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## Pacific Review February 1954 (Bulletin of the College of the Pacific)

Pacific Alumni Association

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# BULLETIN of the COLLEGE *of the* PACIFIC

FEBRUARY

1954

*Pacific  
Review  
and  
Alumni  
issue*



"THREE GIANT SEQUOIAS" of California are these Pacific leaders, President Robert E. Burns declared recently. Posed before the Stagg Sequoia, left to right, Rockwell D. Hunt, Amos Alonzo Stagg, Tully C. Knoles. Their combined years — 255.



# Bulletin of the College of the Pacific

VOLUME 41

FEBRUARY 1954

NUMBER 2

ARTHUR FAREY, *business manager*

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# *Pacific Review*

*and Alumni issue*

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Ned Russell and Art Farey

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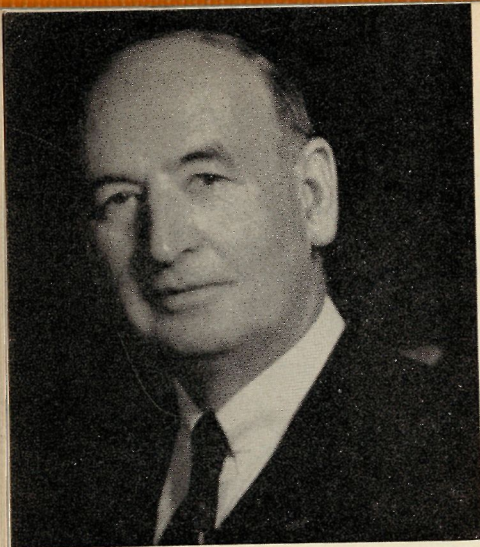
PACIFIC SPORTS  
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ALUMNI NEWS

CAMPUS NEWS







*7<sup>th</sup>*  
**HISTORY  
INSTITUTE**  
*March 19 - 20*

**Herbert C. Jones**  
featured speaker

The century old "Fight for the Water Hole" in California will be recounted by the Honorable Herbert C. Jones of San Jose when he speaks at the annual California History Foundation dinner on the campus March 19. The former State Senator will develop the exciting, sometimes bitter, story of the struggle for water, a battle for the future as well as the past in California.

With Pacific President Robert E. Burns presiding, the banquet event begins the two day program of the 7th annual Institute of Pacific's California History Foundation.

Since its organization in 1948, the Foundation has been directed and developed by Rockwell Dennis Hunt, who received the honorary title "Mr. California" in February. The dean of native son historians has assembled another fine group of speakers, exhibitors and discussion leaders for the 7th institute.

Saturday morning, March 20, the schedule includes a series of panel discussions for the particular interest of teachers and historical society members. Clyde Arbuckle, secretary of the San Jose Historical Landmarks Society, will preside.

Two other notable students of Californiana are announced to address a general session: They are Turrentine Jackson of the University of California at Davis, and Richard Coke Wood of Stockton College.

A luncheon meeting Saturday concludes the sessions, sparked by brief talks from several notables including Joseph R. Knowland, President of the California Historical Association. Photographic and publications exhibits will also help to revive highlights from the history of the golden state.

The History Institute is open to anyone interested without fee for registration or participation. The only costs are the nominally priced tickets for the Foundation banquet and luncheon.

Complete programs of the Institute, with forms for advance registration, are available on request to the College of the Pacific office of public relations.



# THE PACIFIC PRODUCT

## PART V

by DR. NED RUSSELL and ART FAREY

*A review of the TIME study as reported in "THEY WENT TO COLLEGE"*

Readers of the *Pacific Review* have had references in four previous articles to the survey of American college graduates by *Time* magazine in 1947, and used in comparative studies of College of the Pacific graduates, tabulated in 1951. The national magazine developed the questionnaire primarily as an analysis of its reading public which appears to be about 77% college trained. Too good to keep, data collected from the survey were turned over to the Bureau of Applied Social Research at Columbia University.

Patricia Salter West conducted an analysis of the national cross section. Her work on this material became her Ph.D. project and produced a whole array of charts and tables which uncovered a great many conclusions. Then Ernest Havemann, now editor with *Life* magazine, was asked to prepare the final manuscript. Mr. Havemann has often worked with statistical data and has proved himself an interesting writer covering this type of material. Readers of *Life* will undoubtedly recognize the name of Ernest Havemann as the editor who reviewed the recent "*Kinsey Report*." Still more

recently Mr. Havemann has shown his talent by compiling an unusual article on Harry Dexter White.

Parents and students, as well as professional educators, should become acquainted with *They Went To College*. (1) Many generalizations and distortions about college life get a going over in this volume, and the writing style keeps the reader bouncing along at a fast pace. There are charts and tables, of course, but they are designed for rapid reading and will not get in the way of the person who has learned to detest statistics. College administrators and curriculum builders can gain some valuable lessons from this volume. It is common in higher circles to have a healthy distrust of statistics gained from surveys of this type, but the objections often raised have been in the minds of West and Havemann so that, generally speaking, there is no tendency to out-run the data themselves. The so-called newspaper style might well raise academic eyebrows, but again where Havemann may have a tendency to use strong descriptive terms he usually winds up by getting around all angles of his

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1. THEY WENT TO COLLEGE by Ernest Havemann and Patricia Salter West, copyright 1952 by Time Inc. Used by permission of Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc. Page references to direct quotations.

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subject. The reviewers who have spent many hours over the results of Pacific's own study and have compared results with the preliminary report of *Time's* 1947 investigation have a hearty respect for the job which West and Havemann have accomplished. This review will not attempt to cover all the main issues discussed in the book. We will pick out some high lights which seem to be of special interest to those concerned about the *Pacific Product*.

#### WHAT DOES COLLEGE DO TO ITS STUDENTS?

The interested parties to college life—and that includes everybody from parents to college administrators—would like to know just what college life really does to and for its student population. What kind of citizens do these persons become? Do graduates make good marriages? What kind of families do college graduates have? What happens to the bright students? What happens to the D students? What do the "big men on campus," as well as the wall-flowers, do after their college years have passed?

It is acknowledged in this column that many of the answers people really want cannot be obtained for sure. This study used reports from 9,064 graduates. These represent 1,037 colleges, or nearly 80% of all the colleges of all kinds in the United States. It is recognized, nevertheless, that these grads simply have gone to college, and that is that. We can never be sure that what they did after college years was because of, or in spite of, their higher education. They are stamped as college graduates, and there is no way of telling what would have happened if these persons had stayed away from

college. In a scientific experiment one needs a control group, and in this study there was no such thing. Until such a study has been made, we will have to be satisfied with the reports of those who have gone to college and are willing to tell us about their experiences.

Perhaps one important thing stressed at the beginning by West and Havemann is the fact that "college" can mean many things. College can mean one of the famous eastern Ivy League schools, or it can mean a small teacher's school with a hundred students. It may be a "finishing school" or a denominational school run by Lutherans, or Catholics, or Methodists. Not less important is the wide variety and range of subjects in which students may specialize. It runs all the way from Latin to "fundamentals of camping."

The authors make their point both dramatically and concisely when they say:

"Not only do the colleges vary greatly among themselves in size of student body, wealth, faculty, physical equipment, and environment, but also the college courses are much more diverse than ordinarily considered. It would be possible for twin brothers to go to the same big university, join the same fraternity, go to all the same social functions, and date the same girls, and yet—by virtue of taking different courses—never meet the same professors, read the same books, or be exposed to the same set of facts. It will not be enough to discuss the college graduate as distinguished from the non-graduate. Since college means so many different things, we shall have to make some further comparisons between graduates of different types of schools and different types of courses."

"Among men, there are practically as many graduates in engineering and



also in the physical sciences as there are in the humanities. The social sciences like psychology and sociology, a fairly new addition to the college curriculum, rank surprisingly high among both men and women. Business administration, one of the more or less practical and vocational subjects which no college would have deigned to teach a hundred years ago, and against which educators are still fighting, ranks fourth for male graduates. Home economics, a sort of counterpart for the practical female, ranks fifth among women graduates." (pp. 7-9) (See table 1)

TABLE I

The Range of "College Educated"

The Humanities	26%
The Sciences	15%
Engineering	11%
Social Sciences	9%
Education	9%
Business Administration	8%
Home Economics	4%
Agriculture and Forestry	3%
Fine Arts and Music	3%
Dentistry	2%
Law	2%
Medicine	2%
Religion and Philosophy	2%
Pharmacy	1%
Miscellaneous	3%
	<hr/> 100%

SOME GENERALIZATIONS

The census shows that there are approximately 6,000,000 college graduates in the U.S., which is quite a figure from the point of view of any previous standard of mass education, but it still amounts to only 6% of all the population old enough to have gone through college. The expansion of American higher education is a recent development and is one reason why the figures for total graduates is so low in comparison with the total population. By 1940 about 16% of

all young people of college age were actually attending an institution of higher learning. World War II cut this figure somewhat, but by 1947 the percentage was back to the high of 16. The trend seems to be towards even higher percentages. This is quite a contrast to the number in the year 1900 when only about 4 young persons out of every 100 of college age were actually going to school. This fact enables one to appreciate the finding that nearly one-third of the graduates in the study were reported in the decade 1930 to 39 and almost one-third in the 8 years of 1940 to 1947.

College started out as an institution for men only. The women have now about caught up, but in the *Time* survey sample 58.3% were men and only 41.7% were women. It seems that birthplace has played a large part, at least up to the time of the investigation, in determining chances of going to college. A child born in the East, for example, will have an excellent chance of going to college. A youngster born in the South, on the other hand, will have poor chances of going to a school offering higher education. The smaller cities and especially those with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants have contributed more than their share of graduates. The farmers have contributed very few to the graduate population. The authors dramatize this in the following way:

"If you are introduced to a stranger about whom you know nothing except that he has a college degree, you will be right nearly seven times out of ten if you guess that he came from one of the twenty-one states in the East or Midwest. Although fewer than a fourth of all Americans grow

(continued on page thirty-six)



# Library Construction Starts

## IRVING MARTIN DREAM REALIZED

As the *Pacific Review* goes to press, ground breaking for the Irving Martin Library at Pacific has been set for Saturday, March 6, at 2:30 p.m. according to announcements made to the press by Pacific President Robert E. Burns.

More than 150 "Pacific Associates" will be on hand for the ceremonies.

The structure which at completion and equipped will be valued at close to \$400,000, will be in use before the end of the year, the president expects.

Last of the college centennial building objectives, the library project was launched in 1949 by the initial gift of \$125,000 by Irving Martin, late founder and publisher of the *Stockton Record*.

Hundreds of other gifts from donors throughout California have brought the fund to nearly \$300,000, which is approximately what the building itself will cost. Furnishings and equipment will take an additional \$90,000 or more, Dr. Burns announced.

Announcement of the long-awaited project followed January meetings of the Library building executive committee and the faculty library committee, in sessions with Architect Clarence Mayhew, Burns and T. F. (Ted) Baun, Fresno, president of the board of trustees.

As authorized by the trustee committee, the college has engaged the firm of Shepherd and Green as superintendents of construction. The com-

mittee has instructed the firm to invite quotations from building material suppliers and sub-contractor crafts.

Modern in design, yet similar to the established brick "collegiate-Gothic" structures on the Pacific campus, the building will 115 feet long and 70 feet wide. The two-story and basement library will be located at the corner of Burcham Lane and Campus Way.

The new building is designed as a unit to which additions can be made in the future. Storage and circulation space will be provided for a library of 100,000 volumes, which is better than double the capacity of the present library building.

The general reading rooms of the new structure will seat more than 150 students at one time. Individual study carrels designed for graduate and research students will provide room for 25 more.

Other facilities include rooms for the special COP collection of books on California and western America, a microfilm storage and projection room, reserve book rooms, administration, staff and work rooms and service units.

Donors have memorialized several of the special rooms in the new building, said Dr. Burns.

In its 102-year history, said the president, Pacific never has had a building designed originally as a library.



On the old San Jose campus, books were housed in East Hall, combination dormitory, classroom and library building. The structure was hit by fire in 1915, virtually destroying the library. Almost all accessions to the present library have been acquired since then.

When the college occupied the new campus in Stockton in 1924, Weber Memorial Hall housed the Pacific Library, as well as the sciences for which it was designed.

The present library building, which first was built as a powerhouse, was occupied in 1938, after it was remodeled to serve as a "storehouse of knowledge."

It soon proved to be insufficient, both in book capacity and study space, officials agreed. Building of a new library soon was determined "to be indispensable to academic standards, the teacher education program and expanding graduate work of the institution," said Dr. Burns, and the campaign for a new library got under way.

## Pacific Has Southern Office

Because of Pacific's expanding relationships in Southern California and Arizona, the College maintains an area office with F. Carl Schmidt, President's Representative, in charge. The headquarters are located at 1571 Loma Vista Street in Pasadena. Mail should be addressed to Post Office Box 454-M, Pasadena. The telephone number is SYcamore 8-6145.

Working from this location, Reverend Schmidt directs a many-phased program for the College. One is the "five-million-dollars-in-five-years" objective, a long-range finance plan. The Pacific representative also arranges group meetings and dinner events, and speaks and preaches in various communities, thus cultivating interest in the college program. He is also the source of information on student

entrance, gifts, annuities, bequests, and the total College outreach. College catalogues, entrance information bulletins, campus photographs, and other informational publications are also made available.

Dr. Theodore H. Palmquist, minister of the Wilshire Methodist Church of Los Angeles, has been engaged by Mr. Schmidt to head up the Southern California - Arizona Committee of thirty-three members to represent the work of the College to this great area. Officially, Pacific is the area college of the Methodist Church in the Southern California-Arizona Conference as well as in the California-Nevada Conference. The tremendous and growing potential in this association demands the maintenance of an administrative officer in The South.



# THE PLACE of FOOTBALL

## IN THE MODERN COLLEGE

*In the midst of a nation wide welter of criticism leveled at American Football, the President of the College of the Pacific stands up to be counted in its defense. This digest of his address last fall before the San Francisco Advertising Club has been widely distributed in pamphlet form, printed and distributed by the Tide Water Associated Oil Company.*

by DR. ROBERT E. BURNS

It is my understanding that the word "crisis" cannot be translated into Chinese. The nearest linguists can come is to use two Chinese words, "Way Gee" meaning a "dangerous opportunity." When I accepted the responsibility to talk today about the place of football in the modern college, I considered it a dangerous opportunity because I know of no place where in ten minutes I could be either understood or misunderstood by so many people as in this field, particularly with so many experts present.

Recently, I have been reading the articles that are appearing relative to football, such as the one in the *Atlantic Monthly* by Allen Jackson entitled "Too Much Football;" the one by John Lardner in the *American Magazine* "My Case Against Sports"; Robert Ruark's column of a few weeks ago titled "College Football Idiocy"; and Bob Mathias' article "I'm Through With College Football" in the *Magazine Parade*. Yes, along with you I saw the motion picture "Saturday's Hero" which blistered football. The other day I went to the College library to use the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*, and I was amazed at the number of articles that were written about football, particularly the number that were critical of the

game. The number in defense were conspicuously absent.

I wish to state categorically at the beginning that football as a sport is fundamentally good. In my opinion it is one of the best games we have, if not *the* best.

But let us recognize the excesses in the game. I will be the first to do that, and I believe you will go along with me. However, when a baby wets its diapers we don't throw the child out the window, nor do we burn down a house in order to kill the rats. We don't throw football out the window, then, because there are some excesses in the game. The reasonable thing to do is to roll up our sleeves and try to do something about them.

It is possible that this game of football has suffered some from national exposés. Periodically in American history we have had periods of exposé, followed by periods of repentance. They go in cycles. We are in a period of exposé right now. We're trying to dish up all of the dirt that we can find. Committees are busy trying to get Communists out from under the beds. We're trying to expose the graft of public officials as well as the graft in private and business life that makes news or votes. But, as you



know from history, this cycle completes itself and then we move into a period of repentance later on. We haven't come to that period of repentance yet in our national life, but you can just put it down in your little black book that someday it's going to arrive. I have an idea that football, because of some of the excesses we could name, is suffering because it was hit at a time when we are in a period of exposé. Maybe some of the more stringent, some of the more cryptic things that have been charged might be discounted a little.

It seems to me that there are three garages where a repair job can be done as far as football is concerned. One garage, and one I think is the least important, is through the National Collegiate Athletic Association which is a nationwide organization. National publicity that censors a team is rather biting and teams do not like to have the finger pointed at them. The NCAA has done some good work and we congratulate them for it. But more important than that, in my opinion, is the work done in the second garage by the college presidents, particularly those who have teams in conferences that have the influence. If the college presidents can get together, and particularly those college presidents of the teams that are in the conferences that really call the signals in this game, then I believe some of the excesses can be eliminated. The best example of this is their success in shortening spring practice and freshman competition in the Pacific Coast Conference.

The third and most important garage, however, where the repair work can be done is on the local level—at the college itself. It is an inside job, and the administration and faculty

must have enough personal integrity to see that the institution which they are running is an educational institution after all; that it's not being run necessarily for the football team, the basketball team, or any other kind of team. It's an institution that is being run for educational purposes.

After saying all that, I want to look at the positive side. I place football in the category of the more rugged sports. We need to keep alive the rugged sports we have in our American scheme of things. We need to keep the games that have body contact. I'm thinking of tennis, for instance—you're separated by a net and you push a ball back and forth across that net. In basketball you play around with the ball all right, but the minute you have body contact with a player you're fouled. Football is a rugged sport. You have the rock 'em and sock 'em idea, and it seems to me that in the American system, the competitive system that we are in, and in the individualism that we want to foster, it is not all a game of drop the handkerchief.

Football is a good safety valve for our young people. If you had to deal with, say, one thousand young people, as we do, about 850 of them living on the campus, you would want a few safety valves to open during the year. Student discipline sometimes reminds me of that old show that was on the road entitled *Hell's A-Poppin'*; and it does pop quite often in the dormitory setup. I think any Dean of Men or Dean of Women would tell you that the energies of youth have to be channeled into directions that we would call constructive. Modern youth participating in athletics, participating in rallies, centering their



loyalties in such a thing as football, obtain certain intrinsic values. Some Deans of Men and Women, also, are willing to tell you that the disciplinary problems in college are less in the fall of the year than at other times.

There is an educator named Dexter Keezer who is the former president of Reed College. Reed College is an institution that has never played intercollegiate football. Dexter Keezer has also been the President of institutions which played football. He has written a book recently titled *The Light That Still Flickers*. In that book he talks about intercollegiate football and he says, "I have been President of both types of institutions, and if I made my choice I am afraid that I would have to come to the conclusion that I would prefer an institution that had its intercollegiate athletics, because I saw at Reed College a certain sterility that I didn't like." I think I know what Dexter Keezer meant.

Some of our colleges, as they look at the football picture, have to be service institutions. We try to be. There are 180 Junior High Schools in California, 475 High Schools, and 60 Junior Colleges. The great majority of these institutions play football. These institutions need teachers. Colleges have to provide them. Apparently the public still wants football or else these institutions would not be carrying on such an ambitious athletic and football program. Therefore, it's up to the colleges to produce the coaches that are going out to help them in that endeavor. Many of these schools are small. They want men who can coach football, but at the same time they want them to teach other subjects,

(continued on page thirty-five)

## PACIFIC RECEIVES KEITH ESTATE

A \$225,000 bequest held in trust for 20 years came to the College of the Pacific on January 20.

The collection of stocks and bonds, representing two-thirds of the estate of a San Jose oculist, Dr. William E. Keith, was delivered by Alfred Anderson, assistant vice-president and manager of the Stockton office of the American Trust Company, and assistant trust officer George Briare. The San Jose office of the banking firm had retained the securities as administrators of a trust fund established by Dr. Keith. By terms of the will, the trust terminated when two nephews of Keith completed their education.

Anderson and Briare made personal delivery of the valuable papers—utilities, industrial and insurance issues—to Pacific President Robert E. Burns because of their interest in the College. Anderson is first chairman of the recently organized Pacific Associates. Briare is a COP business administration graduate of the class of 1940.

President Burns announced that the Keith estate funds, by order of the College trustees, will be used principally to build up the legal reserve which guarantees College of the Pacific annuities. He said the sale of generous interest producing annuity bonds is being rapidly developed by Pacific, and is a type of investment financing used widely in underwriting the operation of privately endowed colleges.





**BIG DEAL:** Pacific President Robert E. Burns receipts for \$225,000 in stocks and bonds held in trust for COP for 20 years by the American Trust Company. The securities were delivered by two Stockton officers of the Trust Company, Alfred Anderson, left, and George Briare '40.

## Pacific Banquet at Phoenix

Pacific President Robert E. Burns hopped to Phoenix on February twelfth to address a College of the Pacific banquet meeting held at the First Methodist Church there.

Dr. Clarence Wagner, Superintendent of the Arizona District of the Methodist Church, and Dr. George Boss, Minister of the host church, headed the local committee arranging the event. Dr. Wagner is a Pacific alumnus, who received the honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity from alma mater in 1950. Toastmaster for the COP dinner was Dr. Harold L. Gear, superintendent of the Phoenix high school and college system.

President Burns also was scheduled to be in Dr. Boss' pulpit for two Sunday morning services February 14 and in the Central Church pulpit of Rev. Charles S. Kendall the same evening.

The COP schedule of Phoenix events was arranged by F. Carl Schmidt, President's Representative for the College in Southern California and Arizona.



BACK THROUGH THE YEARS WITH

# PACIFIC ALUMNI

Two former Little Theatre stars are currently appearing in the California Children's Theatre production, *The Sorcerer's Apprentice*. LARRY BERSCHIED '54 plays the part of the jealous assistant and DAVE MANLEY '52 is a father in the play.

BOB STERES '53, who has been doing graduate work at Syracuse University in New York, has had his studies interrupted by Uncle Sam's call to military service.

JEANNE E. HARDIE '53 is television programming assistant for KTVU in Stockton.

MARILEN LUKE '53 is a fourth-grade teacher in Lewiston, Idaho. She flew home to Sebastopol to spend the holidays with her parents.

ARTHUR H. CHAFFEE '52 recently began employment at the Sonoma State Home at Eldridge as a music therapist. He will assist in planning and conducting the music program at the institution.

WALLY LEVIN '52 has been stationed on Okinawa. His new bride, the former Arlene Owens, is back home in San Francisco after joining him in Boston for their wedding in March and spending the few intervening months with him there. He left San Francisco on October 2.

MAYNARD FRANK WOLFE '52 is currently stationed at the Signal Corps Pictorial Center, Long Island City, New York. This is where all of the Department of Defense propaganda

films and the army's training films are produced. He is a still-photographer for the army and still a photographer for Pacific, having taken the pictures accompanying the story about the new Alumni chapter in the New York area.

BILL SANFORD '52 former Pacific Student Association president, is among the 102 outstanding students from 27 countries the world over who have been awarded fellowships by Rotary International for advanced study abroad in 1954-55. Sanford will study in the British Isles.

Since the program was inaugurated in 1947 as a memorial to Paul Harris, the founder of Rotary, Rotary Foundation Fellowships have been awarded to 595 youths living in 56 countries and geographical regions in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Americas, and the Islands of the Pacific. Total grants to these Rotary Foundation Fellows amount to more than \$1,500,000.

SHERWOOD GOOZEE '51, program director of the Guam Armed Forces Radio Station, has been named director of an amateur theatrical group now being formed at Guam, to be known as the Marianas Hilltop Playhouse. Sherwood will complete his four years of voluntary service in the Navy in March, when he expects to be able to return to the states and take up civilian life once more.



ALBERT K. PIERCE '51 has enrolled as a member of the June 1954 class of the American Institute for Foreign Trade at Thunderbird Field, Phoenix, Arizona. Specializing in South America, Pierce is taking the school's intensive training course in preparation for a career in American business or government abroad. Albert served with the U.S. Army Signal Corps until August, '53, in Germany. His wife, the former Kalink Szukalska, is with him at Thunderbird.

MARILYN E. MINER '51 directed a Christmas play for the Palmdale school in December. Marilyn is music director for Palmdale

ROBERT L. SMITH '50 is instructor in band and orchestra this year at Lynwood Hi in Southern California. He came to Lynwood from Bakersfield for his third year of teaching.

KENNETH LONERGAN '50 is teaching seventh grade at Atlantic Street School in Roseville this year. He was formerly sixth grade instructor in North Sacramento for two years. Ken's wife is the former Vera Isola of Roseville.

Caterpillar Tractor Company, San Leandro, has appointed ROBERT A. GUERNSEY '50 to be special sales representative there. He comes to San Leandro from Spokane, where he

has been an agricultural representative for Caterpillar in Idaho and Washington.

JOHN B. KAYE '49 was recently transferred from Chico to San Francisco where he is employed by the Union Oil Company. He and his wife Marilyn (HURRELL '49) have one daughter.

BOB HODSON '49 finished training late in January, and is now a qualified co-pilot to handle the new Convair aircraft. Working for the United Air Lines, Bob completed the course in Denver with a score of 98 percent out of 100.

MRS. JOHN R. KISER (BARBARA BERKEY '49) and her husband, recently returned from the Navy, have purchased a new home in Westlake, Daly City. John is a resident in medicine at San Francisco City and County Hospital. They have one daughter, Susan Beth.

Word comes from the GEORGE CARTERS '48 (BARBARA JONES) that they have moved to Porterville, where George is employed by the Tulare County Probation Office. Barbara taught until last year at the Visalia Union High School, but has a new job now taking care of Nanci Lynn who arrived March 11, 1953.

## COP ALUMNI NEAR NORTH POLE

Excerpts from a letter from ROBIN RUSH '51 and RICHARD E. MCABERY '51: "— we thought maybe you might be interested to know that two former members of the Pacific campus have met and formed the "*Northern Most Pacific Alumni Club*" here at Thule Air Base, Greenland. We are each serving a one year tour of duty at Thule which is located 900 miles inside the Arctic Circle and about the same number of miles from the North Pole. Though our club may be one of the smallest of Pacific Alumni, its one of the strongest when it comes to shouting Pacific praises."



BOB BAILEY '48 is back in school again, this time to study law at Hastings Law School in San Francisco. After his graduation from COP, he spent five years as an insurance claims adjuster in Stockton.

NORMAN C. CHAPMAN '46 has a new position with the Music Department of the University of Hawaii in Honolulu. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Education last August by Columbia University.

A fairly new resident of Roseville, and one who says he's going to stay there "the rest of my life" is JERRY WINTER '44, who has opened practice as a state-licensed collection counselor with offices temporarily at 303 Mariposa Street. Jerry and his wife, JERRY SEAWELL WINTER '44 have two sons, Jerry Scott and Dean Seawell.

JANE SCOTT '44 has become the first music educator to help establish music in the schools of Quito, Ecuador. Jane is on leave of absence from Stockton College. Last year she was with Special Services, Department of the Army, Alaska.

In Quito, Jane will teach two choruses, an orchestra, music theory, and piano classes at the Colegio Santa Domingo de Guzman. At the Christian Brothers Colegio she will teach chorus and at the American Colegio, marching band.

DAVE BRUBECK '42, who recently made a concert-dance appearance at COP, received for the second time a bronze plaque from the Down Beat Popularity Poll in December as the top small Jazz combo in the country. The award was presented to him on Marjorie Trumbull's "Exclusively Yours" interview program over KRON-TV.

The Combo, which is now a quartet, grew from a trio, which was inaugurated in 1950 at a small neighborhood cafe. It is currently on a three-month eastern tour.

Dave lives with his wife, IOLA WHITLOCK '44, and four small children on Camino Lenada in Oakland.

Together with another member of the American Association of University Women, MRS. CHARLES PRICE (MARGARET GEORGE '39) presented a concert in November at Walnut Creek. The event was the AAUW's annual fellowship concert. Since graduation Mrs. Price has studied voice with Easton Kent of San Francisco and at present is studying with Mrs. Eileen Piggott of Berkeley. For three years she sang the soprano solo for the "Messiah" with the Acalanes evening chorus group. This year she soloed with the Contra Costa singers for the same production. In addition to being president of the Walnut Creek branch of the AAUW and many other activities, Mrs. Price conducts several classes in music appreciation.

PEGGY CORKETT DUTTON '39 is first grade teacher in Woodbridge School at Roseville. This is her sixth year in teaching. She has two children, of her own, a boy and a girl.

OWSLEY B. HAMMOND '34 was chosen by a San Francisco Chronicle poll as one of the one-hundred most outstanding young men in San Francisco, the "Newsmakers of Tomorrow."

DR. R. BRUCE HENLEY '32 is presenting a paper for the Pacific Coast Surgical Association at Santa Barbara this month. The subject is "Strangulation Small Bowel Obstruction."





**STOCKTON ALUMNI:** Bill Biddick '41, cuts the first birthday cake of the growing Stockton Alumni Luncheon Club. Left to right his backers and associates are, First Row: Mike Monnick '51, Van Sweet, Alumni Manager, Robert E. Burns '31, Ellis Lind '43, Ray Golden '43. Second Row: Clark Fisher, Doug Null '52, Ralph Johnson '50, Clarence Cortez '37, Howard Lewis '41, Bill Milphaupt '46, George Smith '38, Boyd Thompson '43, Ben Boyden. Third Row: Wally Brewer '48, Ted Clark '49, John Poulos '50, John Cechini '37 Sherwood Norton '39, Bill Scott '46, George Briare '40, Jerald Kirsten '48, George Poehner, Jack Hurley '44.

An active supporter of the P.T.A. is MRS. M. E. HATTON (PHYLLIS FARRELL '31) of Portland, Oregon. She is on the boards of both the high school and elementary P.T.A. One reason for her interest might be her two school age sons.

MRS. CARL HELLIS (HELEN JOHNSON '31) is leading an active life in Oswego, Oregon. Besides looking after two children, she is a psychiatric case worker with the juvenile court, directs two choirs, and does private tutoring.

Lt. Col. MARGARET BARTH '30, who is now stationed near Washington, D.C., was one of 101 senior officers and high-ranking civilians of the U.S. Air Force who completed a special course in manpower management at The George Washington University in December. Margaret was Alumni Secretary for Pacific in 1946 and 1947.

DR. and MRS. WILLIAM J. MILLER '00 (PEARL BRENIMAN '01), who recently moved from Stockton, are now residing at 520 Baughman, Claremont, California.



MISS BESSIE MAYNE, who was preceptress at COP in San Jose just before and after the turn of the century, and her sister, Miss Minnie Mayne, of Berkeley visited for two weeks in November at the home of their neice, Mrs. Henry Metzler, in Linden.

OLIVER G. HUGHSON '92 will speak at the Industrial Arts Convention in Los Angeles, which meets in March. He has won fame with his "minimalic" construction for boys.

A recent article about the retired employees of the P.G. and E. Company pointed out that the oldest pensioner in the company is JOHN KEMPF of Redding, 19th Century Pacific student, now in his 94th year. Mr. Kempf's formula for a long life arises from his lifetime motto of "don't hurry, don't worry and practice the Golden Rule." Still alert, he follows his favorite hobbies of beekeeping and backyard gardening. Mr. Kempf retired in 1937, after a career which spanned 61 years in the gas industry. He participated in the founding of the Pacific Coast Gas Assoc. in San Francisco in 1893 and was one of its first directors.

## Alumni Engagements

Friends gathered at the home of Coach and Mrs. Lynn O. Waldorf in Berkeley recently learned of the engagement of CAROLYN WALDORF x'53 to JERRALD K. PICKERING '53. Carolyn is currently a student at University of California, while Jerrald is doing graduate work at Sacramento State.

MARILYN NOAKES '52 revealed her betrothal to J. Willison Allen at a luncheon on December 26 at the home of her parents in North Sacramento. Marilyn is teaching in San Francisco where her fiancé is a senior at University of California Medical School.

The couple plan to marry in June.

KARINE SNYDER '52 has announced her engagement to William L. Lyon, Jr. of Dixon. Plans for a wedding date are indefinite. Karine is teaching in Sacramento.

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ALUMNI: To record change of address, request for information, or send news notes, this form is for your convenience.

Name.....

(If a married woman, please give your husband's name.)

Maiden Name.....

Address: Street.....

City.....

Phone..... Class.....

News Notes, or Information Wanted:.....

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.....





**THE NEW YORKERS:** Left to right around the outside of the table: J. Henry Smith, Jr. '31 (Pres. of the COP-NY Alumni Club), Mrs. Dwayne Orton Mrs. Smith (Dell Scott '31), her daughter Pamela, Richard & Mrs. Pederson '46, George & Mrs. Anderson (Jeanne McCollum '33), COP President Robert E. Burns, Monroe '50 & Mrs. Hess (Jeanne Gist '51) George Walters '51. Inside the circle on the right: Mr. & Mrs. Theron C. Maland (Patricia Read '41). At their left: Mrs. Lucy Forkner, former campus house mouther at Mu Zeta Rho sorority, and Dwayne Orton, former chairman of the COP speech department. Not in picture are Lois Westerdahl, and Frank Wolfe '53 who took the photo.

On January 16, the Pacific Alumni Association of the New York area held the second meeting since its recent formation. Eighteen Alumni and friends of the College were present at a dinner meeting at which President Robert E. Burns was the guest speaker.

The President told of many recent accomplishments of the College and of plans for the future. He clarified ideas about the stadium, the new library, the college debt, the endowment, and the growth as a four year college, etc. Many later asked questions.

In an election of officers which

followed the dinner, J. Henry Smith, Jr., '31, (a roommate of Dr. Burns during their senior year at Pacific) was named president of the New York Area Alumni Association. Mr. Smith is employed in New York City as Executive Vice-President of Copy-Craft, Inc. He and his wife Dell (Scott '31) are expected to give a big boost to the organization.

Mrs. Monroe H. Hess (Jeanne Gist '51) was elected secretary. Jeanne and her husband "Mo" '50, sparked the formation of this group. They only recently moved to New York.





**BROADWAY STAR:** Lois Wheeler '41 featured in "Fifth Season," long run hit at the Cort Theatre. Says the show's press representative, Benard Simon, "Miss Wheeler is a perfect refutation of the corny old proposition that a woman must choose between a career and a happy home life. For Lois Wheeler has most successfully achieved both." One of the outstanding young actresses of the theatre today, Lois is Mrs. Edgar Snow, well known writer for "Saturday Evening Post" and other magazines. With their two children, the Snows live in suburban Palisades, New York.

## Brown Visits Broadway

After two weeks in New York where he "caught" performances of 16 plays and musicals, two Philharmonic concerts, and one Metropolitan opera, Pacific Theatre director De Marcus Brown was back in Stockton in January to put his college company into rehearsals for "The Young and the Fair," third production of the season set to play March 5, 6, 12 and 13.

In two Broadway shows, Brown watched the work of his former players. He saw Lois Wheeler '41 featured in "Fifth Season," an established hit already nearing its 500th performance. Miss Wheeler is the daughter of the late Raymond Wheeler, one time mayor of Stockton. Under Brown, she enjoyed a notable campus theatre career. Playgoers will recall her work in such shows as "Our Town," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Yes and No."

Robert Culp (SC '49), last seen here as Preacher Hagler in "Dark of the Moon," Brown saw in "The Prescott Proposals" starring Catherine Cornell. He was just too late to see three other of his products, Josephine Van Fleet '37 in "A Trip To Bountiful," John Devoe '47 in "Richard III," and Barbara Baxley '44 in "Frogs in Spring." These shows closed recently. He did see Miss Baxley featured in a television drama, "Panic." The actress, well remembered here in "The Man Who Came To Dinner" and many



other hits, is the daughter of Emma Baxley of Stockton.

At the Metropolitan, Brown heard baritone Ted Uppman x39, former Pacific Conservatory student, sing in "Peleas and Mellisande."

He found several others of his ex-students well-situated, Richard Briggs as a technical supervisor at ABC-TV, Richard Schneider '42 as a TV director, and Ann Summers, who was Toni Rifberg x'41 at Pacific Theatre, a frequently seen TV actress.

Among others he visited were Margaret Ritter '36, daughter of Pacific's former executive vice-president O. H. Ritter, who has sung in many operas, and Doris Blum '49, currently in an Actor's Equity "library" production.

After staging the "Young and the Fair" in March, Brown approaches a notable professional milestone. In May he will produce the 200th major play at Pacific Theatre, completing 30 seasons that the organization has been under his direction.

## Wedding Bells

LORETTA MASON x'54 popular cheer leader for COP, was married on December 26 to Nash Haroian, football coach at Chowchilla Union High School.

Westwood Presbyterian Church was the setting for the nuptials of KENNETH HAROLD WESTLAKE '48 and Claris Louana Dake of Los Angeles. The wedding took place early in January and the couple are making their home in Los Angeles. Kenneth is the son of Mr and Mrs. KENNETH WESTLAKE '24 (MYRTLE MARRIOTT x'25).

HERBERT SHOLIN ('48-'49), presently employed by a lumber wholesale distributing firm in Fresno, was married on November 14 in Fresno to Marjorie June Sommers. Herbert spent two years with the Navy after leaving Pacific.

Morris Chapel saw another Pacific wedding on November 25 when HAROLD F. BUCK, Jr. '50 took as his bride Beverly Keebaugh of the University of Wisconsin. Hal is now assistant manager at Buck's Television Center in Stockton.

A Christmas honeymoon in Palm Springs was enjoyed by the GLENN SMITH's '50 (JOAN PARKINSON). Their marriage vows were recited at a large church wedding on December 19. Glenn is employed as an investment broker with Lloyds of London in San Francisco.

JUNE KENNEDY (1951-52) and Donald Keith Carver of San Mateo and the University of San Francisco were wed on November 28 at June's home in Los Gatos.

JEANNIE HILLS (1951-52) became the bride of Duane McKibbin on December 20 at the First Congregational Church in Berkeley. Jeannie is now a senior at San Jose State, where she is continuing her studies while her husband is on duty with the army.



NIELA MARIE NIELSEN (Spg. '52-F. '52) of Brentwood married Edward Stucy Timmins of Salinas the afternoon of December 22 in Del Monte, Calif. The couple are living temporarily in San Diego while the groom is in navy service. Before her wedding, Niela was employed a year by Sturdy Oil Company in Salinas.

A double-ring ceremony united BILLIE JEAN CARSON '52 and Lester C. Berndt in marriage on December 27 in Redding. The couple left following the wedding for a trip to San Francisco. They will live in Portland, Oregon, where the groom is a field representative for a Wisconsin firm.

At a candlelight ceremony in San Mateo on Nov. 27, BETTY EVANS ('52 to '53) became the bride of DONALD GILES '53. The couple honeymooned in Carmel for a few days before going to Don's army station at Fort Meade, Maryland.

On February 14, ROBYN WILSEY '53 was married to Donald W. Dorsey of San Jose. Their new address is 234 S. 9th St., San Jose.

Manor Hall is the new home of DON JESSUP '53 and MARILYN CARPENTER JESSUP '54, who were wed November 22 at Marilyn's home church in Petaluma. Don is doing graduate work at COP this semester while Marilyn finishes her degree. Next semester they plan to journey to Madison, New Jersey, where Don will study for the ministry.

### NEW ALUMNI CHAPTER

Pacific grads in Watsonville area have received letters announcing the organization of a new Alumni chapter. The first meeting is set for March 7 at the home of Mrs. G. P. Tolman (Effie M. Seitz '07) in Watsonville. Leader for this new group is Esther F. Harlow '46 of the Harlow Travel Service.

## Alumni Advents

JOE HODSON '49 and his wife (Eleanor Farrell, a registered nurse hailing from Connecticut) are the proud parents of a girl born December 28, 1953, and named Linda. They also have a son, Geoffrey, now two years old.

Nina Jeane Neve made her appearance on December 19, the third child of MURIEL HAYWARD NEVE '46. Muriel and her husband, Lloyd, are missionaries for the Lutheran Church in Kurme, Japan.

Born to Mrs. GLYNN TARRANT (LAVERNE SCHON '47) a second daughter, Lynn Marie, who arrived on January 12. Dorothy Anne, daughter number one, celebrated her second birthday on January 25.

As of September 6, 1953, HAROLD and JEAN (BUTLAND) BRONFIN '48 are the proud parents of a son, David Harold. Hal is now Field Secretary for Carolina's United Red Feather Services.

THEODORE W. WEBB's '48 second child, Andrew Harlan, arrived on November 3.



## *Second Generation Pacificites Wed*

Morris Chapel has been the appropriate setting for hundreds of Pacific family weddings beginning in 1942 when Dr. Tully C. Knoles officiated at the first marriage rites there. The principals were his former secretary, Grace Carter, and Leslie V. Richardson, '01.

Undergraduate and alumni weddings have been frequent ever since. But recently Pacific graduates have begun to appear in these ceremonies not as principals, but to give their Pacific children in marriage.

On the afternoon of January 23, two such COP cast dramas were staged in the lovely Chapel. At two o'clock William F. Kimes, '31, said, "Her mother and I," and at four o'clock, Reverend Roy E. Wilson, '28, said, "Her mother, her brother and I," and went on to read the entire ritual as well.

The Kimes-Butterbaugh event joined undergraduates Frances and Robert. He is an art major headed for a degree in June. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Russell Tallman of Ojai.

She is a sophomore member of Alpha Theta Tau sorority where the wedding reception was held. Her mother, the former Mayme Burris, '31, is a member of Tau Kappa Kappa.

The Wilson-Cunningham production wed undergraduates Lillian and Don. He is a senior pre-ministerial major. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Cunningham of Ceres. She is a Junior, whose Tau Kappa Kappa sisters managed the reception. Her mother is the former Winona Willbur, '28, also a Tau Kappa Kappa member.

Both pairs of newlyweds are now members of the campus colony of young married couples resident in Manor Hall. The all-Pacific parents of the brides are back at their respective homes—Newport Beach, where Kimes is Superintendent in charge of Business for Orange Coast College at Costa Mesa; and Berkeley, where Rev. Wilson is Executive Secretary to the Conference Claimants Endowment Board of the California-Nevada Conference of the Methodist Church.

### **TIGERS FIELD RUGBY TEAM**

Pacific is a full-fledged member of the Northern California Rugby Union this year, playing a round robin schedule with the other Union teams, California, Stanford, Olympic Club, Palo Alto Ramblers, and Petaluma Leghorns.

In the opening match of the season, Stanford nudged the Tigers by 6-3 before a night crowd of 400 in Stockton, on the largest turnouts for local rugby in years.

The COP team is composed mainly of football players, with swimmer Jim Baun a non-gridiron starter. Don Cornell, Tom Perry, Jim Timms, Manny Alvaraz, Roger Linn and All-Star Willie Richardson are the mainstays of the Bengal team.



## THE RHODES STORY

One of the most vivid of the western story writers — although perhaps not the most famous — was recalled to the minds of old-time Pacific graduates recently when *Reader's Digest* ran one of its "Most Unforgettable Character" sketches on him.

The author was Eugene Manlove Rhodes, who attended the University of the Pacific for two years when the school was in San Jose, leaving the institution in 1890 after "impressing his literary mark upon the college," its yearbook and in particular, "the Rho Lambda Phi literary society."

Present-day Rhizites may want to read up on their illustrious fraternity brother, who managed to contribute suitable verse to the college paper, although one of his historians notes Rhodes "lived mainly on oatmeal" during his stay at Pacific because of a very limited family budget.

But the literary knowledge gained at Pacific stood him in good stead — it was the only formal study of literature and writing he ever had — and it carried him to a position as a contributor to such national magazines as the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Rhodes, a Nebraska-born boy whose parents were poor and were forced to uproot the family twice before Gene was 13 because of prairie fires, grasshoppers and cyclones, spent seven years as a New Mexico cowhand before he was 20. Then he borrowed \$50 from his father and headed for San Jose.

Living his frugal existence on the Pacific campus, Rhodes, according to

the writer, J. Frank Dobie, "found a wider choice of literature which fertilized him and he practiced writing."

Two years was all he could spare for college, and he returned to the saddle, after teaching country school for a spell. He also managed to obtain a little place of his own in the San Andreas Mountains of New Mexico.

He also continued the writing habits he picked up at Pacific, and sent verse to some of the national magazines. According to Dobie's account of what happened, a young widow in New York State read one of the pieces of verse and wrote him a letter of appreciation. After some correspondence between them, Rhodes rode a cattle train east, found May Davidson Purple in the village of Apalachin, N. Y., and married her.

They lived on Rhodes' ranch for three years, then Mrs. Rhodes returned to her home state, with her husband following soon after. He stayed for 20 years, writes Dobie, "developing as a story writer, also as a poker player."

Rhodes often maintained he became a writer of western tales because he resented the burlesque of cowboy life as some authors were wont to dash off. Those who know the old west best, and those who know what the real cowboy thought and said and did maintain some of the truest pictures of the west may be found in Rhodes' writings.

Dobie declares if the one-time Pacific student had never written anything but "Paso Por Aqui," the passion of the few to claim him as the greatest would persist. "Paso Por Aqui" is



the first tale in a collection of Rhodes' works which was edited only a few years ago by Frank V. Dearing. The volume is listed as "The Best Novels and Stories of Eugene Manlove Rhodes."

Condensed versions of three other novels, "Good Men and True," "Bransford of Rainbow Range" and "The Trusty Knaves," are in the volume. All but the Bransford tale appeared as serials in the *Post*. "Paso Por Aqui" was made into a motion picture in 1948, and was released under a somewhat less spectacular title of "Four Faces West."

## TOURS

"See the world with the College of the Pacific"—is a slogan which might well banner announcement of the 1954 schedule of COP sponsored trips announced by Elliott J. Taylor, director of tours.

Taylor works through established travel bureaus to arrange itineraries, transportation, and accommodations, but handles the enrollment of the tour parties from his college office, and assigns staff guides and conductors to manage each junket.

The Pacific tours provide travel with especially congenial groups and opportunity for earning college credit for sightseeing—plus some assigned study and writing. The tours mix well the vacation and study motives.

The popular eight-day chartered bus tour of the California missions and other historical landmarks is set for April 10 to 17. Escorted by venerable California historian Rockwell D. Hunt and managed by Dr. and Mrs. Richard

The success of the former Pacific student can be measured literarily by the fact that everything he ever wrote saw publication, except for an historic piece, "Old Timers in New Mexico," which went unfinished at his death in Pacific Beach, California.

Ferol Raymond Egan, a Stockton College English teacher, devoted a portion of his thesis for a master's degree in English to the story of Rhodes' life and writings. Egan wrote the thesis in 1949 and 1950 for the degree conferred on him during Pacific's commencement program in June 1950.

Coke Wood, the itinerary includes the sites of all 21 famed Franciscan missions from Sonoma to San Diego.

Twenty days of travel in Mexico and Guatemala is scheduled from April 10 to 30. To be conducted by Jesse R. Rudkin, assistant to the president of COP, the group will fly to Mexico City and return.

A spring trip in Europe, April 5 to June 22, is added to the schedule along with the regular summer tour, June 10 to August 7. Both itineraries include ten western and southern European countries. Taylor has not yet named conductors for these junkets.

COP dean of men Edward Betz will guide two treks to Alaska, June 30 to July 19, and July 21 to August 9. Each trip features a voyage through the famous "inside passage" as well as land travel to all principal points of interest in Alaska.

Brochures describing the complete itineraries of all the College tours, are available by addressing the director of tours at the College of the Pacific.





## *Silver Lake*

# Alumni Summer Camp Debut

Something new in fellowship for Pacificites has been arranged by Van Sweet, executive manager of the Pacific Alumni Association. He has reserved facilities at the Stockton Municipal Silver Lake Camp for the first COP Alumni Summer Camp for the week of July 31 to August 7.

Here is a new kind of reunion, one that combines a real vacation in a beautiful Sierra scene with plenty of time for renewing campus friendships, making new friends, and showing off junior members of the expanding alumni families. The Alumni Camp is designed definitely for all-family participation.

Silver Lake is operated under direct supervision of the Recreation Department of the City of Stockton. Director of the department is Pacific's Emil Siefert, '48. The camp staff includes a general manager, hostess, program director, naturalist, nurse, lifeguards, various recreation and craft leaders, and—of interest to alumni families—baby sitters at 35c. per hour.

Located 100 miles east of Stockton in the El Dorado National Forest of Amador County, Silver Lake is at a refreshing 7200 feet elevation. Installations of the municipal camp include Silver Lake Lodge which houses the dining room, trading post, and recreation center.



Children's hour programs, crafts, music, campfire programs, dances, parties, hiking, swimming, fishing, and various playground and table games are all on the Sliver Lake fun menu—plus special events as arranged for the Pacific Alumni group.

Regular accommodations are in floored tents equipped with single and double beds and mattresses. Thirteen cabins are also available. Campers supply their own blankets.

The following rates include board and lodging and all camp activities for one week for:

2 to 5 year olds	\$10.00
6 to 12 years old	\$17.00
13 to 17 year olds	\$24.00
18 and over	\$28.00

The above rates are for the floored tents. For cabins, where families with

children will be given preference, add 50c per day, per cabin. Alumni who are residents of the City of Stockton can subtract \$3 per week, at any age level, from the schedule above.

Looking for a good response to the first Pacific Alumni Camp, Mr. Sweet reports both Stanford and California alumni groups have made a great success of similar plans. Reservations may be made now by returning the following form with a registration fee of \$1 per person. The fee is applied to the total rates quoted. Deadline for reservations will be July 15, but to be sure of a place, alumni should sign now. Daily rates will be quoted on request for those who would like to attend for less than a full week.

*(application blanks on the next page)*

## *and Lodge*





## ALUMNI: *Meet the Class of '54*

Pacific's ever-growing alumni will be increased by nearly 200 members in June when commencement exercises draw to a close, the Registrar's office has indicated.

And what is even more important, to California, at least, is the large percentage of young persons who will be added to the teaching profession—or at least headed that way. Nearly 30 per cent of the seniors have concentrated in the field of education. Elementary or secondary teaching will attract 36 students, another 16 are planning to be physical education instructors and two are looking for religious education careers. Art and music will receive others.

The seniors come from every county in California, from Arizona, Ohio, Oregon, North Dakota, Tennessee and Texas. From the Pacific or across it come some from Japan, Hawaii and the Philippines.

Widespread, too, are the honors which Pacific's next alumni class has received, for 16 of the seniors recently were listed in the annual "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities" named for outstanding achievements.

Among the chosen are Al Rains, Ojai, senior class president and a business administration major; a fellow townsman, Robert Butterbaugh, art major, who served on the organizations committee and was co-editor of the Naranjado, and Dale Clipper, economics major from Oakdale, past president of Omega Phi Alpha, student affairs chairman and basketball player.

Ken Buck, Paso Robles, business administration major, gained a rating in "Who's Who" for his football abilities which led him to All-American ranking. Activities in the Y and religious education work put Mary Lou Conrad, Gerber, on the list. Robert Coon, Dunsmuir, art major and outstanding art student, edited the Naranjado two years to earn his national honor.

Others who made "Who's Who:"

Patricia Drake, Tracy, elementary education major, highest scholastic standing in the junior class; Earl Flegel, Albany, education major, Blue Key president and active in the Y; Jack Francis, Stockton, another future teacher, former Pacific Weekly editor, publications commissioner.

### **PACIFIC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION** COLLEGE of the PACIFIC STOCKTON 4, CALIFORNIA

Enclosed is deposit of \$..... for which please reserve.....  
places at the Pacific Alumni Silver Lake Camp, July 31 to August 7, 1954.

We prefer.....floored tent.....cabin.

Name, or Names.....

Please send confirmation of reservations to this

Address.....



Norman C. Harris, Stockton, business administration student, Pacific Students Association vice-president who helped promote "Arbor Day" at the stadium; Ursula Herrick, Oakland, Knolens and Associated Women Students president, majoring in psychology; Jeanne Lane, Los Banos, a Knolens president and AWS vice-president planning an elementary education career.

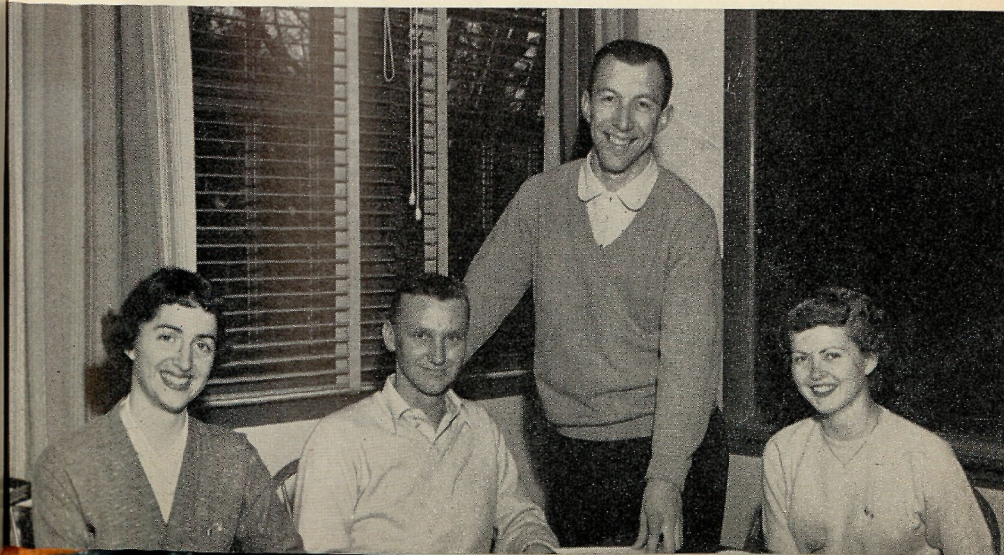
Marilyn Robinson Myers, Oakland, outstanding music student, a violinist majoring in music; Sheldon Nicolayson, Ripon, political science student active in forensics and Y president; Louetta Salsa, Delano, art education major, a top student and associate art editor of the Naranjado; Bill Sibley, San Francisco, drama-speech major outstanding on the Pacific stage, and Phil Wogaman, Safford, Ariz., PSA president looking toward a ministerial career.

Next to business administration students and the music-minded lead the majors in the class of '54. Diversity of plans is assured, with nearly everything from A to Z—art to zoology—in the major categories.

A treasure left behind by the class, to future officers, at least, will be the constitution, developed under the leadership of Rains, Vice-president Al Adams, Bakersfield; Secretary Sharon Kelly, Escondido, and Pat McCallister, Pasadena, treasurer. It is the first the seniors ever had.

Pacific '54 also instigated a senior class paper. Printed quarterly, it has contained news items about members, graduation procedure, class affairs and reminders of those in service. Besides the constitution, the class will leave a brick and glass bulletin board, to cost the members nearly \$500. It is to be erected in front of Student Union.

**SENIOR OFFICERS:** left to right, Sharon Kelly, secretary from Escondido; vice president Alvin Adams of Bakersfield; president Alan Rains of Ojai; and treasurer Pat McCallister of Pasadena. Not pictured, senior representative Barbara Ratto of Stockton.







**"MR.  
CALIFORNIA":**

(left) alias  
Rockwell D.  
Hunt,  
receives  
appropriate  
honor from  
Joseph R.  
Knowland

"Mr. California" is Rockwell Dennis Hunt.

On his eighty-sixth birthday, February 3, the title was conferred upon him by Joseph R. Knowland of the California Historical Society and publisher of the *Oakland Tribune*, acting for Goodwin J. Knight, the Governor of California.

The conferral, recorded on a parchment scroll beautifully hand lettered and decorated by Stockton artist Byron Livingston, was made at a banquet in Hotel Stockton where 125 guests gathered to honor the great native son historian. Dr. Hunt is Director of the California History Foundation at Pacific.

The appropriate honor fittingly marked the distinguished career of the teacher, academic administrator, and author, a career linked strongly with the College of the Pacific. A graduate of Napa College which later was merged with Pacific, Dr. Hunt was a Pacific professor at the turn of the century when he wrote the 50 year

history of the pioneer college. After 40 years at the University of Southern California, he had returned to Pacific in time to write its centennial history.

In accepting the "Mr. California" sobriquet, tall and angular Dr. Hunt declared that one reason he must have been so named is "because I look like the map of California." A second reason, he surmised, was his pioneer parentage. He related how his father reached California in 1851 via the Isthmus of Panama and his mother in a covered wagon in 1854. Thirdly, he guessed the honor came because he was an "all-Californian." Born in the capital city he was educated in northern California and served as principal of San Jose High School, as well as teaching at Pacific, before going to Southern California and one of the notable careers in U.S.C. annals. There he was 25 years Dean of the Graduate School.

Beginning in 1895 with the "*Genesis of California's First Constitution*," he has authored 15 books,



all on California history and related subjects. The latest, published in December, is "*California in the Making*." Uncounted short articles and newspaper features have come from his pen.

The birthday banquet event was engineered by Stuart Gibbons, Stockton insurance man, vice president of the Pacific Associates, and president of the Calaveras Grove Association, a "save our sequoias" society. The Stockton Chamber of Commerce backed his enterprise in behalf of Dr. Hunt, and Chamber president Thomas M. Lucas served as toastmaster.

Sally Thaler of San Francisco, Grand Secretary of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, and Philip C. Wilkins of Sacramento, Grand President of the Native Sons, were in attendance. Their organizations concurred in the honor to Dr. Hunt.

Stockton residents aged over 80 were invited to the banquet as guests. Those attending included notably Amos Alonzo Stagg, "grand old man of American Football," and Jacob and Joana Miller, aged 95 and 93 respectively, married 73 years, and residents in the same Stockton house for 70 years.

Pacific president Robert E. Burns, who brought Dr. Hunt back to Pacific after his retirement at U. S. C., sketched the contributions of "Mr. California", and linked him with Amos Alonzo Stagg and Dr. Tully C. Knoles, calling the group "three giant sequoias" of California.

Many congratulatory messages and telegrams acknowledged the honor to Dr. Hunt, including those from Chief Justice Earl Warren and Vice President Richard Nixon.

In his response, Dr. Hunt defined

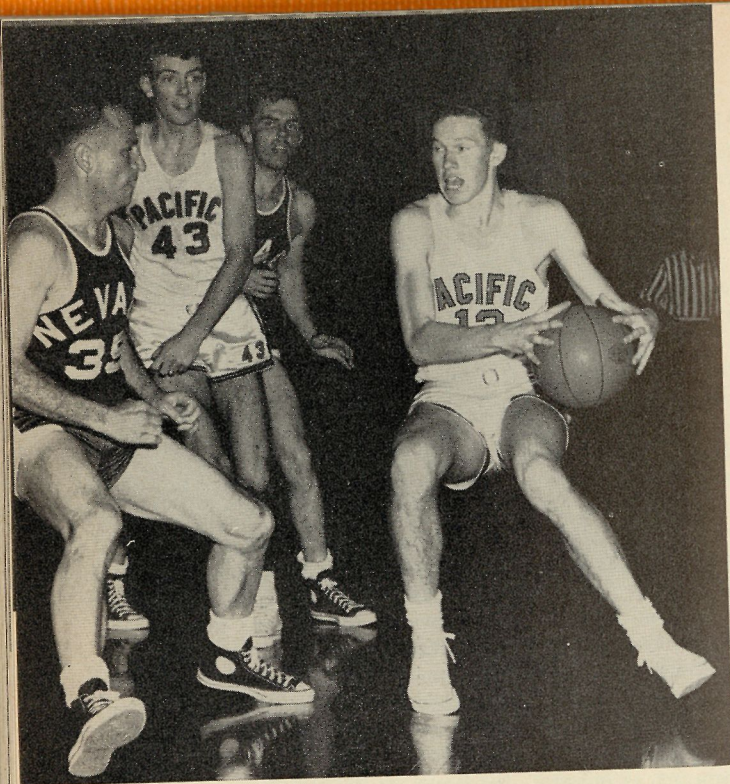
the "true Californian" and then concluded with his pledge to his beloved native state: The true Californian is long-lived, like the Big Trees of the Sierra Nevada, like my own father who reached the age of ninety-three, like Senator Cole who lived to be one-hundred and two. He is a versatile man: as the state is now first in numerous fruits and other products, so the true Californian is not content to excel in one thing alone but is able to turn his hand and his heart to several desirable goals. He is a conservationist. As bounteous Mother Nature has richly endowed our commonwealth with matchless natural resources, the true Californian will strive wisely to conserve this marvelous wealth, remembering that "The patrimony of the state must not be impaired." Finally, the Californian, of whatever age, is virile, abounding in life, the spirit of youth singing in his heart, as his boasted state, though now well into her second century, is still young and strong and unafraid, pressing ever onward and upward to higher and better things.

I pledge my faithful allegiance and undying affection to my native state, "Land of Heart's Desire," "Terrestrial Paradise," "California the Golden."

Long may she flourish as a shining beacon on a hilltop, giving light even to the ends of the earth. And with the lengthening of days may she never cease to grow in wisdom and in virtue. May we, her grateful children, enter fully into our precious heritage from the past, ever increasing in nobility of thought and deed, because of our dedication and consecration.

My California—I shall never cease to love thee, for thou art mine!





**IN ACTION:**  
 Bengal  
 Basketeer  
 Clyde  
 Conner  
 clamps  
 the ball  
 while team-  
 mate Bruce  
 Harkness  
 watches in  
 game with  
 Nevada. We  
 Won!

## PACIFIC SPORTS

by CARROLL R. DOTY  
 ATHLETIC NEWS DIRECTOR

Showing a great deal of improvement as the season progressed, Coach Van Sweet's Tiger Basketball team moved into contention for the California Basketball Association crown for a while in early February before Santa Clara's overall experience and class made a shambles of the race.

Using one veteran and four junior college transfers in his starting lineup, plus two JC transfers and a sophomore as first line replacements, Sweet brought his club from a disastrous early season barnstorming tour through the midwest into a battle with USF

for second place in the league race as the climax approached.

And speaking of the Dons, they provided the Tigers with the most thrilling cage contest to be seen in Stockton in many a moon on February 2. Before a packed house in Pacific Pavilion, COP and USF battled through three overtime periods before the Tigers won out, 76-70.

The improvement in Pacific cage fortunes in just one year under Sweet has been little short of amazing. From a club that last year won just three games while losing 20, and couldn't break into the win column in the league race, the Tigers have come on



to the point where they are rated one of the "good" teams in the area.

COP'S "big three" all season long have been Nick Romanoff, Al Mangin and Captain Clyde Conner. A 6-3 guard who is possibly the fastest man in Northern California basketball, Conner has been called publicly by Sweet "the best player I've ever coached." The Bengal captain has been averaging around 11-points per game all season and has done a great job defensively, as proved by the jobs he turned in on Carroll Williams of San Jose, Ron Livingston of UCLA, Don Benedetti of Santa Clara and Rudy Zannini of USF. None of those high scoring players managed more than three field goals off Conner and he held the 20-point average Williams

to three field goals in two games.

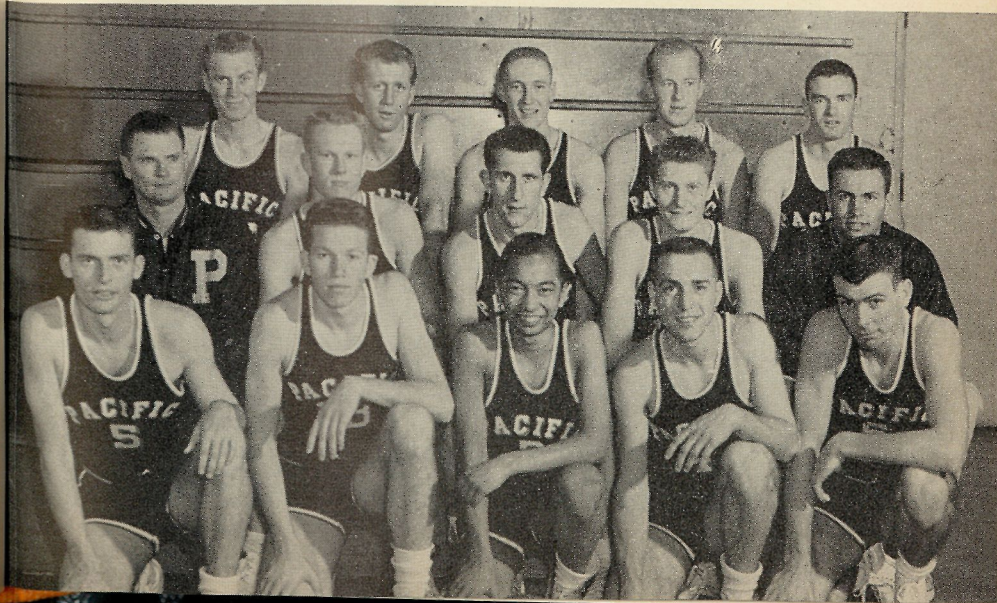
Romanoff has been the team's leading scorer with a 16-point average. Big Nick, at 6-7, has been playing mostly at guard which cuts his scoring potential a little but gives the team the benefit of his floor direction. Mangin at forward is easily the finest set shot artist ever to perform for the Tigers, hitting consistently from 25 to 35-feet out. Al has been averaging 14-points a game and has scored less than 10 only twice this year.

Ron DeVight and Bruce Harkness at center, Ken Buck and Don Buchman at the other forward, and Cece Ciatti at guard all have contributed greatly to the Tiger upsurge. Of the eight, only Buck and Buchman leave by graduation.

**IN REPOSE:** Front row, left to right, Jack Keith, Dinuba; Clyde Conner, South San Francisco; Vince Gomes, San Francisco; Cece Ciatti, Mountain View; Bruce Harkness, Alameda.

Second row, Coach Van Sweet; Lyman Saltzer, Marysville; John Thompson, Oakland; Howard Sylva, Dixon; Norman Harris, Stockton.

Third row, Nick Romanoff, Alameda; Ron DeVight, Berkeley; Don Buchman, Stockton; Al Mangin, Oakland; and Dale Clipper, Oakdale.





# The Music Front at Pacific

The persistent reputation of the College of the Pacific as a notable western center of music, extending from organization of the Pacific Conservatory in 1878, is well supported in the current activities of the department, directed since 1934 by Dean John Gilchrist Elliott. He is serving his second year as regional chairman of the National Association of Schools of Music. The Pacific Conservatory is the charter member in California of this organization, and is one of four colleges that have hosted area conferences.

In several of its programs, the Pacific Conservatory holds western or national attention in the music world. Dr. William W. Norton, director of Church and Community Music under the Lowell Berry Foundation, is directing church music festivals during the college year in 17 California cities: Auburn, Antioch, Red Bluff, Lindsay, Tulare, Wasco, Bakersfield, Burlingame, San Mateo, San Jose, Woodland, San Leandro, Visalia, Porterville, Hanford, Livermore, and Alameda.

Dr. Norton has been joined this year on the Conservatory staff by his wife, the former Eleanor Short. She is serving as Director of Music Education, putting to excellent use her extensive experience as school music supervisor in San Jose.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Harbert is a nationally ranked figure in music therapy. She pioneered this advanced work at Pacific and now is National Chairman of the Committee on Music Education for the Exceptional Child, for the Music Educator's National

Conference. The Executive Committee, the Education Committee, and the Public Relations Committee of the National Association of Music Therapy all claim her active service.

As a composer, arranger, and conductor of choral music, Pacific A Cappella Choir director J. Russell Bodley is a sought after leader. In Eugene, Oregon, he was recently guest vocal consultant for the fourth annual Music Educator's Conference at the University of Oregon. This year, too, he was guest critic for the San Jose A Cappella Choir Festival, guest conductor of the massed chorus at the Stanislaus County High School Music Festival, and—for the second year—guest conductor of the Valley Singers at the Church Bowl Concerts in Yosemite National Park. Now on tour in Southern California, his Pacific choir will again be heard on NBC networks from the famed Easter Sunrise Service in Yosemite.

The opera project being developed by Dr. Lucas Underwood drew large audiences for recent performances of "The Marriage of Figaro." The dramatic-music enterprise has received high rating from the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York, interested in what conservatories across the nation are doing in this field. Meanwhile, a one-time Pacific Conservatory student, Theodore Uppman, scored a great success in his debut with the "Met," singing Peleas in *Peleas and Mellisande*.

Pacific Music Camp, established and directed for eight years by David T. Lawson, brings top grade high



school musicians to the campus each summer from 13 states. Recently, Lawson's enterprises lured 2300 northern California music students and teachers to the fourth annual mid-winter music clinics on the campus. The affair wound up with a gigantic festival concert in the Civic Auditorium. Art Corra's brilliant COP-Stockton College Band also performed. Famed for dramatic marching displays in Pacific Memorial Stadium, this is also a fine concert organization. During a San Joaquin Valley spring tour, the

Band will play seven concerts at Merced, Ripon, Reedley, Mariposa, Dinuba, Shafter, and Taft.

All members of the Conservatory faculty are active in many enterprises beyond teaching schedules. Soprano Elizabeth Spelts on leave of absence in Europe has completed a concert tour of Germany, performing in 30 principal cities for the American Department of State. Back from fourteen months of European travel and study, Miss Virginia Short is much in demand as a lecturer and teaches

**OPERA IN ENGLISH:** One of the amusing scenes from the January production of "The Marriage of Figaro," staged and directed by Dr. Lucas Underwood.

Left to right: Malcolm Stone of Fresno as the Count; Robert Littleton of Stockton as the gardener; Sandra Melba of Stockton as the Countess; June Hook of Cheyenne, Wyoming, as Suzanne; and Keith Roper of Washington as Figaro.





# COP Claims Alameda Educator

Dr. William G. Paden, former superintendent of the Alameda city school system, joined the College of the Pacific faculty February first.

Pacific president Robert E. Burns announced Paden's appointment as associate professor. During the spring term he is teaching a course in California History and two classes in the school of education.

One of Alameda's foremost educators and administrators, Paden was school superintendent for 27 years. Coming to Pacific he leaves his post of legal and financial consultant for the school system there which he has held since retiring as superintendent in 1952.

Both the educator and his wife, Irene, are noted students of California and western U.S. history. She is the author of several books. Together they have done extensive travel and research in tracing pioneer overland trails into California.

Paden has been a sponsor of the California History Foundation since it was organized at Pacific in 1947. He has been a speaker at annual history institutes staged here by the Foundation, and a COP summer session teacher.

In the School of Education Paden teaches a seminar in problems of educational administration for school principals, vice-principals, and supervisors. The course includes individual on-the-job field work with the teachers enrolled. Paden also is a special lecturer in several education courses, and teaches California history in the department of history and political science.

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an adult education class in musicology with enrollment over 250.

Pianist Mary Bowling, teamed with Beatrice Walton Bodley, performed in January with the Stockton Symphony. Horace I. Brown continues as concert master of the town symphony as well as conductor of the Pacific Orchestra, which will stage two major concerts during the year. Edward Shadbolt and Charles LaMond form one of California's most brilliant concert teams. Shadbolt, Brown, and cellist Alix Einert Brown give the Conservatory a professional trio of fine stature. Allan Bacon, organist, is publisher of a recent book, *The True*

*Function of Church Music*. Orders are being received from throughout America.

In terms of professional music training, of school music education, of music as a human therapy, and music as a cultural dividend of a college education, the Pacific Conservatory is growing. In the community, it presents a concert schedule ranging from student solo recitals through chamber music and instrumental ensembles, to massive choral productions, operas, concert bands, and symphonies. Only a relatively few American cities, where professional collegiate conservatories are situated, have equal opportunity for living music experience.



## THE PLACE OF FOOTBALL

*(continued from page ten)*

and often they want them to do some counseling. I have noticed over the years that these football coaches because they have a knack of working with men, very often become Deans of Men, Vice-Principals, Principals and often District Superintendents of Schools. Some of the outstanding educational leaders in California have come up through the coaching route. We can, therefore, be thankful for the fact that we have had that kind of a foundation for them. You will note, too, that the colleges which have dropped football here on the coast have been institutions which do not give the general secondary credentials.

The last thing that I want to point out, and to me it is essentially the most important, is that football is the greatest common denominator collegiate-wise, that we have. It's a sort of amalgam that welds the Student Body together. Undoubtedly, it is a healthy focus of collegiate loyalty. In fact, it is the prime emotionally integrating force of the American people. Back in the medieval times, our institutions were set up so that philosophy was the integrating force. Presently, some of the scientists would like to make science the integrating force of our colleges, but science is not yet the symbol and I don't see that it's going to be the symbol very soon. Someone has said that we should have religion as the core and let everything revolve around that—but religion has a long way to go to measure up to its potential. We hope that core will be intellectual; we hope it will be cultural; we hope it will be of the spirit; But in the period of the rise of

football came also a social and an intellectual separation in campus life. B. F. (Before Football) students were in small colleges; they lived in dormitories; they probably ate in the same dining hall; they took the same curriculum under the same professors; they heard the same jokes. They had a common social and intellectual experience. A. F. (After Football) the curriculum has become diversified; there are numerous electives. Few study the same courses or sit under the same professors. Campus social life is broken up into fraternities, sororities, clubs and houses. And there are many who graduate right now in 1953 who have never had a broad common experience, or have never met each other up to Commencement Day. So, in this period of intellectual and social disintegration of the American college, all unite in football. It is on that kind of a base that I want to give football its due. Football has become more than a spectacle; it has become a symbol; it has become one of the great intangibles not only of college but of our American life. Actually, if you want to look at it on a higher level, football has become the spiritual core of the modern campus.

So today I want to say that I think we ought to give the devil his due for excesses that we know about. We know they are there, and we want to take up our good offices and try to do something about them. But I believe the time is ripe for some of us to start talking about what's right with football, America's No. 1 game. We should bring it out of the doghouse and give it the respect that it deserves as a game. I believe that day is dawning!



## THE PACIFIC PRODUCT

(continued from page five)

up in small towns or cities of less than 25,000, the chances are nearly 50-50 that your new acquaintance did. You can almost be perfectly sure, with only one miss in ten, that he did not grow up on a farm." (p. 14)

Perhaps the folk-lore which holds that college offers only an alternative to any kind of economic usefulness will need to be revised. The study of the now living graduates shows that a grand total of 71% worked their way through college in whole or in part. Some of them worked only during vacation, but in the sample studied more than half had jobs after class during the regular school term. It seems to be the rule rather than the exception to pay part of one's own college expenses, yet there are some significant sex differences in this matter. Young women apparently have fewer opportunities for jobs. At any rate, a young man seems more capable of earning all or part of his way. Among the women graduates reporting, 45% indicated they were supported completely by their parents.

## THE OLD GRAD — MASCULINE DIVISION

The outstanding finding about the old grad is that he has been an economic success. The grads hold the best jobs and the positions of greatest prestige. By all the conventional standards of worldly attainment these grads have made good almost to the man. The authors summarize this aspect of success when they say:

"The college graduates hold the key jobs of our society." (p. 26) (See Table 2)

TABLE II

### Jobs Held By . . .

Graduates		Non-Graduates
34%	Proprietors, Managers and Executives	13%
50%	The Professions	3%
10%	Clerks, sales and kindred workers	12%
5%	Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers	58%
1%	Farmers and farm workers	14%

## STUDENTS CELEBRATE KNOLES' BIRTHDAY

"I don't see you as you are, but as you will become," Pacific chancellor Tully C. Knoles told Pacific students recently. "The greatest thing about man is his ability to transcend himself, his ancestry, and his environment, and to become what he dreams of being."

Occasion for the remarks was a surprise birthday party staged by Pacific Student Association leaders on January 6. It was the seventy-eighth anniversary of Dr. Knoles' birth, and the sixtieth anniversary of his famous goatee.

Ushered into the darkened campus dining hall at 9:30 p.m., Knoles faced five hundred students and many of the COP faculty when the lights were snapped on. A second look—and he saw that almost every man in the hall wore a goatee.



The median income of all U.S. men reported for 1947 was \$2,200.00. The median income from the men graduates was \$4,689.00. It is well known that college graduates tend to move to the larger cities and that incomes are higher in the larger centers of population. Taking this into account, however, West and Havemann declare that location for location and job for job the college graduate is better off. In other words, the college men who become sales clerks have higher earnings on the average than those clerks who did not go to college and the same holds for college men who become office clerks or private secretaries or mechanics.

Table 3 summarizes another interesting finding of the *Time* study as contrasted with findings from investigations of the population at large. It will be noted that the college graduate is likely to increase his income at the very time the average man in the United States will begin to decline in earning power. In the general population men 50 and over are fast losing ground to younger chaps, but college graduates after 50 will earn their best incomes. There has been some criticism from certain quarters that the younger graduate is not quite the guy his dad and grandad were.

TABLE III

Approximate Average Earnings of Men at . . .

Age	Graduate	Non-Graduate
25	\$3537	\$1760
30	\$4050	\$2449
35	\$4730	\$2650
40	\$5200	\$2900
45	\$6100	\$2800
50	\$6250	\$2700
55	\$6300	\$2650

There is no way of demonstrating whether or not our present graduates will experience "increasing incomes" when they reach their 50's. It is perhaps significant, however, that these younger lads at the present time outstrip their contemporaries who have not gone to college.

On matters of marriage the folklore has it that the college man is not much interested in marriage and in a family. He perhaps is too busy striving for success. According to legend also the college man was considered far below par as matrimonial material and was likely, even when married, to practice race suicide. Some facts supporting this thesis had been reported earlier. *Time* magazine made a survey in 1940 and discovered that only 71% of the old grads of that period had ever been married. The percentage at that time of all adult American men who had been married was 76. It was found also that college graduates had fewer children than the non graduate families. Census takers have related the matter of number of children in a family to indices of rent paid by families in general. In this instance it was easy to show that the number of children per 1,000 wives decreases actually as the rent goes up. In other words, the more rent paid by the family the fewer the children one finds in that family. In the present study by *Time*, however, the situation shows some quite different trends. For one thing the number of graduates who have ever married has taken a decided jump. The college men in this study not only have married more generally than the average man, but they stayed married more generally. The authors regard this as one of the most interesting facts in their whole



investigation. Another very interesting finding is that the number of children per family, where the father is an old grad, tends to increase as the income goes upward. In other words the higher the income the larger the families as far as the old grad is concerned. West and Havemann conclude as follows:

"Our graduates are not notably prolific; it is obvious that the vast majority are practicing birth control, and that they tend to limit the size of their families by their income and by the size of the town they live in. The average number of children for all our married grads is only two, which is below the average for all married men in America. But nevertheless, on every matter except the production of large families, they are doing quite well." (p. 50)

#### THE EX-COED

Authors West and Havemann introduce their discussion about the ex-coed by reminding their readers about an almost forgotten issue: why should women go to college at all? They referred to the fact that many persons—not too many years ago—believed women could not possibly stand the mental strain of college work. They argued that these delicate women might contract "brain fever," once a popular disease which defied all attempts at diagnosis. Still other persons who could imagine no role for women but that of housewife and mother believed that higher education for them would be a complete waste of time. Some went even further to state that college would render a woman completely unfit and unwilling for marriage and motherhood.

The fears and prejudices of former generations have been pretty well dispelled by this time. And yet the fact remains that one of these prejudices

may well represent the facts of life. The authors begin their portrait of the ex-coed with a discussion of "The Ubiquitous Spinster." The following is quoted from the text:

"For many coeds, it would appear, college amounts to an education for spinsterhood. Of all adult U. S. women at the time of this survey, only 13 out of 100 were unmarried. But of our women college graduates, 31 out of 100 were unmarried. Thus while college men were actually more prone to marry than average,—the college woman was avoiding marriage—or being cheated out of it—in almost alarming numbers." (p. 54)

One of the unexpected findings in the survey was a relationship between "the chances that a coed will marry" and her religion. The Jewish coeds have a proportion of unmarried career women of 23 of 100. Among Protestant coeds, the proportion of married career women is the same for the general average of coed grads, that is, 31 out of 100. The Catholic women grads produce 48 unmarried career women out of 100 which is close to half. The authors find this one of the most ironic discoveries in the whole survey. The Catholics have the strongest tradition of family, and it is pointed out that no other church group has taken a similar official position against divorce or birth control. The fact remains that Catholic girls who go through college stand almost fifty-fifty change of avoiding marriage and having no families of their own.

This finding intrigued the investigators into a further analysis of the situation. West and Havemann had the following to say:

"Some possible explanations may occur to the reader. The differences may be merely a matter of age, or of



economic status before college as indicated by working one's way or being sent by one's family. But the fact is that none of these possible explanations holds water. When our statistics are controlled for all possible extraneous factors, the findings are still the same. Age for age, family for family, college for college, and course for course, the Catholic girls are still overwhelmingly the most likely to remain spinsters. They do so in almost equal numbers whether they go to the Catholic colleges or non-sectarian schools. Our statistics give no clue as to the reason." (p. 56)

There is strong correlation between spinsterhood of the ex-coed and earning her own way through college. The girls most likely to marry are those who have been supported through college by their parents. In this group 65% of the ex-coeds under 30 years of age are married. For the girl who earned more than half of her own way through college 55% under the age of 30 are married which represents a statistically significant drop.

The *Time* survey collected a lot of information regarding activities during college years. West and Havemann have divided the students into campus types, namely, "The Greasy Grind" who makes straight A's and pays attention chiefly to her books, the "All-around Student" who makes good grades while engaging in many social and extra-curricular activities, and the "Big Woman on Campus" who barely qualifies for a diploma but is a whiz on the dance floor or in a political campaign. Lastly there is "The Girl Who Just Sat There."

Folklore makes the greasy grind the worst of all matrimonial risks. The best bet, according to the folklore, is the big woman on campus. The boys are so eager to date her, they must also be eager to marry her. But the facts

do not bear out this idea at all. 28% of the former big women on campus are unmarried. The all around girls have a percentage of 29 in the unmarried classification. For the greasy grinds the percentage is 31. The girls who just sat there earn a percentage of 35. These differences are small and it seems that the chances for marriage do not depend too much on the type of campus career. If any group shows significant lag, however, we need to point out the girls who just sat there.

The figures tend to show that it is the older generation among the graduates which casts its weight on the side of spinsterhood. West and Havemann say:

"True, spinsterhood is an outstanding characteristic of our women graduates, young as well as old. But our evidence indicates that the trend is away from it. Among graduates the career woman seems to be giving way to the housewife, slowly but surely." (p. 63)

Should our colleges give more courses in Family Life Education? Some educators as well as some critics of education have maintained that since society fails to train young women adequately for marriage, the college should fill the gap. The survey, unfortunately, does not throw sufficient light on this issue. Some of the letters accompanying the questionnaire have been provocative. Two excerpts from these letters are quoted to give the feeling-tone of different reactions to college training and marriage:

"My college training, plus an early and prolonged study of music outside of academic work, has helped greatly in my enjoyment of life. As to my career, that of housewife and mother, college trained me very ill. When I married, I had no training for coping with either house or children. These things I have had to



learn the hard way—and believe me, it has been hard. Because of my liberal education, I would much rather read a book than cook a meal . . ." (p. 64)

"Now as a housewife and mother, I think my college training is valuable in keeping my interests above the always present dishpan and diaper level and in helping me investigate and study some new subject. My basic courses in physiology, psychology, and sociology are of tremendous help as my present interest in children stimulates me to pursue child study." (p. 67)

The statistics reveal the rather important fact that when an ex-coed gets married she tends to stay married. The survey demonstrated that 9 out of 10 graduates who ever were married were living with their husbands at the time of the survey, as contrasted with the ratio of 8 out of 10 wives in the population at large. It appears also that former coeds are seldom widows, in contrast to the average of U.S. women who have ever been married. Just as the old grads (masculine division) were seldom widowers, the ex-coeds appear to find spouses notable for longevity.

Of interest to the modern generation is the perennial issue—home plus a career. Authors West and Havemann concluded that the average coed graduate who tries to be a career woman plus wife is not fully successful either way. In general, the American working wife seems to do well despite her long working hours and lack of leisure time. But the ex-coed in this category does not score high at motherhood, and there is good reason to think that her marriage is a little more likely to end in failure. Moreover, she does not make nearly as much money at her job as do unmarried career women. Some of the vital decisions for these former coeds seem to be made in the

early years of marriage. For example, if the coed decides after graduation to spend a year or two as a working wife, the chances are good that she will remain a job holder and will never have children. It appears that if the job extends two years it may soon reach four, and then ten, until at some point the working wife is likely to decide not to stop work, and to forget raising a family. While it is easy to speculate regarding all of the reasons why this particular finding is to be gleaned from the survey, West and Havemann conclude:

"All guessing aside, the general rule seems to be: once a working wife, always a working wife. And also: once a working wife, seldom a mother."

"On the other hand the Former Coed who has a child early in marriage is unlikely ever to go back to work." (p. 87)

How about the ex-coed who decides on a career? Just how does she make out financially? The statistics reveal that the former coed is certainly more successful than the average working woman. The median income was better than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the \$1,000 salary quoted as the median for all United States working women. When compared with the old grad, however, the ex-coed career woman does not seem to get very far. This darker side of being a career woman—the pay—is illustrated in a chart provided by West and Havemann and perhaps enough is said when it is pointed out that only 1% of graduate career women reported incomes of \$7,500 and over. Among the men 23% gave figures of income in this range.

Who is the typical career woman graduate and what does she do? The



plain fact shows that the ex-coed career woman is very likely to be a school teacher. Nearly three out of five work in the field of education. Even in this area, the career woman tends to occupy a low paid position. The median salary was \$2,610.00 as compared to a figure of \$3,584.00 as the mean salary for men graduates in teaching.

#### DOES SPECIAL OR GENERAL EDUCATION PAY THE MOST?

As a preface to the long debated issue of special versus general education, it should be pointed out that most college graduates—98% of them—if they had to do it all over again, would certainly go back to college. A substantial 84% state that they would go back to the same college. A few, 14%, would go back to a different campus. Only two out of a 100 would stay away from college and take a different type of training.

One third of the grads indicated that they would do exactly as they had done before: choose the same college, follow the same course of study, and take the same ration of specialized and general training. Another 37% would make a change in only one of three factors mentioned.

The group who would make a change either to more specific training or more generalized education give answers as follows: 35 out of 100 in this group wish they had specialized more, while 21 out of 100 wish they had followed a more generalized curriculum. In one way, it looks as though the graduate in this category merely sees greener grass on the other side of the fence! Or, as suggested by West and Havenmann, perhaps the

colleges have not yet found the happy medium between the two types of education.

The opinions of graduates regarding the type of education which will really help in a career were gained from letters as well as from the survey statistics. It was quite typical that the old grad would recommend more specific courses. A merchant was quoted to the effect that the world is highly competitive and a specialist is therefore better equipped. Another grad who is now a housewife but had once to find a job stated that she had to spend her first year out of college attending a business school in order to learn something useful and practical. An engineer who was very happy that he had selected a specialized education summed up this opinion quite succinctly:

"It is regrettable, but culture is inedible!" (p. 146)

There were many letters, however, to emphasize that there were more things in life of a worthwhile nature than the development of specific skills and the earning of a desirably high income. On graduate said:

"A good job and great riches should be the by-product and never the end of a college education; these should not be the grounds on which the success of a liberal education is judged." (p. 145)

And then there was another concise statement which may be mentioned on this side of the argument.

"Specific training is soon forgotten and outdated. It is never specific enough." (p. 146)

The authors have concluded that the college probably cannot solve the problem of special versus general education by catering merely to one or the other. It appears that both will



have to be in the picture. One of the interesting discussions of the matter is as follows:

"We have already noted . . . that of all graduates the humanities and social science majors are among the most dissatisfied with their choice of college courses. But if we analyze the figures, we see that they do not mean quite what appears on the surface. For example the humanities and social science majors who subsequently went into law, medicine, or dentistry are not at all dissatisfied with their general education; they vote in about the same proportions as members of those professions who had more specialized training before entering their fields. Now, a cynic might explain away this fact on purely financial grounds; after all, lawyers, doctors, and dentists make a lot of money, regardless of which route they chose toward their professions. But it is also a fact that the humanities graduates who have become teachers, clergyman, and practitioners of the fine arts—and have thereby entered the worst paid fields of all—are equally happy with their college choice. In fact they cast a slightly higher vote. Among this group 81% would again choose the same major if they had to do it over again, while among the humanities students who went into the high-paid professions the figure is 78%."

"The facts, obviously, are these: the graduates who had a general education are quite satisfied if they have gone on to take specialized training and have ended up in a high-paid profession. They are also satisfied, despite finances, if they have gone into one of the low-paid "learned" professions where general education provides a suitable and useful background. A large proportion of generally-educated graduates who regret their college choice is accounted for almost entirely by those who wound up in business jobs. The business field is not what the generally-educated graduate forsook, and in it they have little opportunity to use their knowl-

edge of literature, history, sociology, or Latin conjugations. Moreover, they find themselves, by and large, passed by men who have had more technical training." (p. 153)

#### GRADS AND THEIR OPINIONS— INCLUDING A NOTE ON POLITICS

Readers of "The Pacific Product" may recall considerable attention given to a comparison on the *Time* study with COP investigation in this area of opinions and politics. Attention has been called to the fact that graduates in general are a conservative folk instead of a bunch of hot radicals. Graduates as a group have generally supported a Republican candidate for president. West and Havemann show that as a total group the graduates are rather distinctly anti-new deal. The voting by age groups does make a considerable difference on this issue. The anti-new dealers under 30 years of age represent 49% of that group. The graduates in their 30's tend to be about 62% anti-new deal. Those in the 40's show a percentage of 71, and those over 50 give a percentage of 80 on the anti-new deal side of the fence. It has been shown that this percentage is not related to the factor of income. Regardless of party, when graduates go into the voting booth they vote like dear old Dad—85% follow the politics of father.

The rather conservative opinion of the total group should not obscure the fact that the graduates have gained a perspective on many issues facing America at this time. Graduate opinion is weighted definitely against isolationism. On Civil Rights issues perhaps it is true that the grads are quite apt to vote on the side of "tolerance," but might not always put into practice



tolerant opinions in their every day lives. Perhaps it is enough to say that prejudice is not considered either respectable or popular among the graduate population. On the matter of minority groups, West and Havemann report what might well be expected with regard to a division into the North and South. It is of interest to note that college graduates in the North and living in the South actually show the least amount of prejudice.

A question often raised about graduates relates to their religious opinions. Does college affect the beliefs of its grads in a negative sense? The study, unfortunately, hardly answers this question. There does seem very little evidence that college undermines students' beliefs about religion. It was among Jewish graduates that a great proportion have broken with their religion. The proportion of active participants in the church was quite small for this group. There was no proof either way regarding the effects of college on this phenomenon.

#### WHO AMONG THE GRADS MAKE THE MOST MONEY?

The relation of earnings to grads is neatly dealt with in Table 4. This series of figures is worth a little study. While the A student has a clear cut advantage in the professional fields, he has a much more tenuous advantage in the area of business. The A grads are only slightly better off than the B grads, and the B students have fared only slightly better than those one notch below in academic standing. There is something to the argument that in the business world grades may not mean very much. The diploma with high honors is certainly not much more valuable than the diploma which was

earned by that last minute spurt. As West and Havemann put it:

"It appears that in all truth an A in philosophy does not sell many insurance policies—or make a man a much better factory foreman, file clerk, junior executive, merchant, or manufacturer." (p. 159)

Do the findings show that extra-curricular activities pay dividends in terms of the high income level of graduates? The results seem to demonstrate an advantage for "The Greasy Grinds" while the "All-around Students" and "The Big Men on Campus" take a position lower on the salary scale, respectively. One might well reason from the median salary figures

TABLE IV

Businessmen graduates who earn more than \$7500

A Students	29%
B Students	25%
C & D Students	24%

Professional graduates who earn more than \$7500

A Students	50%
B Students	46%
C & D Students	37%

Teachers, ministers and artists who earn more than \$7500

A Students	11%
B Students	27%
C & D Students	4%

Government men who earn more than \$7500

A Students	24%
B Students	9%
C & D Students	9%

that extra-curricular activities are actually a handicap to later-life earning power. But this conclusion should not remain unchallenged. It should be remembered that the older graduates who actually now are making the most money did not have the advantages of the extra-curricular activities which are prevalent now on most campuses. It should be pointed out,



too, that the highly paid professions including law, medicine, dentistry, and engineering probably have a most exacting curriculum which does not leave students much time for anything but study. But let us add here that even in the field of business it is noted that extra activities do not seem to go hand in hand with large incomes later in life. West and Havemann say that maybe in business it is a matter of whom you know rather than what you know that will count, and certainly these important contacts are not made just through campus activities.

Table 5 calls attention to the difference between the grad who supported himself largely in college and the grad who was family-supported. We have been quite proud of the fact in America a chap could begin at the bottom and work himself to the top in his field. This Horatio-Algier concept is perhaps one bit of our folklore which prompts the ambitious lad to work his way dilligently through school. This notion probably needs a considerable amount of revision. West and Havemann explain Table 5 as showing that graduates in the early years run a close race if we divide them into two groups—the self-helped and family-supported lads. After the age of 30 the group that was sent to college begins to show an advantage over the self-help lads. It seems as a matter of fact, that the more nearly self-supporting a chap was while in college, the farther behind he will fall as far as income is concerned when compared with family supported men.

The figures do show that it is in business rather than in the professions where this particular difference really becomes pronounced. The self-help

student who went into law, medicine, the clergy, or teaching is doing about as well according to the study as the fellow who went through school with his parents support. West and Havemann think that perhaps family assistance does not end for the supported student on graduation day. Probably the family background or family influence gives the supported chap a start in life that has a better chance for advancement. It has been noted

TABLE V  
Percent of Men Graduates 40 and over who earn . . .

	\$3000 up	\$5000 up	\$7500 up
Earned no college expenses	23%	21%	42%
Earned up to half	26%	26%	38%
Earned half to all	34%	24%	31%
Age 30 - 39			
Earned no college expenses	41%	22%	23%
Earned up to half	45%	23%	19%
Earned half to all	48%	25%	15%

that this advantage is not related merely to the degree of technical training. These reviewers wonder if perhaps there is a relationship between the so-called supported lad and his politics. It is significant (economically) that grads in general follow the politics of their fathers?

West and Havemann balance the sheet somewhat on this issue by point-



ing out that the public at large need not feel sorry for the lad who has worked most of his way through college. By the time this fellow has reached 40 he can be expected to be doing quit nicely when compared to the U.S. population as a whole. We have already pointed out that, in general, income can be expected to go up after 45 for the college grad while the U.S. male on the average will probably experience a decline in his income. The following direct statement from West and Havemann seems rather important regarding this general topic:

"At the time the graduates over 40 were going to school, the chart shows, the poorer college boy was just as likely to enter the high-paid professions as the wealthier boy. But lately, among the men under 40 and especially those under 30, more and more working students have been going into occupations which are low-paid even at the top."

"Larger proportions of both groups—in fact 2 out of 3, among self-help and family-supported graduates alike—are going into the business world these days. But in the case of the boys who did not work their way, this represents a switch from the low-paid "professions" to business careers that pay better. In the case of the working student it represents a departure from the high-paid professions in favor of business." (p. 175)

"By the time our youngest graduates are in their 40's—say around 1970—the difference in earnings between the self-help and family-supported graduates will doubtless be larger than it is today. And if the trends continue, it will grow bigger every year. In the business field, which now attracts two-thirds of the graduates of both types, the self-help man does not keep up with the man who was sent to school by his parents. And while the self-help man manages to hold his own pretty well in the pro-

fessions, he is increasingly choosing the low-paid professional fields instead of the high-paid ones. Unless something happens to change the pattern, the chances of self-help students for financial equality will grow progressively smaller." (p. 177)

## DOES IT PAY TO GO TO THE IVY LEAGUE COLLEGE?

One of the astonishing findings—and yet perhaps it should not have been so astonishing after all—is the undisputed fact that graduates of the Ivy League schools make the highest salaries. A group of 20 other eastern colleges with famous names rank somewhat below the Ivy League, with Big Ten schools next in line. The authors have no separated out California colleges for comparison, but one can guess that the Easterners have "it," meaning an advantage of income as far as graduates are concerned. It might seem easy to write off this difference as one of wealthy families sending wealthy boys to the famous schools. But this simple conclusion does not account for all of the difference and it was discovered, for example, that at the Ivy League schools about 19% of the graduates earned more than half their expenses. It was possible to check these students against those chaps who had earned their way through school at other institutions. In this and other ways of double-checking the statistics, it was found that the Ivy League school has that golden touch. The rich and poor alike benefit, relatively speaking of course, when contrasted with graduates of other institutions.

## HOW TO CHOOSE A COLLEGE?

It is perhaps appropriate to point out that if it is satisfied customers which give a prospective freshman a



clue as to the "best college," then it is again the Ivy League school which collects the most votes. In this league, 98% of the graduates indicate that they would attend the same college if they had it to do over again. The percentage drops off considerably as one goes down the line—the "prestige" line. A category, "all other eastern colleges," shows a vote of 72% of the graduates who would attend the same college if a choice had to be made over.

The letters of graduates have been quoted extensively on this particular problem and it becomes apparent that many factors enter into a successful experience at college. West and Havemann say:

"If the college fits you, in other words, wear it. The whole business of this argument over big schools versus small may boil down, in the last analysis, to what type of experience you are ready for after leaving high school." (p. 216)

"What the letter writers seem to be saying, when you get right down to it, is that it is a good idea to pick a campus that suits your family background, your ambitions, your high school training or lack of it, and your tendencies to be timid or self-assertive. But the nicest thing of all about the problem of choosing a college is this: no matter what type of school you select, the large or the small, the rich or the poor, the chances are at least 3 to 1 that you will find it satisfactory and you will be glad you did." (p. 217)

#### DO GRADS LEAVE HOME FOR GOOD?

If we consider the over-all U.S. pattern, the youngster about to enter college is likely to leave his family and old home for good. This seems to be true whether the prospective

freshman matriculates at the college around the corner or at an institution many miles away. In the survey only 50% plus of the graduates were living in their home states. 44% of all had found homes and jobs across the state line. The readers of the *Pacific Review* who sampled earlier articles concerning the "Pacific Product" may have noted that COP seems to be an "area college." A surprisingly large number of living graduates are found within a hundred mile radius of Stockton. Apparently this pattern for COP is not typical of colleges in other parts of the country. West and Havemann, however, have noted a wide difference between the Atlantic and Pacific regions in this matter. Of graduates in the west, 13% were no longer living in that region at the time of the 1947 survey. Of the southerners who had been born in the south, 24% were no longer living there. The percentage leaving the midwest was 26 while a large group, 30% had moved from the east. The "growing west coast" has been receiving immigrants for a long time and undoubtedly will continue to receive a large number in the immediate future. This trend to "go west" undoubtedly explains the fact that COP graduates do not leave home in as great numbers as is found east of the Sierra.

#### THE GRADS CRITICIZE

Those persons taking part in the *Time* survey were given an opportunity to write letters explaining their reactions to the college education they had received. Needless to say a flock of replies were reviewed and "They went to College" is filled with many direct quotes. These remarks, both witty and wise, lend no little amount



of charm to the book as a whole. Among other things these grads did not hesitate to point out short comings at their respective institutions. It is unfortunate that in this area too few "specifics" could be obtained. Statistical validity and reliability can hardly be applied to unselected general remarks put in letters to the editors. Nevertheless certain trends which letter writers as a whole generally pointed out produced several thought-provoking problems from the point of view of West and Havemann.

There are, in the words of these authors, a lot of little "lost sheep" on college campuses. The most common complaint refers to the little amount of guidance or advice of any kind the colleges have offered to students.

Another topic which calls forth criticism is the quality—or lack of it—of college teaching. The authors observe that once a man has been appointed to a college faculty he has a pretty good thing cinched—he has the closest thing to life time tenure that is known in these United States. Does anyone ever bother to check up on this guy to determine whether or not his classes offer something worthwhile? Or are students getting "just a sleepy rehash of . . . old lecture notes?" (p. 254) Again the authors wonder whether it is a good idea to let the so-called faculty scrub team handle the new student and save the first team for the upper division and graduate school.

"The arrangement is a happy one from the faculty point of view; it saves the young teachers from being thrown to the lions, and the old teachers from being bored by the lambs. But it may not be such a fortunate scheme from the point of view of the

students, or the maximum effectiveness of the college." (p. 255)

Are college teachers selected on the basis of their grades or research accomplishments without any real check on the ability to teach? West and Havemann definitely have this impression. They are further convinced that the colleges in America are succeeding the least with the type of students they could help the most.

After a few of these stinging criticisms West and Havemann balance the picture somewhat with a final series of quotes around the topic "but maybe it's not the colleges fault." A substantial number of graduates have indicated that they cannot simply blame their respective colleges, but must assume some of the guilt themselves. More than one graduate has stated directly or indirectly that he had gone to college without very much purpose or plan. Other graduates have been willing to take the blame away from the college but then attempt to place it on the high school which failed to train for college in proper fashion. The authors indicate, however, most of the graduates who do not choose to put blame on old alma mater because they did not get enough out of college are willing to acknowledge they really wish that they had been older and wiser at the time they attended their institutions of higher learning. Many of the graduates in their letters have used the word "mature," or have in one way or another referred to "personality immaturity." Let us permit two quotes from graduates to illustrate this theme:

"My reading during my four years of college was far too skimpy and my interest in voluntary research was nonexistent. Perhaps I was too immature



for it anyway." (p. 263)

"How could college have helped me more? If I had worked harder." (p. 265)

### FINALE!

As we bring this series on "The Pacific Product" to a close, perhaps a few observations of the writers may be in order. We have asked ourselves, "Is this long, drawn-out study of graduates going back to Pacific's Centennial Year something we would do over again if the opportunity presented itself?" Perhaps in this respect we have taken a hint from the typical college grad who says he would go back to college if he were to do it all over again. We certainly would not have missed this chance to get some perspective on the typical COP product and compare him with the college graduate at large in America. The fact that we have taken so long doesn't bother us nearly so much after finding out that *Time* and its research affiliates have taken from 1947 to 1952 to get their facts in print.

Perhaps we writers of the "Pacific Product" feel a little glow of pride when the qualities of the typical grad comes into view. After all this grad is a pretty good citizen. He really makes a contribution to his community and belongs to a number of worthwhile organizations. He has gained a perspective on important issues in life. Furthermore the college grad is typically a success, especially from the economic point of view.

We are reminded of the fact that a small church-related college has had a pretty rough road to travel during the years after 1930. The faint-hearted might well have decided long ago that the struggle was not worth it. On the

other hand we believe it has been worth it and still is. We further believe that the U.S. is not going to let down the small college. The facts are available to justify its existence. The product is worth the cost.

It should be emphasized that there is no room for complacency on the part of the college staff and its administration. The colleges—COP included—will need to do something in the next decades besides resting on its oars. To mention one thing specifically let us point out that *Pacific* is noted for its ability to supply teachers to the entire State of California, but it will have to do so much more efficiently and in considerably larger quantity than ever before. This State is on the verge of an unprecedented shortage of teachers at all levels of public school education. It isn't going to be easy to do this job of supplying enough teachers. Take one look at Table 6 which has been taken from "They Went to College" and note carefully the economic level of education as contrasted with other professions. This lower income tag is only one small part of the whole problem! *Pacific* is facing up to the teacher shortage problem. In the "drawing board" stage now, is a plan which, with adequate support, could be the most significant contribution to this California dilemma since World War II.

Our country is in great need of other professional workers, especially engineers in all categories. Will COP move further into this and related areas of training? Some important decisions will be forthcoming in the years just ahead. We dare hope that the College of the Pacific will be eager and willing to meet the challenge.



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## *In Memory*

A heart attack claimed the life on December 12 of JUSTIN DYCHE '19, a Watsonville Union High School science teacher for the past 31 years. Dyché taught for two years in Honolulu before accepting a faculty post at Watsonville High in 1922.

Miss MARY D'ANTONIO (1922-23), assistant county adult probation officer in San Jose since 1927, died on January 1 at the home of her mother in San Francisco. In recent months, because of ill health, she had been unable to perform her duties, although she returned to work last November 1, only to suffer a breakdown which culminated in her death.

DONALD B. CRAMER ('28-'29), superintendent of the California Youth

Authority clinic and reception center at Perkins, died on January 26 in Sacramento, following a sudden illness. Mr. Cramer not only did graduate work at Pacific, but taught here during the summers of 1938, 1939, 1950, and 1951. He began his career as a basketball coach, going from that to the principalship of Antioch Junior High School and the adult education department in Antioch. During World War II years he was chief of the American Red Cross disaster relief program of seven western states and Hawaii with headquarters in San Francisco. From 1946 until last December he served as chief of the division of treatment and training of the youth authority.

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