

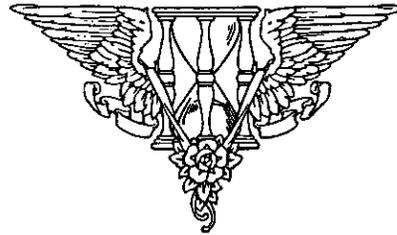


PASADENA CITY COLLEGE

A History Commissioned on the Occasion of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary

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Mark Morrall Dodge

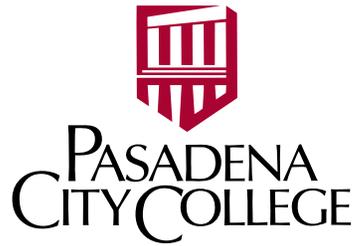
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FOREWORD

What a privilege it was to be president of Pasadena City College as it celebrated its seventy-fifth year of service to the community! PCC is one of the most respected community colleges in the nation, and it has acquired a unique place of affection in our community, especially among the some one million individuals who have taken classes at PCC. Those alumni are genuinely proud of Pasadena City College.

PCC could not have become an outstanding institution without some extraordinary leadership over those seventy-five years. It all began with William Ewing, who first proposed the plan that led to the creation of Pasadena Junior College in 1924. Ewing, who served as the first president (principal) of the college, was succeeded by John Harbeson. Harbeson was the longest-serving president, guiding the college through the Depression, the 1933 earthquake, and World War II. Many people in our community remember firsthand the “tent city” after the earthquake and the return of the GIs to PCC after the war. It was also during Harbeson’s tenure that the college band became the official band of the Tournament of Roses Parade. In addition to reconstructing the quake-damaged buildings, Harbeson directed the building of the college’s Observatory, which was dedicated by Albert Einstein.

In 1950, William Langsdorf became the first PCC alumnus to serve as college president. He had taught in the Social Sciences Department and was the college vice president for eleven years before assuming the presidency. During Langsdorf’s nine years at the helm, the Technology Building was constructed, PJC and Muir College were joined, and the college teams became known as the Lancers. Catherine Robbins, a member of the faculty since 1923, became the college’s fourth president in 1959. At the time, she was one of a handful of women community college presidents in the nation. During her six years as president, the college began construction of the five-story instructional building that now bears her name. Armen Sarafian

became president in 1965. In addition to securing funding for the college’s science and nursing building, he oversaw the introduction of instructional television, the creation of the Community Adult Training Center, and the establishment of the college’s first EOP&S program to provide academic assistance to minority students.

E. Howard Floyd became the college’s sixth president, 1976-1978, after having been a member of the college’s math department since 1930, and the college’s vice president for a number of years. During Floyd’s tenure, PCC initiated a unique pre-flight training program for the Navy. Beginning in 1978, Richard Meyers, the next president, presided over five of the college’s most difficult years. Proposition 13 had passed two years earlier, and state funding for education plummeted. In order to balance the college budget, instructional programs had to be cut, and many faculty and staff positions were eliminated. John Casey was named president in 1983, and he inherited a dispirited staff still reeling from the prior years’ financial crises. Casey concentrated on rebuilding morale and refocusing the campus on its primary mission of educating students. Jack Scott came to PCC as its ninth president in 1987. Aware that the college facilities had been neglected for years, Scott initiated a building master plan designed to refurbish the campus over a ten-year period. As the college entered its seventy-fifth year, the last phases of the \$100 million plan were being completed.

No question, PCC has been blessed with nine extraordinary presidents. They have been instrumental in the growth of the college from master building plans to instructional excellence. That excellence, I believe, comes from an outstanding faculty. There is no single decision that can so impact the quality of the institution as the decision to recommend an individual to become a member of the faculty. As I reflect on my good fortune to have been the president of Pasadena City College at the time of its diamond anniversary celebration, I can’t help thinking about, and thanking, those nine “giants” on whose shoulders the present-day reputation of PCC is standing.

Dr. James Kossler
Superintendent-President, Pasadena City College



Horace Mann Building

PREFACE

Pasadena City College, founded in 1924 as Pasadena Junior College, was one of the earliest junior colleges in the Southwest United States. Its faculty, graduates, and former students, now numbering in the hundreds of thousands, have contributed greatly to business, education, industry, the professions, and most other aspects of American society. The talented efforts of its presidents, trustees, faculty, and staff have made PCC an extraordinary institution.

This book commemorates the history of Pasadena City College on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding. This is not a chronicle of the people, events, or statistics, but a record of what is interesting and important in the college's development. Each chapter reveals the major events, concentrating on the most significant elements of college life in each particular era.

My own association with PCC has spanned thirty years as both student and faculty member. The sporting record has been covered by PCC's preeminent sports writer Robert Lewis. The prominent Southern California historian Elizabeth Pomeroy has portrayed the social, economic, political, and cultural matters that influenced the development of the College. Other important contributions were made by Kay Dabelow, Elton Davis, and Susie Ling.

It's inevitable that too many people and events have been omitted from this work, but what remains should stir fond memories of an important time in the lives of those associated with PCC—their time at one of the world's great community colleges.

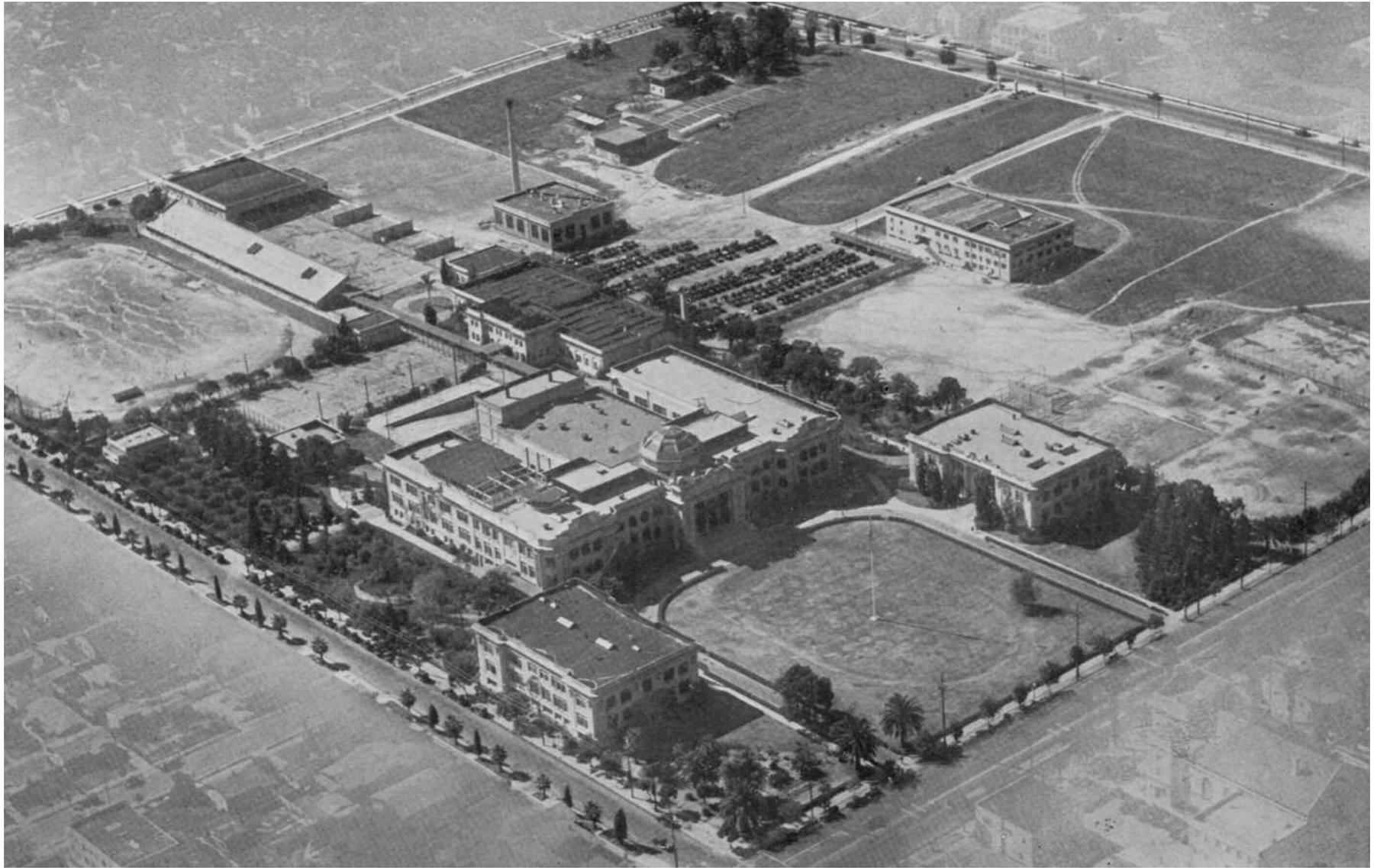
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Aerial view of the Pasadena High School campus taken in the late 1920s, looking southwest

GENESIS: THE 1920s

In the first decades of the 20th century, Pasadena was a lively city of comfortable wealth. To frost-bitten Easterners, Pasadena was a winter vacation land of orange groves, poppy fields, clean air and sunshine. This image, coupled with the lure of the West and the easy California lifestyle, attracted people of creativity and wealth from all over the United States. Every winter, millionaires flocked to their palatial South Orange Grove homes, while middle-class vacationers filled the city's resort hotels. African Americans, Asians, and Latinos, in commerce and in service, rounded out the community's diverse mixture. No matter why they came, many decided to make Pasadena their full-time home.

The city also benefitted from the nation's growing interest in scientific and technological development. Throop University, a local school of arts and crafts founded in 1891 by Amos G. Throop, was renamed Throop Polytechnic Institute to reflect its emerging scientific interests. Ultimately, in 1920, it became the now-renowned California Institute of Technology. Wealth and academic interest demanded a first class public education system, and Pasadena citizens would accept nothing less! Into this environment was born the predecessor to PCC, Pasadena Junior College.

PASADENA HIGH SCHOOL

Pasadena City College can trace its roots to 1911 when eighteen acres were acquired for the construction of a new campus for Pasadena High School. An additional nineteen acres were purchased in 1923, expanding the campus to 37.39 acres. The property was bounded on the north by Colorado Boulevard, the east by Sierra Bonita Avenue, the south by Blanche Street (later Del Mar) and the west by Hill Avenue.

The new educational facility began to take shape in 1912 with a newly completed campus displacing a citrus orchard and the old Grant School originally built there. The campus centered on three

structures: the Horace Mann, Jane Addams, and Louis Agassiz buildings, all of which served the college until the mid-1930s.

The new school, which cost \$632,000, opened in 1913 with an enrollment of 1,700 students. Some local residents felt the new campus should have been christened "Benjamin D. Wilson High School" in honor of Pasadena High School's original land donor, but it was officially dedicated as Pasadena High School (PHS). The class period changed from forty-five minutes to a full hour. Pasadena High School took a serious step toward fostering sanitary school conditions in 1916: the despised roller fabric towels were exchanged for paper ones. The year 1917 marked the construction of new grandstands. Placing locker rooms beneath the modern cement bleachers was then a new idea.

America's brief involvement in World War I (1917-1918) touched the school members. In response, they dedicated a service flag with fifty-eight stars on it to commemorate fifty-eight students who left to serve their country. More serious was the Spanish Flu pandemic that swept the country in the winter of 1918-1919. Classes on campus were suspended for four months and teachers regularly visited students' homes to make assignments and monitor their progress. Two Pasadena schools were converted into flu hospitals, and part of the high school was taken over by the federal government as a center to coordinate anti-flu activities.

1925 High School ROTC practice on the front lawn





Horace Mann



Louis Agassiz



Jane Addams

Pasadena Museum of History collection

THE NEED FOR A COLLEGE

The post-World War I rapid population growth of the early 1920s resulted in overcrowding of Pasadena's school system and California's colleges and universities. Two major and controversial events contributed to the creation of the college—the passage of a bond issue of nearly \$3 million and the later establishment of the 6-4-4 system.

The 1924 Bond Campaign. After enlisting the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce and other interested parties, the city school board on March 5, 1924 asked the citizens of Pasadena to support a bond issue of \$2,994,000 to cover school building needs for the next six years. Overcrowding of classrooms and anticipation of further growth motivated the decision. The high school and new junior college would receive \$1,095,000 for new buildings.

While the Chamber of Commerce immediately endorsed the proposal, local citizens began forming committees, coordinated by the "School Bond Executive Committee," to inform the public as to why such a large sum of money was needed. The *Pasadena Star News* commented that:

The phenomenal growth in recent years has made it impossible to keep pace in school construction with the increase in population, even with past voting on bonds. Pasadena cannot dodge its responsibility to the schools and still expect to maintain its place in the procession of progress along with its sister Southern California communities which do keep such pace.

E.G. Runyon, editor of the *Pasadena Evening Post*, led the opposition to the bond issue. In his unrelenting criticism he argued that "the opposition will voice a protest, not against education, but against what is believed to be the injudicious expenditures of funds voted in two previous bond issues." He also feared that the entire teaching staff would be mobilized to secure passage of the bonds.

The campaign concluded on March 13, 1924 when the election resulted in the passage of the bond issue by a two-to-one margin.

One issue that arose out of the bond campaign, which drew a great deal of heated discussion, was the proposal for the creation of a junior college district. Unexpected opposition came from many

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The three main buildings were originally named for Horace Mann, Jane Addams, and Louis Agassiz. Mann, who headed the Massachusetts Board of Education during the middle of the 19th century, oversaw the creation of a statewide school system that became the model for other localities. He was recognized as the founder of America's modern educational system. A social reformer and pacifist with a worldwide reputation, Jane Addams spent her life promoting women's suffrage, better conditions for the underprivileged and child labor laws. She shared the 1931 Nobel Prize with Nicholas M. Butler for promoting peace throughout the world. Dr. Louis Agassiz, a Swiss naturalist, was famous for his theory of glaciers. He was given a position at Harvard in the late 1840s and spent his later life concentrating on the fossil evolution of prehistoric fish. He, along with scientific associates, proved the earth had had an Ice Age. By the time these buildings were rebuilt, however, the contributions of these people were lessened by newer research. The structures were simply renamed the C, D, and E buildings, respectively. New buildings also received letter designations, and new principal buildings were named after their function (the Campus Center), former college presidents and superintendents (The Catherine J. Robbins Building), or a former Trustee (the Walter Shatford II Library and Media Center).

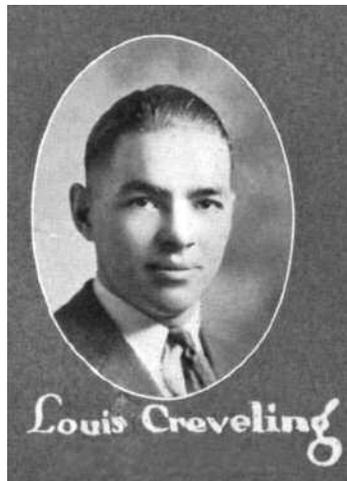
quarters and surprised the school board. Some high school teachers believed that a new district would hire university-level instructors and reclassify them as junior high school positions. High school student leaders and alumni feared that splitting the high-school age population between two different institutions would promote difficulties in inter-school athletics. The alumni of nearby established colleges worried that a new college would decrease their freshman enrollment. Parents who were financially able to send their sons and daughters to distant colleges as well as retired city residents were concerned that taxes would increase. Some wanted a traditional four-year college instead, and others objected because they didn't understand modern educational systems.

School authorities enlisted the *Pasadena Star News* to inform concerned individuals that the entrance requirements for the junior college would be the same as at the state university and other reputable universities and colleges. Moreover, the credits would be of the same standard. They went on to explain that:

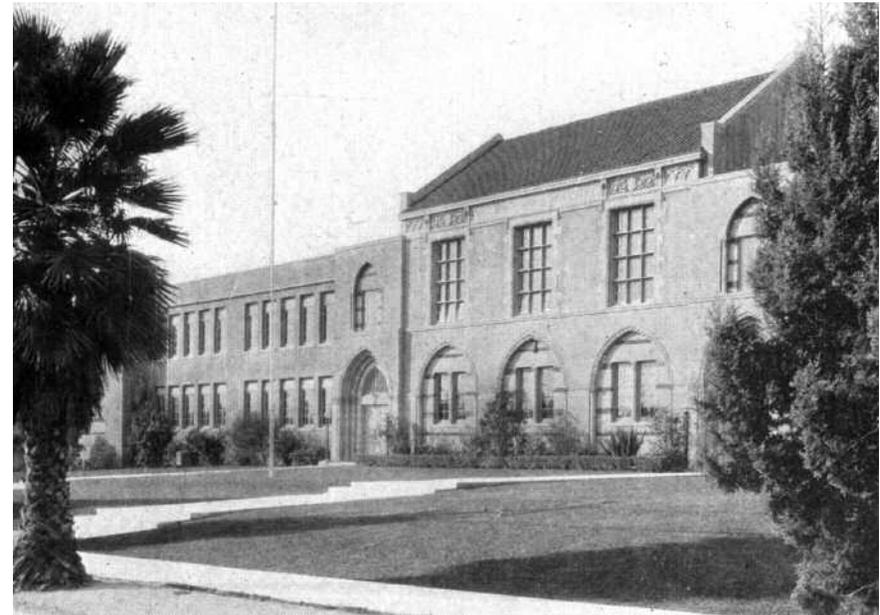
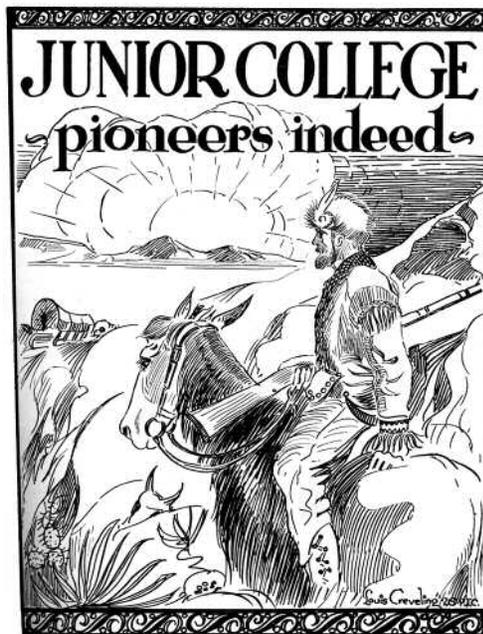
The state university, which must accept all California students who present themselves, is grossly overcrowded. Privately endowed and conducted universities and colleges are so congested that annually they reject a great many students applying for admittance.

PASADENA JUNIOR COLLEGE AND THE 6-4-4 SYSTEM

After the passage of the bond proposal, the school board established Pasadena Junior College (PJC) on the Pasadena High School campus in 1924. One of the first problems centered on the structure of the new junior college and its relationship to general school structure. This problem reflected a broader national debate on how public schools should be organized. Pasadena schools were organized under the 6-3-3 system, with the first six years of formal



Louis Creveling, Art Editor of the 1924 yearbook, was in the first "pioneer" Junior College class and became the first student body president in 1924.



The 1924 vocational school on North Lincoln Avenue, later site of PJC's West Campus and John Muir College

education spent in an elementary school followed by three years in a junior high and three more years in a high school. The two alternatives most frequently discussed were: a separate two-year junior college (essentially grades thirteen and fourteen), as part of a 6-3-3-2 schoolwide program: and a four-year junior college, grades eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, as in a 6-4-4 system.

The 6-4-4 System. This system was first proposed by Superintendent John Franklin West in 1920. His successor, John Amhearth Sexson, pushed the plan with new vigor even before he assumed office in 1928. The debate focused on the following basic issues:

1. Which system would best fit into the reorganization plans already laid?
2. Which system would produce the best articulation?
3. Which system would be the most economical, both in money and in time?

4. Which system lent itself the more readily to development of vocational and terminal courses?
5. Which system offered the most guidance possibilities?
6. Which system was the most flexible as to curricula?
7. Which system could best carry out the objective of the compulsory school attendance law?
8. Which system would make it easier to obtain and retain superior teachers?

The opinions expressed by educators and informed citizens varied. For example, many argued that the first two years of college should be lodged in the secondary unit and not in a college or university. They believed that universities were not able to deal with immature freshmen because the classes were too large. Additionally, some professors stated that their lower division courses—"general education courses"—properly belonged in the

Opening Day Lawn Party



Dr. William F. Ewing—Principal of the High School and new Junior College

secondary school structure. Others claimed that a four-year junior college, grades eleven to fourteen inclusive, would be more homogeneous—that as a group this student body would be in the transition stage between pubescence and post-pubescence and that this grouping would more likely meet their physiological and mental needs. Not surprisingly, opponents challenged each of these claims.

One point of more immediate concern to the taxpaying citizens was the matter of economics. Supporters of the four-year junior college argued that their plan would result in more economies in administration, housing and maintenance than a 6-3-3-2 system because three systems could be operated less expensively than four.

In 1928, Pasadena's Board of Education formally resolved the discussions regarding the citywide school system and adopted the 6-4-4 system. This plan restructured the city's school system and established a four-year plan at the Colorado campus, grades eleven through fourteen.

The facility changed its name from Pasadena High School to Pasadena Junior College and the old Pirate mascot became the Bulldog. The eleventh and twelfth grades were referred to as the Lower Bulldogs, and the thirteenth and fourteenth were known as the Upper Bulldogs. The remaining grades, seventh through tenth, constituted the junior high schools, and the first through sixth made up the elementary grades throughout the district.



The Pirate, original PJC mascot—1927 yearbook



RULES AND REGULATIONS

In 1928, PJC began establishing new rules and regulations—some serious and some less so. Miss Ida Hawes brought up the issue of the choice of women's clothing and said it would be restricted. She stated that womanliness was important and that it was the first essential thing women should remember. Women would be required to be joyous and happy; they also needed to be interested in the welfare and comfort of others.

Another set of new rules for the hazing of newcomers were the Freshmen Regulations. These unwritten instructions were established for the week September 24 to October 6, 1928, when the freshmen were instructed to wear green caps and ties or green ribbons, to stay off the steps of Horace Mann, not to speak to members of the opposite sex between 8 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., to paint class numerals on their corduroy trousers, and to address upperclassmen as "sir" or "madam."

As the discussions continued, it was decided that one year of college work would be added immediately and another year of work would be added the following year. The initial enrollment in September 1924 was approximately 270—132 women and 90 men—and they were served by a faculty of 31. Although not yet one month old, PJC was one of the largest junior colleges in California.

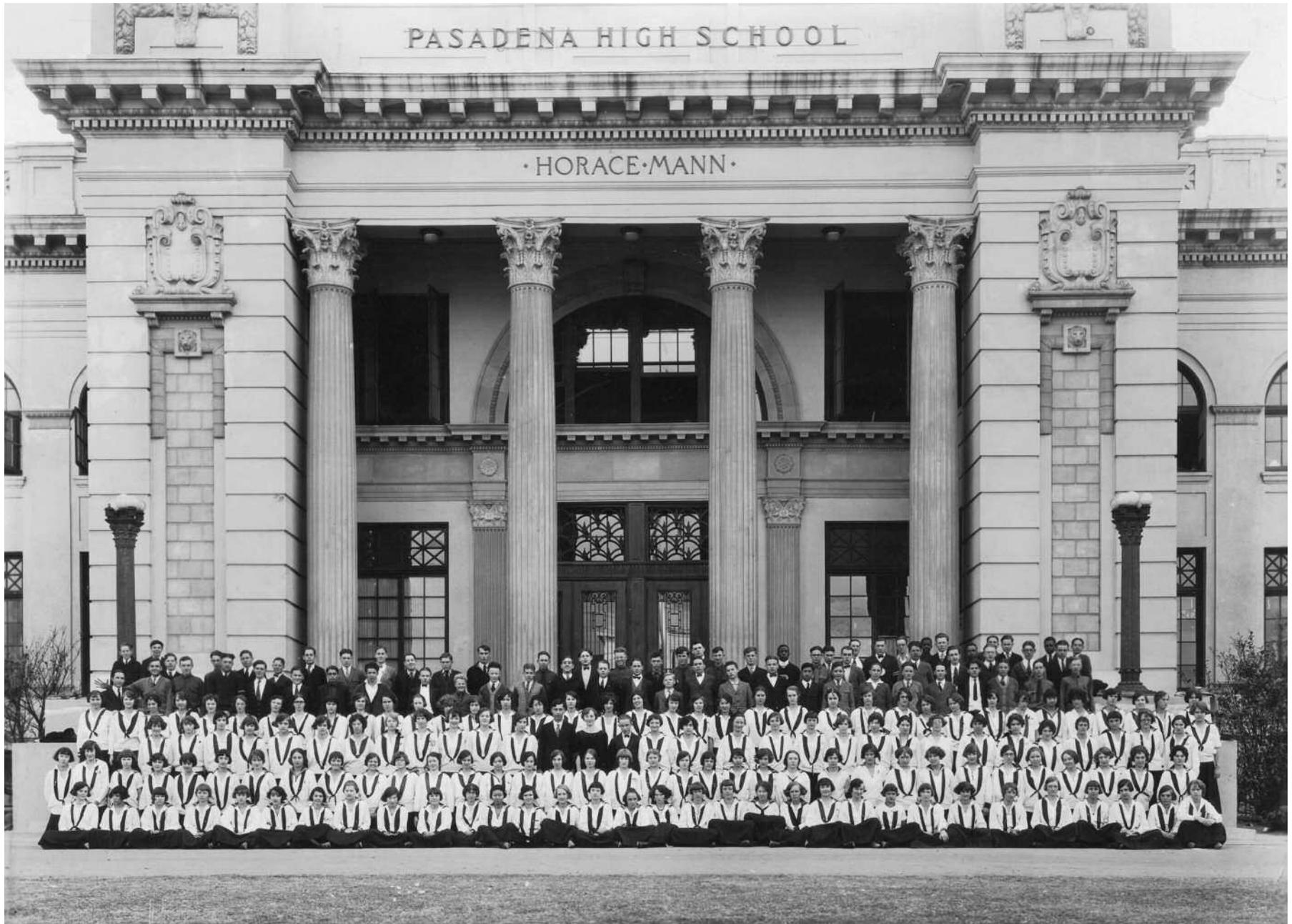


The chief officer of PJC was the principal, who served under the superintendent of schools. The principal's administrative staff consisted of a dean of men, dean of women, dean of guidance and dean of records. Under these were chairmen of departments and a staff of teachers. The Principal's Council consisted of the four deans and department chairmen that formed the policy-making body. Additionally, the chairmen presided over monthly departmental meetings with their teaching personnel.

During 1924, a vocational school was also established on north Lincoln Avenue. This facility soon became the John Muir Technical High School, which would later be used as the west campus of Pasadena Junior College. Later, the Lincoln Avenue facility became John Muir College and, eventually, John Muir High School.

Hispanola Club in their school uniforms





Pasadena High School 1924 Honor Society



In 1926, “continuation” or extension classes were offered in the afternoons for the benefit of part-time students. Student guidance began with the addition of counselors to the staff in 1927.

REVIEW OF THE 6-4-4 SYSTEM

In 1931, after the new 6-4-4 system had been in use for three years, Dr. William M. Proctor, professor of education at Stanford University, was employed by the board of education to evaluate its operation. This careful study provided an objective assessment of the junior college’s performance—its successes and shortcomings.

Throughout the academic year 1931-1932, Proctor lived in Pasadena and personally organized local study committees, directed studies, conferred with and consulted members of the staff, visited the school buildings and, in general, became very closely involved in the system’s educational activities. More specifically, he reviewed eleven facets of PJC’s operations:

1. Educational philosophy of the Junior College,
2. Organization and staff,
3. Plant and equipment,
4. Curricula,
5. Composition of the student body,
6. Student government and civic training,
7. The effectiveness of PJC in drawing students, and its attractiveness for retaining students throughout the four years,
8. Success of transfers to higher institutions,
9. Community service rendered by the Junior College,
10. Costs of the Junior College, and
11. The guidance program.

Educational philosophy. Dr. John W. Harbeson, who became principal at PJC in 1927, argued that:

Being secondary in character, the 13th and 14th years should be closely articulated with the rest of the secondary school system. The most efficient and economical articulation is the union of these years with the 11th and 12th grades of the old four-year high school, making a single four-year unit of college rank.

(a) Practically all students in the 11th grade and above are in the late adolescent, or upper adolescent period, thus giving social and psychological homogeneity...(c) the junior college organized in accordance with the 6-4-4 plan requires one less school plant for the community than is the case when it is organized as an isolated two-year institution on a separate campus, under the 6-3-3-2...(e) curricula worked out over a continuous four-year period, beginning with the 11th grade, readily facilitates the elimination of duplication and overlapping in subject matter...(f) terminal curricula, when begun in the 11th grade, result in an early and definite arrangement of subject matter to meet the objectives sought...(h) school traditions and school spirit are easily developed in a four-year institution...(i) guidance programs can be easily organized and administered over a four-year period....*

With the philosophy adequately stated, the task of the assessment committees was to determine whether or not the four-year junior college actually lived up to that description.

Homogeneity of Students. This study committee compared the PJC student body with those in the Ventura, Riverside and Menlo Park systems. It was their conclusion that the actual educational and social advantages found in the two Pasadena four-year units outweighed the theoretical disadvantages, if any, of the lack of homogeneity.

Organization and staff. The Principal supervised four deans, twelve chairmen of departments, and a staff of 165 teachers. Proctor's study described the teaching personnel of PJC as outstanding. His evaluation of the professional training of the faculty revealed that seventy-nine percent of the faculty had five years or more of college and university training—that is, twenty-seven percent had six years or more of training

*John W. Harbeson, "The Pasadena Junior College Experiment," *The Junior College Journal* 2:9 (Oct. 1931).

and held master's or doctor's degrees, while fifty-two percent had five or more years of training or held master's degrees. Increasing enrollment found the student-teacher ratio increasing from 19.8 in 1928-29 to 25.4 in 1931-32.

Plant and equipment. At the time of the report, the junior college occupied forty acres of land on East Colorado Street upon which there were seventeen buildings. The land, buildings and equipment were valued at more than \$2 million.

While the technological laboratory and shop facilities were superior, a new library was clearly needed. In addition, the report recommended construction of new science laboratories, a music building and a student union.

Immigration to California, the theme of the auditorium fire screen, painted in c. 1930 by noted artist Alson Clark





Library corner

Curricula. Basically, the curriculum was divided into two main categories: (1) the terminal, semi-professional or technical courses; and (2) the academic or pre-professional courses.

The first classification was devised in such a manner that students were exposed to various semi-professional or technical occupations in order to choose the one that they were best suited to pursue. Additionally, cultural subjects were included in their programs so that the students had a well-rounded course of study.

Since the technical courses met the interests and needs of many students, they were quite popular. Of the 209 courses offered by PJC, fifty-two percent of the total student population elected terminal programs. Here's the breakdown:

Type of Program	# of Courses	# of Students	(%)
1. Academic	93	5,067	47.7
2. Technical			
Terminal cultural	61	4,102	36.0
Semi-professional & technological	55	2,263	16.3
Totals	209	11,432	100.0

The academic programs were found to be similar to those offered by other institutions, except they covered a four-year span and avoided duplication. It was concluded that the students completing these courses were adequately prepared to enter a four-year college or university.

The curriculum council, composed of instructors from various departments, supervised the development of curriculum. Final decisions on curriculum changes were made by this council.

Students. A questionnaire completed by some 3,000 PJC students provided information concerning their (1) social and economic backgrounds, (2) educational, and (3) vocational interests. What follows is a snapshot of the information collected.

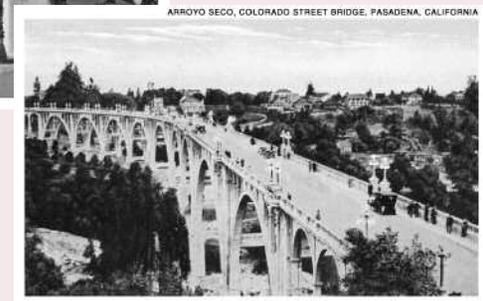
The survey revealed that the students came from a broad cross-section of the community. Their fathers were employed in 115 different occupations, while their mothers worked in fifty-three occupations. Eighty-five percent of the students said that their fathers' salaries were \$100 or more per month. The student body as a whole claimed to have earned nearly half-a-million dollars during 1931, some \$275,000 of which was earned during the summer.

About eighty-eight percent of the students in the lower division of PJC and sixty percent of those in the upper division received their early schooling in the junior high schools and the Muir Technical High School. The study found that many students had been accelerated—some skipping as many as two grades—before they entered PJC. It was also noted that some PJC students had been held back from promotion two or three times.

Librarians (Winifred Skinner, Head Librarian, second from right)



Pasadena in the 1920s



Pasadena was thriving in the 1920s, when its population grew from 45,000 to 76,000. Four great hotels of the resort era still flourished, welcoming Eastern guests with the hoopla of their pageants and sporting events. They were: the Huntington, the Maryland, the Green, and the Vista del Arroyo.

But Pasadena was also a middle-class town of small businesses, light industries, and craftsmen. The skill of these artisans is still admired today, in the stone work, tile, and architectural details of the 1920s Mediterranean style.

Some of Pasadena's enduring landmarks were built in this decade. Thanks to the City Beautiful movement and a \$3.5 million bond election, the new civic center went up; the city hall, the central public library (both in 1927) and the civic auditorium (completed in 1932). West Colorado Boulevard was widened in 1929, when fourteen feet were cut off the building fronts on each side of the street, and new facades were added to provide an up-to-date look.

Other buildings from that time are still prized today: Grace Nicholson's Chinese palace home (1926), which is now the Pacific Asia Museum; the Pasadena Playhouse (opening night was in 1925); and

Myron Hunt's first version of the Rose Bowl, an open-horseshoe shape with roses on the earth-banked sides (1922). Three years later, the open south end of the Rose Bowl was filled in, to increase the 57,000-seat capacity by an additional 19,000.

Nearby in San Marino, Henry Huntington's library and art gallery were opened to the public in 1928, and in that same year Pasadena's famed Busch Gardens were closed.

Little things mean a lot in a city's history. In 1920, Mijares mexican restaurant first opened and the beautiful Altadena deodars were first lighted to create Christmas Tree Lane.

On a practical note, in 1928, Pasadena spurred the organization of the Metropolitan Water District (MWD), today a massive association providing water for much of Southern California. The MWD board of directors first met in Pasadena City Hall. Numerous schools, branch libraries, and bridges were built, including the Linda Vista Street Bridge, the San Rafael Bridge, and the bridge at Devil's Gate Dam. Perhaps it caught the spirit of this exuberant decade when one Art Goebel flew a biplane under the now-famous Colorado Street Bridge, with two young women standing on the wings.

Apparently more than half of the students settled on their vocations during the first semester of the thirteenth grade while the remainder chose their life plans while in the lower division. The student's ambitions were heavily weighted (some fifty-eight percent) toward the professions and business. Because of the severity of the Depression in 1931, counselors had difficulty in advising students regarding the vocations they should choose.

Student Government and Civic Training. The study concluded that student government, sports, games and athletics, speech activities, journalistic activities and school service activities of several kinds—managed by the students—related to the interests of the students and provided them with an opportunity to develop social and civic qualities not demanded by their studies. A follow-up of alumni suggested that the milder forms of physical activity, such as tennis, and cultural pursuits, such as music, art and literature, were more likely to carry over into their post-school life.

Attracting and Retaining Students. PJC's ability to attract students was evident from the fact that nearly fifty-five percent of the students in the second semester of the twelfth grade went on to the thirteenth year of the college. The drawing power of the school

was indicated by the fact that nearly thirty-five percent of total upper division enrollment came from neighboring high schools.

Success in Transfers in Higher Education. It was concluded that PJC transferees fared quite well at other higher insti-



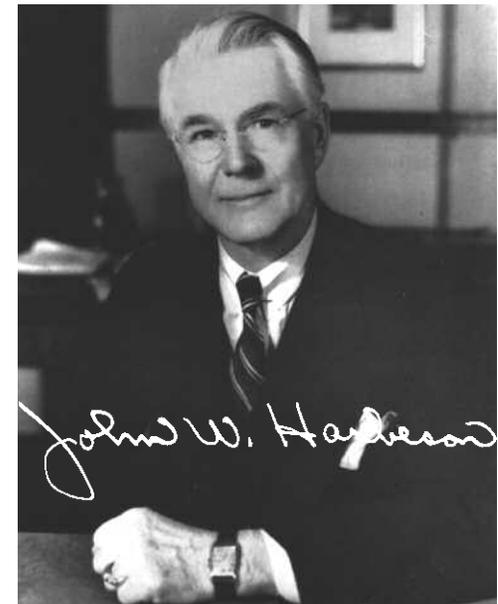
*John Amhearst Sexson,
superintendent of schools
from 1928 to 1948*

tutions. The study revealed that of the 556 students who had transferred, 97.8 per cent did passing work. The grade point average for the transfer students was 1.25, based on a total possible of three points, while that of full time university students was 1.3.

Community Service. This portion of the study analyzed the services that PJC provided to the community. Proctor's conclusion was that:

The teachers identify themselves with community enterprises, they contribute to community chest funds, unemployment funds, and other charitable organizations, and what is more important, give generously of their time and personal attention to the promotion of important social, religious, and civic enterprises....[Also] the junior college brings to the community lecture courses, musical attractions, and other educational and cultural opportunities which tend greatly to enrich the community life. The record seems to justify the statement that Pasadena Junior College is very creditably performing its community service functions

Costs of the Junior College. From 1926-27 to 1931-32, the cost-per-unit of average daily attendance was reduced by more than 38 percent. This savings resulted from an increased teacher load and the elimination of classes with small enrollments. California's average cost-per-unit of average daily attendance in 1929-1930 was \$262.26, while the PJC average for that year was \$238.25, or \$24 per unit less. Of the sixteen junior college districts compared, only five had lower costs for this period.



*John Harbeson, PJC's longest-serving
principal, from 1927 to 1950*

Of the funds required to maintain PJC, \$150,502.08 came from district (local) taxes, \$74,633.70 from tuition paid by students from other districts, and \$74,079.89 from the state. Thus, slightly more than one-half the operating funds came from outside the District, yet virtually all the money was spent in Pasadena.

There was another saving to the community. If the same amount of instruction had been purchased in the twelve other colleges and universities where the students normally would have gone, the cost to parents would have amounted to about \$800,000 more than the cost of attending PJC. Moreover, it was recognized that many students would not have been able to attend college at all had it not been for PJC.

The Guidance Program. Proctor's study reviewed the performance of the guidance program, which consisted of the Dean of Guidance and seven full-time counselors. Student interviews for program, educational and vocational adjustment took more than seventy percent of counselor time, while the rest was spent handling attendance problems (5.8 percent), meeting with parents and teachers (7.9 percent), and attending conferences and group meetings (11.8 percent).

While Proctor declared that PJC had one of the best-organized and most efficient guidance systems in the nation, he concluded that perhaps too much time was spent in group activities and recommended that every phase of counseling activity be trimmed in order to expand student-counselor relationships.

Proctor's Conclusion. Although there were several problems identified in the study, they were in the process of being solved. Of the 6-4-4 system Proctor wrote:

...I am now satisfied that the children of Pasadena have benefited by richer offerings in curricula, greater continuity in courses of study, better counseling and guidance and richer opportunities for social and civic growth and development than ever before in the history of the City's school system. This is evidenced by the remarkable holding power of all grades up to and including the twelfth and thirteenth.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

The new junior college attracted the attention of honorary societies. In 1925, Alpha Gamma Sigma founded the PJC chapter Alpha—the first in California.

The Order of Mast and Dagger, founded on June 7, 1927, was aimed at recognizing "distinguished service rendered the junior college, cooperation with the administration and student government in solving the larger problems of student activity, and to act as official hosts to visiting teams and other guests to the college."

PJC debaters achieved immediate success. They won the first three Southern California junior college debating championships, 1924-1927.

Various clubs and organizations, aimed at students interested in particular academics, athletics or social activities, quickly sprang up at the college. In 1929 they were organized under either the



Pasadena Alma Mater

Tune: "How Can I Leave Thee"

Words by J. C. Students



Hail! Alma Mater, Dear, To us be ever near. We'll guard thy colors clear
Guide us, thy sons, aught, Teach us by day, by nite, to keep thy honor bright

Thru all the years. Long wave the blue and gold, long may our hearts unfold
For thee to win. When we depart from thee, thy sons on land and sea

Thy tender memories old, Dear P.-J. - C.
Shall ever loyal be - Dear P.-J. - C.

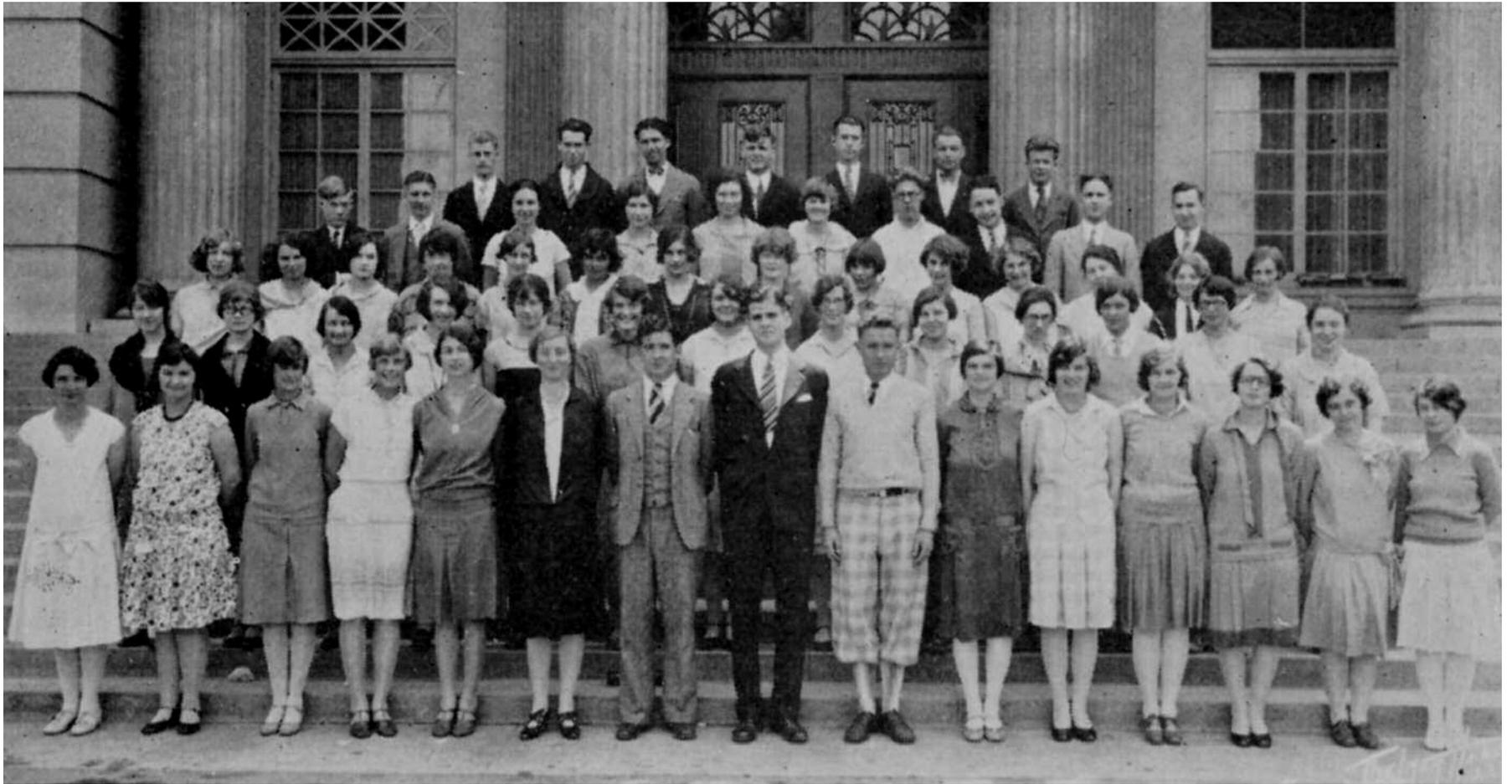


PJC's official song from the 1928 yearbook

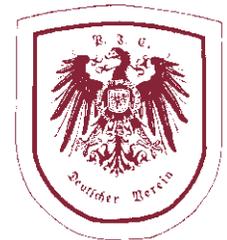
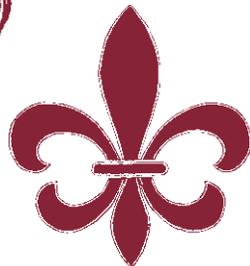
Non-Restrictive Inter-Club Council or the Restrictive Inter-Club Council. Non-restrictive clubs were open to all students. Restrictive clubs were those who "pledged" members and offered membership only by invitation—often from the thirteenth and fourteenth grades only. The student officers of these councils were charged with enforcing the rules established by the college's General Inter-Organization Council whose goal was to interest every student in some form of social or vocational activity.

There were some sixty nonrestrictive organizations, including: Alpha, which recognized exceptional upper division scholarship; Eteri, which encouraged Christian fellowship and Bible study; Aquilas, which fostered leadership in Girl Scout work, and students involved in the Y.M.C.A and Y.W.C.A. The Cosmopolitan Club encouraged world fellowship, the T Cup and Saucer created interest in home economics, as their names suggest. The Commerce, Radio, Engineering, Biology, Aero, Silver Screen and Forestry clubs sought to stimulate interest in those areas. Still other groups attracted students interested in certain languages and cultures, such as Japanese, Deutscher Verein (German), La Causerie Francaise, Le Cercle Française (French), Sodalitas Latina (Latin), Rocinante and La Hispaniola (Spanish). For those students who enjoyed literature and poetry, there were the Junior Dickens Fellowship, Rhyme and Rhythm, Pen and Quill, and the Triple "S". History and international studies students could participate in the Quill and Question and Clio, and for those involved in theater there were the Player's Guild, Bauble and Bells, and the Stage Craft Guild. The Streak and Daub was created for students involved in art.

For students engaged in athletics, there were specific organizations: Lettermen, Men's Fencing Club, Pragma (gymnastics) Mat and Glove (wrestling, boxing, etc.), Big "P" (women who earned letters), Women's Athletic Association, Women's Rifle Club, and the Women's Fencing Club. The Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) was active on campus with its own band. There was the Non-Commissioned Officers Club and the Shield and Eagle for officers of the corps.



Alpha Gamma Sigma, 1924



Restrictive Clubs. Restrictive clubs for women interested in social activities included names such as the Abracadabra, Adelphotes, Aeolian, Cycle, Gunaikes, One Club, Phoenix, T Club, and Tri-Hi. The men's clubs included the Areopagites, Baccalaureate, M.O.S., Roma, Rostrum, and Sequoia. The Phrenocosmia included both men and women in its membership.

COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS

The combining of the high school and junior college publications programs resulted in a larger number of thicker publications for the students. The *J.C. Times* and the *P.H.S. Chronicle* became the *Pasadena Junior College Chronicle*. Issued weekly, the new *Chronicle* was well-received within California journalistic circles. The four-page, and often six-page paper publicized school events, usually fostering substantial student turnout for these activities. The paper won two silver loving cups during 1928-29. Del Hall's interview of Commander Richard E. Byrd was awarded the best news story prize at the San Bernardino Junior College press convention held in November 1928. The *Chronicle's* edition No. 13 was recognized for having the best make-up by the San Mateo Junior College Press Association. Working on the *Chronicle* was an extracurricular activity that at first carried no credits. The majority of the student staff accomplished their work after school hours which caused some observers to question whether this extra work had any effect on their grades.

Mad Dog was the first humor magazine to be issued at Pasadena Junior College. Its initial issue appeared November 16, 1928, while the second edition, "Spring Fever" appeared in May, 1929. The latter included a male beauty contest.

Hell's Bells Junior, a scandal sheet, debuted in February, 1929. Published by the Scribes journalistic club, with the assistance of staff members, some 1,500 copies were sold. Later, two extra editions were published and sold at football games.

By the end of the decade, the junior college *Pirate* and the high school *Annual* were joined to form the *Pasadena Campus*. Thirty-five percent of the student body fund was devoted to the publication of the new yearbook.



Sports—1920s

The decade of the 1920s marked early success for the Pasadena Junior College football team. Under the leadership of Coach R. Frank Baker, who succeeded Ed Laurenson after the school's first season of play in 1925, the Bulldogs won three consecutive Southern California Conference championships from 1926-28.

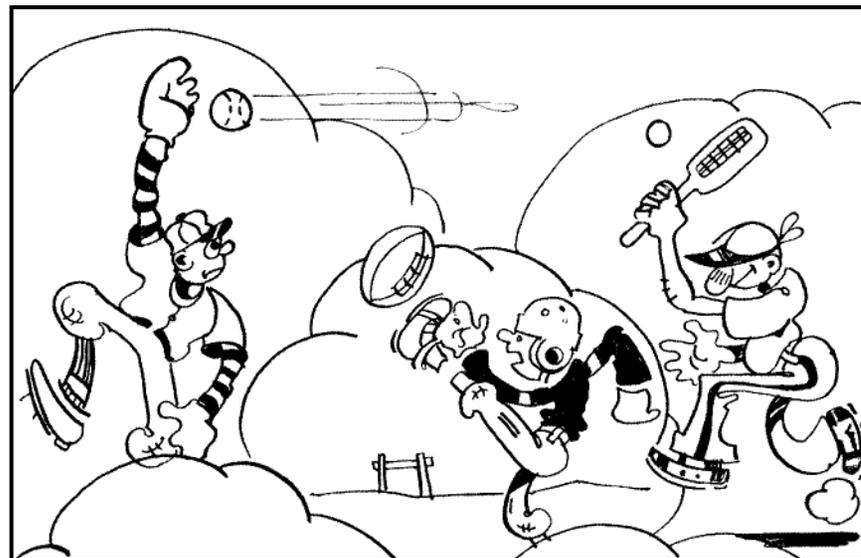
Baker's teams won state championships in both the 1926 and 1928 seasons. The 7-1 1926 team featured team captain and guard Sam Addis. Although PJC finished 9-3-1 in the 1927 season, the team recorded a standing school record for most defensive shutouts in a season, with six.

In the '27 season, the team trekked to Hawaii for a post-regular season game against Honolulu's St. Louis College, winning 13-7 over its hosts.

During the '28 state title season, PJC began one of the longest rivalries in community college football history against Long Beach



JOHNNY SEIXAS starred as end on the 1929-30 football teams and guard on the 1930 basketball team. He traveled with the Bulldog team to Hawaii. He later attended USC, playing on the national championship 1932 football team which beat Pittsburgh in the Rose Bowl, 35-0. Johnny was inducted into the PCC Hall of Fame in 1963.



Cartoon of men's athletics by student Elmore Shipman, 1924 PHS Annual

City College. Pasadena downed Long Beach, 44-6, and still holds a 27-18-2 edge in the overall series.

Overall, in five seasons of football in the Roaring Twenties, the Bulldogs won 37 games against only 10 losses (and 3 ties) for a superb .740 winning percentage.

Coach Baker also was head coach of the PJC men's basketball team and guided the Bulldog cagers to a sparkling 14-1 record and a conference championship in the 1926-27 campaign.

Of the many great athletes who played at PJC in the '20s, no one could top the versatility of James "Slick" Stocks. Stocks earned an incredible eleven letters in six different sports from 1926-29. Stocks played on either a state or conference champion in each of the PJC football, basketball, track, baseball, tennis and golf teams. Stocks went on to an outstanding sports career at USC and was inducted into the PCC inaugural Athletic Hall of Fame in 1961.





Yell leaders, 1924

Addis, who was the conference pole vault champion in track and field in 1927, later would become an assistant chief of the Pasadena City Police Department.

Another great '20s athlete was Frank Arnold, who lettered in football, baseball, tennis and was a team captain of the 1926-27 conference winning basketball team.

The PJC tennis team dominated the decade with conference titles every season from 1925 through 1929. In 1927, Carroll Whinnery also earned the SoCal individual singles title. Everett F. Niday coached the netters from 1926-29.

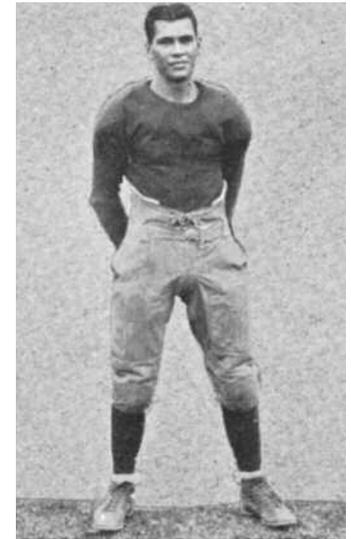
In 1927 and 1928, speedy Mel Caines (also a team captain) helped the PJC track team win conference team crowns. Caines set conference records in the 100- and 220-yard dashes with respective times of 9.8 and 21.8 seconds. Niday also coached the Bulldogs' track and field teams.



Girls' athletics illustration by student B. Palmer, 1924 PHS Annual

In 1927, Coach Leland McAuley's PJC team won the state swimming championship, defeating San Mateo 38-30 in the finals meet. Gib D'Aoust was a team captain on a team that also included track sprinter Caines.

PJC's first great football player was end Nor Jacqua, who played on the first two PJC squads in 1925-26. Jacqua, who would later be a golf coach at the college, co-captained the '26 state championship football team. In the title game, Pasadena downed San Mateo 13-7.



Nor Jacqua

Women's speedball squad, 1927





The view to the north, 1929



Demolition of the Horace Mann Building, 1934

THE DEPRESSION YEARS

During the 1930s, Pasadena Junior College suffered from the economic depression affecting most of the world. While Pasadena was not as hard-hit as most other areas in California, its schools began to feel the impact of the Great Depression in 1930, and by 1933 the economic crisis forced a reduction of the system-wide budget to \$509,000.

Cutbacks hit everyone. The library suspended purchases of new books and journals and, as expenditures for equipment and upkeep diminished, so did the breadth of the science, music and physical education programs. The guidance program was the most adversely affected as the number of counselors was reduced from seven to five. This meant that there was approximately one counselor for every 300 students. As class size grew, the number of teaching personnel decreased. Salary reductions were imposed on the 153 faculty members who were not laid off.

Attendance at PJC increased significantly in the thirteenth and fourteenth grades, as twelfth grade graduates were unable to find jobs or afford to go to four-year colleges. Total enrollment in 1930-31 was 3,756, nearly equally divided between lower and upper division students. The following year, 1931-32, enrollment was 4,185, an increase of 429. The upper division had increased by 370 students while the lower division grew by only by 60. In 1930-31 the cost per student at PJC was \$202.78. The following year it had decreased to \$186.58. Enrollment increased and resources shrank until the end of the decade.

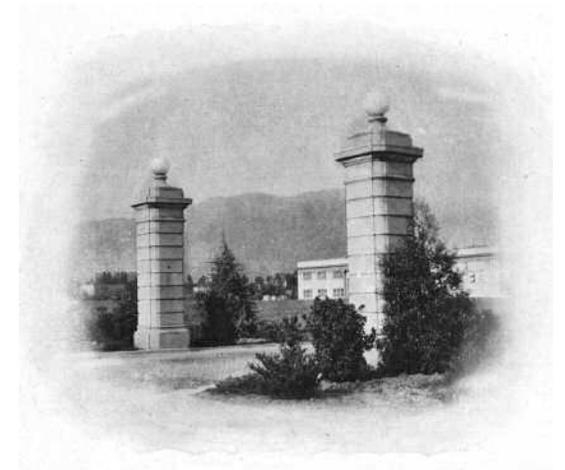
IMPACT OF THE LONG BEACH EARTHQUAKE

A series of earthquakes starting on March 10, 1933 damaged some PJC facilities, yet none was damaged so much that it wasn't reoccupied within a day of the quake. It was the state legislature's passage of the Field Act the following April, however, that created hardships for both students and faculty. The Field Act put the

responsibility for the safety of a district's students squarely upon the local boards of education and school trustees. If students were injured in a subsequent earthquake, the governing bodies of the state's school districts could be held criminally liable unless steps had been taken to strengthen or rebuild

school buildings in accordance with the state's new earthquake standards. A structural survey of PJC in July 1933 recommended that the three main buildings be stripped to their steel frames and rebuilt. Although the Field Act technically applied only to elementary, middle, and high schools, the high school role of the buildings assured the reconstruction of the buildings that also were used by the junior college.

Work commenced without a clear indication of where the funding for the new construction would come from. In November, 1933 voters rejected a bond issue request for \$860,000 to rebuild the high school facilities, but the following October they approved the revised offering of \$375,000. The college also received part of the \$919,654 granted to the school system by the Federal Emergency Administration, and the \$1,092,740 taken from the general tax revenues over the period of reconstruction. Consequently, the auditorium was closed at the end of the 1932-1933 school year, the remainder of the Horace Mann Building was abandoned at the beginning of the spring semester 1934, and the Louis Agassiz and Jane Addams buildings were closed when classes ended in the spring of 1934. These buildings were demolished down to their frames, with the exception of the auditorium stage, which



The Western Portal



remained intact and served as a storage area for the library and the textbook room.

Fifty steam-heated tents were erected to house the classes formerly held in the Horace Mann Building. They became known as "Tent City." Tents had been used by the school system to deal with overcrowding from as early as 1900. While arrangements were made to hold science and home economics classes on the St. Phillips School campus, other classes were housed in hastily erected rooms in the men's and women's gymnasiums. School assemblies were held on the bleachers and at the men's outdoor gymnasium.

Classes were conducted in Tent City for three long, long years, during which time both students and teachers experienced many

hardships. The tents had to be open at one end to provide an entrance and, when it was not raining or extremely cold, both sides of the tents were rolled up to provide lighting and ventilation. Along with the lack of classrooms, class enrollments were larger. One observer wrote:

At times there was not enough light and at other instances there would be too much light and glare; and the tents were often too cold, too hot or too drafty. During the rainy season, students splashed around in mud and water and were compelled to sit through classes with wet feet. Laboratory work was diminished since the tents could not be adequately equipped for demonstration purposes. The tents were very close together, consequently, a student could very plainly hear what was going on in the neighboring tent. This was very annoying to the teacher and proved to be a distracting feature to many students.

Nevertheless, good things emerged from this experience. Teachers discovered that bulletin boards could be used to convey assignments and other instructional information. Thin tent walls meant the



students found themselves unwittingly exposed to the contents of different courses, many of which they never would have voluntarily chosen. Now, upon hearing what transpired in these neighboring classes, they opted for different courses and, often, different majors. Students also had an opportunity to evaluate other instructors and quickly formed an opinion about which ones they were willing to take a class from and which they were not.

Given the physical conditions under which the students worked, one would have expected illness to increase. Strangely, such was not the case and the school had a better health record than at any time before or after this trying interlude.

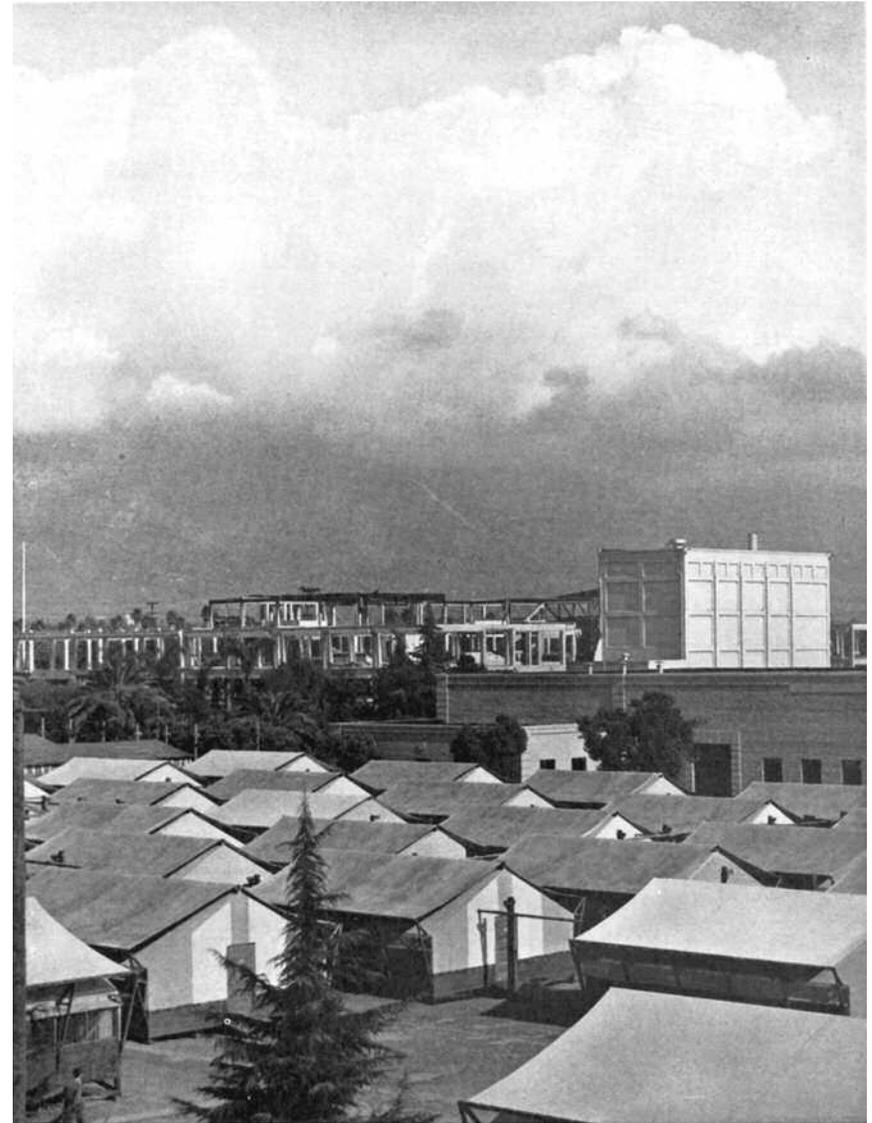
Many difficulties arose as the school worked to provide new permanent quarters. Buildings had to be designed to meet the needs of the college and to conform to local, state and federal regulations. The funds were finally received from three sources: (1) the sale of bonds voted by the citizens of the school district; (2) monies from the district's reserve fund; and (3) grants from the federal Public Works Administration.

Tent interior



By the fall of 1937, the new or improved buildings were ready for occupancy. Weary students and an over-worked faculty were very happy to move into their new quarters.

Dedication of the rebuilt PJC took place during the school week of October 11-15, 1937. There were daily tours of the campus and buildings, featuring exhibits of student work, and nightly entertainment in the new auditorium. The improved auditorium was fully



New administration building (C Building) under construction

equipped with indirect lighting, "air cooling," a loud speaker system, a projection room and room for an electric organ. A new two-story library occupied the ground and main floors of the main building, with all administrative offices located in the front on the main floor.

The new Little Theatre located in C Building was used by drama classes for rehearsals as well as presentations. The student union building housed student government offices, a bookstore, the school band, and a lunch fountain. Mirror pools graced the lawn in front of the C Building. PJC had become for a time one of the largest and most modern junior colleges in the world.

JOHN MUIR MERGES WITH PJC

In 1938, John Muir Technical High School was combined with Pasadena Junior College to form one institution located on two campuses. John Muir had been operating primarily as a vocational four-year high school. Because it was out of conformity with the district's 6-4-4 system, John Muir suffered a drastic drop in enrollment, especially in grades nine and ten—in 1938 there were some 250 students in ninth and tenth grades and 1,000 in eleventh and twelfth.

Since the enrollment at PJC was at an all-time high and classroom space was at a premium, the merging of the two schools was quite logical. Efforts were made to balance the programs at both campuses and instructors were exchanged. The two campuses were approximately five miles apart and were known as East Campus (PJC) and West Campus (formerly John Muir).



Principal Harbeson and Superintendent Sexson and the cornerstone at the opening ceremonies of the rebuilt administration (C) building



The men's gym, 1930

Rebuilding of the campus was just one of the main issues with which the school officials had to contend in the early 1930s. Convincing the surrounding community, as well as students, of the necessity of education was another. Superintendent John Sexson gave a speech on "The Place of Education in Life," because an emerging anti-education sentiment was slowly moving west across the nation. This movement was the result of social and economic strife brought on by the Depression as well as, locally, by the earthquake. Many students did not want to attend school and taxpayers in turn did not want to support schools if students weren't going to make the most of educational opportunities. Employment was still difficult to obtain, although a March 23, 1934 article highlighted the news that 221 students obtained part-time jobs on campus from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. This represented ten percent of the upper division students at PJC. The average wage was \$15 a month for jobs such as groundskeeping, working in the cafeteria, the physical education office and the

Pasadena in the 1930s

The Great Depression crept over Pasadena like the familiar marine layer of clouds, dampening a city of wealth and changing the dynamics of many things. By the end of the decade most of the great resort hotels were gone, as Eastern visitors lost their fortunes and tourism ebbed. The stately Raymond Hotel was torn down in 1934 and the Maryland in 1937.

The building boom of the 1920s had waned abruptly. Unemployment figures climbed, with the construction trades and salespersons hard hit. Domestic servants, once abundant in Pasadena, became the largest group to lose their jobs.

Following a mass meeting on unemployment at the newly opened civic auditorium in 1932, noted architect Myron Hunt and his wife formed a Block-Aid Committee, securing pledges to assist needy families. Pasadena needed a new approach to its strength and livelihood as a city.

The 1932 Los Angeles Olympics provided work for guides, and the bicycle events were held at the Rose Bowl. Soon after, block-aid workers built La Casita del Arroyo, the charming clubhouse owned by the city and still perched at the Arroyo's edge. Myron Hunt donated his services as architect, and the materials were mostly "found": stones from the stream below and wood from the Olympic bicycle track.

Hotel Raymond



When Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected in 1933, his Works Progress Administration (WPA) put Pasadenans to work on park, flood control, and utility projects. They improved Brookside Park for the Chicago White Sox, who set up spring training there.

The most momentous WPA project was the Arroyo Seco Parkway, started in the late 1930's to link Pasadena with Los Angeles. Another noted road was the Angeles Crest Highway, which snaked into the San Gabriel Mountains and reached Chilao (beyond Mt. Wilson) by 1939.

Two natural calamities bracketed this stressful decade. In 1933 the Long Beach earthquake damaged many Pasadena buildings. And a long downpour in March of 1938 caused a great flood which destroyed Pasadena's favorite mountain haunts, the rustic resorts, and sent violent waters down all the Southern California rivers. The Mount Lowe section of the Pacific Electric Railway, once Pasadena's tourist magnet, was finished forever.

Even in such times optimism survived. The Pasadena League of Women Voters was organized in 1936, followed in the next year by the Pasadena Boys Club. In the year of the flood, the Southern California fall flower show was held for the first time in the new Fannie E. Morrison Horticultural Center at Brookside Park. Recovery, and some new rose varieties, were near at hand.



The Mt. Lowe section of the Pacific Electric Railway

laboratories, working as caretakers or correcting papers. Women were limited to jobs such as typing, mimeographing, sewing costumes, cataloguing in the library, and working on special research projects.

CURRICULUM

Early in February 1930, a new “grade point plan” was introduced: Grade points were earned at the end of each semester. A’s were worth three points per unit, B’s two, C’s one, D’s none, and E’s and F’s minus one point per unit. In order to graduate on time students needed to earn an average of two grade points per unit.

Attendance also was factored into grade point calculation. For every ten unexcused absences, three points were subtracted. PJC was a closed campus until the 1950s and students caught off campus more than three times during school hours were expelled.

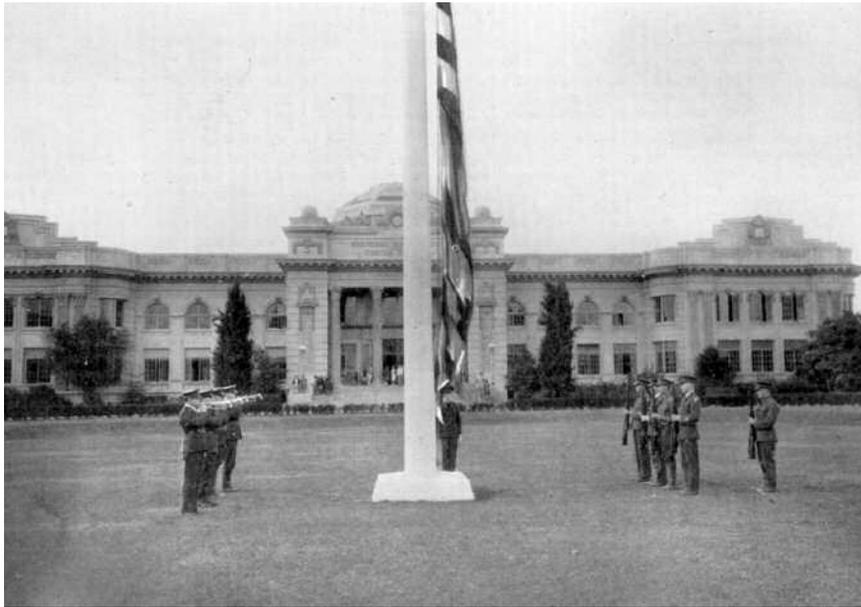
In the spring of 1930, the Nurse’s School of Pasadena Hospital became the Nursing Department of PJC and the salaries of the teachers of nursing theory and practice were assumed by the school. The following year a new course allowed students who selected nursing to take a one semester pre-nursing course that covered anatomy and physiology, bacteriology, chemistry, English and physical education. Additionally, two hours a week were spent at the Pasadena Hospital (now Huntington Memorial Hospital) learning nursing procedures. Students who were successful in the course could elect to take the three-year nursing program.

In 1934, Pasadena Junior College started monthly broadcasts over KPPC, the Pasadena Presbyterian church’s radio station. These early broadcasts, featuring the biological science and music departments of the college, were given in place of the regular “Civic Hour” from KPPC.

Night school for adults, offered without charge, continued with a wide choice of classes. One could work for a high school diploma, increase proficiency in commercial courses or take welding, plant life in Southern California, gymnasium, gardening, orchestra, astronomy or physics. More than 100 classes were offered.



Students by one of the new Mirror Pools, 1938



The raising of the flag and bugle calls before first period were a tradition in Pasadena schools for decades

In 1936, campus morale was given a boost with the announcement of several new courses. Included were a radio production and technique course, a foreign diction class for Latin and Italian that were designed primarily to help music and drama students, and a course on the ethics of news, publicity and bookwork, which was valuable for journalism students.

In September of the following year, seven new vocational courses were added:

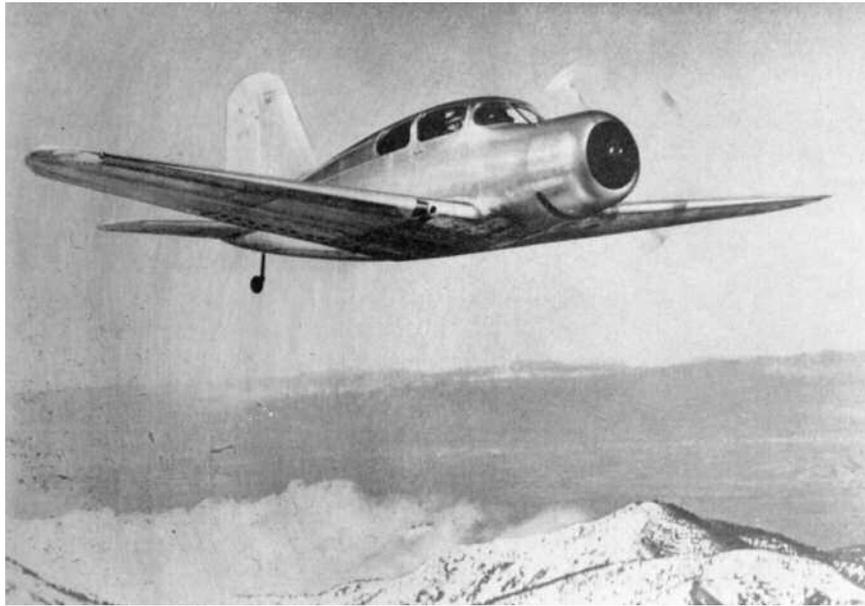
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Commercial design: | Illustration, window display |
| 2. Commercial foods: | Cafeteria and tearoom management |
| 3. Custom design: | Designing and dressmaking |
| 4. Construction: | |
| 5. Nursery governing: | Child care, game, craft and lore instruction |
| 6. Personal assistance: | Large stores, factories, doctors' offices, and laboratories |
| 7. Recreational leadership: | Playground directorship and executive post for organizations |

The aviation class, one of the most popular technology classes, worked on a fleet trainer. The government gave the school army and navy engines valued at \$120,000, in addition to other equipment. Students worked on the taper wing, which went on to be evaluated for widespread use by the Department of Commerce. The school also received a new type propeller which the class tested.

By May 1938, students tested the second student-designed-and -built plane. It was a silver-winged monoplane, tested by well-known pilot, Jack Kelley. The design engineer was Max Harlow; Clinton Hoffman was the aerotech instructor. The plane maintained a top speed of 170 miles-per-hour fully loaded, with a cruising speed of 150 miles-per-hour. It carried four adult passengers and 100 pounds of baggage. Gas consumption was calculated at nearly 19 miles a gallon, better than many automobiles of the time. The design included heating and air conditioning for passenger comfort, streamlined landing lights, retractable landing gear and specially designed flaps that aided quick takeoffs and added resistance to slow

The kitchen staff, 1932





The PJC-2, a.k.a. the Harlow

landing speed. The tail wheel, which was innovative in its design, supported the tail of the plane while on the ground, worked in conjunction with the rudder, but revolved freely in a 360-degree circle to improve handling while on the ground. This design was subsequently licensed for manufacture to the government of India.

STUDENT LIFE

The first PJC Homecoming Day was held May 23, 1930. More than 800 alumni visited campus, enthusiastically taking part in songs, dances, games and evening programs. A swimming competition between Pasadena Junior College and Long Beach City College was held, as well as a baseball game, which was won by Pasadena—a fitting event for a first homecoming!

The 1932 PJC rifle team won the national junior championship in the William Randolph

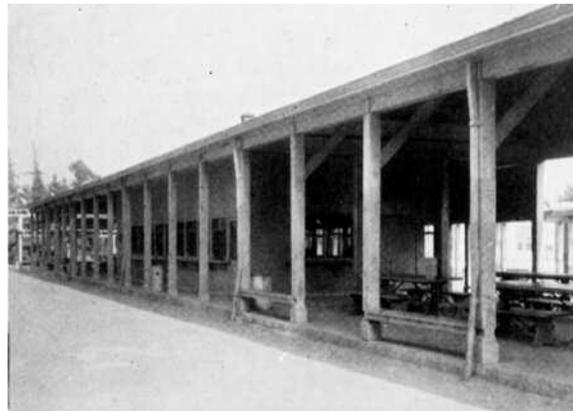
Hearst rifle competition. The team's combined score of 975 points bettered that of the University of Washington, which won the senior division. The following year the team again won the championship with an even more impressive score, easily beating even the senior competition.

A freak snowstorm in January 1932 brought unexpected fame to PJC. Five students got so carried away throwing snowballs that they were arrested for causing damage to school buildings and passing automobiles. Peter Allen, a journalism student, reported the story in the *Chronicle*, for which it was awarded the Sigma Delta Chi Medal by the Pulitzer School of Journalism for best news story. The *Chronicle* was the single winner among approximately 860 submissions.

Olympic competitor Jim Thorpe spoke early in 1933, lauding track "as a branch of athletics requiring constant study, hard work and training," in which "you use the heart and brain for fight." He praised Eddie Mahan of Harvard as the greatest football player in his experience, and Ty Cobb as the greatest baseball player.

1934 ended with a Christmas dance. Senior officers announced that every senior was to attend the dance and, to facilitate the requirement, they set up the "Blind Date Bureau"! Applicants were required to give their eye and hair color, height, weight and smoking status.

Canteen



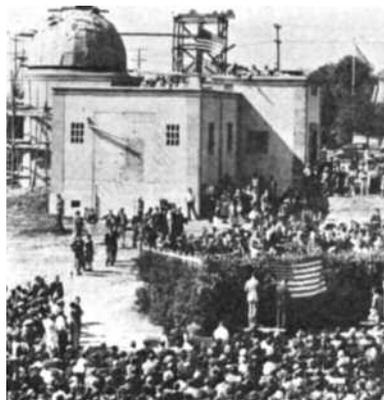
Cafeteria dining room





Photo by Robert Seares/courtesy of Caltech Archives

Nobel Laureate Albert Einstein (above) poses with PJC students at the opening of the new observatory building on February 26, 1931. Included in the delegation of internationally prominent scientists were (below, L to R) Einstein, superintendent of schools John A. Sexson, Caltech president Robert A. Millikan, and astronomer Edwin Hubble.



Pasadena Junior College hosted many well-known speakers. Albert Einstein was enthusiastically welcomed by some 8,000 people, including students from the city schools and the Junior College, when he appeared to dedicate the astronomy observatory in February 1931. Dr. Einstein spoke in German, so a translation of his speech was read by the principal. Despite this difficulty, the usually shy and unassuming physicist seemed to have no trouble relating to the students and residents of Pasadena. The *Chronicle's* coverage of this event won it a first-class rating in the Columbia School of Journalism contest and an All-American rating in the National Scholastic Press Association contest. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd also spoke in 1931, describing the thrills of his expedition to the South Pole.

Pep rallies have been a longstanding tradition at PJC. The pep rally in November 1935 prior to the game with Long Beach—the feared “Beach City Jackrabbits”—was called the greatest and most spirited in PJC history. The Jackrabbit effigy met his demise in a blazing pyre accompanied by Bulldog growls of excitement.

The “Smile Queen” winners in 1935 were Eloise Jones, Carolyn Munn and Helen Patterson. The dress code theme was “old,” so cheerleaders and song leaders appeared in dated regalia riding in a Model T Ford. Thirty-four men vied for Champion Whisker Grower, a competition sponsored by the Lancers. The chariot race caused the most excitement. Each chariot was driven by a class president and the “steeds” were male classmen.

In March 1936, rumors were rampant on campus that term papers and research work were being bought and sold in all departments. The college accidentally acquired proof against a number of participants, who suffered appropriately. Ironically, the same month, two PJC students participated in a national writing contest. Sara Myers and Phillip Cartwright represented PJC in the National League of Nations contest in New York, competing against students from 600 other schools.

BECOMING A "PLEDGE" TO A RESTRICTIVE CLUB

When PJC opened its doors for the first time, the restrictive clubs THE, ONE, Phoenix, and the MOS, carried the brunt of social life. While a few clubs restricted membership on the basis of ethnicity, the majority were restricted to upper classmen and upper classwomen. Early PJC clubs labored with their first dances and beach parties, but the demand of several thousand students outweighed efforts of a handful of clubs. More clubs mushroomed, until in 1941 there were 33 restrictive clubs (15 men's and 18 women's). To keep the clubs working in harmony, they were coordinated by a Men's and Women's Restrictive Inter-Club Council (M-WRICC) comprised of the club presidents.

Student editors of the 1941 PJC Yearbook discussed the pledging of new members of PJC's restrictive clubs, which corresponded to senior college fraternities and sororities:

"Early life of a restrictive club member is a whirlwind of activity. As rushing season opens each semester, choice sophomores, critically observed during their ineligible frosh year, are literally swept off their feet by obliging club members who bend over backward to impress the 'uninitiated'. Especially more socially conscious women, who swarm upon a rushee and favor her with elaborate teas and elite sessions on country club golf links.

"Naturally there are the behind-the-scenes scowls and bickering, as rival clubs resort to such extremes as kidnapping for a coveted rushee. Four weeks of tea-sipping, exaggerated benevolence to rushees brings rushing period to a close.

"Disillusioned by rushing tactics and viewing their future club life through rose-colored glasses, rushees throng to the dean's offices each semester, to pick up a membership bid for a restrictive club.

"Immediately they find thorns in their rosy glasses as they assume pledge status. From the rank and file of heretofore normal, well-balanced students, evolve a host of fantastically garbed individuals, pledges.

"Women lose their sense of vanity and go without makeup, wear homemade dresses made on a 35-cent budget and carry revealing glass jars as makeshift purses. Men wear green dickies with feathers, long

itchy red underwear or sack 'sport jackets,' carry fish poles and do whatever the whim of a conniving member demands. The campus is converted into a scene of hilarity as pledges are put through the hoops.

"Most of the pledging consists of sending the 'goons' after attractive blondes with a foolish proposal, or having them dive vigorously under a student union table at the cry of 'air raid!'

"Women, forever conservative, limit their pledging to book-carrying and comparatively mild forms of tortures.

"Six weeks of pledging and a night of an informal initiation prime, the new members for their ceremonial formal ritual.

"A hushed room, dark but for the orange gleam of three candles, is the accepted stage for the formal ritual. A solemn line of earnest members line a path to an improvised altar. Pledges are escorted gravely, one at a time, to kneel before the altar, left hand on the Bible and the right raised in pledge as they repeat words of an oath delivered by the president. Usually included are 'Scholarship, Fraternity, and Loyalty.'

"Pins are presented, the lights snap on, hands are shaken, and the tribunal is over. It took but an hour's ceremony to change a pledge, of six weeks' buffoonery, to a member of respectable status.

"Shortly thereafter a dinner dance is given for the new members. Southern California nightspots such as the Biltmore Bowl, Victor Hugo, Coconut Grove and Florentine Gardens are popular. After-dinner speeches are given, the orchestra leader is applauded, the La Conga chain is formed and hat check girls are tipped.

"This night of extravaganza gaiety over, the new members lose their novel distinction and then become assimilated into the ranks of regular members, shouldering the responsibilities of club and school."



Phoenix Club initiation



THE BULLDOG BAND

During 1930-31, the Bulldog Band, consisting of 150 members, completed its most successful year to date—with seventy-five public appearances by the band or small ensembles, including the appointment of the band as the official Western College Band for the Tournament of Roses. The band not only led the parade on New Year's Day but also played that afternoon in the Rose Bowl during the football game.

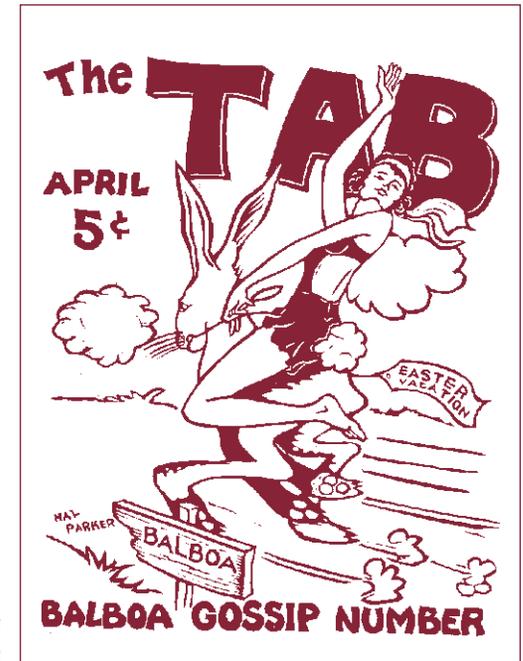
By 1939, the Bulldog band was officially known as the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Band. It had gained national attention because of its spirited marching drills and excellent musical comedy style. During June of 1937 and 1938 the band toured California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah and Oregon. In 1939, the band was invited to the New York World's Fair.



(Opposite page) "The Gloria," a Christmas choral-drama written by Miss Katharine Kester and Miss Lula Parmley, presented every year between 1933 and 1951

In the early 1930s, a week-long trip to Balboa to celebrate Easter week was every PJC student's dream. It had become a tradition by the end of the decade.

Student self-policing was part of life at PJC during the 1930s. Policing the campus were the Parking Commission, the Lancers and the Spartans, who were authorized to bring charges against students who violated campus rules and regulations. Every Friday morning the student court would review the charges against their fellow classmates—for being too loud (radios and horns), smoking, stealing, profanity and failure to regard the closed campus rule. Fines for first offenses were usually suspended, but with the second offense the fine was two dollars. Such collections were placed in the student fund.



1935 Tab featuring Easter vacation

West parking lot, 1934

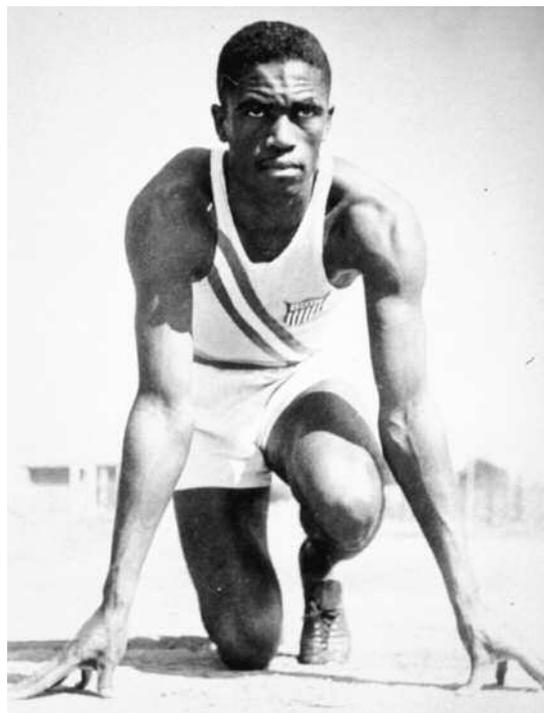


Sports—1930s

In the 1930s, its first full decade of intercollegiate sports, Pasadena Junior College saw its two most influential athletes come through its doors.

In 1936-38, the Robinson brothers came and conquered the Bulldog sports world with incredible feats and nationally recognized performances. Before the great Jackie Robinson, there was his older brother Mack Robinson who reigned supreme at PJC in 1936-37.

A spectacular sprinter, Mack Robinson ran as member of the 1936 Olympic team with the same spikes he used on the '36 PJC track team. At the '36 Summer Games in Hitler-ruled Germany, Mack won the silver medal in the 200 meters as the more heralded Jesse Owens won the gold for the U.S. Earlier that year, Mack had



*Mack Robinson
in the 1936 Olympics
in Munich, Germany*

established PJC school records as a member of the half-mile relay (1:26.6) and quarter-mile relay (42.4 seconds) squads.

In 1937 under Coach Otto Anderson, Mack Robinson led PJC to team wins at the Drake Relays, the Santa Barbara Relays, Fresno State Relays and Compton Invitational. Mack set three national JC records. He ran the fastest 100-yard dash at 9.6 seconds, the fastest 220 at 20.9 seconds, and he jumped a U.S.-best 25 feet, 5 1/4 inches in the broad jump.

As famous as Mack Robinson became in track and field, younger brother Jackie Robinson would become a household word in the U.S. by the late 1940s. A brilliant athlete, maybe the greatest junior college multi-sport performer ever, Jackie symbolized civil rights for African Americans when he broke the color barrier in modern professional baseball. He played for the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947, and would go on to a Hall of Fame career. Jackie Robinson is the only baseball player ever to have his number (42) retired by all major league teams. This occurred on the 50th anniversary of his first MLB game.

At PJC in 1937-38, then-called "Jack" Robinson dominated in football, basketball, track and field, and baseball, of course. He one-upped his brother in 1938 when he broke Mack's national broad jump record with a leap only 1 1/2 inches farther than Mack's. On that same day, Jackie made it in time to play for the PJC baseball team's '38 clinching conference title game.

On the 1938 PJC track team, teammate Arthur Cazares set a national JC record in the mile at 4 minutes, 20.4 seconds, while John Pimley established a Southern California mark in the 220 low hurdles.



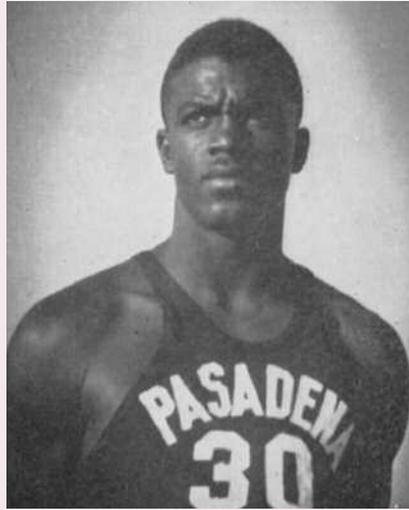
P.J.C. CAMPPIX Campus Pictorial • November, 1937 • Five Cents

JACKIE ROBINSON 1919-1972

Jackie Robinson is one of PJC's most famous alums. His two-year career at PJC (1937 and 1938) was nothing short of amazing. Jackie lettered in four sports: baseball, basketball, football and track, as he had at Pasadena's John Muir Technical High School.

One day in 1938 he displaced his brother Mack as national junior college long jump record holder with a leap of 25 feet, 6 1/3 inches. Later that same day he led the PJC baseball team to the Southern California Junior College baseball championship. Jackie was also captain and All-State forward of that year's championship basketball team. If that weren't enough, Jackie also was an All-American running back on PJC's undefeated football team, which won the National Junior College championship that same year. Jackie personally set three records that remain unbroken: most touchdowns in one season (18), longest touchdown run (99 yards), and most points scored in one season (131). For these successes he was inducted into the Junior College Hall of Fame.

Jackie left PJC at the end of the fall 1938 semester and transferred to UCLA. He became the first Bruin ever to letter in four sports, and there he became an All-American football player. Financial pressures eventually forced Robinson to leave UCLA. After a stint with the Los Angeles Bulldogs professional football team, he enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1942. Within a year he attained the rank of Second Lieutenant and became commander in the 761st Tank Battalion. In 1944 he was court-martialed for refusing to sit in the "colored section" of an army bus. Robinson won his case but his differences with the then-segregated army were too great to expect any more promotions. He left the army in 1944 with an honorable discharge.



Robinson spent the next year with the Kansas City Monarchs of the Negro American League. There he attracted the attention of Branch Rickey, President and General Manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers. On October 23, 1945, Robinson signed a contract to play with the Dodger organization for the following baseball season. In the spring of 1946 he joined the Dodgers farm club, the Montreal Royals and, when the season was over, he joined the Los Angeles Red Devils basketball team.

On April 11, 1947, as a member of the Brooklyn Dodgers, Jackie Robinson became the first African American to play Major League Baseball in the modern era. Batting .297, he also led the National League with twenty-nine stolen bases—earning him *The Sporting News* Rookie of the Year Award. The following year he received the Most Valuable Player Award.

Fighting racial barriers both on and off the field, Robinson responded to racial slurs, death threats, and segregated public accommodations by becoming an even more successful athlete. During his ten-year career he ranked in the top five of every major offensive category except for home runs and walks. Robinson stole home plate nineteen times and played on six All-Star teams. With a lifetime batting average of .311, he helped the Dodgers win six National League pennants.

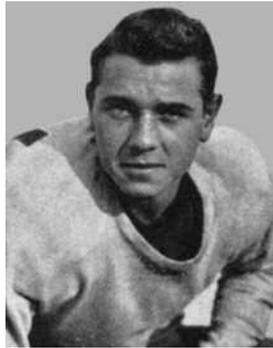
After being traded to the New York Giants in 1956, Robinson retired and became Vice President of Community Affairs for the Chock Full O' Nuts Company. In 1964 he organized the black-owned Freedom National Bank in Harlem as chairman of the board.

Robinson was inducted into the Cooperstown National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1962—his first year of eligibility. Suffering from the complications of high blood pressure and diabetes, Robinson died on October 24, 1972, at his home in Stamford, Connecticut. Roberta Flack sang at his funeral and the Reverend Jesse Jackson delivered the eulogy. Later, he was honored as the first baseball player in history to appear on an American postage stamp.

Before Dr. Martin L. King, Jr., Rosa Parks, Medgar Evers, and Malcolm X, there was Jackie Robinson—the star athlete who led the desegregation of professional sports.



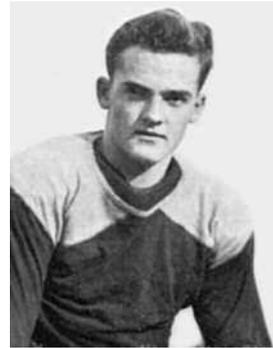
Ray Bartlett



Bill Busik



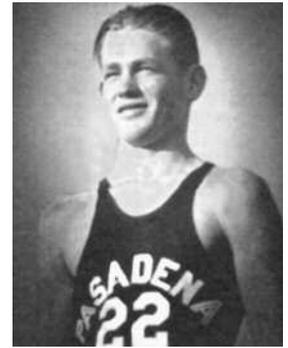
Dave Freeman



Grenny Lansdell



Bobby Madrid



Les O'Gara

While he helped the basketball and baseball teams to conference championships, Jackie Robinson is best known for his JC football exploits. He played for Coach Tom Mallory and led the Bulldogs to the '38 state championship with a perfect 11-0 record.

Jackie set records that stood for more than sixty years including most touchdowns by a PJC player (18), most total points (131), and the longest run from scrimmage, an amazing 99-yard gallop for a TD vs. Caltech. He rushed for 1,093 yards, a mark unheard of by JC rushers at that time. He and teammate Ray Bartlett, also African American, were selected as PJC's first All-American football players.

Yell leaders, 1940



Overlooked as PJC's Elks Club Most Valuable Player in 1937 (football teammate Bill Busik won it), Jackie did receive that prestigious college honor in 1938. Although he went on to play at UCLA, Robinson's link with Pasadena City College to this day makes it the most identified community college in America.

Brand new Robinson Stadium, part of PCC's athletic complex that opened in 1999, is named after Jackie and Mack Robinson. Brookside Park's baseball diamond near the Rose Bowl is also named after Jackie, as is the baseball stadium at UCLA. Robinson was recently named PCC's greatest 20th Century Athlete, and was honored by ESPN as one of the nation's fifty greatest American athletes in the 20th century.

Of the first twenty athletes inducted in the first PCC Athletics Hall of Fame from 1961-1963, more than half (eleven) attended Pasadena JC in the 1930s. The Robinson brothers and Bartlett were among that select group.

Bartlett (1937-39) lettered in football, basketball, baseball and track and field, just like his friend Jackie Robinson. He won the conference pole vault title, and league championships in football, baseball and basketball. Bartlett remained a living link from the early days of PJC sports to the present. Recently, Bartlett was a grand marshal representing the late Jackie Robinson at the Tournament of Roses Parade. Bartlett has been a guest speaker at Pasadena events and was a veteran of the Pasadena police force.



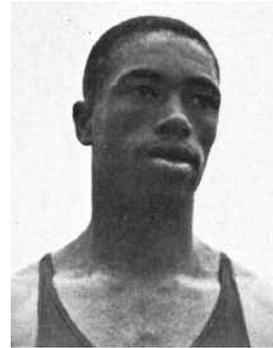
Tommy O'Laughlin



Mannie Piñeda



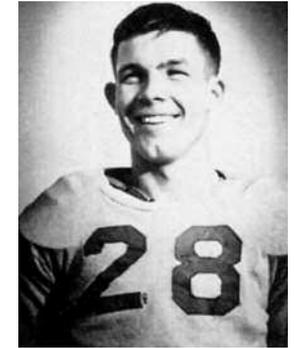
Stan Riordan



Mack Robinson



Jackie Robinson



Clem Tomerlin

PJC's first undefeated football season was in 1936 when the Bulldogs went 9-0 under head coach Robert McNeish and won the Southern California championship. The '36 team holds the standing school record for least points allowed in a season, only thirty-three total points in nine games.

On the '36 team were halfbacks Grenny Lansdell and Busik, along with quarterback Tommy O'Laughlin. All three of these players are members of the PCC Hall of Fame. Lansdell was PCC's top offensive player in '36 and went on to All-American honors at USC. Busik played both football and basketball (team captain) in 1936-37. He starred later for Navy's football team and became the Director of Athletics at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD. O'Laughlin played with Jackie on the '37 baseball team as an outfielder and he helped PJC win the conference title with a 24-8 overall record under Coach John Thurman. Thurman coached in four different decades at PCC, directing back-to-back conference titles in 1938-39.

In 1938-39, Clem Tomerlin was a top player for conference champions in baseball, basketball and football. Tomerlin was an end on Stanford's 1941 Rose Bowl champion team. Tomerlin was among the original eleven inductees into the PCC Hall of Fame in 1961.

Football in the 1930s at PJC included the only decade in which there were two undefeated teams ('36 and '38), the college's longest winning streak (seventeen games from 1937-39) and five of the

top eleven defensive teams in school history. From 1936-39, PJC football went 35-6-1 for an outstanding .833 winning percentage.

Incidentally, R. Frank Baker ended a nine-year run as head football coach in 1934. Baker coached the team to fifty-two wins in nine seasons, making him both the longest running head coach in PCC football history and winningest coach.

Before the Robinson years, there was PCC Hall of Famer Stan Riordan (1932-33 in football and basketball). A tackle for the '32 football team, Riordan was team captain in his sophomore football season. A versatile football performer, Riordan went on to be an

Song girls, 1934





Hollywood comes to PJC: Veteran horror film actor Boris Karloff inspects the R.O.T.C. Women's Drill Team

All-West Coast end and the Pacific Coast Conference's top punter at the University of Oregon. He later played professionally for the LA Bulldogs and eventually became both a coach and a dean at PCC.

In 1937-39, PJC had its first great distance running star in Hall of Famer Bobby Madrid. In '37, Madrid set a national junior college record of one minute, 55.8 seconds in the half-mile. In 1939, Madrid topped that record at 1:55.2, then won the SoCal region's mile championship at 4:21. He also captured the national JC two-mile (9:32). Madrid reached legendary, though, when he set a national record in the 880 race in track and field, then that evening won the 112-pound division boxing championship in the '37 Golden Gloves.

PCC's greatest boxer was Mannie Piñeda, who won three Golden Glove titles for PJC in 1929, 1930 and 1932, each in different

weight class. Another top boxer was Dick "Killer" Keller who won back-to-back Golden Glove titles in 1932-33.

In 1938, Hall of Famer Dave Freeman was the toast of college tennis. Freeman won the SoCal singles tennis title, and captured the prestigious Ojai Tournament crown. Later, Freeman switched sports after his PJC days and became one of the greatest players in U.S. badminton history, winning seven world single's crowns. His extraordinary talents went beyond sports as he trained to become a successful neurosurgeon in San Diego.

Les O'Gara (1937-38) rounded out the '30s Hall of Fame group as an accomplished basketball player. O'Gara's consistent play on a team that also featured fellow PCC Hall of Famers Bartlett, Robinson (team's top rebounder), and Tomerlin helped win Pasadena the Metropolitan Conference title in 1938 for coach Carl Metten. O'Gara was twice named to the Modesto State Tournament team. He went on to be a four-time, AAU All-American and also named a member of the Amateur Basketball Hall of Fame.

In 1939, Bud Ford and James Wade combined to win the SoCal doubles championship for the PJC men's tennis team.

Arguably, the 1930s was the decade of accomplishment in Pasadena City College sports history.

"Modern" dancers, 1936





JUNIOR COLLEGE CHAMPIONS 1938

<p>32 Francis Gleason 9 George Hupp x 61 Frank Spratt 57 Albert Donnell 21 James Wright 22 Merton Kilgore 35 John Brewer 60 Bill Halden x 31 Ray Bartlett x 36 Bob Hammond</p>	<p>x 58 Pat Geyer 63 Al Sonn x 55 Jack Robinson 26 Jack Graves 39 Lynn Sowby 13 Wesley Bowers x 40 Pete Pappas x 54 Clem Tomerlin 52 Don Winder</p>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"> <p>Santa Ana 19 San Bernardino 26 Ventura 6 Taft 0 Vesalia 0 Los Angeles 0 Compton 7 Phoenix 0 San Francisco 0 Glendale 6 Cal Tech 6</p> </td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center; vertical-align: bottom;"> <p>P.J.C. 31 " 39 " 27 " 27 " 55 " 16 " 20 " 49 " 33 " 33 " 39</p> </td> <td style="width: 33%;"> <p>18 Hersh Patton 7 "Tom" Collins x 62 Morris Jackson 17 Al Espinosa 30 Dick Sieber x 47 George Good 49 Kendall Stanger 25 Don Winton 38 Ross Winton 59 Charles Gibson</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">70</td> <td style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black;">369</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<p>Santa Ana 19 San Bernardino 26 Ventura 6 Taft 0 Vesalia 0 Los Angeles 0 Compton 7 Phoenix 0 San Francisco 0 Glendale 6 Cal Tech 6</p>	<p>P.J.C. 31 " 39 " 27 " 27 " 55 " 16 " 20 " 49 " 33 " 33 " 39</p>	<p>18 Hersh Patton 7 "Tom" Collins x 62 Morris Jackson 17 Al Espinosa 30 Dick Sieber x 47 George Good 49 Kendall Stanger 25 Don Winton 38 Ross Winton 59 Charles Gibson</p>	70	369	
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Team photo showing football coach Tom Mallory (inset lower left) and future PJC Hall of Famers Jackie Robinson (55), Ray Bartlett (31), and Clem Tomerlin (54)



Company F on the march

WORLD WAR II

The months that followed the attack on Pearl Harbor were filled with fear and uncertainty. As the nation struggled to convert to a wartime economy, the college plunged into the war effort by becoming a center for community defense activities, and vocational education was refocused on war production. Two members of the OMD, Ed Davis and Dean Ida Hawes, convinced the administration to form the War Council of Pasadena Junior College. Co-chaired by Davis and Hawes, the council coordinated the campus and community war effort.

The West Campus was used for specialized military training until 1943 when the U.S. Army assumed direct control of the site and established the 403rd Stenography School. Abandoned by the Army in 1944, Caltech then used the buildings to conduct experiments, but they, too, abandoned the site by the end of the war.

PJC also opened a third campus for civilian aviation training at Silver Lake Airport in Baker, California after being ordered by the Civil Aviation Agency to move such training out of the combat zone—Montebello Airport. In addition to military flight instructors, two PJC faculty members were stationed there as instructors.

E.Howard Floyd taught math and physical sciences, and Leland McAuley taught physical training. More than 100 students took courses there to become Army and Navy pilots.

ROTC

The earliest military effort came from the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC). This organization, staffed by both commissioned and noncommissioned Army officers, provided military training for those students who expected to join the armed services upon graduation from PJC. Under the V-1 program, started in early 1942, students could actually enlist in the armed forces and remain in college until they had completed their degree. The



U.S. Army 403rd Stenography School on the former West Campus

500 ROTC cadets of PJC were, for the first time in 1940, under the command of a cadet full colonel. Although the number of teaching personnel previously had been diminished, the Corps expanded by 1943 to its fullest capacity to handle the increased enrollment of students desiring military training before being called by the draft. Rated as the “largest basic unit in the Ninth Service Command,” the PJC corps was organized into a regiment of three battalions each with seven companies. The cadets represented PJC in Armistice and Memorial Day parades, and regularly received high praise from the reviewing general. Former ROTC cadet officers who later became Army officers testified to the value of their training at PJC, insisting it was equivalent to the Army’s basic training program.



Not all ROTC time was spent on close order drill. Two days of every week were spent in military instruction, including the use of Army rifles and techniques of tactical maneuvers. Special excursions and regimental reviews kept trainees on their toes. Pasadena residents of Japanese ancestry also faced a serious situation at the beginning of the war. In May 1942, citizens and non-citizens alike were involuntarily evacuated to internment

Automatic weapons, more acceptable on campus in bygone days

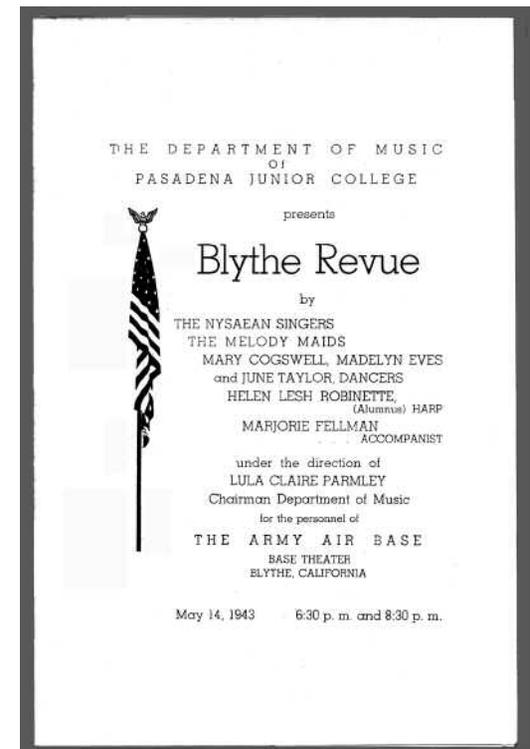


camps at Tule Lake, California, and Gila River, Arizona because they were considered to be a threat to the safety of the United States. The area north of the Colorado Boulevard campus, the center of Pasadena's Japanese community, was particularly hard hit. Both students and faculty were interned under this program which ultimately proved to have been almost wholly unnecessary.

THE COLLEGE EFFORT

Pasadena Junior College did more than boast about its war-related activities. Special material drives, Red Cross and War Chest pledges, blood donations and hundreds of other activities sustained the PJC war effort.

Freshman classes often sponsored paper drives, a common method of fund-raising in the Pasadena school system for decades, and demonstrated their successes by making huge piles of magazines and paper at the front door of the administration building. Beginning in 1943, PJC students volunteered their Saturdays and Sundays to assist the fruit growers' harvest—picking tens of thousands of boxes of oranges. They also cut spinach, dug potatoes, picked apricots and harvested lima beans. The Women's Council sponsored the Hospital Fund drive for bed lamps and phonograph records. Countless Russian Relief kits were packed. The OMD club





OMD War bond campaign (above) and freshman class scrap drive (below)



raised over \$1,500 for the World Student Service Fund. The sophomore class sponsored a clothing drive which supplied much-needed garments for the wartime destitute.

Several campus groups got directly involved in assisting the armed forces. The Women's Restrictive Inter-club Council wrapped and mailed Christmas packages to soldiers overseas and the freshman class bought and delivered gifts for soldiers at Torney Hospital in Palm Springs. The Collegiate Varieties, organized by Miss Katharine Kester, the Nysaeen Singers, and the Melody Maids entertained tens of thousands of servicemen at southern California military bases.

Much effort centered on getting people to make war loans through the purchase of United States War Bonds—U.S. government savings bonds sold to the public to help finance the war effort. Quotas set for war loan drives were often doubled as the college community invested both dimes and dollars. In one war loan drive, the sophomore class collected enough money to buy an

The bond booth for the sixth war loan drive



AIR RAID INSTRUCTIONS

(for the East Campus, announced by the PJC War Council, January 5, 1942)

1. Signals—Air raid signal-continuous two-minute bell. All clear signal regular passing bell. Leave building signal-fire drill bell.
2. Headquarters—Guidance Office, 118 C-Telephones 26, 27, 31.
3. Chairmen of Departments will be assigned to stations in halls. They should see that telephones are used for emergencies only. They should arrange to have one messenger assigned each hour.
4. Classes and Teachers will report as follows:
 - a. Basement and main floor classes remain in rooms, as far from windows as possible.
 - b. Second and third floor classes go down nearest stairway, line up in hall of first floor, keeping close to the wall. Center of hallways and all exits should be kept clear for emergency corps.
 - c. Technology—use north entrance to Men's Locker Room.
 - d. Men's Gym—use Gym entrance to Men's Locker Room.
 - e. Cafeteria and Music—basement of east wing of C building.
 - f. Women's Gym—north hall of basement in C building.
 - g. Student Union—basement of C building.
 - h. Band—north entrance to Men's Locker Room.
 - i. Observatory—Laboratory or Dark Room.
5. Duties of Teachers:
 - a. To conduct an election in every class of an air warden and assistant.
 - b. To instruct students of each class where they are to report in case of an air raid.
 - c. To be familiar with the fundamentals of First Aid, so that fainting, etc., can be dealt with in the classroom.
 - d. To know the location of the nearest First Aid unit.
 - e. At air raid signal, to remain with their classes unless otherwise assigned.
 - f. To maintain order and keep up morale.
 - g. To report promptly to Headquarters for assignment, if having free period at time of air raid.
6. Duties of Air Raid Wardens and Assistants:
 - a. To see that students move to their designated places whether within classroom or outside of it.
 - b. To open all windows in classroom partially and close all venetian blinds tightly.
 - c. To close doors to hall.
 - d. If class has remained in classroom, to see that students take places near inside walls away from the windows.
 - e. If class has moved to hall, to see that students stay back against the walls and keep the center of the halls.
 - f. To help maintain order and keep up morale.
 - g. To assume temporary responsibility for class until relief teacher arrives, in case regular teacher is assigned to first aid duties.



The Fighting Bulldog

U.S. Army photo

ambulance. Purchases of more than \$225,000 in war bonds in another drive bought a Northrop P-61 "Black Widow" pursuit plane, which was christened "The Fighting Bulldog" by the student body. Other contributions went toward the construction of the light cruiser *U.S.S. Pasadena*, launched in 1943.

PJC AND THE RED CROSS

The work of the PJC Red Cross College Unit, an integral part of the Pasadena chapter of the American Red Cross, progressed steadily and substantially throughout the war years. In 1945, for example, its achievements included a total of ten Red Cross work nights which attracted an average of more than 150 volunteers each night for various types of work needed by the Red Cross. This included making surgical dressings and scrap books, sewing and knitting, shop work, as well as operating a canteen and a blood bank.



The Squadron at Baker

These Red Cross nights were among the year's most popular college events. Surgical dressings made on campus numbered nearly 3,000 each month.

The sewing department also supported the Red Cross by making army sweaters and hospital comfort necessities, such as slippers, afghans, and bedside bags. Several types of useful articles, including bed rests, game boards, and writing sets, were made in the wood shop.

CURRICULUM

After Pearl Harbor, the curriculum was revised with an emphasis on extensive job training programs to meet the needs of industries gearing up for wartime production. These classes enrolled some 10,000 students, and classes that emphasized civilian defense drew 30,000 over the course of the war. Engineering courses had been offered since 1940 and Russian, the language of a major European ally, was added in 1943.

Students enrolled in defense courses came to school during early morning hours and seldom left before dark in the evening. Defense training was provided for all phases of practical industrial

NISEI FAREWELL

The following appeared in the *Pasadena Chronicle*, PJC's student newspaper, on April 17, 1942:

It seems like a dream, but, as you all know we Nisei students—that is the American born Japanese—soon will be no longer with you. This present emergency evacuation of all Japanese and the restricted military area is now underway in order to further the defense of our country.

We Japanese in the state of California and in other states, many of us American citizens, are eager and ready to cooperate with the government in carrying out this plan. And so, we American citizens of the United States are doing all we can to keep democracy alive.

We would rather call this evacuation a resettlement program because we feel that we are pioneers—pioneers in the sense that this is to be a great adventure—an adventure where new problems will have to be faced.

For those of us who still attend Pasadena Junior College, may we say you are fortunate, since it offers one of the best educational programs in the country. We Nisei were very fortunate and very proud to have been educated in such an institution with all the fine educational facilities and activities. As a small token of appreciation, the Triple-J (Japanese-American Club of Pasadena Junior College) with its remaining money in the treasury has purchased defense bonds in the name of Pasadena Junior College Student Body.

As no one knows when we are to leave, and as many of us have withdrawn from school to prepare for this new venture, we will say "good-bye" to you now, but not forever, as we will return to Pasadena to resume our friendships here. There's one thing we would more than appreciate, and that is for you to drop us a line to to inform us of you and your activities here at the college. I know we will write to you, and tell you about our experiences.

So in the words of one of my very good friends, may I say, for the Nisei students who are leaving temporarily on this new adventure, "Remember if our paths must part, our thoughts need not, no matter how big this old world may be."

Tamio Fujimoto

education. In the electrical shop students worked on duplicates of high tension wires, and generated their own electrical power. Machine shop training included the assembling of machines built by other students and the operation of larger machines.

The welding shops on North Garfield Avenue operated on a 24-hour-a-day basis to train shipyard workers. In return for the many extra hours these workers put in, they received training worth hundreds of dollars at a professional trade school.

The Four-Four plan, the Work Day programs, the special classes for soldiers at the former West Campus, regular and additional technological courses, all added to the well-rounded schedule of activities. Complete courses in drafting, mechanics, physics, and mathematics prepared many students for immediate war jobs, or paved the way for future studies. The Four-Four plan was inaugurated by PJC, Burbank Schools, and Lockheed-Vega Corporation to allow 16- and 17-year old boys to spend four weeks in school and four weeks on the production line for school credit.

Co-ed entertaining a soldier at Torney Army Hospital in Palm Springs



U.S. Army photo

LOCAL HERO

John Charles England attended Pasadena Junior College in 1940, where he was the Yell King on the Pep Commission. He also was a student actor and a member of Delta Psi Omega, the national honorary dramatics fraternity. Upon graduation, he entered the Naval Reserve and was commissioned ensign on June 6, 1941. On September 3, 1941 he reported for duty on the *USS Oklahoma*. During the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the *Oklahoma* took three torpedo hits almost immediately, and as she began to capsize, two more torpedoes struck home. As she capsized, Ensign England repeatedly re-entered the ship to save men trapped below. In that endeavor he lost his life, four days short of his twenty-first birthday.



John Charles England

Two U.S. Navy vessels, a destroyer escort and a guided missile frigate were subsequently named in his honor.



The first U.S.S. England returning from action in 1944

U.S. Navy photo



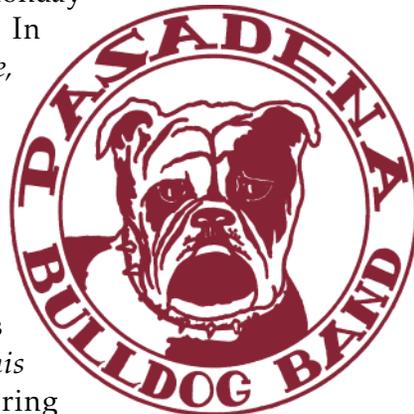
Student fashion, 1941

PJC's aero-tech courses covered everything from original design of planes to their final assembly. The stages in between covered the entire field of aircraft production, duplicating in miniature a modern factory. Many students, upon completion of this course, went on to highly paid jobs in nearby plants.

Students at the Baker Campus could take three twelve-

week flying courses. Those passing the first course earned private pilot licenses. Students who passed the second course qualified as military pilots, and those completing the third course received commercial transport licenses and instructor's certificates.

The Radio Division classes featured an experimental program every Monday night in 1942 on KPCS. In conjunction with the *Chronicle*, they produced a program called "Presenting Pasadena for Pasadena Preferred." The program featured Pasadena history. Other Radio Division classes included PJC musical and dramatic groups. Students also participated in the CBS *This Living World* radio series during



1943-44.

THE BULLDOG BAND

PJC was proud of its famous Bulldog Band, since 1931 the official Tournament of Roses Band. The band, which now averaged 125 mostly male members, was kept busy from September to July completing many engagements including the annual summer trip. Football season found the band rehearsing afternoons at the Rose Bowl; the New Year's Day parade kept the band members' Christmas vacation occupied, and the concert season from February to June necessitated 7 a.m. rehearsals for all members of its symphonic unit.

The Bulldog Band in 1941-42 carried on with patriotic programs, football games, military parades and other musical activities despite the fact that nearly all the band's seniors had gone to the Navy Band School in Washington, D.C., or into the military service.

The shortage of rubber for bus tires, and the government's commandeering of all special trains in 1942, forced the band to abandon its trip to military camps west of the Mississippi, which had been approved by the USO. Nevertheless, the band still averaged fifty performances per year in southern California, and was forced to refuse many more invitations to play at additional military



*Bulldog Band Accordionist
Ernest Taylor*



bases, high schools, and colleges because of lack of time and tires.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Aeronautical Activities. Any male student taking a course in aeronautical technology could become a member of the Aero Tech Association. Some members aspired to be pilots or technicians, others mechanics or designers. Field trips frequently were to flying schools, airports, and factories. Student editors of the PJC yearbook, wrote that "PJC girls were forever on the alert to take up the new and novel." Many of the Air-Coeds aspired to be air hostesses, while others took courses to become pilots.

Student government was an accepted part of student activities during the early years of the college. Class and club officers were elected and were active in planning and developing campus life.

More than 400 delegates from twenty-four California junior colleges assembled at PJC in 1944 to participate in the first student leadership conference. Representatives included students who held both major and minor offices in student government at their respective campuses.

Pageant of the Flag. PJC's dream of a new, larger student union building finally began to take shape during 1940 when the Works Progress Administration was ready to begin construction of the \$125,000 student union. Student leaders

The Concert Unit of the Bulldog Band proving its versatility in this 1942 Hawaiian number

who wanted to raise money for the union inspired a patriotic pageant that was held in November, 1940. Students devised, produced and directed the acclaimed pageant that was on as "grand a scale" as the Rose Bowl in which it was produced. With "Pageant of the Flag" its theme, patriotism was apparent throughout. It began with the parading of floats built by PJC clubs and ended with "God Bless America" sung by the audience. The dramatic portion consisted of a half-hour script titled "Story of the Flag," which covered the period from 1775 to 1860. Unfortunately, the approach of war resulted in postponement of construction of the union building for nearly a decade.

Student Police and Student Justice. PJC had no police force during this period. Student law enforcement officers saw that student laws were observed. Three groups patrolled the two campuses—fewer than 100 students quietly maintained order among the more than 7,000 students. The black-sweatered Lancers, rust-sweatered Spartans, and silver-badged Shieldmen helped

Nickle cokes and dime burgers, the staple at the College Inn, although both were rationed by 1943



THE NURSING PROGRAM, 1941

In 1924, the School of Nursing of Pasadena Hospital (now Huntington Memorial Hospital) and Pasadena Junior College affiliated. By 1930 the School of Nursing emerged as a special Nursing Department of Pasadena Junior College. Student nurses lived an exacting life.

Prior to actual entrance into the Nursing School, girls passed a rigorous year on the PJC's campus. First-year students were called preliminary nurses, "probies." One of their jobs was to make and strip a bed in six minutes flat, but pre-medical studies, including bacteriology, physiology, anatomy, chemistry, psychology, nutrition, English and physical education, made up the bulk of class work. Socially, probies could never precede older classmates; they opened doors for them, took the last rather than the front row of seats in meetings, or sat on the floor while their superiors took chairs.

A three-year training period at the Huntington Memorial Hospital followed this year on the campus. Second year nurses had it a little easier, and junior year students donned uniforms for the first time, receiving caps only after a six-month probationary period. Senior-year nurses worked in other hospitals, in psychiatry, public health, and in many clinics in cities. They had to be scrub nurse for operations, take temperatures, pulses, and assist in at least twelve baby deliveries. Social affairs included the supervisors party, Junior Class reception, alumni banquet at the Vista del Arroyo Hotel, and graduation at the Rose Bowl. There they exchanged their blue-and-white student uniforms for the coveted white uniforms of a registered nurse.





Popular band leader Phil Harris (left) and PJC students at the no-cover, no-minimum Wilshire Bowl

maintain the peaceful community of PJC. The Lancers and the Spartans were honorary service clubs, with members chosen from among PJC's outstanding students. They were responsible for the complete coverage of both campuses. The Shieldmen, a junior group of the Lancers, patrolled the school parking lots and controlled the flow of more than 1,000 cars daily.

Lancer applicants first had to serve an apprenticeship in the Shieldmen before they were allowed to become Lancers. To further ensure that prevention rather than punishment was the practice, all law enforcement groups were regularly instructed about the procedures to be followed when handling students who broke PJC's student-made laws. Students receiving "tickets" had to plead their case in the student court system.

Assisted by the PJC Bar Association and Student Legal Society, the student court had judges, prosecutors, defense attorney, and a jury. The Minor Court served as a court of pleas. If the defendants pleaded "not guilty," they were immediately booked for a Superior Court trial. The PJC Supreme Court was patterned after the United

States Supreme Court. The justices served as long as they were students at PJC. The court had original jurisdiction in all student constitutional cases and final jurisdiction in all other cases.

Students found guilty of minor infractions of PJC's laws often found kindly, lenient judges who suspended fines on condition that the defendants not return to the court.

Associated Men and Women's Students. A.M.S. offered PJC men a wealth of entertainment (including two gigantic "stags"), wrestling matches, novel assemblies, and AMS-AWS joint dances. In 1940, 2,000 men jammed Sexson Auditorium to take part in spring stag, which included the showing of a film, a hot band, and "top flight" vaudeville acts. A banquet at the end of football season honored outstanding athletes, coaches, and captains. Associated Women Students sponsored co-ed parties, which included "picture shows, door prizes designed to interest fashion-loving women students, and dinner afterward." AWS also sponsored afternoon pom-pom making parties during football season. Dinner at the Pasadena Athletic Club for women's club presidents usually resulted

Lunchtime in the Cafe, 1943



Pasadena During WWII

The 1940s in Pasadena began with a landmark event: the dedication of the Arroyo Seco Parkway, but the war effort took center stage in 1941. Caltech, now a world-class research institution, pursued vital experiments in physics and aeronautics. Their rocket scientists took to the outdoors with their fuel and missile testing, and in a handful of corrugated metal quonset huts in the upper Arroyo Seco, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory was born in 1943.

Wartime diverted the Rose Parade and Rose Bowl Game in 1942. That year, the parade was skipped but the game was held at Duke University. The Army took over the Vista del Arroyo Hotel for a hospital the same year, and it has remained government property ever since, now being used as a U.S. Court of Appeals. The *U.S.S. Pasadena* was commissioned in 1944, and its memorabilia are in the Pasadena Museum of History today.

Post-war prosperity surged in Pasadena, and several dozen small areas were annexed as the city grew. Pasadena's population reached



Vista Del Arroyo Hotel



U.S.S. Pasadena

U.S. Navy photo

104,000 by 1950 (a twenty-five percent gain in that decade) while Los Angeles County increased its population by almost fifty percent in the same period.

The construction of elegant Bullock's Pasadena in 1947 sparked the fashionable South Lake shopping district. Other landmark institutions were founded in the 1940s: Pacific Oaks Friends School (1945), Fuller Theological Seminary (1947), Ambassador College (1947) and the business newcomer Avon Products (1947). Grace Nicholson deeded her Chinese palace to the city, and the Pasadena Art Institute was installed there. The building now houses the Pacific Asia Museum.

But growth brought its pains. Although the Pacific Electric Red Cars still plied Pasadena's major streets, rapidly developing highways had a surprise consequence: smog, first recorded officially in 1943. In the beautiful valley, once a mecca for health-seekers, smog was pronounced "intolerable" by the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce.

"In with the new" also meant "out with the old." The last buildings of the Maryland Hotel, which had seen banquets for Teddy Roosevelt and Andrew Carnegie, were razed in 1948. The city re-zoned Orange Grove Avenue for apartment development, gradually bringing an end to the mansions of "Millionaire's Row."

A fitting close to Pasadena's war years came with the naming of Ludwigshafen, Germany (founded in 1874, the same year as Pasadena) as a sister city for support and friendship. In the new eastward expansion of Pasadena, Victory Park was created and named for the war effort.

No longer a resort city, but seeking a new economy for its growing population, Pasadena held on to its JPL and its academic institutions. This brain power would be a new form of wealth for the city in the years ahead.



Student recruits

in a large turnout, as did the annual mother and daughter banquet. Coffee hours, planned to widen acquaintances between girls in the same classes, were also popular.

Sunrise Service. On Easter Sunday 1945, PJC students organized the first Sunrise Service to be held in the Rose Bowl. The 35,000 people who attended the service were, according to the *Pasadena Star News*, "sincere in their praise for students of PJC who made possible the impressive, colorful and religious event."

THINGS TO COME

While the war effort and the loss of students to military service were the major focus of events during these years, there was also emerging a harbinger of dire times to come. The development of highways, seen as signs of progress during the Depression years, introduced smog into the environment of Pasadena and Los Angeles.

It was first noticed in 1940, and in July, 1943 the first smoggy day was recorded. Pasadena residents were particularly aware of the smog as it backed up against the mountains and lasted from

noon to nightfall. The source of this episode was traced to a factory on Aliso Street in Los Angeles which manufactured butadiene, a component of synthetic rubber, as part of the war effort.

The Pasadena Chamber of Commerce, emphasizing its city's reputation for a clean and healthful environment, took an active role in attempts to end the smog. The problem was not solved by the cleanup of one plant, however, and increased wartime industrial production expanded the smog problem. But the end of the war in

The Rose Court, 1943



Sports—WWII

THE WAR YEARS, 1940-45

One Hall of Famer came through the ranks at PJC during World War II (1940-45): Irv Noren, a two-sport star in baseball and basketball. Noren played for Coach Albion Walton in the 1942-43 basketball season and promptly helped his squad win the Metropolitan Conference title on his way to being selected the California JC Player of the Year.

In 1943, Noren played for co-coaches Newt Stark and Nor Jacqua on the PJC baseball team. Noren ended up playing on the last Pasadena baseball team until 1946 as the college suspended the program because of the war in 1944 and 1945.

Noren went on to an eleven-year career as a Major League baseball player with five different teams. He played on two World Series champion teams with the New York Yankees ('52, '53) as an outfielder and was a member of the 1954 American League All-Star team as a Yankee when he batted fourth in the league in hitting that season.

Basketball turned out to be the top sport in the war years as first Carl Metten then Walton fielded teams without interruption of the war. In the '44-'45 season, PJC went 17-6 under Coach Walton and won the college's first national JC championship along with the state title and Metro Conference crown. The nine-player team included Mickey Meguiar and Hal Abbott.

From 1942-44, Mel Baer became PJC basketball's first 500-point scorer for his career.

In tennis, the '40 team sent George Richards and George Peet to the Ojai Tournament's doubles title. The following season, C. Kenneth Smith took over as coach, and the PJC team promptly won back-to-back conference team championships in '41 and '42. In '41, it was Arthur Graybill and Eugene Ober teaming to take the Ojai doubles crown. In '42, Ober and Bud Davidson were beaten in the Ojai doubles finals.

In football, end Jake Leight was an All-American selection in 1940 on a 7-4 PJC team under Coach Mallory. Don Waddell, a tackle, was a rare two-time, All-American choice in 1942 and 1944. The '42 team under Coach Newt Stark went 7-2 and won the conference title.

From 1943-45, with colleges suspending their programs, PJC kept its on going and it resulted in a limited schedule of opponents. In '43, the Bulldogs played just seven games overall, including two each against Compton and Modesto. In '44, Pasadena played such teams as the Army Engineers and two games against Fort McArthur's West Coast Artillery squad. The gridiron crew doubled up against Modesto, Santa Ana and Compton.

From 1940-42, PJC added skiing to its array of sports teams as the PJC team met in competition with UCLA, Pomona College and various ski clubs at Mt. Baldy. Howard Hill was the only two-time skiing letterman. In '42, Pasadena beat UCLA, USC and Caltech at the Waterman Intercollegiate meet.



*Irv Noren with the
1954 New York Yankees
Irv Noren collection*



Momentous post-war events including the 1949 snowstorm

THE POST-WAR BOOM

The twenty years that followed the end of World War II was a period of explosive economic growth in the Pasadena area. The gloom of the Great Depression and the hardships of World War II had given way to the anxieties of the Cold War. For the next half-century the U.S. and the Soviet Union competed in an arms race that brought billions of dollars into the southern California economy. Accordingly, the federal government poured hundreds of millions of dollars into Pasadena area research facilities such as Caltech, the Jet Propulsion Lab, and the Naval Ordnance Test Station. The hundreds of defense-related industries in the area, including the Lockheed Corporation and Aerojet-General, attracted even more money. Defense spending in the area increased even more during the Korean War (1950-1953) and most of the Vietnam War (1954-1975). The post-war television production boom that was centered in the Los Angeles area also sweetened the local economy. Cold War stresses struggled uneasily with the hope for a future of prosperity.

While this new economic environment created a huge shortage of college graduates, there were many in the Pasadena area ready to meet this challenge. Thousands of young men returned to their homes in the last months of 1945, ready to continue the education that had been interrupted by the war. Many had not completed the third year of high school, and most lacked the fourth year. Hundreds more sought a college education.

The thousands who flooded into the area on their way home from the Pacific found the comfortable climate and reasonably priced real estate the perfect foundation for their new postwar lives. Poultry, hog, and dairy farms that had characterized Arcadia, Temple City, San Gabriel, and Rosemead for decades gave way to new housing projects. The G.I. Bill provided veterans with grants and loans to buy homes and continue their education. Undoubtedly, many hoped

that higher education would bring meaning to their disrupted or shattered lives.

Women who had interrupted their education to help in the war effort returned to college as they were displaced from their wartime jobs, which were given to returning servicemen or disappeared entirely. And, as in previous decades, the mild climate continued to attract immigrants from the East.

Capacity became the major problem as PJC suddenly found itself the focus of higher educational activities, not only for Pasadena but also for the surrounding communities that did not have a junior college. The usual group of eleventh graders entering PJC were supplemented by hoards of returning servicemen who were as much as five years older than their classmates and more experienced in the ways of the world. It made for a challenging and stressful mix of students.

JOHN MUIR COLLEGE

There was no room to expand the PJC campus and no time to design, contract and build a new campus. Conversion of one of the five existing four-year junior high schools into a college, a practice used in other parts of the state, would not help. Pasadena would soon need those schools to absorb the post-war “baby boom,” and they were too small and provided parking spaces only for the faculty.

PJC’s abandoned West Campus on Lincoln Avenue proved to be the answer. The five large buildings on the campus were renovated and reopened on September 15, 1946 as John Muir College. Faculty and staff were recruited from PJC and the

The JMC Mustang mascot, 1950



school district and placed under the direction of the principal, Dr. Archibald Turrell, formerly a dean at PJC. The name John Muir—the noted California naturalist and frequent visitor to Pasadena—had been associated with the site since the days when it was the campus of John Muir Technical High School. The school's mascot was the Mustang. By the end of the first year John Muir's enrollment had reached 2,400—respectable even when compared with PJC's enrollment of 5,900 for the same period.

Faculty. Compared to PJC, many of the faculty were young while many students were relatively old. They could share common war experiences, which produced an unusually close bond with the students.

Two Fine Arts faculty members, Lennox Tierney and William Enking, distinguished themselves by working in the reconstruction process in Japan. When Tierney was teaching at Muir, Enking was working in Japan. At the end of each year they crossed the Pacific and switched jobs.

*Dr. Archie Turrell,
Principal of John Muir College*



Faculty had very limited office space; each faculty member had one desk and a chair, and as many as twenty instructors shared a room.

The faculty put on an annual show in Rufus Mead Auditorium, the "Muirotics," and charged admission, with the proceeds going to student activities. Some 120 faculty and staff members took part, preparing on their own time for this extravaganza. Several performances of the show were often held.

Muir and PJC. When Muir College came into being, instant rivalry with Pasadena

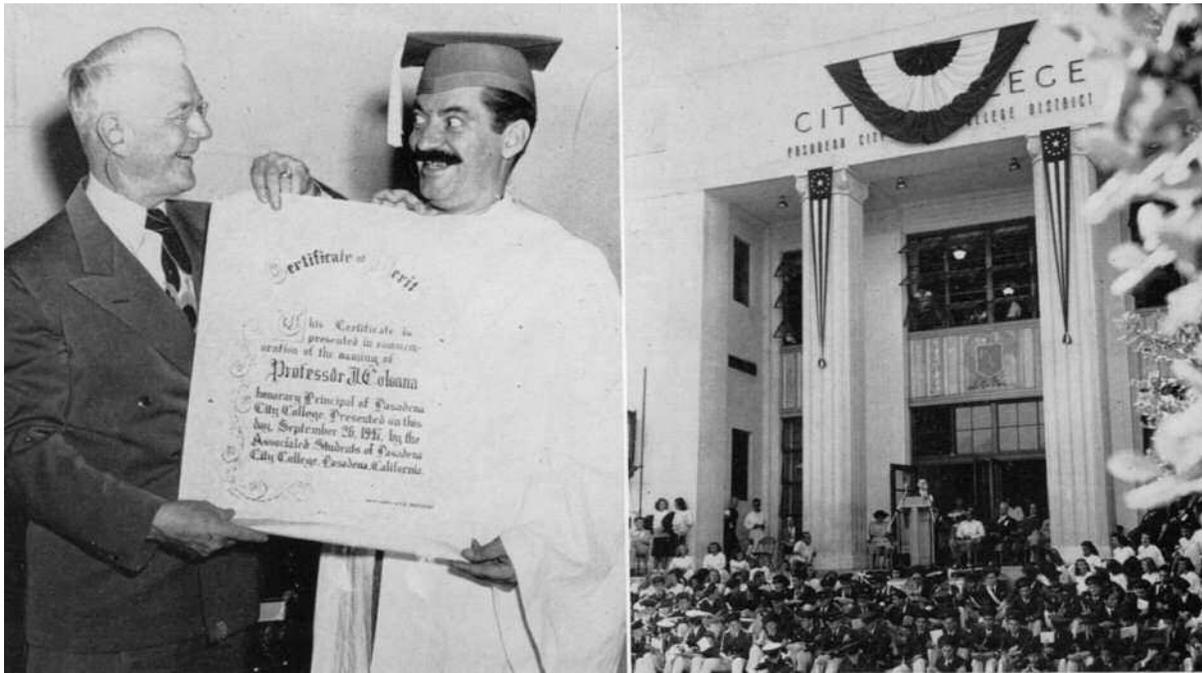


John Muir College, 1949

Junior College ensued. The inter-city competition between the Bulldogs and the Mustangs pleased everyone. School rivalry was not hatred, but rather good natured in spirit. There was no doubt the PJC people felt superior since, after all, their school was older, bore the name of the city, had traditions, and a long list of alumni active in the community. It was apparent to Muir people that there was subtle favoritism shown to PCC in many ways. The student leaders of both colleges, however, often worked together on community projects such as the Tournament of Roses Parade.

PASADENA CITY COLLEGE

By the summer of 1948 it became apparent to everyone that the role of Pasadena Junior College had become much broader than merely being the junior half of a four-year college program. There was a new emphasis on short-term, community-oriented courses, such as scout leadership, income tax preparation, and noncredit classes aimed at enriching the quality of citizens' lives. The board of education looked for a name that would reflect the broader range



Dr. John Harbeson with comedian "Professor" Jerry Colonna, first honorary Principal of Pasadena City College (above, left)—Opening ceremonies (above, right) Parade on Colorado Boulevard (below)



of services that PJC provided to the community. The term "junior college" had gone out of favor in educational circles, as it seemed to be somewhat pejorative.

So on September 26, 1948, Pasadena Junior College became Pasadena City College. Dr. John W. Harbeson, speaking from the front steps of the C Building, officially declared the new name at 8:50 a.m. to the large number of students and faculty. As he spoke, a red, white, and blue veil was raised from the facade of the portico to reveal the new name. Popular radio and movie comedian, "Professor" Jerry Colonna, who was appointed the first honorary principal of Pasadena City College, then led a parade of decorated cars to the Pasadena civic center, where the rally continued on the front steps of the city hall with Colonna acting as master of ceremonies.

THE KOREAN WAR

The school year 1950-51 was a period of uncertainty for hundreds of students who faced the choice of enlisting in the service or possibly being drafted. Roughly 600 left to serve. Pasadena City College and other junior colleges lobbied for legislation that allowed students to finish their college education before being drafted. The ROTC, which had faded in importance at the end of World War II, experienced a brief resurgence because students could get credit for their military training at PCC upon entry to the armed forces. One out of nine PCC students went off to war, but its comparatively modest drain on national resources minimized the war's impact on PCC.

THE END OF THE 6-4-4 SYSTEM

On June 8, 1954, the Pasadena High School and Junior College Districts both passed bond issues to improve campus facilities. The high school district bonds raised the tax rate in neighboring communities that had their own high schools. Because the high schools and junior colleges in Pasadena were integrated into one facility, neighboring communities had to support both districts, or none. This led to the withdrawal of Temple City, which had its own high school, from both districts. This shift in its boundaries made it impossible to sustain the 6-4-4 system of school organization in Pasadena. The new 6-3-3-2 arrangement, which began on July 1, 1955 found the high school drawing students from La Cañada and Sierra Madre. John Muir College was abruptly closed—much to the distress of its students and alumni—and converted back to a

World War II surplus bungalows, such as the Business Department building shown here in 1950, were regularly renovated and served the college for more than fifty years



Foothill Extended Day facility, 1954

high school. Muir's college-level students were sent to PCC—now the only two-year college in the area. The newly reestablished Pasadena High School shared the PCC campus until the new high school campus in east Pasadena was completed in 1960. Temple City, now free from the tax burden of the Pasadena High School District, reestablished its relationship with PCC.

THE BUILDING PROGRAM

The demands of a growing student population and the wider role that the college was playing in the community stimulated a campus-wide building program that continued for nearly twenty years. The earliest arrivals were four bungalows that came from the recently decommissioned Santa Ana Army Air Force Base. The former base cafeteria served the same purpose at PCC until it was replaced at the end of the 1950s. The others were used initially by the Business Department, and were remodeled a number of times to serve a variety of purposes until they were demolished at the end of the 1990s.

On Memorial Day, 1948, Dr. Harbeson dedicated the War Memorial Court, conceived by Senior Class President Dick Gray as

a tribute to those students who had lost their lives in World War II. As memories of the war faded and the college undertook new building projects, the War Memorial Court was replaced by the central campus recreation courts. The memorial medallion—the focus of the memorial—was moved to a new position on the western side of the Quad.

PCC was one of the first two-year colleges to have a separate library building. This opened on October 30, 1949, with two large reading rooms, an entry hall, a room for listening to phonograph records, and a movie previewing room. Several offices surrounded the stacks, which had a capacity for 100,000 books. An auditorium, Harbeson Hall, was attached to the north side of the building. It was the scene of countless campus functions from faculty meetings to student dances. By 1971, the library collection had grown to full

The PCC campus, 1959



PJC's revolutionary "book-e-teria" bookstore

capacity. This overcrowded situation was not relieved until the opening of Walter T. Shatford II Library at the northeast corner of campus in 1993. The "old" library was transformed into a modern Student Services Center.

A structural survey conducted in the late 1940s revealed that the war years had taken a severe toll on PCC's engineering building, and it was necessary to condemn it. While this wooden building was being replaced by a concrete one, an unsightly new tent city appeared around the edges of the mirror pools. This second tent city lasted until the new Engineering-Technology Building was dedicated in 1952. Capacity expanded again in 1965 with the opening of the Howard E. Marvin Technical Building. This building housed the welding shop, wood shop, machine shop, and drafting classrooms, and the older building was expanded to become the campus printing services and auto shop classrooms.



WILLARD E. GOSLIN

The retirement of Superintendent of Schools John A. Sexson in 1948, and the arrival of Dr. Willard E. Goslin as his replacement put Pasadena's schools on the cutting edge of modern educational theory. Many Pasadenans found the cutting edge to be a little too uncomfortable. Goslin, a graduate of Columbia University Teacher's College, was a proponent of John Dewey's educational theories. Goslin had achieved

national acclaim with his efforts to modernize American education as the superintendent of schools in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Impressed by his successful record, the Pasadena city fathers enticed him away from that position with offers of generous school funding and the promise that he would have a free hand in running the city's schools.

Some of his progressive changes were welcomed. Teachers were called back from summer vacation weeks early and paid to attend professional development seminars. But other proposed changes upset thousands of Pasadena parents who couldn't understand or believe what Goslin proposed.

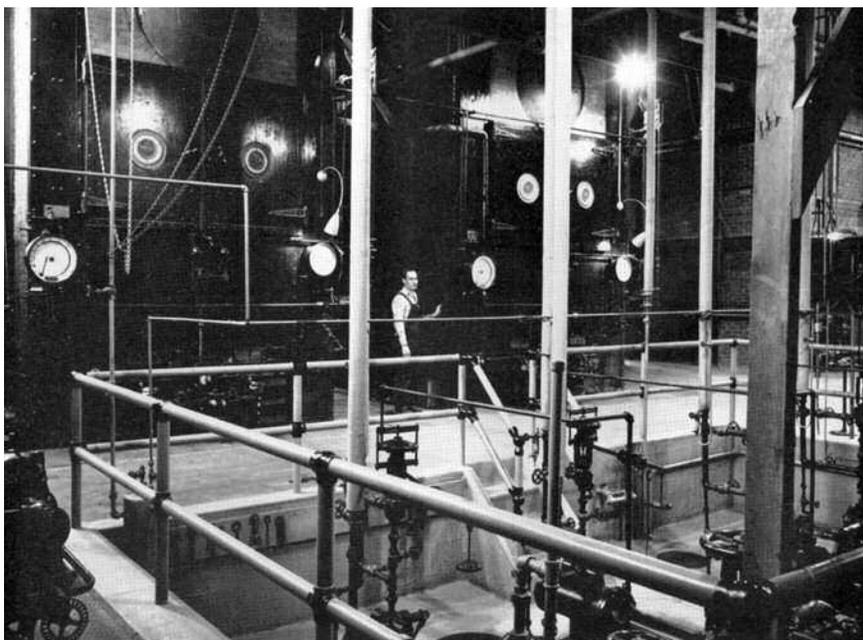
Under Goslin's new system, teachers and their students would select the subject matter for their classes without direction from the school board or anyone else, and there was to be no set program of study. The system of marks and report cards would be eliminated and there were to be no examinations. Students would remain with the same teacher for years, working on

projects that grew from their own interests. This new educational environment would give rise to spontaneous learning, rather than impose upon the students an artificial, inefficient, and unnatural system of learning.

Goslin's initial reforms raised teaching standards, but his attempts to replace the traditional school curriculum with one "more in tune with the social and political realities of mid-century America," drew criticism from many in the community. His closed-door style of administration, which excluded many of the school system's power brokers, caused hostility within the school system. Works by social progressives like Upton Sinclair, Ernest Hemmingway, and Margaret Bourke-White were introduced into the curriculum, but their criticisms of American society frightened many. Conservative elements in the community equated the new curriculum with communism.

His seemingly radical reforms and fledgling attempts to racially integrate Pasadena schools made Goslin the focus of national attention. San Francisco journalist David Hulburd wrote a bestseller, *This Happened in Pasadena* (New York: Macmillan, 1951) about the controversy. Media from all over the country descended on Pasadena as the activities of a state senate investigating committee mirrored the McCarthy communist witch hunt then going on in Washington D.C. Committee investigators threatened to drag the intricate details of suspect teachers' lives in front of the Committee for Public Examination. Some PCC faculty responded by writing position papers for the public press defending their philosophies of education while others were forced by public pressure to defend themselves against charges that they were communists. For months, the committee hunted for communists in the Pasadena schools. They found none.

Goslin departed for greener fields in 1952, after the voters failed to support one of his bond issues. Most of the controversies left with him, but many of his most constructive ideas remained.



The boiler house, 1952

Another building replaced during this period was the student bookstore. During the late 1940s, the PJC Student Bookstore was the only complete “book-e-teria” in the country. The unique self-service system handled 3,000 students a day at the peak of early semester rush, and was featured in the *Journal of the National Association of Colleges*. Too small to meet the needs of the college, it was replaced with the Bookstore-College Bank Building in 1963.

The eastern half of the Catherine J. Robbins Building, the tallest building on campus, was completed in 1965. It was the first campus building to have elevators. It was immediately occupied by the Business Department and various vocational and occupational programs. Four more years passed before the western half of the Robbins Building and the college mall to its immediate north were completed.

The observatory reopened in 1961 after having been closed for a number of years. The departure of the high school students to

their new campus in 1960 relieved the overcrowding that prevented its use. The Planetarium was completed in 1965.

The Campus Center Building, originally scheduled for construction in 1941, finally became a reality in 1962. Until the new building was completed, student activities had been disjointedly held in other campus buildings.

The same year saw the completion of the new Women’s Gymnasium and the Campus Services Center.

CURRICULUM

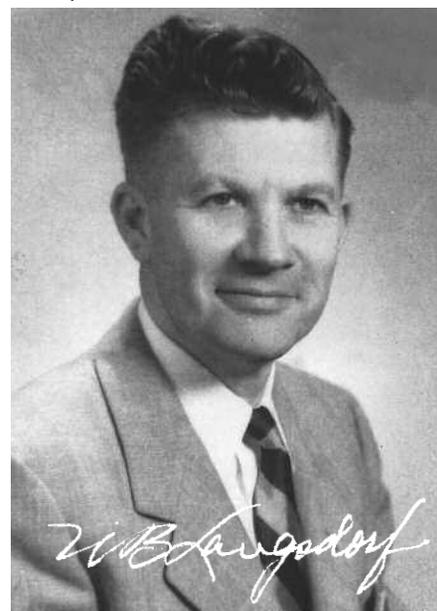
Agriculture. In 1946, PCC started an innovative on-the-farm training program. Students got hands-on training in agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry. But as local farms were replaced by new sprawling suburbs, this program lost its popularity and was terminated in 1953.

Cosmetology. Offered since 1927, this popular semi-professional major consisted of 1,600 hours of training, after which

students had to pass a State Board examination in Cosmetology before winning an operator’s license. The public was admitted to Cosmetology classes each week as “customers” to provide practical experience for the students and bargain-priced service for the patrons.

Foreign Language. In the early 1960s the Foreign Language Department added new equipment, expanded the curriculum, and developed new teaching techniques. Through a \$40,000 National Defense Education Act grant, PCC established two new

*Dr. William B. Langsdorf,
Principal, 1950-1959*





Norman Wakeman's Marine Biology Class, 1958

language laboratories. Each laboratory accommodated 70 students per hour. Language instructors supervised all lab hours so that students received personal assistance.

Life Science. The Department of Life Science and Nursing Education was one of the largest departments on campus. Most students were enrolled in at least one of its classes which included such topics as anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, biology, botany, gardening and horticulture, zoology, foods, marriage, child study, cosmetology, and vocational nursing. The department extended to the east side of the campus, where a nursery school provided an experience center for child study, and to the west, where a greenhouse and garden plots for students of horticulture and gardening existed. The PCC nursing program was under the supervision of this department.

In 1962 Pasadena City College's Engineering and Technology Department became the first at a junior college in the area to offer police science in its curriculum. Courses ranging from Law Enforcement and Criminal Law to Traffic Control were available.

Radio. PCC opened its first radio studio in December, 1947. It afforded students greater opportunities for creative expression and provided an additional means for advertising the school and its activities to the community. The initial AM radio studio consisted of a studio classroom, engineering room, work room, and reception room. As PCC had no transmitter or broadcasting license, the studio fed programming to local radio stations for broadcast.



The foundry, the most interesting-looking building at PCC





Television class, 1950

Superintendent of Schools Sexson dedicated the studio on December 14, 1947. This was followed by the station's first broadcast of a performance of *The Gloria* from the stage of the Sexson Auditorium. Subsequent programming included *Collegiate Variety Time*, which offered discussion groups, drama, and musical talent each Tuesday at 6:30 p.m. *Pleasure Time*, a half-hour variety program, was broadcast on Sundays over KXLA. *Varsity Views*, featuring news of the Campus, was heard at eleven o'clock each Saturday morning, and musical programs were broadcast on Wednesday evenings over KPPC.

KPCS-FM opened in April 1957 with a transmitter purchased from KWKW. The studio and transmitter were located on campus and its signal reached metropolitan Los Angeles and the San Gabriel Valley. It broadcast each weekday from eleven until two. KPCS-FM initially featured "a variety of special programs and musical selections." As an educational radio station, it had no commercials. It began broadcasting all day on October 1, 1962 and held the distinction of being one of the few FCC-licensed stations in the nation operated by a two-year college.

TV. Television activities on campus began in September 1949. Members of the technical classes, led by Wade Holcomb, worked in conjunction with the television department of the Pasadena Playhouse.

EXTENDED DAY PROGRAM

Extended Day was the name used during the post-WW II years to designate adult day and evening classes of the regular college program as well as other classes for adults. Groups of all educational levels were provided an opportunity to become aware of and to meet their present and anticipated individual and group problems. More than 300 courses, offered on forty-eight sites from La Canada to Temple City, met general needs and interests, and provided work toward the twelfth grade diploma or the junior college diploma or certificate. The Allen Adult Center at 1060 North Allen Avenue opened in 1963. This was a center for adult education classes until 1968, when the center moved to a larger site on North Lake Avenue. Each semester, several thousand adults enrolled in Extended Day classes.

The Extended Day curriculum recognized that adults differed from young people in their educational needs. Adults had the responsibility for earning a living for themselves and their families, of being good parents, and assisting in the economic development of their communities. The Extended Day teaching technique emphasized learning by doing since adults, more than young people, had a longer background of life experience on which to draw.

Dr. Catherine J. Robbins, Principal,
1959-1965



WORK-STUDY

This program, started during World War II, gave students the opportunity to determine if they really wished to engage in the type of work for which they were studying. The General Work Experience Education program supervised students who were working part time to help them acquire desirable work habits and attitudes. The Field Work Experience program provided college credit for students working in jobs directly related to their school major. Likewise, the Apprentice Work Experience program provided credit for restricted indentured apprentices who were working toward a degree. The Placement Bureau, established in 1947, aided PCC students in locating full or part-time jobs. Business firms throughout the Pasadena area informed the bureau of their need for new employees.

Gladys Robinette's American Institutions class, 1952



CAMPUS ACTIVITIES AT PCC

Tuesday Evening Forum. This series of public lectures made PCC truly a "community college." It had a long tradition of community service having begun in 1937 under the leadership of David Reidy.

Through the Forum, PCC students and other adults of San Gabriel Valley had an opportunity to hear speakers of national and international reputation discuss significant problems of the day. During 1953-54, for example, there were 2,113 members enrolled for the twenty lectures held on Tuesday evenings at eight o'clock.

A citizens' Forum Advisory Committee selected the forum speakers, usually from the offerings of various speaker's bureaus around the country. Forum speakers for 1953-54 included Senator William Fulbright, John Goddard, Will Durant, Claude Buss, Jay P. Gould, Alice Dixon Bond, Bennett Cerf, and Dr. Frank Baxter. Twenty-five cents was the usual admission price, although as the lecture time approached people would often be admitted for free to fill the empty seats. The Tuesday Evening Forum disappeared during the financial crisis of the 1970s.

Student Orientation. PCC started each fall semester by holding a student-run orientation session known as Pal Day. Senior "pals" would usher groups of new students around campus introducing them to important places and campus policies. This program was intended to allay student fears about entering college.

This process reached its full development in an event known as the Freshmen Camp. Every year between 1949 and 1952, all



Principal Catherine Robbins with popular Tuesday Evening Forum lecturer and television personality, Dr. Frank Baxter



Freshman Camp, 1952

incoming freshmen were bused to a large campground in Idyllwild for the weekend. There Principal Langsdorf, faculty, counselors, and upper classmen conducted a two-day orientation punctuated with hiking, swimming, camp singing, and comedy skits about college

life. Ultimately, this venture became too expensive for the college to fund.

PCC also celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1949. The highlight was a parade of historical floats in the Rose Bowl.

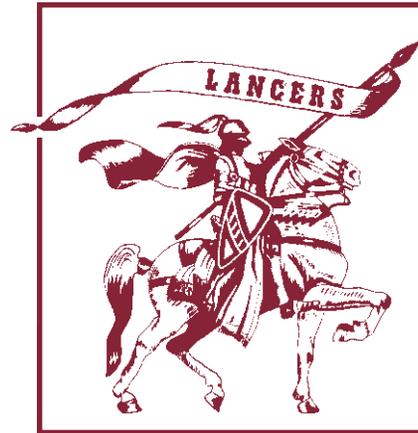


Lancer Mascot. During the 1957-58 football season PCC presented its new mascot to the public. The Bulldog remained the mascot of the High School. Don Rogers (photo on the left) was selected to be the first Lancer mascot after doing most of the research to create the Greco-Roman Lancer.

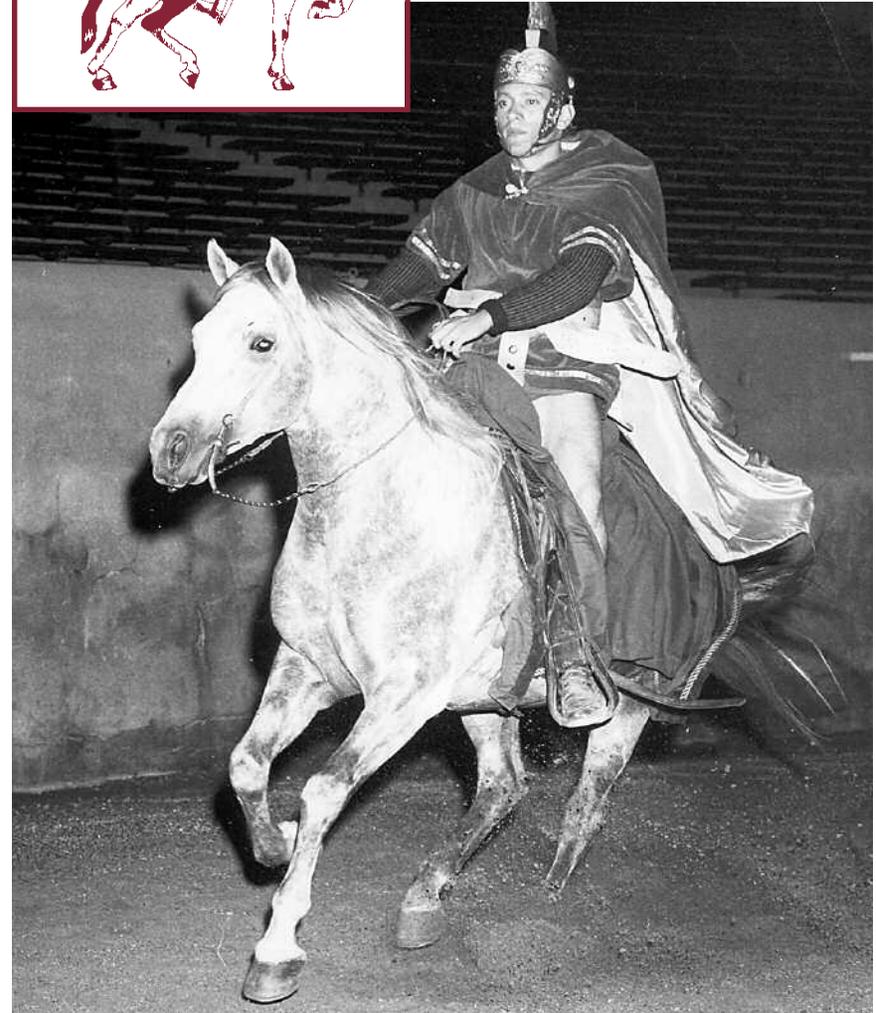
Lancer candidates had to meet specific physical requirements because the costume was constructed for a 5'10", 170-180 pound male. In addition, they had to maintain a "C" average and demonstrate sincere interest in the activities and athletic events of Pasadena City College.



PCC's first Lancer mascots, on foot and mounted



For a short time, the Lancer took the form of a medieval knight on horseback





JMC Aquacade

CAMPUS ACTIVITIES AT JOHN MUIR COLLEGE

Student orientation. New students at John Muir College took a senior-conducted tour of the campus much like that at PCC. During some semesters lunches were held, with a program following in the gym. Teas for incoming women and girls took place in the College Social Hall.

Muir Aquacade. The gymnasium building at Muir was built in the shape of the letter "U". The south wing of the "U" was the women's gym, and the north was the men's, with a large swimming pool between the two. Running along the inside of the structure was a wide balcony, the perfect setting for an audience. Each year the Muir women staged an aquatic show of synchronized swimming and high diving. Nobody wanted to miss this daring spectacle which usually was performed several times.

Build Muir Day. A.S.B. President Larry Van Mourick came up with the idea of community and college volunteers working together with donated materials to fix up the college. The first of these

endeavors was held on May 18, 1949. It attracted national attention that included an article and pictures in *Life* magazine, and the campus was improved at no cost to the taxpayers.

Alex Cooper. Muir College found a good friend in the famous radio disc jockey, Alex Cooper. Contributions on his part included staging at least three public shows at Muir's Mead Auditorium, which at that time seated 1,595. Among the stars appearing were Paula Kelly and the Modernaires, and Frank Sinatra who headlined two of these shows! He said he was glad to help that "bunch of swell kids."

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS AT PCC

The Social Science Council. This group was organized in 1952 as a common meeting ground for students interested in political science, economics, history, psychology and sociology. Activities included a series of forum speakers and discussion groups, and the Social Science Honors Tea to conclude the school term.

Forensics. In April, 1950, Pasadena City College delegates left the national Phi Rho Pi Speech Tournament with the sweepstakes prize. During the 1961-62 season, the squad won the state junior college team championship and placed second in the national JC tournament. Additionally, the debaters carried away team honors at the Cerritos Invitational; finished second in a field of thirty two-year and four-year schools in the fall Southern California Collegiate Forensic Association tournament, and grabbed first place honors in the spring SCCFA tourney.



Frank Sinatra, shown here at the Pasadena Santa Fe Railway depot, entertained the students of John Muir College—twice!



The Mardi Gras Moods Dance, 1953

The following year they captured the National Junior College Championship again.

OMD Carnival (1963). "Gold Rush Days" was the theme that set the mood as the thirty-fifth annual OMD Carnival transformed PCC's Horrell Field into an old California Gold Rush town. The carnival, held from six to midnight on May 3, was the highlight of the year's social activities on campus.

Twenty-eight clubs participated by constructing their own booths filled with stunts, skill games, and food. The Sweepstakes Trophy for the most original and outstanding booth went to the Typography Club for its Silver Dollar Saloon. The climax of the evening came when Peggy Spessard was chosen as the winner of the OMD Queen Contest.



PCC students and 1960 Rose Queen Margarethe Bertelson with then U.S. Vice President Richard M. Nixon

The winner of the beard growing contest was Del Lachman, and Randy Smith won the shave-off and received an electric shaver. The winner of the shave-off was the man who shaved in the fastest time and passed a cheek-to-cheek smoothness test conducted by the Queen.



Sophomore vs. Freshmen Tug-o-War and Hula-Hoop contests were just two of the kinds of on-campus entertainment sponsored by A.M.S. and A.W.S.



Proceeds of the annual OMD Carnival went toward the Harbeson Scholarships, given annually to the outstanding freshman.

Sports Car Club. The Sports Car Club was kept busy with activities during its first year (1963-64). The club was organized for the benefit of PCC's many sports car buffs. Members sponsored a slalom for cars, the Grand Prix of PCC, a rally, a major racing film, and a gymkhana.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS AT JMC

The Foil and Sabre Club fielded a fencing team that competed with other colleges. The Sailing Club competed in West Coast regattas, taking on major universities such as UCLA and Stanford in the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Yacht Association. The club raised the money and bought its own yacht. One of the largest clubs was The Muir Mountaineers, well-known throughout Southern California and the Sierras, for its members' prowess in skiing, ice skating, horseback, and team surfing. Club members also put in many hours of conservation work in the Sierras.

The Phiddians gave students training and experience in modeling. Many young women gained valuable experience and sometimes part-time jobs staging and helping with fashion shows at such department stores as Bullock's Pasadena, on South Lake Avenue. The Procenia encouraged fellowship and increasing practical knowledge and skills of theatrical stage work while providing access to the Pasadena Playhouse, the Civic Auditorium, and the Hollywood entertainment business. Muir graduates rarely had trouble joining the difficult-to-enter stage hands union.

JMC Inter-Club Council. The I.C.C. undertook two major activities each year. "Vocational Day" consisted of an elaborate program that included outside speakers from the community, the goal being for each campus club to arrange a presentation by an expert in the club's area of interest.

The annual Clubs Carnival came in the second semester. A theme was chosen and the clubs built, sponsored, and staffed the booths. This highly popular event encouraged fun, working together for the good of a club, and earned favorable publicity.

THE PARENT-TEACHER-STUDENT ASSOCIATION

America's first Parent Teacher Association (PTA) was formed in 1897 to advocate children's causes at home, in schools, and the community; to develop parenting skills; and to encourage public involvement in schools.

In 1954, it became apparent that Pasadena High School was going to move to its own campus, so part of the PHS PTA reinvented itself as the PCC Parent Teacher Student Association (PTSA). ("PTSA" was the new-style name for PTAs.) This new organization used the momentum and energy of the high school PTA to address the more focused needs of community college students.

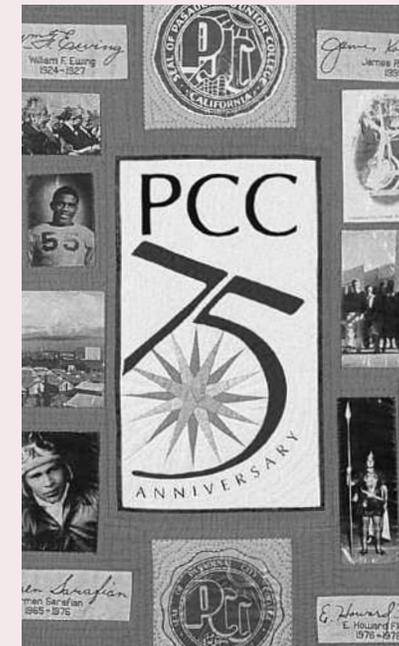
The new PTSA first sponsored informational and social meetings between the community and the college, the most-enduring of which

was the Christmas Tea, now known as the Holiday Tea.

In the 1980s, the members started producing and selling boutique and raffle items to support campus projects such as the Honors at Entrance program and PTSA scholarships. They also began sponsoring the badminton club and hosting college milestone-events such as the installation of new presidents and the dedication of new buildings.

While membership exceeded 1,000 in the early years, that number fell to around 100 by the end of the 1990s. This change refocused the PTSA's role on their most important activity: communication with high schools that traditionally send students to the college, and the promotion of PCC in the community.

Today, the PTSA at PCC is the only active PTA chapter at any community college in the nation.



The PTSA's most celebrated activity of the 1990s was the 75th Anniversary quilt commemorating the history of the college



Senior bench

PUBLICATIONS

In April 1948 the *Star-News* launched two new columns about the Junior Colleges, written on the respective campuses. PCC had the "Capers," Muir's was entitled "Jottings." Once a week these columns provided news and information about campus events and students. Both had wide audiences.

PCC Publications. Pipes of Pan, first published in 1946, was an annual literary publication

containing original prose, poetry, essays and short stories written by PCC students. The creative writing class evaluated the merits of the pieces submitted. Entries were judged on choice of subject, originality and style. The editorial staff made the final selections and prepared them for publication.

The Social Science Council first produced the *Gadfly* in 1962. It was a student opinion periodical of social and political comment reproduced in newsletter format and distributed free on a campus-wide basis.

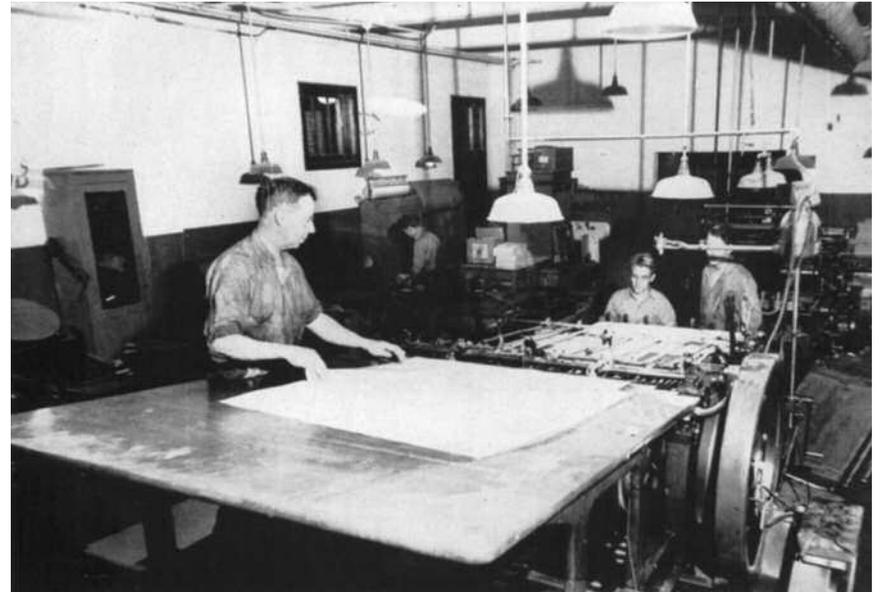
JMC Publications. Although it meant starting from scratch, John Muir College was determined to have a yearbook, even in its first year. The name *Round-Up* was selected because it tied in with the school's emblem, the Mustang.

JMC's newspaper was the *Blazer*, taking its title from the idea of trail-blazing. Underfinanced in the beginning, it still maintained a high level of quality. In 1949 the Associated Press named it one of only five junior college publications nationwide deserving a rating of "Excellent."

The PCC printshop handled a surprising amount of work for its size, producing the *Pasadena Chronicle*, *Campus*, *The Huddle*, John Muir's *Blazer*, and a miscellany of bulletins, programs, ballots, posters, invitations, and notices.



The PJC printshop and two campus publications



Sports After the War

1945-1960

In 1949, the PCC football team set a school record that still stands, for most points in a game in a 76-0 whitewash of Sterling College of Colorado. A 9-1-1 season that year under new Head Coach Bob Blackman foreshadowed an outstanding three-year run for Pasadena football from 1951-53.

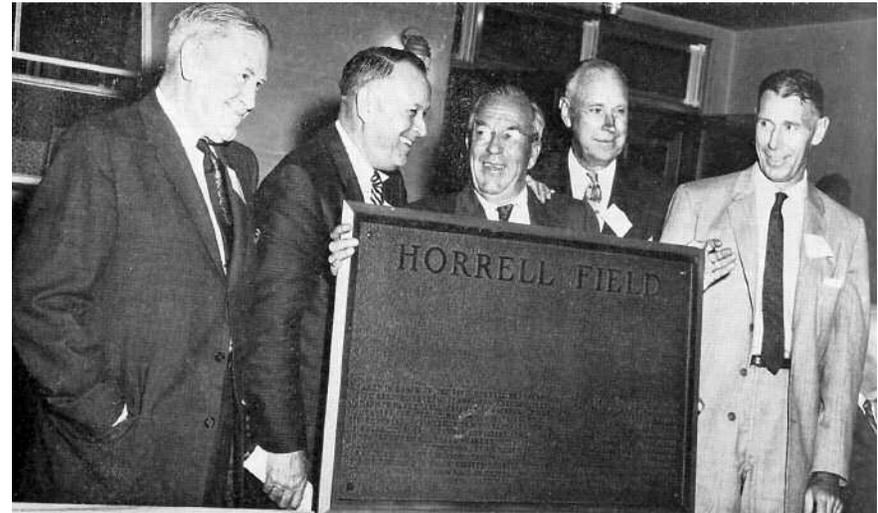
The '51 team was easily the best PCC squad since Jackie Robinson's '38 team and certainly can be argued to be one of the most powerful football teams in community college history. The '51 team went a perfect 12-0 under Blackman and won the national championship as well as the state and Western States Conference titles.

For the first time in school history, the program played in a sanctioned bowl game as PCC downed Tyler, Texas, 28-26, in the '51 Junior Rose Bowl game. All-American running back and PCC Hall of Famer Allen Napoleon and backfield mate Addison Hawthorne led the Lancers that season. Napoleon became only the second PCC back and the first since Robinson to gain over a 1,000 yards rushing (1,040) in one season. Kicker George Textor set a school mark with forty extra-point kicks, while Henry Makekau ran back the longest kick return in school history, a 100-yard touchdown.

Blackman's 1952 team went 8-2 and was credited with another national title for its regular season play. In 1953, Ed Nyden became Head Coach and PCC recorded the school's third perfect season winning all eleven games and a third straight national championship.

The '53 team, paced by All-American back Ron Cunningham and top receiver Larry Ross, capped the season with a 28-13 win over Contra Costa in the Potato Bowl.

Overall from 1951-53, PCC football teams recorded an amazing 31-2 record. After Coach Mickey Anderson took over head coaching duties in 1954-56, PCC continued success, going 23-7 during that



The Horrell brothers at the dedication of Horrell Field

period. Although PCC football would struggle the next several years, in 1960, receiver Phil Hoover became an All-American as he set a then single-season receiving record at PCC with thirty-nine catches for 716 yards.

From 1948-1960, legendary coach John Thurman built a baseball powerhouse at Pasadena CC. Thurman coached nine Western State Conference champions, including a pair of NJCAA national titles and the state title in 1950. In 1949, future major leaguer Bob Lillis (LA Dodgers) led the Bulldogs to twenty-nine

Lacy League football players





Coach John Thurman at the dedication of Thurman Field



Bob Lillis, PJC Hall of Famer

wins. That team was so dominating that they defeated the likes of Glendale, El Camino and Mt. San Antonio by more than 20-run margins.

The 1948 baseball team was led by Bob Johnson's school-record 10 pitching wins.

In 1947, Dick Williams played for the PJC's High School Division baseball team and was an All-Southern California performer. Williams went on to a 13-year playing career in the Major Leagues, and later became one of the most successful managers in MLB history. Williams managed the Oakland A's to World Series titles in 1972 and '73, and is the only manager to direct three different teams (Oakland, Boston, San Diego) to pennants. Johnson, Lillis, and Williams are all members of the PCC Hall of Fame.

In 1951, Coach Leonard Yandle's PCC basketball team played the most games in school history—forty-five games, and went 24-21 in the grueling schedule. A member of that team was none other than Jerry Tarkanian, who would later go on to become a state champion coach at PCC in 1967 and eventually one of the winningest coaches in NCAA history.

From 1949-51, the PCC boxing team, coached by Gerald Harris and then James Worthington, was the top boxing team on the West Coast, winning the NJCAA championships twice. Henry Wilfong (1951-52) was a two-time Golden Gloves champion, winning in the 145-pound, then 165-pound class, respectively.

In 1953, Yandle coached the golf team to a state title, and later Nor Jacqua coached three Western State Conference champion teams between 1955-60.

In gymnastics, Dick Getzelman won the Junior AAU individual title in 1950, and the next season his brother Bill Getzelman helped Coach Dave McBride's PCC team win the team AAU junior championship.

John Cramer won the state 100-yard swimming title in 1958.

In 1949, Hugh Stewart dominated JC men's tennis for Pasadena. Stewart won the trifecta as he captured the conference, Ojai and National JCAA singles titles. Stewart teamed with Fred Houghton to win the national doubles championship as well. In 1950, Jack Grigry won the WSC singles championship. PCC played under the guidance of Coach C. Kenneth Smith during those two seasons.

On the 1957 PCC track and field team, sprinter Bob Poynter won the state 220-yard dash and was second in the 100.

War ball, early 1950s



THE EARLY 1960s

In the 1930s, Pasadena Junior College featured a bevy of great athletes and teams. Not until the 1960s did a group of athletes make as great an impact at PCC.

A member of the Community College Sports Hall of Fame, Rod Sherman ran track and field at PCC in 1963 and went on to play football and track at USC before a career as a wide receiver in the NFL with the Oakland Raiders.

The 1962 track team finished as the runner-up at the State Championship Meet, but featured two superb sprinters. Dave Morris set a state meet record and school record in winning the 100-yard dash at 9.5 seconds. Morris then set a national record of 20.8 seconds to win the 220 event. Both of Morris's records shattered the previous best marks originally set by Mack Robinson.

Walter Butler won the 120-high hurdles at the state meet, and set a PCC record with a time of 14.5 seconds.

In gymnastics, Coach Jerry Todd's teams dominated the national JC ranks during the entire decade, winning numerous state, AAU, and Western State Conference titles. In 1962, Bill Wolf won the national AAU rings title. George Greenfield of the '68 gymnastics team went on to perform for the U.S. team in the 1972 Olympics in Munich.

From 1962-63, swimmer Paul Poduska set individual PCC records in five different events, including a state championship in the 1,500 meters at 18:31.2.

In 1965, Larry Collins won the state individual tennis title, and with teammate Milt Reimars, won the doubles championship. Mike Marcin won the 1966 Ojai singles title and teamed with Hans Imthout to win the Ojai doubles championship.

The Ventura Victory Special, a yearly sports excursion for decades



In the Pasadena Area

In the 1950s, Pasadena saw growth, increased ethnic diversity, and a sense of fun. Poodle skirts were a kick, so was lunch at Bob's Big Boy down the block from PCC, and oh, those two-tone cars!

In this decade, the city opened six new elementary schools, two junior high schools, and a new campus for Pasadena High. The public library system set a goal of a branch library within one mile of every Pasadena resident. A flurry of annexations continued to expand the city limits.

The arts picked up steam nicely, too. The school at the Pasadena Playhouse put up its 300 students in dormitories near the theater. It was sending soon-to-be-famous actors on to Hollywood and the stage. In 1951, Galka Scheyer, a German art collector, gave her collection of about 600 German Expressionist paintings to the Pasadena Art Institute. Included were the internationally known "Blue Four" artists.

In 1957, youth concerts started at the Civic Auditorium. Soon after that, the Wrigley family gave their mansion to the city to become the headquarters for the Tournament of Roses.

Business growth included a big shopping center for the new Hastings Ranch development, and the opening of Robinson's

The Wrigley Mansion, now home of the Tournament of Roses



Pasadena, 1949

department store on Colorado Boulevard. Farther east on Foothill Boulevard, Stuart Pharmaceuticals built its headquarters, designed by Edward Stone, which drew national attention.

At the end of the 1950s, the chamber of commerce declared the elimination of smog, before the ban on backyard incinerators, as its top goal. They established a "Pasadena Standard," guidelines for clean industries it hoped to attract which would not harm Pasadena's residential life. Auto dealerships were encouraged; ironically, the next challenge was developing sufficient parking in town.

Demographics were changing, as black and Hispanic citizens took their places more and more in the city's businesses and schools. But it took Pasadenans a while to appreciate their own Jackie Robinson.

Despite all the change, Pasadena seemed to be aging, its downtown faltering, its residential areas showing blight. A major economic study of the city by Stanford Research Institute was enlightening. As a result, the Community Redevelopment Agency was formed in 1960. The post-war sense of well-being was winding down, and some hard work of consensus building about urban renewal and school integration lay ahead for the City of Roses.



The Paramedical-Sciences Building, now known as Armen Sarafian Hall

THE TURBULENT YEARS

The taxing demands placed on the nation's limited resources, first by the Great Depression, then World War II and the Korean Conflict, and finally by the beginning the Cold War, started to relax by the mid-1960s. Social, ethnic, economic, and sexual issues that had been suppressed by the national agenda of competing with the Depression at home and Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union abroad finally exploded onto the national scene. The events on the PCC campus reflected those on campuses across the nation as almost every aspect of American society seemed to be challenged.

Almost as traumatic was the fiscal assault on the college in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Declining enrollments and the approval of the state property tax relief measure Proposition 13 led to the cutback of classes, services, faculty and staff in proportions that approached those of the Great Depression. These events overshadowed activities at PCC during some of its most challenging years.

Concurrent with these events came a dramatic shift in the ethnic composition of the student population. While the percentage of African American students hovered around seven percent, the Latino population continued its steady growth of about seven percent per decade. The Asian population exploded from four percent of the student body in 1977 to nearly twenty-five percent by 1989. The white population continued its decline of about twenty percent per decade.

THE PASADENA AREA COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

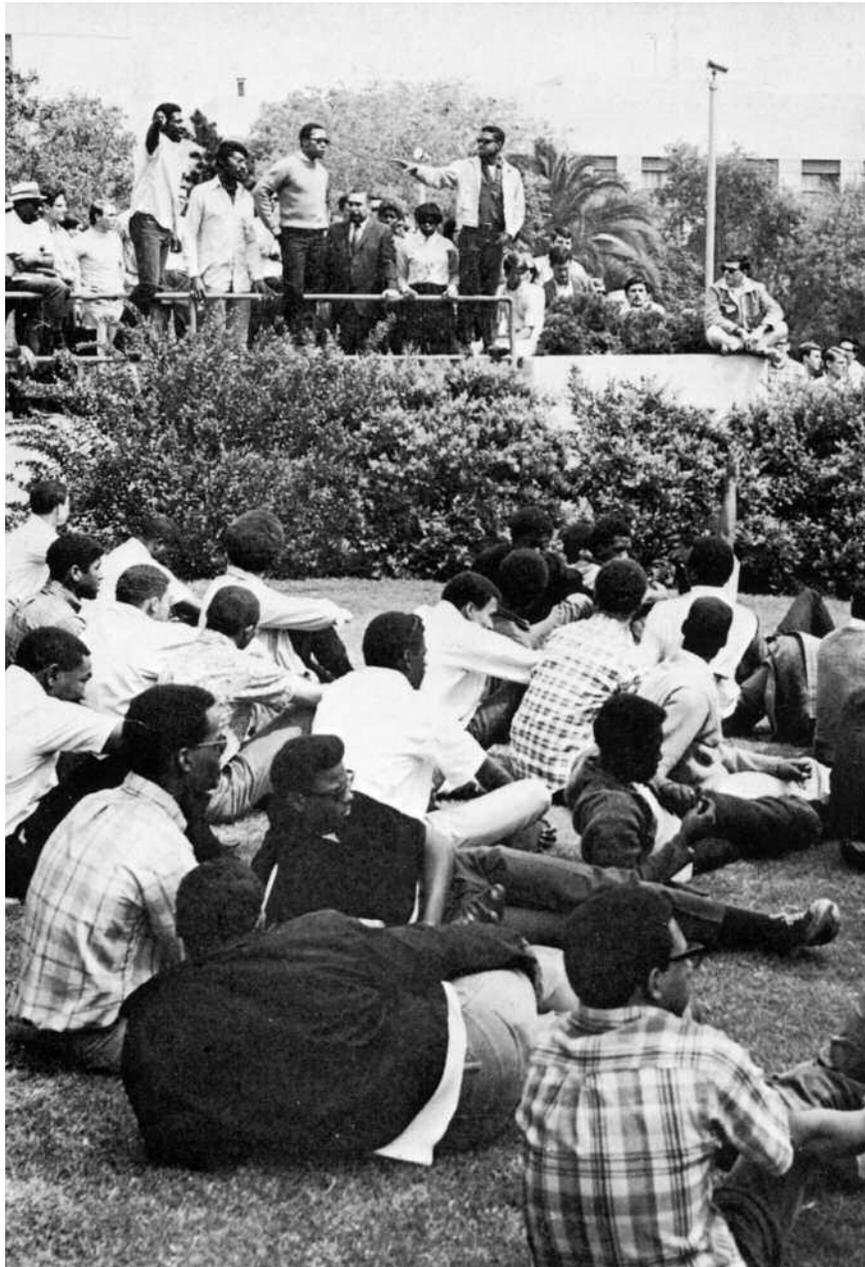
During these exciting years, junior college education underwent a basic structural change. In 1960 the California State Legislature adopted the Master Plan for Higher Education. This plan organized public higher education into three parts: the University of California (UC), what is now the California State

University and Colleges (CSUC), and the Community College system. The term "junior college" was replaced by term "community college"—an acknowledgement of broader role that the colleges played in the community. The Master Plan clearly acknowledged that eighty percent of the state's college freshmen and sophomores were enrolled in community colleges, but the college's role in the community took another ten years to clarify.

The debate centered on whether the community colleges should be supervised at the state level, like the UC and CSUC systems, or by a local board of trustees for each college. PCC, like most community colleges in California, was supervised by a local unified school district, consisting of an elementary, high school, and community college district. The State Board and Department of Education made policy for these colleges at the state level. The unified school district board members also served on the boards of their subordinate districts in their same capacities. Many school districts freely, and legally, transferred money between the elementary, high school, and community college districts to solve local funding problems. The loss of the community college district

The first PACCD Board of Trustees in 1966





Student protesters on the morning following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

to a separate authority would limit their fiscal options. Most school districts lobbied the state legislature to retain control of their community colleges.

Those favoring local boards of trustees argued that each junior college needed its own policy-making authority to deal with local high-educational and skilled-labor training needs. Junior colleges were no longer simply relief valves for the UC and CSUC systems.

Reflecting the momentum for separate boards, the state legislature in 1963 provided that no new community college could be established without the formation of a district separate from school districts. On April 26, 1966 voters approved formation of Pasadena Area Community College District, encompassing the school districts of Pasadena, Arcadia, La Cañada, San Marino, Temple City and South Pasadena. The first board of seven trustees came into office the same year, and the college president now became the superintendent-president.

In 1968 the State Department of Education surrendered its responsibilities for the community colleges to the newly formed chancellor's office and board of governors of the California Community Colleges. The following year the state legislature mandated that community colleges were to be fiscally separated from high school districts; but PCC was already well ahead of the game. Ultimately, all community colleges embraced the community college system.



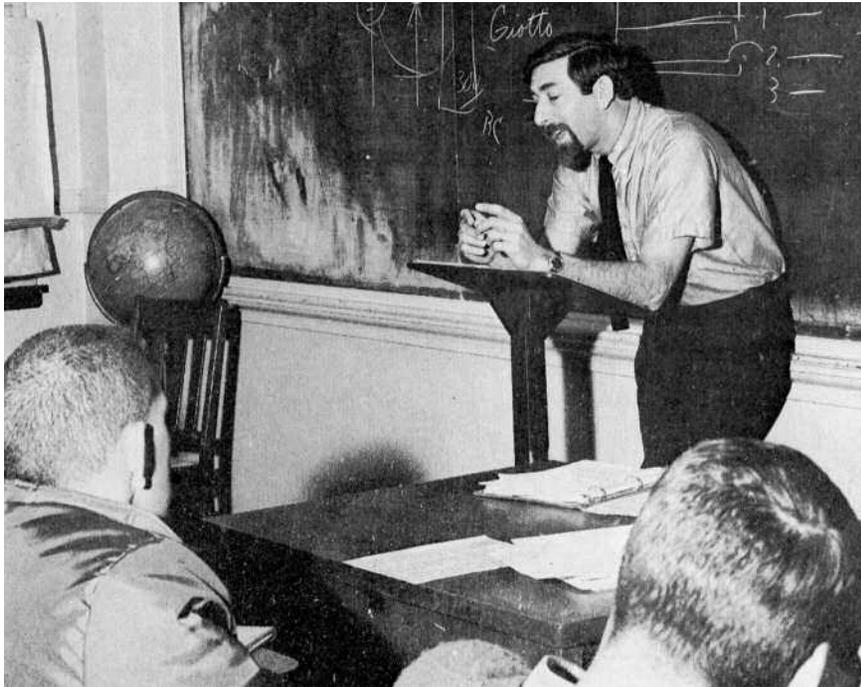
*Dr. Armen Sarafian,
Superintendent-President,
1965-1976*

PROTEST AND REFORM

The country's long-drawn out involvement in Vietnam during the late 1960s and early 1970s provided the seedbed for social ferment. The antiwar movement stimulated not only protest against American policy in Vietnam, but also proved to be the catalyst for advocates of women's rights, civil rights, and economically marginalized groups that had been ignored for years by public policy. They argued that the billions of dollars spent on the war should be used to address the wide-spread social and economic inequities within America. These movements, singularly and collectively, publicly scrutinized the nation's basic institutions and priorities and demanded reforms.

Although the protest movements caused some exciting times on campus, PCC's over-all response was relatively mild. This was partly due to President Armen Sarafian's understanding that change

Political Science Professor Jerry Wolf, reform advocate



President Sarafian dutifully attending yet another campus tea party

was needed—and inevitable. He led efforts to broaden the curriculum with new classes in ethnic and gender studies, and he opened up college employment to historically under-represented groups.

Another reason for the comparatively mild response was the nature of the community. Pasadena had always been a prosperous city and a substantial number of the city's workers were involved in the local defense-related industries. Minorities who came to Pasadena during the resort era to work in the service industries, and those attracted to the area after World War II, found that the college offered an open and inexpensive way to improve themselves. While both groups tended to support the status-quo, civil rights issues, both real and rhetorical, fractured the homogeneous student population of earlier days, but also fostered new alliances. A group of energetic students and faculty succeeded in drawing the college community into the discussion of national concerns.

The hippie movement—young people who rejected the mores of established society by dressing unconventionally or favoring communal living and advocating a nonviolent ethic—was in full swing. A generation gap emerged that thrived on the mutual distrust between students and anyone over 30. Long hair became fashionable for both sexes, and clothing became at first casual, and then colorful, and sometimes bizarre. New rock music, filled with social protest lyrics, swept the country. Some students experimented with drugs while other students and faculty became fervently involved in politics and social issues including what was then called the women’s liberation movement. Ethnic and civil-rights issues were also hotly debated. Vastly different political speakers, such as then aspiring-governor Ronald Reagan or the self-declared communist Angela Davis, a University of California professor, visited campus and attracted crowds.

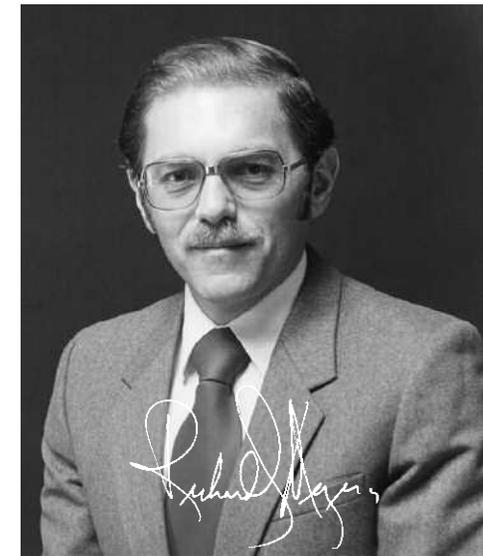
When protesting students assembled on the east lawn of the campus, playing loud rock music and abusing controlled substances in an informal protest against what they perceived as oppression by “the establishment,” President Sarafian avoided a direct confrontation. He sent in college employees who had good rapport and empathy with the protesting students to deal with the matter. They arranged a meeting with the president, who offered the students a voice in the development of the curriculum. A student advisory committee was set up and met with the president monthly.

The assassination of black civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in Memphis, Tennessee on

*Dr. E. Howard Floyd,
Superintendent-President, 1976-1978*



April 4, 1968 led to both passive protest and violent reaction across the nation. The conduct of the students who gathered outside of the cafeteria the following morning in the large part reflected the non-violent protest philosophy advocated by Dr. King. When threats of violence emerged, President Sarafian bought all the protesters breakfast in the cafeteria and listened to their complaints. His sympathetic response eliminated the pro-violence element from the protest.



*Dr. Richard Meyers,
Superintendent-President, 1978-1984*

In the same year political science professor Jerry Wolfe organized a protest parade of several hundred students and faculty that made its way down Colorado Boulevard to City Hall.

PCC participated in the national three-day moratorium over America’s involvement in the Vietnam War that started on Thursday November 13th, 1969. Most of the male students at PCC were eligible to be drafted and possibly sent to Vietnam, but they received exemptions as long as they remained in college. Nevertheless, an antiwar film festival drew only twenty-five people. An evening prayer vigil that followed drew a few hundred participants and while some students wore armbands to express their sympathies, most remained uninvolved.

Countless debates on the merits of the war were held. One between two political science professors, Dr. Steve Reichart, who was against involvement, and Dr. Richard Vetterli, who supported American actions in Vietnam, drew so much interest that it was held in the football stadium. The most surprising confrontation of the era occurred in 1979. A well-organized Alliance for Survival

In the Pasadena Area

Pasadena's history during this period is a story of beginnings and endings, and a dynamic civic life. The arts fared well, as the Gamble family deeded their home to the City of Pasadena jointly with the University of Southern California (1966), establishing the well-loved Gamble House.

Other cultural beginnings were the new Pasadena Art Museum at Colorado and Orange Grove (1969), the Ambassador College Auditorium (1974) and the Art Center College of Design (1976). Norton Simon added another star in the city's artistic crown when he bought and renamed the Pasadena Art Museum and substantially increased the original collection.

The pace of life picked up when the 210 Freeway was built across the entire city, but some 3,500 households were displaced. With all

The 210 Freeway



Armory Center for the Arts

this zest of beginnings, there were departures too. In the mid-70s the last of the bright pink Farmers Market Buildings at Lake and Walnut Streets was razed. Pasadena's last Navy facility, the Naval Undersea Center, spun off from Caltech in the 1940s as the Naval Ordnance Test Station, departed for San Diego. The Wilson Music Company (essential in town since 1906) closed its doors for the last time.

Visitors were coming to the Crown City in great numbers, so the Convention and Visitors Bureau was founded (1966) and the new Pasadena Conference Center opened (1973). This was a distinguished city now, caring for its cultural past and vibrant with new goings-on. Britain's Princess Margaret visited followed soon after by her nephew Prince Charles, while the King and Queen of Thailand were honored guests in 1967.

Pasadena has been keen on creative solutions; you can not keep a good idea down in this city. When the Pasadena Art Museum lost its space to the newcomer Simon, its supporters kept contemporary art alive first at Caltech's Baxter Art Gallery; then losing that venue, they opened the Armory Center for the Arts in Old Pasadena. Bringing the lively art of the children into the old arsenal was something like beating swords into plowshares.



Catherine J. Robbins Building

rally was nearly broken up by angry song girls who were determined to kick them out of the free speech area so they could hold a noon-time pep rally. After an hour of posturing and threats, afternoon classes began and both sides backed down.

Students' rights and responsibilities became an issue in 1972 when anti-war protesters attempted to display posters that contained an infamous four-letter word: F—the War! The Trustees found that the use of the word violated provisions in the State Education Code. American Civil Liberties Union lawyers representing the students noted that the U. S. Supreme Court found the word acceptable when used in a non-sexual context. The Board of Trustees ultimately produced a new statement of students' rights and responsibilities that put the dispute to rest.

Streaking—a more curious aspect of the national protest movement—found its way to PCC in 1974. This practice of running

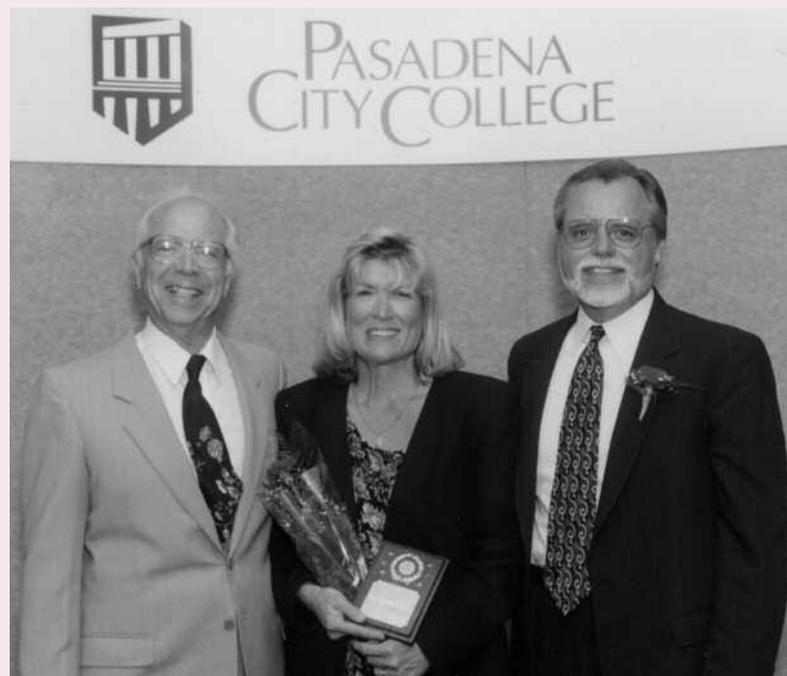
THE RISSER AWARDS

The annual Risser Awards are PCC's highest honors. They are given annually to a faculty member and to a non-teaching staff member to motivate and reward quality teaching and quality staff support.

Students nominate the award winners by means of petition. A committee of past faculty winners selects the recipients, each of whom receives a cash award and a recognition plaque.

Criteria for the award include the quality of instruction, inspiration to the students, fair, understandable evaluation and grading, the number of times the person was nominated, and loyalty to PCC and the United States.

The awards are endowed by the Risser family, two of whom have served as faculty members at Pasadena City College.



Dr. Joe Risser, award recipient Dr. Michelle Ireland-Galman, and Superintendent-President Dr. James Kossler at the 1999 award presentation

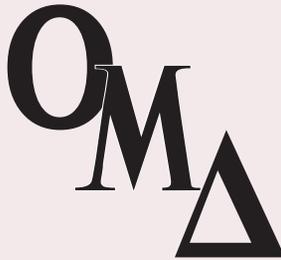
naked through public areas was a protest against the establishment. After running around campus at lunch time, two streakers stopped in at the campus newspaper office for an interview. "I was scared until I came around the corner of the Bookstore. All those people were waiting for us," said one of the streakers. "After that it was a breeze. My wife would have participated too, but she's a little overweight." The streakers were later arrested and convicted of indecent exposure.

THE OMD

The Order of Mast and Dagger was founded in 1927 as the official honor society of Pasadena Junior College. Its purpose was to recognize students and faculty who had rendered all-around distinguished service to the college. The founders chose the name "Order of Mast and Dagger" because the mascot of PJC was then a Pirate. Nobu Kawai served as the first president.

Like most college societies, the insignia of the organization was expressed in Greek characters—in this case Omicron Mu Delta. When the Bulldog mascot replaced the Pirate, the Greek characters became the official name of the society, but it is usually referred to as the OMD.

Initiates found out that they were accepted for membership by being tapped on the arm—or occasionally some other part of the body—by an OMD member. Various kinds of tapping rituals were practiced, but all were highly-anticipated. The first tapping took place at the climax of the class breakfast on June 16, 1927. The seven charter members of the OMD wound slowly in a line through the group of students and teachers sitting expectantly on the lawn of the campus social center, Bleeker House. The charter members stopped at each of the five chosen tappees and placed the "insignia of honor" on them. An initiation ceremony followed. Later tapping was done at class assemblies, and after that in classrooms during class, when the tappees



BUILDING PROGRAM

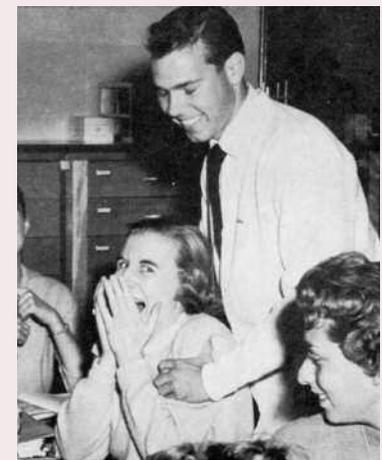
While the debate on national priorities continued, PPC's building program did too. After four years of construction the western half of the Catherine J. Robbins Building and the Mall to the north of it opened for use in 1969.

Two years later the reconstruction, remodeling and air conditioning of C Building and Library began. The lack of heating that winter proved to be a watershed for female staff. For the first time they were permitted to wear trousers in class. Ceilings were

would be excused from class for the rest of the day.

The most fondly remembered OMD activity was the annual OMD Carnival. For decades the members would organize the energies of themselves and other clubs for a week of amusements and a parade. OMD Week offered a refreshing break from the rigors of college study and raised money for scholarships. Post World War II competition from television and other public amusements—then closer than ever thanks to the new system of freeways—and the more serious social attitudes of the '60s brought an end to the carnivals.

In recent years the OMD's mission to recognize service to PCC in various capacities, rather than individual achievements, was narrowed to include tapping some students for bringing distinction to the college and honor to themselves in a specialized field.





Trustees Susanna Miele and Dr. Jeanette Mann

lowered to remove echoes and many new private offices were built. Elevators for the physically handicapped were installed in most of the buildings that did not already have them by 1976.

The San Fernando Earthquake of February 9, 1971 was the biggest earthquake to hit the Pasadena area in decades. Mercifully it struck at 6 a.m. and damage on campus was limited to some lighting fixtures and fallen ceiling panels. More damaging were the twelve days of heavy rains in 1983 that caused some classes to be dismissed as parts of the T Building, records office, television studio, and the radio station were flooded.

In 1973, Sierra Bonita Avenue was closed south of Colorado Boulevard, and Bonnie Avenue was widened to open new parking areas.

The Paramedical-Sciences Building, the new home for the nursing department, opened in 1974. Included were a 300-seat lecture hall with a three section rotating stage, activities labs equipped with dense and manic impatience, a physiology lab, and various life science class's and laboratories. The total area encompassed 120,000 square feet. Soon after the building opened, the occupants experienced strange vibrations on the third and fourth

floors. The constant shaking, which caused dizziness in some, was traced to a miss-designed air induction vent fan. When the fan was rebuilt the shaking stopped.

PROPOSITION 13

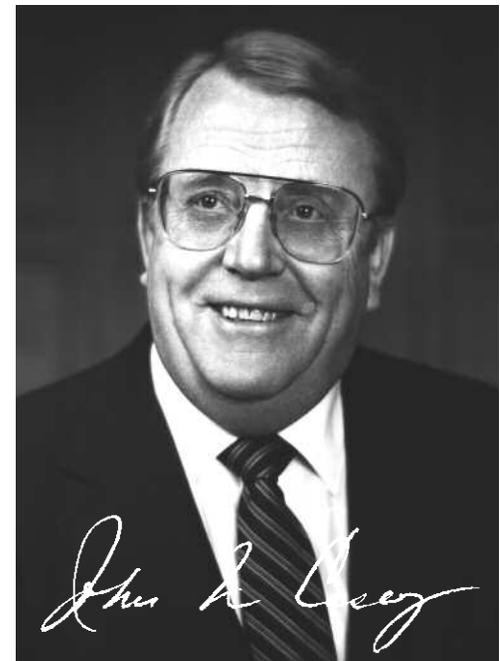
The end of the Vietnam War in 1975 ushered in new problems for PCC. Male students no longer had to attend college to delay or avoid military service, but many servicemen returned to college, funded by the Vietnam GI bill, to complete their education. By 1978 most of these students had graduated and the college experienced a four percent decline in enrollment. This was a harbinger of dire times.

On June 6, 1978, nearly two-thirds of California's voters passed Proposition 13, reducing property tax rates on homes, businesses, and farms by about fifty-seven percent. This led to budget cuts of tens of



The latest in computers, 1965

*Dr. John W. Casey,
Superintendent-President, 1984-1987*





millions of dollars, deep program cuts, layoffs, and eventually to the introduction of tuition of \$5 per unit in 1981.

As the average enrollment neared 20,000 per year, and budget cuts forced the layoff of dozens of instructors, the college implemented a large-group instruction (LGI) program. Under this system three or four classes on a particular subject were merged into one super-sized class with one instructor teaching four times the usual number of students. This practice, and the practice of laying off instructors but not laying off administrators, became the focus in the 1984 board of trustees election. In circumstances almost unique in California history, candidate Susanna Miele tied with incumbent Roger Gertmenian in the fourth district count. A runoff elected Miele to office, and she and Dr. Jeanette Mann became the first two women members of the board of trustees.

By the mid-1980s, the state found more revenue for the community colleges. Careful management of the college's resources and improved community support for the college's goals set the stage for PCC's most prosperous era.

CURRICULUM

Classes in nursery school management, dental hygiene, restaurant management and community development were introduced during this period. The Emergency Medical Technician program started in 1974.

The tradition of each graduating class planting a time capsule was revived briefly in the 1970s (left)

Student fashion show (right), 1963



THE ACADEMIC SENATE

The bylaws of the faculty senate were originally adopted in May of 1967. At the time, the senate functioned with little legal authority to address issues that affected faculty. In 1979, collective bargaining was introduced, with some of the issues of the faculty senate being taken on by the faculty bargaining agent.

Then, in 1988, the California state legislature passed AB1725, a law that dramatically improved the rights of faculty by establishing an academic senate at each of the state's community colleges. PCC continued to use the name faculty senate until the end of the year 2000. It introduced the concept of shared governance as the right of faculty in professional and academic matters. According to AB1725 the governing board of the college must reach mutual agreement with faculty (academic senate) on ten different professional and academic matters, including such issues as curriculum, degree requirements, grading policies, educational program development, and processes for program review, institutional planning, and budget development.

One expression of the academic senate's more powerful role in college governance is reflected in PCC's current faculty hiring procedures which provide for a substantive role for faculty. In addition to its shared governance responsibilities, the Academic Senate also recommends academic rank change for faculty and awards annual scholarships to PCC students.



SENATE PRESIDENTS

Lawrence A. Johannsen	1967-68
John S. Madden	1968-69
William P. Bair	1969-71
John H. Snyder	1971-72
W. Frank Baum	1972-73
Leonard C. Perry	1973-74
Robert C. Carter	1974-75
Carol Kipps Dean	1975-76
A. Keith Miller	1976-77
S. Chrystal Watson	1977-78
Wallace E. Calvert	1978-79
Joseph M. Probst	(May-Sept. 1979)
Kathryn W. Dabelow	(Oct. 1979-Aug. 1980)
Bobby Jones	(Sept. 1980-Oct. 1980)
Gordon F. Brown	1980-81
Fredrick E. Holland	1981-83
Marion S. Murphy	1983-85
Ernest F. Neumann	(Feb.-June 1985)
Harry Kawahara	1985-87
Jane S. Hallinger	1987-89
Marjorie Richardson	1989-90
S. Chrystal Watson	1990-94
Anthony Georgilas	1994-96
Ellen Ligons	1996-2000
Alan Lamson	2000-

The most important change of this era to some students was the introduction of credit/no-credit grading in 1969.

Sometimes improving the curriculum meant holding classes off campus. The board of trustees contracted with the Stony Ridge Observatory in the Angeles National Forest near Mount Wilson, to use their 30-inch telescope for one year, starting in 1972. This provided astronomy classes with a smog-free alternative to PCC's own 20-inch telescope. The total cost of the project was \$120.

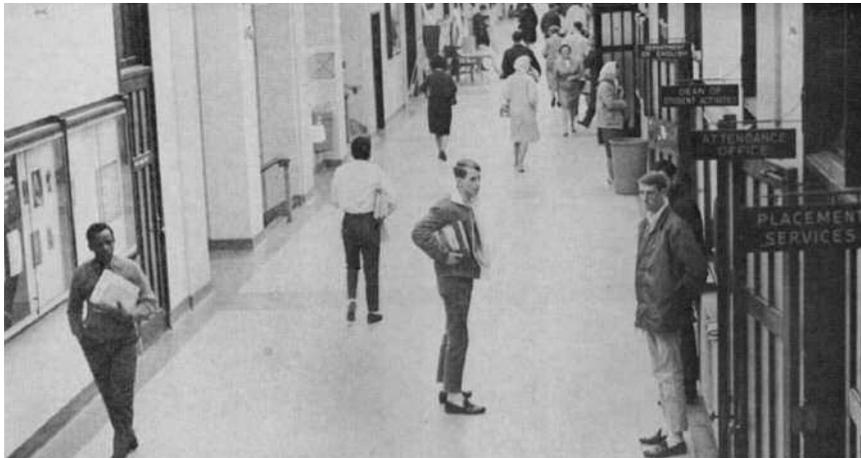
In 1985, the board of trustees approved an exchange program with Oxford University, England. Other study abroad programs followed in Italy, China, and Vietnam.

The college continued to reach out to the community. The Community Adult Training Center was established in 1968. The Weekend College began the following year, offering Friday night and Saturday classes for those who couldn't attend during the week. The After School Music Conservatory followed within a year, attracting high school students to the college.

ETHNIC STUDIES

Community demands for more social relevance in the curriculum were supported by most faculty, and the college

Main Floor, C Building, 1966



ALPHA GAMMA SIGMA

The AGS was founded as the California Junior College Honor Scholarship Society by Dr. William T. Boyce, Head Administrator of Fullerton Junior College, in 1926. The founder hoped it would be the junior college version of the Phi Beta Kappa. Boyce wanted to promote a scholarly competition between junior colleges and to add luster to commencement exercises.

The society's stated purposes now are:

"To promote, recognize, encourage, and foster scholarship and educational attainments among students of the junior colleges of the State of California;

To recognize students attaining high scholastic records;

To make students more conscious of the advantage of high scholarship;

To bring together students attaining high scholastic records for their mutual benefit."

During the first year, chapters were established at Bakersfield, Chaffey, Fullerton, Pasadena, Santa Ana, Santa Maria, and San Bernardino. At the 1932 convention in San Bernardino, chapter names were drawn by lot and PJC became the Alpha chapter.

Soon after its founding, several students asked that the society replace its cumbersome name "California Junior College Honor Scholarship Society" with a shorter and then more fashionable Greek name. In 1932, a committee selected the motto: "Add to good character, knowledge and judgment." Three Greek words "Arete," "Gnosis," and "Sophrosyne" embodied the meaning of the motto. Their initial letters, Alpha Gamma Sigma, would serve as the name of the society. Ultimately, in 1940, the society incorporated under California law as "Alpha Gamma Sigma, The California Junior College Honor Scholarship Society, Inc."

The AGS has been associated with scholarship and achievement ever since.



Bob's Big Boy Restaurant was a PCC dining institution for decades. When the chain built a new restaurant on Lake Avenue in 1979, the building reopened as the Lancer Restaurant and fed the hungry PCC community until the college purchased the site to make way for the new library

Home Economics class



responded by creating new courses in women's history, and in Black, Latin American, Chicano, and Asian studies.

By 1970, PCC offered nineteen courses concerning Latin America. Thirteen of them were conducted in Spanish, and two in Brazilian Portuguese. This was nothing new. As early as 1924, PJC had offered classes on a wide variety of subjects taught exclusively in Spanish, and within two years it became one of a handful of junior colleges to offer the history of Latin and Luso Portuguese America.

Radio & Television. In 1966 faculty produced TV programs that were aired on the KABC-TV series "Scope." Two years later Professor Lennox Tierney offered the first TV community college credit course "History of Art." Tierney won two Emmy awards. The Telecommunications Department began using color television cameras in 1971. "Check It Out," a television program that showcased the talents of PCC students first hit the air in 1978.

In 1975, Instructional Television Services was created to produce or coordinate a variety of transferable college credit courses on public television stations which off-campus students could watch from home. This opened up the new opportunity for distance learning.

KPCS, the campus radio station, won dozens of national and local broadcasting award during the '70s and '80s. Reflecting the fact that the station was no longer under the auspices of Pasadena City Schools, the call letters were changed to the more appropriate "KPCC" at the end of 1971.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Clubs. The 1970s and 1980s represented the Golden Age for PCC clubs—especially those that explored social issues. The Asian and Latino fraternal societies that had existed since the 1920s reinvented themselves to address contemporary issues. These were augmented by newer clubs with a more political and social focus such as the Black Student Association and MEChA.

Employee groups—the Association of Black Employees, the La Raza Staff and Faculty Association, and the Asian Pacific

American Faculty and Staff Association—were also formed to address the same concerns.

Social reform remained the focus of student activities well after the national protests had quieted. The United Native Americans organized as a club in 1971 to promote the quality and understanding of Native American Indian life.

The status of women was another popular subject. Some students debated the merits of the then-pending amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would, they hoped, confirm the equal rights of women. Others argued about the public policy towards abortion.

Students formed PCC's Gay Student Union in February of 1977. Modeled after the Homophile Union of Boston, it met weekly to promote acceptance and public understanding of the gay lifestyle.

New-Agers could join the Kundulini Yoga club. They organized to conduct a weekly ritual of exercise, chant and meditation.

PUBLICATIONS

Severe financial cutbacks meant that the last edition of the college yearbook, *Pageant*, was published in 1968. *Pageant* was the last version of the PHS yearbook that was first published in 1912. The yearbook was replaced by the magazine *Aspect*, which was edited by the former yearbook editors and sold for seventy-five cents. Articles on social issues such as race relations, the draft, and student dissent replaced the usual chronology of the year's happenings. Political cartoons and an article on what would happen if a hurricane hit Southern California made up the balance of the first issue. The most important element of the magazine seemed to be a coloring contest that would award the winner a cash prize of ten dollars. President Sarafian, Norman Abbey of the Art Department, and Mrs. Barbara Leadabrand, a noted Pasadena artist, were the judges. The magazine had a short life.



Sports—1965-1985

THE LATE 1960s

In 1966-67, the PCC athletic program turned the Western States Conference into a Lancers monopoly. PCC won the WSC title in football, cross country, basketball, baseball, track and field, swimming, gymnastics, and golf. They finished second in the other two men's sports, tennis and water polo.

The '67 season was highlighted by PCC state championships in baseball, basketball, and cross country. Darrell Evans was a starting guard on the basketball team under Head Coach Jerry Tarkanian, and later Evans played third base in helping Coach Ron Robinson's PCC team win the state title in baseball.

Evans, a member of the Community College Hall of Fame and a career 400-plus home run hitter in the Major Leagues for three teams, is the only athlete to play for both a state champion team in basketball and baseball in the same calendar year.



Jackie Robinson at the 1966 Homecoming Game

All the moods of Head Basketball Coach Jerry Tarkanian





Darrell Evans, a champion for PCC in both baseball and basketball

On the basketball team from 1966-68, Sam Robinson became the college's all-time leading scorer with 1,604 points over two seasons. Robinson and teammates John Trapp (1966-67) and George Trapp (1967-69) all went on to play professional basketball. Robinson played with Florida of the old ABA, while John Trapp played with the NBA's LA Lakers and brother George Trapp was a member of the Detroit Pistons.

Under Tarkanian's leadership, the '66-67 team went an amazing 35-1, then followed that up with a 31-3 record in the 1967-68 season (Cerritos won state). It is one of only two times in PCC history that the basketball team recorded a 30-win season. Tarkanian later became one of the all-time winningest coaches in NCAA history at UNLV and at Fresno State.

Surprisingly, in the '68-69 season, the basketball team won another state championship, going 27-5 under Coach Dan Ayala. George Trapp led the team in scoring. The PCC football team won the 1966 Junior Rose Bowl over Jones, Mississippi, 38-9. The Lancers went 8-1-1 overall under Head Coach Don Hunt.

The football team was led by JC All-Americans in offensive lineman Curtis Seagrove and defensive back Skip Robinson, who later was a top-flight track coach and eventually PCC Dean of Athletics and athletic director beginning in 1995.

Runner Jesse Gomez led the state champion cross country team with a school record mark in the event that season. Gomez went on to coach track and cross country at PCC.

THE 1970s

In 1974-76, one of Pasadena City College's greatest athletes Michael Cooper proved a spectacular talent for the men's basketball team. He scored 1,040 points in his JC career to join the Top Ten list in PCC history. Although the teams didn't fare as well, Cooper was an All-Metro Conference and All-State player who went on to be a member of five NBA world champion LA Lakers teams. Cooper was inducted into the PCC Sports Hall of Fame, and later became the coach of the champion L.A. Sparks in the WNBA.

The decade of the 1970s was a dominating one for PCC football as the Lancers won six Metropolitan Conference championships. In 1970, All-American tailback Sylvester Youngblood ran for a then school-record 1,441 yards for the Lancers. Youngblood set a state record for most carries in a game with 52 and gained a then school-record 305 yards in a win over Santa Monica.

Just one year later, younger brother and All-American running back Albert Youngblood broke Sylvester's school records for yards in a season (1,450) and a PCC record for most yards rushed in a game (316).

In 1972, Coach Bill Sandstrom's Lancers won twelve consecutive games and captured the regular-season JC Grid-Wire national No. 1 ranking. However, PCC's dream season and bid for a state title ended in a 21-7 loss to Fresno in the Potato Bowl. All-American quarterback Rick Holoubek passed for a school-record 2,452 yards and twenty touchdowns while All-American wide receiver Jesse Roberts set a receiving record with fifty-nine catches for 1,205 yards. Elvin Moman became the third PCC running back in three seasons to break 1,000 rushing yards.



Michael Cooper as a student and as a pro

In 1974, Coach Myron Tarkanian (younger brother of Jerry Tarkanian) directed the Lancers to an undefeated regular season at 10-0, the Metro Conference championship, and another national No. 1 ranking. Again, a great season was foiled in the postseason as a state playoff against East LA resulted in a 14-14 tie, but ELAC advanced to the next round by gaining more yards.

The late '70s became another successful run in PCC gridiron history. The 1977 team, coached by Al Luginbill, is considered the most talented team in school history. The '77 Lancers went 11-1, beating College of the Sequoias, 24-21, for the Potato Bowl crown before routing Jones, Mississippi, 38-9, in the Junior Rose Bowl. The win gave PCC the national championship of JC football. Two future NFL All-Pros helped lead Pasadena in State Defensive Player of the Year and lineman Jim Wilks (New Orleans Saints) and kicker Mike Lansford (LA Rams), who made a school-record fifteen field goals and forty extra points that year. Wilks was inducted into the PCC Hall of Fame in 2001.

In 1978, PCC went 8-3, won the Metro title and beat Sequoias again for the Potato Bowl crown, 31-28. The Lancers made it three

straight conference titles in 1979 with a 9-2 season and a win over Sequoias, 21-13, in the Metro-Valley Bowl under Head Coach Harvey Hyde. The season belonged to All-American running back Reggie Brown who set a PCC record for most yards rushing in a season (1,549) and a career (2,272). Brown went on to play for the NFL's Atlanta Falcons.

Another dominating sport for PCC in the '70s was men's swimming. Coach Ron Ballatore coached back-to-back state champion swim teams in 1971 and '72. Ballatore had several great individual swimmers under his tutelage. In 1972, Jack Tingley won both the 500- and 1,650-meter state titles with then-state-record times, including a still-third-best 15:36.5 in the 1,650.

Tingley went on to win the the 1974 NCAA national title in the 1,650 and helped USC win the national team championship that season. Ballatore would go on to coach a NCAA championship swim team at UCLA in 1982.

The swimming program dominated again with three straight state team champions from 1976-78. Glen Aiken set a state record in the 200-butterfly (1:49.9) at the '77 championships that held up for twenty-one years. Eric Marks won the 100-butterfly (49.53), the 50-freestyle (20.93), and the 100-freestyle (45.22, then state record) at the '78 state meet. The '78 team featured state record holders by PCC in the 400-medley and 400-freestyle relays, led by Marks, Aiken and Per Kermark.

In 1978, PCC stormed to the men's track and field state championship under State Coach of the Year, Skip Robinson.

The '78 baseball team featured hard-throwing lefty pitcher Matt Young, who went on to an eleven-year career in major league baseball, primarily with Seattle and Boston. Young threw an eight-inning, complete-game no hitter, but lost to host Cleveland, 2-1, while a Red Sox player. Young was an All-Star with the Mariners.

The '77 PCC baseball team featured infielder Alan Wiggins, who went on to a seven-year career in Major League Baseball with the San Diego Padres and Baltimore Orioles. Wiggins set a Padres' record for stolen bases in a season with 70 and played against another PCC alum Darrell Evans in the 1984 World Series, won by Detroit.

THE EARLY 1980s

In the 1970s, community colleges began recognizing women's sports as intercollegiate teams. By the start of the 1980s, Pasadena City College became a success in women's softball. Coach Sandi Iverson took over the softball program in 1980 and proceeded to coach four Metropolitan Conference champion teams in the decade. Between 1981-82, Elise King, an All-Southern California selection, led the softball team in hitting, including a standing school-record .468 batting average in 1982. Pitcher Susan Rodriguez became the school's first 20-game winner (21) in 1985.

In 1980-81, the PCC women's tennis team produced back-to-back singles state champions in Mary Ellis (1980) and Anna Marie Bernstein (1981).

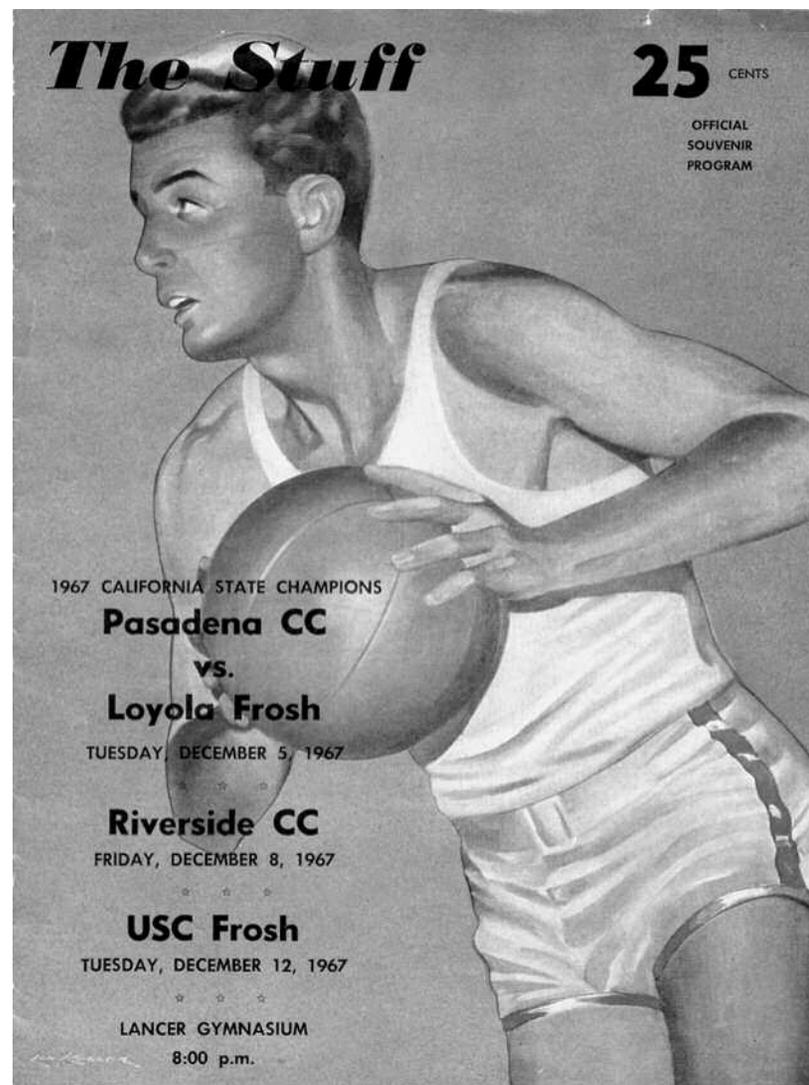
In 1980, the football program recorded its fourth straight Metropolitan Conference championship under Head Coach Harvey Hyde. The Lancers were 10-0, but had a perfect season snapped by Modesto, 20-10, in the Metro-Valley Bowl.

Between 1982-84, Head Coach Larry Reisbig went 22-9 in three seasons and Pasadena won postseason bowl games in 1982 over West Hills, 32-16, in the Valley Bowl, and in 1984 over Riverside, 29-11, in the Foothill Bowl.

The mid-80s featured two great athletes who played the same two sports, track and field and football. Eric Thomas played for the 1983 Lancers football team and was an All-State defensive back. Thomas then led the '84 track team to a state championship as he won the long jump (25-feet-4 inches) and was on the winning 4x100 relay team. Thomas went on to an NFL career, playing in a Super Bowl with the Cincinnati Bengals.

The other star athlete was Anthony Miller, who dominated in the 1985-86 sports season. Miller was an All-American wide receiver on the PCC football team, before pulling off a sprinting double at the '86 State Track and Field Championships. Miller won the 100-meters (10.38 seconds) and 200-meters (20.83) titles. Miller later became an All-Pro receiver in the NFL with the San Diego Chargers and Denver Broncos.

Coach George Terzian took over the men's basketball program in the 1979-80 season and recorded four 20-plus win seasons in the decade. Terzian's 1982-83 team went 28-8 overall and made it to the state finals before losing to Cerritos in the championship game in double, overtime. Darnell Fletcher, one of PCC's top five all-time leading scorers, was the team's MVP.





TOWARDS THE NEW MILLENNIUM

The 1990s brought changes that set the pace for the new millennium. The wave of ethnic diversification that swept through the student population in the 1980s spread to the faculty and administration in the 1990s. College governance underwent fundamental changes. An extensive building project relieved endemic overcrowding and changed the face of the campus. Curriculum changed to incorporate new technologies far beyond the traditional fields of electronics and computer sciences.

Detracting from these improvements were the effects of the stock market crash of 1987 followed by a general downturn in the world economy. The end of the Cold War brought changes in government spending, and local defense employers laid off tens of thousands of workers. Shrinking state budgets meant cutbacks in funding for all state-funded colleges, especially the community colleges. While the college could rely on private and corporate contributions to build new facilities, the college's operating expenses had to be met by the taxpayers and the students. Consequently student fees doubled and hundreds of classes were not offered, ultimately denying positions at the college to thousands of students.

The economic recovery of the late 1990s alleviated the worst of these conditions, just in time for the celebration of PCC's seventy-fifth anniversary.

DIVERSITY

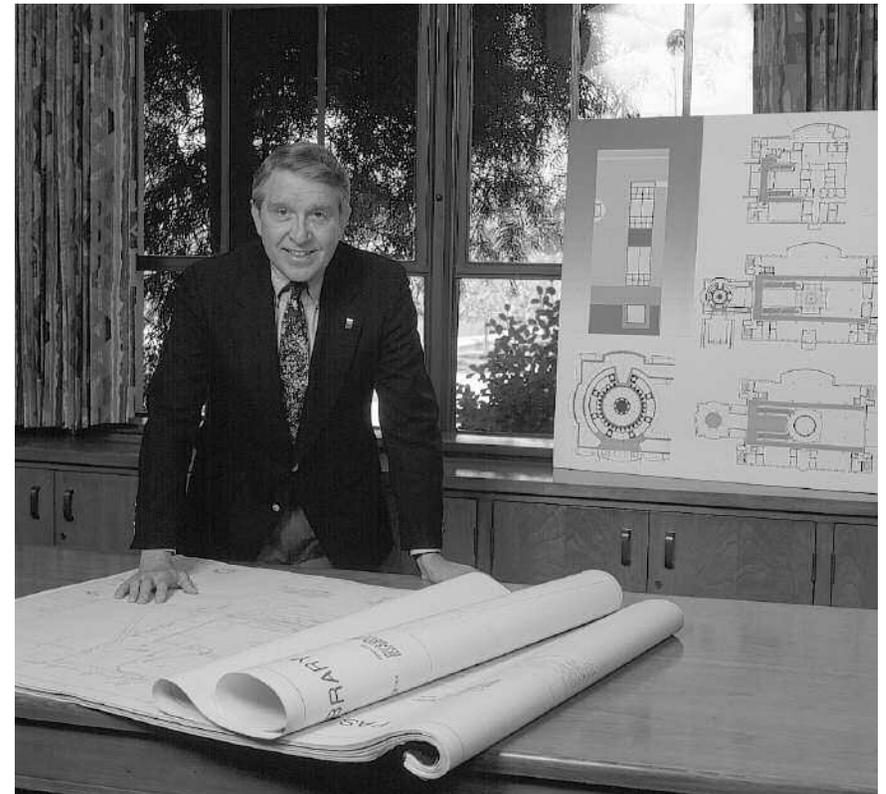
The dramatic change in the ethnicity of the student population that the college experienced in the 1980s gave way to a slower rate of change. While the percentage of African American, Filipino, and Native American students remained steady compared to the previous decade, the growth in the numbers of Asian students, both

American-born and immigrant, slowed to a rate of 4 percent over the decade. The Latino population continued its trend, since 1970, of growing about seven percent per decade while the white student population continued its rate of decline, again from 1970, of about 20 percent per decade. The most dramatic change came among administrators, almost half of them whom were non-white by the end of the 1990s.

GOVERNANCE

The passage of Assembly Bill 1725, spearheaded by California State Senator John Vasconcellos, created the Community College Reform Act of 1985. This law addressed a desire by many faculty and classified staff to participate fully in the governance of their

Superintendent-President Jack Scott with the plans for the new library





Luther Renfroe, first African American trustee of the Pasadena Area Community College District

colleges and to restore a measure of collegiality that had lessened since the introduction of collective bargaining in the mid-1970s.

The act created PCC's College Coordinating Council, which provides a forum to which any individual or group from the college community could bring a college-related issue for official consideration and resolution. The council discusses all issues brought to it and decides which of the various consultative groups the issue should be sent to for resolution, or it sets up ad-hoc committees for issues not pertaining to an established group.

In addition to the college president, the council has sixteen members who represent these consultative groups. The academic and classified staff senates (whose roles are discussed elsewhere) each have three representatives. The management association, which represents the administrative arm of the college, and the associated students organization also each have three representatives. PCC's four collective bargaining units, the California Teachers' Association, the California School Employees' Association, the Instructional Support Services Unit, and the Police Officers' Association, fill out the council's membership with one representative each.

Academic and professional items are considered by another group, the Council on Academic and Professional Matters. This council tries to achieve consensus between the Academic Senate and the board of trustees on these matters.

Departments were turned into divisions during this period, and their leaders became division deans.

THE CLASSIFIED SENATE

PCC staff members participate in the governance of the College by means of the Classified Senate. It also collects, evaluates, and disseminates information of interest to the staff. Its 18 senators serve two-year terms and represent the following segments of the staff:

Clerical & Secretarial	7 members
Technical & Paraprofessional	5 members
Service & Maintenance	3 members
Skilled Trades	2 members
C.E.C.	1 member

CLASSIFIED SENATE PRESIDENTS

Hollis Stewart	1992-95
Glenna Watterson	1995-97
Sonja Hickey	1997-99
Ed Glasscock	1999-2000
Paula Dawson	2000-01





Dedication ceremony of the Shatford Library on October 27, 1993, Walter Shatford II, speaker



The library fountain (above)—The frame of the cap of library rotunda being hoisted into position (below)

BUILDING PROJECTS

The 1990s brought the most extensive changes to the college facilities since the Field Act changes of the 1930s. The college purchased property for both new buildings and expanded parking facilities. Some obsolete buildings were demolished while others were refurbished. Modern landscaping greatly upgraded the general appearance of the college. Starting in 1987, the administration, faculty, staff and community contractors formulated a master rebuilding plan that anticipated college facilities requirements well into the 21st century. The cost of these improvements ultimately exceeded \$100 million.

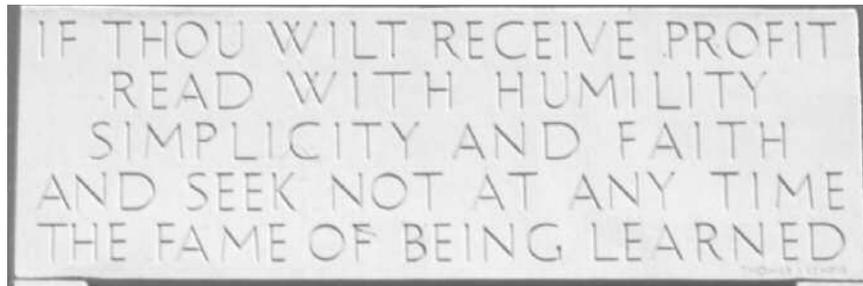
Library/Media Services Facility. The first building to be completed under the new master plan was the Walter T. Shatford II Library and Media Center, named for PCC's longest-serving Trustee. A thousand PCC supporters turned out to hear keynote speaker President John Maguire of the Claremont Graduate School and University Center dedicate the building in October, 1993. PCC

faculty and staff, custodians and clerical workers, teachers and technicians contributed over \$345,000 towards the ultimate cost of \$16.5 million. It was the first new major building completed on campus in 20 years.

The three-story building allocates 50,000 square feet allocated to library functions and 9,000 square feet to a Media Center. The old library, built prior to the Korean Conflict, exceeded its designed capacity in the



late 1970s and couldn't meet the demands of new library-related technologies. The general circulation book collection in the new library exceeds 115,000—almost twice the number of volumes in the previous building. The Library provides abundant open floor space, and the reading areas near large north-facing windows afford students a view of the mountains and increase the amount of natural lighting. Also housed in the building are the Media Center, television production studios, and KPCC. The radio station was previously



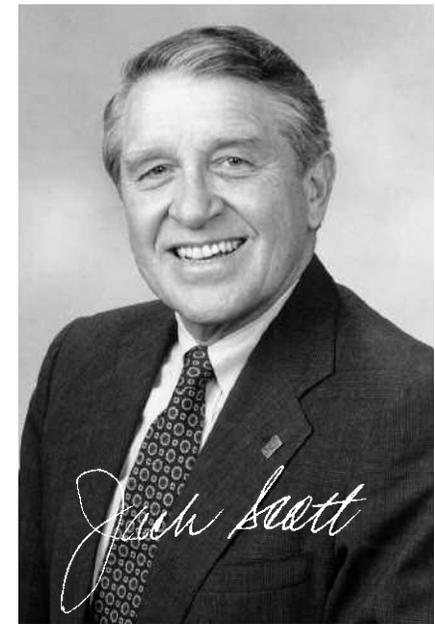
Inscription over the old library, Student Services Center door

The new Student Services Center replaced the old library



housed in four overcrowded rooms in the basement of C Building.

The old library building was remodeled into the Student Services Center that includes the offices for admissions, records, counseling, financial aid, registration, and transfer planning. It reopened in 1997.



*Jack Scott, Superintendent-President,
1987-1995*

Videotape duplication and teleconferencing, Media Center





Razing of the old smokestack at the site of the future parking structure



Parking Structure. When PCC opened in in the 1920s, most students relied on public transportation to get to school. After World War II, most students could afford automobiles, and most drove them to the campus where they competed for a shrinking number of parking spaces. Residents living near PCC complained for decades about students parking in front of their houses. As enrollments soared, the parking situation worsened.

The next building to be opened under the new Master Plan alleviated most of the problem. The \$9.2 million parking structure opened on January 9, 1994. Previously, the college had 2,350 parking

spaces for a student population of 23,000. To bring the PCC parking inventory up to the statewide average, 2,000 spaces were added.

The five-story structure on Del Mar Boulevard rises only two stories above the adjoining surface parking lot because it was built on a slope. This allows entrance to the structure on three different levels. A pedestrian plaza connects the structure to the Alumni Commons. Soon after opening, Dr. James Kossler, Assistant Superintendent of Administrative Services, reported that students were calmer when they got to class and they showed up on time more often.



The old Community Skills Center



The new Community Education Center (above)

Community Education Center. In 1979 PCC, the city of Pasadena, and the Pasadena Unified School District agreed to establish a community skills center. Originally located on the then-disused campus of McKinley Junior High School at the corner of Oak Knoll Avenue and Del Mar Boulevard, a permanent site was found on Foothill Boulevard in east Pasadena.

The now-renamed Community Education Center opened in August of 1996. The two-story building was organized around three major courtyards. Administered by PCC, the center provides year-round basic education, occupational training, a high school diploma program, and a program in English as a second language (ESL). The center serves approximately 4,000 students each semester.

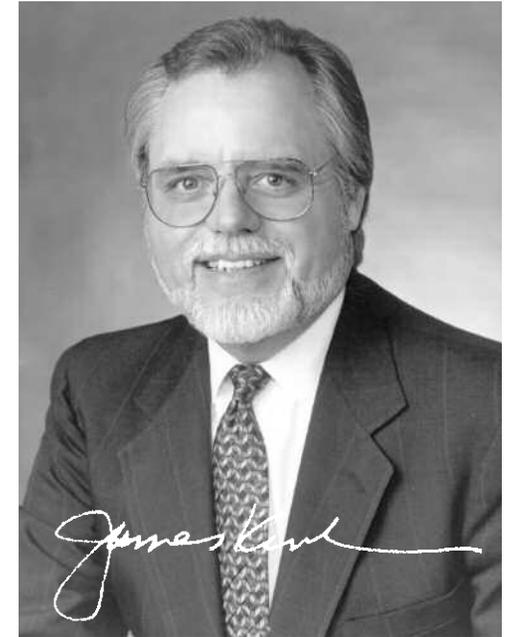


A retail service class at CEC



The Child Development Center

*James Kossler,
Superintendent-President,
1995-present day*



Future students on the groundbreaking invitation

Child Development Center. Also located on the old McKinley Junior High School campus was PCC's child development center (CDC). This was only the latest of a half-dozen child-care facilities associated with the college since the early 1920s. When the Pasadena Unified School District needed the McKinley campus for expansion, the center had to move. A new site was found at the corner of Green Street and Holliston Avenue, just west of campus.

Dedicated on November 12, 1996, the CDC provides space for 100 children, primarily those of students, staff, and faculty. Remaining space is open to the public. It is also an instructional laboratory for PCC's early childhood education students. The center provides indoor and outdoor instructional and play areas for children of different age groups. Program spaces have been designed for children from infancy to ten years old.



The new Hutto-Patterson Gymnasium and Robinson Field (above), and the new Olympic-quality swimming pool (below)



Physical Education Facility: The old gymnasium was in use nearly seventy years before it was replaced by the new physical education facility in 1999. The two-story, 65,000 square-foot Hutto-Patterson Gymnasium includes men's and women's locker rooms, shower and dressing areas, equipment storage, and a sports medicine facility. The upper level houses the main gymnasium, weight training facility, offices, classrooms, and bleachers that overlook the new athletic field named after the Robinson brothers. Inside the entrance is the Sports Hall of Fame honoring outstanding athletes and coaches of PHS, PJC, and Pasadena City College.



Artist concept of the Physical Education and Sports Complex (right)

Illustration by Jon N. Messer,
Gruen Associates



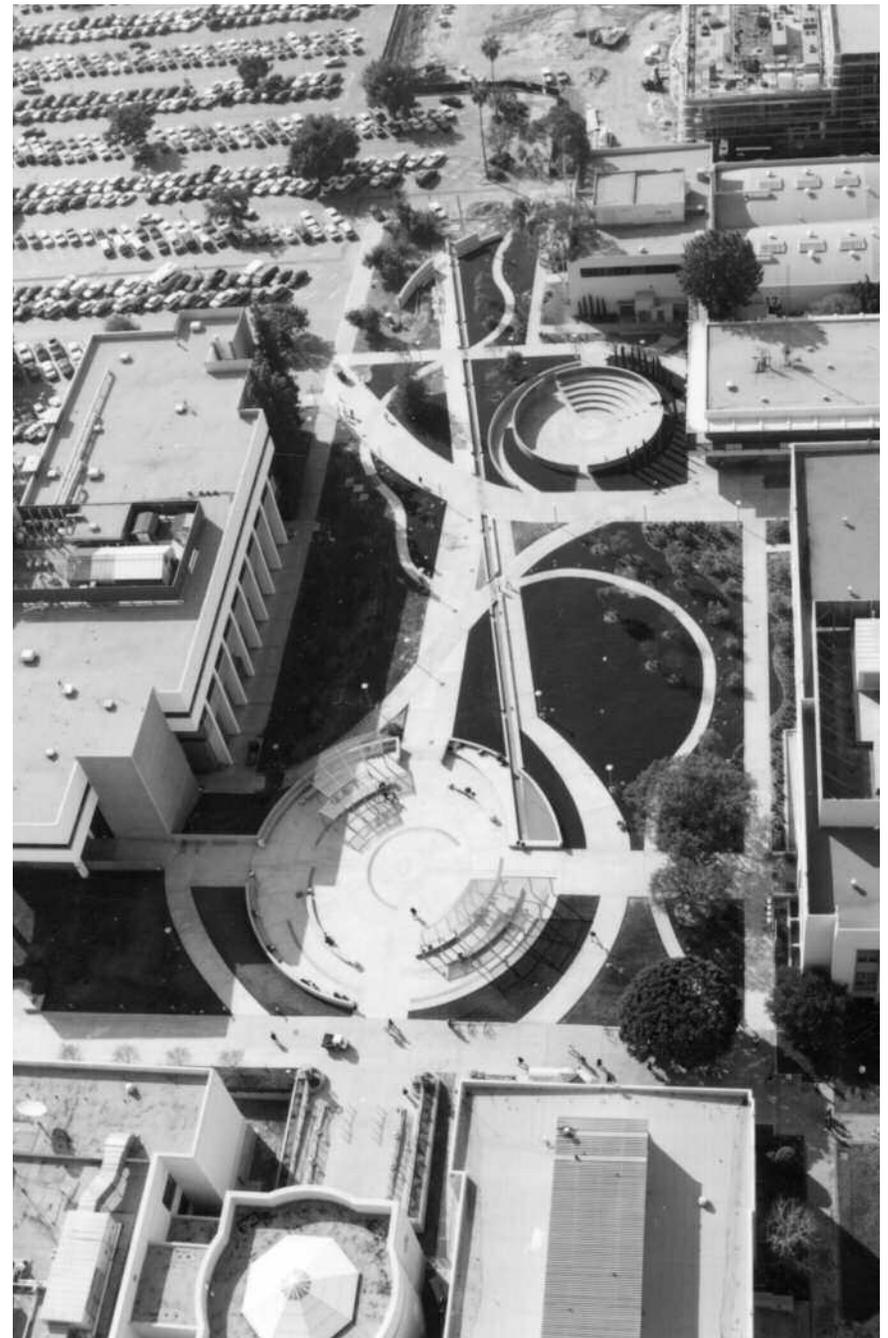
Landscaping. Once the new parking structure opened, the mosaic of small parking lots that had been squeezed all over campus were no longer necessary. The Master Plan called for their replacement with trees, lawns, pathways, fountains, and seating areas that would serve as pleasing meeting places for the campus community.

Accordingly the Boone Sculpture Garden replaced the parking lot that was centered between the C, E, U and library buildings. A fountain flows south from that area to a lower plaza that serves as an aesthetically pleasing entrance from the southeast parking lot to the Physical Education facility and the Music building.

The World War II-era bungalows in the center of campus were replaced by the Alumni Commons. This mixture of lawns, trees, and seating areas brought a pastoral look back to the central campus reminiscent of the uncrowded days of the 1920s. A chalet-like food service building dominates one corner of the Commons.

Looking south, the Boone Sculpture Garden (right) incorporates the Jameson Amphitheater at top and the Galloway Plaza (center)

Alumni Commons (opposite page) replaced World War II-era bungalows (below)





Study Abroad Program participants at Oxford University

CURRICULUM

The impact of the technology boom of the 1990s spread throughout the curriculum. For instance, the art curriculum expanded to include instruction in digital media, and the auto shop programs expanded to deal with the increased use of diagnostic computers. Most programs included a technology component that reflected the increased importance of the internet and the impact of affordably-priced computers in most occupations. Multimedia became an important element in instruction.

Traditional programs continued to improve. Starting in the Spring semester of 1986, PCC offered a study abroad program that soon rivaled those of major universities. During the regular school year students had the opportunity to study for a semester in Florence, Italy or Oxford, England. Summer study programs included instructional visits to Vietnam, China, Costa Rica, Ireland, and Mexico.

Enrollment at the Community Education Center grew to more than 10,000 students a year by the end of the 1990s. Non-academic classes, open to anyone in the community, were offered without the pressures of homework or grades.

The Nursing Department offered programs for Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA), Vocational Nursing (VN), Registered Nursing (RN), and the Emergency Medical Technician (EMT). The VN program takes three semesters to complete while the RN program takes four.

Relations with the Huntington Library reached a new peak in 1997. The Huntington placed a microfilm copy of the Dead Sea Scrolls, on indefinite loan, in the PCC Library. This gave PCC the distinction of being the only community college in the country to serve as a scrolls repository. Scholars from the Huntington Library and Art Galleries also participated in the Social Science Forum and visiting scholar programs.

Genetics students, 1997



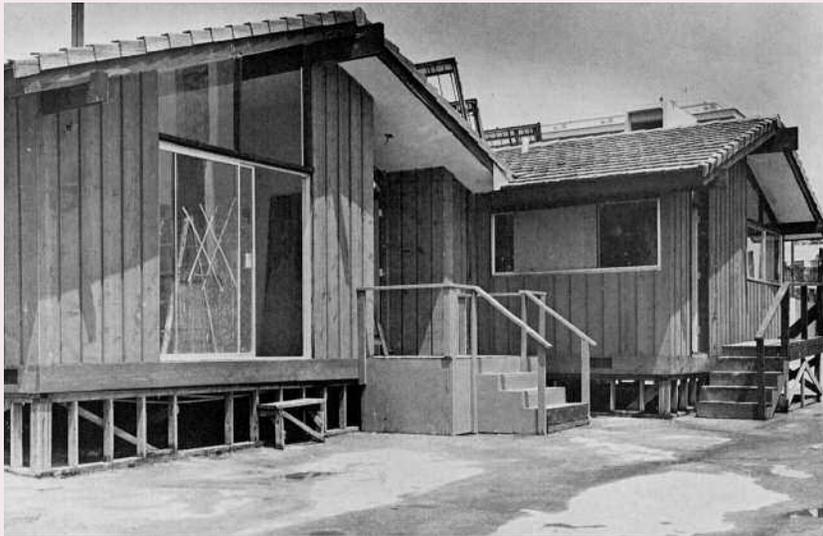
PCC'S HOUSING PROGRAM

Dean Reinhold, building construction class instructor, came up with the idea of building a house on campus as the most effective way of training designers and construction workers. He solicited support from local trades unions and the college received subsidies from the state Department of Vocational Education.

The first house was a five-room, redwood-sided bungalow built next to the Observatory. Construction began in March, 1948 and finished 14 months later. Local merchants donated building materials, furniture and appliances in exchange for publicity. Covering 900 square feet, this first PCC-made house cost \$6,300. After a three-week open house, the bungalow was auctioned off to recover the construction costs and moved to a lot in Pasadena.

From that time on, most houses were constructed by classes working four hours a day. After the sixth model was completed in 1955, the 1000 square-foot house was moved 25 miles over city streets to the Pan Pacific Auditorium where it was put on display at the Los Angeles Home Show. It was then returned to Pasadena where the school district sold it for nearly \$8,000.

The 1966 model home nearing completion



The 1998 model home won Pasadena's Golden Arrow Award for excellence in design and construction

The 1956 model labeled "the Aristocrat" was featured in the *Los Angeles Times Home Magazine*, as were many subsequent models.

House number eight which featured a built-in fold-down bathroom scale, was featured in the *Christian Science Monitor*. Scandinavian in décor, it had a built-in "food center" with brushed stainless steel appliances and an intercom.

The twelfth house is memorable because a \$1.75-a-plate luncheon was held before it's opening.

The next year (1962), Mrs. Barbara Faching, ex-fashion model and junior high school teacher, caused a small sensation on campus by becoming the first female home construction student.

Most houses were built on a theme suggested by each house's name, such as "The Hawaiian" or "The Solar Powered Home."

Reinhold supervised the construction of 13 homes before he retired in 1962, but the house building program continues, though house building has moved off campus to vacant lots in the community. Many have won awards, such as the Golden Arrow award from the Pasadena Beautiful Foundation. The value of some of the recent homes exceeded \$300,000.



SPECIAL EVENTS

Disasters. The Pasadena area seemed to suffer more than its share of natural disasters and civil unrest during this period. Wildfires blackened parts of Altadena, Sierra Madre, and the mountains north of Pasadena, bombarding the campus with burning cinders for two days in October, 1993. The campus escaped other damage but Foreign Languages professor Nick Martin lost his garage to the fire.

PCC fared worse after the 6.6 Northridge earthquake that hit in the predawn darkness on Monday, January 17, 1994. Structural damage was limited to fallen ceiling tiles and superficial cracks in the plaster that covered many walls on campus. Oxygen tanks toppled over in the U Building. In the Library, a bookcase in the reference section slid into a window facing Colorado Boulevard,

smashing one of the panes and throwing hundreds of books off of shelves. Damage to the Sexson Auditorium stage amounted to \$26,000, and damage in the wood and auto shop was put at \$30,000.

No news was good news when violence and civil unrest swept the greater Los Angeles area following the Rodney King trial verdict on Wednesday, April 29, 1992. No disturbances were reported at the campus but classes were suspended at sunset the following night when the news media cautioned that the violence might spread.



Television stars Edward Asner and Betty White in Sexson Auditorium during the 1996 Emmy Technical Awards presentation



Larry Mantle (left), the Voice of KPCC for over a decade, interviewing civil rights leader Jesse Jackson

KPCC

89 ● 3 FM



KPCC features well-known guests such as Patti Andrews (left) of the Andrews Sisters and Lily Tomlin

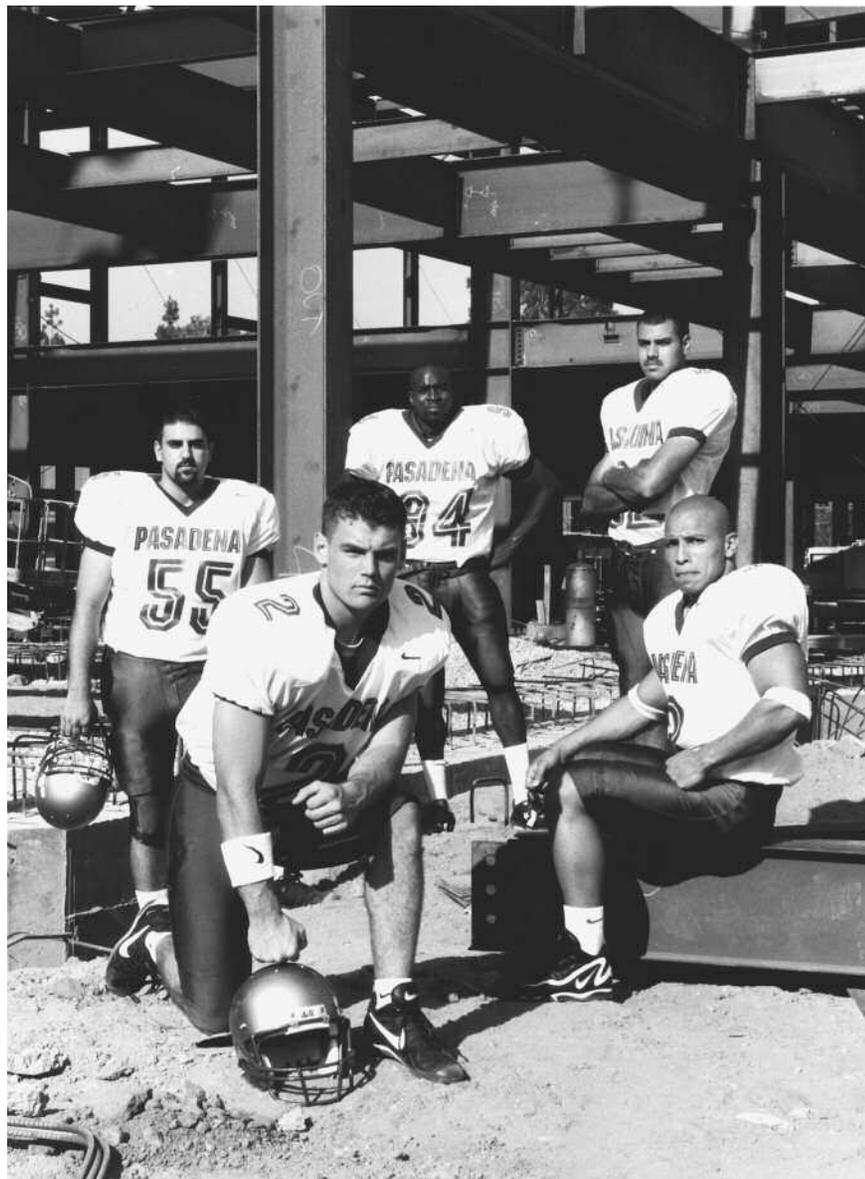


KPCC. The campus radio station entered an unprecedented decade of growth and controversy in 1988 when the college replaced the low-power transmitter and radio tower that sat on top of the C Building for years with a modern high-power transmission facility on Mt. Wilson. KPCC's studios and offices abandoned their cramped quarters in the C Building in 1993 when their new facilities opened in the Media Center. KPCC's service area expanded to cover the area between northern San Diego County and Ventura County. To meet the needs of this new greatly-expanded listening audience KPCC changed its focus from local-interest to community and regional-interest programming. This change generated years of often-heated debate, both public and private, on what role the station should play in the community.

Its fate was ultimately settled in 1999 when the college contracted with Southern California Public Radio (SCPR), a subsidiary of Minnesota Public Radio, to manage the day-to-day operations of the station. Most music and some local programming was replaced by network programming from National Public Radio, often to the dismay of those who preferred the eclectic local mix. With the infusion of new funds from SCPR, KPCC expanded its local news team to prepare southern California and West Coast stories for both KPCC listeners and the National Public Radio audience. The station became the center of SCPR's public affairs programming. By the end of the decade, KPCC had become a regional broadcasting power.

KPCC's role as a teaching institution also changed. The national radio market now required more technicians and fewer on-the-air personalities. Although a large number of students from the Communications Division continued to serve internships in the technical side of the station operations, fewer and fewer students were actually heard "on-air." To compensate for this disappearing student voice, the college started a student-run, one-watt radio station, 88.9 FM, in 1998, and a digital radio training academy was planned to increase hands-on experience for the students.

Sports, 1986-2000



The mid-'80s featured two great athletes who played the same two sports: track and field and football. Eric Thomas played for the 1983 Lancers football team and was an All-State defensive back. Thomas then led the '84 track team to a state championship as he won the long jump (25-feet, 4 inches) and was on the winning 4x100 relay team. Thomas went on to an NFL career, playing in a Super Bowl with the Cincinnati Bengals.

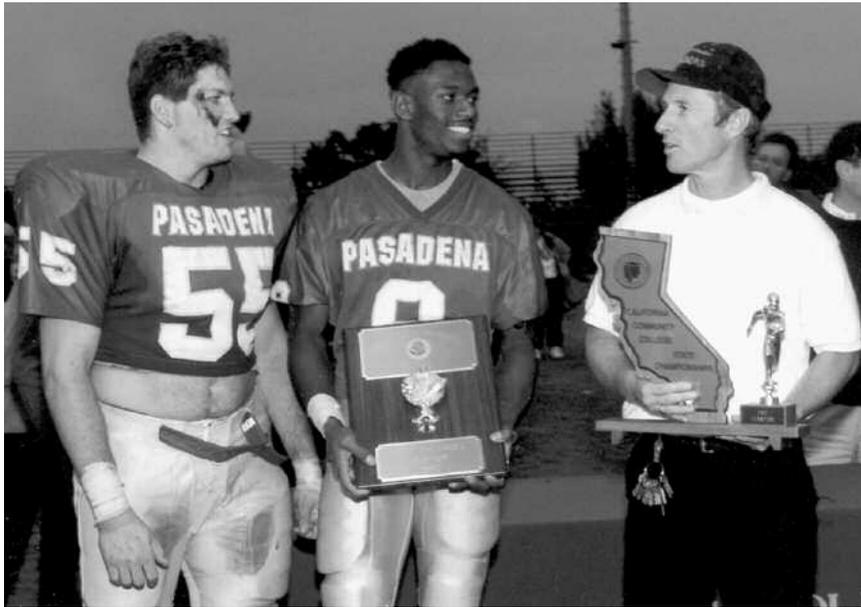
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Coach George Terzian took over the men's basketball program in the 1979-80 season and recorded four 20-plus win seasons in the decade. Terzian's 1982-83 team went 28-8 overall and made it to the state finals before losing to Cerritos in the championship game in double overtime. Darnell Fletcher, one of PCC's top five all-time leading scorers, was the team's MVP.

In 1988, left-handed pitcher Joey Eischen played for the Lancers before embarking on a career in Major League Baseball including stints with the LA Dodgers, Detroit Tigers, and Montreal Expos.

In 1990, the Lancers football team went 8-3 and won the Orange County Bowl over Riverside, 29-28. Top wide receiver Ray Ethridge set a school record for most yards per reception (26.8 per catch, 31 receptions, 11 touchdowns). Ethridge was a rare NFL draft pick who did not attend a four-year university as the San Diego Chargers drafted him out of PCC. Ethridge also played for the Baltimore Ravens.

In 1991, Darick Holmes was a JC All-American running back at PCC and performed the rare feat of leading the Lancers in both rushing (957 yards) and receiving (749 on 41 catches) in a single season. Holmes went on to be an All-NFL rookie team back for the Buffalo Bills. Lineman Donta Simpson was the Mission Conference Defensive Player of the Year and All-State.

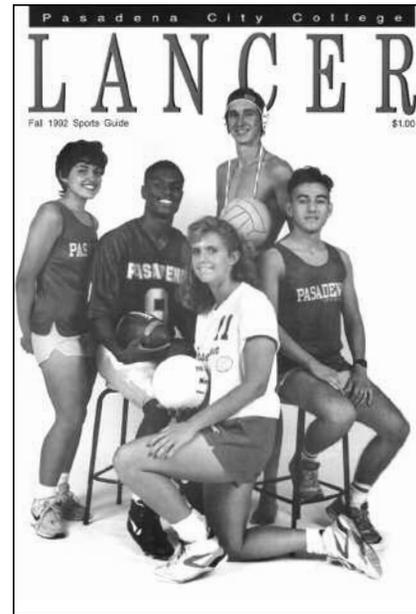


Quarterback Ed Hervey (center) and Coach Dennis Gossard (right) with Rose City Classic Bowl awards

In the same year, one of the college's best swimmers ever came in the person of Ernie Lee. Lee dominated as the South Coast Conference Swimmer of the Year and went on to become state champion in the 50-freestyle and 100-backstroke. Lee was All-American in seven different events, including four different relays.

In 1992, the football team had the program's last team hurrah for the decade. The Lancers and Head Coach Dennis Gossard went 10-1 overall (one loss was reversed to a forfeit win over El Camino). PCC capped the season with a 28-27 win over College of the Desert in the Rose City Classic Bowl at PCC's Horrell Field. Game MVP and PCC quarterback Ed Hervey led the team in passing and rushing that season. Hervey was the SoCal champion in the 200 meters in track and went on to start as wide receiver at USC.

From 1992 to 1994, the men's basketball team was led by point guard Todd Williams, who averaged 19.4 points a game in the 1993-94 season. Williams led an underdog Lancers team to stunning playoff wins over highly-ranked Cypress and Southwestern before



1992-93 sports program

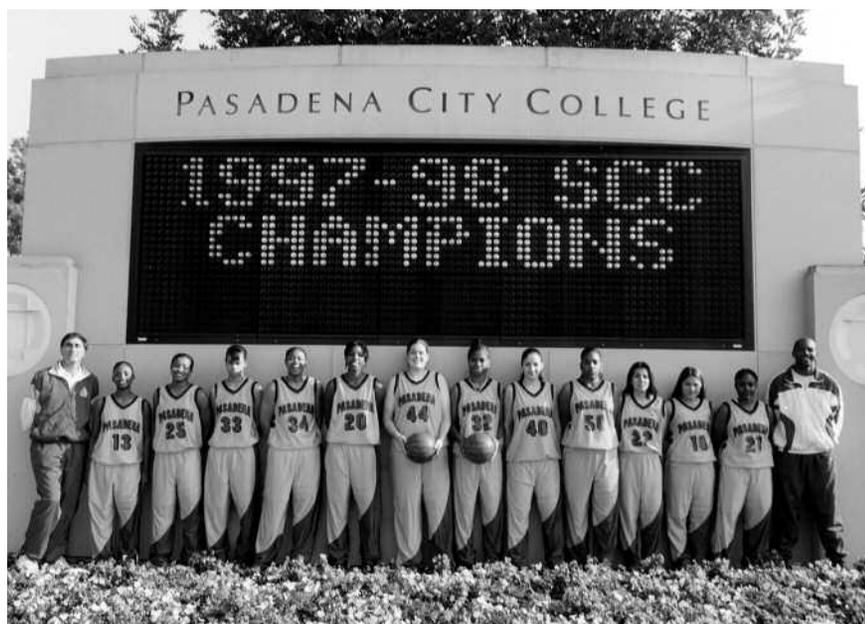
losing to the region's top team Santa Monica in the third round. Williams went on to lead Albertson College (Idaho) to a national championship for small universities.

During the same period, Chris Zboril was twice an All-SCC women's basketball forward and batted .454 to become the SoCal Player of the Year as a shortstop for the softball team in 1994. In 1998-99, softball outfielder Amber Bragg set a school record for stolen bases (forty-three), led the state for two seasons in steals and was a two-time, JC All-American selection.

In 1994-95, the football passing duo of quarterback Joe Phears and wide receiver Gavin Peries shattered the college record books. Phears set records for most passing yards in a season (2,586), in a game (367) and in a career (4,757). Peries set records for most receptions in a season (60), most receptions in a career (96) and most receiving yards in a game (226 on eight catches in the highest-scoring game, both teams combined, in PCC history, a 52-48 win over Palomar).

The women's softball program continued its success from the previous decade by winning back-to-back SCC titles in 1990-91. Coach Sandi Iverson's Lancers placed fifth overall at the State Tourney in '91. Ace Kim Maxwell was named SoCal Pitcher of the Year after her second straight 20-plus win season (26 wins, 1.02 earned run average).

From 1994-96, Sarah Goodlaw proved she was one of the most successful athletes in PCC history. Goodlaw was twice named SCC Conference Field Athlete of the Year in track and field, and was the



Lady Lancers basketball championship team

first Lancer woman to win a state meet event. Goodlaw won the hammer throw at 149-04 feet. In 1995, Goodlaw helped the women's volleyball team to its highest finish ever: fifth place at the State Championship Tournament. Goodlaw was named All-State Tournament, averaging an impressive 4.2 kills and 1.5 blocks per game played.

From 1997-99, Terrell Towns was a scoring machine for the men's basketball team. Towns scored 1,090 points over two seasons and the two-time All-SCC selection finished as the No. 2 scorer in PCC history.

In 1997, PCC won the Southern California and South Coast Conference team championships in men's cross country, but finished second at the state championships under Head Coach Jesse Gomez, who thirty years earlier led the college to its only cross country state title ever. The Lancers' top runner that season finished third overall at the state meet, but proved to be the college's athlete of the decade.

Runner Phil Gonzalez, who ran track and cross country at PCC from 1996-97, dominated the 1,500 meters event in track for two full seasons. Gonzalez is the only PCC athlete in history to be California champion of an event in two consecutive seasons. Gonzalez won the 1,500 (3:54.17) in his freshman year, then followed it up with another 1,500 victory at the '97 championships. He never lost a 1,500 race at Pasadena.

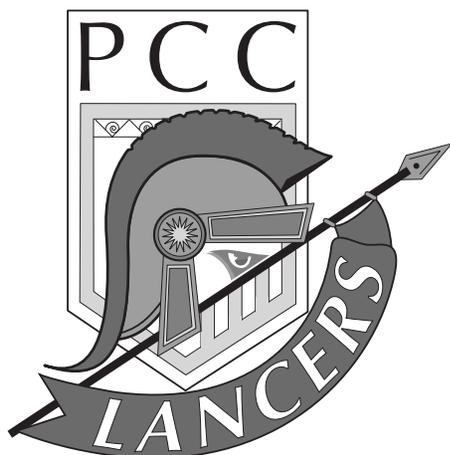
Gonzalez also is one of only a handful of cross country athletes to finish in the top ten at the state meet in two straight seasons as he was ninth in '96.

In 1998-99, the women's basketball program under Head Coach Joe Peron had a school-best 31-2 record and were led by the SoCal Player of the Year, forward Tiana Sanders who averaged 22.5 points a game and set a school record for most points in a season. Peron's Lady Lancers won three straight South Coast Conference championships from 1997-2000.

From 1998-2000, Jennifer Fish was All-SCC in softball and women's soccer. She set the college's goal-scoring career record in soccer and set most RBI in a season in softball. She was selected as the PCC Woman's Athlete of the Year in 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

Exercise class





STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Clubs. Student Activities expanded on many fronts during the 1990's. While some fifty clubs were chartered during any given semester, highlights include the MEChA de PCC high school student visit days that were of model quality. The organization also sponsored annual Dia de los Muertos programs and hosted a MEChA statewide conference.

The Alpha Gamma Sigma chapter had lively scholarship fundraisers including Blast-a-Scholar and Sink-a-Scholar. The Black Student Alliance created a Kwanzaa celebration that served hundreds during the winter breaks and produced recognition programs for Martin Luther King Jr. Day and Black History Month. The International Marine Biology Club broke new ground when it set up saltwater fish tanks at the Shatford Library Reference Desk and in the Campus Center. The Vietnamese Student Association produced cultural highlights entertainment nights that brought together faculty, staff, students, and the community. The Cross-Cultural Center established a library, hosted annual retreats, featured faculty-in-residence programs, and supported the STAR (Students Talk About Race) program on campus and in a local middle school. The Associated Students Executive Board had a successful referendum to approve an entirely new constitution, invited celebrity guests such as Martin Sheen to rallies, opened the free Computer Cafe, sponsored PasCar events featuring Jaguar Automobile-inspired go-carts racing around the Quad, and produced innumerable events during the Tuesday-Thursday College Hours. The Office of Student Affairs sponsored leadership retreats, Homecoming weeks, AIDS awareness days, child care fairs, tax return workshops, volunteer service fairs, relaxation weeks during finals, and eight-week leadership seminars, among others.

THE FLEA MARKET

The PCC Flea Market, known locally as the biggest swap meet east of the Rose Bowl, started in 1979 when the Associated Student rummage sale moved from the football field to one of the college parking lots. The Flea Market is held the first Sunday of every month and offers a variety of items from antiques, clothing, and phonograph records to Hollywood memorabilia. An Academy Award Oscar, missing for more than thirty years, was found at the Flea Market. The help and organizational skills of dozens of people in the college community generate hundreds of thousands of dollars annually for the office of student activities for scholarships. Admission and parking are free.



THE PASADENA CITY COLLEGE FOUNDATION

The PCC Foundation was founded in 1979 to make possible those projects for which public funds are limited or not available. Thirty businesses and community leaders direct the Foundation's efforts. The Foundation played a major role during the college's ambitious building program in the 1990s. Its first major capital campaign raised \$1.6 million to augment state funds for the new Walter T. Shatford II Library and Media Center.

The Foundation has been particularly successful in securing private support. It secured the full funding of the H.N. & Frances Berger Foundation for the college's new Child Development Center and raised \$1 million to create the Boone Sculpture Garden, the Galloway Plaza, and the Jameson Amphitheater. Private funds were also raised to fully fund the Court of Champions which honors PCC's sports greats. Over \$2 million was raised for the new gymnasium, named for its major donor, the Hutto-Patterson Foundation.

PAST PCC FOUNDATION PRESIDENTS:

David Hannah - 1980, '81	Robert L. Cheney - 1992
Thomas P. Sullivan - 1982	Linda Jenkins - 1993
Dick Ratliff - 1983, '84	Don Hopf - 1994
John C. Cushman - 1985	Kathryn R. Hines - 1995
Joe E. Abe, D.D.S. -1986	Ann T. Hight - 1996
Janet J. Rose - 1987	Carol J. Liu -1997, '98
Hugh A. Baird - 1988	Philip V. Swan - 1999
Tom Joyce - 1989	Ray W. Bartlett - 2000
Austin Weston - 1990	Diane Scott - 2001
O. Charles Roddey - 1991	

Flex Day. The first Flex Day program was held in August 1996. Dozens of workshops were held to sharpen and improve the faculty and staff's abilities to identify with changing student needs and demographics, and included such topics as the mentor program, communication skills, time management, teaching students with disabilities and sexual harassment in the workplace.

The Cost of Education. The recession of the first half of the 1990s shrank the state budget and the amount of money that it was able to contribute to education. In 1993, fees for most community college students were raised from \$6 to \$10 per unit. For students who held a bachelor's or any other advanced degree, community colleges fees increased from \$6 to \$50 per unit, and the state capped the number of students that the college would be paid for. Low-income students suffered the most. The college could not provide enough classes that were prerequisite for college transfer. Cutbacks proved necessary in 1991 after the college spent \$5.5 million to educate 1,831 students above the state enrollment cap. The cost of employee medical benefits soared 50 percent during the decade and the cost of goods purchased by the school rose with inflation. The college was forced to limit enrollment for fear of losing quality.

The economic turnaround of the mid-1990s brought surpluses into the state's coffers and most of the operating restrictions disappeared by the end of the decade.

Credit Union. The late 1990s brought new financial opportunities to students when all students enrolled at PCC became eligible to join the Pasadena School Employees Federal Credit Union, a member-owned financial institution. It allowed students without credit histories to build their own financial credentials with a \$300 starter Master Card and first-time loans. Their family members became eligible for membership, too. PCC's first automated teller machine, put in the lobby next to the Campus Police and Safety office, arrived in 1992.

In the Pasadena Area

Civic and cultural programs started in the 1970s and 1980s reached fulfillment in the 1990s. Two major developments met very different fates: the Plaza Pasadena Retail Center, begun in 1977, cut across an axis of the beautiful Civic Center and stirred citizen protest. Three years later, the city made an urban conservation zone of the shabby area called Old Pasadena. Now the first of these is demolished, while the second is a nationwide model of preservation and a local mecca for shopping and dining.

The city's ethnic diversity and pride were recognized in the new Jackie Robinson Center, although plans for racial balance in the public schools put Pasadena's harmony to the test for years. Then, seeing its historic buildings disappearing, the city created the Cultural Heritage Commission, which named the Pasadena Playhouse its first landmark.

Plaza Pasadena

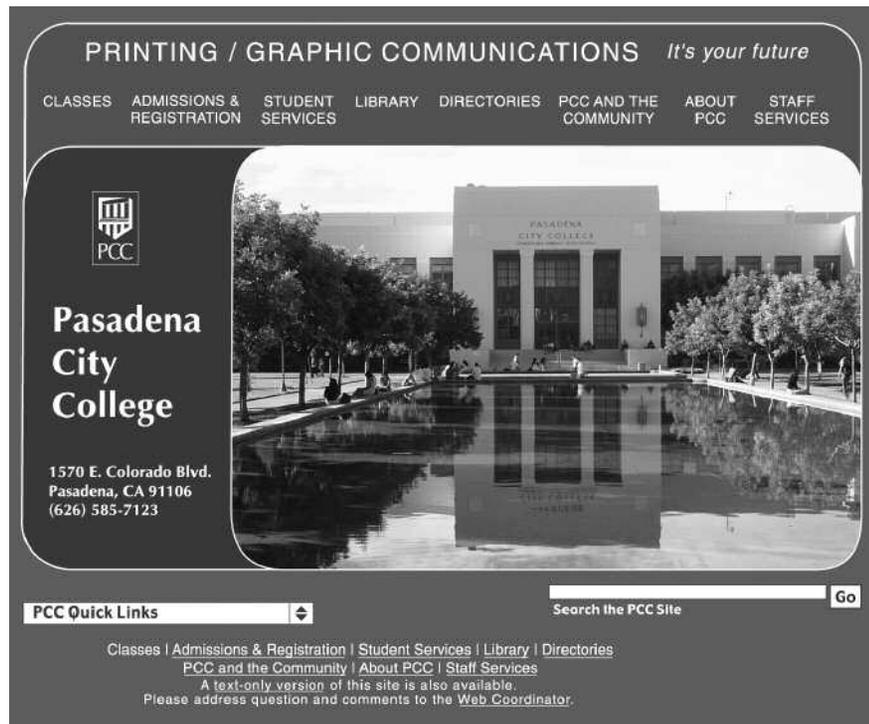


Jackie Robinson Center

The Colorado Street Bridge, designed in 1913 as a "work of art," was renovated in the early '90s to conform with seismic safety standards. The Vista del Arroyo Hotel, deserted for decades, came back to life as the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

In the meantime, Pasadena's Caltech and Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) have been advancing the knowledge of science at a breathtaking rate. Caltech produced no less than ten Nobel Laureates in the last third of the century, and the world telephones Caltech following any earthquake. JPL's interplanetary explorations reached their zenith in July of 1997 when the Pathfinder Mission's Mars Rover sent unforgettable images and scientific data back to earth for nearly two months.

The arts and the sciences seem to be Pasadena's two poles of creativity, symbolizing the commitment of Pasadena to integrate its rich cultural heritage with the challenges of the new millennium. Business and political life struggled to find their places, respecting history and an ever-changing population in the Crown City.



PCC's home page on the World Wide Web

PCC AND THE NEW MILLENNIUM

During the late 1990s, the college adopted a vision of the institution as a learning college—a college which measures its success by quality of learning which its students receive and the level of success they achieve. The college also adopted the state's Partnership for Excellence standards for institutional performance as the indicators of student success at PCC. It soon became apparent that the existing mission statement, which was approved in 1989, did not adequately reflect the new learning college—student success vision of the institution. Through the college's shared governance process, which included the leadership of the Academic Senate, the Classified Senate, the Management Association, and the Associated Students, together with community representation from the PCC Foundation, the following mission statement was developed and approved by the Board of Trustees:

MISSION STATEMENT:

The mission of the Pasadena City College is successful student learning. The college provides high-quality, academically rigorous instruction in a comprehensive transfer and vocational curriculum, as well as learning activities designed to improve the economic condition and quality of life of the diverse communities within the college service area.

At Pasadena City College we serve our students by:

1. Offering courses and programs which reflect academic excellence and professional integrity,
2. Challenging them to participate fully in the learning process by encouraging them to be responsible for their own academic success,
3. Fostering a creative learning environment that is technologically challenging and intellectually and culturally stimulating,
4. Recognizing them as individuals who may require diverse and flexible learning opportunities, and
5. Encouraging and supporting continuous learning and professional development in those who serve our students: faculty, staff, and managers.

Generations have waited for the Rose Parade in PCC parking lots

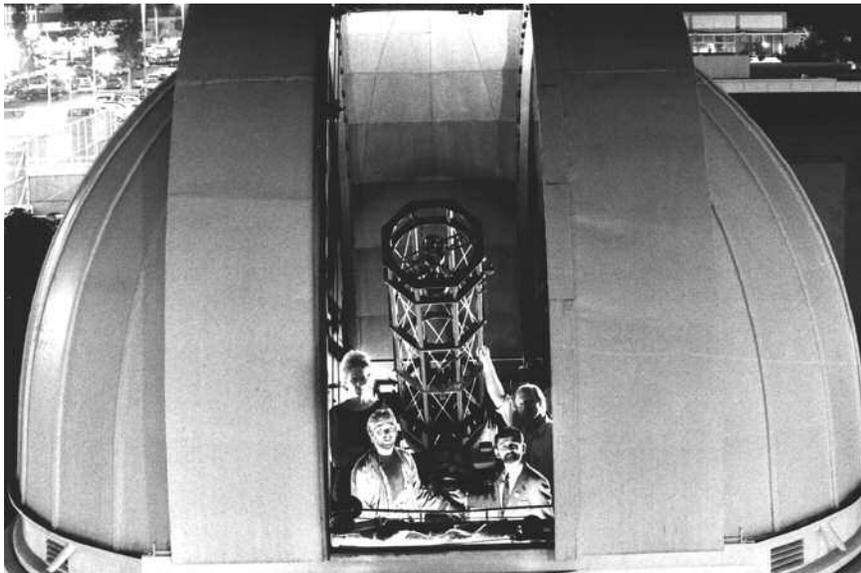




Physicist Stephen Hawking (left, seated), Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University, presented his lecture on life in the universe in January, 1997. Here he talks with alumnus, actor, and writer Jack Larson



Three former students (above) at the fiftieth reunion of the classes of 1943 and 1944. More than 300 alumni attended this daylong event, organized by the alumni office, in 1994



Astronomy students (left) assess the past and future

PAST AND FUTURE

In September, 1999, PCC began a year of seventy-fifth anniversary celebrations with the Diamond Festival. This contemporary version of the traditional college "Open House" opened all of the college facilities for the community to visit, and a day-long party celebrated both the past and future.

PCC has experienced seventy-five years of development and reinvention that could not have been imagined by its founders way back in 1924. Linked with the growth and good fortune of the surrounding community, PCC engenders a sense of pride and success among local citizens and former students.

The Diamond Festival also portended a future of confidence. A talented faculty molds a student body amazingly rich in experience and diversity. An experienced staff and administration promote an optimal educational environment, and the Trustees keep the college in tune with the demands of the present and future.

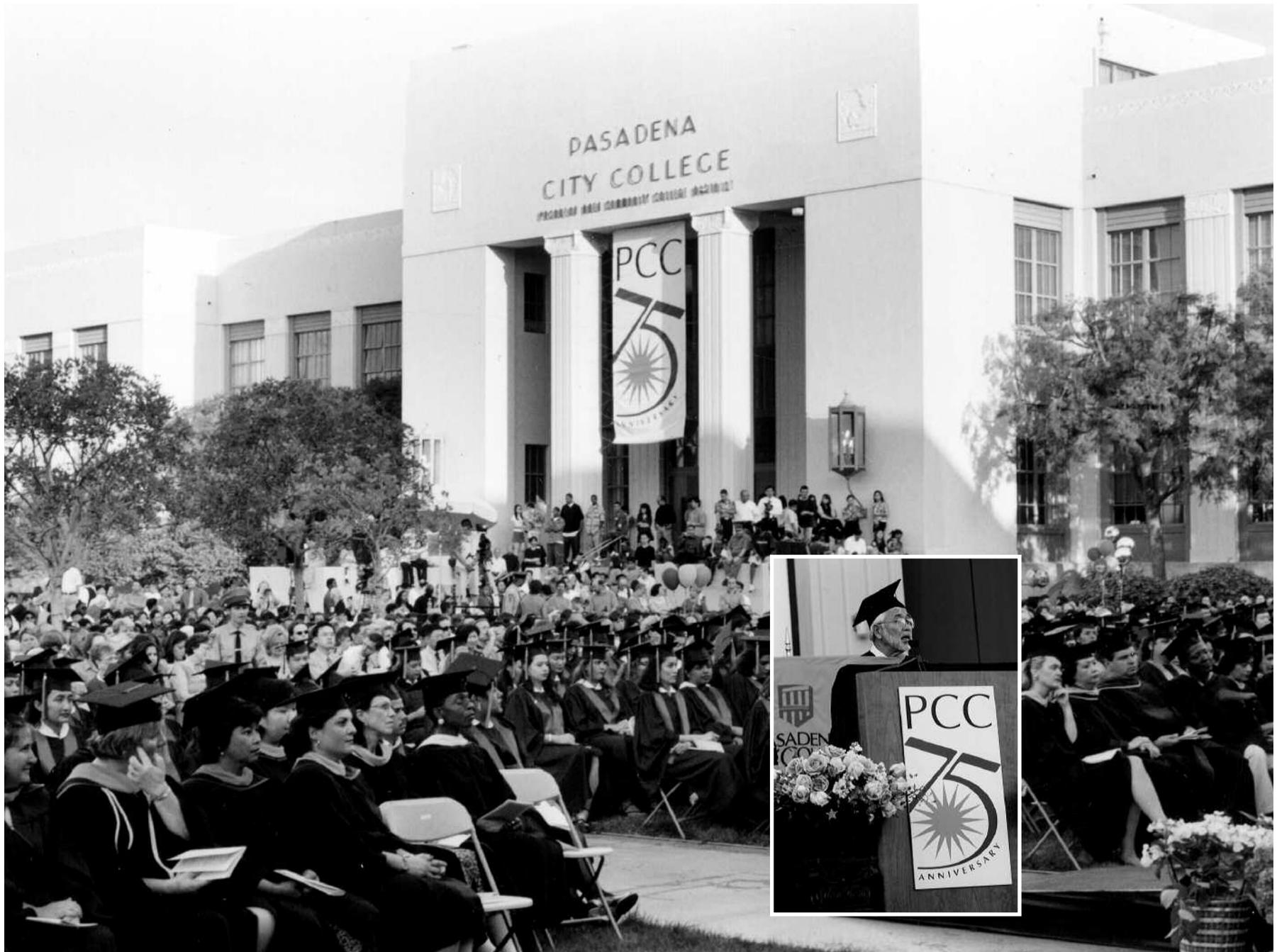
Children's activities at the Diamond Festival



Diamond Festival cake cutting ceremony (above)

75th Distinguished Alumni Irv Noren and Ray Bartlett with Mrs. Delano Robinson, accepting the award for her husband, Mack Robinson, at the Distinguished Alumni Dinner held at the Pasadena Convention Center





DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI

Some of PCC's most celebrated alumni are listed below. Like all lists of this nature, it is incomplete.

Phil Argento – Judge
Walter Askin – Artist
Alton Ballard – Captain, U.S. Army Air Corps
Robert Bartlett – Mayor of Monrovia
Ray Bartlett – Public Servant
Patricia Benner – Nursing Educator
George Boone – Philanthropist
Eve Bunting – Author
Octavia Butler – Science Fiction Author
Robert Cheney – Businessman
Michael Cooper – Basketball Player
Louis Creveling – First PJC Student Body President
Clive Cussler – Author
Michael Dorn – Actor
Donald Engen – Vice Admiral, U.S.N.
John C. England – World War II Hero
Elmer Enstrom, Jr. – Civil Rights Activist
Jaime Escalante – Educator
Darrell Evans – Baseball Player
James L. Fisher – Inventor
Carol Fletcher – Athlete
Stan Freberg – Comedian
James Galbraith – Businessman
William Galloway – Real Estate Developer
Edward Hernandez, Jr. – College Chancellor
William Holden – Actor
Herbert Hoover III – Chairman, Hoover Institute
Betty Jackson – Nurse
John Joyner – San Bernardino County Supervisor

Joyce Kennard – State Supreme Court Justice
Pierre Koenig – Architect
Donald Kubly – President of Art Center
William Langsdorf – PJC President
Jack Larson – Actor and Playwright
M. Roger Lockie – Theatrical Manager
Kenny Loggins – Musician
Bob Mackie – Fashion Designer
Tom Mallory – Coach
Bennie Maupin – Musician
Malcolm Meguiar – Businessman
Bruce Merrifield – Nobel Prize Winner, Chemistry
Dennis Muren – Special Effects Wizard
Kevin X. Murphy – Social Reformer
Koichi Nishimura – Business Executive
Nick Nolte – Actor
Irv Noren – Baseball Player
Howard Packard – Business Executive
Charles Paddock – Athlete and Editor
Anne W. Pursel – Teacher
Dick Ratliff – Community Activist
George Reeves – Actor
Jackie Robinson – Baseball Player
Mack Robinson – Athlete
Nathaniel Rosen – Cellist
David Rust – Press Photographer
Betye Saar – Artist
Frank Sata – Architect
Bettie Mae Scott – Air Corps Pilot
Walter T. Shatford II – College Trustee
Harry Sheldon – Businessman

Lawrence Shinoda – Automobile Designer
James Simsarian – Diplomat
Jacquelin Singh – Author
John Singleton – Motion Picture Director
Sam Soghomonian – Educator
Carol Spanks – Athlete
Jerry Tarkanian – Basketball Coach
Ladd Thomas – Organist
John Van De Kamp – State Attorney General
Eddie Van Halen – Rock and Roll Star
Ellsworth Vines – Tennis Player
Charles Wiggins – Judge
Dick Williams – Baseball Manager
Verne Winchell – Doughnut King
Donald Wright – Chief Justice of California

Gold medallion presented to the alumni





A Note on Sources

This book relies on historical information found in a variety of sources. This first, unified history has only one predecessor, an unpublished thesis on the history of the college up to 1940: Clyde Emmett Pfeiffer, "A History of Pasadena Junior College," June, 1941. A history of the college buildings was written by Donald R. Holthaus, *History of Pasadena Area Community College District Site and Plant, 1911-1988*, (Pasadena: [PACCD], 1988). Other books with substantial references to the college, include the uncredited *Eighty Years of Public Education in Pasadena*, (Pasadena: Pasadena Unified School District, 1955); and an analysis of the 1950s red scare, David Hulburd's *This Happened in Pasadena*, (New York, Macmillan, 1951).

The largest collection of documentary material on the history of PCC is found in the archive room of the Shatford Library. Administrative records of both the college and Pasadena High School (which shared the campus until the early 1960s), college catalogs, accreditation reports, self-studies, and statistical abstracts, are just a few of the items that make up this collection. The records of the Pasadena Board of Education, the Pasadena Junior College District, and its successor, the Pasadena Area Community College District, augment this collection. Records of daily events are found in the semi-daily campus newspapers, the *Pasadena Chronicle*, and its offspring, the *PCC Courier*. These materials are supplemented by a variety of campus magazines published by various academic departments, student organizations, and clubs. Scrapbooks on a variety of subjects from nursing, fashion and design to sporting events, the model homes and PJC during World War II augment these materials. Historical artifacts, scholarly journals and magazines with articles by and about the college and its community, and sports memorabilia round out the collection.

Other information on the social fabric of the college is found in the college yearbooks starting with *The Pirate* in the 1920s. This

was succeeded by *Pasadena Campus*, the yearbook for the joint Pasadena High School and Pasadena Junior College between 1929 and 1937. This was replaced by *Campus* from 1938 to 1959, and *Pageant*, the yearbook of Pasadena City College from 1955 to 1968 when the publication of college yearbooks ceased.

The library of the Pasadena Museum of History has a file on PCC; the Pasadena Central Library has a largely unindexed collection of the *Pasadena Star-News*, the *Pasadena Independent*, and its contemporary newspapers; and the collection of the Huntington Library and Art Gallery also has some useful material.

The PCC History Project has produced an unpublished student history of PCC based on hundreds of student research papers assaying both major and minor events between 1924 and 1999. The Project has also produced a daily chronology of the college history and working indices of various artifact, document, and photo collections.

Sadly, most of the material of value to researchers remains in the minds and hearts of former students, college employees, and retirees. This discrepancy is being addressed by the ongoing PCC Oral History Project.

PHOTO CREDITS

Except where noted under the photo, all photos made before 1969 come from the PJC and PCC yearbooks, taken by uncredited student photographers. Photos made after that year come from the collection of PCC's staff photographer, Oscar Chavez, or from the collection of PCC's defacto college historian, Christina Rose.

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