By Jack C. Fisher
Edward A. Dickson Professor Emeritus
EA Historian and Past President

“It was an interesting experiment, watching a bunch of sailors invent a university.”
Walter Munk

Part 1: Pearl Harbor: San Diego’s Wake-Up Call and the Catalyst for a New Campus

Prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, San Diego was still the quiet if not totally sleepy residential community and naval base it had been since it was annexed to the United States a century earlier under the treaty that ended the war with Mexico. The city’s population had climbed to about 200,000, no larger than Modesto is today. Apart from the excitement surrounding the Panama-California Exposition of 1915, about the only distractions were the proximity to Tijuana during Prohibition and the hijinks of sailors on shore leave. Because of the city’s large natural harbor, the US Navy maintained its head- quarters for western operations, including a repair base for the Pacific Fleet, and on nearby North Island, one of the nation’s largest naval air bases.

Despite the successful exposition in 1915 and a subsequent one in 1935, the city had not been able to attract much in the way of manufacturing. Consolidated Aircraft remained the city’s only major private industry, a 1935 import from Buffalo. Tucked between Lindbergh Field and the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, its assembly plant in 1941 was engaged in completing orders derived from President Franklin Roosevelt’s controversial Lend-Lease Act aimed at helping Great Britain defend itself.

The war brought big changes. The Marine Corps’ Camp Calvin B. Matthews and its neighbor, Army Camp Part 1: Pearl Harbor: San Diego’s Wake-Up Call and the Catalyst for a New Campus

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The war brought big changes. The Marine Corps’ Camp Calvin B. Matthews and its neighbor, Army Camp
.upgrading San Diego’s harbor. And there it stood for nearly a decade.

When in 1908 President Theodore Roosevelt dispatched a convoy of sixteen battleships “the Great White Fleet” – a globe-circling demonstration of American naval power, San Diego’s business community persuaded Admiral Robley Evangeline, its Commander, to anchor off Coronado long enough for enterprising officers and crew to tour the city, parades, theatrical performances, and dinners and balls, all funded by a private subscription. Apparently, the extravagance made a lasting impression because in 1910, Congress approved the first of a series of appropriations to modernize the harbor. For the next twenty years, the City Council repeatedly approved a land grant to the Navy after another.

The Marines had conducted their first local amphibious landing for temporary operations during the 1946 Mexican-American War. But when 4th Regiment leathernecks arrived in 1914 under the command of Col. Joseph Pendleton, they came to stay. What was intended as a permanent base on North Island with a rifle range needed for marksmanship requalification, during World War I, much of San Diego was suddenly transformed into a military training camp, foreshadowing the role it would later relive in the next war. In addition to its expanding Navy base, the city played host to as many as 4,000 Marines in Balboa Park, 5,000 Army men at Fort Rosecrans, 2,000 aviators on North Island, and up to 28,000 troops at Camp Kearney north and east of downtown San Diego. And when these troops returned from battle, they brought influenza with them, overwhelming the city’s medical resources, including a county hospital as well as the newly opened Scripps Metabolic Clinic in downtown La Jolla.

When North Island’s facilities were later reassigned to the Army Air Corps, the city added a grant of 500 acres to the 232 purchased for the Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) commissioned in 1921, eventually becoming the nation’s largest Marine basic training facility. Rural land suitable for a rifle range was identified thirteen miles north of the base. A short-term lease of 363 acres led to a total purchase of 545 acres. Long known as the Marine Rifle Range, the facility was renamed Camp Calvin B. Matthews on March 23, 1942.

Motorists traveling in 1943 from Los Angeles to San Diego and facing the Torrey Pines Grade had two choices, the original two-lane switchback that was notoriously unwelcoming to underpowered vehicles or a new southern route “cut and fill” grade opened in 1932 for US 101. Either choice brought travelers the reward of passing through Torrey Pines City Park before reaching the 24/7 ferry of Camp Callan, where the Rady School, Eleanor Roosevelt College, and Muir College now stand. US 101 is just out of view on left; green zone on far right will later become La Jolla Farms.

An artist’s rendering of the southern extent of Camp Callan where the Rady School, Eleanor Roosevelt College, and Muir College now stand. US 101 is just out of view on left; green zone on far right will later become La Jolla Farms.
marching beside the highway bound for their small arms training. Throughout the war years, Camp Matthews echoed the sound of several thousand M-1 rifles as aspiring marksmen blazed away at their targets. Three weeks later, as fully trained Marines, they marched back downtown to board troop carriers.

Motorists leaving downtown San Diego bound for the beach communities could use Grand Avenue to cross Pacific Beach. Turning northward into La Jolla, they passed by the Naval Anti-aircraft Gunnery Training School, a site where concrete foundations can still be seen. Between 1941 and 1945, twenty million rounds of ammunition were hurled offshore at airborne targets towed by light aircraft. The Navy Shore Patrol stood watch over this facility, not because of unruly sailors or the risk of foreign invasion but to fend off neighborhood youth looking for stray ordinance.

Troops entering chemical warfare training center, where Salk Institute now stands.

On site now occupied by UCSD’s Torrey Pines Administrative Center, an amphitheater where stars like Bob Hope and Jack Benny entertained troops.

UCSD Emeriti Association

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Motorists traveling northward from downtown San Diego on U.S. 101 through Rose Canyon might pass as many as 9,000 recruits marching beside the highway bound for their small arms training. Throughout the war years, Camp Matthews echoed the sound of several thousand M-1 rifles as aspiring marksmen blazed away at their targets. Three weeks later, as fully trained Marines, they marched back downtown to board troop carriers bound for the next scheduled invasion, some—may their sacrifice never be forgotten—not to return. More than a million Marines earned their qualification during Camp Matthews; 45 years of operation, among them President Kennedy’s assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald.

Although the facility had long functioned with three firing ranges and a few dozen tents, an accelerated building program commencing soon after Pearl Harbor yielded fifteen air theater, all of this surrounded by an ocean of tents erected over wooden platforms. Armed guards stood watch day and night over seven large munition.

Training operations were conducted by 700 instructors and support staff, many of them women keeping track of target scores. Range “H,” extending from the site of today’s Sheraton Hotel to land now occupied by a Mormon Temple, was designated for 60mm-mortar, hand grenade, rocket-propelled grenade (aka bazooka), and flamethrower proficiency. Every recruit entering any firing range saw incentive posters like the one that read “Hit’s mean dead Nips.” Qualification rates approached 90 percent; requalification rates
By Richard Attiyeh

**Professor Emeritus of Economics**

**Chair of CUCEA**

The minutes of the April 2010 meeting of the Council of UC Emerti Associations (CUCEA) contains this sentence: “We encourage new members to consider signing up to retiree health benefits.” This is consistent with the savings contributions to retiree health benefits, which have increased from 92% in 2009 to 89% in 2010. It is proposed that there be a 3% per year decrease in University contributions to retiree health benefits until UC funding reaches 70% floor. This proposal was made by the President’s Task Force on Post-Employment Benefits as a way to help fund the budgetary impact of retiree health care benefits. After a long and heated public debate involving the Academic Senate, CUCEA, and others, it was approved by the Regents.

Even though it would increase the cost of health care to retirees, CUCEA came to accept it as something they could live with because of the 70% floor, which we believed would remain in effect for the long term.

On July 2nd of this year, however, I received an email from Daniel Mitchell, the UCLA representative to CUCEA entitled “Legislative Update.” It states: “We have been informed that the Regents will vote on a budget that eliminates retiree health benefits for both retired employees and UC emeriti. The UC Retirement Plan board of trustees has already approved the changes.”

Three Edward A. Dickson Emeriti Professors have been awarded this year, one to David Bailey, Ann Craig and David Miller.

The awards come from a fund established through the estate of Mr. Dickson, who served on the Board of Regents of the University of California from 1946, the longest tenure of any Regent. They endow appointments for the designated academic year at each of the ten campuses of the University, in accordance with the stipulation of the 1955 gift document:

For the support and maintenance of special annual professorships in the University of California to which shall be appointed by the President, with the approval of the Regents, persons of academic rank who have been retired after service in the University of California and who shall receive such awards in addition to their retirement allowances.

The awards shall be made upon such conditions of service as the Regents may require. Professorships so awarded shall be known as the Edward A. Dickson Emeriti Professorships.

David N. Bailey

During his more than three decades as an active faculty member, David Bailey served not only as chair of the department of Pathology but also as Dean of the school. He was also interim Dean and Dean of the School of Medicine at UC Irvine during its formative years. After retiring, he has been recalled to service as Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Pathology and Pharmacy, Vice Chair for Education and Academic Affairs in his department and Director of the Skaggs School of Pharmacy.

At the same time he has re-visited and taught the core course in Laboratory Medicine he previously designed and taught. It is now an extremely popular two-quarter elective for second-year medical students. The 500-page course was not designed for this course is currently in...
were nearly 100 percent, later con-firmed by testimony taken from Japa-nese prisoners on Guadalacanal: “American riflemen better; always hit target.”

The awaited peace brought with it a sudden declassification of San Die-go’s industrial momentum to 10% of peak wartime production, prompting someone to brand the city a “broken down boomtown.” Workers at Solar Aircraft, today’s Solar Turbines, were making stainless steel caskets instead of airplane components. Cor-porate visionaries, fearing a contrac-tion of the region’s manufacturing capacity or even worse, a recession of the severity that gripped the nation followed WWI, pondered events that brought the war to its end and envi-sioned a commitment to nuclear inno-vation as an economic foundation for San Diego’s future prosperity.

Enter Roger Revelle, who be-came SIO’s Acting Director in 1950 and Director in 1951. His dreams extended beyond ocean discovery; they included a graduate school for scientists and engineers, in synchrony with San Diego’s burgeoning nuclear industry. What Revelle did not want was a general campus. Any obli-gation to instruct undergraduates repre-sented a distraction, a barrier to re-cruiting the very finest mentors and apprentices. His plan was to assem-bly a faculty of top scientists and provide them with facilities for re-search to be conducted with the most promising graduate students.

Speaking at Princeton University in 1958 to an audience of graduate school advisors, Revelle described his image of an ideal campus: “…a university to be distinguished not to be distinctive, with a faculty built from the top down and not from the bottom up, from the inside out and not from the outside in.” It would also have to include faculty from other disciplines, to allow for an in-tegration of natural and physical sci-ences with humanities and social sciences, “…because of the profound effect of technology and scientific discovery on all aspects of modern society.”

On a more pragmatic level, San Diego’s mayor and City Council had ideas of their own and knew the city held a key card to play in shaping the outcome, which was land in abun-dance. The 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that transformed Mexico's Alta California into a territory and later a state had left San Diego in possession of historic “pueblo lands” named for the historic settlement’s status as a town (pueblo). This inher-itance gave the city monomous control of its destiny, permitting disposi-tion of real estate for railroads and highways, for the Navy, for schools and universities, and for promising commercial ventures. Thanks to the effects of the war, the pieces were there to be put together.

This is the first installment of an edited, much abbreviated history based on extensive research in primary sources. The full version (including a wealth of footnotes) is available online at http://library.ucsd.edu/o/coheret/

By Richard Attiyeh

Professor Emeritus of Economics and Chair of CUCEA

The minutes of the April 2010 meet-ing of the Council of UC Emeriti Associations (CUCEA) contains this sentence: “We were pleased to learn that contributions to retiree health benefits averaged 92% in 2009 and dropped to 89% in 2010. It is proposed that there be a 5% per year decrease in University contribu-tions to retiree premiums until UC funding reaches a 70% floor. This proposal was made by the President’s Task Force on Post-Employment Benefits as a means to help reduce the budgetary impact of retiree health care benefits. After a long and heat-ed public debate involving the Aca-demic Senate, CUCEA, and others, it was approved by the Regents. Even though it would increase the cost of health care to retirees, CUCEA came to accept it as something we could live with because of the 70% floor, which we believed would remain in effect for the long term.

On July 2nd of this year, how-ever, I received an email from Daniel Mitchell, the UCLA representative to CUCEA entitled “Balanced Blues Health Regent Item July 12 on Retiree Health. Clicking on a link in the email, I found the agenda to the Regents’ Finance and Capital Strategies Committee for its meeting of July 12th. In it was agenda item F7 entitled AUTHORIZATION TO INCREASE THE UNIVERSITY EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RATE, MAKE ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFOR-NIA RETIREMENT PLAN, AND RESCIND THE 70 PER-CENT FLOOR FOR THE UNIVERSITY’S AGGREGATE ALEX C. CONTRIBUTION TO THE RETIREE HEALTH BENEFIT PROGRAM.

This agenda item proposed to provide the funding needed to meet the re-quired annual contribution to the UC Retirement Plan (a good thing), but potentially pay for it by getting retirees to shoulder a higher propor-tion of the cost of their Medicare supplemental health insurance (a bad thing). Given that the Universi-ty has now hit the 70% floor, this would mean that retirees’ share of the cost of their supplemental health insurance could increase again as soon as next year.

I immediately drafted a letter to the President, the Regents commit-tee, the Chair of the Academic Sen-ate, the Vice President for Human Resources, and the Chief Financial Officer. The CFO apparently was the author of this agenda item. I shared the draft of my letter with the CUCEA Executive Committee and got some excellent suggestions to enhance its impact. The letter stated four objections to the pro-posal:

First, it was put on the Regents agenda without consulting the Aca-demic Senate and both CUCEA and CUCRA.

Second, it undercuts the confidence that employees would have in the ex-cellence of the University’s retirement system, which plays such a valuable role in recruiting and retaining out-standing faculty and staff.

Third, it would potentially impose a burden on our emeriti who make val-uable contributions to the University, often without compensation. I got an email clear in the Virtual Eleventh Campus report on emeriti activities. Finally, its financial analysis was lacking in substance.

Based on these four criticisms, the letter recommended that the proposed action by the Regents be pulled from the agenda, and it was sent on July 8th.

I soon learned that letters had also been sent to the powers that be by the Chair of the Academic Council, the Chair of CUCRA, the presidents of several campus emeriti associations, and a number of individual emeriti. And on July 7th, I received an email from the Executive Director of Retire-ment Programs and Services in the Office of the President which stated that the Regents item was being deferred until September to allow time for more consultation. This was fol-lowed up by another email on July 21st which stated that the Regents item was being deferred until No-vember and that the 70% floor would remain in effect for the 2018 retiree health program rates. It also stated that there would be meetings scheduled with the CUCEA and CUCRA leadership and with other groups involved.

So, at a minimum, we have earned a one-year deferral of an un-welcome increase in the cost of retir-ee health insurance. We should all be thankful to the many organiza-tions and individuals who reached out to the University leadership and made clear the importance of the 70% floor to retirees and the UC staff. I am hoping that we can per-suade the Office of the President that they should find another source of revenue to offset the cost of the UC Retirement Plan.

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The heart of San Diego’s military installations lay at the perimeter of its net-protected harbor. They included the 11th Naval District Headquarters, Naval Fuel and Supply Depot, Naval Air Station North Island, Naval Amphibious Base, Destroyer Maintenance Base, and on a picturesque bluff overlooking the harbor, Naval Hospital Balboa, with thousands of additional beds in tents pitched across the Pan American Exposition site nearby.

Anybody with enough gasoline ration stamps could motor throughout San Diego County and encounter more than 50 military installations operating in support of the Navy, the Marines, the Army, and its affiliated Air Corps, plus a vigilant Coast Guard responsible for harbor protection and offshore defense. These sites extended north to the Fallbrook Ammunition Depot and recently established Marine Corps Base Pendleton, eastward to the Borrego Springs Maneuver Area, and south to the Naval Air Station at Brown Field.

San Diego’s gigantic military enterprise began in 1900 from a rumor that the Navy was interested in developing a west coast presence for its expanding fleet. Word of the Navy’s plan to establish a coaling station somewhere in Southern California prompted San Diego’s mayor to re-examine the city’s natural harbor, long serviceable for shallow-draft sailing vessels, but not deep enough for the new dreadnought class of warships. A dredging estimate commissioned by the City Council came in at $219,000 (about $5.5 million in 2017 dollars). The federal government had previously allocated major funding for harbor improvements in San Pedro, Pajaro Sound, and Galveston Bay, but Admiral of the Fleet George Dewey shelved a plan for upgrading San Diego’s harbor. And there it stood for nearly a decade.

When in 1908 President Theodore Roosevelt dispatched a convoy of sixteen battleships – “the Great White Fleet” -- on a globe-circling demonstration of American naval power, San Diego’s business community persuaded Admiral Robley Evans, its Commander, to anchor off Coronado long enough to entertain officers and crew with guided tours of the city, parades, theatrical performances, and dinners and balls, all funded by a private subscription.

The extravaganza made a lasting impression because in 1910, Congress approved the first of a series of appropriations to modernize the harbor. For the next twenty years, the City Council reciprocated by approving one land grant to the Navy for the next twenty years.

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Beginning in 1917 when the United States entered World War I, much of San Diego was suddenly transformed into a military training camp, foreshadowing the role it would later relive in the next war. In addition to its expanding Navy base, the city played host to as many as 4,000 Marines in Balboa Park, 5,000 Army men at Fort Rosecrans, 2,000 aviators on North Island, and up to 28,000 troops at Camp Kearney north and east of downtown San Diego. And when these troops returned after battle, they brought influenza with them, overwhelming the city’s medical resources, including a county hospital as well as the newly opened Scripps Metabolic Clinic in downtown La Jolla.

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An artist’s rendering of the southern extent of Camp Callan where the Rudy School, Eleanor Roosevelt College, and Muir College now stand. US 101 is just out of view on left; green zone on far right will later become La Jolla Farms.

September 2017 Chronicles

By Sandy Lakoff

Pop Quiz: What Hip is your Hippocampus?

The other performers on Jack Benny’s radio show?

Pop Quiz: Who and what was what on Radio and Early TV

The Heart of San Diego’s Business Community

The Shadow?

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The theme song on “Jack Armstrong – the All-American Boy?”

Waves in the flag for Hudson High, boys,>Show them how we stand. Ever shall our team be champions. Known throughout the land.

The Shadow?

Arlene Francis, Dorothy Kilgallen, Bennett Cerf, most frequent guest Martin Gabel, Arlene’s husband.

The Green Hornet and Kate

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Mark your Calendar!

Benjamin K. Bergen, Professor, Cognitive Science

“Low and Why Our Brains Use and Process Swear Words”
Wednesday, October 11, 3:30 - 5:00 PM
Jia & Cecil Greene Faculty Club

Marc A. Schuckit, Professor of Psychiatry

“40 Years of Research: From finding a genetically-influenced risk factor for alcoholism to preventing alcohol problems in UCSD freshmen”
Wednesday, November 8, 3:30 - 5 PM

Emerti & Retirement Associations
Festive Holiday Party ($10 per member, $50 per non-member guest).
Saturday, December 9, 1 - 4 PM

Genesis: How UCSD Came to Be
By Jack C. Fisher

Edward A. Dickson Professor Emeritus
EA Historian and Past President

“It was an interesting experiment, watching a bunch of sailors invent a university.”
Walter Munk

Part I: Pearl Harbor: San Diego’s Wake-Up Call and the Catalyst for a New Campus

Prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, San Diego was still the quiet if not totally sleepy residential community and naval base it had been since it was annexed to the United States a century earlier under the treaty that ended the war with Mexico. The city’s population had climbed to about 200,000, no larger than Modesto is today. Apart from the excitement surrounding the Panama-California Exposition of 1915, about the only distractions were proximity to Tijuana during Prohibition and the hijinks of sailors on shore leave. Because of the city’s large natural harbor, the US Navy maintained its headquarters for western operations, including a repair base for the Pacific Fleet, and on nearby North Island, one of the nation’s largest naval air bases.

Despite the successful exposition in 1915 and a subsequent one in 1935, the city had not been able to attract much in the way of manufacturing. Consolidated Aircraft remained the city’s only major private industry, a 1935 import from Buffalo. Tucked between Lindbergh Field and the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, its assembly plant in 1941 was engaged in completing orders derived from President Franklin Roosevelt’s controversial Lend-Lease Act aimed at helping Great Britain defend itself.

The war brought big changes. The Marine Corps’ Camp Calvin B. Matthews and its neighbor, Army Camp Robert E. Callan, served as centers for training and processing over a million troops bound for overseas deployment. When the war came to its victorious end, portions of each facility were destined for a San Diego campus of the University of California, but not without several years of on-again, off-again deliberations confounded by conflicting expectations for the institution’s intended purpose and engaging a host of politicians, academics, and ordinary citizens, many with sharply differing views.

But first there was a war to win. Suddenly thrust into a “blitz-boom,” as the Saturday Evening Post called it, the city’s population surged, rising to almost 300,000 within a year, nearly half active military. Together with an infusion of federal funds for the military came massive housing projects in Clairemont and Linda Vista, trailer parks throughout Mission Valley, and after voters approved a 200-foot-wide lien, a new highway through Balboa Park to facilitate harbor access.

Consolidated Aircraft, soon to come Convair, kept expanding its assembly facilities on Pacific Coast Highway to eventually accommodate 45,000 workers, all committed to around-the-clock production of B-24 Liberators and PBY Catalina flying boats. One or the other came off the assembly lines every 60 minutes (162 a week for the duration of the war).