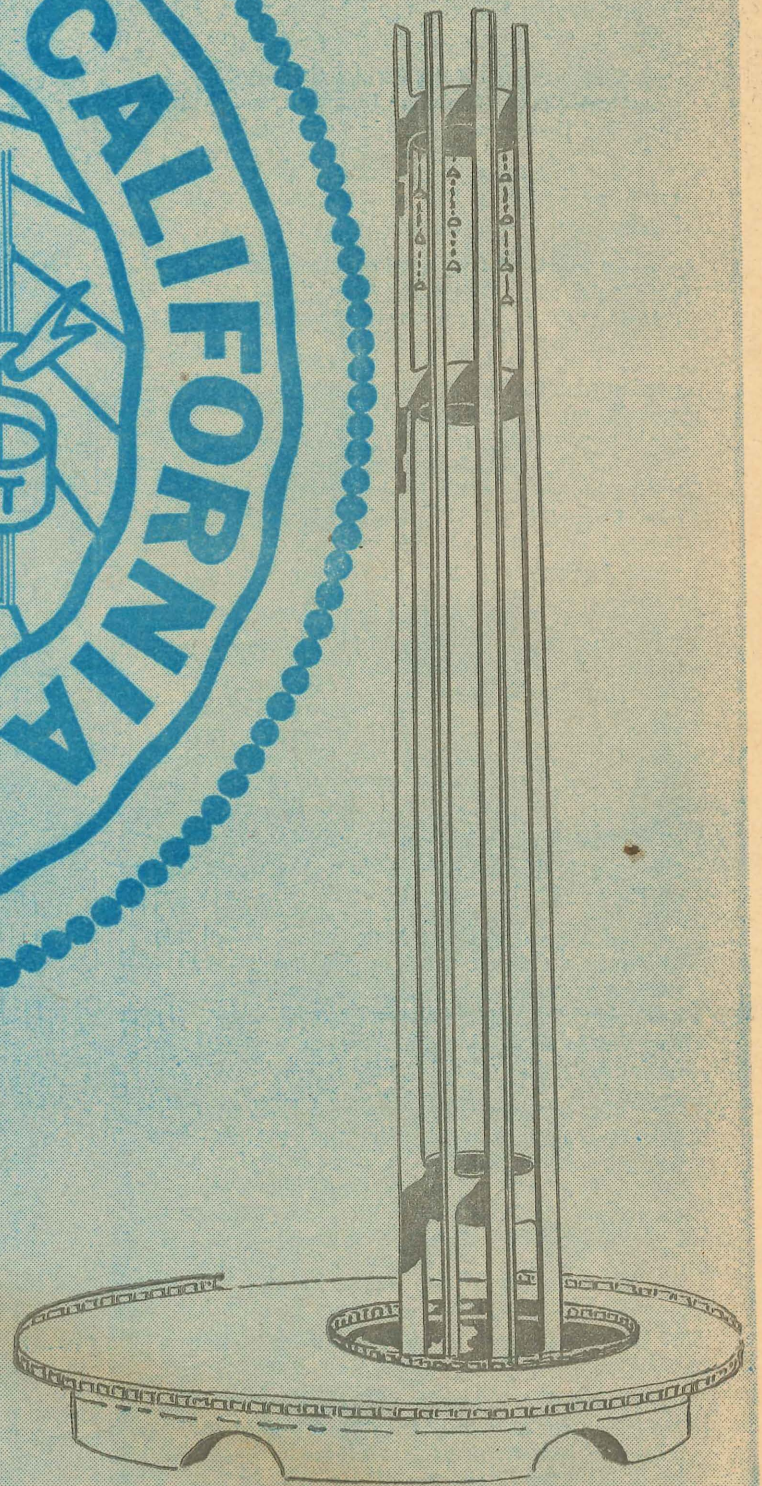


DAILY PILOT SPECIAL DEDICATION ISSUE

UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA · IRVINE



JUNE 20, 1964



A Point in Time

Where UCI Stands Today, How It Got There

— And What It Should Mean to Us Tomorrow

A Report by One of the University's Prime Movers

By WALTER BURROUGHS
Of the Daily Pilot Staff

The University of California, Irvine, is now a fact. No longer is it a dream.

The first of the University roads have been installed and paved. Water and sewage lines have been provided. Grading for the first unit, the central campus, has been completed. Foundations are in place and magnificent buildings are rising on the thousand acres that, less than four years ago, were grazing and farm land, waste and even a county dump.

This week we dedicate the new University. Its opening in the autumn of next year, 1965, is assured.

The results of the establishment of this great, new seat of higher learning will be so far reaching they are almost inconceivable.

Our cities and our county will never be the same again—and the changes will be for the better.

I am one of those who knew UCLA before it was built and Westwood was "way out in the country." That was a mere 37 years ago.

No one in Los Angeles could envision the profound effect upon the future of the city and county of Los Angeles. It was simply beyond their powers of imagination. Today no one would question that all of Los Angeles is different and better because UCLA replaced the small "Southern Branch" of the University of Berkeley, located on a tiny plot of ground on North Vermont Avenue.

Best evidence of this inability of the human mind to envision so vast an effect is UCLA itself, today.

Grievous errors were made in its planning. Most—hopefully all—of these errors and deficiencies have been avoided in the gargantuan plan for the University of California, Irvine. As a result it is more than possible that the University of California, Irvine, may ultimately become the greatest seat of higher learning in the entire world.

Of one thing there is no doubt. If the people of Orange County are foresighted enough and willing to take advantage of the thousands of opportunities the University will bring them, they will be the beneficiaries of a multi-billion dollar legacy.

The economic benefits will be tremendous. Highly technical research and manufacturing facilities are eager to be near a major seat of learning. Their scientists find stimulation and challenge by being in close association with University scientists and researchers.

The caliber of the Irvine faculty is already manifest. Vice-Chancellor Ivan Hinderaker has recruited some of the finest minds in the world to form its cadre.

Economic benefits, of course, will not be confined to bringing Orange County new and superior industries who will wish to be within quick driving distance of the University. The population of the new city of Irvine—the University city—will be well over 100,000 almost before you can realize what will be happening. And you need only to look at Westwood or, perhaps, the University district of Seattle to know

the caliber and income level of the type of family that is drawn to a University community.

Both Costa Mesa and Newport Beach, particularly, will derive tremendous merchandising benefit.

Perhaps one of the greatest benefits that the University can offer is a constant upgrading of the average intellectual level of the cities and communities contiguous to it. This occurs through no organized effort by the University, other than its resident extension courses. It always "just happens."

A great university also elevates the cultural level of its immediate community and of surrounding communities.

In the case of the University of California, Irvine, there will be a University city called "Irvine." Yet the plan is such that both Costa Mesa and Newport Beach will be so close to the borders of the campus they will share the benefits in the years ahead.

Because of the extraordinary interest of Chancellor Daniel G. Aldrich in music, in art, in architecture and, particularly in studying and



teaching how people may live better and happier lives through land planning, the University of California, Irvine, will be the center of many cultural efforts and will leaven many more in adjacent cities.

The late, great Benjamin Ide Wheeler, years ago the president of the University of California, wrote a book entitled "The Abundant Life." It is my hope that this new University may lead the people of Orange County to live abundant lives—lives which are not necessarily overly rich in physical possessions but rich in the enjoyment of reading of great books, hearing great music, seeing fine drama, viewing truly great art.

Yes, the University of California, Irvine, has a great destiny. That destiny will be fulfilled:

(1) If later members of the board of directors of the Irvine Co. adhere to the master plan which the present board has adopted—and if these new members hold fast to the concept of an "ideal" University community.

(2) If UC President Clark Kerr's present and future surrogates on the Irvine campus continue to move resolutely toward achievement of Dr. Kerr's vision of a magnificent center of higher learning. (For, make no mistake, the vision was his. He also envisioned great futures of usefulness for the other campuses, but for Irvine he foresaw a special and a blessed mission.)

(3) If city governments and future members of the Orange County Board of Supervisors honor their commitments made to the University—to engage in no petty politicking—to attempt no nibbling annexations—to give the University

the necessary protection against the distractions of jet overflights.

(4) If future assessors assess wisely and equitably all over the county and, particularly, do not force by overtaxation too rapid development of the University community land.

FORTUNE magazine published an article on The Irvine Company in its November, 1963, issue. Included was a very short and, consequently, indefinite account of how the University was brought to Irvine. Since then many people, remembering the long campaign waged by the DAILY PILOT to secure the University for this area, have asked for the full story.

One of my most cherished possessions is a note from President Clark Kerr in his own, neat, copper-plate handwriting which gives credit to the DAILY PILOT and me for leading the campaign to secure the University for this area. "Without you," he wrote, "there probably would have been no University of California, Irvine."

Actually it was an anthology of effort that resulted in the location of the University of California, Irvine.

And a heroic effort it had to be. Not only were the directors of the Irvine Co. not sold on making a gift of the land but the Regents had to be persuaded to accept it if offered.

To meet the tremendous upsurge in demand for higher education in California both the state college system and the University had projected new campuses. The Costa Mesa Chamber of Commerce had tried to get the state college now at Fullerton for this area.

We at the DAILY PILOT (or as it was then called the Globe-Herald and Pilot) learned that the University of California had projected a campus for "the Southeast Los Angeles County-Orange County area." We decided to see what we could do.

I talked to the late Myford Irvine, Mike recognized that if the Irvine Co. were to make a gift of the land the company would gain many times the value of the gift. But, he told me sadly, he thought it was impossible to convince a majority of the board of directors.

I checked with friends at the University of California and discovered that a majority of the Regents was even less enthusiastic about the Irvine location than the Irvine directors—if that was possible. It looked hopeless.

The Regents felt that a location on the Irvine Ranch was too remote from what they considered the population center of the area to be served.

More far-seeing was President Clark Kerr. He recognized that the population center was constantly shifting and that, in a relatively short time (compared to the lifetime of a University) the population center would shift so that the Irvine location would be ideal.

In the summer of 1958 I talked to Dr. Kerr. Without revealing his leaning toward the Irvine location he asked me to talk to William Pereira, at that time a member of the firm of Pereira and Luckman. This firm had been commissioned to develop criteria for an "ideal" University and then to find locations. It was evident that one of three projected sites on the Irvine ranch met all of the criteria. Another, while lacking some of

FIVE WHO LED

When the University of California, Irvine, existed only in thought, it was visualized clearest in the minds of five persons who generally are credited with bringing it to Orange County:

- Pretty, scrappy Joan Irvine (right), proud bearer of the name which the new campus commemorates.
- Walter Burroughs, then publisher of the DAILY PILOT, now its chairman of the board.
- E. J. "Brick" Power, perhaps the most loyal alumnus ever produced by the University.
- Richard T. Hanna, now Congressman from Orange County, then Assemblyman.
- John A. Murdy Jr., Orange County's retiring member of the California State Senate.



the "nobility" of the first site might be as suitable and perhaps would be easier to develop.

That autumn I made an appointment with A. J. McFadden, then vice president of the Irvine Co. With me I took P. A. Palmer of the Newport-Balboa Savings and Loan Association and Howard B. Lawson, developer of Los Angeles' Miracle Mile and several outstanding Orange County enterprises.

They urged Mr. McFadden to give 1,000 acres as the proprietors of other sites were offering. He shook his head.

Mr. Lawson and Mr. Palmer then said they would form a group which would either buy approximately 12,000 acres from the Irvine Co. or buy Imperial Valley land to exchange for it.

The group then would give a thousand acres to the University, provide 600 acres for low-cost faculty and married student housing, as provided for in the Pereira plan, and develop the rest into the envisioned "ideal" University community.

Mr. McFadden said "no."

They then proposed to buy or exchange for 1,000 acres for the campus providing the Irvine Company would give the civic group a master lease on the needed 600 acres plus 10,000 acres for the "ideal" community.

Again a plain "no" from Mr. McFadden.

Here at the DAILY PILOT we were pretty glum. Then two breaks came our way. First, President Clark Kerr got E. J. "Brick" Power and me together. We clicked from the first and worked as a team. Next, I met Joan Irvine. That was in February, 1959. We had the same firm of attorneys in Los Angeles—Loeb and Loeb. They suggested we get together.

Joan saw instantly what the University would do for the Irvine Co. as well as for the communities near the proposed campus.

"I need some proof that Newport Beach, Costa Mesa and Laguna Beach really want the University," she told me.

"How about a mass meeting?" I asked.

"How long would it take to organize one?"

"Oh, two or three weeks," I replied.

"Not soon enough," she snapped. "It has to be before next Friday."

Five days!

Brick and I and my secretary, Mrs. Mildred Swanson, went to work.

The largest place we could find was the Villa Marina. The big room was filled. So was the rest of the restaurant. And there was a tremendous overflow into the parking lot.

That noon there was organized the FRIENDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IN ORANGE COUNTY. Brick was the president. Before we were finished nearly 50,000 people had signed cards or coupons or had telephoned in their support.

There was no doubt that the people of the southern part of the county wanted the University.

Joan went to work on the company directors. It was rough going. Finally she persuaded them to offer 650 acres.

The problem then shifted to trying to convince the Regents. There were many far-seeing members but there were some who couldn't conceive of "going way out into the country." Gerald J. Lynch, then head of Ford Aeronutronic talked to the Regents singly and en masse.

We were just making some progress when it turned out that land had been sold for a cemetery in the middle of the preferred site. Joan proposed another site, offered the cemetery people water and a road to the new site which had quite as fine a view as the first site. The cemetery people refused and quickly brought in some bodies and buried them to insure their hold on the first site.

Once again it looked as if we were whipped. But Bill Pereira was able to show that the present site, while lacking the view of the ocean still had great "nobility" and because its terrain

Continued on Page 41

Dedication Program

8:00 a.m. — Roads to campus open
11:30 a.m. — President's helicopter arrives
11:45 a.m. — Dedication ceremonies begin

Marine Corps Color Guard and National Anthem

OPENING REMARKS

Chancellor Daniel G. Aldrich Jr.
University of California, Irvine

INVOCATION

The Rev. Edwin C. Gomke
Corona del Mar Community Church

INTRODUCTIONS

Dr. Clark Kerr
President, University of California

WELCOMING SPEECHES

Edmund G. Brown
Governor of California

Edward W. Carter
Chairman, Board of Regents,
University of California

William Phillips
Chairman, Orange County
Board of Supervisors

ADDRESS

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
President of the United States

UNVEILING OF PLAQUE

President Johnson

PRESENTATION OF SCROLL

Chancellor Aldrich

SINGING OF UNIVERSITY HYMN

12:30 p.m. — President's helicopter departs

Music will be provided by the 200-voice Orange County High School Honor Choir and the Third Marine Aircraft Wing Band from El Toro Marine Corps Air Station.

IT TOOK a long time for the excitement to really reach home. We at the DAILY PILOT have been reporting the day-to-day activities of our new university since . . . well, since it wasn't even there . . . and we may have lost sight occasionally of its tremendous impressiveness. If we did lose this awareness, it has returned after preparing this special section commemorating the dedication of the University of California, Irvine.

The members of the staff who interviewed, wrote, photographed and researched the words and pictures which went into this section were anything but blasé about UCI when publication day arrived. We were individually impressed with what we had found; and I am even more impressed with what we found collectively.

The greatness of UCI will lie in its heritage from a great university system, in its unique rural beginning, in its imaginative design, in its fine people and—yes, you can already feel it—its spirit.

We hope these words and photographs have captured some of this spirit and that you share our enthusiasm and respect for the University of California, Irvine.

Robert N. Weed
Publisher



CHANCELLOR DANIEL G. ALDRICH EXPRESSES SELF WITH HANDS, WORDS, FACE

AN INTERVIEW WITH CHANCELLOR ALDRICH

UCI Faces the Challenge

Q. Dr. Aldrich, what are the three most pressing problems the University has before it opens in the fall of 1965?

A. First, bringing together a staff of the quality and in number sufficient to make this campus worthy of the academic traditions of the University of California. This institution will only be as good as the faculty we bring in.

Second is seeing to it that the physical facilities that will house the staff and the students are available when we open. We will need buildings to house the 110-plus faculty members that we expect to start with in the fall of 1965.

Third, is the processing of the admission applications to the University, the acquainting of the students, high schools, junior colleges in and out of the state with the fact that Irvine will open, the job of selecting the qualified students for admission.

Q. What will be the three most pressing problems following the opening?

A. Obviously the first is that shake-down period that comes when you have all of your staff, students and faculty gathered within the physical plant. The job of setting this machinery in motion, the educational process, the academic program certainly will be our immediate concern.

Q. Another?

A. We will be interested in seeing how the curriculum that has been devised, the courses that have been outlined and prepared and are being presented—how they work out in terms of both the instructor and the student. I certainly should include in our tasks before opening the preparation this summer of the entire course program before 1965. Another concern is the evaluation of the nature of school and life here on the campus—the interaction between town and gown, or between the community and campus.

Q. You speak of the interaction of town and

A. Well, I look upon one of the primary purposes of the University as the contribution to the community—the staffing with people who are concerned about sharing the excitement which they experience in exploring their particular subject fields not only with undergraduate and graduate students, but also with the people in the community.

Q. Can you give us an example?

A. The fact that in the biological sciences for agriculture and medicine, there has been a long history of the contribution of a campus to the knowledge and technology used by the professions of agriculture and medicine. I feel very strongly that in the social sciences, in the humanities, in the fine arts, a similar contribution can be made because more and more today are people concerned with the quality dimensions of their life.

Q. Will the curriculum of UCI be tailored to the University's location in regard to geography and the economy of the area?

A. We have given particular thought to the character of the area in which we will exist, and the immediate example is the School of Engineering, and the choice of the two areas of engineering upon which we shall concentrate initially.

Q. What are they?

A. We will concentrate on systems engineering and on electronics engineering. We choose systems engineering as an initial focus because we have an opportunity here to set in motion a program that hopefully will complement existing programs.

Q. What do you mean by systems engineering?

I am mindful that we have engineering schools capable of producing engineers who do the work to impound water from one part of the state, to produce the machinery that pump the water, to conduct and distribute. That's not the problem.

Q. What is the problem?

A. It's the political, economic, social institutions that relate to the conduct of water from one part of the state to another. And whether not the economy of the area to which this water will be delivered can afford water of this kind and quality. It also gets into the matter of political and social implications when one proceeds to pick up a national resource that occurs in one location and move it to another. Today the engineer is concerned not only with the building of the production of an item that is designed to be of assistance to man. He is further concerned with what that item does to man and the society of which he is a part.

Q. This is systems engineering?

A. Yes, the combining of the hardware and the software of the item that the engineer designs and produces, with the political, social and economic implications, I call systems engineering. And I feel that the program of engineering which integrates and brings together the social sciences, the humanities, along with the physical sciences and the biological sciences, is most appropriate for a program in environmental engineering. The systems concept is to be the very heart of what I expect to see developed here at Irvine—environmental engineering.

DAILY PILOT

Newport Beach, Costa Mesa
Huntington Beach, California

Robert N. Weed, Publisher
Thomas Keevil, Editor

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'1,000 to 1,500 New Students a Year'



(Photos by Lee Payne of the Daily Pilot Staff)

Q. Do you envision that to include the conversion of sea water?

A. This is certainly a possibility. As you perhaps are aware, there will be developed here on the campus, and in the town to develop around it, a water treatment program in which all of the sewage effluent will be treated and reused for irrigating the green belt area. Here is one of the great opportunities for conserving the water resources of this state.

Q. What about that second engineering field — electronics?

A. We recognize in Southern California there is a tremendous industry related to electronics. We are interested in developing in our engineering school here the resources of manpower and talent which will enable us to produce capable electronics engineers.

Q. Wouldn't such a school attract industry as well?

A. We are aware that the electronics industries locate where their staffs can have access to continuing education opportunities, contact with a university that has physicists, mathematicians and scientists in various fields.

Q. Do you intend to compete with Scripps and Santa Barbara in marine biology?

A. In the planning of our curriculum in the biological sciences, we are bringing to this campus men who have been pursuing one area or another of physiology and who have been particularly interested in the physiology of marine life. The fact that this resource exists at our door makes it possible for us to attract outstanding staff who would otherwise not be interested.

Q. At what rate do you expect the University to grow?

A. It is our best estimate that Irvine will be growing at the rate of 1,000 to 1,500 students annually for the next 20 years. As these students come to our campus and will be pursuing a variety of subject fields, it is necessary that we have the physical resources to accommodate them.

Q. How far ahead do you plan for these resources?

A. We are continually involved in projecting in five-year increments the physical facilities necessary . . . We have recently submitted our 1965-70 estimate. By 1970, we expect to have between 5,000 and 6,000 students here.

Q. What will be the proportion of graduate students?

A. In the early days, about one third of the enrollment will be graduate students, one third will be upper division and one third lower division. According to the master plan, the ratio of the upper division to lower division in the University must approach 60-40.

Q. You mean there will be more seniors and juniors than freshmen and sophomores?

A. Yes, the junior colleges and state colleges are provided to care for the bulk of the lower division students.

Q. Why such a high proportion of graduate students at the outset?

A. There will be graduate students here at Irvine probably before we open our doors. Some of the men who are coming here to assist us in planning and development prior to that time, will be bringing their programs with them, including some graduate students.

Q. Why the emphasis on the graduate work?

A. The stated role of U of Cal in the master plan of higher education is the provision for graduate work — master's degrees and specifically the Ph.D. degree. UC, among the tax-supported institutions of higher education, is the sole Ph.D. granting agency. The master plan, however, provides for joint Ph.D. offerings between the University and the State Colleges.

Q. What are the inducements offered in your faculty recruiting program?

A. There are three that really are attractive. First, they are being invited to a campus of the University of California. Second, energetic, enthusiastic, productive people are always delighted to take a look at a new opportunity, particularly if they come on the scene at a time when they can be part of the planning and development. Third, the location in Southern California couldn't be more favorable. The landscape, the surroundings, the ocean, the climate are a very important matter. And as we recruit in the middle of winter, we're surprised how much enthusiasm can be produced by a clear, sparkling, sunshiny day in this area.

Q. Will faculty members at UCI be required to publish to survive?

A. The publish-or-perish notion. I think there is nothing out of order in insisting that the people who come here have a responsibility to share the results of their effort to teaching and

publication process. If a person will not pass on through written material to others the essence of his studies and his investigations, then he is not a particularly productive member of society.

I don't think the University is a place where people come to explore ideas in one field or another of knowledge and can be content that the public is going to finance them in the exploration, and simply allow the ideas they generate to die with the man.

We have a responsibility, if given the opportunity to explore ideas, to share them. This is how we become productive members of society. It is this attitude that underlies my concern that this campus not be something surrounded by ivy-covered walls within which the egghead pursues his particular interest oblivious to what goes on in the world about him.

Q. Where does Irvine fit into the scheme of things as far as other campuses are concerned?

A. I have been greatly concerned that the people of California know that Irvine is interested immediately in producing an array of education opportunity that will meet the needs of qualified students. That is why at the outset we have established a College of Arts, Letters and Sciences. We have chosen initially to have a School of Engineering because we wanted a professional school at Irvine the day it opens its doors. We have established the Graduate School of Administration as part of the academic complex because in the areas of public administration, business administration, educational administration, graduate work is most important today.

We have done everything that we have known how to do with the resources that we have and with the initial complement of staff and building, to develop an image that Irvine is a general campus of the University of California.

Q. What is this Graduate School of Administration?

A. We firmly believe that whether you are administering a public institution, a private institution, a private enterprise or an educational one, or a scientific one, that there is a hard core of information pertinent to the organizational theory, psychology, sociology, economics, that undergirds any administrative responsibility. Rather than having a School of Business Administration or a School of Public Administration or trying to carry on administration within the school or college of education, we are providing this new setup.

In the Graduate School of Administration, all would come together, but as they chose, to

Continued on Page 31

MEET

UCI's

By LES WAGNER
Of the Daily Pilot Staff

From his desk in an austere office on San Joaquin Road Dr. Daniel Gaskill Aldrich Jr. can gaze at the brown hills where the University of California, Irvine, has begun to rise.

He is responsible, as chancellor, for developing a new campus from bare ground to fully operating institution in something shorter than an instant. For this reason, his glances at construction progress are brief and infrequent.

For the youthful chancellor has learned to discipline himself, a trait fitting for one from the Granite State.

"I could work here at this desk 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, but that's not going to be good for me or for anyone else," he says. "So I simply have to discipline myself to do other things."

The odds are high that these other things still concern UCI for the energetic administrator is a veteran of the luncheon club circuit and the civic dinner meetings.

Dr. Aldrich, who will be 46 on July 12, has the build of a discus thrower (which he was), with just a suggestion of embonpoint at the belt line. There is a touch of gray at the temples of his brown hair, parted deep on the left side.

How does he keep in such top physical shape while carrying the burden of mountain mover? You learn, for instance, he's a non-smoker, non-drinker.

"My outlet is physical sports of one kind or another," he replies. "I pursue them both as a participant and as a spectator. I play tennis as often as I can get out to the court, either at night or at 6 o'clock in the morning."

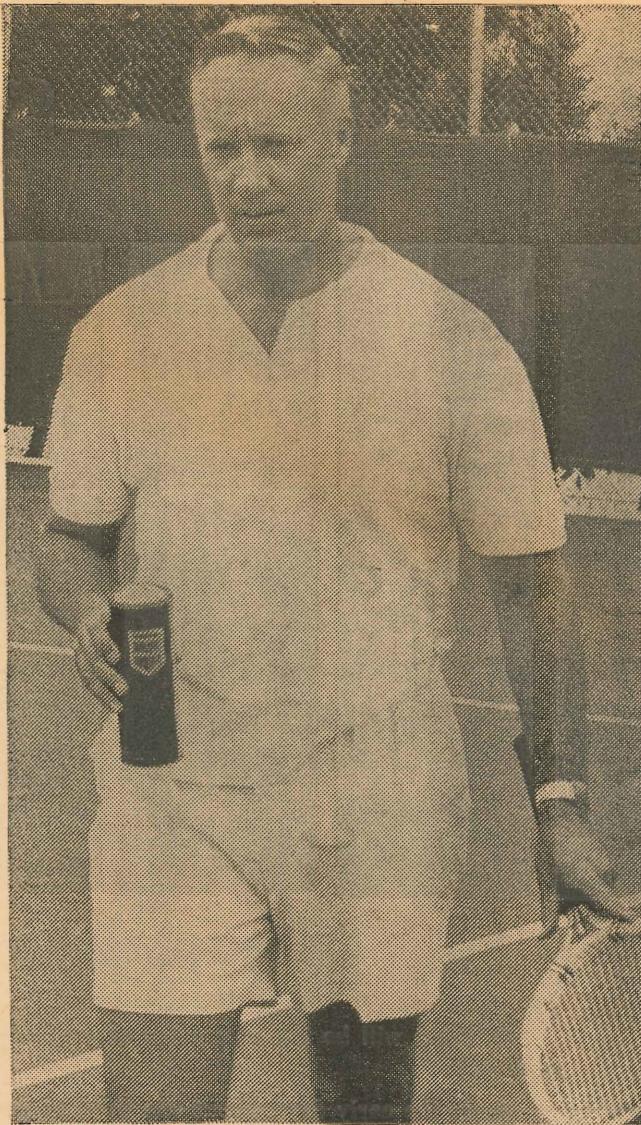
But since competition isn't always available at the crack of dawn, he devotes 11 minutes each morning to the Royal Canadian Air Force exercise programs — a strenuous assortment of motions for those conscious of keeping fit.

Born in Northwood, New Hampshire, Dr. Aldrich took his bachelor of science degree at the College of Agriculture, University of Rhode Island, in 1939. A master of science degree from the University of Arizona followed in 1941, his doctorate in philosophy from the University of Wisconsin in 1943.

While at Rhode Island U, he was president of his senior class, manager of the yearbook, captain of the track team (javelin and discus), a member of Phi Gamma Delta.

He joined the University of California as a junior chemist in the Citrus Experiment Station at Riverside in 1943 and then went off to war in the infantry. He emerged after three years of service with the rank of major and is still in the reserves. (He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel last May 4).

Military service behind him, Dr. Aldrich began the long academic climb—professor of soils and chemist in the agricultural experiment station, chairman of soils and plant



(PHOTO BY DAVE HILL)

nutrition on the Davis and Berkeley campuses.

In 1958, he was named university dean of agriculture, which meant he ruled the agricultural teaching programs at Davis, Berkeley, Riverside and Los Angeles. He directed the statewide agricultural experiment station with activities on four campuses and a network of field stations. He called the turns for the Agricultural Extension Service, with farm advisors and home advisors serving 56 of the state's 58 counties.

As university dean of agriculture, Dr. Aldrich served as a member of the cabinet of President Clark Kerr and was named by Governor Brown to serve on the California State Board of Agriculture.

The Board of Regents, shopping around for a ball of fire in man's garb, had no hesitation in tapping Dr. Aldrich as chancellor of its newly authorized University of California, Irvine, on Jan. 19, 1962. A year later, he moved to Corona del Mar. (Now a new home is being built for the chancellor in Dover Shores).

His professional and honorary memberships are almost beyond count, most of them stemming from his professional bent — soil chemistry.

He takes his civic chores seriously, as befits an active and outgoing individual.

He is on the board of directors of Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley; the Orange County Philharmonic Society. For two terms he was moderator of the Congregational Churches of the Southwest, he was deacon of the First Congregational Church of Berkeley, frequently delivers Sunday sermons at various parishes of his church.

He also is active in the Orange Empire Boy Scouts, and, while at UCR, was president of the Riverside Settlement Association and councilor of the Riverside Council of Girl Scouts.

For nine years he coached Little League baseball teams in Riverside, Davis and Berkeley but no longer does he have the luxury of time for such enjoyment.

When he first came to Orange County, Dr. Aldrich frequently joined staff members in a noontime game of barnyard golf, or

pitching horseshoes, playing tennis or exploring life's meaning. Chancellor Aldrich is a man of physical and mental action — on and off the campus.

CHIEF

horseshoe pitching. He has had to give that up because of countless speaking engagements.

He tries to take his wife, the former Jean Hamilton, on trips when he is called out of town. An active person herself, Mrs. Aldrich provides able competition on the tennis court.

Each summer, they get the children together and head for the Lair of the Bear summer camp. Daniel III, now 20, is a student at UC Davis, where he has just won his second letter in tennis. Elizabeth, 17, attends Corona del Mar High School, and Stuart, born in 1950, is in junior high school.

A typical week will include several visits to various communities in Orange County, a trip to Berkeley, and once or twice a month, a trip out of state on UCI business, or as a speaker or participant in an academic conference.

On a typical weekend, Dr. Aldrich tries to find time for two or three sets of tennis, an occasional round of golf. He rarely spends time at his desk on weekends—that discipline, again—but he does take work home with him, principally speeches.

He is a loquacious man with a hearty laugh. He is so bubbling with his subject he is hard at times to shut off.

The whole family enjoys sailing. Dr. Aldrich owns a Lido-14 but doesn't go in for competition.

"He can't have much home life," the interviewer scribbled in an aside to an Aldrich aide.

"I'd say quite a lot under the circumstances," he wrote back.

That's because an active man with an alert mind, who became a top administrator strictly through dealing with people, has learned how to cut his time into little pieces.



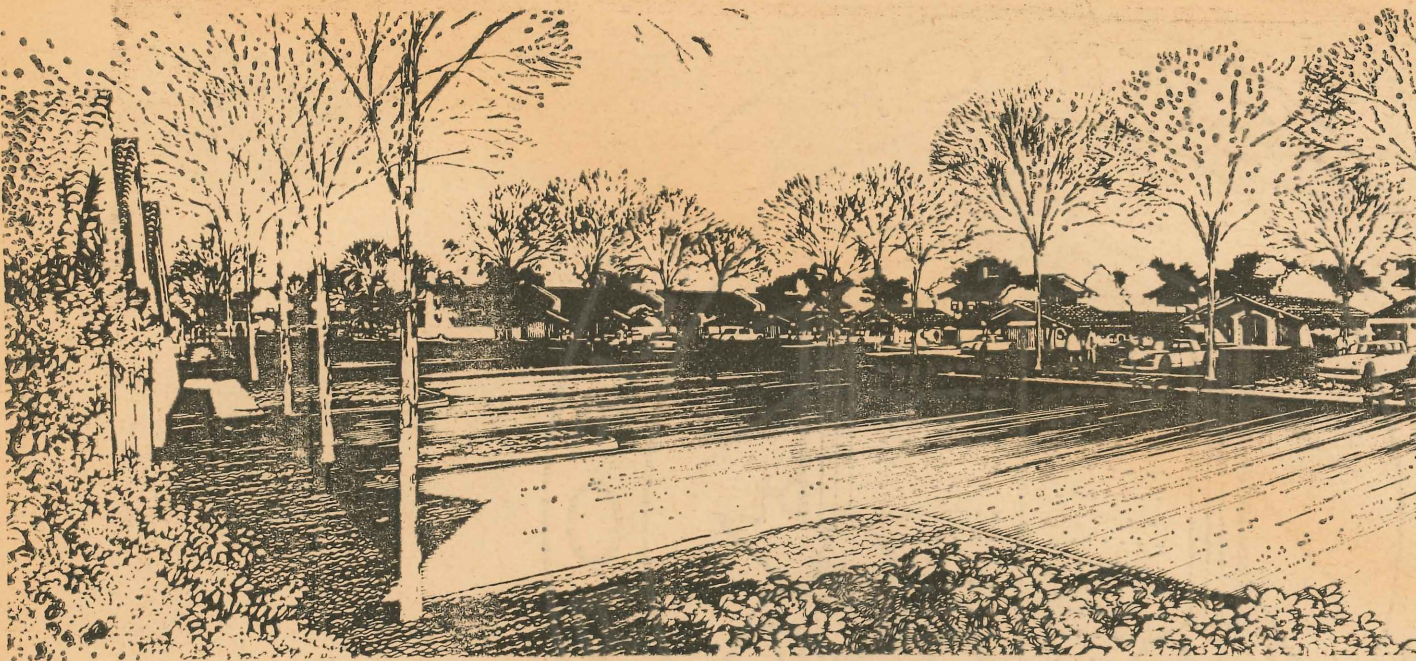


Knowledge
+
Economic Strength
=
Progress



FOR THE INDEPENDENT MINDED

WESTCLIFF AT DOVER — 642-3111



ON A WINTER'S EVENING AT DUSK PEOPLE OF THE CITY PAUSE AND LOOK WEST AS A RUBY SUN DIPS TOWARD THE PACIFIC . . . THE UNIVERSITY'S CENTRUM SPIRE IS SILHOUETTED AGAINST A PINK AND CRIMSON SKY . . . AT THAT SPECIAL MOMENT, ALL OF THE ORANGE COAST IS BATHED IN A SPECIAL TWILIGHT OF MAGIC . . . IN THE DISTANCE, CHIMES OF THE CENTRUM TOLL THE HOUR AND LIGHTS TWINKLE ON ACROSS THE TOWN . . . FROM INLAND SUBURBS LOOKING TOWARD THE SEA, A SOFT GLOW ILLUMINATES THE CENTRAL MALL; A WHITE RIBBON STRETCHING WESTWARD WHERE PEDESTRIANS STROLL THROUGH NEIGHBORHOODS AND PARKS, PAST BUSY SHOPS AND HOTELS IN THE TOWN CENTER, AND ON INTO THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS ITSELF . . . CHILDREN PEDAL HOMEWARD ALONG SPECIAL BICYCLE TRAILS THAT ARE ISOLATED AND SEPARATED FROM AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC . . . ON THE WIDE TREE-LINED BOULEVARDS, TRAFFIC THICKENS AS COMMUTERS MIX WITH THE GOLF DUFFERS WHO TARRIED FOR JUST A BIT TOO LONG AT THE NINETEENTH HOLE OF THE GREEN, ROLLING SAN JOAQUIN COUNTRY CLUB.

Not tomorrow, but in a few tomorrows, this will be the city surrounding the University of California, Irvine.

The city now exists as a dream on the drawing boards and in the minds of the men who will build it. Only embryo boulevards cut through the Irvine Ranch grazing lands to mark its eventual place.

University city will be a reality, however. The phantom metropolis is already due for its first phase of construction that everybody will be able to see.

Within 25 years, the university community will have a population of 150,000 people—living, working and playing across a 17,000-acre metropolitan area bounded by the future San Diego Freeway on the north, the ridge of the San Joaquin Hills to the south, Laguna Canyon to the east and MacArthur Boulevard to the west.

Citizens living here will find 1,200 acres set aside for their active and passive recreation, including golf courses, public neighborhood parks and arroyos carpeted with native growth that abounds throughout the Irvine ranchlands.

Forty-two schools will be built to educate their children. Homes and businesses will be protected by 10 fire stations. Commerce will be conducted in 21 shopping centers.

All of this is in various stages of planning today at Irvine Ranch headquarters. The magnitude of the job is staggering because today there is nothing.

Much of the task of implementing this grand design will fall to Irvine's chief planner, 37-year-old Raymond Watson, who is himself an "Old Blue" from the University of California, Berkeley.

One of the key concepts of the development is what Watson calls "life-cycle neighborhoods."

This technique is calculated to create a community that avoids "R-1 sprawl"—such as a town that is nothing more than monotonous rows of single-family homes bunched together.

"Too often, we've seen communities where all single-family homes are clustered in one area while multiple-family dwellings are isolated in other sections," Irvine's planner explains.

Watson believes this type of development tends to stratify socio-economic environment.

In contrast, Watson points out, "Our plan for life-cycle areas throughout the university town will provide neighborhoods that include a mixture of single-family homes in varied price ranges, cluster housing and perhaps some apartments."

"The idea is for each neighborhood to provide housing for the full spectrum of society—older people, young marrieds and families with children."

"This brings us back to a more natural neighborhood environment, where older people see children at play once in a while and the kids also have elderly folk living in near their homes."

The first of Irvine's life-cycle neighborhoods, known as University Park, is off the drawing boards now and nearing the construction stage. It's been approved by the Orange County Planning Commission and awaits final approval by the county Board of Supervisors.

University Park will be built northerly of the UCI campus and will be linked to the Town Center and campus itself by the north-south Central Mall.

This first increment of the metropolis will have all the self-sustaining elements of the completed city; the single-family, cluster and multiple housing, combined with parks, open areas and greenbelts.

Within five years, University Park is expected to have a population of 12,000 persons.

It will be served by two elementary schools, two shopping centers, two public parks and San Joaquin Golf Course which is now under construction.

The "city within a city" will be bounded by the future San Diego Freeway on the north, University Drive on the south, the golf links on the east and a major Orange County flood control channel to the west.

Irvine officials will start constructing their city as county territory. Eventually, they hope to incorporate the entire 17,000 acres and 150,000 people into one big city. They think University Park itself may be ready to make the initial incorporation move prior to 1969.

Irvine authorities have hired a special team of consultants to determine the best time eco-

nomically to move toward municipal incorporation. The consultants are studying how much fire and police protection will be necessary and how the new city can keep its tax rate competitive, about in the range of \$1 to \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

When the entire city is completed, its taxable value is expected to be in excess of \$300 million—or about \$2,000 per resident.

A movement toward incorporation, of course, will depend a great deal on the inhabitants of the new city. They'll probably also decide that it will be called "City of Irvine." The area is already serviced by a U.S. Post Office designation of Irvine.

Recommendations on when the city should be incorporated are expected by the end of this summer.

Actual construction of subdivisions within the university complex is expected to follow the pattern used by The Irvine Company in other areas such as Newport Beach where tracts were built by private development companies.

Irvine officials, however, will design all site layouts and retain architectural controls. In the past, virtually all of Irvine's land has been developed as leasehold.

How much the ranch will hold to this policy in the university city development has not been definitely established. It is expected, however, that leasehold will predominate on the key properties while some land may be sold in fee.

No stones are being left unturned by the Irvine planners in their efforts to assure that the new community comes forth with a university-town atmosphere. Take trees, for example.

The university town site is pretty barren and it's most difficult to just go out and buy mature trees by the thousands.

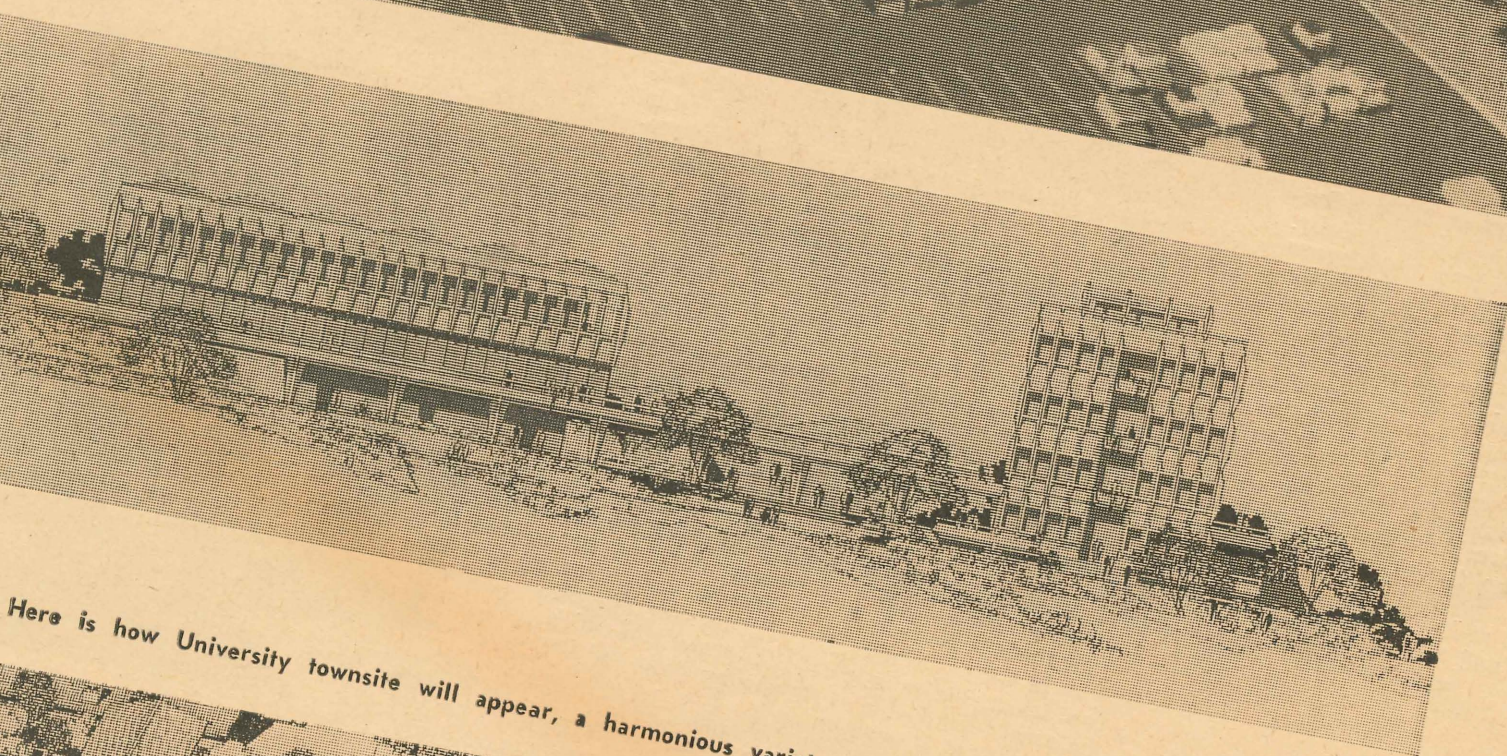
So, after lengthy studies by the University of California, Irvine Ranch people planted 16,000 trees on some back acreage. They'll add 10,000 trees to the growing groves each year. When trees become five years old, they'll be transplanted to the new city's streets, parks and parkways.

It will be rather like providing instant atmosphere for the instant university community.

CITY WITHIN A CITY

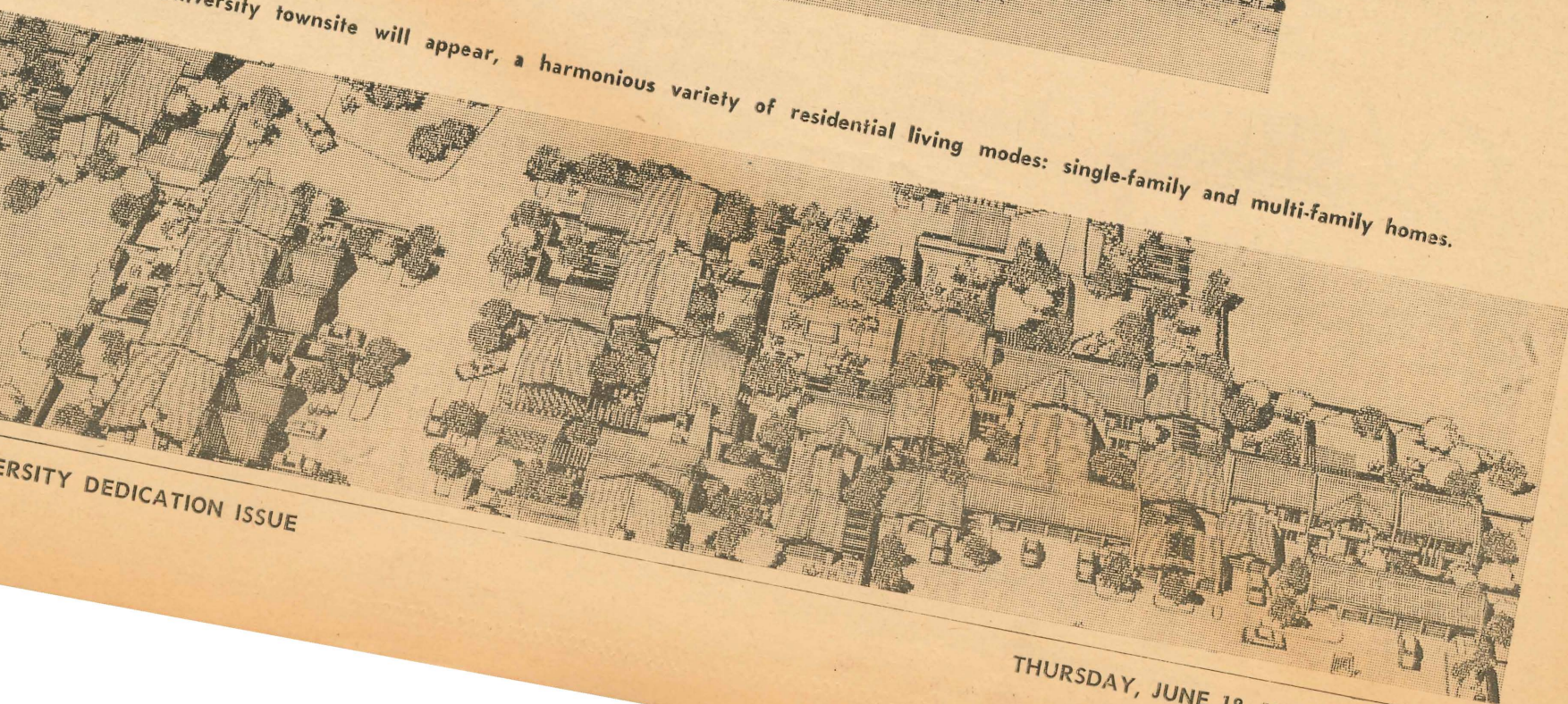
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Models of buildings
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Here is how University townsite will appear, a harmonious variety of residential living modes: single-family and multi-family homes.



VICE CHANCELLOR HINDERAKER

By RALPH L. YOUNG
Of The Daily Pilot Staff

Ivan Hinderaker, chief talent scout of the University of California, Irvine, relaxed in his chair and waved at the piles of paper work in front of him.

"I always start a new job with a clear desk and vow to keep it that way."

"But it always ends up like this." He indicated the letters, files, samples and applications of scores who seek academic positions at the new

has in his hip pocket the attractions of climate and living conditions, advantages he finds easy to sell to wives and families.

Selling comes easily to Dr. Hinderaker. But it's the soft sell of the man sure of himself, sure of what he sells. There is a contagion about his enthusiasm, his commitment to the new university.

The vice chancellor is particularly enthusiastic in describing the skeleton staff of 14 recruited thus far. Save one, a highly eminent professor of history, these are the deans and depart-

Academic Talent Scout

university which is scheduled to open in September, 1965.

Dr. Ivan Hinderaker is vice chancellor for academic affairs, a position which calls for the beguiling qualities of the Marine recruiting sergeant, the all-embracing intellectual capacity of a Greek philosopher.

His task is formidable; he has been charged with enlisting and organizing the finest faculty possible, persons who have distinguished themselves as scholars and who are deeply committed to high quality education, persons who will grasp at the chance to innovate, who want the opportunity to test new ideas.

Background for the job is a bachelor's degree in political science from St. Olaf's College Northfield, Minn., a master of arts degree in public administration and a doctor of philosophy degree in political science, both from the University of Minnesota. To this add 14 years teaching and administrative experience at UCLA, the last two as chairman of the political science department.

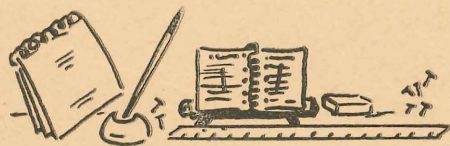
Dr. Hinderaker carries his present burden easily; he has a lot going for him.

Nationwide interest in the University of California, for example. From 500 to 600 applications have crossed his desk. Others come in daily.

Part of this interest comes because everyone knows California's university is on an expansion binge, the like of which perhaps the world has never seen. ("Sometimes I think the center of the Great Seal of the University should be a triphammer," remarks Dr. Hinderaker irreverently.) To the north, the Santa Cruz campus is on the hunt for talent; to the south at San Diego, it is the same.

Less than thirty years from now, each of these three new campuses will be on a par with Berkeley and Los Angeles, their enrollments at 27,500 apiece.

Student enrollment at Irvine is expected to reach 10,450 by 1975, and 27,500 before 1990.



The faculty will keep pace. Dr. Hinderaker says the all-University faculty-student ratio of 1 to 16 and the teaching staff-student ratio of 1 to 12 will be achieved within the first ten years of operation.

Now, as never before, the cry to educational circles in the east is: Come west young man.

Young? Certainly. Of the department heads and faculty members recruited thus far at Irvine all but one are in the 37 to 43 age range. Dr. Hinderaker notes that many of these same men will have the rare opportunity of watching their ideas grow to fruition during the 30-year span during which UCI matures to full size. Retirement age at the University is 67.

In addition to the challenges of the job, the university's vice chancellor for academic affairs

ment chairman who in turn will build division staffs.

The pattern for recruiting is set by Dr. Hinderaker's philosophy of the ideal organization: "One that is a constant source of new ideas, one in which everyone is exerting pressure, sideways and up, thus creating a state of controlled tension at all times."

His great concern in setting forth the academic role of the university and recruiting its faculty is to take maximum advantage of the fact that, for a time, planning can be done without reference to individual and organizational power clusters with their vested interests which have developed over the years on existing campuses.

For that reason, theories such as interdisciplinary study and problem specialization will receive full testing at Irvine.

They'll come first in the Division of Biological Sciences under its chairman, Edward Steinhaus.

Biology is in a ferment now," explains Dr. Hinderaker, "and radical changes are called for. Ed saw the opportunity to do what he felt needed to be done in innovating and he's doing it."

As example of this shift from previous academic attitudes, Dr. Steinhaus has cast aside the traditional course designations — botany, microbiology, psychology and zoology — and adopted functional designations for areas of study.

Thus far, the new university has one full professor without administrative duties.

"It is not our policy to recruit the actual faculty this early, but another college came through with an offer and we decided to bring him aboard," explains Dr. Hinderaker referring to the hiring of Dr. Arthur J. Marder, 54, now senior professor of history at the University of Hawaii.

Though most of the deans and department heads to be on duty when the campus opens next year are under contract, the actual hiring of faculty members will not take place until early in 1965, Dr. Hinderaker said, pointing out, however that the administrators will also be instructors.

In all probability, Dr. Hinderaker himself will teach political science, the specialty in which he earned his doctor of philosophy degree at the University of Minnesota.

Still to be hired, and probably soon, are the dean for the Graduate School of Administration and the dean for the School of Engineering.

Number one target for future graduate schools will probably be education with the medical school foreseen sometime in the 70's.

A faculty of 105 will be on hand when the university opens its doors to an estimated enrollment of 1,000 undergraduate and graduate students in 1965, Dr. Hinderaker said.

Selection of the academic staff at the Irvine campus is a chore shared with Dr. Hinderaker by many others.

Of considerable aid is the Irvine Campus Academic Advisory Committee appointed by University of California President Clark Kerr. The committee is consulted on all appointments to tenure positions.

"The co-operation we have gotten is just tremendous," says Dr. Hinderaker, who with the

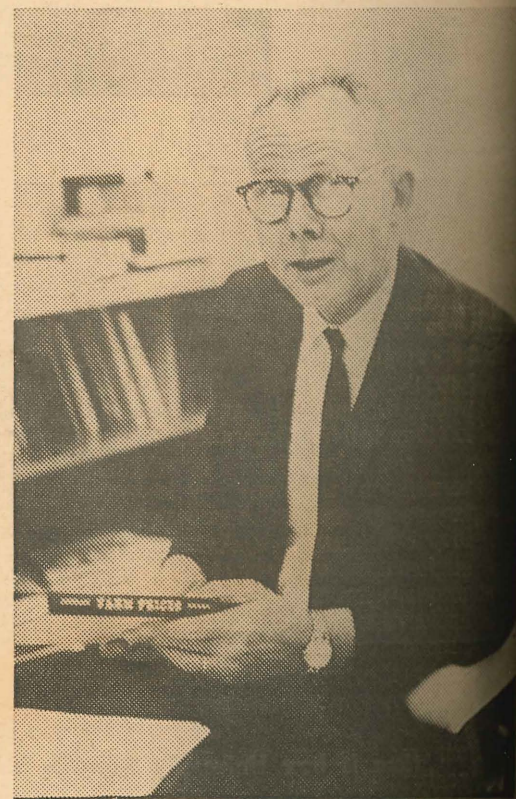
aid of his phone can tap the expert opinion and recommendations of the entire university system.

His first lead for a chemist, for example, came from Dr. Willard F. Lobby of UCLA. Someone from Berkeley campus may come up with the ideal candidate for a history professor.

"I have to depend on these sources," says Dr. Hinderaker. "It's not what I know about chemistry or physics or drama but where to go to get advice and cross check it that counts."

It is only natural that the vice chancellor leans heavily on UCLA. In 1960, after 12 years in the UCLA political science department as an assistant and full professor, he was appointed its chairman. It is the only university in which he has ever taught.

His work at UCLA was broken by two leaves of absence, both of which he considers extremely valuable. In 1956-57 he took a year's leave to



HINDERAKER: COME WEST

serve as assistant director of the National Center for Education in Politics, an affiliate of the Law Center at New York University.

In 1959-60, he served as special assistant to Secretary of Interior Fred Seaton.

It was his second visit to Washington. In 1942, after earning his master of arts at the University of Minnesota, he worked in the Bureau of the Budget.

In October, 1942, he went into the Air Force as a cadet, and, at 26, found himself the

Continued on Page 34



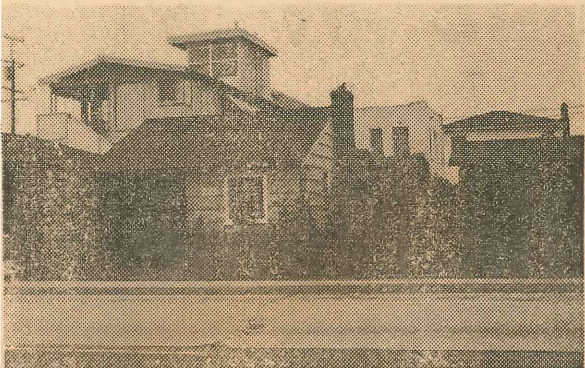
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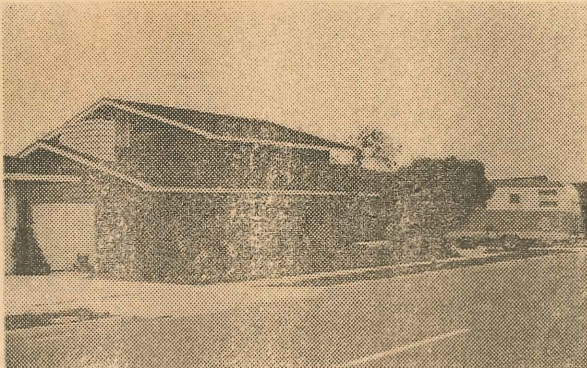
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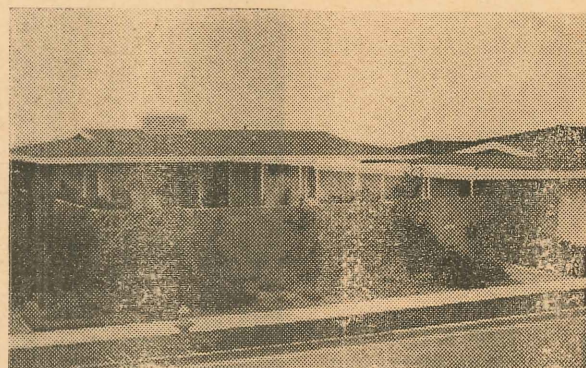
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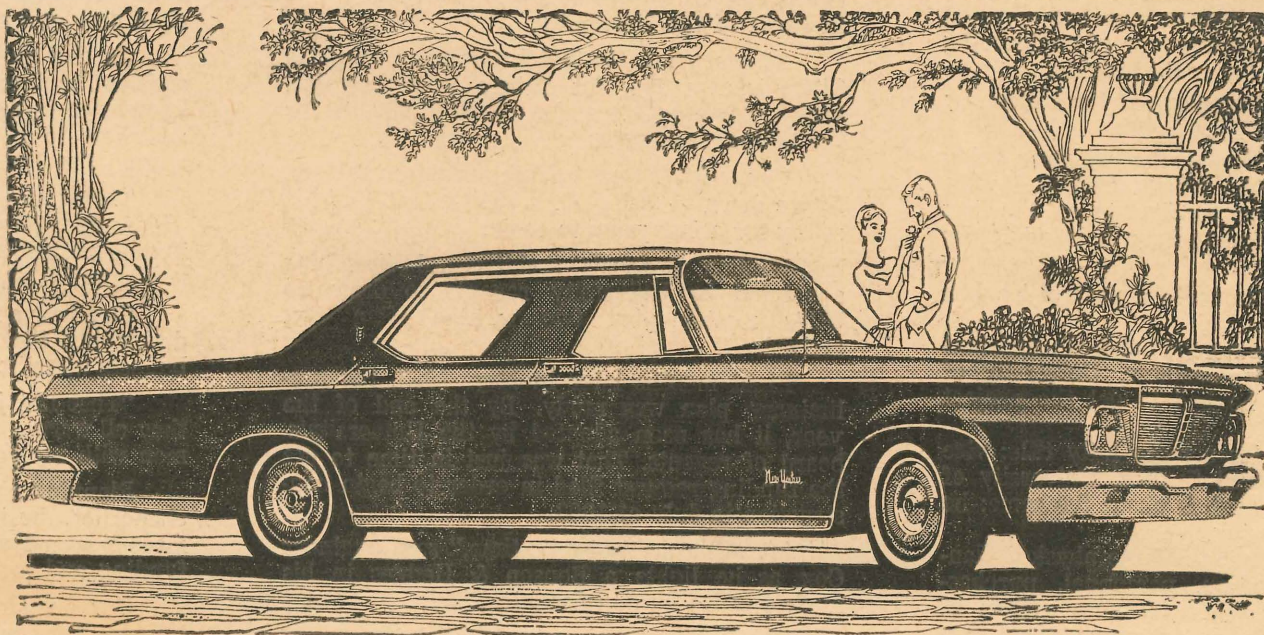
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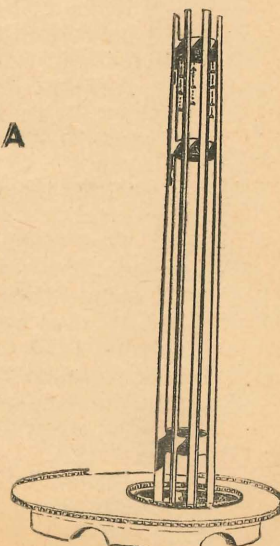
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COX:
TRAFFIC CIRCLES TO
MAIL COLLECTIONS

UCI's First Phone Was In His Name

By THOMAS KEEVIL
Of the Daily Pilot Staff

A spring-strained station wagon zipped down scorching U.S. 99 through the San Joaquin Valley one hot day in July, 1961.

In the back, carefully stacked on the deck, were boxes of rubber bands and paper clips, reams of paper, pencils, erasers, telephone memo pads and stapler machines — the first equipment for the University of California, Irvine.

Behind the wheel was L. E. Cox, heading from Berkeley to what would prove a massive challenge — even for a man who had devoted 24 years to answering every type of engineering challenge the U.S. Army could provide.

Cox was the first employe of the University of California, Irvine.

"We didn't even know what we were going to call the campus," he recalls. "When I went up to the phone company offices to get the first phone installed, we had to have it listed in my name.

"The mail even came to a post office box listed in my name."

His title then was a good catch-all: assistant to the vice president, business, University of California. It meant he had to get the project moving.

Today, Cox carries a more lofty title: vice chancellor, business and finance, University of California, Irvine. His job is about the same: he keeps the project moving.

Under his supervision fall the physical planning, design, construction, personnel, purchasing, accounting and other business affairs of the campus. He still has to worry about the paper clips, but a lot more has been added.

When UCI opens in September, 1965, Cox will have been the chief day-to-day overseer of \$16 million worth of work on the UCI campus.

And lest that figure impress you, UCI will have cost some \$300 million when it reaches its ultimate 27,500-student capacity about 1990, Cox points out.

"Still, the toughest part is past, I think," Cox says.

That "tough part" involved some ticklish negotiation — many days of it — with Irvine Company officials. It took someone with Cox's tact to deal with a company which had just donated 1,000 acres for the UCI campus; and it took someone with Cox's firmness to make certain the taxpayers got their money's worth in helping develop the vast UCI-University complex.

"When I first arrived, the Irvine Co. was nervous, and it was understandable," says Cox. "It had been a year since the campus had been donated and nothing had happened."

Since his first job assignment was "liaison

with the Irvine Co.," he unloaded the station wagon at the Tustin ranch headquarters, got issued a desk, and began to talk shop.

Mostly, he says, they got along. Sometimes they disagreed.

Misunderstanding, or perhaps it would better be termed lack of agreement, arose over imprecise wording in water and sewage contracts. It was up to Cox to negotiate them to a conclusion, a conclusion that would protect the interests of the University.

At one point, the Irvine Company sought a \$1,000-an-acre fee for future water service. Which rounded off to a nice, round \$1,000,000 for the 1,000-acre campus.

Cox, with support from upstairs, got the figure down to \$650,000, a saving that paid his salary for a few years to come.

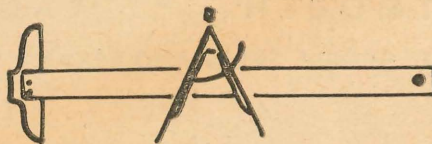
William Pereira's architectural firm was appointed by University regents to draw up UCI's master plan two months after Cox arrived.

Eight months later in May, 1962, the preliminary plan was ready. By the end of the year, it has been adopted by the University's board of regents. That was just in time to get the funding request filed in order to begin construction in July of 1963.

"It was a pretty hectic time," says engineer Cox as he lights a Benson & Hedges in his modest office on San Joaquin Road.

Hectic or not, no one doubted Cox could meet the challenges of negotiating, persuading and administering some \$16 million worth of contracts in the next three years.

He'd already seen them in the same form or one similar in the 24 years he negotiated, per-



sued and administered engineering problems for the Army.

After receiving his BS in civil engineering from Auburn University in Auburn, Ala., he already was an Army engineer when World War II broke out. The first big-project baptism came in the years between 1939 and 1943 when Cox played a key role in constructing 24 air fields from a headquarters in Albuquerque.

Then came his own engineer construction battalion and an overseas assignment in the

India-Burma theater — where he directed construction of the first B29 base built overseas.

By the end of the war, Cox was a lieutenant colonel. He directed port operations at Calcutta until the end of 1946, closed up the theater and went back home to his family.

Then came a select Army appointment to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where Cox earned a master's degree in civil engineering and a crack at helping solve the massive municipal problems of Washington, D. C.

In the capital, Cox served three years as assistant engineering commissioner, winning new knowledge in such fields as vehicle registration and how to operate 98 traffic lights in an area around the DuPont Circle.

Then came a command engineering spot in Germany, a jet research construction program in Tennessee, and selection to the Air War College at Maxwell AFB, Alabama.

Cox, now a full colonel, was in the Pentagon developing the Army's logistics programs and budgets when he resigned to accept the UCI position.

"That last job was very valuable . . . we they all were . . . but that one had much in common with my present position," Cox comments.

Planning ahead is a big part of being vice chancellor, business and finance, and he has more than a touch of trying to outguess future funding and programs during those four years.

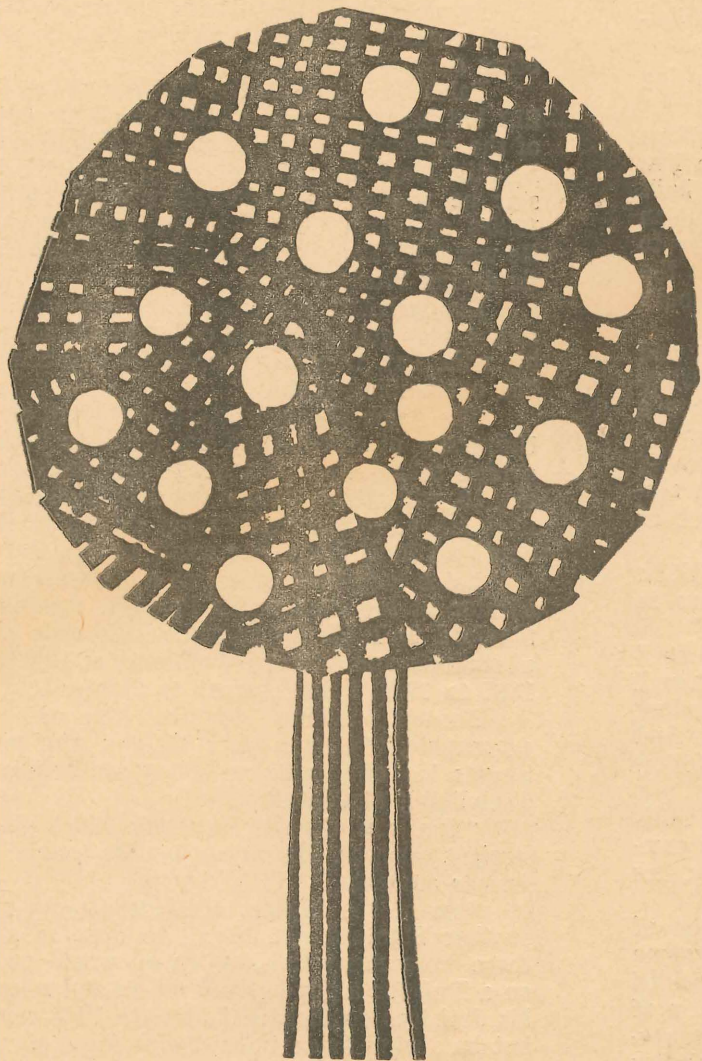
Cox, a vigorous 50, with military bearing and tidiness, lives in the Red Hill area with his wife and 16-year-old son, Alan Blake, a student at Tustin High. Another son, Stephen, 21, is a third classman at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy.

The mind's eye picture of UCI is a lot clearer to Cox today than on that day he unloaded the station wagon in 1961. But while the paper-clip problems are pretty routine, Cox still has some nagging, smaller-size problems to solve. The U.S. mail for example.

The University's mail still comes to the general-store post office at the crossroads half a mile out of Irvine, up by the Santa Ana Freeway. Cox dispatches a truck for collections twice a day.

"The man and his wife who run the store didn't have anything like this in mind for the little post office in the corner," says Cox. "Some days our library will get books right and left — 500 pounds or so.

"He's getting tired and I can't blame him. Those who know Col. L. E. Cox say he'll resolve that problem with the same diplomatic know-how he used in getting B29s off the ground in India.



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Students

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By CHARLES H. LOOS
Of the Daily Pilot Staff

On "the Farm" they may call it heresy — switching from Stanford to Cal.

That only shows how much Stanford hated to lose Richard L. Balch, who since May 1, has been vice chancellor for student affairs for the University of California, Irvine.

Dick Balch left Stanford once before — for MIT — but had returned.

Just as Stanford lured him back to the West Coast, past connections with the Harbor Area helped lure him to UCI. Like many youths raised in Pasadena, Balch spent his summers in, on and around the waters of Newport Harbor.

But the challenge of helping start a major university from scratch was the key to Balch's decision to come to UCI.

His new job is a familiar one. The way he handles it will carry his personal brand — one of the advantages of starting from scratch. It also has its hazards—there is no trail to follow.

By his own definition, the measure of his success will be how well UCI resolves the conflicts between the often impersonal machinery of higher education and the need for the personal touch some say is being lost in "assembly line education."

"My job is to create and maintain an atmosphere which makes the dialogue between professor and student easier and more meaningful to both," says Balch.

To do just that he plans to rely on computers, a large pair of scissors for cutting red tape, a minimum number of rules, and his own deep respect for students as individuals.

Part of the job, he says, is merely to keep the administrative details of higher education from getting in the way of teachers and students.

Because of his position as vice chancellor, Balch feels he is in an excellent position to carry out that portion of the job. He is responsible for every phase of student life — from admission and registration to student government, housing, and counseling.

"There won't be any empire building at UCI — no deans for every little phase of student life — and therefore there will be the opportunity to cut through a lot of the red tape which normally surrounds education at a large university," he explains.

Balch is adamant about two things.

"Student government at UCI will not be a game," he says.

And, "faculty counselors will not be just a bunch of bookkeepers playing a numbers game."

The latter is where the computers come in. They will be used to handle much of the administrative detail involving students, leaving faculty members more time for face to face counseling and teaching.

Student government is where Balch's own regard for students comes into play. For he

plans an honor system at UCI and will rely heavily on students to make it work.

He expects the honor system to extend to "hours" for women students, who may be given keys to their living quarters and will be expected to temper this freedom with responsibility.

"I don't care much for the idea of locking people up at night," says Balch.

He has a reputation for treating college students as adults and expecting them to live up to that standard. The reputation was built during the time he served as Stanford's dean of men. It followed him across the country to MIT and back to Stanford, where he spent the past two and a half years as one of the school's chief fund raisers.

"We raised \$113 million for Stanford and Dick Balch was personally responsible for bringing in large portions of that amount," says a former Stanford colleague.

However, at UCI, Balch will be returning to the role he likes best — dealing with students. Admittedly, he'll be playing a lot of things "by ear."

Which means he'll be listening to UCI's charter students, who will be key factors in determining its programs and traditions.

"It won't be easy for the first students," Balch says. "The isolated physical location will be a problem and, of course, the curriculum will be subject to change and evolution. And there will be no pattern for them to follow in the sense of established traditions."

Balch hopes to bring a good many of UCI's charter students to the campus during the summer of '65, before classes get under way, for orientation.

School colors (probably some variation of Cal's traditional blue and gold) and a nickname will be among the first things to be decided that first semester. There will be some form of a student newspaper, too. And an interim student government is planned for the first few months until elections can be held.

Whether UCI has a fraternity and sorority system will be largely up to students. Balch says he doesn't anticipate Greek houses on the campus for at least the first few years.

UCI will have relatively small residence halls in comparison to the monolithic dormitories found on many college campuses. Each will house about 50 students and a faculty or graduate advisor. There will be no mixture of men and women in any single residence hall.

Many universities have turned to Greek letter houses to give students on a large campus "a sense of belonging." Smaller residence halls may do away with the need to rely on fraternities and sororities to fill that role at UCI.

Not all of the 1,000 charter students will be able to live on-campus when UCI opens. Balch already is seeking suitable off-campus housing.

Some students will need part-time jobs. Some jobs will be available at the university. Others will have to be found in surrounding communities.

Cars will be allowed, but will be relegated to campus parking lots for the most part — nothing but pedestrian and bicycle traffic on the main campus.

As to off-campus discipline, Balch says flatly that students who run afoul of civil authorities will also be subject to disciplinary action by the university.

"We may be isolated out here, but we can't live in a vacuum," he says.

Eventually, the campus will probably have its own police force.

There will be no international house at UCI, if Balch has his way.

"I see no need to isolate foreign students. This approach would only make their presence on the campus less valuable to them and to our own students," he reasons.

As a state university, UCI is obligated to take qualified students on a first-come, first-served basis. Balch won't hazard a guess as to

what percentage will come from Orange County or other parts of the state.

He is unwilling to commit himself on the ratio of men and women students for the same reason.

He does smile and advise husband-hunting coeds seeking a favorable ratio to look on some other campus.

Balch was born in the Midwest (Evansville, Ind.), but has spent most of his life on the coast of the continent. At 45 his hair is thinning, but he still looks the part of the rugged football star he was as an undergraduate in the late 1930's at Union College in Schenectady, N.Y. He was a PT Boat commander in the South Pacific during World War II.

His activities are more sedentary now. He swims, plays golf, sails, and collects antiques with his wife, Pat, who he unabashedly describes as "an outstanding spouse."

The Balches' son, Tim, 19, a student at the University of North Carolina, plans to become a high school English teacher. Daughter Pamela, 16, will attend Corona del Mar High School next fall after the Balches get settled in their new East Bluff home. She wants to be a doctor.

Balch began his career as a college administrator at his alma mater in 1947, moving to Stanford in 1949. He served as associate dean of students and director of athletics at MIT from 1955 to 1961, then returned to Stanford.

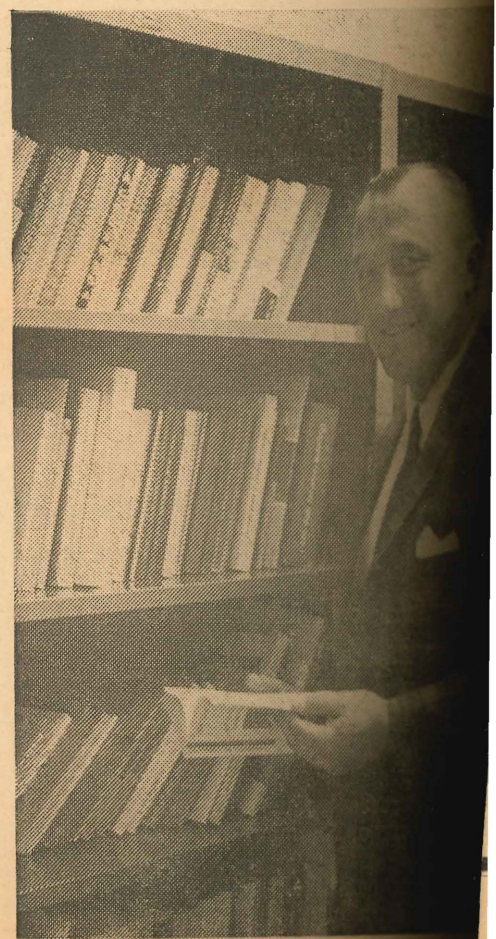
Former students describe him as "approachable," "always fair," "a guy who never forgets his own mistakes when counseling, or disciplining students."

"You can depend on Dick Balch for a straight answer. He never hedges," says one former student.

One of the highest accolades comes from another Stanford alumnus: "As dean of men, there were many times when he would go out on a limb for a guy he believed in and some of his decisions could have jeopardized his career, but he always made them on the basis of what was the right thing to do."

Says a former colleague: "Students were always dropping by his home for one reason, or another. He's the kind of guy students gravitate to."

BALCH: NO EMPLOYEE



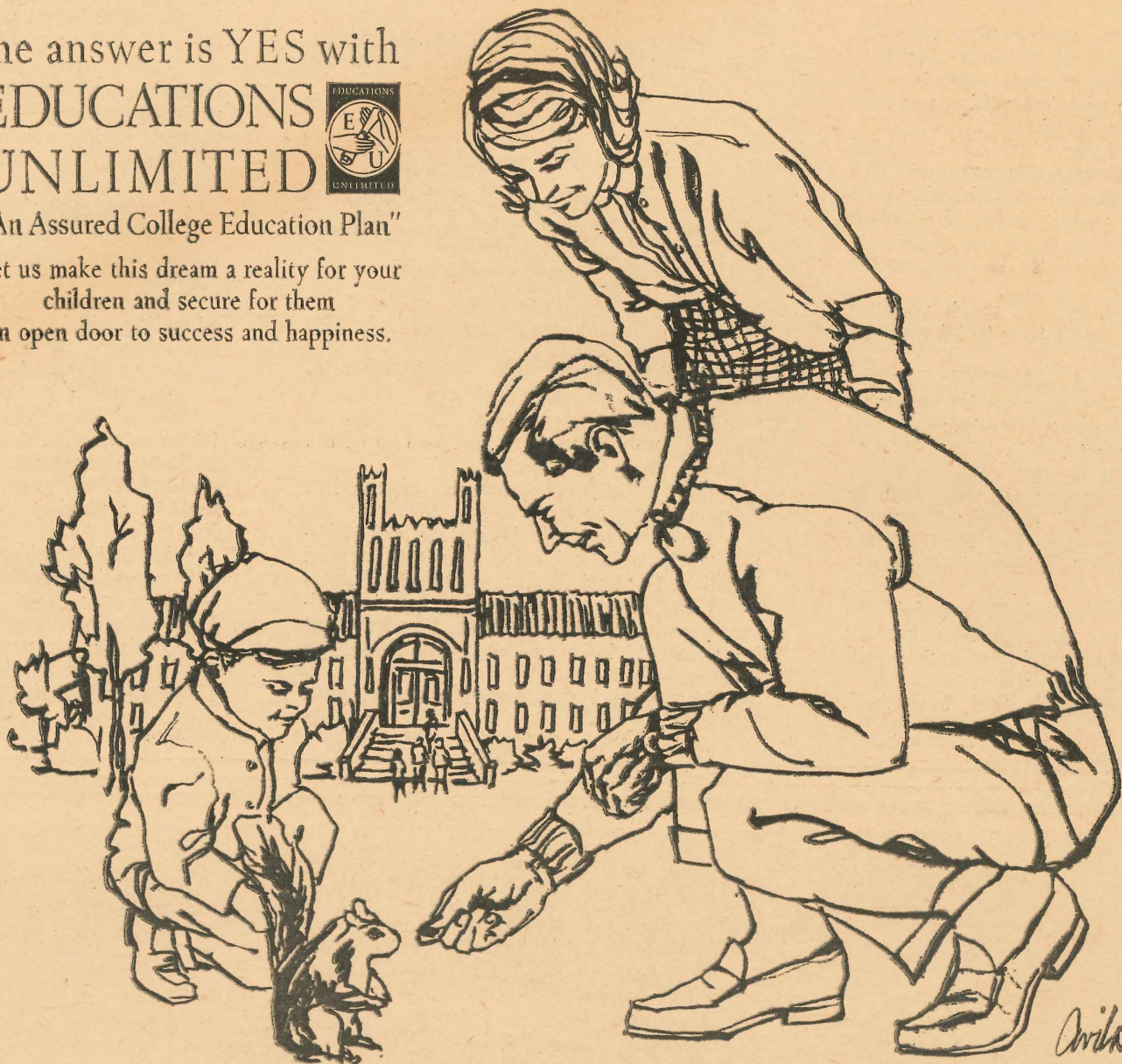
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He'll Take to Water... Naturally

By WILLIAM L. DONER
Of the Daily Pilot Staff

Perhaps it all began one spring afternoon 25 years ago when Wayne Crawford, a husky youngster in his senior year at the University of Illinois, discovered he couldn't hit a curve ball.

Or maybe it was after college when he served as gunnery officer in World War II.

Somewhere along the line, Crawford decided he wanted to go into teaching and he's never regretted the decision.

As athletic director of the University of California, Irvine, Crawford is concerned with everything from filters in the swimming pool to oarlocks in the racing shells. He's even thinking ahead to the day when crowds in excess of 45,000 may jam the UCI campus for football games.

Crawford, who appears much younger than his 46 years, hasn't time to let the turf grow under his feet.

Since the blue and gold of UCI will make its debut in intercollegiate athletics almost as soon as the school opens its doors in 1965, there's no time to waste.

Basketball will be the major sport at the start. Football won't come until 1969 or 70. "We'll start slowly," explains Crawford, "but eventually our plans call for top level competition with the best teams in the country."

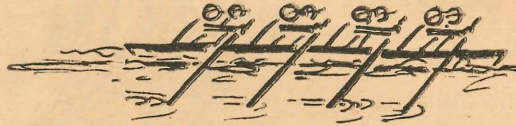
Although he has to look 10 years into the future, Crawford can visualize the day when UCI's tentative 45,000-seat stadium is sold out for a Southland rival game with UCLA.

But first things being first, basketball.

Dan Rogers, assistant coach at USC for the past three years, has been hired to direct UCI's fortunes in this.

Rogers, along with Crawford, is already setting up a first-year schedule. Competition will be formed by smaller schools such as Whittier, Occidental and the University of California at Riverside.

"We don't want to start too fast," says Crawford. "Let's just wait and see how we



do against these type of schools before talking about UCLA and USC."

Obviously, water sports will be big at UCI. Swimming and crew will be two of the first sports on the calendar.

Coaches in these sports, are expected to be named very soon.

Both the basketball pavilion and swimming pool will be located in a multipurpose building. The basketball arena will hold some 2,800 spectators with dressing quarters directly under the playing floor. The pool will be adjacent, built in the popular L-shape fashion.

Newport's Upper Bay has many times

been lauded as one of the best crew sites in the land. UCI plans to utilize the nearby waterway in holding some of the country's biggest regattas. The northern tip of the bay, in fact, is part of the UCI campus.

Golf and tennis are other sports scheduled the first year. In 1966, Crawford is hoping to add either baseball or track, depending on facilities available.

And, of course, there'll be a full card of intramural sports. "We won't bother with such things as softball, basketball and touch football in intramurals," explains Crawford. "People don't use that sort of stuff in later life."

Present plans call for classes in sailing and surfing. "That's what people want to learn so we're going to teach them," he points out.

UCI will also be unusual in that physical education will be completely voluntary. "We feel our program will be so outstanding the students will want to take it," says Crawford.

Crawford himself has had intensive athletic training. While attending high school in Pennsylvania, he excelled in football, basketball, baseball, track and tennis. He went to Illinois on a football scholarship but ended up playing on a championship baseball team.

He still likes to participate in athletics—a two-handicap golfer and a tournament tennis player. "But I'm getting too old for basketball and baseball."

Perhaps his proudest possession is the doctorate degree he earned at Columbia University following his military service.



The University of California—Another milestone in the Growth of our Orange County and its Coastland.

By BRAD ATWOOD
Public Affairs Officer
University of California, Irvine

One September evening in 1908, the doorbell rang at the home of Benjamin Ide Wheeler, then president of the University of California. When President Wheeler came to the door, he met a roughly dressed stranger.

"I'm a messenger for a man up in the woods," the stranger said. "He wants to grubstake some student working his way through college and needing a little money to finish his course."

He handed President Wheeler a small sack containing \$350 in gold coins, accepted the then-traditional delivery fee of one dollar from the sack, and departed.

Thus was established the "Grubstake Loan Fund," so designated by President Wheeler because he never learned the name of the donor.

Numerous students have used this fund over the years since 1908; and now, half a century later, it continues to be available to any student who finds himself in sudden and unexpected financial need.

Although it happened at another place in a different time, the story has a place in establishment of the new University of California, Irvine.

Private gifts and endowments to the new university campus now can be expected to return dividends in terms of educational progress for many decades to come.

Under University of California policy, UCI has expressed its intention of encouraging private support from its natural community of interest and friends, and its eventual body of alumni.

Although it probably did not occur to the "man up in the woods," it should be noted in these modern times that gifts to the University qualify for deductions as charitable contributions under both the federal and California income tax laws.

A question which may come immediately to mind, however, is:

What need has a great state university, sup-



Grubstake

Loan Fund

ported by a wealth of tax funds, for relatively small donations from private individuals?

It is true that on the average across the nation gifts and grants to public colleges and universities amount to only 2.3% of total sources of income, according to the American Alumni Council.

However, the need for private funds is to serve purposes for which state funds cannot be used. These would include scholarships, fellowships, student loans such as the "grubstake," purchase of rare books and objects of art, research grants and experimental programs.

State funds provide for the basic needs, but private gifts, in the words of one university man, "provides for a margin of excellence."

Indeed, private gifts may go far beyond that hoped-for "margin" in public institutions of higher learning. Probably the best example was the generous donation of 1,000 acres of land by the Irvine Company which established the very basis of the University of California campus at Irvine.

UCI Chancellor Daniel G. Aldrich Jr., re-

cently issued a statement expressing his gratification for the many early expressions of voluntary support even while the state is in the early process of providing the necessary structures of a university campus.

Among the first gifts have been donations of books and journals to the UCI library and objects of art.

The first UCI scholarship has been established by The Fine Art Patrons of Newport Beach to be given to an undergraduate student in the field of art. A similar fund also has been established for drama students by the Children's Theater Guild of Newport Harbor.

An anonymous donor — probably not under such dramatic circumstances as the 'grubstake' — has established a student loan and scholarship fund.

Thirty-eight donors so far have contributed toward the George H. Prudden Scholarship Fund for the School of Engineering in memory of the late Newport Beach aviation pioneer.

Twenty-five donors have contributed books, journals and selected periodicals valued at a total of \$3,200 to the UCI library. These will provide invaluable enrichment to the basic collection of 75,000 volumes which now is being gathered for the opening of the campus in 1965.

Several electronics, research and industrial firms nearby already have made preliminary inquiry to UCI about the possibility of donating scholarships in their fields of interest.

Traditionally, university alumni have been a major source of gifts to their alma mater. The Regents of the University of California have encouraged such gifts for scholarships by matching them dollar-for-dollar up to \$5,000 annually for each UC campus.

The Regents have recognized that UCI and other new campuses will have no significant numbers of alumni for several years by extending the matching policy to scholarships funds from all sources.

As the new university campus takes shape on the rolling hills of the historic Irvine Ranch site, undoubtedly many more opportunities for voluntary donations will become evident.

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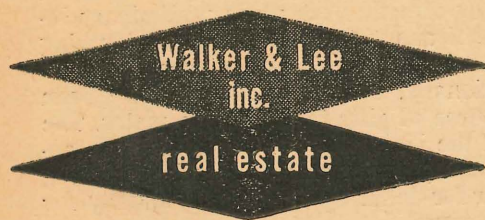
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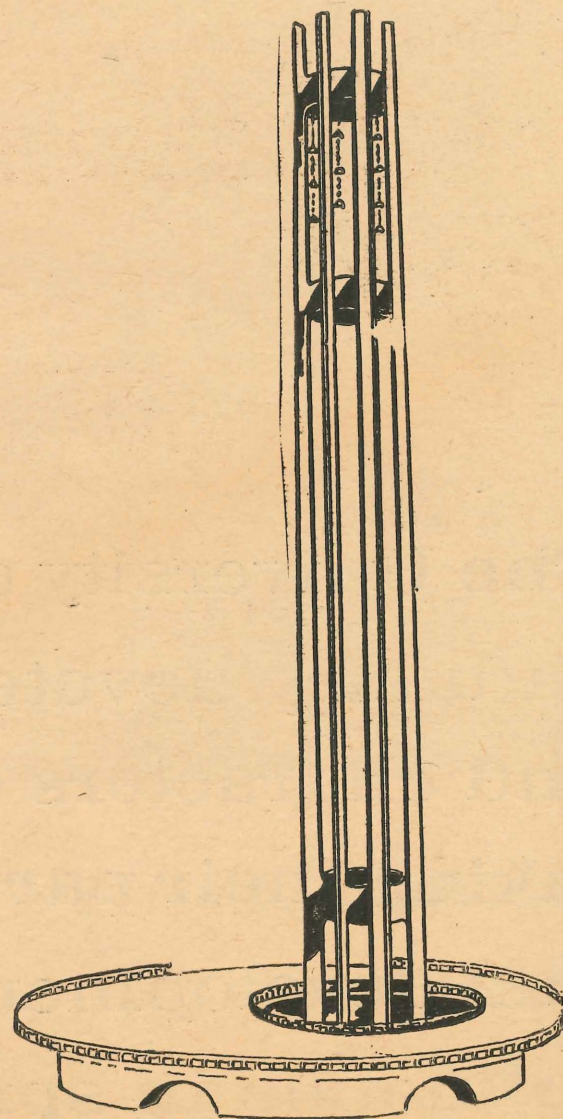
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NEWPORT



HARBOR

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The Road to Tibet

By JACK BROBACK
Of the Daily Pilot Staff

The University of California is a great educational institution because it was planned that way.

When the pioneers who wrote the Constitution of the State of California decreed that there should be a state university, they sowed the seeds that today have created one of the most renowned seats of learning in the world. By 1968, the 100th anniversary of the University of California, it will have grown from a handful of students in Oakland to a statewide institution on nine campuses with nearly 100,000 students.

The greatness of a university is reflected in the people of the state it serves. California alumni have contributed immeasurably not only to their own state but to the world.

Though the University today is one of the largest of its kind, presently composed of seven campuses and soon to see the construction of two more, it is not unique in size alone. Care has been taken not to lose primary objectives in a sea of students. The multi-campus system contributes to this aim.

As it has grown, the University has resisted trends which would direct its efforts away from its true purpose. In the twenties and early thirties there was strong pressure from Harvard, Stanford and other top schools to gradually drop undergraduate studies, to become wholly graduate schools of higher learning. The University of California opposed these moves, and despite strong arguments from some educational leaders, remains to this day an institution where the best high school graduates can achieve greater knowledge in the finest environment.

Graduate schools have grown in size and recognition, but along with them, undergraduate colleges have grown just as well in size and recognition.

CAMPUSES

The 100th anniversary of the University of California will be celebrated on March 23, 1968 marking the date in 1868 when the statewide institution first opened its doors at the College of California site in Oakland.

A site had already been selected for the permanent campus in Berkeley and the first students enrolled there in September, 1873.

The University now has nine campuses, seven existing and two under construction, with a total enrollment of 62,000 full time students.

The existing campuses are:

Berkeley, founded 1873, present enrollment 25,000.

San Francisco Medical Center, founded 1873, 1,976.

Davis, founded 1905, 5,000.

Riverside, founded 1907, 1,200.

San Diego, founded 19'2, present enrollment 205, all graduate students but will expand to accommodate undergraduate students this fall.

Los Angeles (UCLA), founded 1919, 19,000.

Santa Barbara, founded 1944, 4,900.

The new campuses:

Irvine, scheduled to open in the fall of 1965 for 1,000 students.

Santa Cruz, scheduled to open in the fall of 1965.

Each campus of the University presents a contrast to its counterparts, but they are all a part of the whole. The multi-campus system provides a choice of location, while preserving, along with uniform admission standards, the central guidance so necessary.

The architecture of individual campus facilities reflects the architectural trends of the surrounding community. It seeks to become a part of its area, not something different which would achieve prominence by its oddness — such a plan would defeat the whole purpose of the University.

Each campus is an entity unto itself, offering a distinct environment, cultural setting and educational facility. Students are given the choice of a cosmopolitan environment, as at Berkeley and UCLA, or the rural appeal of the Davis agricultural campus.

If an entering freshman bases his choice of college on climate the University can offer the warm, tropical climate of Riverside, or the cool, temperate climate of Berkeley. The curiosity of faraway places and different cultures may be satisfied by the campuses at Bordeaux, France; Padua, Italy, and Goettingen, Germany. If one's hobby is ocean swimming or sailing the seaside community-sites of Santa Barbara, and soon Irvine and Santa Cruz, will suit his tastes.

Why the University is the fine educational institution it is today is best told in the story of one of its most beloved professors—Joel H. Hildebrand, now an active emeritus professor of chemistry who has been on the staff for more than 50 years.

In March, 1913, Professor Hildebrand came to Berkeley from the University of Pennsylvania. "Berkeley seemed somewhere in the neighborhood of Tibet," he recalls. "Four days were required for the trip."

Hildebrand joined a "little band of young iconoclasts in Berkeley," including Gilbert N. Lewis, William C. Bray, and Wendell M. Latimore. These young men rebelled at the method of teaching chemistry by dictating facts.

They initiated the analytical approach to science teaching, the approach used today. Hildebrand found the freedom he sought — for research and for teaching outside a confined narrowness.

"I eagerly joined the Berkeley group, where I soon came to feel as if I had escaped from a dungeon into open air. My teaching load shrank from 18 to 8 hours a week; new graduate students were sent to me, as to all staff members, to hear what ideas for research each had to offer; and I could mention 'ion' without encountering a cynical smile."

Hildebrand taught 500 students in freshman chemistry. During his years of teaching large classes, he has developed many methods for dealing with such groups.

Labs were built to hold only 25 students; full professors often taught small freshman quiz sections; demonstrations in lectures were made large and dramatic.

The full professors teaching freshman quiz sections had a good effect on the teacher's assistants. "There isn't a University in the world that has so many chemistry teachers teaching freshman classes," Hildebrand noted.

Hildebrand commented on two of the biggest criticisms of the University — its size, and the many research activities of the faculty.

He loves research and he loves teaching: "Discovery and telling about it are related activities."

"A small university has the advantage of a country town — everybody knows when you ar-



The dedication of the Irvine campus of the University of California represents another dramatic and important step in the development of higher education in California.

Already the most massive and comprehensive in the nation, California's higher education system of junior and state colleges, universities and private institutions is a commitment to the future, to our children and grandchildren, without parallel anywhere.

The people of California have recognized that in education lies man's salvation — the solution to his social and economic problems and development of the individual.

In the years to come, a great university and community will rise at Irvine. It will have been built by people with vision and with faith in the future — all of the people of California. From it will emerge the leaders of tomorrow — great scientists, humanitarians, educators and artists.

In this task of building for the future I urge all Californians to unite, resolved that all of our children, our grandchildren and future generations shall have both the opportunity and experience of education to the limits of their capabilities and desires.

EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

rive. A large community has just as many potential friends. There are more ways to sin but more opportunities for culture."

Hildebrand, who has seen students come and go for five decades, believes today's are more serious minded on the whole — although they can become barbarous. "At the University a student who really wants to get acquainted with (and learn from) some scholar can," he said.

To explain a University that has grown from a handful of students to more than 50,000 is not an easy thing to do.

It may be best to say that it was fortunate in getting the right start in a vigorous, pioneering state of great wealth, and that its constant search for men like Joel Hildebrand to teach its students has insured its success.



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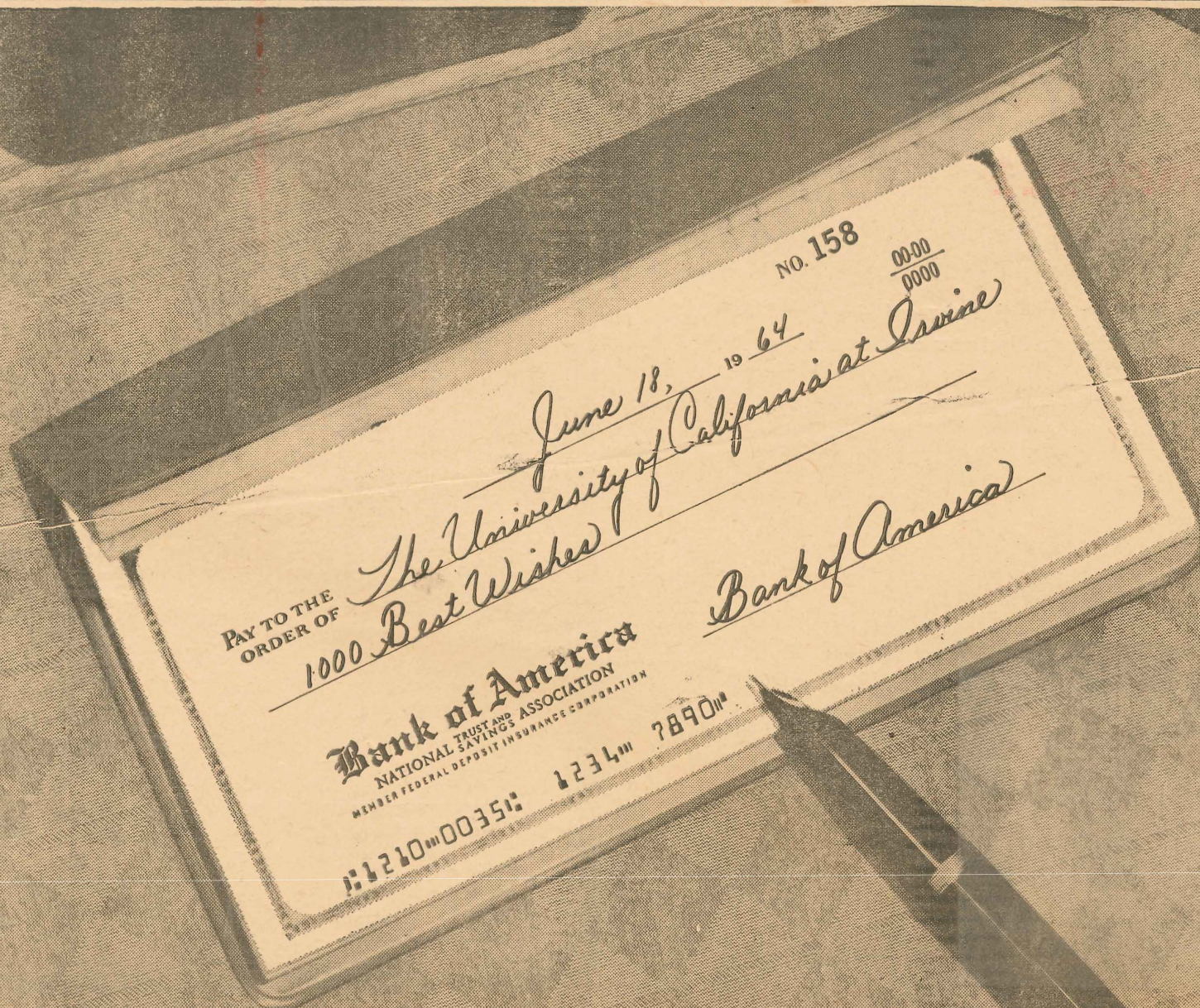
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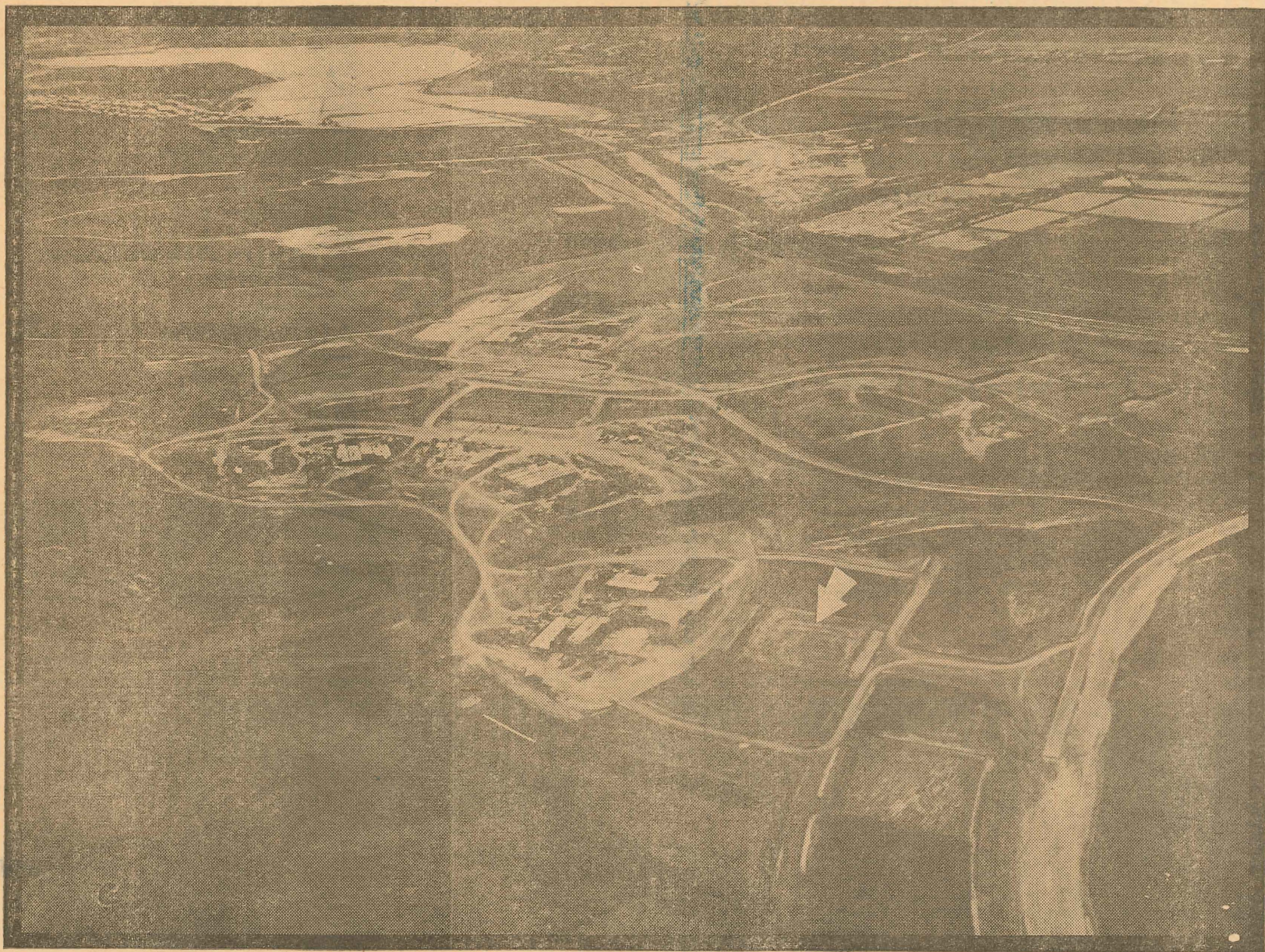
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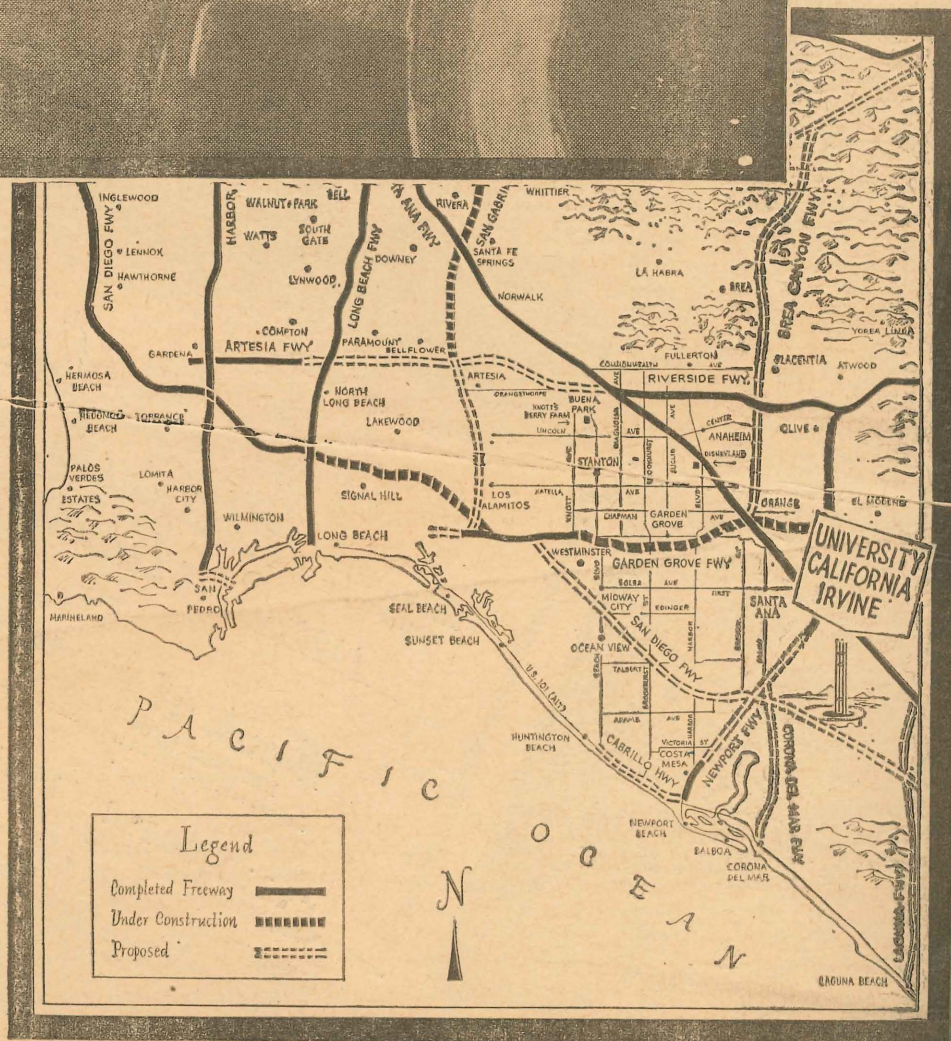
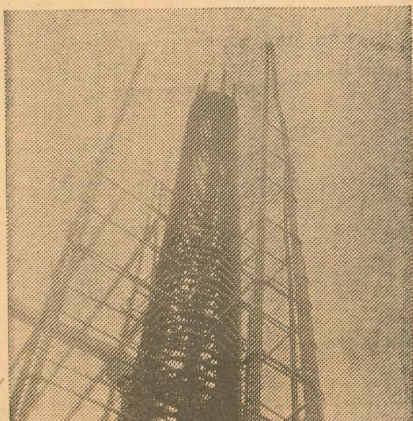


HERE'S WHERE WE STAND



Arrow marks point for dedication of new University of California, Irvine. Aerial photo illustrates construction thus far.

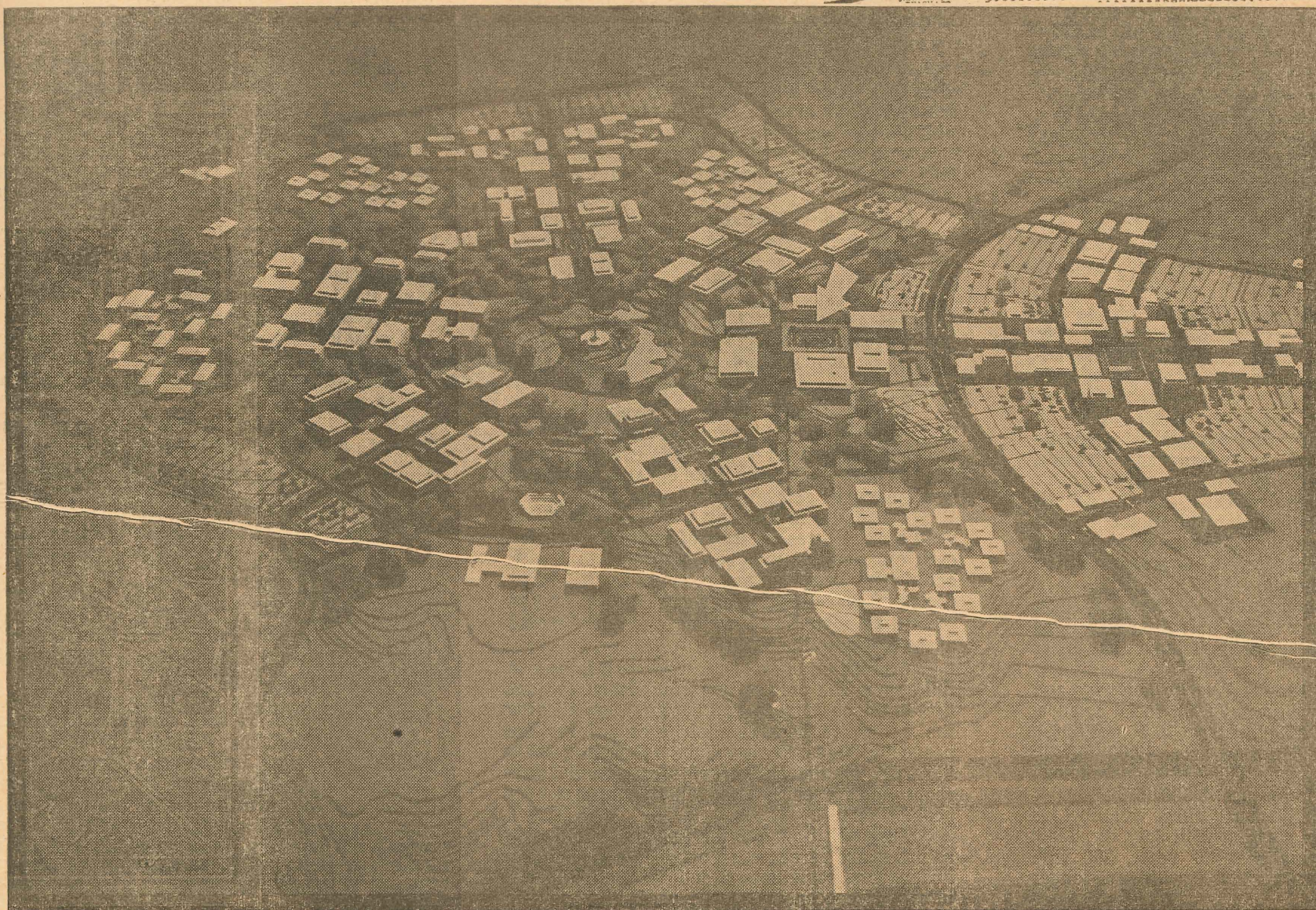
(Sky-Pix, Santa Ana)



Map illustrates university in relation to Los Angeles Area.

A black and white photograph of the Chicago skyline, featuring several tall skyscrapers, including the Willis Tower, viewed from across a body of water with a bridge in the foreground.

A detailed map of the Orange County, California area, showing major highways, cities, and landmarks. The map includes labels for Mountain Sector, Agricultural Sector, Industrial Complex, University of California, Irvine, and Newport Center. It also shows the Santa Ana Freeway, Santa Ana River, and various airports like El Toro and Orange County. The map is oriented with North at the top, indicated by a compass rose in the upper right corner. The Santa Ana River flows from the north towards the south, passing through the Agricultural Sector. The Santa Ana Freeway (SR 91) runs east-west through the center of the map. The Orange County Freeway (SR 5) runs north-south through the center. The Newport Freeway (SR 163) runs north-south on the eastern side. The Pacific Coast Highway (SR 1) runs along the coast at the bottom. Major cities and areas labeled include Tustin, Santa Ana, Costa Mesa, Newport, and Laguna Hills. Key landmarks include the University of California, Irvine, the Industrial Complex, and several airports (El Toro, Orange County, and Newport). The map also shows the Santa Ana River, various parks (University Park, Eastbluff), and the Newport Center. The map is a black and white line drawing with various patterns used to represent different land uses or sectors.



DAILY PILOT UNIVERSITY DEDICATION ISSUE

LIBRARY

UCI's Million-Dollar Collection Will Be Ready in 1965

By JOHN BURTT
Of The Daily Pilot Staff

She'll look around at the well-stocked shelves and comment matter of factly to her classmate, "What a swell library, must have cost a million."

Her companion will nod in agreement and they'll head for the card file index, neither of these first students at the University of California, Irvine, probably recognizing the library for the small miracle it may well be.

A miracle?

Yes. For by the time first classes open in September, 1965, UCI will have a library of somewhere around 100,000 carefully chosen volumes valued in the neighborhood of a million dollars, and it will fit the essential needs of undergraduate and graduate study in the liberal arts and a number of specialties as well as providing material for in-depth research in many fields.

No one expects, of course, that the students will recognize this for the small miracle it is. They will simply accept the fact that their library is ready to meet their needs. But the building of the UCI library collection is the culmination of many years' planning and effort unique in university librarianship and already a model for the future.

"It really all began with the adoption in 1957-58 of the master plan for higher education in California," explains Librarian John E. Smith. "As soon as the goals were set — new campuses, numbers of students, areas of study, and so on — the Library Council went to work. There's about a four to five year lead time required to establish a university book collection, and they wanted to be ready as each campus was opened."

The Library Council of the University of California consists of the chief librarians of the existing UC campuses and the deans of the Berkeley and UCLA schools of library science. The council addressed itself to two tasks: how big should the basic libraries be on each campus, and what should they contain?

"As to size, the council decided that experience with the Riverside campus suggested about 75,000 volumes as the minimum collection for adequate service to a university campus," Smith relates. "As to selection, there were several approaches."

As models, the council decided to use the already successful working collections of the Lamont Library at Harvard and the undergraduate library at the University of Michigan, both of which have attained renown in the profession.

"Further, the council sought the advice of faculty members and subject specialists consulted review media and many university reading lists, and finally came up with the master list," Smith says. "It's such a good list that the American Library Association plans to publish it, and two California State College campuses — San Bernardino and Palos Verdes — are using it to start their basic collections."

The basic list includes 60,000 books, as such, and 15,000 volumes of what university librarians term "serials," that is, individual issues of scholarly journals.

The book list breaks down to language and literature, 21,000 volumes (35%); social science, 12,000 volumes (20%); history 10,500 (17.5%); science, 4,500 (7.5%); fine arts, 4,000 (6.7%); philosophy and religion, 3,500 (5.8%); psychology 1,500 (2.5%), and reference, 3,000 (5%).

The scholarly journal files will include about 900 journals starting with January, 1963; another 400 running back 10 years, 200 with back runs of 20 years and 100 with runs longer than 20 years.

Says the policy statement of the Library Council:

"The collection will be capable of support-

ing a college teaching program that depends heavily upon the library; it will supply the necessary material for term papers, and suggested and independent outside reading. Each teaching area will contain some advanced scholarly monographs and serials for the use of faculty and exceptional undergraduate students. The collection will be rich in bibliographies. The new libraries will contain some information on all fields of knowledge. This includes areas not in a college curriculum. The collections should satisfy independent intellectual curiosity and recreational interests of the students and faculty."

And so the New Campuses Program began in August, 1961, to build three identical basic col-

lege libraries to be completed by September, 1965 — one each for the campuses at San Diego, Santa Cruz and Irvine.

Acquisition of the libraries has been centered at San Diego under Librarian Melvin Voigt. The University expects through the economy of multiple purchase for three libraries at one time to save as much as a half-million dollars, or about 25 per cent, in the cost of building the basic collections.

Assembling a book collection is more than a matter of simply sending off orders to publishers and wholesale book suppliers. The library collection was selected without any particular regard to the availability of the books, only their desirability. Consequently, large numbers of them are out of print and not obtainable through publishers. And then there are those scholarly journals going back 10 or 20 years!

"Book hunting is a long and involved process that requires expert knowledge and great tenacity and quite a bit of luck, and is also a lot of fun," says UCI's Smith, whose eyes gleam brightly whenever he gets off on this subject.

"Ideally, in building the basic collection, we'll acquire three volumes of each title, one for each campus. But we know of course that with out-of-print books we're not going to find three copies of everything right away, if ever. And so there'll be some horse-trading and coin-flipping as we divide up the books."

Acquisition of the basic collection is now in full swing. The university has published its want lists to the book trade, and book-hunters all over the world are keeping their eyes out for the needed volumes. They will be found in private libraries, on the shelves of second-hand bookshops, some even in Goodwill bags and charity book sales.

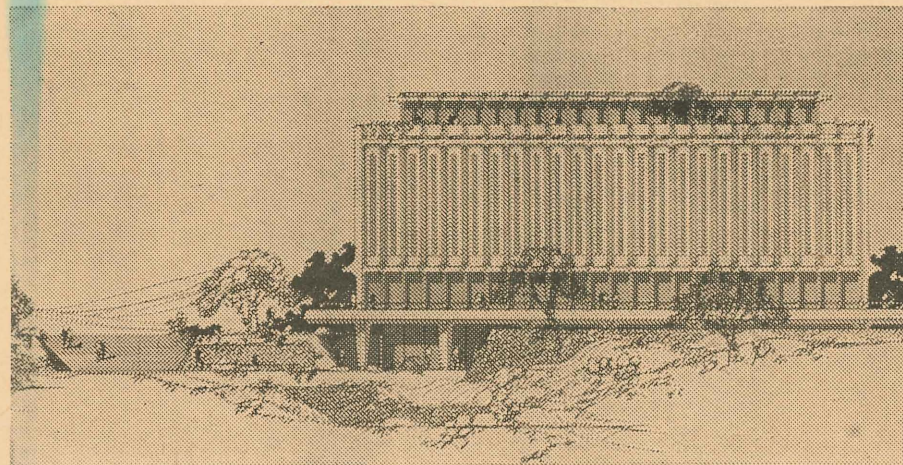
They will flow into the university collection as prices are agreed upon between book-hunters and buyers, sometimes a delicate matter in the utterly free economy of the used book market where supply and demand operate ruthlessly and without regard to university budgets.

"It may seem that acquisition costs are

high," muses Smith. "And it's true, it's difficult to manage on much less than \$9 or \$10 a volume. But several factors account for this — the scarcity of some of the material we must have, generally higher cost of technical and reference publications, and the very expensive reprinting of scholarly journals which will form an important part of the library."

The basic collection will be substantially completed in time for the start of instruction year from this fall, Smith is now confident.

Further, the library will be well embarked upon a program of additional acquisitions aimed at a book collection of 250,000 volumes by 1975 and a million by 1990. "Make that 1985,"



amends with a grin, "maybe we can accelerate the process."

As the UCI library grows, it will specialize in several branches of learning, notably fields of engineering and administration which will be strong points at UCI from the start. Subsequent special collections will be strongly influenced by the needs of the professors joining the faculty, and by the library resources which some faculty members will bring with them to attract to the university.

"We have a really tremendous function," says Smith. "It is nothing less than to serve the teaching needs of the university in the broad way, and to build research facilities in breadth and depth as rapidly as required. We will be one of the major libraries of the university system."

As such, the UCI library will have a close interdependent with the libraries of the other UC campuses.

"The libraries of all the campuses form a mutual pool to be used in meeting the needs of all," says Smith. "In this way, much duplication of expensive material can be avoided and university material can be shared. We will be linked by teletype with the others, and we will take part in the exchange of library material to serve students and faculty."

"I'm sure we'll have a daily station wagon traveling the freeway to UCLA, with book scholars going both ways — and I really expect that we'll be using a helicopter instead of a station wagon within a few years."

The UCI library will open in a five-story building it will share with administrative offices — one of two buildings (the other is the cafeteria and future student union) which eventually will form part of the quadrangle linking the campus to the nearby Town Center. As the book collection grows, it will displace the administrative building which will move into new quarters, and, in five years of the opening of the campus, the library building will be doubled to its ultimate size.

The library's location near the

Continued on Page 31

William Leonard Pereira, 55, architect-regional planner.

"He has had the luck—helped by hard work and great skill — to fall into something truly unique; the chance—and the challenge—to build a new community alongside the urban disorder of the boom town of the boom state in the boom country of the world."—Time Magazine, Sept. 6, 1963.)

Planning for the University of California, Irvine, and the city which will surround it actually began seven years ago when William L. Pereira was asked by the regents to conduct a site selection study for a university campus somewhere in the Greater Los Angeles area. The search, which covered 23 prospective locations, ended on the Irvine Ranch. Pereira's firm has since planned the development of the entire 93,000-acre ranch, as well as the campus itself, located on 1,510 acres due east of Upper Newport Bay.

The university community, of which the campus will be the focal point, eventually will cover 17,000 acres and boast a population of 150,000. By that time — possibly 25 years from now — the university will have reached its full enrollment of 27,500.

"... a trim 6 feet with heavy-lidded blue eyes and an actor's dash. The wind ruffled his wavy, iron-grey hair as he gazed out over Irvine Ranch... 'Right about there we're going to put a city of 100,000 people,' he said, pointing. 'At the heart of it will be a thousand-acre campus for a university with 27,500 students.'" — Time Magazine)

It is this total community concept that will distinguish the Irvine Campus from any other in the world. For the first time in history, the total environment of a great university has been custom designed to meet its special needs and to grow with it.

Unique in All the World

By WILLIAM L. PEREIRA

Our master plan establishes the campus in the shape of a giant wheel, with six principal quadrangles radiating from a central park.

This 16-acre park, which will ultimately include a large expanse of lawn, a lake and an amphitheater, is designed as the focus of university life and will be punctuated by a soaring campanile, visible from every part of the campus.

The principal quadrangle, on the north side of the park, will be the core of the campus, with the buildings grouped about a large plaza, reminiscent of the great urban spaces of Europe.

Here will be the facilities serving the entire undergraduate body — administration buildings, library, auditorium and theater, student union, art gallery and museum — forming an impressive entrance to the university itself. From the plaza a wide pedestrian mall, flanked by shops

catering to the undergraduate clientele, will lead to the town center.

The other quadrangles, grouped around the central park and joined by a circular path that crosses the canyons on viaducts, will include buildings for the various academic disciplines.

Each of these will have a large court opening into the park, with the basic undergraduate buildings flanking the path on both sides. The related graduate schools will extend behind them toward the perimeter of the campus proper.

By preserving certain areas for courts and plazas around which future buildings can be located it will be possible for each quadrangle to grow and expand without encroaching upon established open spaces.

Beyond the central campus will be housing areas, athletic facilities, a university conference



PEREIRA... luck, hard work, skill

center and graduate schools. A large reserve for a privately developed medical center — to complement the university's projected medical school — is planned adjacent to the central campus.

Among the advantages of the circular campus plan is the fact that all major academic buildings, as well as athletic facilities, will be within a 10-minute walk of each other. Wherever possible, the natural topography of the terrain will be followed, with the building areas precisely designated and all the other land preserved for all time as open space.

Height limits — generally not to exceed four stories — and other restrictions will be included in a general land use plan which will allow individual new facilities to be constructed without violating the basic framework of the master plan.

The concentric campus plan, among other advantages, will permit the creation of the university's "vital center" in the earliest stages of its realization so that even the first students will be able to enjoy the basic facilities of the central park and, perhaps even more important, the distinctive "sense of place" it provides.

As the university grows, moreover, this core area will remain inviolate, continuing forever as the heart of the entire campus. In this respect, the "hub" concept is in contrast to the ordinary mall plan in which the original campus center is often displaced as the university expands.

Representing a dramatic departure from the usual campus architecture, the buildings planned by the Associated Architects will fit into the rolling hills of the university site, with massive piers supporting the broad platforms which form the bases of the structures themselves.

This structural system, together with the orientation of the campus buildings to conform with the natural contours of the site, obviates the necessity of massive earthmoving and has resulted in considerable savings in grading costs.

Another novel feature of the basic design is the use of some rooftops to provide inexpensive additional space for seminar and conference rooms and open-air laboratories.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS

Many minds and hands go into building a major university campus. Architects, planners, builders and consultants playing key roles in the physical development of UCI include:

Architects: Associated Architects, Urbanus Square, Corona del Mar, executive campus architects. Organization includes firms of William L. Pereira & Associates, Los Angeles; Jones & Emmons, Los Angeles; Blurck, Ellerbroek & Associates, Corona del Mar; Brandow & Johnston, structural engineers, Newport Beach; John A. Martin & Associates Inc., structural engineers, Newport Beach.

Thomas & Richardson, Santa Ana, executive architects for initial campus apartments.

Grillias, Savage & Alves, Santa Ana, executive architects for corporation yard.

Consultants: William L. Pereira & Associates, Los Angeles, consulting architects; Moffat & Nichol, Long Beach, consulting civil engi-

neers; Ralph E. Phillips Inc., Los Angeles, consulting electrical and mechanical engineer.

Landscape Architects: Hahn & Hoffman, Robert H. Carter, Frederick M. Lang, Associated Landscape Architects, Sierra Madre, executive landscape architects for campus.

Jones & Peterson, Anaheim, executive landscape architects for initial campus apartments.

UCI officials: L. E. Cox, vice chancellor for business and finance; Coulson Tough, campus architect; Earl Graham, construction manager; Clifton C. Miller, project architect; Gene Uematsu, landscape architect; C. O. Reinhardt, civil engineer; T. C. Otto, mechanical engineer; T. G. Bristow, electrical engineer.

General contractors: C&I Construction Co., South Gate, Interim Office; C. H. Wicks, Indio, initial site development; Penta Construction Systems, Inc., Rialto, faculty research facility; Robert E. McKee, Inc., Corona del Mar, first increment campus buildings; C. H. Leavell & Co., El Segundo, multi-purpose building.

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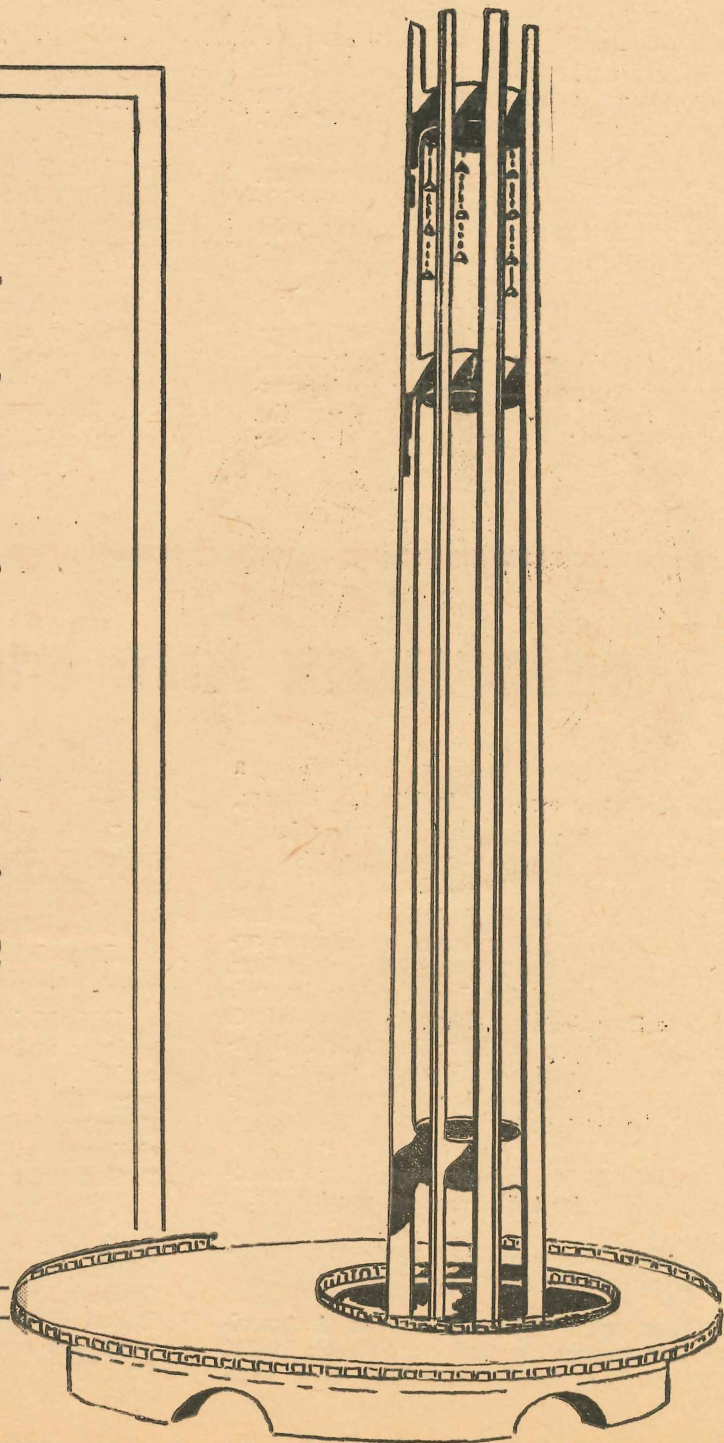
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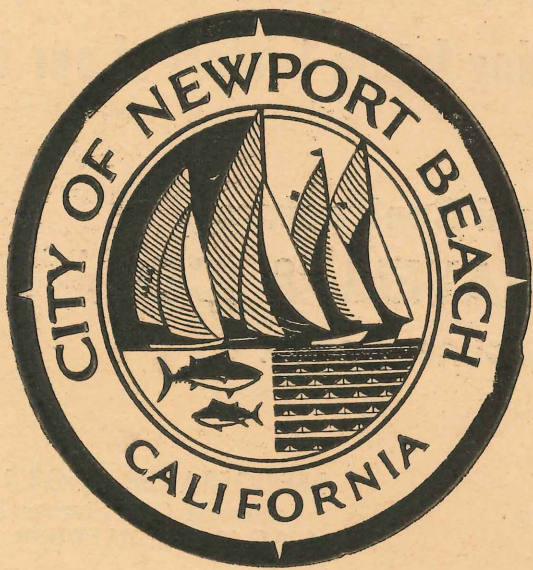
A Grand Salute To The Courageous and Enterprising Citizens Who Were So Instrumental In Bringing This Great Institution To The Orange Coast. Some Are With Us Today, Others Gone But This Outstanding Educational Facility Will Stand Forever As A Great Monument To Their Untiring Effort. At Long Last Our Hopes And Dreams Have Come True.

AL FORGIT



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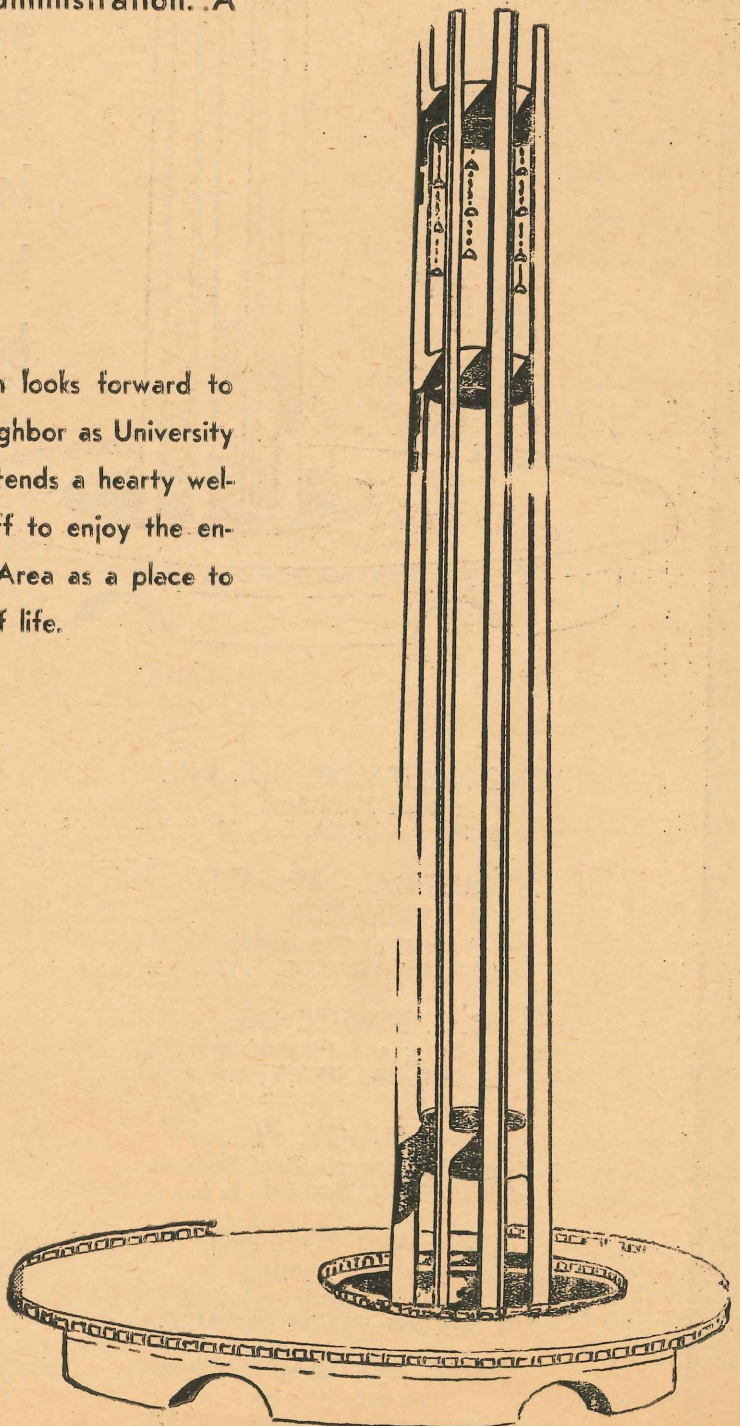


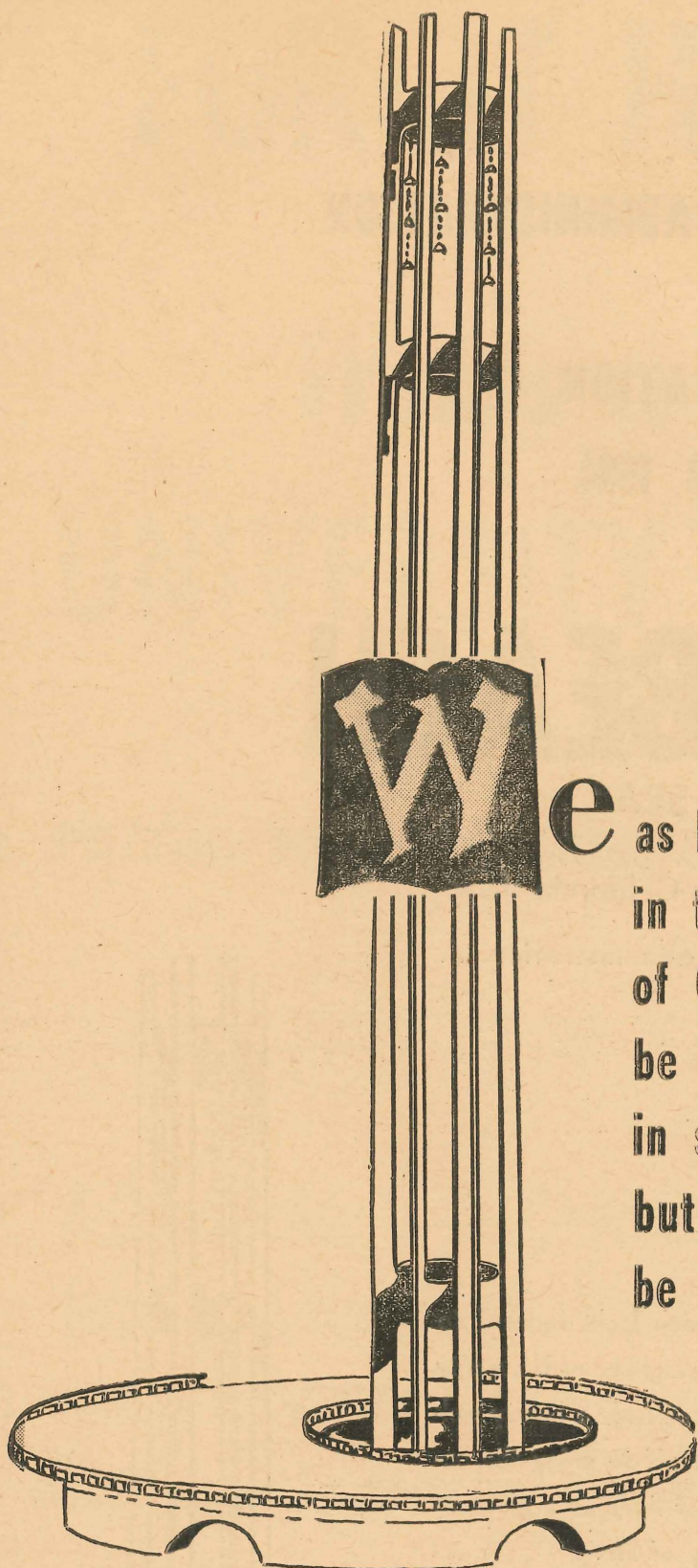
The City of Newport Beach looks forward to having as distinguished a neighbor as University of California Irvine - and extends a hearty welcome to its faculty and staff to enjoy the environs of this great Harbor Area as a place to live — and a better way of life.

**NEWPORT BEACH
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We as builders and suppliers, are honored to participate in the building of this great institution, the University of California, Irvine. We feel that this will be much more than buildings of steel and concrete. In studying these remarkable plans, we cannot help but think of the fact that this great University will be training and educating future leaders of our country.

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At 53, Dr. Clark Kerr guides the destiny of the largest university in the Western world. Few believe a better man could be found in the Western world. Slight, precise and positive, Dr. Kerr stands as one of education's greatest leaders, one of its most eloquent spokesmen and a brave battler for the ideals he believes in. He graduated from Swarthmore, took his master's from Stanford and received his doctorate in economics from the University of California, which he has headed since 1958.

DR. CLARK KERR

Today's Student Is Smarter Than You Were

(Copyright, 1964, San Diego Union)

Q. Some people are beginning to think that higher education in California, particularly at Berkeley and Los Angeles, is getting to be a rat race. If I am a student on a campus of 27,500 students, how can I get a personalized education?

Dr. Kerr: The phrase "rat race" is used all over the U. S. at the present time. It is used in the sense of rat race for the students rushing around trying to find courses and advice, etc., and also for the faculty and the committees. Actually, there is no reason why you should not be able to give as much attention to a student in a big enterprise as in a small one. You have the same ratio of faculty to students. Just the fact that there are 27,500 students does not mean very much until you look at the faculty working with them.

Q. What is your ratio?

A. Approximately 16 to 1 on faculty and 12 to 1 on teaching staff.

Q. Is it as good as it was 25 years ago?

A. It is better.

Q. Is it as good as Harvard?

A. No.

Q. What is Harvard's ratio?

A. Taking letters and science as a comparison, I would say Harvard has about two-thirds as many undergraduate students per faculty member as our Los Angeles campuses. Stanford is maybe about 75 per cent.

Q. So a young student who goes to Berkeley or Los Angeles does not have as much personal care?

A. I would put it this way. That depends on the student and the professors he is working with. At Stanford and Harvard, there is the potential for closer contact. It depends upon the individual situation.

Q. Many parents are concerned with the attrition rate in the freshmen classes in the university. Do you consider this a problem and, if so, what are you doing to solve it?

A. I don't know the attrition rate at the end of the freshman year, but at the University of California, in terms of going straight through four years on the same campus, only about 50 per cent graduate. This is the standard nationwide. There are exceptions. Harvard has a heavy dropout rate, but not as heavy as Berkeley and Michigan have. This is partly because Harvard does not have anyone dropping out because of financial reasons, which we do. We talk about the affluent society, but there is a high percentage of the students of the University of California who earn their way through. In the last year that I was chancellor at Berkeley, 75 per cent of the men in the grad-

uating class were substantially self-supporting and 40 per cent were wholly self-supporting. This means that many stay out a year or two and then come back and finish. Harvard does not have this problem because most of its students come from well-to-do families.

Q. Do you have a policy to "wash out" a certain number of freshmen?

A. No, we do not. Absolutely not. I might say that there is an expectation that there will be, at least in a large class, a certain number of F grades, but there is absolutely no percentage for that whatsoever. A D grade is used to tell a person, "You've got to do a lot better if you expect to graduate." An F grade is used for people who just really have not made the effort. Because University of California students were in the top one-eighth of their high school graduating classes and have the capacity—or they would not be there—the only ones who come up with an F grade are those who really have not made the effort. We would like to see the percentage of F students reduced to zero. It is quite a tough experience for a student to be dropped out, and, from our point of view, it is a waste of time and effort.

Q. Does a college student get a better education today than he did 20 years ago?

A. Absolutely.

Q. Are students entering college today better prepared than they were 20 years ago?

A. They are.

Q. How are they better prepared?

A. The high schools are doing a better job.

Q. In humanities and science?

A. Across the board, the average student now entering college is about one year more advanced than the students entering at the end of World War II. We have had to upgrade our work by about one year.

Q. Does this mean that we who went to college 10, 15, or 20 years ago could not get through college today?

A. No, you could get through college, but you would work harder than you did when you went. I would work harder than when I went to college. The basic capacity is no different now than it was before. It is just that higher standards have been set for the students by their families and the community, and the educational institutions have set higher standards for themselves.

Q. How would you characterize the personality of the student of today compared with 20 years ago?

A. By and large, he is more serious in his academic work, and this can have an impact

on sports and activities interest. Many student newspapers find it much harder to get people to spend the time on them. They are more serious academically and more are thinking about going on to graduate work. I think more are oriented toward their specific profession and vocation than they used to be. They start thinking about what they are going to be a lot sooner than in my day. Back then, you got your degree and then started finding what was available. The students of today know whether they want to be doctors, or lawyers or journalists or what-not.

Q. What about their political views?

A. Compared with 30 years, today's students are much more conservative and much less active. If you are comparing them with the GIs at the end of World War II, the GIs didn't pay much attention to political matters. They lost some time out of their lives and they were just going to get through as fast as they could. Compared with 10 years ago, there has been an increase in political interest. The far-left groups are more active now than 10 years ago—not any bigger, but they are more active.

Q. Do you include Communists in the far left?

A. Without a lot of proof it is hard to say, "Here is a Communist." Within the student body at the University of California, as is true at any college or university in the country, there are some whom I would identify as either being Communist or following the Communist party line. But it is a minuscule proportion only.

Q. Do they have any influence on the general student body?

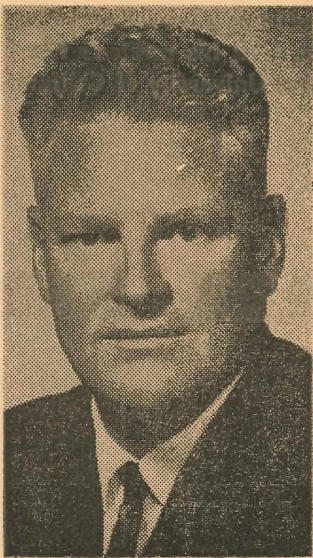
A. Very, very little. At the Berkeley campus there is now a student body of 26,500. The students who might be said to be politically active—and this counts clear across the spectrum—I would say number 200 or 300. Within this group, some are active Republicans, some active Democrats, some Socialists (and of course the Socialists are split), and within the Communists' group, you have a small element that follows the Trotsky line, some who follow the current Russian line, and some who follow the Chinese line. I would say of the 200 or 300, perhaps 100 are active Socialists and Leftist Socialists. The 100 get split into the most fantastic internal conflicts and battles among themselves that you can imagine. Battles between Republican and Democrat are nothing compared with those between an old-line Socialist and a Communist.

Q. How many persons have spoken on the campuses who would not have been allowed to speak there before the ban on Communist speakers was lifted last June?

A. To my knowledge, three persons, and one has spoken three times. Mickey Lemus spoke at Berkeley; Herbert Aptaker spoke at Berkeley, and Dorothy Hughes spoke at Riverside, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara.



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HAROLD R. WELCH



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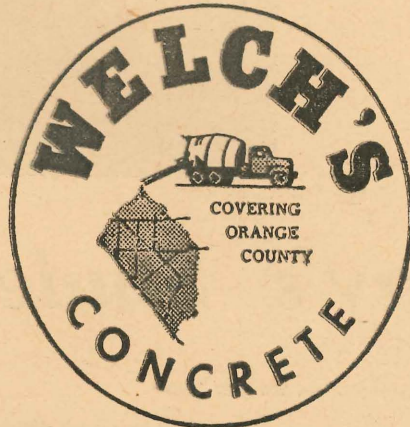
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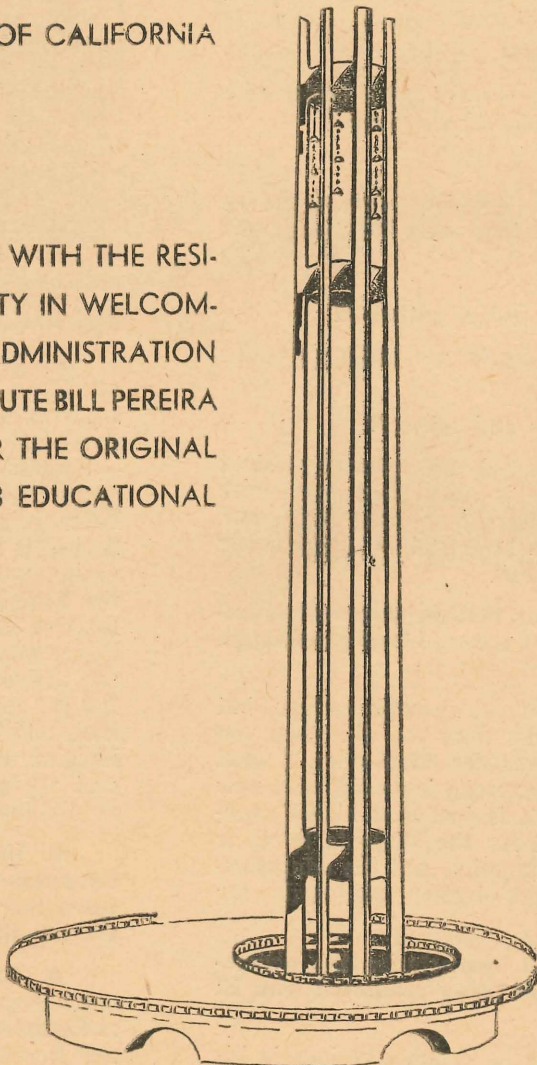
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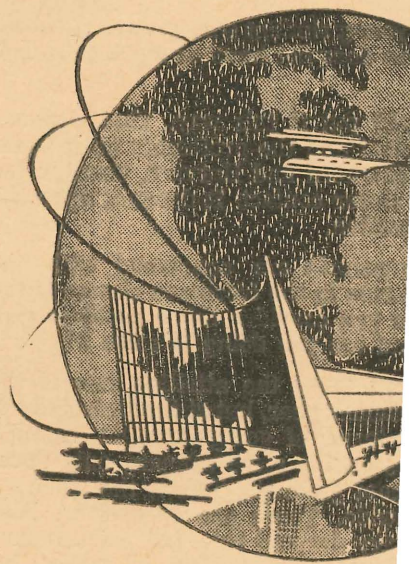
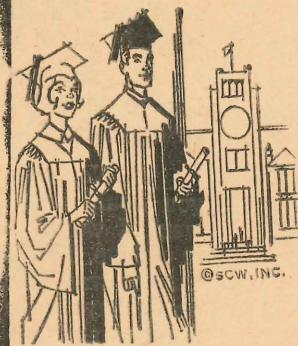
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Chancellor Aldrich

An Example for Foreign Students

Continued From Page 5

perhaps move into one area or another for the opportunity to further elaborate their course work. Nonetheless, the heart would be something common to all.

Q. Will there be any specific attraction at UCI for foreign students?

A. Most definitely there will be, first of all, because of the excellence of the people who have been brought here to do the teaching and research. Because of our particular interest in systems engineering, electronic engineering, environmental engineering, environmental planning, here is an area again in which we attract people from all over the world.

Q. Why?

A. The great problems facing emerging nations is the matter of planning, inventorying, of planning and developing their resources. An institution which dedicates itself at the outset to this whole field becomes a particularly attractive institution to those who come from those countries of the world where science is so much a part of their development at this stage.

Q. UC has a great reputation for pursuits in the field of science. Is it, as some have suggested, too science-oriented?

A. I do not think so. I think that the reputation which surrounds the University in areas

of the physical sciences is due to the excellence of the work that is carried out here. This is the thing you read about. As a consequence, I think there is a tendency to overdraw this dimension.

Q. Why do you say that?

A. The physical and biological sciences have developed some very sophisticated tools to enable them to explore the areas of knowledge. I believe that as tools are developed in the social sciences, in the years ahead here is where the spectacular advances are going to be made.

Q. People have forgotten the original great reputation the University established was in the field of agriculture. It was quite a few years ago.

A. You're right. At the time when the nation needed a productive agriculture, the know-how to develop more per unit of land, people were very much aware of the contribution of the faculty from agriculture. During World War II and subsequently, the accomplishments in mathematics and physics and chemistry had particular relevance to the problems that we faced.

Q. These contributions are now being made in other fields?

A. Take a look at what the physical sciences and the tools and technologies that they have you will find advances in the biological sciences. Here in the next decade, in possibly 50 years, you will find advances in the biological sciences, capturing the interest and imagination of people as the atomic age, the nuclear age did during the past decade.

Q. Will this lead to further control of disease?

A. By unraveling the nature of genetic material, we are in a better position to affect their functions, to modify them so that in terms

of disease control, in terms of characteristics of human physiology which can be modified or corrected—if abnormal—there will be fantastic advances made in the biological sciences. The nature of learning, the nature of memory—these are things that are gradually being unfolded, and as you do this, you are beginning to produce the resources that will have major impact on how individuals live together.

Q. Can a University like UCI be the base for a modern, separate city?

A. That depends entirely upon the kind of inter-action and communication that develops between the campus and the city that comes into being about it. And the only way that the University can contribute to the building of this city is through the transmission of ideas.

Q. Can you illustrate this?

A. Agriculture in this country is what it is today because the lag-time between the generation of an idea by agricultural scientists and its application, has been very short. In some instances there is no lag time because the man in the agricultural industry has been prepared to take an idea that a scientist is working on on the campus and apply it before the scientist is quite prepared to say he is sure it works. This is where private enterprise is willing to take the calculated risk.

Q. This same idea can be applied in other fields?

A. I am concerned that as people on this campus explore ideas related to organizations of government, of political institutions, of economic organizations, that it flow to people off campus so that they may choose from a series of alternatives which they feel best meet the needs of their organization.

Book Exchange by Helicopter

Continued From Page 24

Center is appropriate to one of its important functions.

"The university library will be a resource for the community as well as for the campus," says Smith. "This has long been University of California policy, and there is in fact heavy use of library facilities by private individuals and business and industrial firms at all campuses.

"Of course, our primary mission is to serve the university, and thus some housekeeping rules will be necessary to preserve this function. But in general, our doors will be open to the community."

Smith hopes also that bookish members of the community will keep the library in mind when their personal book collections outgrow their shelves.

"We have already received a number of most welcome gifts," he reports, "and we're looking forward hopefully to many more."

A Friends of the Library group is organizing to encourage such support of the library. Scientific and technical journals already are coming in from physicians and others. A retired school teacher in Three Arch Bay gave 300 volumes of fiction and education. Unsorted collections of early records of Orange County pioneer families have found their way to the library.

"A number of librarians in the country have agreed that the university library will be the best place to gather local historic materials," Smith says. "We have already embarked on the collec-

tion of books, manuscripts, personal papers and family memorabilia, all related to the history of Orange County. We expect to be outstanding in this field."

John E. Smith ("I like the E in there; it's not much of a distinction but it's something") has to look back a long way to remember when he did not want to be a librarian. Upon his graduation in political science at UCLA in 1939 he already had considerable practical working library experience. A graduate year in the School of Library Science at Berkeley earned him a library certificate the following year.

Subsequent library work was interrupted by Army service, and in 1946 Smith joined the UCLA library staff under the famed Dr. Lawrence Clark Powell to begin his climb in his profession. He organized the Industrial Relations Library at UCLA, and in 1949 was named head of acquisitions, a post he recalls with a collector's relish.

Smith served as head of the Santa Barbara Public Library from 1952 to 1961, for a valued break in his academic career, and then spent two years in Pakistan as advisor to a University of Southern California project in public administration, building library collections in places where they were previously unknown. He was tapped from this job last fall to join the UCI staff.

"It's a wonderful, exciting thing to be doing," he says. "I have always felt that the librarian has a great opportunity to serve in the same way that the teacher can serve—in preserving



LIBRARIAN SMITH

the landmarks of our culture, and in passing them on to the future.

"And there's another reason it's exciting, too," he twinkles. "Imagine, collecting a million books! I wouldn't trade jobs with anybody."

RESEARCH

By JEROME F. COLLINS
Of the Daily Pilot Staff

There'll be no ivory towers at the University of California, Irvine.

Research scientists, traditionally considered an aloof lot, will be very much a part of the milling through—no musty, cloistered confines for them.

So says Dr. Edward A. Steinhaus, buoyant, bespectacled dean of UCI's Division of Biological Sciences.

"We want to dispel that tendency on the part of the public to think of scientists as people who disappear into ivory towers. Our work will be conducted in anything but seclusion," declares the 49-year-old dean, who is himself a renowned entomologist.

That work will begin July 1, when the doors of a \$200,000 faculty research center open, more than a year before the official opening of the multi-million dollar campus.

The center, a one-story prefabricated steel structure located behind UCI's administrative offices on San Joaquin Road, will serve as temporary headquarters for the school's science faculty. Next year, Dr. Steinhaus and staff will pack up and move into a spacious, five-story, \$2.8 million Natural Sciences building now under construction at the campus site a mile away.

Why the one-year jump on the rest of the campus?

"Many of the people we've hired are knee-deep in continuing research projects," Dr. Steinhaus explains. "We couldn't have gotten them if they had to delay their work for a year."

Among these projects is a study, financed by a \$750,000 federal government grant, on the causes of disease in invertebrate animals—from bugs to sponges. Dr. Steinhaus himself is heading this research.

He anticipated a layman's obvious query: Why spend tax dollars on sick insects?

"Among practical applications of our findings," he explains, "are the control of harmful

insects without the use of toxic chemicals, and the prevention of disease in beneficial species, such as honey bees and silk worms."

The projects of his associates are as fascinating.

Dr. James L. McGaugh, a young psychobiologist from the University of Oregon, will set up a lab in the research center to continue research in the field of brain functions in learning and memory. Also aided by a government grant, he'll work with rats and cats.

The cats will be kept outside the research center in a large cat cage. "Better make that 'feline facility,'" Dean Steinhaus realliterated professorially.

Why do grunion run, bears hibernate and certain worms in India mate only by the light of the silvery moon?

It's the result of a phenomenon known as "biological clocks." And Dr. Grover C. Stephens, late of the University of Minnesota, will try to find out what makes these "clocks" tick in his research at UCI.

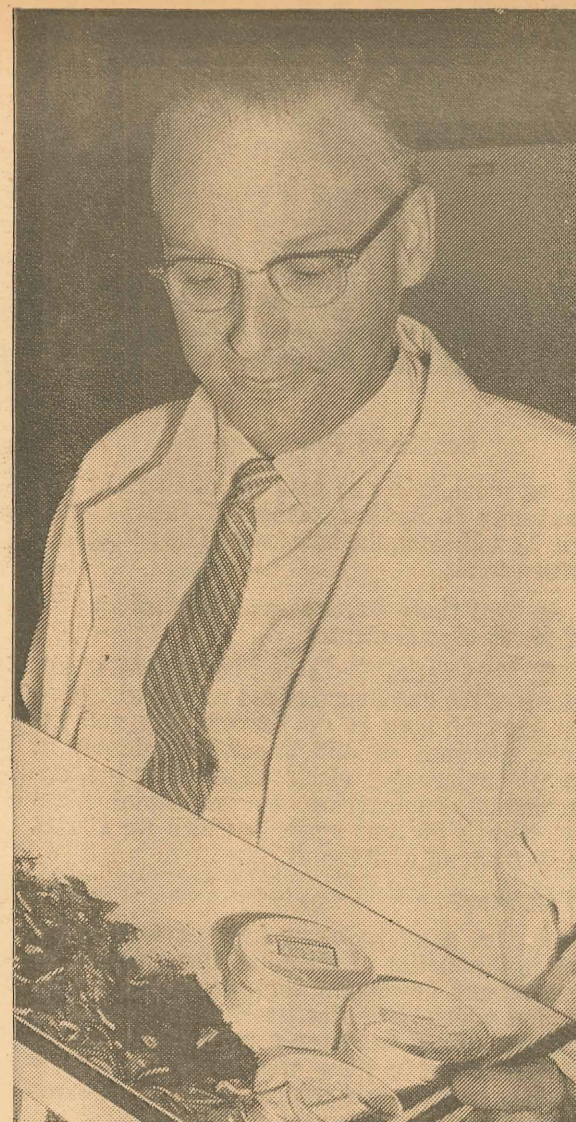
Dr. Steinhaus points out that UCI is an ideally located campus for Dr. Stephens' research. He'll be working specifically with marine invertebrate animals.

No, the professor will not be joining hordes of teen-agers down at the beach during periodic grunion runs. "Grunions have backbones; they're vertebrates," says Dr. Steinhaus.

A particularly vital study will be conducted by Dr. John J. Holland, a brilliant young microbiologist who has been wooed away from the University of Washington faculty. At UCI, he'll continue his probe into the synthesis of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) during the infection of tissue cells by such viruses as poliomyelitis.

Much of the work in UCI's laboratories will be pure research, according to Dr. Steinhaus.

"The practical application of the biological and physical research scientist's discoveries is



FIRST PROJECT — Dr. Edward A. Steinhaus' tray of silkworms will be used in \$750,000 study of diseases of invertebrates — first research project of UCI's Faculty Research Center when it opens in July.

something he doesn't worry about," says the UCI division chief. "He just knows that there will be a use. I guess it goes back to that old expression: 'What good is a baby?'"

For Those Who Never Quit Learning

By NORMAN ANDERSON
Of the Daily Pilot Staff

Somewhere inside the vast, 1,510-acre campus of the University of California Irvine will be another university of more than 14,500 students.

This is Extension, an anomalous member of the University family, which with a new campus here will play a greater role in the lives of Orange Coast residents who wish to continue their education beyond the collegiate or post-graduate level.

Currently enrolled in Extension professional programs throughout the state are one out of every three lawyers, one out of every five dentists, one out of every six doctors, one out of every eight engineers, and one out of every twelve teachers.

The services of Extension are utilized by a young but educated group of people. Median age of those enrolled is about 32; two of three are men and three out of five are married. Nearly three out of five have a bachelor's degree or above and are in a professional or semi-professional occupation.

The statewide Extension program, born in 1891 and one of the oldest such education services in the country is not an "extension of" what the University offers a full-time student during daytime hours. Nor does it attempt to duplicate the valuable services offered by adult education programs in high schools or junior colleges.

Extension is an agency for planning, admin-

istrating and coordinating the non-resident offerings of the University. The five principal methods used in presenting the program are: classes, both on and off campuses; correspondence courses, conferences and special activities, public lectures, and educational motion pictures.

Programs offered by Extension are designed to provide engineers, businessmen, teachers and other professional men and women with an opportunity to advance in their specialized fields and for the educated adult to broaden his intellectual and cultural horizons.

Extension is not new to Orange County. Its impact was felt long ago. It increased from four courses in 1952 to 116 in 1962. But as faculty members become available on the Irvine campus, they will participate in the planning and teaching of extension classes. As soon as facilities become available, the Extension office and many of the evening extension classes will move to the Irvine campus and probably within a year a director of Extension will be appointed to handle those services offered through UCI.

At present most classes are scheduled at Buena Park High School, but over the past year an increasing number of courses, lecture series and workshops have been scheduled in the Harbor Area, primarily through demands of local professional people. This year the summer program in the Harbor Areas offers advanced courses in education and a special film series.

Extension offers courses covering virtually every university subject ranging from technical courses such as astrodynamics to such specialized problems as "Will Transportation Fashion a New Bay Area?" There are offerings in "Philosophies," "Religious Attitudes," "Moral and Ethical Concepts," (which Extension has found to be perennial favorites of adult Californians.)

Extension is involved in publishing, among other things. It also produces films, working closely with national organizations.

On a community level can be found such Extension services as special programs in the fields of art, music and drama, and lecture series, in addition to general Extension courses offered for additional professional training.

During the past 10 years, the demands of professionals and postgraduates have brought Extension to innovate a Certificate Program for those who wish to keep abreast of their rapidly changing fields.

Now offered in integrated course sequences by Extension are bank management, business, business management, program for technical personnel, city planning, executive program in business management, industrial relations, medical care administration, nuclear technology, numerical analysis, production management, propulsion and power conversion systems, real estate and social services.

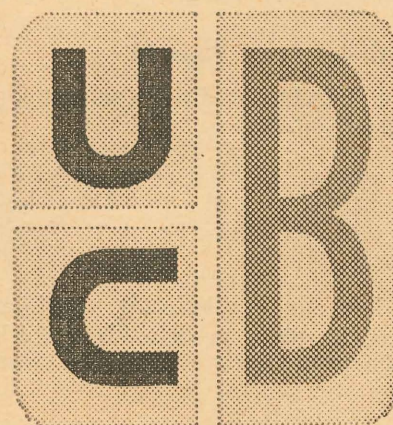


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SKYWARD

*"Our glorious land to-day,
'Neath Education's sway,
Soars upward still."*

These words were written in 1832 by Samuel Francis Smith. They are the opening lines of the second stanza of a poem he chose to title simply, "America."

Mr. Smith's entire poem was set to music. Though now referred to as a "discarded stanza," the impetus of poet Smith's thought, so simply yet beautifully put, withstood time. Now, after more than 100 years, Education has come to be recognized as a major resource on which our country can rely.

As we commemorate the 100th anniversary of The Irvine Ranch we contemplate history which reflects great cultural movements originating from individual mental growth. Therefore, it is our belief that the greater the number of those having opportunities to become culturally influenced in the community's atmosphere, the stronger and more lasting the social order will be.

A Centrum on the Campus of the University of California, Irvine — confidently reaching for the sky — could forever be a reminder that it is through education that America itself will soar upward.

We feel privileged to have donated the 1,000-acre campus to the University.

In this, our centennial year, we are additionally engaged in an era of magnificent developments encompassing space age facilities, residential communities, unlimited recreational opportunities, commercial centers and agricultural expansion to nourish a growing population. Our neighbors may be assured that our Master Plan for developing our properties also includes adequate provisions for educational institutions and cultural endeavors.

Today and forever we fervently strive to be a good neighbor and to do our share in seeing the Orange County community develop as a theatre for active citizenship, for education and for a meaningful personal life.

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SEARCH FOR EXCELLENCE

UCI Looks to the East, Finds Many of Its Faculty Needs

"The East is sending great segments of its population to California and we must have some of its faculty."—Dr. Clark Kerr, president of the University of California.

UCI faculty recruiters are taking their cue from Dr. Kerr, but their quest for topflight academic talent covers the nation.

Of the 15 faculty members who have signed on so far, 11 will be coming to UCI from schools outside of California.

"We are searching for excellence in teaching as well as in research and creative activities," says Chancellor Daniel G. Aldrich Jr.

His chief recruiter, Dr. Ivan H. Hinderaker,

vice chancellor for academic affairs, is bent on bringing together a teaching faculty second to none.

UCI's teaching staff will number 105 when it opens its doors to about 950 undergraduates and about 50 graduate students in September 1965.

Most of the key faculty posts have been filled. Still to be named, however, are the deans of physical sciences and deans for the two professional schools—engineering and administration—which will form part of UCI's opening program.

Brief sketches of faculty members not discussed elsewhere in this special supplement follow. The comments are Dr. Aldrich's.



Dr. Hazard Adams, professor of English and chairman of the English department; BA Princeton University, MA and PhD University of Washington, a Fulbright Research Scholar in Ireland 1962-63, now at Michigan State University.

"An outstanding scholar and teacher and an authority on the Romantic period and on 20th century English and Irish literature."

Dr. Clayton Garrison, professor of drama and dean of fine arts; BA and MA University of Southern California, PhD Stanford University, associate editor of "Educational Theater Journal," now at UC, Riverside.

"Dr. Garrison is ideally qualified to head our fine arts program which will be aimed at meeting professional standards."



Dr. Ralph W. Gerard, professor of biology and director of special studies; BS and PhD University of Chicago, MD Rush Medical College, a member of the National Academy of Sciences and past president of the American Physiological Society, comes to UCI from the University of Michigan where he was director of laboratories for Mental Health Research Institute.

"Author, scholar, teacher, administrator, physician—a rare man."

Dr. John J. Holland, professor of microbiology; BS Loyola University of Los Angeles, PhD UCLA, the 1963 Eli Lilly Award winner for exceptional research in microbiology, now at the University of Washington.

"A brilliant lecturer as well as one of the outstanding microbiologists in the United States."



Dr. James G. March, professor of psychology and sociology and dean of social sciences; BA University of Wisconsin, PhD Yale University, a fellow at Stanford University's Center of Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences 1955-56, to UCI from Carnegie Institute of Technology.

"Dr. March has made major contributions to the fields of sociology, anthropology, economics and political science."

Dr. Arthur J. Marder, professor of history; PhD Harvard University, 1941 winner of the American Historical Association's George Louis Beer Prize, three Guggenheim Fellowships, a recognized authority on British Naval history, now at the University of Hawaii.

"An outstanding scholar and teacher, particularly noted for his courses in the history of western civilization."



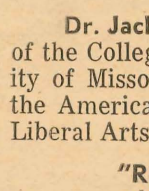
Dr. Samuel C. McCulloch, professor of history and dean of humanities; a native of Australia, PhD UCLA, Fulbright Research Fellowship to Australia 1954-55, appointed to California State Curriculum Commission 1961, to UCI from San Francisco State College.

"Dr. McCulloch has a distinguished record as a teacher, scholar and administrator. He has specialized in 18th and 19th century British Empire history and is one of the founders of the Journal of British Studies."



Dr. James L. McGaugh, professor of psychology and chairman for psychobiology; BA San Jose State College, Berkeley, National Academy of Sciences Fellowship, now at University of Oregon.

"Dr. McGaugh has recently won a grant from the Public Health Service to continue his outstanding research in the field of brain functions."



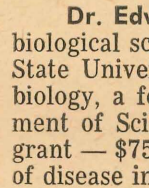
Dr. Jack W. Peltason, professor of political science and dean of the College of Arts, Letters and Science; BA and MA University of Missouri, MA and PhD Princeton University, specialty is the American judicial system, has been dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at the University of Illinois since 1960.

"Recognized nationally as an outstanding educator and administrator."



Dr. F. Sherwood Rowland, professor of chemistry and man of the chemistry department; BA Ohio Wesleyan, PhD University of Chicago, a Guggenheim Fellow, an Energy Commission Fellow 1950-52, now at the University of Kansas.

"One of the world's leading authorities on the effect of radioactive decay on chemical systems."



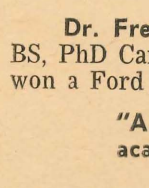
Dr. Edward A. Steinhaus, professor of biology and dean of biological sciences; BS North Dakota State University, PhD Ohio State University, a fellow of the American Academy of Microbiology, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, principal investigator for UCI's first research grant — \$750,000 from the U.S. Public Health Service for studies of disease in lower animals — formerly chairman of the division of invertebrate pathology at UC, Berkeley.

"One of the foremost insect pathologists in the world."



Dr. Grover C. Stephens, professor of biology and man for organismic biology; BA in mathematics, MA in philosophy and PhD in zoology Northwestern University, a specialist in study of marine animals, now at the University of Minnesota.

"His work has won recognition and high praise throughout the biological community."



Dr. Fred M. Tonge, associate professor of administration; BS, PhD Carnegie Institute of Technology, doctoral dissertation won a Ford Foundation Award, to UCI from Carnegie Tech.

"A computer expert with a broad background in both academic and business affairs."



Dr. A. I. Melden, professor of philosophy and chairman of the philosophy department; BA UCLA, MA Brown University, PhD UC, Berkeley, Ford Foundation Fellow 1955-56, Guggenheim Fellow 1961-62, past president of the Pacific Division, American Philosophy Association, to UCI from the University of Wisconsin.

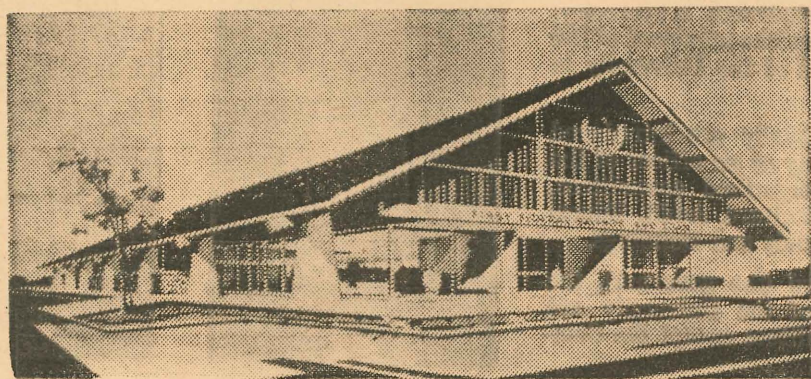
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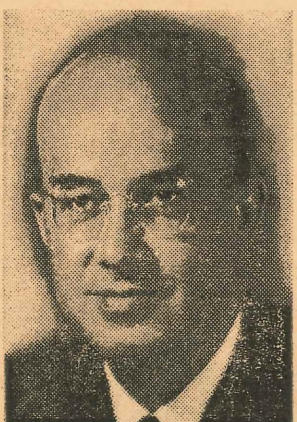
Jesse W. Tapp
Los Angeles
Board Chairman, Bank of America



Theodore
San Francisco
Attorney



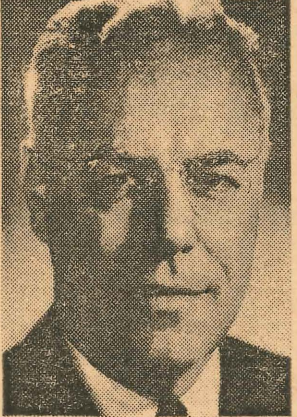
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Dr. Clark Kerr
Berkeley
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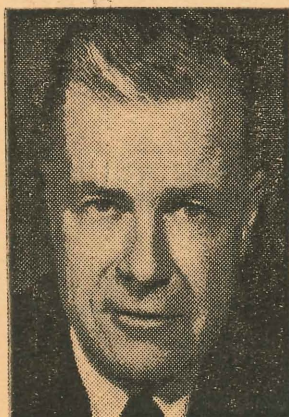
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William M. Roth
Sausalito
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Atherton
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Frederick G. Dutton
San Mateo
Asst. Secretary of State



William K. Coblenz
San Francisco
Attorney—Jacobs, Sills & Coblenz



Laurence
San Francisco
Attorney

24 DISTINGUISHED CALIFORNIANS

The Board of Regents

Powers of government and operation of the University of California are entrusted by the state constitution to the Regents of the University, a public corporation. Created by the Legislature in 1868, the Board of Regents was made an independent department of the state by the constitution of 1879 which gave the Regents "full powers of organization and government, subject only to such legislative control as may be necessary to assure compliance with the terms of the endowments of the University and the security of its funds."

The constitution also provides that: "The University shall be entirely independent of all political or sectarian influence and kept free therefrom in the appointment of its Regents and in the administration of its affairs..."

The Board of Regents is composed of 24 members, 16 of them appointed by the governor of the state for 16-year staggered terms and 8 of them ex officio: the governor, lieutenant governor, the speaker of the Assembly, the president of the state Board of Agriculture, the president of the Mechanics Institute of San Francisco, the president of the Alumni Association of the University of California (presidents of alumni associations on the Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses serve in alternate years), the state Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the president of the University.

Officers of the Regents include the governor of California who is president, a chairman, a secretary, a treasurer and a general counsel. The president of the University is the executive head of the University in all departments.

Items for Regent action usually are introduced by the president of the University or an officer of the Regents through one of the organized committees, which currently consist of Agriculture, Audit, Educational Policy, Finance and Grounds and Buildings.

The president of the board (the governor), the chairman, and the president of the University are members ex officio of all committees except the Committee on Audit.

The Regents meet monthly, (except for August) rotating among the U.C. campuses.



Edwin W. Pauley
Los Angeles
President, Pauley Petroleum, Inc.



Cornelius
Los Angeles
AFL



Mrs. Dorothy B. Chandler
Los Angeles
Vice President, Times-Mirror Co.



Mrs. Cath
Los Angeles



Philip L. Boyd
Riverside
Real Estate Executive

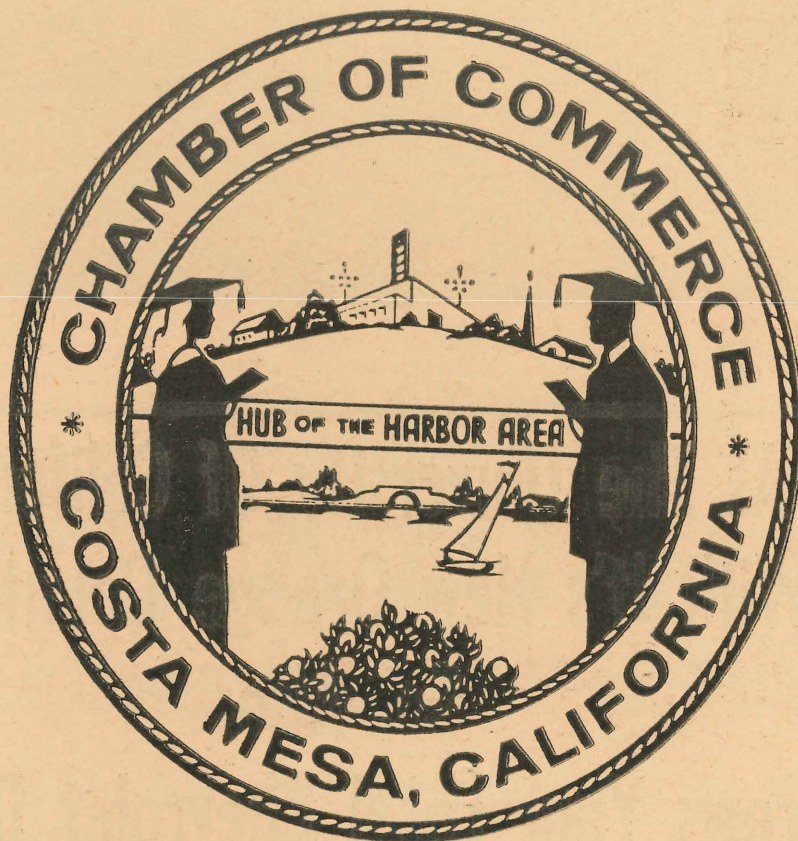


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IRVINE**



The Costa Mesa Chamber of Commerce, speaking as the "VOICE OF BUSINESS" for Costa Mesa's Commercial, Industrial, Professional and Service firms, realizes that the development of the University of California, Irvine will be one of the greatest assests of all time to our fast growing community . . . We, as an integral part of this great Harbor area, look forward to the opportunity of participating in the Dedication and the development of this Institution of Learning . . . We pledge our cooperation in the years ahead to the Chancellor and Faculty in all activities that will enhance the value of the University to the Harbor area, to Orange County, to the State of California and to the nation . . .

**COSTA MESA
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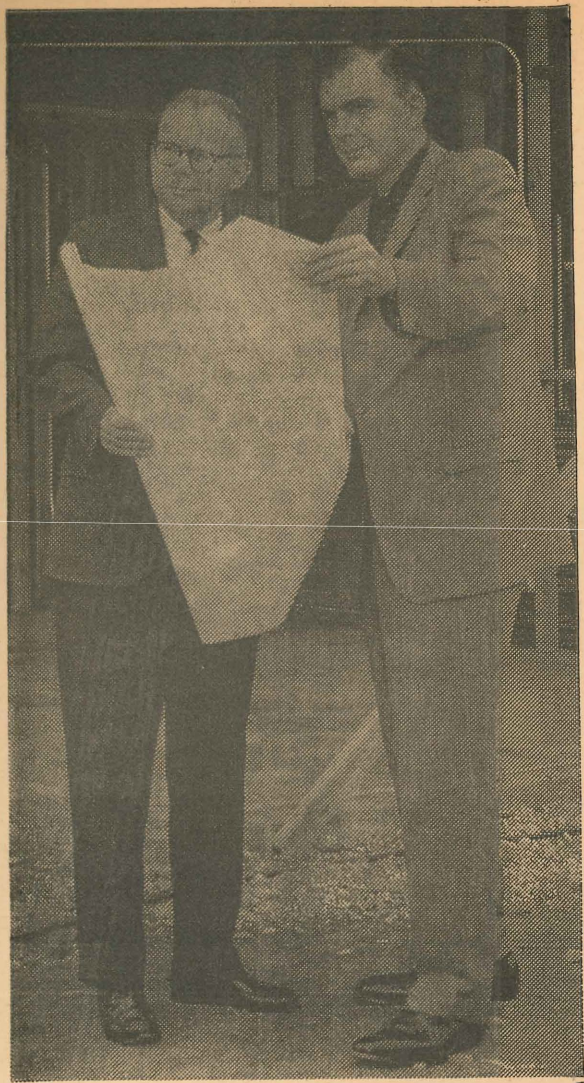
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GOING UP — One of the first units at UCI will be the faculty research center, here getting a going-over by Dr. Ivan Hinderaker, vice chancellor, academic affairs (left), and Dr. F. Sherwood Rowland, chairman of the chemistry department. Research program is detailed on Page 32.

UCI's Past, Present And Future Promise

Continued from Page 3

was more nearly level could be almost as acceptable.

We went to work again on the Regents.

It would be wrong, here, not to mention the unselfish help of five men. Carrying on a long effort costs money as well as time. The DAILY PILOT provided most of the financing (anonymously, incidentally) but Howard Lawson, and Walter Mellott each volunteered \$500.

C. A. "Cap" Ragan who had a small restaurant in Corona del Mar thought that everyone should join in the effort and started a "pot" with a voluntary donation of \$25. So far as I know no one else stepped forward.

Two other men who gave a big hand to the effort were Senator John A. Murdy Jr. and Assemblyman (now Congressman) Richard T. Hanna.

Senator Murdy went with Brick and me to call on A. J. McFadden and urge the company to give the whole thousand acres. Owners of competitive sites were offering to do so. Again we met with refusal but John kept pushing—both on the company and the Regents

Most hostile, at that time, of the Board of Regents was Gov. Pat Brown. Dick Hanna made him his special project.

Well, it was a great fight. No need to detail the pulling, the hauling, the move and counter move. But the final ploy should be recorded.

Just before we finally won, another group offered to follow a suggestion of the governor's, acquire and add to its own holdings enough land to give the state 12,000 acres, then to take back

Be a Friend

of the University of California, Irvine

Enroll in the Friends of the University of California of Orange County. Whether or not you enrolled in 1959 or 1960, please fill out this coupon and mail to Box 148, Costa Mesa, California. 92627 No Money Required.

Name

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City Telephone

Walter Burroughs, Chairman E. J. "Brick" Power, President

a master lease on all but 1,000 acres which would be an outright gift to the University.

Again we thought we were beaten. All but Joan. Brick Power and I had gone to tell her of the development.

She was a tigress.

She demanded that A. J. McFadden get a telephone vote from the board of directors to offer the entire 1,000 acres and to meet the other requirements called out in the master plan.

Mr. McFadden capitulated and the University received the offer. At the next meeting of the Regents, the offer was accepted with only one Regent voting no.

That, much abbreviated is the answer to the question I have been asked so many times. Just one comment: Even though, from our standpoint, the Regents who opposed the choice of the Irvine site and the Irvine directors who opposed the gift were wrong, they thought they were right.

The important thing is that, now the campus is a fact, everyone seems to recognize its great potential value.

And everyone seems happy.

CONGRATULATIONS

WELCOME TO THE HARBOR AREA

Our Belief in the future of Orange County as a Cultural Community and Industrial area has led to the construction of California's most Unique Auto Mart to be known as

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BEING HAPPY

Orange Coast leaders bubble with enthusiasm over the prospect of a population, educational and cultural boom triggered by the University of California, Irvine.

But the enthusiasm is not entirely unrestrained; some recognize that the boom will bring with it mushrooming responsibilities for civic leadership.

This is brought out in the response of prominent officials and residents to the question: "What kind of impact will UCI have on your community or area of interest?"

Here's how they replied:

ALTON E. ALLEN, Orange County Supervisor, Fifth District: "All through history, institutions of higher education have had tremendous impact, immediate and long-range, on the development of adjacent areas. UCI will be no exception to this rule. In fact, it is probably destined to influence Orange County and particularly the Fifth Supervisorial District for 1,000 years to come."

JOAN IRVINE, member, Irvine Co. board of directors: "In addition to being the lodestone for Orange County's educational and cultural activities, the University will make a great contribution toward the stable expansion of the industrial base on which the county's economic well-being must depend."

MAX RUSSELL, superintendent, Newport Harbor Union High School District: "UCI will stimulate the academic climate of the entire area because it will make available to local teachers resource material and the counsel of unusually competent people in many special fields. Just the shadow alone of the people on the UCI faculty will be an asset to our district."

REX BRANDT, Harbor Area art leader: "The impact on art circles will be largely in terms of the kind of people the campus will attract. They'll be the kind who make cultural activities go; they'll want, expect and support such activities. And it will be our responsibility to meet this high expectation by meeting their cultural needs."

J. LEONARD SMITH, president, Newport Harbor-Costa Mesa Board of Realtors: "The founding of UCI will mark the beginning of a new era in the well-rounded development of the Costa Mesa-Newport Beach area. When we sell a home, we don't sell merely land, brick, mortar and plaster; we sell the amenities, as well. Other than churches, I can think of no greater amenity than the influence of a first class university on our community."

ROBERT WILSON, mayor of Costa Mesa: "Among a number of things, our area will boom with brains. UCI will result in the development of research laboratories that will want to be located close to a great university. There'll be a big spurt in the growth of the electronic industry here. But UCI will also bring with it some political problems: it seems students always want a different type of government."

KENNETH SAMPSON, manager, Orange County Harbor District: "The new campus will add to Orange County's position as the aquatic sports center of the world. The heaviest impact will be felt in competitive aquatic events. Also, the relationship of the campus to Upper Newport Bay will provide an ideal location for scientific research in marine biology and oceanography. It's highly feasible that these scientific opportunities will make the county the world's center of marine exploration."

DOYLE MILLER, Huntington Beach city manager: "All Southern California cities will feel the impact of UCI. But it will be especially terrific in adjacent communities, such as ours. Our civic and social life will be very much affected."

ISABEL PEASE, Harbor Area civic leader: "It will be a big 'shot in the arm' to the ambition of our children. I feel this is already being reflected in the attitude here of elementary and high school pupils toward high scholarship."

PAUL GRUBER, mayor of Newport Beach: "We expect the university to benefit virtually all aspects of our community life. Certainly the increase in population will add to business and trade in general. We also foresee an addition to our already heavy weekend beach population as the university grows."

WILLIAM MARTIN, mayor of Laguna Beach: "Certainly the proximity of the university will affect the traffic patterns of our city. Beyond that, we anticipate a great addition to the culture that already exists in Laguna."

BRICK POWER, civic leader who was instrumental in bringing UCI to Orange County: "In 10 years, when the campus rounds itself out, it will be one of the greatest not only in the United States, but in the world. So from an educational point of view, Orange County's position in the future will be comparable to that of any area in the world."

JOHN VIBERT, president, Newport Harbor Chamber of Commerce: "UCI will provide more than just an educational facility; it will provide a nucleus of educated citizens who are aware of what the community offers in a business, social, cultural and recreational sense. The students who are educated there will want to come back and live in the area."

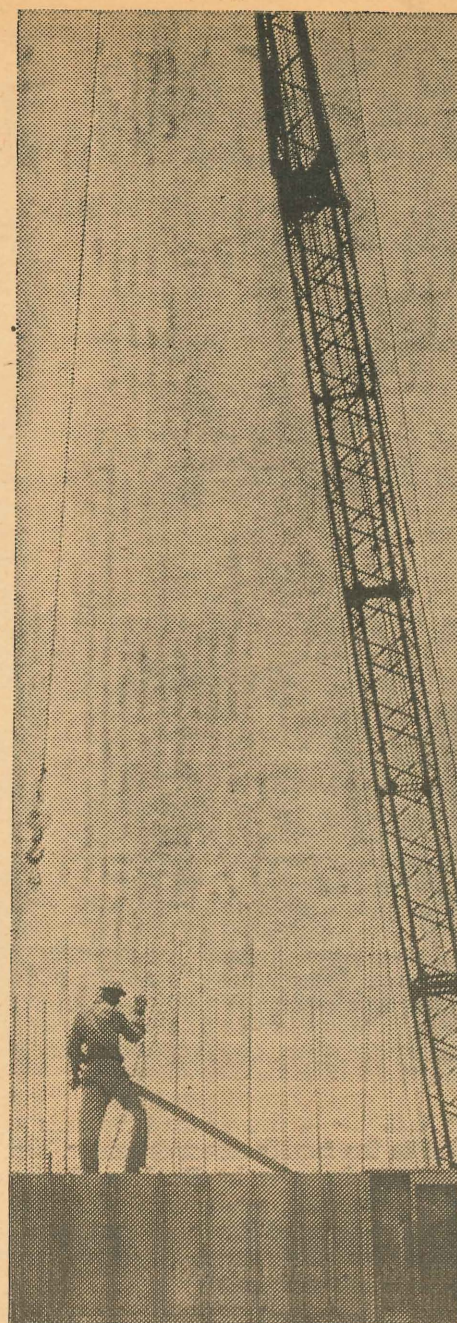
ROBERT UNGER, Costa Mesa city manager: "The impact on the economy of Costa Mesa will be nothing but healthy. We're prepared for a great demand in increased housing, commercial and recreational areas. Our planning is geared to UCI's, and theirs is geared to ours in a reciprocal agreement that will work to our mutual advantage."

ROBERT COOP, Newport Beach City Manager: "As important as anything else will be the impact felt from the number of highly-qualified UCI people who will staff special interest boards and be an integral part of the community's social, community and political life."

P. A. PALMER, chairman, Newport-Balboa Savings & Loan Association board of directors: "Our area's rapid growth has long been assured, but UCI will add to it an even greater element of quality and stability."

ROY ANDERSEN, superintendent, Newport Beach Elementary School District: "There's no question that the caliber of the university will be beneficial to our local schools. Our teachers will have close at hand opportunities for further graduate work that they must now pursue at Fullerton and Orange State colleges."

DR. CARL BOSWELL, superintendent, Costa Mesa Union School District: "The university will make a contribution right from the start when the new group of professors who live in the community lend their help to school and church boards and to the PTA."



WHERE BUFFALO ROAMED — Star line of new university rises on Irvine where only four years ago a herd of buffalo (imported for the tourist trade) roamed.

On a Leaders' List. You'll Find UC Me

A university is not judged entirely by the number of outstanding scholars it has been able to attract to its faculty, but one institution can boast more Nobel laureates, more members of the National Academy of Sciences and more holders of Guggenheim Fellowships than any other, it adds greatly to the stature of that institution.

There are 10 Nobel laureates (Nobel winners) on the staff of the University of California, more than any other institution in the world.

Nine are at Berkeley: Melvin Calvin, Owen Chamberlain, William F. Giauque, Glenn T. Seaborg (on leave), A. Glaser, Edwin H. McMillan, J. Northrup (Emeritus), Emilio Segre, and Dell M. Stanley.

Two are at San Diego: Harold Urey and Maria Goeppert Mayer. One is in Los Angeles: Willard F. Libby.

Eighty-two members of the University of California faculty are affiliated with the National Academy of Sciences — more than any other institution can boast. Harvard is second. Election to the academy is one of the honors that can come to an American scientist.

Guggenheim Fellowships, grants to persons of highest capacity for scholarly research, have been awarded to 492 University of California faculty members. Harvard is distant second.

FUTURES UNLIMITED . . .

our new University of California, Irvine!

The dedication of our new University of California, Irvine, marks the realization of a lifelong dream . . . the culmination of years of effort and the beginning of a new era of growth and development!

We are proud and grateful to be part of the community selected for this great new university and wish to express our appreciation to the Irvine Co. for their part in making this dream a reality.

We deeply appreciate the outstanding character of the men and women chosen to staff the University, to guide and produce the right kind of quality needed for leadership. Our thanks, too, to Dr. Dan Aldrich and his group who have accomplished so much in so short a time.

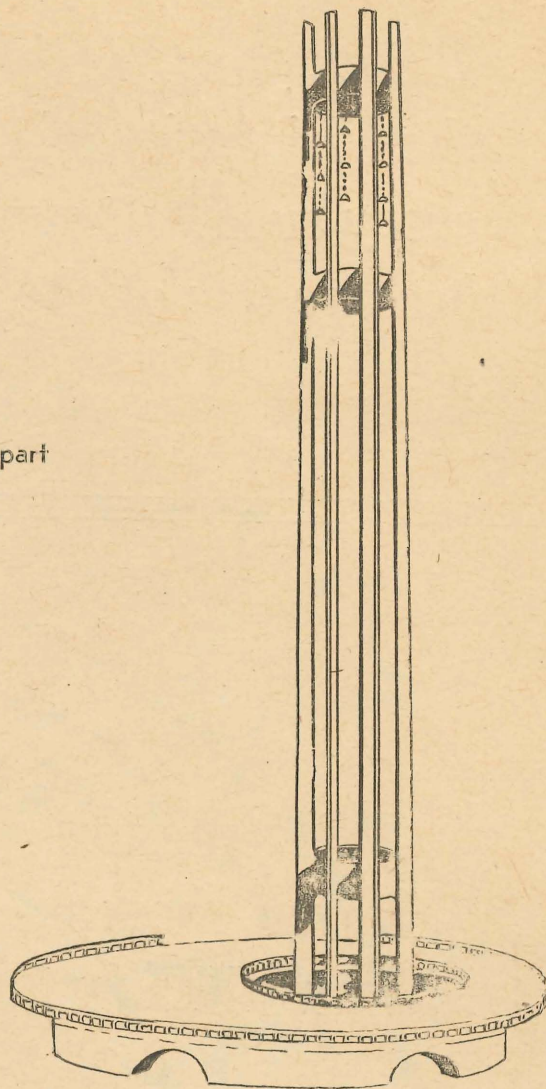
Proud as we are of our business and our community, we know that the new University and its staff will bring us far more of which to be proud, in all that it will contribute to our community.

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Thank you, President Johnson, for coming. We, too, salute the University of California at Irvine, and we wish its faculty every success towards the creation of what is destined to become one of the nation's major universities.

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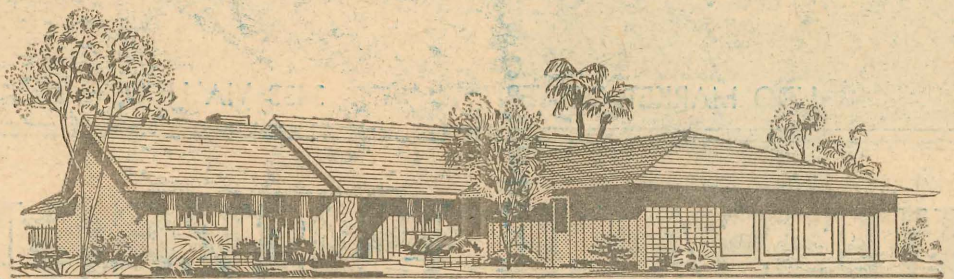
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