

# **KNOW YOUR CAMPUS**

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## Table of Contents

<b>REVELLE COLLEGE .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>ROGER REVELLE (1909-1991).....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>HAROLD &amp; FRIEDA UREY HALL .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>HAROLD C. UREY (1893-1981).....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>MAYER HALL.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>MARIA GOEPPERT MAYER (1906-1972).....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>BONNER HALL .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>DAVID M. BONNER (1916-1964).....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>GALBRAITH HALL .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>JOHN S. GALBRAITH (1916-2003) .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>YORK HALL .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>HERBERT YORK (1921-2019).....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>TATA HALL .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>RATAN NAVAL TATA (1937-).....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>MUIR COLLEGE .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>STEWART DINING COMMONS .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>JOHN L. STEWART (1917-2007) .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>PATRICK J. LEDDEN AUDITORIUM.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>PATRICK J. LEDDEN (1936-2003) .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>MCGILL HALL .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>WILLIAM J. MCGILL (1922-1997) .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>MANDLER HALL.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>GEORGE MANDLER (1924- 2016).....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>MANDEVILLE CENTER FOR THE ARTS .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>ERNEST W. MANDEVILLE (1896-1970).....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>IDA &amp; CECIL GREEN FACULTY CLUB.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>CECIL H. GREEN (1900-2003) .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>THURGOOD MARSHALL COLLEGE.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>THURGOOD MARSHALL (1908-1993) .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>PETERSON HALL .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>ROBERT O. PETERSON (1916-1994) .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>SOLIS HALL.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>FAUSTINA SOLIS (1923-2013) .....</b>	<b>27</b>

<b>EARL WARREN COLLEGE .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>WARREN LECTURE HALL .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>EARL WARREN (1891-1974).....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>ATKINSON HALL .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>RICHARD C. ATKINSON (1929 - ).....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>IRWIN MARK &amp; JOAN KLEIN JACOBS ENGINEERING HALL .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>IRWIN JACOBS (1933 - ).....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>POWELL-FOCHT BIOENGINEERING HALL .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>CHARLES LEE POWELL (1863-1959) .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>FRANKLIN ANTONIO HALL .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>FRANKLIN ANTONIO (1953-2022).....</b>	<b>37</b>

## **REVELLE COLLEGE**

Revelle College, originally called First College, opened its doors to the charter class of 180 students in the fall of 1964. It is named after oceanographer and UC San Diego founder Roger Revelle. UCSD was founded at the height of the space race between the USA and the Soviet Union. This could explain why the initial class comprised only 30 non-science majors.

Revelle College's stated goal of creating Renaissance scholars is reflected in requirements that ensure that a graduate has taken courses in humanities, calculus, chemistry, physics, biology, social science, a fine art, and has attained fluency in a foreign language. Revelle College's core writing course, Humanities, is a challenging Western Civilization course that incorporates writing, history and other social science requirements into a five-quarter sequence through which students examine the greater social and literary developments throughout Western culture. In early 1965, the Regents of the University of California voted to name the college in honor of Roger Revelle.

Revelle Plaza has served as an important space for campus activities and socialization since its creation. During the mid-to-late sixties, Revelle Plaza was the location of many protests. The May 1970 Peace Memorial in its southeast corner commemorates the anti-war self-immolation of Revelle student, George Winne, Jr. The fountain was donated by Pacific Southwest Airlines in 1965.

## **ROGER REVELLE (1909-1991)**

Roger Revelle was born in Seattle March 7, 1909. Because of the promise he showed in high school, Revelle was admitted to Pomona College at the age of 16. After receiving his B.A. in 1929, he went on to pursue graduate studies in geology at UC Berkeley, receiving his doctorate in 1936.

In 1931, while still a graduate student, he was brought to the attention of T. Wayland Vaughan, Director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (then a remote field station), who invited him to join a project at SIO studying deep-sea mud. Shortly after agreeing to go to SIO, he married Ellen Clark, whom he had been courting since her sophomore year at Scripps College. She was a grandniece of both Edward Willis Scripps and Ellen Browning Scripps, in honor of whose donations the Institution had been given the family's name.

In 1948 Revelle returned to SIO, this time as a Full Professor. In rapid succession, he became Associate Director (1949-50), Acting Director (1950-51) and finally Director of SIO in 1951. It was under his leadership that SIO began to achieve international standing and set the foundations of much of modern oceanography.

According to Revelle, “What I did was to send the institution out to sea, to make it a worldwide institution instead of just a local California institution. The farthest we ever went before the war was the Gulf of California. By the time I left we had a Navy that ranked with that of Costa Rica and had sailed literally millions of miles everywhere in the world.”

Revelle himself was directly responsible for two major SIO studies. One, on which he collaborated with Sir Edward Bullard and Arthur Maxwell, dealt with heat flow through the ocean floor. To their surprise, they found that it was the same at sea as on land. This unexpected result was eventually explained by the theory of plate tectonics and the result is widely credited with having helped lead to this theory.

The other study, on which he worked with Hans Suess, has proven to have particularly far-reaching consequences. In 1897, the Swedish Chemist, Svante A. Arrhenius, had made a pioneering study of the relationship between global temperatures and atmospheric carbon dioxide. In 1957, Revelle and Suess revived Arrhenius's inquiry and published a paper observing that the steady increase of carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels could pose a potentially serious danger. The oceans, they calculated, could not absorb more than half of the CO<sub>2</sub> resulting from the use of fossil fuels, and as more such emissions were produced, accumulations of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere could rise significantly in the coming decades. Revelle and Suess's 1957 paper served as a call to the international scientific community to investigate the question of global warming, which also came to be referred to as “the greenhouse effect.”

During his tenure as director of SIO, Revelle's restless imagination was seized by another grand vision: a great research university that would be affiliated with SIO and also with the University of California. No oceanographic program, he said, could be sure of maintaining intellectual excellence for more than a generation without an attachment to a great university. This judgment was shared by SIO's Atlantic counterpart, the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, which subsequently formed an affiliation with MIT.

Revelle worked tirelessly to recruit eminent faculty on the theory that a great research university had to be built from the top down--or, as he put it, “by laying the roof first.” Among those he persuaded to join the faculty were such

distinguished scientists as Harold Urey, a Nobelist at the University of Chicago, Joseph Mayer and Maria Goeppert Mayer (who was to become a Nobel laureate), James Arnold, David Bonner, Keith Brueckner, Martin Kamen, Walter Kohn, Bernd Matthias, and Bruno Zimm. With their help, he set about recruiting others and planning the educational design of the university, emphasizing the idea of a college system.

Revelle's belief that the university should be open to all was passionately held. He discovered while recruiting faculty that despite Supreme Court rulings outlawing restrictive covenants, La Jolla realtors continued to observe a “gentleman's agreement” to discriminate on grounds of religion and race in selling and renting property. He persuaded some of these agents and other leading members of the community to break with this custom. This helped in getting land for UCSD in La Jolla. Long before it became fashionable, he was also a champion of equal opportunity for women.

In recognition of his scientific work, Revelle received many honors and awards. These include 13 honorary degrees concluding in 1991 with the National Medal of Science, awarded by President George Bush in a ceremony in the White House. The citation praised Revelle for “his pioneering work in the areas of carbon dioxide and climate modification, oceanographic exploration presaging plate tectonics, and the biological effects of radiation in the marine environment, and studies of population growth and global food supplies.”

## **HAROLD & FRIEDA UREY HALL**

Urey Hall along with Mayer Hall were the first UCSD buildings, both completed early 1963. Located on the Revelle College campus, Urey Hall is an eight-story building with 106,771 assignable square feet for physical sciences teaching and research. For several years it housed UCSD's first library, appropriately named the Science and Engineering Library. From a student perspective, the building is most known as the site of the annual watermelon drop. Rumor has it that Urey did not want his name associated with that building, calling it the ugliest building he had ever seen. Perhaps this was partly due to there being no windows for an ocean view.

## **HAROLD C. UREY (1893-1981)**

Harold Clayton Urey was born April 29, 1893, in Walkerton, Ind. Urey majored in zoology as an undergraduate at Montana State University, from which he graduated in 1917. He worked as a chemical engineer for a company manufacturing war materiel in 1918 and 1919, then spent two years at the University of Copenhagen working with some of the world's leading atomic scientists and studying under Niels Bohr. He received a PhD in chemistry in 1923 from U.C. Berkeley.

Dr. Urey's initial scientific prestige resulted from his discovery in 1931 of the heavy form (isotope) of hydrogen called deuterium. For this discovery he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1934. Later research led to the discovery of a method for the separation of isotopes. For better and worse, this research was pivotal in the development of the atomic bomb. Despite his contributions to nuclear research, Dr. Urey opposed the building of nuclear reactors, whose waste he believed to be dangerous.

After the war, Dr. Urey became Distinguished Professor of Chemistry at the University of Chicago. In 1953 Urey and a graduate student, Stanley L. Miller, carried out a remarkable experiment demonstrating that earth's primordial ingredients (water, methane, hydrogen and ammonia) could have been forced by lightning discharges to combine into amino acids, the building blocks of proteins. This became known as the “origin of life” experiment.

In 1958 he joined the newly established University of California at La Jolla, renamed UC San Diego in 1964, as founding chairman of the Department of Chemistry. There his creative mind led to an interest in the chemistry of the moon. He is credited as the founder of modern lunar science as a result of his speculations and deductions about the moon's geology and chemistry.

## **MAYER HALL**

Mayer Hall is a five-story research building in Revelle College. First occupied in 1963, the facility had an assignable area of 58,435 square feet, primarily serving the Department of Physics. The building was named to honor UCSD professor Maria Goeppert Mayer. In 1963 Maria Goeppert Mayer became the second woman ever to win the Nobel Prize in physics, 60 years after Marie Curie. One of Mayer Hall's defining features is the unique set of hexagonal breezeways that it shares with Bonner and York Halls, connecting the three buildings and providing a

symmetrical aesthetic addition to the space. Perhaps coincidentally, the breezeways resemble the double helix of DNA.

### **MARIA GOEPPERT MAYER (1906-1972)**

Maria Goeppert Mayer was born on June 28, 1906 in what is now Katowice, Poland, then part of Germany. She grew up in the university town of Göttingen where she was known as “the beauty of Göttingen.” In the spring of 1924 she enrolled at the University at Göttingen, with the intention of becoming a mathematician. But soon she found herself more attracted to physics. Except for one term which she spent in Cambridge, England, her entire university career took place in Göttingen. She was awarded her doctorate in 1930 in theoretical physics.

Shortly before this, she had met Joseph Edward Mayer, an American Rockefeller Fellow doing doctoral research with Prof. James Franck. After their marriage in 1930, she went with him to the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. This was the time of the depression, and no university would think of employing the wife of a professor. But she kept working, just for the enjoyment of doing physics.

Dr. Goeppert Mayer taught at Sarah Lawrence College between 1941 and 1945, but she worked mainly at the S.A.M. Laboratory on the separation of isotopes of uranium, with Harold Urey as director. In 1946 they went to Chicago where she was finally awarded a professorship in the physics department and in the Institute for Nuclear Studies. She was also employed by the Argonne National Laboratory. In 1948, while discussing her theories with Enrico Fermi, she deduced that a measured spin of a nuclear particle could correspond to one of two different orbits. This made possible a description of the nucleus in terms of orbits of single particles, referred to as the “shell model,” and was the major factor in her being awarded the Nobel Prize in 1963. Although the nuclear shell model is now more than 50 years old, physicists are still digging into its mysteries. “We’re motivated by the success of the shell model to try to understand its origins,” said James Vary, Professor of Physics at Iowa State University.

In 1960 the Mayers came to UCSD where Maria Goeppert was Professor of Physics and Joseph was a professor in the Department of Chemistry. Maria was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences and a corresponding member of the Akademie der Wissenschaften in Heidelberg. In addition to winning the Nobel Prize, she received honorary degrees of Doctor of Science from Russel Sage College, Mount Holyoke College and Smith College.



## **BONNER HALL**

Bonner Hall is a 4-story laboratory research building in Revelle College, occupied since December, 1964, primarily by the Department of Biology. At that time, there was a beautiful view of the ocean from the third and fourth floors. The ocean view is now blocked by new construction. A few faculty from the chemistry department were included in Bonner Hall in order to promote inter-disciplinary research. One of Bonner Hall's defining features is the unique set of hexagonal breezeways that it shares with Mayer and York Halls, connecting the three buildings and providing a symmetrical aesthetic addition to the space. Perhaps coincidentally, the breezeways resemble the double helix of DNA. Bonner Hall was named to honor Prof. David M. Bonner, a nationally renowned geneticist and the first chairman of the Department of Biology at UC San Diego.

### **DAVID M. BONNER (1916-1964)**

David Bonner was born on May 15, 1916, in Salt Lake City, Utah. After completing his Ph.D. in 1940 at CalTech, Bonner was appointed as a research assistant there. During this time, he continued his work on plant growth factors. After going to Yale in 1942, he advanced through the ranks and became a professor of microbiology at the School of Medicine.

David Bonner's contributions to our understanding of gene structure and function resulted from his work on the biochemical genetics of the bread mold, *Neurospora*. This helped lead to the "one gene one protein" concept, which was the foundation of the new field called Molecular Biology. Bonner's research was recognized in 1958 by his election to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and in 1959 by his election to the National Academy of Sciences.

In 1960 Prof. Bonner was lured to San Diego to become the founding chairman of the Department of Biology at the then newly established University of California, San Diego. He had the major role in setting the direction of that department and in formulating a novel plan for integrating the teaching of the basic sciences into the curriculum of the new School of Medicine. Unlike nearly every other medical school in the country, which were usually located far from the undergraduate campuses, UCSD's medical school was situated across the street from Bonner Hall. This was due to Bonner's intention to promote the collaboration between basic and medical research.

Dave Bonner was truly a unique chairman with his philosophy "Rules were made to be broken." He firmly believed that molecular biology was the way all

biological research should be approached. For this reason, unlike all the other universities, UCSD would have only one biology department that would include ecologists, population biologists, geneticists, developmental biologists, etc., with faculty members who took a molecular approach to their discipline.

In 1952 Bonner was diagnosed with Hodgkin's lymphoma. The disease was then considered incurable and he was given one year to live, but he managed to survive actively for 13 years until the side effects of the massive radiation therapy finally took their toll. He died May 2, 1964 at the young age of 48. This writer had the honor and good fortune to be the first Molecular Biologist hired by David Bonner.

### **GALBRAITH HALL**

Occupied in September 1965 in Revelle College, Galbraith Hall was UCSD's first central library. Located at the south side of the Revelle Plaza, its basement auditorium was used for musical performances even though the seats squeaked horribly. It is rumored that the famous pianist, Rosalyn Tureck, resigned her brief UCSD professorship at least partly due to her only performance there. Today the building's primary occupants are the Center for Library & Instructional Services and the Department of Theatre and Dance. Galbraith Hall is also home to the central office for Counseling and Psychological Services which serves the student body by providing free, comprehensive, and confidential psychological counseling and mental health workshops. Formerly known as the Humanities Undergraduate Library, the building was renamed in 1988 to honor John S. Galbraith for his invaluable contributions to the university as Chancellor and faculty member, as well as for his lifelong interest in libraries.

### **JOHN S. GALBRAITH (1916-2003)**

John Galbraith, served as UCSD's second chancellor. A native of Glasgow, Galbraith emigrated to the United States in 1925. He received his bachelor's degree from Miami University of Ohio in 1938. By 1943 he had earned a master's degree and a doctorate in history from the University of Iowa, where he also met his bride-to-be Laura Huddleston. In 1948 he joined the ladder-rank faculty at UCLA and became Chair of the UCLA History Dept. in 1954. Galbraith was recognized as a pre-eminent scholar of the history of the British Empire.

In 1964 Galbraith was recruited to the UCSD chancellorship from UCLA. Almost immediately he engaged in a sharply contested disagreement with UC President Clark Kerr over UCSD's library resources. The struggle over library funding continued for some time. President Kerr envisioned a very modest commitment with regard to collections, while Galbraith insisted that UCSD had to have a first-rate library in order to be an outstanding UC campus. Chancellor Galbraith's victory in the now famous "library battle" is immortalized today in the UCSD library collections themselves. They are some of the largest in California, and they rank 42nd among the most prestigious research libraries nationwide. It was more than fitting when the campus renamed the Humanities Undergraduate Library Building Galbraith Hall.

While the creation of a major research library remained a fundamental priority for Galbraith during his tenure as Chancellor, he also presided over the founding of UCSD's first departments in the humanities, notably History and Literature. In these efforts, he enjoyed the support and encouragement of the founding faculties in the natural and life sciences who believed that the campus could only achieve international stature by hiring senior humanists comparable to famous scientists such as Harold Urey and Maria Goeppert Mayer. Initial appointments in History and Literature focused, therefore, on the recruitment of well-established scholars such as Roy Harvey Pierce in Literature and Samuel Baron in History.

## **YORK HALL**

York Hall, constructed in 1965, is used primarily for lecture and laboratory courses from the chemistry, physics and biology departments. It is located to the east of the Revelle Plaza and fountain and has 62,279 square feet of assignable space. The facility is named after Herbert York, a famous nuclear physicist who served in numerous administrative and research positions within the government and was the founding Chancellor of UC San Diego.

## **HERBERT YORK (1921-2019)**

After World War II ended, York completed his doctoral studies at Berkeley and co-discovered the neutral pi meson. He became an assistant professor of physics there in 1950 and oversaw the expansion of the California Radiation Laboratory to become the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory. In 1952 he became its first director. From July 1952 to March 1958, York initiated and directed the UC Lawrence

Livermore Laboratory, overseeing research programs which included development of the hydrogen bomb and other classified programs under the sponsorship of the Atomic Energy Commission.

In March of 1958, York became the first Chief Scientist of the Advanced Research Projects Agency and the first Director of Defense Department Research and Engineering, serving as civilian supervisor of missile and space research. It was during these duties in the 1950s that York's belief that ending a war was done most effectively by not starting one and turned him emphatically to arms control and to a nuclear test ban as a first step. "I was the only senior official who thought it (arms control and nuclear test ban) was a great idea," York later said. "Others were tolerant of it, but the majority thought it was really dumb."

York served as Chancellor of the University of California, San Diego from 1961 to 1964, and again from 1970 to 1972, and served as the university's Director Emeritus of the Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation and chairman of the Scientific and Academic Advisory Committee, which oversees activities at both Livermore and Los Alamos National Laboratories.

His awards include the E.O. Lawrence Prize (1964), a Guggenheim Fellowship (1972-73), and the American Physical Society's Leo Szilard Award for Physics in the Public Interest (1994). In 2000, President Clinton named him a recipient of the Enrico Fermi Award for his efforts and contributions in nuclear deterrence and arms-control agreements.

## **TATA HALL**

Tata Hall is an 8-story building on the Revelle College campus that opened in November of 2018. It houses facilities for the biological and physical sciences and is the home of the Tata Institute for Genetics and Society. The Tata Institute for Genetics and Society is a binational institution that coordinates research between UC San Diego and research operations in India to conduct research on genetics, stem cell therapy and disease control. Tata Hall is named in recognition of a generous \$70 million gift from Tata Trusts. Tata Trusts is "a philanthropic organization that plays a pioneering role in transforming charity work into lasting societal change focused on improving education, health, employment, nutrition and water security."

## **RATAN NAVAL TATA (1937-)**

Ratan Nata is an Indian industrialist, philanthropist and former chairman of Tata Sons. He was a chairman of the Tata Group from 1990 to 2012, and interim chairman from October 2016 through February 2017. He continues to head its charitable trusts. Tata is one of the largest philanthropists in the world, having donated 60–65% of his income to charity. During the 21 years Tata led the Tata Group, revenues grew over 40 times, and profit over 50 times. When he took over the company, sales overwhelmingly comprised commodity sales, but at the end of his tenure, the majority of sales came from brands. He had Tata Tea acquire Tetley and Tata Motors acquire Jaguar Land Rover. These acquisitions repositioned Tata from a largely India-centric group into a global business, with over 65% of revenues coming from operations and sales internationally.

Tata Trusts under the Chairmanship of Ratan Tata provided a grant of \$750 million to the Centre for Neuroscience, Indian Institute of Science to study mechanisms underlying the cause of Alzheimer's disease and to evolve methods for its early diagnosis and treatment. This grant was to be spread over 5 years starting in 2014. Tata Group, under the leadership of Ratan Tata, formed the MIT Tata Center of Technology and Design with a mission to address the challenges of resource-constrained communities with an initial focus on India.

In 2008, Ratan Tata received the Padma Vibhushan, the second highest civilian honor in India, after receiving the Padma Bhushan, the third highest civilian honor in 2000. Both were awarded by the government of India.

## MUIR COLLEGE

John Muir College, the second oldest college of UC San Diego, admitted its first students in the fall of 1967 and moved to its present quarters in 1970. The college was named after John Muir (1838-1914), a Scottish immigrant who became a famous Californian naturalist, conservationist, and author.

The buildings bear the names of areas of Yosemite National Park, which Muir helped to establish. These include Tioga and Tenaya Halls, Tuolumne Apartments, Half-Dome Lounge, Redwood Lounge, Clouds Rest, etc. There's also a coffee house called Muir Woods, named after the redwood forest just north of San Francisco that also bears his name. The landscaping was meant to evoke the natural landscape of Yosemite and the Muir woods through the use of pines and other vegetation found there. From this author's perspective, the close cluster of tall buildings on the Muir campus creates the feeling of being lost in the Bronx, not in the woods.

Muir's founding Provost John L. Stewart wrote "I believe buildings have a radical influence upon living and learning. I am thinking not just of their operational efficiency, but of attitudes, what stays in the memory, and the releasing and directing of intellectual and creative energies." In 2007, Muir College was awarded a \$99,000 Campus Heritage Grant by the prestigious Getty Foundation for the College's signature ensemble of Modernist buildings.

Muir College encourages awareness of environmental issues and involvement in environmental preservation and sustainability both on and off campus. The interdisciplinary minor in environmental studies was started by founding Provost Stewart and continues to flourish at Muir College.

## STEWART DINING COMMONS

The Stewart Dining Commons is located in the center of the historic Muir College campus. The commons was designed in the Mid-century Modernist style in 1968. It was completely renovated into a contemporary dining facility while respecting the architecture and heritage of Muir College. The design draws on many elements of the 1960's while creating a visually vibrant experience including bringing more natural daylight into the space. The large number of picnic tables encourage outdoor dining. At the lower level, the Muir Woods coffee house is named for the

Muir Woods National Monument, a protected forest of coastal redwoods located in California's Marin County.

### **JOHN L. STEWART (1917-2007)**

Born January 24, 1917, in Alton, IL, John Stewart grew up in Granville, OH and Dwight, Ontario. He graduated from Dennison College in 1938 with a double major in English and Music. After service during WWII, he completed his doctorate in English Literature at Ohio State University. He taught English at UC, Los Angeles from 1947 to 1949 and at Dartmouth from 1949 to 1965. Stewart also served as the Associate Director of the Hopkins Center at Dartmouth.

In 1964, Stewart moved to UCSD where he recruited faculty for UCSD's humanities programs. He was named Muir College's first provost, a position he held until his retirement in 1987. Stewart's vision profoundly shaped Muir's core values. He believed: students are best served when they exercise individual choice and responsibility in crafting their own educational programs; in the importance of the college as a close-knit supportive community; and in the preservation of the environment as a guiding theme. True to these values and his love of the wilderness, he developed and taught a signature course of the college, "Wilderness and Human Values," which culminated in a week-long hike led by Stewart in John Muir's and his own beloved Sierra Nevada mountains.

### **PATRICK J. LEDDEN AUDITORIUM**

Humanities and Social Sciences Building (HSS) room 2250 was renamed in honor of Patrick J. Ledden shortly after he died in 2003. The auditorium is actually a separate building that is not attached to HSS. It is located next to McGill Hall and to the east of the Stewart Dining Commons. Ledden's name appears above the entrance to the auditorium.

### **PATRICK J. LEDDEN (1936-2003)**

A mathematician by academic studies, Pat Ledden held a bachelor's degree from the Catholic University in Washington, D.C., a master's from the University of Michigan, and a doctorate from Stanford University, all in mathematics. He



specialized in the field of topology, a type of geometry, and taught mathematics at UCSD for 36 years. The teaching and mentoring of undergraduates was of vital importance to Ledden and helped draw him into administrative roles in the college system at UCSD.

In 1987, Ledden assumed duties as the second provost of Muir College. An ardent supporter of undergraduate education, he encouraged intellectual breadth among undergraduate course offerings and promoted the development of interdisciplinary programs such as critical gender studies, environmental studies and film studies. A true Renaissance man, he also cared deeply about the humanities and arts, with interests ranging from the literature of James Joyce to the sculpture projects in UCSD's renowned Stuart Collection.

Literature was a particular interest to Ledden, especially the writings of James Joyce, and he contributed articles to the James Joyce Quarterly and the James Joyce Annual, including titles such as "Michael J. F. McCarthy and Joyce's Dublin," and "Some Comments on Vincent Cheng's Empire and Patriarchy in The Dead in Joyce." Prof. Ledden taught an upper division seminar on Joyce in the Department of Literature. He also sparked the idea for a daylong reading of Joyce's classic novel, *Ulysses*, at the UCSD Bookstore in observance of the anniversary of Bloomsday, on June 16, 1904. "I think it's an extraordinarily powerful book and people who finally get through it develop a very profound relationship with the central character, Leopold Bloom," said Ledden.

While Associate Chancellor Ledden helped start UCSD TV. As a very articulate and eloquent campus figure, he served as host of "UCSD conversations" on UCSD TV, where he interviewed visiting academicians and UCSD faculty from a wide variety of disciplines. He also played an important role in helping start the Preuss School, a sixth to 12th grade school dedicated to providing a college prep education for motivated low-income students.

Richard C. Atkinson, former President Emeritus of the University of California and former UCSD chancellor, said "Pat Ledden was an individual who played a key role in the development of UCSD as a great university. When I arrived as chancellor in 1980 he became my closest associate and friend and his assistance was absolutely critical. He was dedicated to his students and deeply focused on the University's academic programs."



## **MCGILL HALL**

Located in the southern area of the Muir College campus, McGill Hall is a six-story laboratory and office building with 42,992 square feet of assignable space. The building was occupied in 1970 and known as the Psychology-Linguistics Building. In 1990 the building was renamed to recognize the invaluable contributions of William J. McGill, a distinguished administrator and psychologist. McGill was UCSD's third chancellor and a remarkable leader during the tumultuous years of student and Vietnam War protests.

## **WILLIAM J. MCGILL (1922-1997)**

McGill was born in New York City in 1922. His father was a musician and his grandfather an Irish immigrant dockworker. In 1939 he began his college education at Fordham University where he earned bachelor's and master's degrees in psychology. In 1953 he was awarded a doctorate in experimental psychology from Harvard University.

McGill was an assistant professor at MIT until 1956 and then joined Columbia Univ. where he became chairman of the psychology department from 1961 to 1963. He left Columbia in 1965 to help found the Psychology Department at UCSD together with George Mandler. Recruiting more minority group members to the university was a very important agenda item for him. A leading mathematical psychologist, he is remembered for his original contributions to the auditory detection theory.

In 1968 he accepted the job of Chancellor at UCSD after the first five who were offered the position turned it down. Almost immediately he faced hostility from within and without when he reappointed Marxist philosopher Herbert Marcuse to the faculty. Governor Ronald Reagan, the UC Board of Regents and the conservative right objected strenuously. That escalated when Angela Davis, a graduate student of Marcuse, and fellow civil rights activists staged a sit-in at the Chancellor's office and demanded that instruction in the campus 'new Third College, now named Thurgood Marshall College, adhere to Marxist doctrine. Soon McGill was being held responsible and called a "pig" by the left while such groups as the American Legion wanted him fired. With remarkable diplomacy and patience, McGill brought dialogue to the situation and managed to defuse the conflict. He recalled those years in a memoir, "The Year of the Monkey,"

published in 1983. The title referred to the monkey god of the Chinese calendar known for trickery but who also controls malicious and evil spirits.

In 1970 McGill left California to become the president of Columbia Univ. from 1970 to 1980. From 1979 to 1981 he chaired Jimmy Carter's Presidential Commission for a National Agenda for the Eighties.

## **MANDLER HALL**

Located in Muir College, Mandler Hall is an annex of McGill Hall that serves as a laboratory and research facility for the Center for Brain and Cognition and the Department of Psychology. The building has four floors and 19,387 square feet of assignable area. It was originally occupied in 1970. In 2004 the building was renamed to honor George Mandler, the founding chair of the psychology department at UC San Diego.

## **GEORGE MANDLER (1924- 2016)**

George Mandler was born in Vienna on June 11, 1924. His father ran a successful wholesale leather business. But their comfortable lives began to change as the Nazis took over in the 1930s. After Germany annexed Austria in 1938, George was sent alone to boarding school in England. In addition to learning English and attending to his studies, he spent his time hunting for a U.S. citizen who would sponsor his family's immigration to the United States. He was successful, and in 1940 George, a younger sister and their parents arrived in New York.

Mandler joined the U.S. Army in 1943. He trained in military intelligence and, as a native speaker of German, ended up as a front-line interrogator with the 7th Army in Germany. Mandler earned his bachelor's degree from New York University in 1949 and his Ph.D. from Yale in 1953. Before arriving at UC San Diego, he taught at Harvard University and the University of Toronto.

Mandler was a central figure in the cognitive revolution of the 1950s and 60s and a leading expert in the areas of memory, human emotion and consciousness. His decisive influence is felt to this day. The cognitive revolution in psychology, or "evolution" as Mandler referred to it, began in the 1950s and took off in the '60s. It was an intellectual movement that emerged in reaction to the behaviorism then dominant in the field. Behaviorists focus on observable behavior, while

Mandler and others argued that researchers could also study the mind and, by applying information-processing concepts from computer science, make testable inferences about hidden mental processes too, such as attention and memory. Their approach evolved into cognitive psychology and now dominates along with neuroscience.

Mandler arrived with his wife, Jean, at UC San Diego in 1965 as chair of the psychology department and as founding director of the Center for Human Information Processing (CHIP). At the time, UC San Diego only had a handful of buildings and fewer than 100 faculty members. Together with Norman Anderson and Bill McGill, Mandler built a strong experimental psychology department on the fledgling campus, focusing his energies in the early years on recruiting distinguished faculty and on expanding facilities. Mandler directed CHIP until 1990 and retired from UC San Diego in 1994.

Mandler is the author of “Mind and Emotion,” “Mind and Body: Psychology of Emotion and Stress,” “Human Nature Explored,” “A History of Modern Experimental Psychology” and other well-regarded volumes. His many honors include a Guggenheim Fellowship and the William James Award from the American Psychological Association (APA). He was a fellow of the Society for Experimental Psychology and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Mandler served as editor of the journal *Psychological Review*, governing board member and chair of the Psychonomic Society, president of two divisions of the APA (experimental psychology and general psychology), chair of the APA’s Council of Editors, chair of the Society of Experimental Psychologists, and founding president of the Federation of Behavioral, Psychological, and Cognitive Sciences.

Colleagues, friends and former students published “Memories, Thoughts, and Emotions: Essays in Honor of George Mandler” in 1991. In 2009, he was awarded an honorary doctorate by the University of Vienna.

## **MANDEVILLE CENTER FOR THE ARTS**

The Ernest W. Mandeville Center for the Arts is located on the southeast edge of the Muir campus, near the Sun God. The building, originally known as the University Art Gallery, was designed by architect A. Quincy Jones in 1975. It originally housed visual arts classrooms, the campus wood and metal shop, the University Art Gallery and the Mandeville auditorium. The auditorium hosts a

number of events throughout the year, including performances by UC San Diego student groups, such as Muir Musical and the UC San Diego Gospel Choir, as well as off-campus organizations such as the La Jolla Symphony and Chorus.

The facilities are named after Ernest W. Mandeville, a major donor to a number of development projects across the campus, especially in regard to the arts and the library. Today the Mandeville Center may be best known to students and faculty for the outdoor coffee/sandwich stand located at its southeast corner, unofficially called the Mandeville coffee stand.

### **ERNEST W. MANDEVILLE (1896-1970)**

Ernest Wyckoff Mandeville was born in Elmira, N.Y. in 1896. He graduated in 1917 from Union College. He had a remarkably varied career during which he was an Episcopal minister, a secret service agent, a consultant to the governments of Nova Scotia and Bermuda, a theatrical producer, a newspaper columnist and editor, and a lecturer. He made and lost more than one fortune, but his greatest financial success came from publishing. He founded the largest lithographing firm in the East and owned controlling shares in several major publishing houses. He retired from business in the mid-sixties to devote himself to writing about public affairs and supporting lectures, forums, education, and medicine.

Mandeville got immense satisfaction from giving to causes that produced immediate observable results. Thus, he backed such enterprises as the San Diego Forum, educational television on Channel 15, the ACLU, a crisis center, and a variety of scholarship programs. He provided new facilities for intensive care, particularly for heart patients, at Mercy Hospital.

Late in 1964, when his health was beginning to fail, Mandeville became interested in UCSD. He agreed to support the Mandeville Lectures and promised to pay for a suite for distinguished visitors and a small apartment for the college fellows in the Muir residence halls. Then he got excited about acquiring for UCSD the great collection of Renaissance books assembled by Don Cameron Allen. Eventually UCSD obtained not just the collection but funds to add to it and to outfit a Special Collections Room for the Allen and other collections, as well as furnishings for the Special Collections Reading Room. At about this time Jehanne Teilhet and her students needed money to underwrite the catalog for their remarkable exhibition, *Dimensions of Black*. Once again it was Mandeville with the support.

Meanwhile, his health had worsened, keeping him in constant discomfort. He was cared for by a number of specialists from the UCSD Medical School, and this interested him in medical teaching and research. He gave funds for a "tutorial environment" using various teaching machines for an electron microscope suite. In recognition of his generous support, Ernest Mandeville was appointed an Honorary Fellow of John Muir College at the convocation celebrating its opening in 1967.

### **IDA & CECIL GREEN FACULTY CLUB**

The Green Faculty Club is a dining and conference facility located on the southeastern corner of the Muir campus near the Sun God. It was first occupied in June of 1988 thanks to a \$1 million gift from Cecil H. Green and Ida M. Green. An entrepreneur and dedicated philanthropist, Cecil Green is known for founding Texas Instruments, Inc. During their lifetimes, Cecil and Ida Green provided continuous support to several major universities, including UC San Diego.

The Green Faculty Club has provided a campus space for faculty, staff, and community members to gather and exchange ideas. The Club is a private, members only organization that all UC San Diego faculty, staff, alumni, graduate students, and members of the community are welcome to join. Throughout the year, the Club hosts special events for its members, such as wine dinners, the Holiday party, and a summer picnic.

With Housing/Dining/Hospitality as partners, the club works with campus departments and colleges, as well as with campus organizations, local businesses, and the community. It hosts ongoing events such as the Ledden Faculty Luncheons, the Oceanids Sounding Board, and various programs of the Retirement/Emeriti Associations. It also caters and hosts private events such as weddings, birthdays, and retirement parties.

### **CECIL H. GREEN (1900-2003)**

Cecil Howard Green was born in England, near Manchester, on Aug. 6, 1900. As a child he moved with his family to Canada. He graduated from the University of British Columbia before earning a master's degree in electrical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1924. In 1926 he married Ida Mabelle Flansburg, who died in 1986.

After graduating from M.I.T., Green tried his hand at various businesses, including selling neon lighting, cars and insurance. For a while he worked at the Raytheon Corporation as an assistant to Charles Litton, who went on to found Litton Industries. Green joined a Dallas company called Geophysical Service Inc. (GSI) in 1932, two years after the company was founded. As a seismographic field crew chief, he spent several years exploring for oil in Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana.

On Dec. 6, 1941, Green joined with Eugene McDermott, J. Erik Jonsson and H. Bates Peacock to buy GSI. The company was working on seismic explorations for oil but moved into electronics during World War II, making submarine detection devices and radars. In 1951, the company changed its name to Texas Instruments, retaining the Geophysical Service name for a subsidiary. The next year it entered the semiconductor business, and in 1954 produced the first pocket-size transistor radio. In 1958, the company developed the integrated circuit that made possible a vast new range of electrically controlled machines and world leadership in microelectronics.

Green was Vice President of Texas Instruments from 1941 to 1951 and President from 1951 to 1955. His philanthropy, which eventually totaled \$200 million, benefited numerous medical and educational institutions in the United States as well as in Britain, Canada and Australia. He received more than a dozen honorary degrees, including a doctorate of science from Oxford University. In 1991, Queen Elizabeth II gave him an honorary knighthood.

## THURGOOD MARSHALL COLLEGE

UCSD began enrolling undergraduates in the fall of 1964. The University was to be modeled after the College System of Oxford and Cambridge in Great Britain. In 1965 the University began planning for a third college. In November of 1965 the College III Preliminary Planning Committee suggested that College III be focused on the study of history and its theory. While it was strong in humanities, the history theme would also explore the sciences, arts, and social science. College III would be focused on liberal arts, an area missing in the first two colleges. The curriculum would be interdisciplinary and cover a broad range of subjects.

It didn't take long before student activists had other ideas about how the new college should focus, both with regard to its curriculum and its enrollment. The Black Student Council (BSC) already had a presence on campus and was active in initiating the idea of an African-American Studies Program. The Mexican American Youth Association (MAYA) was mostly a social organization, but was starting to shift to be a more progressive, politically active organization. They soon changed their name to the more militant Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán (MEChA). BSC approached MAYA and suggested that they form a coalition and fight for more than just an ethnic element within the traditional college structure. The Lumumba-Zapata Coalition was formed and the nature of the third college was in for change.

Students flooded Revelle Plaza, then the center of campus, to hear speeches by enthusiastic student leaders of the movement. One of them was Angela Davis, a well-known activist and a graduate student working under the direction of Prof. Herbert Marcuse, a famous Marxist philosopher. Students gained faculty attention at Academic Senate meetings and even went so far as to stage sit-ins in the Registrar's and Chancellor McGill's offices.

On April 4, 1968 plans for the focus of Third College abruptly shifted to honor the ideals of Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The provisional faculty of Third College hurriedly wrote a proposal to create a college in King's honor. The proposal included the creation of different committees to map out this college. One would recruit disadvantaged students, one would be a community action committee that would bring seminars to the city, tutors to children who needed them, and other community outreach, and one would be a human relations committee that would promote the full integration of majority and minority students. The voices of the students were heard and acknowledged in the final plan.



Third College, was finally founded in 1970 in a period of transformative social change in the United States and the world. From its beginning, the college has enriched the lives of undergraduates with a commitment to the development of young people as both professionals and engaged citizens.

Ground was broken for the buildings of the college in 1974. After four years of existence, the college and what it stood for finally had a place to call home. One of the elements of the Lumumba-Zapata plan included the idea that the architecture of the college be influenced by African and Mexican Architecture, which is still reflected today in the Upper and Lower Apartments.

The college continued being called Third College until 1993. During those twenty-three nameless years, students became attached to the name Third College. It came to represent their struggle, their values, their community. Students actually protested naming the college anything at all after shaping their identity around Third College, which in a way symbolized the third world. Previously proposed names included Lumumba-Zapata College and Martin Luther King College as well as keeping it at Third College.

In 1993, the college was finally named in honor of former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, who had recently passed away. Justice Marshall is well known for his dedication to educational opportunity for all, civil rights, freedom of speech, women's rights, and the right to privacy. The faculty, staff, and students of Marshall College are committed to furthering the ideals of Justice Marshall.

For a detailed account of the fascinating history of UCSD's third college, consult the Thurgood Marshall College [web site](#).

### **THURGOOD MARSHALL (1908-1993)**

Thurgood Marshall was born on July 2, 1908 in Baltimore, Maryland. His father instilled in him an appreciation for the Constitution of the United States and the rule of law. His father's father had been a slave. After graduating from high school in 1925, Marshall attended Lincoln University, a historically black university in Chester Pennsylvania. In 1930, after completing his undergraduate education, he applied to the University of Maryland Law School, but was denied because he was black. This was a very poignant event in the life of Thurgood Marshall, as is evidenced by his life's work. His first major court case – and victory – was suing the University of Maryland for not admitting a student because he was black.



In 1940, Marshall became the Chief Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). His very successful career in law is marked by the landmark case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, which was decided by the Supreme Court, and which overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* and the doctrine of “separate but equal.” Marshall’s success in overturning *Plessy v. Ferguson*, as opposed to the many others who tried, was because he rejected the premise of the doctrine of “separate but equal” entirely and argued that separate is inherently unequal.

In 1967, President Lyndon Johnson appointed Thurgood Marshall to the Supreme Court, the first black person to hold that position. During his tenure on the Supreme Court he was hailed for his defense of civil rights and for giving a voice to the voiceless. Justice Marshall is well known for his dedication to educational opportunity for all, civil rights, freedom of speech, women’s rights, and the right to privacy.

### **PETERSON HALL**

Peterson Hall contains two large lecture halls that seat 300 to 400 students, and two small classrooms. First occupied in 1983, the building has an assignable area of 9,730 square feet and is located on the southern border of Marshall College to the west of the faculty club. The lecture hall is named for Robert O. Peterson, an early and generous benefactor of UC San Diego.

On the outdoor eastern wall of Peterson Hall resides the first permanent art installation at UCSD to celebrate the history of a minority community. The mosaic pays homage to the oft-forgotten history of UCSD’s political activism and struggles for educational equality. Mexican-American and Latino students in the campus ’Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán, or MEChA, commissioned the mosaic mural celebrating Latino culture at UCSD and in San Diego. It is called “Chicano Legacy 40 Años.” Working with the students, artist Mario Torero created the mural in a style similar to his in Chicano Park

### **ROBERT O. PETERSON (1916-1994)**

A native of San Diego and active community member, Peterson is known for founding the Jack-In-The-Box restaurant chain in the early 1950s. Peterson’s gifts to the university include a major collection of impressionist paintings and several significant contributions to the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, the School of

Medicine and the general campus. Additionally, Peterson was instrumental in establishing the UC San Diego Foundation.

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Peterson was the son of a salesman for a milk and ice cream company. His talents as an organizer and promoter became apparent when he attended San Diego State College. Peterson founded the Collegiate Club to hold dances at Balboa Park on Friday nights and was helped by fellow students Art Linkletter, Faye Emerson, and Gregory Peck. The profits allowed Peterson to pay his college expenses.

Mr. Peterson founded Topsy's drive-in restaurant in San Diego in 1941 and served as a lieutenant in naval intelligence during World War II. After the war, Topsy's became Oscar's (named for his father) and Peterson pioneered the concept of the "drive-through," where patrons drove away as soon as their food arrived. The idea was to make a fortune for Peterson and revolutionize the fast-food industry and the American way of eating.

In 1950 he started his first Jack in the Box restaurant and expanded the drive-through idea to include a speaker hidden inside a brightly colored plastic clown with a sign that announced "Pull forward, Jack will speak to you!" This innovation of a two-way intercom allowed one car to place an order while another car was being served. Other restaurants had previously offered drive-up window service, but Jack in the Box was the first major chain to make drive-through windows the focus of its operation.

By 1967, when Peterson sold the chain to Ralston-Purina, there were 300 Jack in the Box restaurants and the drive-through idea had become an industry standard.

From hamburgers, he branched out to banking, hotels, philanthropy and civic improvement. Although studiously avoiding publicity, he was one of a handful of civic-minded businessmen who transformed San Diego from a Navy town where the power structure was predominantly Republican and the economy was perilously dependent on military spending.

Mr. Peterson backed reformist political candidates and greatly expanded activities

to market San Diego worldwide as a vacation spot. He founded a fund-raising group that aggressively tapped private and public sources to bolster museums, theaters and individual artists. He spent the final 30 years of his life in philanthropy and civic improvement. He was a consistent patron of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, sponsoring research for many years, and donating the 96-foot diesel yacht Dolphin to the institution in 1973.

Peterson received the City of Paris Medal of Honor for his contributions to the arts. President Lyndon Johnson named him chairman of a small business advisory committee and a lecture hall was named in his honor at UC San Diego in appreciation of his contributions.

## **SOLIS HALL**

Located in Marshall College, Solis Hall has an assignable area of 7,285 square feet and serves as a major lecture hall to the campus. First occupied in 1976, the building was renamed in 1990 to honor Faustina Solis, the second provost of Marshall College. As provost, Solis was committed to the college's mission of engaging minority students. She promoted mentoring programs for incoming students and encouraged Marshall students to participate in community outreach and public service. Coming from a background in healthcare for underserved populations, Solis also helped establish public health coursework for undergraduate and medical students at the university.

## **FAUSTINA SOLIS (1923-2013)**

Faustina Fernandez Solis was born on April 28, 1923 in Compton, the eighth of 12 children to Cutberto Solis and Maria Fernandez. She received a bachelor's degree in sociology from UCLA in 1951, and a master's degree in social work from the University of Southern California (USC) in 1954.

After working in the state health department, Ms. Solis moved to San Diego in 1971 to join the Department of Community and Family Medicine at the UC San Diego School of Medicine. She developed and taught courses in community medicine and developed the health course for the undergraduate curriculum, ensuring that cultural diversity was the cornerstone for the content.

Taking a leave of absence in 1976 to serve as deputy director for the California Department of Health Services, she returned to UCSD in 1978 as a full professor,

the first at the medical school without a medical degree or doctorate. From 1982 to 1988 she served as provost of UCSD's Third College, now called Thurgood Marshall College.

In 1990, the UCSD Thurgood Marshall Lecture Hall was renamed the Faustina F. Solis Lecture Hall. In 2005, her name was installed in the USC School of Social Work Hall of Distinction.

## EARL WARREN COLLEGE

Earl Warren College was established in 1974 as the fourth undergraduate college at the University of California San Diego. The Warren College motto, "Toward a Life in Balance" is inspired by the philosophy of its namesake, former U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren and the only three-term Governor of California. The Warren Court's legacy of civil rights legislation, including *Brown v. Board of Education* and *Hernandez v. Texas*, which gave Mexican Americans the right to serve on juries, serves as a guiding inspiration to the College. The College continues the legacy of Earl Warren by encouraging students to explore the relationship between ethics, society, and the law, and is dedicated to cultivating ethically responsible citizen scholars.

Warren College has set the following learning outcomes for students to achieve this mission:

- Engage in the educational process through focused attention on the importance of critical thinking and problem-solving skills.
- Experience balanced opportunities for growth and development through general education course offerings.
- Join a positive, supportive, and inclusive environment that welcomes a diversity of opinions and ideas.
- Participate in co-curricular programs and activities that foster learning, personal development, and ethical responsibility.
- Navigate the educational journey with accurate information that Warren provides about College and University programs, policies, and practices.
- Benefit from the College's collaboration with the entire UC San Diego community, which promotes and facilitates support services that help students to succeed.

## WARREN LECTURE HALL

Warren Lecture Hall, located on the south side of the Warren Green, was completed in 1990. It has some of the largest classrooms on campus and is therefore home to many of the largest classes on campus. It is used by a wide array of disciplines, ranging from Chemistry and Biology to some of the general education writing courses of a few of the colleges. The hall is named after the namesake of Warren College, Chief Justice Earl Warren. Justice Earl Warren's "Warren Court" played a huge role in shaping United States legislature and the Judicial branch as a whole throughout the 20th century. His court was responsible

for the dismantling of the segregationist Jim Crow laws and numerous other incredibly important rulings which have shaped the liberties of Americans now and forever.

### **EARL WARREN (1891-1974)**

Earl Warren was born in Los Angeles on March 19, 1891. Throughout most of his childhood, he and his family lived in Bakersfield, where his father was a railroad employee. Warren attended the University of California, Berkeley, where he majored in political science for three years before entering UC Berkeley's School of Law. He received his B.A. degree in 1912 and his J.D. degree in 1914. On May 14, 1915, he was admitted to the California bar.

After graduation, Warren worked in law offices in San Francisco and Oakland, the only time in his career when he was engaged in private practice. From 1920 until his retirement from the Supreme Court in 1969, he served without interruption in public office. In 1925, he was appointed Alameda County district attorney when the incumbent resigned. He won election to the post in his own right in 1926, 1930, and 1934.

During his fourteen years as district attorney, Warren developed a reputation as a crime fighter. As a prosecutor he never had a conviction reversed by a higher court. Warren was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of California. Although a Republican, Warren had broad bipartisan support because of his centrist to liberal views. He is the only person to have been elected to the governorship of California for three successive terms (in 1942, 1946, and 1950). In 1946, he was the only governor in our history to win an election unopposed, when he won the Democratic, Republican, and Progressive primaries.

In 1948, Warren was the Republican Party's nominee for Vice President of the United States on a ticket headed by the popular Thomas E. Dewey. That famous election was the only one Warren ever lost. Interestingly, one of Warren's unsuccessful initiatives as governor was for universal health care.

In 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower appointed Earl Warren the fourteenth Chief Justice of the United States. Among the Warren Court's most important decisions was the ruling that made racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional. Besides his work on the court, Warren headed the commission that investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

## ATKINSON HALL

Located in Warren College, Richard C. Atkinson Hall serves the California Institute for Telecommunications and Information Technology (Calit2), as well as several other UC San Diego departments. Equipped with cutting-edge technology, this 8-story facility provides a multi-faceted environment for faculty, students, visiting scholars and industry partners to conduct collaborative research in sensors, devices, communications, information technologies, digital arts and related applications. The building was occupied in December 2005 and named in honor of Dr. Richard C. Atkinson for his significant contributions to UC San Diego and the state of California. A visionary professor and psychologist as well as a dedicated public servant, Atkinson has served as director of the National Science Foundation, chancellor at UC San Diego and president of the University of California.

## RICHARD C. ATKINSON (1929 - )

After earning his bachelor's degree at the University of Chicago and his Ph.D. in experimental psychology and mathematics at Indiana University, Atkinson joined the faculty at Stanford University in 1956. Except for a three-year interval at UCLA, he served as professor of psychology at Stanford from 1956 to 1975.

The theory of human memory which Atkinson put forward with his student, Richard Shiffrin, has been influential in shaping research in the field of human memory. In 2019, the journal *Memory and Cognition* devoted a special issue in recognition of five decades of research inspired by this theory. In 1977, he received the American Psychological Association's Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award.

Atkinson was nominated by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to be director of the National Science Foundation (1975–1980). Among his achievements was the negotiation of the first memorandum of understanding between the People's Republic of China and the United States, an agreement for the exchange of scientists and scholars. It became part of a more comprehensive agreement on science and technology between China and the United States signed by Chair Deng Xiaoping and President Jimmy Carter in January 1979.

Atkinson was chancellor of the University of California San Diego from 1980–1995. He instituted a major administrative reorganization of the campus and began a sustained effort to strengthen UC San Diego's ties with the city of San Diego. This highly successful effort yielded important dividends in the form of financial

and community support. Private donations rose from \$15 million to nearly \$50 million annually during his chancellorship. Despite a series of tight budgets in the late 1980s, he found innovative ways to fund the construction of new buildings and to support new academic programs. Its 1982 election to the prestigious Association of American Universities, consisting of the nation's top research universities, reflected UCSD's increasing academic status. Atkinson's tenure was marked by the campus's steady growth in size and distinction. UC San Diego's faculty expanded by nearly 50 percent and enrollment doubled to about 18,000 students. In 1995, the quality of its graduate programs was ranked tenth in the nation by the National Research Council.

Atkinson became the University of California's seventeenth president in October 1995. His principal goal was sustaining the excellence of UC's faculty, recognized in several national studies of academic program quality. An equally important challenge was accommodating a state-wide enrollment increase of 63,000 undergraduate students, about forty percent, between 1998 and 2010. UC Merced, the University's first new campus in forty years, was founded during Atkinson's presidency.

Atkinson's most important task as president resulted from the July 1995 decision by the UC Board of Regents to eliminate racial preferences in admission. Under his guidance, UC embarked on an ambitious partnership with the K-12 public schools to raise the level of academic accomplishment among all California children. Within UC, the Academic Senate and the Regents approved his proposals for several new paths to undergraduate admission. By the end of his tenure, UC was admitting more minority students than it was in 1997, the year before the ban on affirmative action took effect.

Under Atkinson's leadership, the University adopted a new academic freedom policy that clearly defined the central role of the faculty in protecting and promoting the freedom to teach, research, and express ideas. UC established several new professional schools and began expanding its graduate enrollment. Enrollment in engineering and computer science, disciplines essential to the high-tech California economy, rose by nearly 70 percent and total UC enrollment increased from 150,000 to 202,000 students. The University prospered greatly during Atkinson's tenure. For the first time, private donations reached the billion-dollar mark in a single year, UC's state-funded budget nearly doubled, and federal research funds soared.

In February 2001, Atkinson announced he was recommending elimination of the College Board's SAT I college entrance examination as a requirement for



admission to the University of California. Students, he argued, should be tested on what they had actually achieved academically, not on the basis of "ill-defined notions of aptitude." Atkinson's challenge began a national debate on the relative merits of aptitude versus achievement in testing and ultimately led to a major revision of the SAT I. The new SAT I, introduced in 2005, incorporated higher-level mathematics and a written essay to reflect the quantitative and writing skills students need for success in college-level work.

As president, Atkinson had to face some of the most contentious and complex issues in American higher education, from achieving diversity to managing a multibillion-dollar budget greater than that of many states. He is remembered for his skill in guiding the University into the post-affirmative action age and for the creative and energetic leadership he brought to one of the nation's most distinguished public universities.

This writer will remember Dick Atkinson as a very student friendly, non-pretentious gentleman. Whenever he saw me sitting in the cafeteria with some students, he always asked permission to join us. He would promptly engage students in a friendly discussion about their interests and concerns. One would never guess that Richard Atkinson is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Medicine, the National Academy of Education, and the American Philosophical Society. He is the recipient of many honorary degrees, the Vannevar Bush Medal of the National Science Board, and a mountain in Antarctica has been named in his honor.

### **IRWIN MARK & JOAN KLEIN JACOBS ENGINEERING HALL**

Located in Warren College, Jacobs Hall provides space for UC San Diego's ECE, nano-engineering and mechanical and aerospace engineering departments, as well as the Institute of Engineering and Medicine. The Jacobs Hall is an 8-story laboratory and research building with an assignable area of 134,366 square feet, and was first occupied in August of 1988. Construction of the facility was funded in part by the generosity of Irwin and Joan Jacobs.

Irwin Jacobs served on the UCSD engineering faculty from 1966 to 1972 and played a crucial role in building the university's electrical engineering program. Jacobs is also the co-founder and chairman of QUALCOMM Incorporated and a leading pioneer of Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) digital wireless technology, the most advanced voice and data wireless communications

technology to date. Also named in his honor is the Irwin and Joan Jacobs School of Engineering.

### **IRWIN JACOBS (1933 - )**

Irwin Jacobs received a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering in 1956 from Cornell University and Master of Science and Doctor of Science degrees in electrical engineering from MIT in 1957 and 1959, respectively.

From 1959 to 1966, Dr. Jacobs was an assistant, then associate professor of electrical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). From 1966 to 1972 he served as professor of computer science and engineering at the University of California, San Diego.

Prof. Jacobs is Founding Chairman and CEO Emeritus of Qualcomm, a company he co-founded in 1985. As CEO through 2005 and Chairman through 2009, he led the growth from startup to Fortune 500 Company, now with over 30,000 employees worldwide. Qualcomm pioneered the CDMA wireless technology used by all third-generation cellular networks to deliver broadband Internet access to over 2.2 billion customers, and is the leader in supplying fourth-generation technology. Through continuing innovation, Qualcomm has become the world's largest semiconductor supplier for mobile devices. For 15 consecutive years, QUALCOMM has been named to Fortune's list of The 100 Best Companies To Work For.

Prof. Jacobs previously served as co-founder, CEO and chairman of LINKABIT Corporation, leading the development of Very Small Aperture Earth Terminals (VSATs) and the VideoCipher® satellite-to-home TV system. LINKABIT merged with M/A-COM in August 1980, and Dr. Jacobs served as executive vice president and a member of the board of directors until his resignation in April 1985. Over 100 San Diego communications companies trace their roots to LINKABIT.

Dr. Jacobs was named Chair of the Board of Trustees of the Salk Institute In November 2006 and Chair of the National Academy of Engineering in July 2008. He is the recipient of numerous industry, education, and business awards, including:

- Election to the National Academy of Engineering, 1982
- The National Medal of Technology Award, 1994, the highest award bestowed by the president of the United States, for extraordinary achievements in the commercialization of technology

- The IEEE Alexander Graham Bell Medal, 1995
- The American Electronics Association (AEA) Medal of Achievement Award, 1998
- Radio Communication Report (RCR) Wireless Hall of Fame, March 2000
- Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, April 2001
- Bower Award in Business Leadership, the Franklin Institute, April 2001
- Dr. Morris Chang Exemplary Leadership Award, The Fabless Semiconductor Association (FSA), December 2003
- Dorothy I. Height Chair's Award, Leadership Council on Civil Rights, May 2004
- Honorary Professorship, Beijing University of Posts & Telecom (BUPT), October 2005
- Lifetime Achievement Award (for 25 years in telecommunications), Financial Times, Dec 2005
- IEEE/ Royal Society of Edinburgh Wolfson James Clerk Maxwell Award with Andrew Viterbi, June 2007.

Irwin and Joan Jacobs have transformed the world of philanthropy in San Diego. They became famous in the charitable world for a \$120 million gift that saved the San Diego Symphony from bankruptcy. Other large contributions have placed the Jacobs name on UC San Diego's School of Engineering and the university's new hospital. Since the university is how they were originally drawn to San Diego, it has a special place in their hearts.

The couple's devotion to philanthropy goes back many decades before those donations. The Jacobses grew up in Jewish families of modest means — Joan Jacobs (née Klein) in New York City and Irwin Jacobs in New Bedford, Mass. "Our families were philanthropic, but on a very different level," Joan Jacobs said. "They gave to the local synagogue, but not in any major way. We both came from very humble homes. We're very fortunate to be able to do what we're doing now.

Irwin Jacobs and his wife Joan have been cited by Business Week among the 50 Most-Generous Philanthropists in the United States. In this writer's opinion, San Diego should be re-named San Jacobs because of his many substantial donations to the city.

## **POWELL-FOCHT BIOENGINEERING HALL**

The Powell-Focht Bioengineering Hall is a five-story building located in Warren College that houses UC San Diego's Bioengineering Department, the Whitaker Institute of Biomedical Engineering, and the von Liebig Center for Entrepreneurism and Technology Advancement. The building has an assignable area of 64,162 square feet and is named in honor of Charles Lee Powell and the late San Diego Superior Court Judge James L. Focht. Occupied in March of 2003, the Powell-Focht Bioengineering Hall provides state-of-the-art laboratories and equipment for faculty, students, and visiting scientists to apply emerging technology in order to better understand, treat, and prevent human diseases. In addition to five floors of technology and instructional laboratories, at the center of the building is the 150-person capacity Fung Auditorium designed for interactive video conferencing.

The Powell-Focht Bioengineering Hall was made possible by the generous support of the Whitaker Foundation, the Powell Foundation, and the William J. von Liebig Foundation. At a cost of about \$37 million, this building was the first fully privately funded building on the UCSD campus.

## **CHARLES LEE POWELL (1863-1959)**

Charles Lee Powell was a pioneering, self-taught engineer who invented and patented new methods for building concrete structures underground. He is credited with building much of Los Angeles' early infrastructure, including the Second and Third Street Tunnels and the Angels Flight funicular railway in the historic downtown Bunker Hill district. In addition to landmark structures, Powell's firm built one of the first modern sewerage systems in downtown Los Angeles, replacing the open redwood sewer trenches that had served city residents.

As a contractor, he was admired for implementing numerous worker safety measures in what were often extremely dangerous underground construction projects. Additionally, Powell purchased real estate in Los Angeles, the Imperial Valley, San Diego County and New Mexico.

He was also very well known as a philanthropist and set up many fellowships and research grants. Since the opening of the first Powell Laboratory in 1986, the Charles Lee Powell Foundation has donated over \$115 million in grant monies, including over three decades of giving to UC San Diego's Jacob School of

Engineering. The Foundation's focus is supporting groundbreaking engineering programs at USC, Caltech, Stanford, and UC San Diego.

## **FRANKLIN ANTONIO HALL**

Opened in the Fall of 2021, Franklin Antonio Hall was named after UC San Diego alumnus and co-founder of Qualcomm, Franklin Antonio. It was designed to create a collaborative research facility. This addition to the Jacobs School of Engineering added 200,000 square feet of laboratories, classrooms, faculty offices, meeting spaces, an auditorium and a cafe near the Warren College apartments. The research and laboratory space in the building will focus on building cross-discipline collaborations to help UC San Diego students bring their creativity and knowledge to critical issues facing our world, like public health, energy, autonomy, security, communications and other material challenges.

## **FRANKLIN ANTONIO (1953-2022)**

Franklin Antonio was born in Clovis, California in 1953. He graduated from UC San Diego with a bachelor's degree in Applied Physics and Information Science in 1974. After college, he worked at Linkabit for 12 years before joining Irwin Jacobs, Andrew Viterbi and four others to create Qualcomm in 1985.

As one of seven co-founders of Qualcomm, he served as the company's chief scientist. Antonio led the growth of Qualcomm's engineering departments, served as project engineer for its OmniTRACS satellite communication system and contributed to Qualcomm's code division multiple access (CDMA) technology and Globalstar low-Earth-orbit satellite system. He provided strategic technical guidance and engineering mentoring across all of Qualcomm's engineering programs. He held 378 granted and pending patents worldwide.

Antonio gave \$30 million to UC San Diego in 2017 to support the programmatic expansion of the UC San Diego Jacobs School of Engineering. In recognition of the gift, UC San Diego named Franklin Antonio Hall – a new building for collaborative engineering research and education which recently opened – in his honor. He was the first member of UC San Diego's alumni to have a building bear his name.

In addition to supporting the Jacobs School of Engineering, Antonio provided ongoing support to the UC San Diego School of Physical Sciences focused on the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence (SETI). Associate professor and astrophysicist Shelley Wright is building the Pulsed All-sky Near-infrared Optical SETI (PANOSSETI), an observatory with a unique optical design that uses hundreds of Fresnel lens similar to mirrors found in a lighthouse to search for lasers, or light. An expert in technology and project management on a large scale, Antonio also provided guidance on the project, in addition to financial support.

“It’s been fun to watch the incredible growth and evolution of UC San Diego since my graduation,” said Antonio in 2017. “I’m privileged to be a small part of it.”