Countdown to Riverside City College's 100th Anniversary

Continuing this summer’s “Countdown” looks at stories appearing in “Riverside City College Reports”, is this overview of Volume 3, Number 3 from May 17, 1968. The subject on the college’s mind was Proposition 2. The Proposition was placed on California’s June 1968 ballot by a unanimous vote of the legislature and the approval of the governor. Proposition 2 provided for a bond issue of $65 million to provide capital for construction or improvement of facilities at California’s junior colleges. In “The President’s Corner”, President Ralph Bradshaw (RCC President 1963-1972) spoke of the Proposition. He wrote:

“Our numbers are expected to double by 1975. We can already predict much of our future growth from the thousands of students now in the elementary and secondary grades. Added to these will certainly be thousands more resulting from continuing movement to California, from diversion from the University and State Colleges, from the return of veterans from Viet Nam, and from our society’s increasing demands for more education. If Proposition 2 carries, the state will have funds to reduce the burden on the local property tax. In our district the state will provide over two thirds of necessary building costs. If Proposition 2 fails, the burden will fall back on the local property taxpayer.”

In the headline front page article, it was written:

“State funds which would be made available by approval of Proposition 2 on the June 4 ballot will be needed to help with construction required to meet the needs of students the Citizens Advisory Committee has predicted will soon be enrolling at Riverside City College. If Proposition 2 fails, the college can only grow only at substantially greater expense to the local taxpayer. The measure provides $65,000,000 state fund for the support of local junior college construction. The money would be granted on a matching basis for approved projects in relation to the need and the financial resources of the district. RCC’s million dollar library, now nearing completion, is an example of what this kind of assistance can mean to a district. The college was able to qualify for both state and federal funds, so that the new building cost local taxpayers only about $200,000 – one fifth of the total cost. The Citizens Advisory Committee has predicted that the college will need to occupy its La Sierra Avenue campus by the early 1970s, and studies have indicated that in the meantime the Terracina campus will need additional facilities for art and music education, tennis instruction, and business education.”

To update the story, on June 4, 1968, Proposition 2 was passed by California voters.
On May 10, 1968 Keith M. Bailor (Associate Professor History and Philosophy 1965-1986) delivered the eighth Distinguished Faculty Lecture entitled “Mountain of Despair, Stone of Hope”. The article described his lecture in these terms:

“The Afro-American, Bailor said, has made important contributions to almost every cultural, intellectual, and ethical stream in the history of this nation, as well as having created his own distinctive Afro-American culture. The white American must understand this history in order to dispel the gross stereotypes which he has absorbed through the errors of omission and commission in his early reading of American history and literature. Unfortunately for the Negro, Bailor said, he has too often had this same distorted self-image virtually forced upon him. The black man must acquire a more comprehensive understanding of his own rich heritage, in order that he may enjoy a sense of historical identity so necessary to self-esteem.”

Page three reported the passing of Cecil E. Stalder (Associate Professor, History 1946-1967). In the late 1920s, after his graduation from Riverside Poly High, he took his undergraduate courses as a Cooperative Program student at what was then known as Riverside Junior College. He went on to graduate from the University of California, Berkley in 1932. He also did advance studies at UC Berkley and Claremont College. After a stint at Riverside’s Chemawa Junior High School, he came to RJC in 1946 to teach History. In 1961, by a vote of his colleagues, he became the first RCC Distinguished Faculty Lecturer. The article spoke of Cecil Stalder, the man:

“He was no ‘Mr. Chips’. You never thought of him as charming, because you were too busy defending your prejudices from his vigorous onslaughts. And gentle he certainly was not, for he paid you the compliment of assuming you cared as deeply about your beliefs as he did his own, and the sharpest weapon of the advocate’s mind was the surest way to the discovery of truth. But the passion of Mr. Stalder’s argument was rooted in compassion. He had a deep love of his fellow man and was resentful of anything that stood in the way of his fulfillment. He was exceedingly impatient with human folly, but never with humanity.”
It is 1 year and 32 weeks until RCC’s 100th Anniversary on March 13, 2016.

The Riverside City College Instructional Media Center is bringing you this five year countdown to RCC’s 100th Anniversary. Our intention is to give everyone a weekly glance at the many people and events that have been a part of the college.

Our thanks go to the RCC Digital Library Archives and the District’s Office of Strategic Communications and Relations for allowing us to use their photo and newspaper collections. Thanks also to all of the RCC students and Faculty Advisors that were a part of the yearbook and newspaper staffs. Thanks also to Tom Johnson and Gilbert Jimenez who wrote “the book” about RCC’s history. “Riverside City College 1916-1981- A 65 Year History” is available in the RCC Digital Library.

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