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PACIFIC REVIEW

SUMMER
1971

STOCKTON - SAN FRANCISCO - SACRAMENTO



The Costa Rica Program

PACIFIC REVIEW

The Quarterly Magazine of the University of the Pacific
Volume Five, Number Four
Summer, 1971

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LONG BEFORE Paul Ehrlich wrote his doomsday book *The Population Bomb*, Dr. Alden E. Noble, chairman of the department of zoology of the College of the Pacific, gave a faculty research lecture titled *Biological Time Bombs*. It was the second annual faculty research lecture, delivered on June 4, 1952.

Dr. Noble's thesis was that the reproductive capacity of all animal communities is practically unlimited and, if it were not for environmental agencies which destroy life and inhibit reproduction, any one of the approximately two million species of animals could completely engulf the earth within a few months or years. His suggestion was that man, in overcoming the natural environmental checks on his growth, was the species most likely to engulf and destroy the world. He called upon mankind to de-fuse the ticking time bomb by assuming some responsibility in the control of his own evolution.

Malthus, Noble, Ehrlich, and others have finally made us all aware that our number one problem is not war, racism, disease, or hunger but overpopulation and its resulting environmental pollution. The question now is what to do.

Two people who have thought long and hard about what to do are faculty members at Pacific. Ted Pohlman has already written some 50 articles and several books on the subject and has become a nationally recognized authority. He has some specific suggestions to make in his article, which is extracted from the 21st annual Faculty Research Lecture, which he gave on April 16.

Anne Funkhouser, a fine scientist and teacher, writes about the problem from the viewpoint of a young woman who is also a wife and mother. Her article is an abridgement of one she wrote for the October 1969 issue of *Journal of the American Association of University Women*.

THE COVER

The spirit of carnival time in Limón, Costa Rica is caught by the lens of Steve Munro '71 (who's wallet was caught by a pickpocket at the same time). The Limón visit was a blast for the Covell College students, who traveled by train from San José with confirmed reservations for return by air. But when the flight back to San José was called, a horde of people — without reservations — stormed over the runway and into the aircraft. So the Covellanos learned that a reservation list in Costa Rica consists of the first 45 people able to battle their way aboard a DC-3. They spent another grand night in Limón. The story of the Costa Rica program, with additional photos, starts on page 9.

The Deadly Desire ... for Children

By DR. EDWARD W. POHLMAN,
Professor of Educational and
Counseling Psychology

□ For many countries of the world, strategies should be developed to change the number of children people WANT to have.

This thesis rests on the assumption that people now want, and will continue to want, substantially more children than the number needed for population stabilization. Since population seems to me a deadly peril, but a peril springing largely from the children people WANT, this talk is titled *The Deadly Desire*.

Family planning and population programs are based almost exclusively on the philosophy of letting people have all the children they want and then helping them to stop

when THEY WANT to stop. This may be politically and ethically safe, but demographically disastrous in terms of population growth. If people in most countries continue to have all the children that citizens now say they want, population will continue to grow rapidly. If the goal is to see population growth stop at some point in the future, it may not be sufficient simply to avoid unwanted conceptions.

Even perfect contraception, sterilization and abortion, alone, will not stop population growth if people WANT too many children. Projections about the number of children people will be wanting in coming decades are, therefore, extremely important. Our projections rely primarily on surveys in many countries, in which parents are asked point-blank how many children

they want, or would like if they could start married life again, or think are ideal, or whether they want any more children. The reliability and validity of these research approaches is in some doubt, and we are trying to design better methods. But better data may take some time; and meanwhile it seems vitally important to peer ahead and ask whether people will continue to want relatively large families.

My own prediction, based on careful digestion of our admittedly inadequate research, is that for the rest of this century, at least, in the developing countries, people will continue to want far more children than the number permissible for population stabilization. My reasoning for this is presented in two books, one professional and one popular, and I shall review only a



EDWARD POHLMAN, a UOP faculty member since 1961, holds a B.A. degree from La Sierra College, an M.A. and a Ph.D. from Ohio State University. He was born and reared in India, and returned there as Visiting Professor of the New Delhi Central Family Planning Institute from 1967 to 1969.

Dr. Pohlman is an active member of the lecture circuit, a consultant to the World Health Organization and other institutions, and producer of a series of television programs on birth planning. His publications include:

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF BIRTH PLANNING Cambridge, Mass.: Schenkman, 1969, 23 Chapters. INCENTIVES AND COMPENSATIONS IN POPULATION PROGRAMS Chapel Hill, N.C.: Carolina Population Center Monograph Series No. 11, 1971. 15 Chapters. CHILDREN, TEACHERS AND PARENTS VIEW BIRTH PLANNING New Delhi: Central Family Planning Institute Monograph Series No. 14, 1970. 10 Chapters. HOW TO KILL POPULATION Philadelphia: Westminster Press, Oct. 18, 1971. 15 Chapters. POPULATION: HAWKS AND DOVES (edited collection). New York: New American Library, 1972. ABORTION COUNSELING AND PREGNANCY COUNSELING (tentative title) Commissioned manuscript, September 1971 completion.

few major points here. Let us take India as an example, partly because of the sheer weight of her half-billion population, which will octuple to four billion in a century at present rates, or one-third again more than the entire population of the world at present. India's relatively vigorous population programs have made no noticeable dent on growth rates, and I suspect this is largely because people simply want too many children.

As a society becomes more modernized and industrialized we may expect people to start wanting fewer children. But this effect will not occur quickly enough or cut deeply enough to count for much. One reason is that India's economic development and social change is itself being hamstrung by population growth, so that at the same time we are looking to societal changes to make people want fewer children, the large number of children they want is thwarting societal change.

At first glance it may seem inevitable that as a country or village becomes more densely populated, people will want fewer children. But the exact channels whereby density per square mile affects the man in bed are not so inevitable. Many people in Calcutta or Rio or Hong Kong live in tremendously crowded circumstances yet seem to want relatively large families. The connection between conceptions now and problems years hence may not be apparent to the parent, though it may be to national planners.

Children are valued as a source of old-age financial security in India, since for most Indians there are no pension programs. To ask parents to have fewer sons may be like asking you to tear up your social security card. Whereas some Indian parents want more children to help on the farm, others regard children as a net financial loss while they are young, but a good investment for old age. We seem to be in the curious situation where it is good for the nation to have smaller families, but often appears to the

individual family to be good for them to have larger families. People act for self-interest, not national well-being. In a panic over a possible bank failure, the best thing for the *community* collectively is for each person to leave his money in the bank, but for the *individual* the best thing is to pull his money out before the bank crashes. Each Indian family may feel it will get more out of the pot by having more children.

As infant mortality rates go down, this will aggravate population problems. Indeed if we had a medical breakthrough whereby you and I could expect to live to 150, this would aggravate population problems horribly. If the time comes that there are 200 million dead Americans, deep-frozen and ready to be revived by a new medical miracle, only a devilish physician would want to give them all the gift of life. When Indian people say they want three children, they also want an extra child or two to allow for possible shrinkage from deaths; then if the deaths fail to occur, the excess may be there.

When Indian parents say they want three, they are typically thinking of two boys and a girl, but Nature does not guarantee at least two sons if you have three children, so that some will have excess babies in order to get their two boys—and the desire for male offspring is very strong in India. If methods were disseminated for pre-selecting boy or girl babies, this would create new social problems, as the huge surplus of boys made a scarcity of marriage partners. Increases in prostitution, celibacy, homosexuality, and official or unofficial polygamy might result.

Let me turn briefly to contraception, because some have suggested that contraception may not only help us eliminate unwanted babies, but reduce the number of babies people want. The big word in contraception this season is *prostaglandins*, and it is being widely predicted that within three or four years prostaglandins will make it possible for women to have safe

self-induced abortions. Simple self-administered abortifacients might permit some by-passing of the medical mafia, which is super-conservative in many developing countries. Such abortifacients would also permit some by-passing of conservative laws, since the supplies would inevitably be somewhat available on a black-market basis, even where prohibited.

From a psychological viewpoint it is often more effective to have a method that can lock the gate after the horse has escaped, at least for those many who would not feel guilty about doing this. Women have been told they should plan ahead to avoid pregnancy, but the harsh truth is that many lower class couples and college girls, especially, do not have motivation sufficient to prod them into advance contraceptive planning. Once pregnancy is discovered, however, this discovery stimulates action. So far, our contraceptive methods have forced human beings to fit the needs of the methods; soon we may have methods that fit the needs of the people instead. Simple, safe self-induced abortion would be in this category.

Another recent development is in rapid female sterilization, by means of the laparoscope, a telescope-like device used through a small incision. With this method, a woman normally does not have to stay overnight in a hospital to be sterilized, and only a small amount of surgical time is required. In the future, female sterilization may be possible almost as quickly and cheaply as vasectomy. Men seem more likely to fear castration and demasculinization by vasectomy than are women to fear de-sexing by sterilization. In a couple where the husband is sterilized, adultery by the wife may be disclosed through pregnancy; this does not occur if it is the wife who is sterilized. This is an important point in some countries.

Now why have I been talking about promising developments in abortion, sterilization and contraception when my topic is the num-

ber of children people would want if they could control family size perfectly? Partly because I had some things I wanted to say, but because it has been claimed that if people use effective contraception, this will mean fewer children in the village, and when parents see fewer children around, they will then start wanting fewer children, having even fewer, wanting even fewer, and so on in a delicious circle. In this view, not only do attitudes influence reality, but family-size reality influences attitudes in the community. There is no tight research on whether this hypothesized pattern actually occurs.

Despite these and other optimistic considerations, on balance it seems to me that people in India and most other developing countries are going to want families that are far too large to permit population stabilization. Indeed, even in the U.S. national sample surveys show people saying they want families that are too large to permit population growth to be stopped. So what should we do?

Let us assume that we want to get population growth stopped fairly quickly in a particular country. This is quite an assumption. Ehrlich gives the impression that any dodo can see that U.S. population growth must immediately be reduced to zero, and that the clear way to fight pollution is to fight population. A number of careful scientists disagree sharply with these theses. To bring this debate before the general public, I have arranged to edit a volume tentatively titled *POPULATION: HAWKS AND DOVES*, which the New American Library plans to issue in an initial printing of at least 40,000. This large circulation should bring the debate to many readers.

Although there is sharp debate about the urgency of population control, the debate is much less concerning the developing countries. Let us assume, then, a situation where a society wants to cut population growth quickly, but where people want too many children.

What are the suggested ways of making people want fewer children, or forcing them to have fewer than they want? We shall classify these, arbitrarily, into harsh, gentle and intermediate approaches.

Harsh Approaches

Harsh approaches involve compulsion. Compulsion in the use of pills and condoms is impossible, short of stationing policemen to watch bedrooms. Intra-uterine devices installed by force could easily be removed. Many have discussed putting contraceptives in drinking water or spraying them from airplanes so that all would be sterile until they received antidotes. Psychologically this has the advantage of forcing parents to make a positive decision when they want a child—rather than, as at present, in order not to have one. But in addition to political difficulties in a program vastly more threatening than water fluoridization, the scientific details are not even on the drawing boards. Problems of broadcasting similar dosages to men and women, adolescents and adults, animals and people, and to those whose idiosyncratic medical condition made contraceptives unsuitable, are frightfully complex. What of people who drink 4, not 8, glasses a day?

The only suitable vehicle for compulsion at present seems to be sterilization (since compulsory abortion or infanticide are even more objectionable). In the future, long-lasting contraceptive injections or implants might be coupled with compulsion, as might other new methods. Males might be routinely sterilized shortly after puberty and after depositing adequate sperm in a frozen "sperm bank" to care for all future needs.

Society has a complete right to force limits on family size, if large families are proven to be sufficiently dangerous to group well-being—and I emphasize that "if". Catholic philosopher Dan Callahan agrees with this. In principle, forcing limits on family size is no more of an imposition than rules against bigamy,

incest, theft, cacophony, speeding, pollution, and so on. Curtailment of individual freedom by groups is scarcely new. Society tells my wife she cannot have two husbands, even if both of them consent to it; why can society not tell her she cannot have five children? Society can ask a soldier to lay down his life on the battlefield for the good of the group; why cannot society ask him to lay down his right to the seventh child, if that is clearly for the benefit of the group?

Personally, I have no qualms about compulsion. I am strongly in favor of genetic engineering, despite its problems. In order to raise average intelligence, I would like to see artificial insemination or implantation of previously fertilized ova used, where parents are very defective genetically. In order to avoid odious distinctions between those who can or cannot procreate their own biological children, I am in favor of rules that would make all insemination artificial insemination, with planned systematic changes in the gene pool. I believe there should be licenses for parenthood, unavailable to those whose families do not provide desirable environments. So to me there is no problem in saying that we should have compulsory sterilization in order to limit family size. But we must consider political realities. We have gone from the Wright Brothers to the moon in a few decades; it is not impossible that future decades will bring a general acceptance of forced sterilization. But the "harsh" approaches are not only politically impossible just now, but seem risky bets even for the long range.

Gentle Approaches

Turning now to the "gentle" approaches, I have a particular interest in what has quickly become known as population education. This would be an attempt to educate or propagandize or brainwash children in schools on the horrors of unbridled population growth and huge families of three children, or at least to get children to think

about these matters. Population education may be coupled with pollution education.

Population education should be pushed vigorously and will, I believe, command a growing importance in the educational system, especially in developing countries but also here. But there are limits to what population education can do, since at best it is only one ingredient among many powerful influences. Other gentle approaches include information and propaganda campaigns; cutting infant mortality dramatically in poor countries so parents would no longer feel the need to have extra births to allow for possible deaths; discovering ways to preselect sex of offspring so parents would not need extra children in order to have the sons they want; popularizing adoption or childlessness; communal living patterns in which childless couples could be parent surrogates to the children of others; creating a social climate so favorable to small families that parents would feel deep shame to have three or four children.

One major theme involves the roles of women; if they perceived important roles besides the wife, mother and homemaker role, they might want fewer children. Society might encourage and possibly subsidize education, training, and employment for women (including part-time employment), leadership, child care centers, avocational and recreational activities.

The major impact of the role-change programs would probably be in the middle class; one may wonder how effective they would be among lower class women in the U.S., let alone in developing countries. Also, one may wonder how soon such schemes could be made to have significant impacts on the lower classes. Some of these role-change schemes might backfire; if fathers or childcare centers take more of the child-rearing responsibility, this may merely free women from some of the confinement, drudgery and irritation that have

probably been inhibitions to their wanting more children. What's good for women's lib may not be good for the nation. The easy assumption that interest in work is in conflict with interest in motherhood is not always borne out.

When these gentle approaches are examined, there remains in some minds, the disturbing suspicion that we are fighting a forest fire with teacups, and are forced to choose between the ineffective but politically acceptable approaches and the effective but tabooed ones. Are there intermediate approaches which are not as offensive as compulsory sterilization but could fairly quickly and effectively force action?

Intermediate Approaches

One of the popular images of the psychologist is that of the mastermind who can secretly press the hidden buttons of motivation and make people do what he wants. This mythical psychologist is perhaps a bit sinister, but powerful, dangerous and awesome. In view of population problems I believe it would be perfectly ethical for psychologists to play this magic role vis-a-vis family size desires. My problem is not the ethics, but that I can't figure out how to do it like the magic psychologist should.

The one motivational button I can see involves material things. Men may be given a large cash payment for having a vasectomy. Or women may be given a hundred dollars for each three-month period during which they are not pregnant. Or, couples may get a large baby bonus and child allowance for each child up to the third—then lose all bonuses if they have more children. These suggestions are examples of incentives in population programs.

Incentives, half-way between "harsh" and "gentle" programs, involve some compulsion. Many feel that we should emphasize *voluntary* programs and forget about *compulsory* methods at least for now.

But (1) if we are to have compulsory programs or at least incen-

tive programs in future decades, we must start research on them now; and (2) we do not have a voluntary, laissez-faire situation now — only the *illusion* of a voluntary laissez-faire situation. Each child costs taxpayers thousands of dollars. Parents may buy the food and clothing, but taxpayers pay for the public schools, public health services, police and institutions, and so on. This is not even to mention "welfare" children who cost taxpayers much more per baby. Every non-welfare child, even, costs thousands. Thus, we have massive, though hidden, incentives already for large families! We do *not* have volunteerism in family size.

Huge rewards for years of non-pregnancy, sterilizations, or small families imply extrinsic motivation. The beautiful simplicity of intrinsic natural rainfall must sometimes be replaced with irrigation. Possibly three or four children are not crucially disadvantageous for individual families, and nothing that Madison Avenue or Women's Lib does can make it otherwise. Only an idealistic minority will sacrifice a wanted baby on the altar of population control, or perhaps even work hard to avoid half-wanted ones. We may find artificial, contrived, imposed, extrinsic rewards for population control necessary. We do not depend strictly on intrinsic motivation to get people to pay taxes, serve in the army, obey traffic laws, harvest wheat, pick up city garbage, or even conduct psychological research. What is so strange about rewarding people for their contributions to population control?

It is my prediction that in thirty years, in many countries of the world, the economic structure will be rigged so that a family's economic well-being depends heavily on limiting families. For the U.S., I am not talking about a hundred dollars or two on the income tax returns, but massive incentives of thousands of dollars, which should have a tremendous clout. My popularized book *How To Kill Population*, coming out this fall, is an attempt to sell this idea to leaders.

Population: A Woman's Viewpoint

By DR. ANNE FUNKHOUSER

Associate Professor of
Biological Sciences

□ "Don't give me this crap about population. The real problem is racism and discrimination, and the only cure is revolution—the sooner the better. I want lots of kids. The more people, the more oppression, and the more oppression the sooner the masses will rise in revolt."

So speaks one of my students— young, angry and concerned. He has cause for concern. Today none of us can escape the problems of social unrest and discrimination in all its ugly forms. But I wonder if my concerned student would insist that population pressure is *not* an issue if he could see what happens when people have "lots of kids" and society disintegrates—if he could try the refugee camps in Hong Kong or the sprawling human horror of Calcutta. As Americans our vision is obscured by the remnants of wide open spaces we still possess, and by the concept that growth equals progress. It would be simplistic to argue that the current ills of the world are due to population pressures, but it would be equally simplistic to maintain that population increase does not contribute to them.

Regardless of the date we choose for the beginning of man, his rate of increase has been slow until the last hundred years. World population did not reach one billion until 1850, but by 1950 had reached two-and-a-half billion. Even with the most optimistic new census figures, world population will *double* its present three-and-a-half billion within 30 years.

The consequences of our increased numbers are numerous and frightening, but what of solutions? Unfortunately, even casual examination of most of the "obvious" solutions shows them to be specious—there is just so much arable land in the world and it can produce just so much food; to avoid malnutri-



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tion this food must be available in certain proportions of protein, carbohydrate, fat, minerals and vitamins; there is just so much water on the earth; we can use just so much pesticide and fertilizer without endangering our environment; the notion of "farming the seas" is so far from practicality at present that it is not worth considering; and the idea of colonizing space is downright silly. The only means of averting extinction by over population lies in equalizing the birth and death rates.

Since no nation can now live in isolation from the rest of the world, we might apply the concept of Indian equivalents—how much the average citizen of India depletes the resources of the world. The worst fed, worst housed, poorly clothed, least well educated American in an urban ghetto or rural slum depletes the world's resources at the rate of 20 Indians. Those in the middle and upper classes approach the environmental depletion of 300 Indians. The consequences are obvious and disturbing. A single middle class birth prevented in the United States is equivalent in saving the resources of "space ship earth" to preventing at least 100 births in India. The population problem lies with Americans more than we may be willing to admit.

Just what is being done at the national level? In January, 1969, the President's Commission on Population and Family Planning

issued a report which urged immediate policies to begin resolution of problems of population increase. It may be reassuring to think the government is going to "do something about it". But should we be so optimistic? Does the answer lie in expanding "family planning" programs to make information available to "all American women who want, but cannot afford it"? Is America's population growth based primarily on the fertility of the poor and uneducated? Are "family planning" programs the most effective means of reducing population? Will making this information available to all segments of the population significantly reduce the U.S. birth rate? The answer to all these questions is an emphatic "No!"

The Commission report emphasizes "family planning" (which is nothing but a euphemism for contraceptive information) rather than population control, which has too many unpleasant connotations. All that family planning involves is allowing couples to choose the number of children they desire and the means of spacing those children.

By emphasizing *family* planning the Commission report automatically excludes the unmarried. It is particularly unfortunate that no provision is made for very young women: government statistics show that 41% of the illegitimate babies born in the United States are to women 19 years of age and younger. To reduce this number would re-

quire provision for contraceptive information in junior as well as senior high schools. The mildest comment one might make is that this would meet strong opposition from many sides.

Providing both information and contraceptive devices for young women involves far more than is usually implied by "sex education". It is pointless to belabor the idea that in our society young women are not expected to require such information (to say nothing of devices) until marriage, and once married they are under strong pressure to have a family, usually to the exclusion of a career. But it is patently obvious that teen-age girls *do* have babies, and so *do* need good contraceptive methods and information on why and how to use them. Our attitudes on this subject need reordering to bring them more in line with reality. I am well aware that this will require enormous personal and societal readjustment.

Family planning is essential, but alone it cannot reduce the number of children a woman desires, so we must look to other areas. This is not the place to more than suggest that the amount of variation allowed within sex roles is rather narrowly restricted by society. All persons are expected to conform to certain ranges of male and female normality, and deviations are ostracized. With an outlook prejudiced by my discipline, I have felt that variations from the usual sex role were biologically inconsistent. But arguments based on the biology of other animals are not necessarily applicable to man, and I am forced to ask what is really "wrong" with roles that do not follow a reproductively-oriented pattern. Despite enormous strides made in recent years, the usual training of girls does not emphasize creative satisfactions outside of motherhood; job opportunities for women are not equal to those for men, and salary scales for the same job are often discriminatory. So long as society's rewards for women are geared to homemaking and motherhood, it is

unreasonable to expect women to reduce the number of their children and so deliberately reduce this area of socially acceptable satisfaction. Any program of population stabilization must include means for broadening the roles of both sexes.

The logical extension of the family planning motto of "every child a wanted child" would allow a woman to choose not to undergo compulsory pregnancy. No currently known birth control method is 100% effective. Even in the most "planned" family, accidents may happen, and the only way to avoid these unnecessary and unwanted additions to the population is to make abortion readily available to all who wish it. Our abortion laws and the sickly overlay of morality that surrounds them are in the same category as objections to sex education and resistance to provision of contraceptive devices to the unmarried. We can no longer afford the luxury of long and arduous theological debate on such questions as whether this is "thwarting God's will" or "when does a living soul begin" or "is this killing". What is more right to a moral and loving God—that we should let babies be born promiscuously only to add to the horror of mass suicide by war, disease and starvation, or that we should use our minds and spirits, freely planning for and limiting the size of our families, toward the end that a good life may be had by all?

A subject often overlooked in discussions of population is that of adoption. An argument against birth control which may be of great cogency to some women is that they truly love children and would not be satisfied with only two. I cannot deny the validity of this argument. But if adoption laws were less rigid, and most important, if the unjustified distinction between biological and adoptive children were diminished, such women could find fulfillment in as many children as the family felt it could afford simply by adopting them. My student's concern for racism deserves a comment here—why should it be more diffi-

cult to adopt a child of a different "racial background" than the prospective parents? The biological and psychological efforts of malnutrition and of inadequate human interaction on very young children have been abundantly documented. Either of these conditions can produce permanent impairment of normal human functions. Our adoptive laws were designed to protect children, but in operation they may insure that the child cannot develop his full human potential simply by preventing him from joining a family at the earliest possible age.

The facts are incontrovertible—human reproduction is in excess of human death and the numbers of human beings are increasing faster than the means of maintaining them. We are past the point where we can sit back in idleness hoping for a technological solution. The scope of the problem is such that there is no single solution, certainly no technological one. At first glance, human reproduction may appear to be a bio-medical problem, but simply because we are human beings rather than some other animal any program dealing with population must extend into psychology, sociology, economics, education—virtually all aspects of human endeavor.

I agree with my student that a revolution is in order, but the aim of my revolution is survival for mankind, and it must involve each of us in a personal and non-violent commitment to action: in politics, even if this is no more than writing letters to those in a position to make decisions; in education, even if we only educate our children and grandchildren; in becoming aware of the consequences of overpopulation and encouraging the addition of this material to school curricula at all levels; in working for the preservation of what we still have in natural resources; in not being afraid to change our minds about such things as sex education, abortion and the Pill for anyone who may need them; and perhaps in making the difficult personal decision not to have a third child.

The Costa Rica Program



Gerald Martin, Director of the Costa Rica Program, and student Marian Markley of Los Gatos, California, in the arcade of the Gran Hotel de Costa Rica. Marian, a business major, held a job assignment with MAI del Caribe, a computer and systems analysis firm.

The University of the Pacific opened its second overseas study center last fall when 18 Elbert Covell College students traveled to San José, Costa Rica to work and study in the Latin American culture. Lack of funds prevented the program from continuing in the spring semester, but it will resume again this fall with 12 students and, hopefully, will become a continuous program like the Callison College year in India.

Dr. Gerald S. Martin, assistant professor of economics and mathematics, served as director for the first program; Clark Shimeall, assistant professor of Geology, will accompany the students this fall.

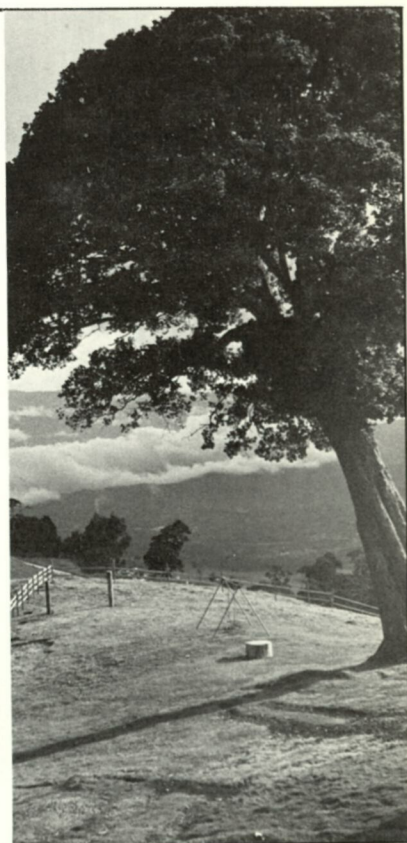
The object of the program is to offer juniors and seniors at Elbert Covell College an opportunity to actually live the life they have been learning about in the Spanish-speaking college. In San José they study at the University of Costa Rica, work part-time at various jobs, and live with native Costa Rican families.

The photos and articles about Costa Rica in this issue of the **REVIEW** are all student work. The letter on this page was a collaborative effort by all 18 members of the charter class.

The beautiful lush country of Costa Rica is a divided land, torn between the aspects of the traditional Latin customs and the ever increasing modern influence. It is a small, peaceful country which is tame yet wild; old yet new; conservative yet liberal. It is a country where people are happy, friendly, and have the desire to help. Everyone seems to be satisfied with what they have, even the poor. Though many deny poverty exists, one can see it on the corners in the form of children selling lottery tickets, chewing gum, or assorted fruits. Does that necessarily constitute the feeling of being unhappy? No, on the contrary; though misery does exist, so does hope; and Costa Rica is a country with hope. Costa Rica is a country with mañana on the verge of today, laziness yet industriousness, and the new springing up midst the old.

It is a country different from the rest of Latin America. Could it be due to the non-existent military? A program of teachers not soldiers, schoolkids not machines; is this the reason? Though there is no military, there is a military style police force. The one enemy of this force is the car driver, who usually ends up as a victor in any of the battles. Why then is she different? Could it be the patriarchal society, the inter-related barrios, or the ever increasing admiration for the children? Time will provide the answers.

Many say that an existent problem in Costa Rica is the compactness of the country. This stems from the fact that little privacy exists when one person knows everyone else around. In reality this is no problem, for the students can learn more, see more of the Latin American culture, and participate without being lost in the crowd—overwhelmed.



Woman's Place In Costa Rica

By KAREN ROBERTSON '71

□ In Costa Rica there is a strong patriarchal consciousness. In other words, the father is the dominant figure in the family. This is based on an ancient way of life which has not been changing very rapidly. Even though some aspects of the Costa Rican society have changed, the basic patriarchal system still exists. At one time the families were very large, including uncles, aunts, cousins, and grandparents. But, as in a herd of deer, there was always one dominant male, perhaps the grandfather, or in his absence, his oldest son. Over the years, as in all countries, the campesinos began a migration from the farms and coffee ranches to the urban centers, especially San José. They were looking for a better way of life. The death rate decreased, but the birth rate stayed constant at a high level. Then, when part of society began to depend on industry rather than agriculture, the families became smaller since the children were not needed as workers anymore. The head of the family probably received a higher salary and, therefore, did not need help from the children.

Also, the new businesses and industries did not require as much hand labor as did agriculture. At any rate, the fact that the father, or head of the family, was the chief provider gave him another reason to dominate in the family.

The families became smaller and more dispersed because, in the urban areas, smaller houses were more practical and it was difficult to keep the whole family next door. In spite of this, the families generally did not spread out very much, remaining under the patriarchal wing.

In the patriarchal family, the patriarch was the absolute authority and many patriarchs were very authoritarian. In some families, the children were prohibited from speaking to the parents. From this authoritarianism developed the tradition of the women being chaperoned. The women were considered marginal and were subordinated to the men. A man showed his prestige through the woman. He could not endanger his prestige; for that reason, his woman had to be under vigilance. She served as the man's "showcase".

Since the woman only served as a reflection for the man, she was not allowed to leave the house, much more than to go to the Church and return to the house. The woman was usually very religious, a consequence of her forced attitude of submission to her father and to her husband—both being considered "God on earth".

Both the women and the youth were kept withdrawn from society. The woman that rebelled against her father or husband was scorned. Later, the necessity of living in smaller homes and apartments led to a certain degree of democratization.

This paper is intended to investigate to some degree the continuing aspects of male predominance and the part the Tica (Costa Rican) woman plays in society in Costa Rica today. It can be said that, although the Tica woman's position is different today than one hundred years ago, progress has been slow and changes seem slight. This is based on observations of my family Tica and their neighbors and friends. This restricts this paper to

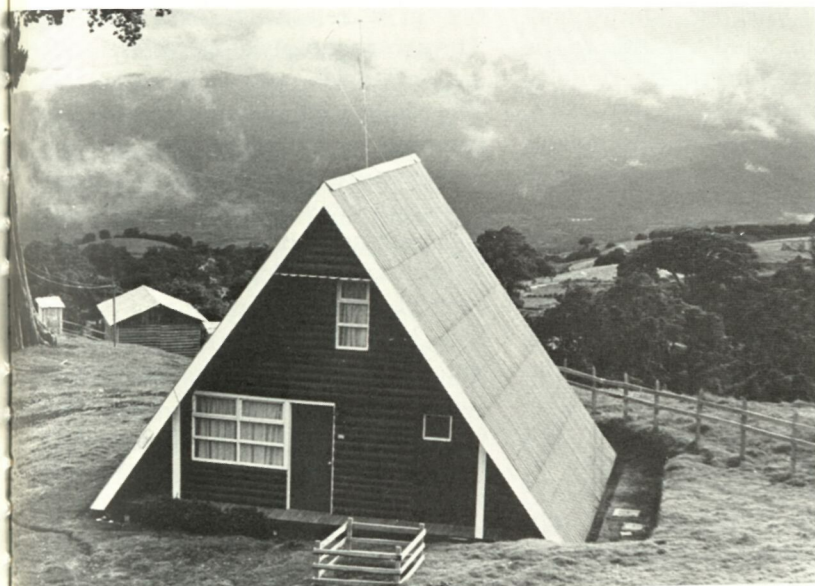
(Continued on Page 12)



KAREN ROBERTSON was a member of the first group of Elbert Covell College students to spend a semester in Costa Rica. Like the other students, she lived with a Costa Rican family and held a part-time job (at the Municipal Government of San José) while attending classes at the University of Costa Rica. Her article is a condensation of a Seminar Report she wrote in Costa Rica. It was selected from scores of other papers for publication here, not so much for its academic excellence (Professor Gerald Martin graded it "B"), but for its general interest and insight. Miss Robertson was born in Pueblo, Colorado, where she learned to speak Spanish in high school. She read about Elbert Covell College in *America Magazine* four years ago and decided to come here to college. By the time this appears she will no longer be Miss Robertson, but Mrs. Gustavo Wilson, having married a classmate from Nicaragua who has one more semester to complete at Elbert Covell College.



Kathy Anderson and John Knapp (photo left) visit a bag factory at La Lucha, the model ranch and industrial center owned by José Figueres, president of Costa Rica. It was from La Lucha, in 1948, that don José launched the counter coup against the military junta that had overthrown constitutional government in Costa Rica. In the photo above, President Figueres ponders a question from an Elbert Covell College student. The group includes, left to right, Steve Munro, Mariá Narváez, Barbara Spurlock, Clark Trevor, Professor Gerald Martin, Marian Markley, Karen Robertson, Pedro Heredia, Judy Abernathy, Colleen Yeates, Kathy Anderson, Bonnie McCrory, Yolanda Quezada, Sherry Sherman, and Hunter Paul Nadler.

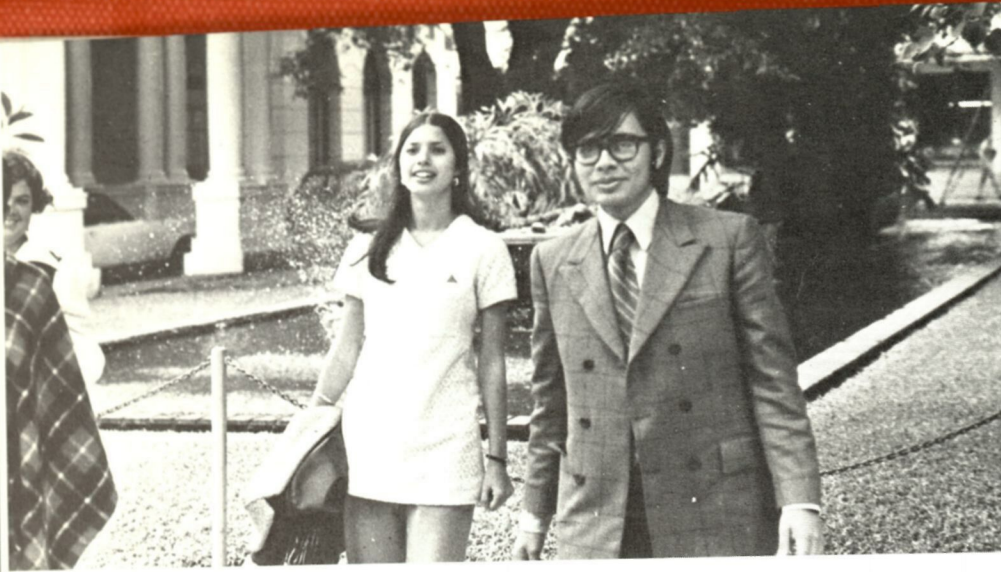


Newer buildings near the active volcano, Irazú are built with steep roofs, not to shed snow but to shed heavy volcanic ash emissions. Irazú erupted continually during 1961 and 1962, destroying coffee plantations, cattle ranches, and crops of sugar, fruit and cereals. There was constant night in San José for two years. President Kennedy visited Costa Rica and sent massive aid, saving the people and the economy. Remarks about "Yankee Imperialism" in Costa Rica are invariably followed by the statement that "They did, however, feed us when we were starving to death, and they were the only ones who did help us." Photos on this page are by Carlos Alcántara of Peru.

Basilica de la Virgen de los Angeles in Cartago, about 20 miles from San José, was visited by the UOP students.

Cartago was formerly the seat of the national government. During the Irazú disaster, an underground river was dislodged and Cartago was in danger of being destroyed by flood, but was saved by American Seabees, who flew in from Panama.





Maria Narváez of Honduras, Marian Markley of Los Gatos, California, Yolanda Quezada of Mexico, and Carlos Alcántara of Perú, pause in front of the Club Union in downtown San José. The club's membership is restricted to men of ancient Spanish lineage and wealth. Carlos graduated in May and is now employed by Proctor and Gamble in Perú.

rather specific cases and, therefore, should not be applied to the society Tica in general—although it can be applied to many components of the same social level.

In 1970, the Tica family is still dominated by the patriarch to some extent. Voices may be raised many times in the home, but it is exclusively the male who is shouting. The woman adopts a submissive attitude and does not answer back. Superficially this may seem to be a good idea. In a society where the male traditionally dominates, a rebellious woman is a dangerous element. But it seems to me that rebellion is better than submission. When a wife has to take all the criticism of her husband in addition to making a home for him, and has no outlet for her problems, it can lead to a nervous breakdown.

The woman is still to some degree the man's "showcase". When a member of the man's family dies, he wears black for about a week, but his wife and daughters wear black for weeks or months. The women are supposed to prove that the family is in mourning. The clothing styles of the family are dictated by the man; he makes sure that his daughters do not wear a fashion which might attract undesirable attention to the girls and, through them, to him. This is one reason that the mini-skirt is not prevalent in Costa Rica. At the same time, the man wishes his women to dress in such a way that his friends can see he is capable of providing well for his family.

Generally, the woman's place still is in the home. It is her job to see that the house is cleaned, the meals served on time, the clothes ready for use, and that everything in the house is running smoothly. If the home has a maid, it is the woman who hires and fires her. The woman supervises the maid's work to be sure that everything will be done to please the man. In Costa Rica, where shopping centers and neighborhood supermarkets do not exist in abundance, a maid is almost indispensable so that the wife is free to run errands and do the shopping—which may mean traveling from a suburb five miles to the center of town. In families where there is no maid, the wife must do the housework as well as the errands and shopping. The errands consist of such jobs as going to the bank, telephone, and utilities offices to pay the bills, shopping upon request for articles for her husband or children and, very rarely, for herself.

In addition to being the homemaker, the Tica woman is also a baby factory. The birth rate of Costa Rica is the second highest of the world; only Kuwait has a higher rate. Of course, this can be attributed to the influence of the Catholic Church and its discouragement of effective birth control. It also can be attributed to the large number of campesinos, who may be ignorant of birth control methods, and who need large families for hand labor. But it can also be attributed to the male ego. As a friend, a member of a family of thirteen children,

said, explaining his desire to have ten children, "Quiero dejar mi sangre en la tierra." ("I would like to leave my blood on the earth.")

Professional or working women, who leave their homes five or six days a week, do exist in Costa Rica, but in a relatively small number. They work mainly as clerks in stores, as secretaries, and as accountants. The really professional woman is not common in Costa Rica. A few exceptions are a woman gynecologist, a woman lawyer who is in charge of a department of the Ministerio de Salubridad Publica, and the striking example, the Gobernadora y Ejecutiva Municipal, Matilde Marín de Soto. The fact that the governor of the largest and most important canton of the country is a woman is exceptional when we remember that previously the family patriarchs got together to elect the collective patriarch, the president (or governor). Here we have a popularly elected collective matriarch. This could be a signal of a growing female strength in the country, manifested by a predominant female vote, which might be the reason for Dona Matilde's election, since many men feel ashamed of a woman governor.

In general, the Jefes de Departamentos and the managers of the stores are still men. Therefore, it can be said that even a working woman depends on and works for a man.

As far as activities where the woman does dominate and the man's participation is minimal,

Clark Trevor of Santa Cruz, Calif., Barbara Spurlock of Portland, Ore., Colleen Yeates of Los Gatos, Calif., and Hunter Paul Nadler of Washington D.C., rest in a pleasant dell on a hike up Cerro de la Cruz, a favorite Sunday activity for the semi-athletic citizens of San José. Hunter served as Student Assistant to the Director of the Costa Rica Program.



there are women's clubs and organizations. The woman is active in social events such as teas, banquets, and certain types of parties. One of the most obvious of these is the fifteenth birthday party. The male who reaches fifteen years celebrates with a small cake and with a few friends and family in his home.

On the other hand, the girl who turns fifteen is congratulated on a large scale, with her picture in the paper and with an extravagant party. Her family may rent a hall, like the Sala Senorial of the Country Club. She is treated like a queen and all her friends are her attendants. The guests include family, friends, friends of friends, and father's business partners. Many times champagne is served, along with other drinks. The gifts may be expensive. Each guest receives a small party token which may be as simple as a small banner with the name of the girl or as elaborate as a small doll dressed identically to the celebrant. These parties often represent a large cost to the father—from two thousand to five thousand colones.

Another social event dominated by women is the wedding. This is preceded by an engagement party, announced in the paper, which also may cost as much as two thousand colones. Engagement parties are usually held in the home with appetizers, drinks, party tokens and decorations. Flowers are provided in abundance by family and friends.

In preparing for her marriage, the novia buys a large chest which she fills with new clothes for herself,

sheets, blankets, towels, and other necessities. Some of these are gifts from the engagement party, but the novia buys much of it. She may also buy such equipment as a sewing machine or a washing machine.

The wedding, which takes place generally a month later, seems more important as a show than as a sacred ceremony. Often the bride is accompanied by scores of *madrinas* and *padrinos*. One wedding had over five hundred guests and each one receive a small doll dressed identically to the bride. The costumes of these dolls are handmade and can be expensive, if lace is used for the dresses. Sometimes the tokens are simpler, for example, tiny champagne glasses with the names of the bride and groom. The type and amount of the tokens given is indicative of the social importance of the wedding. Generally, the wedding gown is very elegant, long with a full-length veil, train and lots of lace or embroidery. A wedding gown may cost as much as two thousand colones; the rent for the reception hall, five thousand colones; and the whole wedding \$12,500. One of the advantages of a large wedding is that the newlyweds will receive enough gifts to furnish the house; often the house is a gift. All gifts are expensive.

The woman dominates in these social events and may derive more enjoyment from them than her husband. But it is the husband who has the opportunity of receiving a great

benefit from them if he manages them right. The high expense of the parties and wedding may benefit as well as hurt him, since the more extravagant the party, the more prestige the head of the family receives. Even here, where the woman dominates, the man is using her again as a "showcase".

The continuation of male dominance may be blamed on several societal and historical factors. Very few women participated in the conquest and settlement of Costa Rica; the Catholic Church, historically conservative, dominates in Costa Rica, discouraging a more liberal and progressive attitude; Costa Ricans are inherently conservative. All of this does not entirely discourage changes in the position of the men and women, as proved by the women who do work and the growing number of female university students. Compared to the United States, the changes started later and are developing more slowly. But a comparison between the United States and Costa Rica is not a fair one because of the disparity of their backgrounds.

But the generation of the 70's is different from previous generations. This is a generation looking and fighting for changes in Costa Rica. I believe that, within five years, many aspects of Costa Rican society will have changed, including the position in society of men and women.

COMMENCEMENT 1971

□ With the addition of the charter class of Callison College to the ranks of graduates this year, Pacific set a new record in the number of graduates and in the number of graduation ceremonies—964 degrees of various kinds were awarded in eleven separate ceremonies. All but one of the ceremonies on the Stockton campus were held during the weekend of May 28-30. Pharmacy, because of its new 11-month calendar, held its commencement April 24, combining it with a dedication ceremony of the new \$4.3 million building complex. The School of Dentistry in San Francisco and the McGeorge School of Law in Sacramento held ceremonies on June 4 and June 12, respectively.

The Graduate School awarded its first Master of Science degrees in Learning Disabilities to three students. This new program started two years ago in cooperation with the Institute of Neurological Sciences at the Pacific Medical Center in San Francisco.

The various ceremonies were traditional but incorporated individual features. Conservatory of Music heard a concert instead of a speaker, Raymond and Callison College students marched without the traditional academic robes, not to protest anything, but just because they like it that way, Engineering degrees were awarded at a luncheon, and Callison College held a pre-commencement champagne reception and a post-commencement dinner. All ceremonies were held without incident. In contrast to last year when many COP students marched in outlandish costumes to protest the war and the Kent State murders, only two COP students failed to wear the conventional garb.

The number of graduates from each division of the University and the names of the principal speakers or activities are listed below:

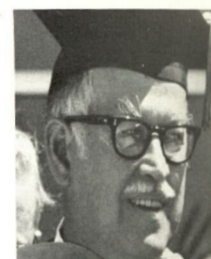
School	Speaker	Degrees Awarded
College of the Pacific	M. Lewis Mason, Prof. of Sociology	Bachelor of Science 13
	Mary McAdams, Class of 1971	Bachelor of Arts 347
Raymond College	Awards Dinner	Bachelor of Arts 41
Elbert Covell College	Ruth Marie Fautot, Prof. of English	B.A. in Inter- American Studies 34
Callison College	Douglas Moore, Provost	B.A., Social Science 34
	Larry Jackson, Former Provost	B.A., Humanities 9
Conservatory of Music	Commencement Concert	Bachelor of Music 27
School of Education	Marcus A. Foster, Superintendent of Schools, Oakland, California	B.S. in Education 48
School of Pharmacy	C. B. William Howell, President Geigy Pharmaceuticals	Doctor of Pharmacy 30
School of Engineering	Henderson E. McGee, Former Dean of Engineering	B.S. in Pharmacy 71
	James Kuykendall, Class of 1971	B.S. in Civil Eng. 7
School of Dentistry	Robert H. Finch, Special Consultant to the President of the United States	B.S. in Electrical Eng. 1
	Donald R. Wright, Chief Justice of California	B.S. in Management Eng. 5
School of Law		Dr. of Dental Surgery 79
		M.S. in Dentistry 1
Graduate School		Juris Doctor 106
(Commencement Convocation)	Wilson C. Riles, State Superintendent of Public Instruction	Master of Science 10
		Master of Arts 68
		Master of Education 3
		Master of Music 6
		Specialist in Education 3
		Doctor of Philosophy 7
		Doctor of Education 14



Wilson C. Riles



Choh Hao Li



C. B. William Howell



Robert H. Finch





Carl D. Voltmer and Mrs. David K. Bruner



Rollin C. Fox



Clair C. Olson



Mrs. Robert
E. Burns



Donald J. MacIntyre

Honorary Degrees

CHOH HAO LI

*Director, University of California
Hormone Research Laboratory*

Doctor of Science

C. B. WILLIAM HOWELL

President, Geigy Pharmaceuticals

Doctor of Public Service

WILSON C. RILES

*Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of California*

Doctor of Humane Letters

WILLIAM HENRY HOBBS

*Superintendent of the Santa Ana District,
Southern California-Arizona Conference,
United Methodist Church*

Doctor of Divinity

ROBERT H. FINCH

*Special Consultant to the
President of the United States*

Doctor of Laws

DONALD R. WRIGHT

Chief Justice of California

Doctor of Laws

Order of Pacific

ROBERT E. BURNS (posthumously)

President, University of the Pacific

DAVID K. BRUNER (posthumously)

Professor of Sociology

ROLLIN C. FOX

Professor of Education

CARL D. VOLTMER

Professor of Physical Education and Recreation

CLAIR C. OLSON

Professor of English

Teacher of the Year

DONALD J. MACINTYRE

Associate Professor of History



Campus Notes

By RICHARD DOTY
Director, News Bureau

Presidential Search

□ No candidate or group of candidates has emerged in any order of priority for selection as president of the University, according to Dr. Elliott Taylor, dean of admissions and chairman of the Presidential Search Committee.

Meanwhile, Dr. Alistair McCrone, acting president, has appointed Dr. Donald Pace of the UOP faculty as acting academic vice president. In assuming duties held by Dr. McCrone before he was made acting president, Dr. Pace will continue as professor of physiology - pharmacology at the School of Pharmacy.

Dean Taylor stated that approximately 165 names have been submitted for consideration by the search committee. At a recent meeting of the committee, it was decided that a public announcement should be made regarding the status of the search in order to eliminate, as much as possible, rumors and speculation regarding the selection of a replacement for Dr. Robert E. Burns, who died on February 13.

Dean Taylor said that the committee will continue the screening process throughout the summer, and names of prospective candidates will be accepted through September 17.

A tentative timetable for the search calls for the September 17 deadline, with November 23 becoming the target date for final selection by the Board of Regents.

Steps to be included in the process call for the search committee to submit its list of recommendations to the Board of Regents Selection Committee by the week of October 11. Candidates then will be visited in their home locations and those considered the strongest will be brought to campus for visits.

Dr. Pace, director of cellular research at Pacific, is internationally known for his cancer research work. He came to UOP in 1967, after 25

years at the University of Nebraska, where he served as director of cellular research and chairman of the department of physiology.

The scientist is a noted expert for his work with tissue culture in the fields of cancer research and air pollution. He has received research grants since 1950 that total approximately \$750,000, published more than 100 research papers concerning cellular problems and authored two books on physiology.

Management Contest

□ A business management team from UOP captured first place recently in the Intercollegiate Business Simulation Center Game sponsored by the University of Nevada, Reno.

A team of five students and advisor Kimun Lee, a business administration instructor at UOP, journeyed to Reno for the finals in the event with contestants from 11 other West Coast colleges.

The game is a five-year business period compressed into a two-month exercise. It is designed to enable business administration students to put into practice, under pressure, some of the principles of management decision making and planning. To be successful required the UOP team to deal with problems in the areas of economics and sales forecasting, profit planning, cash and capital budgeting, cost analysis, marketing programs, pricing policies and production planning.

Members of the team were Pat Schwafel of Vallejo, Craig Martin of San Carlos, Frank Botto and John Ruyle of Stockton and Phil Wolfstein of Encino.

Businessmen Visit UOP

□ Approximately 50 Stockton business leaders visited the campus during May for a student-business workshop.

"Business and Education—Direction For The Seventies" was the theme for the program, planned by Alpha Psi Kappa, a business fraternity, to encourage a dialogue and exchange of ideas between the business community and UOP business students and faculty.

Dr. Burns Biography

□ Robin Lampson, a retired author and noted historian from the Bay Area, has been commissioned to prepare a biography on Dr. Robert E. Burns, the late president of Pacific.

Dr. Alistair McCrone, acting president since the February death of Dr. Burns, said Mr. Lampson will become an Author-in-Residence at Pacific for approximately one year to gather material on Dr. Burns, with particular concentration on his years of service to the University. Dr. Burns was affiliated with Pacific since 1927 and was president of the University for 25 years.

"Dr. Burns was the greatest president in the history of this institution," explained Dr. McCrone. "I think it is very important that an effort be made to record the tremendous accomplishments of this man while the memory of Robert Burns is still fresh in people's minds."

Mr. Lampson, a writer for more than 50 years, is well-known in San Francisco literary circles. He has authored 36 articles and books, including poetry and novels based on historical themes. He has contributed to the *Pacific Historian* magazine published by UOP and is a board member of the Pacific Center For Western Historical Studies, which is headquartered on the UOP campus.

Funding for the project will be from a portion of the Robert E. Burns Memorial Fund, which was established upon the death of the long-time Pacific leader.

Student Center Project

□ Pacific officials have applied for a US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) loan that, if approved, could lead to construction of an estimated \$2.6 million student center—housing complex on the Stockton campus.

According to tentative plans, the structure would contain four levels and be located directly north of the Anderson Y. Included in the stu-

dent center portion would be a lounge, music room, student offices, snack bar and bookstore. The living accommodations would be for approximately 150 students on the top two floors.

Computer Change

□ A new computer system, valued at close to \$500,000, has been installed at UOP to greatly increase the efficiency and capabilities of the UOP Data Processing Center.

"The new system, a Burroughs B 2500, will enable us to broaden the direct usability of the computer in both the classroom and areas of research," explained Donald Price, director of data processing.

Mr. Price said students are already using the system for classroom projects, and other uses include the processing of University accounts, payroll, record keeping, admissions, student programs and grade reporting.

The Burroughs computer system comes with teletype terminals for use in various campus locations, so students and faculty have immediate access to material stored in the data bank without having to visit the data processing center.

Uses planned for development in the next three years include a data bank for permanent student records, which will be immediately accessible via computer terminals at various offices on the main campus in Stockton, and direct link to operations at the University's McGeorge School of Law in Sacramento and School of Dentistry in San Francisco.

Chemistry Luncheon

□ "Instruction in Chemistry for the Disadvantaged Student" was the theme for the 22nd annual spring luncheon meeting of the Sacramento Section of the American Chemical Society and Alpha Chi Sigma, the professional chemistry society.

The event, hosted by the UOP Chemistry Department, was held on May 8.

The meeting included a panel discussion on the disadvantaged stu-



Ralph McKay, a San Jose school principal, received his Ed. D. degree at UOP in May. His doctoral thesis received widespread notice because it was a study of how minority groups have been systematically excluded from official California elementary textbooks. Dr. McKay pointed out that, even though Mexican-Americans, Orientals, Negroes, and Indians are numerous in California and played large roles in its history, they are scarcely mentioned in reading texts over a 20-year period, and are included in illustrations only as background characters.

dent in chemistry, and the speakers were community college instructors with experience in this area from Stockton, Salinas, Sacramento, Fresno, and Oakland. Also contributing to the panel were two UOP chemistry graduate students who are attending school on fellowships for disadvantaged students.

After the noon luncheon there was an address on "Contemporary Science and the Minorities" by Dr. Lloyd Ferguson, chairman of the chemistry department at California State College, Los Angeles.

Two retired chemistry instructors from UOP, Herbert Jonte and Arthur Bawden, were honored at the luncheon with the receipt of 50-year membership pins from the American Chemical Society.

Speech Grants

□ Two grants, totaling \$24,600, have been awarded to the University to provide fellowships for graduate students in speech and hearing sciences.

Dr. Kenneth Perrin, director of the speech and hearing center at UOP, said \$21,200 has been received for four fellowships from the Office of Education and \$3,400 has been received for one fellowship

from the Martinez Veterans Hospital.

Pacific competed with schools throughout the country for the federal grant, Dr. Perrin explained, and received the maximum amount possible. The grant from the hospital also was received in competition with other colleges and universities.

The addition of the four fellowships will help push enrollment in the speech and hearing graduate program to an estimated 15 students next fall. This compares to 10 students now enrolled and represents a considerable gain from the four students enrolled in the graduate program last year.

KUOP Expansion

□ KUOP-FM, the campus radio station, has been selected in nationwide competition to receive one of five grants from the Corporation For Public Broadcasting.

KUOP-FM was the only public, noncommercial station on the West Coast selected for a grant, and Pacific will receive the maximum allowable of \$15,000.

James Irwin, director of broadcasting, said the grant will allow KUOP-FM to hire an additional full-time staff member and significantly expand its operations.

Current station operations involve 98 broadcast hours per week and a restricted schedule during the summer. The new grant will result in 119 hours per week and operation of the station on a regular schedule throughout the year.

Programing on KUOP-FM, located at 91.3 on the FM dial, includes cultural, educational and public affairs issues. KUOP-FM was the first West Coast university station to broadcast in multiplex stereo, and it also is one of the strongest, with 30,000 watts of effective radiated power to reach listeners within a 100-mile radius of the Stockton campus.

Names In The News

□ DR. ROBERT WINTERBERG, financial vice president, has been elected vice president of the Western Association of College and University Business Officers.

Dr. Winterberg was named to the position at the association's 33rd annual meeting in Phoenix, Arizona. The association encompasses 12 western states and has some 117 member institutions.

□ JOHN CASSERLEY, director of dance, has been commissioned as choreographer of a new work for the New Zealand Ballet Company.

Mr. Casserley, a native of New Zealand, traveled to his home country to work with the ballet company and also lead a workshop in contemporary dance at the National School of Ballet.

Mr. Casserley came to Pacific in 1969 from the University of Otago in New Zealand, where he was a dance instructor and member of the government appointed Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council. He has been choreographer for two previous works of the New Zealand Ballet Company.

□ DAVID BENNETT, a 20-year-old Raymond College student from Orinda, has been elected 1971-72 president of the Associated Students at UOP.

Mr. Bennett was known throughout the campus and Stockton community during the past school year



Dr. Carolyn Fowle '55, Director of Pupil Personnel Services, Lodi Unified School District, was honored as Education Alumnus of the Year at the Annual School of Education Recognition Dinner on April 30.

as chairman of the Forum on National Priorities, which is a program that brought prominent speakers and entertainers to the Stockton campus.

The Associated Students of University of the Pacific (ASUOP) was formerly known as the Pacific Student Association, but a major restructuring of Pacific's student government last spring resulted in the name change.

According to Mr. Bennett, the students now have "a more professional organization" that involves a restructuring of the student senate to include—for the first time—three faculty representatives and selection of student members for the ASUOP legislative body by each school and college.

□ JAMES RIDDLES, director of libraries, has received a fellowship from the Council on Library Resources.

Mr. Riddles was one of 18 librarians from throughout the United States who was selected by the council from among 200 applicants to learn about new developments in the library field.

The UOP faculty member will use the fellowship for a three-month study tour of libraries in the eastern United States, starting this September. The primary purpose of the tour will be to investigate administrative techniques that have been successful on the medium-sized college campus in redirecting teaching objectives and techniques toward better utilization of library services.

New Regent

□ CARLOS C. WOOD of Napa, a retired division vice president for Sikorsky Aircraft, has been named to a four-year term on the Board of Regents.

Mr. Wood, who graduated from Pacific with high honors in 1933, replaces Dr. L. Eugene Root of Atherton, who resigned for health reasons.

The new regent, who recently was named School of Engineering Alumni Fund Chairman for the Pacific Annual Fund, has been active in the field of aeronautical engineering for more than 30 years. He started as a draftsman with Douglas Aircraft in 1937 and advanced through several management positions to become director of advanced engineering planning in 1959.

While with Douglas he was involved in the development of some of the world's most successful transport and combat aircraft, including the DC-6, DC-8 and ground support equipment for the Thor missile system.

In 1960 Mr. Wood joined the Sikorsky Aircraft Division of United Aircraft Corporation as engineering manager and became engineering vice president two years later. Although he retired from Sikorsky last fall, Mr. Wood still serves as a consultant to United Aircraft and as a member of a United scientific advisory committee concerned with vertical takeoff and landing (VTOL) aircraft.

ALUMNI NOTES

By WILLIAM J. MCGREGOR,
Director Alumni/Parent Programs

HALF-CENTURY CLUB

□ Approximately 50 members and guests of the Half-Century Club enjoyed their annual reunion on campus May 28-30. Chairman this year was Mrs. Iva Cooley Colliver '15. For the Class of '21, Mary Murray Schwarz was responsible for the inclusion of Richard Waring, Ruby Zahn White, Grace McKellips Talbott, and Lorraine Knoles, who received their membership certificates. Many others from the Class of '21 and earlier sent their best wishes, however, were unable to attend.

Speaker at the Annual Banquet Friday evening, which preceded the University Commencement Convocation, was Dr. Alistair McCrone, Acting President. Recognition was given to Mildred Bland McCormack for an inscribed collection of her father's, Henry Meade Bland (1853), works of poetry. Mr. Bland was the second Poet Laureate of the State of California.

Saturday was spent for the most part reminiscing. Some familiar faces in the group were Marion Barr Smitten, Professor Jonte, Mrs. Hart, and a host of others.

Plans are under way for next year's reunion. Ruby Zahn White '21 is serving as general chairman of the club. Warren Telfer '22 is chairman of the Class of '22 to be

inducted. Mark your '72 calendars for May 26-28 for next year's reunion.

UNIVERSITY DAY

□ The all campus open house, formerly called Alumni/Parent Day, was held May 15th. Most of the Stockton campus colleges participated in presenting an insight to their academic programs prior to a barbecue luncheon. This was followed in the afternoon with a festival of open houses which gave the visitors a real insight to the students through conversation, art displays, and performances. Roger Berry '72, Raymond College, was very helpful in putting the many groups together.

At a special banquet, senior students were honored by the Alumni Association for their outstanding achievements which led to their selection by the faculty and administration of each school within the University structure to receive the graduating student Recognition Awards. The students were further honored at the traditional Alumni/Varsity spring game, where they were introduced to the crowd.

They are: Kathy Elkinton, School of Education; Jane Braham, College of the Pacific; James Kuykendall, School of Engineering; Carlos Alcantara, Elbert Covell College; Christopher Piazza, Conservatory of Music; Don Morris, School of Dentistry; Anthony Poidmore, McGeorge School of Law; Ronald

Mills, School of Pharmacy; Carter Brown, Raymond College.

Plans are already being formulated for next year's University Day. Acting President, Dr. Alistair McCrone, has set May 6, 1972, for the annual event.

ALUMNI/VARSITY FOOTBALL

□ The alumni, under the coaching leadership and field direction of Bob Lee '68, now with the Minnesota Vikings, outscored the Varsity 26-17. The alumni victory evened the series, which began in 1960, at 5-5-1. Head Coach Homer Smith has a fine team including some sensational Junior College transfers, who battled well with the pro-laden alumni team.

The experience was a good one which will aid the varsity next year in their pursuit of the PCAA Crown and a trip to the Pasadena Bowl.

HOMECOMING

□ Set the date now for a fine reunion.

OCTOBER 16, 1971

UOP plays University of Idaho.



Buy your University of the Pacific Alumni Chair at manufacturers' cost to us. Place your order with the Alumni House Attn: Chair, University of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif. 95204. Please give name, address, degree year and type of chair desired. Make checks payable to the Pacific Alumni Assoc.

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Ruby Zahn White '21 is presented her certificate of membership in the Half-Century Club by Mrs. Iva Cooley Colliver '15.

Meet . . . Don Dickey

By LOIS KILLEWICH,
Raymond College '72

□ Promotion is his game, and the nation's biggest state is his playing field.

And big, ebullient Don Dickey has played the game well. As general manager of the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce for the past eleven years, his policies and actions have helped Alaska achieve a truly astonishing growth in industry and tourism.

Don, born and raised in Stockton, attended Pacific from 1945 to 1948, after service in the Navy.

He remembers UOP (then COP) as a small college with a real family atmosphere. "If you didn't share a class with someone, at least you had heard of him."

Don was president of his fraternity, Rhizomia, and an ardent supporter of the football team. He remembers collecting funds from merchants to build the present Student Union, where the bookstore, barbershop, End Zone, and ASUOP offices are now located. Each merchant pledged a certain number of bricks to the building for one dollar each.

The trail from Stockton to Juneau was a long and winding one.

At Pacific, he studied Business Administration, although he laughingly states that "When people ask me what I took, I say that I took up space." Don had a strong interest in promotional work. It was this interest which led him, in 1948, to leave college to become manager of the Lodi District Chamber of Commerce. He stayed in Lodi five years.

Then he was invited to Fairbanks, Alaska to be manager of the Chamber of Commerce there. Don recalls the thought of Fairbanks first seemed to him "like Siberia." Nevertheless, he went and was impressed by the positive attitude of Alaskan people toward the potential of their state. He stayed in Fairbanks for two years, then returned to Sacramento as manager of the



California State Chamber of Commerce. During this time he was president of the Pacific Alumni Association and the Quarterback Club.

In 1960, the business community in Alaska decided it wanted a coordinated voice in the state's affairs, particularly in the State Legislature. Don was asked to come back to Alaska—this time to Juneau—as general manager of the newly-created State C. of C.

The State Chamber as a whole acts as a public servant for the people of Alaska. Thus, Don is responsible for printing brochures each year which acquaint the people with their state legislators.

Don is also intimately involved with the economic development of the state. He works closely with representatives of various industries, from timber to tourism. He is concerned with preserving the interests of the business community and making it a more well-informed, productive part of the community as a whole. This means that during sessions of the state legislature, Don acts as a lobbyist. It also means that he promotes events such as conventions to bring more money into the state.

Don feels strongly that the business community should attempt to keep pace with the rest of the world and take an active role in solving social problems. He says that "The

business community has to become aware of the social problems which have an impact on Main Street." In spite of the conservatism which is often attributed to business people, he does feel they are making progress and taking steps in the right direction. He believes Alaska's major problem is that it lacks trained Alaskans to fill available jobs. "As a business community, we have to import people to fill technical jobs; we don't have people trained."

One of the most appealing aspects of Don's job is the traveling he does. Each year he goes to Santa Clara for a business conference on new developments in Chamber work. This spring he testified before the Civil Aeronautics Board concerning airline routes. And, each year since 1965 he has traveled to Japan during the summer.

Few people are aware of the extent of trade between Alaska and Japan. In 1968, 85.5% of Alaska's exports went to Japan, mostly in the form of natural resources such as timber, natural gas, and fisheries. Naturally, both countries are anxious to develop the closest trade relations possible. Since 1965, a group of concerned business and government leaders have visited Japan yearly to discuss trade relations with leading Japanese businessmen. Don has gone with each trade mission as a representative of the business community. In Japan, he has toured plants where Alaskan Sitka Spruce is constructed into pianos and where liquid natural gas is converted to useful products. And he's enjoyed elegant receptions like the one hosted by Heiwa Sogo Bank, Tokyo.

The trade missions have proven highly successful, and the bulk of credit goes to the State Chamber.

From a childhood in Stockton, Don has surely strayed a long way from home. He has gone from selling bricks to Stockton merchants to selling timber to Japan, from promoting football games to promoting this nation's potentially richest state.

Tiger Tracks

1900-1929

FAY D. CHAPMAN '08 passed away in March. She was a talented musician and much of her life was devoted to music.

MRS. LAURENCE W. WYMAN '11 passed away last October.

HAROLD NOBLE '15, see W. S. CHAPMAN '53.

MARSHAL H. FISHER '22 passed away on March 28th.

FRED A. HOSIE '27 passed away in April. He was a retired ranch manager, pump salesman, and engineer.

DR. JOYCE FARR '29 retired from the active ministry in June '70 and accepted a special assignment from the Division of Interpretation of the United Methodist Church in Evanston, Illinois, to do a special survey which took him 12,000 miles by car into every section of the United States.



BISHOP GERALD KENNEDY '29 of the Los Angeles Area of the United Methodist Church delivered the address at the dedication of the Wesley Center on the campus of Ohio Northern University in April.

1930-1939

WILLIAM F. KIMES '31 was the featured speaker at Mariposa High School Commencement Exercises June 11th.

CARLOS C. WOOD '33, a new UOP regent, has retired as division vice president-engineering, of Sikorsky Aircraft and was appointed a member of United Aircraft Corporation's VTOL scientific advisory committee and as a consultant to United Aircraft Corporation.

DOROTHY MAHIN '33 has earned a place in the educational history of San Joaquin County by having the new northern trainable mentally retarded school on Bear Creek Road named in her honor. She has taught for 36 years, 21 of them with handicapped children.

EILEEN DANIELS COGGIN '38 and Raymond Britton were married in Carmel on April 24th. They will travel to Australia for the International Rotary Convention in Sydney where Eileen, a professional organist, will be presented in concert by the organists' association of Sydney at St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church.

FORREST H. DARBY '38 was recently awarded a service pin by Sacramento County before the Board of Supervisors. He has been the County Agricultural Commissioner and Sealer of Weights and Measures since 1961.

1940-1949

JOSEPH F. TUDOR '40 has become President of Hawaiian Life Insurance Com-

pany and is now making his permanent home in Honolulu.

DUANE C. SEWELL '40 has been named as one of four men to receive the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's Citation for outstanding contributions to the U.S. atomic energy program.

ARTHUR C. LECLERT '44 is working as regional accounting manager, Carbon Black Division, Cabot Corporation, in Pampa, Texas, near Amarillo.

FRANK D. DOMENICHINI '44 has been appointed by Governor Reagan as judge of the newly created Orange County Superior Court.

DR. ARTHUR V. THURMAN '45 was guest speaker at the Methodist Men's Annual Ladies Nite Dinner in April, speaking on "Hope is a act Too."

BILL GOTT '47, longtime head football coach at Amos Alonzo Stagg High School, has been named head coach at San Joaquin Delta College.

THOMAS R. BUCKMAN '47, Northwestern University's librarian and professor of bibliography, has announced his resignation effective June 30th to become President of the Foundation Center in New York City.



HOWARD R. STAPLES '47, Sun-Maid's director of marketing, has been selected as executive vice-president of Sunland Marketing to serve as chief executive officer with responsibility for all operations.

HARRY HARVEY '47 of Santa Rosa has been appointed assistant superintendent for business services in the Alameda County School Department, effective July 1st.

MARILYN MINER '48 is teaching her students how to write books and illustrate them. Her students are in the 13-14 year age bracket. Eight manuscripts have been completed including *Sidney the Lonely Sea Serpent* and *Charlie Chicken and Mr. Worm*.

DAN YALE ROSENBERG '49 was selected for Who's Who in the West (1970 edition). He has also been elected president of Health Inc., a non-profit organization providing health services to state employees in the greater Sacramento area (1971-72).

SCOTT COULTER '49, associate professor of music and chairman of the Music Department at Stanislaus State College, was featured in a recital during February sponsored by the Stanislaus County branch of the Music Teachers Association of California. Scott's wife, Joan Harrison Coulter '53 an accomplished pianist, accompanied him.

EARL COLLINS '49 is now serving as ex-

ecutive director of the Downtown Long Beach YMCA.

JAMES A. LIMBAUGH '49 will work out of Stockton and assist members in parts of Sacramento and surrounding areas as a new insurance representative to CSEA's staff.

1950-1959

ROBERT W. MILLER '50 was appointed executive director of the White House Conference on the Industrial World Ahead: A Look at Business in 1990, to be held in Washington, D.C., November 8-10.



THOMAS C. SCHUMACHER, JR. '50 has been appointed Managing Director of the California Trucking Association by the C.T.A. Board of Directors.

ARTHUR B. CORRA '51 has been appointed chairman of the Department of Music and professor of music at Illinois State University.

GENE NYQUIST '52 is the swimming and water polo coach at West Valley College in Saratoga, Ca., where they have a new 50 meter olympic size pool.

RICHARD YIP '52 conducted art classes in mixed media and watercolor and held advanced workshops in all mediums at the Los Gatos Art Association in Los Gatos.

JOHN RANDO '52 was presented an honorary service award by the Burlingame High School PTA where he is head of the music department.

LENORE LUNDHOLM '52 is working on a master's thesis through Cal. State at Hayward in Music Education and is teaching piano part-time at Diablo Valley College.

RICHARD VAN SKIKE '53 is a member of the executive committee of the Christian Educators Fellowship of the United Methodist Church.

CARDEN YOUNG '53 has been named manager of MacBride Realty's Midtown Residential Department. He is a graduate of McGeorge School of Law.

W. S. CHAPMAN '53 has been named president of San Joaquin First Federal Savings and Loan Association. Bill's Father-in-law, Harold Noble, '15, remains chairman of the board. This recent promotion marks the 3rd family member to head the company since Mr. Noble's father founded it.

TED SMALLEY '54, director of the Oakland Civic Theatre, has been named a judge of the Washington Community Theatre Play Festival in Spokane.

ELDON M. KIDD '54 teaches science and math at Oakdale High, and his wife teaches the same subjects at the Oakdale Continuation High School. They have a son and daughter.

ALMA KIDD-RAYFIELD '54 is a retired Modesto Elementary principal who enjoys traveling with her husband in their camper in both the U.S. and Canada. She is kept busy with her photography and knitting.

DONNA BETZ '55 has been appointed chief resident physician at Highland Hospital in Oakland.

DR. CARL WILSEY '56, superintendent of Santa Cruz City Schools, addressed the Surf City Kiwanis Club in March, speaking on "New Direction in Santa Cruz City Schools".

JAMES F. GAMMON '56 is heading the 1971 United Campaign for the Salinas Area Community Chest. He is general manager of the New York Life Insurance Company in Salinas.

JACK O'ROURKE '57 has been promoted to assistant manager of the Westchester branch office of Occidental Life of California.

KEN FLAIG '58 has been appointed Branch Manager of Sinclair and Valentine's Oakland Office.

PHIL '58 and MARLENE DUNAWAY, gospel concert and recording artists, presented a concert of sacred music at the Calvary Christian Center during April.

1960-1969

CLYDE E. SWEET, JR. '60 is now transportation planning engineer for Alan M. Voorhees and Associates, and will be moving to St. Louis, Mo., in July.

RON LOVERIDGE '60, University of California—Riverside political professor, often holds student discussions in his home. Dr. Loveridge is in charge of the intern program at UCR and feels that these sessions are benefitted by both the students and himself.

STERLING L. HILEN '60, McGeorge School of Law, has been elected senior vice president of Industrial Indemnity Company.

WAYNE HAWKINS '60 has retired from the Oakland Raiders and will be working at Union Bank in Oakland.

ABEL RUIZ '60 passed away in March after a long illness.

PETER HOM '61 has been appointed to a 3-year term on the Palo Alto Human Relations Commission. He is a partner in a San Jose law firm which devotes much of its time to assisting Mexican-American and Oriental clients.

ROBERTA WHITE DOWNING '61 is now living in Eugene, Oregon with her family, and is teaching general science at Shasta Junior High School.

CARLTON G. KAMMERER '61 has been appointed to the staff of the Office of Congressional Relations of the Department of Transportation. He was formerly a defensive lineman with the Washington Redskins.



Secretary of Transportation John Volpe and Carlton G. Kammerer.

ROBERT L. JACKSON '61, executive secretary of the State Health Planning Council, has been named to a 21-member national evaluation committee for the Department of Health Education and Welfare.

MARY E. COOLIDGE '62 is now teaching at the John F. Kennedy School for trainable retarded in Stanislaus County.

ANASTASIOS (ERNIE) VRENIOS, '62 operatic and concert tenor, presented a concert in Turlock last March and will return to Stockton for a concert this fall.

JOHN ALSUP '63 is at the University of Munich in Germany working on his Doctorate.

CATHERINE GRAESER MAAS '63 is now living in Okinawa where her husband is a pediatrician at Camp Kue Hospital while in the U.S. Army. She will be teaching in the Department of Defense schools in Okinawa.

DR. GORDON WILLIAMS '63 has been appointed to the committee on chemistry in the 2-year colleges of the American Chemistry Society's Division of Chemistry Education.

SYLVIA SCHOFIELD ELLINGWOOD '63 advises us that she, her husband, and their two boys, along with their entire kennel of Basset Hounds and Rhodesian Ridgebacks were transferred to the Northwest this past summer. Stan is employed by Johns-Manville as a regional geologist—U.S.A., and she is an administrative assistant for them.

GEORGE H. HESS, JR., M.D. '64, will be completing his residency at Sacramento Medical Center this month, and has accepted appointments as instructor in family practice, University of California—Davis, School of Medicine and as Associate Physician at the Sacramento Medical Center.

WILLIAM KRAUSS '64, COP, is doing graduate work at the Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies, Washington, D.C. in

international economics and Latin American affairs; this spring he received the School's William Foster Award, given annually to the second year student "best exemplifying sound scholarship and a record of leadership and service". JAMES R. BRUNGESS '64 has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officers Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas.

STEVEN H. KYTE '64 is a member of the 24th Special Operations Wing in the Canal Zone that has been honored for its humanitarian aid to thousands of survivors of the devastating May 1970 earthquake in Peru.

GARY W. GOOKWIN '64 has been named supervisor in the field controllers department at the Spokane casualty and surety division office of Aetna Life and Casualty.

LARRY M. ALLEN '65 has completed the requirements for the Ph.D. degree at the University of Oregon. His thesis was entitled "A Study of Tritiation and Peptide Structure in Supernatant Malate Dehydrogenase". Dr. Allen has accepted a position as a research chemist with Oncology Section of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Washington, D.C.

HOWARD COX '65 has been named manager of Walgreen's drugstore in Civic Plaza in Santa Clara.

GEORGETTE CARVALHO MACHADO '65 is now teaching a 2nd grade class at Hillcrest School in Concord, Mt. Diablo Unified School District, after teaching 6th grade Spanish for 5 years.

MICHELLE BENSON RAGGETT '65 and husband had their first baby, Ned Andrew, born March 2nd.

DANA SMITH '65 will be entering U.C. Berkeley this fall to work for his Ph.D. in Comparative Literature, after serving 3 years in the Army.

LARRY ELLIEN '65 and wife Penny announce their new arrival as David Charles, born March 24th.

CLARK SNYDER '65 is employed by Evans Products Co. as assistant to the vice president and general manager.

PAUL SWEET '65 and wife Gayle '66 are now living in Santa Cruz where Paul is the Pastor of the Live Oak United Methodist Church.

JIMMY KARL BIGELOW '66 and Judith Lynn Anderson '69 were married April 3 in Vallecito Community Church in Calaveras County, where they are both teaching.

JOHN E. PHILLIPS '66 is now active in the Southern California Rugby Football Union as vice president and is serving as secretary of the Long Beach Rugby Club with whom he has been playing since 1966.

STANLEY J. MITCHELL, JR. '66 was guest arranger-conductor for the College of Idaho wind ensemble, stage band and studio band last April. He also has just completed a score for an Encyclopaedia Britannica Film on Holland, sponsored by the Dutch government.

ROBERT RODGERS '66 was a featured tenor soloist at the Easter portion of Handel's "Messiah" in Redondo Beach.

SHARON BENEDETTI ELLIS '66 and husband Bruce named their second child Brian Michael, born last December. Brian, his brother Robert Bruce, and parents are now living in Redding.

FRANK REYNOSO '66, McGeorge School of Law, has joined the firm of Virga and Longaker as a new partner, and the law firm has changed its name to Virga, Longaker and Reynoso.

ROBERT L. SUTTON '66 is a member of the U.S. Air Force Postal and Courier Service organization in Vietnam which has earned the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with special "V" device for valor in combat.

JANET HARRIS GOBLE '66 and husband Jay '67 announce the arrival of their daughter Jamie Louise. Jay has graduated from Loyola University Dental School in Chicago and the family will be moving to Carmel this month.

WILLIAM T. HANNA '67 is a member of the 1155th Technical Operations Squadron at McClellan AFB, California, which has earned the U.S. Air Force Outstanding Unit Award.

RICH MCNEESE '67 is the manager of Bill's Pharmacy and is responsible for the Dublin store and one in Danville.

RICHARD PAUL RANSON '67 has received the degree Juris Doctor from the University of Colorado School of Law.

DAVID JOHN MAZZERA '67 and Paula Lee Flenner were married March 6th. David is in business with his father and brother at Mazzera Electric Company in Stockton.

EDWIN G. DICKERSON '67 has joined Eli Lilly and Co. as a salesman in Marysville.

ALAN BRADLEY FALSTREAU '68 and Alyson Hayden Pommer Lee were married in a Valentine's Day ceremony in Orinda.

HENRY TJAHJONO '68 and Mien Josepha, both of Indonesia, were married March 20th in Morris Chapel at UOP.

CHERYL JOAN BENSON '69 married Robert A. deHoll in November '70. Her husband is a Lieutenant in the U.S. Navy.

MARGARET MEEK '68 married Spencer Sheldon in October, 1968. She is now an accountant for Price Waterhouse and Company.

TERRY MAPLE '68 is presently pursuing a Ph.D. degree in Psychology at the University of California at Davis. During the coming year, he will be at the University of Stockholm in Sweden, where he will

study the Mental Health and Social Welfare systems of that country as a Rotary Foundation graduate fellow. He received this grant while a graduate student at the University of the Pacific.

CHARLES L. WOODLEY '68 is presently in the U.S. Marine Corps.

EVAN ROHRBOUGH '68 recently completed a Basic Army Administration Course at Ft. Ord. The course trains students as General Clerks, Clerk-typists, and personnel specialists.

MARJORIE FARR RAYMOND '69, was married in Trinity United Methodist Church, Berkeley, last September, to Christian Manegold of Germany. She is living in Heidelberg where Christian is enrolled in the Graduate School of Medicine at the University of Heidelberg.

KARA L. PRATT BREWER '69 has been named to the seventh group to receive Graduate Fellowships for Women from the Danforth Foundation.

MARGARET SCOTT '69 married Thomas Steenwyk last August. In July, 1970 she received her Master of Library Studies degree from the University of Hawaii.



1970-1971

LESLIE WATSON '70 is working toward a Masters of Music degree in viola performance on scholarship at the Manhattan School of Music. Leslie is an active member of the school orchestra and a string quartet. She also teaches string quartet in Mamaroneck, New York.

LINDA SWEET '70 married Kent Barnard of Bakersfield in March, 1970. Kent recently completed his junior year at UOP and Linda is teaching kindergarten in Lodi.

NORMAN H. KOBAYASHI '70 recently completed an 8-week supply clerk course at the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, Ft. Polk, La.

WARREN G. WILLIS '70 has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer

Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas. LAWRENCE ETON '70, COP, is presently attending McGeorge School of Law in Sacramento.

JOHN KAY '70, tenor, Gary Wright, '70, and Ricardo Costa '70, both baritones, presented a voice recital during May at the Conservatory of Music at UOP.

PERRY N. KARRAKER '70 has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas.

VICKY CHILDS '70 and mother Miriam (Mrs. George) Childs showed some of their paintings at the Piedmont City Hall Gallery in April.

SUSAN BEA HASSMAN '70 and William J. Toledo '70 were married in Morris Chapel in April; they honeymooned in Hawaii.

PATRICK LEE FOLEY '70 and Linda Daseler '67 were married in February in Morris Chapel. She is teaching now while Pat is working towards his master's degree in education.

DONALD J. SHALJEAN '70 recently completed 8 weeks of basic training at the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, Ft. Lewis, Washington.

CHAUNCEY VEATCH '70, a law student at U.C., Davis, is engaged to Marilyn Adams, a Junior at UOP School of Pharmacy.

CHRISTOPHER JONES: '70 has been named V.P. of the Porter Davis Financial Corp. BRADLEY BRUCE BOGARD '70 has married a former UOP classmate, Karla Kay Carlson. Their home is in Santa Cruz where Bradley is with Bogard Construction Co.

ALFRED LOPEZ '70 married Rachel Silva on Valentine's Day in Morris Chapel. GAYLE RUNDSTROM '70 is serving a six-month internship in music therapy at Osawatomie, Kansas Hospital.

JUDITH JOHNSEN and GLENN DAVIS, both '70, were married in January. The newlyweds reside in Berkeley where Glenn is a student at Boalt Hall Law School.

PERRY KARRAKER '70 has announced his engagement to Dawn Reynolds, a former UOP student.

DENNIS WARREN '70 has been named the Outstanding Young Man of the Year by the Stockton Junior Chamber of Commerce. Dennis, who is now attending UOP's McGeorge School of Law, was active on the debate team and founded a national campaign titled LUV (Let Us Vote) which helped achieve the recent change in national voting laws permitting 18 year olds to vote.

DIANNE GIBSON '71 began her student teaching at Stockton Jr. High School, after graduating with honors in January.

JAMES KUYKENDALL '71 has received a cash award as the outstanding senior civil engineering student in the UOP School of Engineering. Jim has been very active in the Community Involvement Program.

ESTATE PLANNING

Dear Mr. Jones:

It was a pleasure to have a visit with you . . . you all lead such very busy lives, especially now that all the universities are so in need of more financial help to keep the work progressing. Although my share in this work is rather limited . . . I do like to remember my own college as well as my husband's university in giving some financial help to each of them. I take a great deal of pleasure in being a part of your work.

*Lucy E. Savage Colthart
Dunsmuir, California*

The above comments are excerpted from a letter recently received from a gracious woman whose late husband received his master's degree from the University of the Pacific many years ago.

Following his death about four years ago, she established a memorial scholarship fund which each year helps a needy student meet mounting educational expenses.

She has made arrangements, following her death, for this memorial scholarship assistance to continue, in her own words, "as long as principal and income last".

Have YOU perpetuated the future values of a higher education at the University of the Pacific in a similar manner?

The Office of Planned Gifts at the University of the Pacific is available, without obligation or cost, to assist individuals and their advisors in planning living and testamentary gifts to the University. Gifts made by trusts, annuities, and life estates, as well as bequests by last will and testament, have a significant role in the advancement of the University and its programs.

The legal name of the University is "University of the Pacific, a California Corporation, located in Stockton, California" and should be referred to that way whenever included in a legal document.

For further information or assistance without obligation, please telephone (209) 946-2503 or write to Wesley J. A. Jones, Director of Planned Gifts, University of the Pacific, Stockton, California, 95204.

CALENDAR

4-1-4 CALENDAR, FALL, 1971

Freshman Orientation	Sept. 1-8
Registration	Sept. 7-8
Classes Begin	Sept. 8 (4:00 p.m.)
Concurrent enrollment, audits registration	Sept. 14-18 (noon)
Last day to add fall classes	Sept. 23
Final filing date for graduation	Sept. 23
Registration, Winter Interim Term	Oct. 11-27
Last day for tuition refund	Oct. 22
Advising, Advance Spring Registration	Nov. 1-19
Last day to drop fall classes	Nov. 22
Thanksgiving vacation begins	Nov. 24 (noon)
Classes resume	Nov. 29 (8:00 a.m.)
Classes end	Dec. 11
Final Examinations	Dec. 13-18
Fall graduation date	Dec. 18
Fall certification date	Jan. 17

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC CALENDAR

Freshman orientation	Sept. 1-3
Registration	Sept. 7-8
Classes begin	Sept. 8 (4:00 p.m.)

other dates are the same as 4-1-4 calendar.

EXCEPT

Final Examinations, Music Major courses	Jan. 15-19
End of semester	Jan. 19

CALENDAR FOR SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Freshman orientation	Sept. 1-8
Transfer orientation	Sept. 7-8
Registration	Sept. 7-8
Classes begin	Sept. 8 (4:00 p.m.)
Concurrent enrollment and audits registration	Sept. 14-18
Last day to add courses to study list	Sept. 23
Final date for filing for degrees and credentials to be granted in current academic year	Sept. 23
Last day for tuition refund	Oct. 24
Thanksgiving recess	Nov. 24 (noon)
Classes resume	Nov. 29 (8:00 a.m.)
Registration for Second Semester	Oct. 11-12
Advance Registration for Third Semester	Nov. 1-19
Classes end	Dec. 11
Final Examination period	Dec. 13-18
Christmas Recess Begins	Dec. 18

"WINTER" INTERIM TERM, 4-1-4

Classes begin	Jan. 3
Classes end	Jan. 29
Interim Winter Term Graduation Date	Jan. 29
Interim Winter Term Certification Date	Feb. 11