

Dormitory Regimen May Threaten New UCSCs

SANTA CRUZ — The University of California at Santa Cruz may be the first and last of its kind built in California.

Money, manpower, and student attitudes could block completion of its 28 campuses worth over \$200 million or stop a duplicate erected elsewhere in the state.

Remarkably successful in only three years, UC-Santa Cruz is now the second most popular undergraduate institution in the state. It gets more applications per freshman class opening than any school except Stanford University.

To the surprise of even its founders, it has built a top faculty in science and lured such academicians as the president of the famed Brookings Institution.

Until last week it had been free of student disturbances and it had snared millions in gifts from foundations although it is a public university.

Yet its most gung ho backer, Chancellor Dean McHenry admits another Santa Cruz might not be done.

The 100,000-student UC system will be building a new campus in the section north of San Francisco Bay.

"I think they ought to think about it a long time first" before attempting to repeat UC-Santa Cruz," he said.

Santa Cruz is based on the idea that students will live and attend classes in small colleges — 600 to 800 students.

"Will students want to live on campus in the future?" asks McHenry, a 58-year-old political scientist who looks like an elder statesman of pro football.

"Will students put up with the rules?"

"It's possible living in regimented quarters will cause some people to leave here although we haven't had it yet.

"But I don't think the public will stand for campus living with no rules at all."

Thus the affluent student of tomorrow may want to attend college as do many Europeans, separating his learning and his living.

McHenry, who will quote the Bible and is something of a populist (he once staged a valiant fight against a McCarthyite Congressman in Los Angeles), thinks "the work of students is better if they live here.

"Are we the wave of the future (as many educators thought around 1964)? I see it as one wave, not the wave," said McHenry.

Santa Cruz' cost per student is running less than at Irvine, a UC campus which started the same time as Santa Cruz

(This is the last of three articles reporting on the residential college concept which the University of California has installed on its Santa Cruz campus in an attempt to eliminate the obvious disadvantages of bigness at its Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses.)

Santa Cruz offers Phds. in biology, chemistry, physics, astronomy, history of consciousness, and an MA in English Lit. By 1990 it will have 11,000 grad students.

Santa Cruz inherited the Lick Observatory, now headquartered here, and started The Center for South Pacific Studies. By 1970 the South Pacific operations "will be fully underway," says the school.

About \$680,000 out of Santa Cruz' \$10.5 million current budget goes for "organized research" — \$578,000 to the observatory.

"We plan to cover the whole works. At our future size, you can do it," says Terrell L. Hill, vice chancellor for sciences.

Molecular biophysics — physics and chemistry applied to biology — and astronomy will be Santa Cruz' biggest fields, Hill predicted.

Marine biology will be a strong applied science field, theoretical astrophysicists will be added, and pre-clinical medical training, said Hill.

Santa Cruz has not encountered trouble getting good teachers, reported Hill.

"Being off by ourselves is one of our main attractions," said Hill. Professors also can work at Stanford and Berkeley and are close to San Francisco. "I think we have the best of both worlds."

Santa Cruz tried to run a

middle course between UC-San Diego which had a topheavy and expensive faculty of researchers and UC-Riverside where students complained there were too many beginner profs.

It has the same student-teacher ratio as the UC nine-campus system, 28 to one, the same pay and rewards.

"It's just a matter of time," said Hill. "I don't see how we can miss being a great university. The size and location guarantee it."

W. H. Cowley, emeritus professor of higher education at Stanford, views Santa Cruz as "a very noble idea. The question is: can they staff it in 5, 15 years from now?"

"In the early years they can. The enthusiasm of young teachers will make the return to earlier colleges work.

"But the whole reward system of professors is tied up to organizations outside campuses — their learned societies for example.

"Individual professors are really loyal to their peer groups in their field rather than to teaching or to the particular college.

"The success of teaching is not visible outside the campus yet how far the professor gets is

determined outside the school.

"Columbia had a fabulous success in 1919 synthesizing the social sciences into one course. After five years, there was complete turnover in the teachers and later they abandoned the whole damn thing.

"That's what I fear for Santa Cruz. New trends — subterranean — may be at work. But don't see any changes in the reward system."

Santa Cruz also faces conflict between its administration and the students.

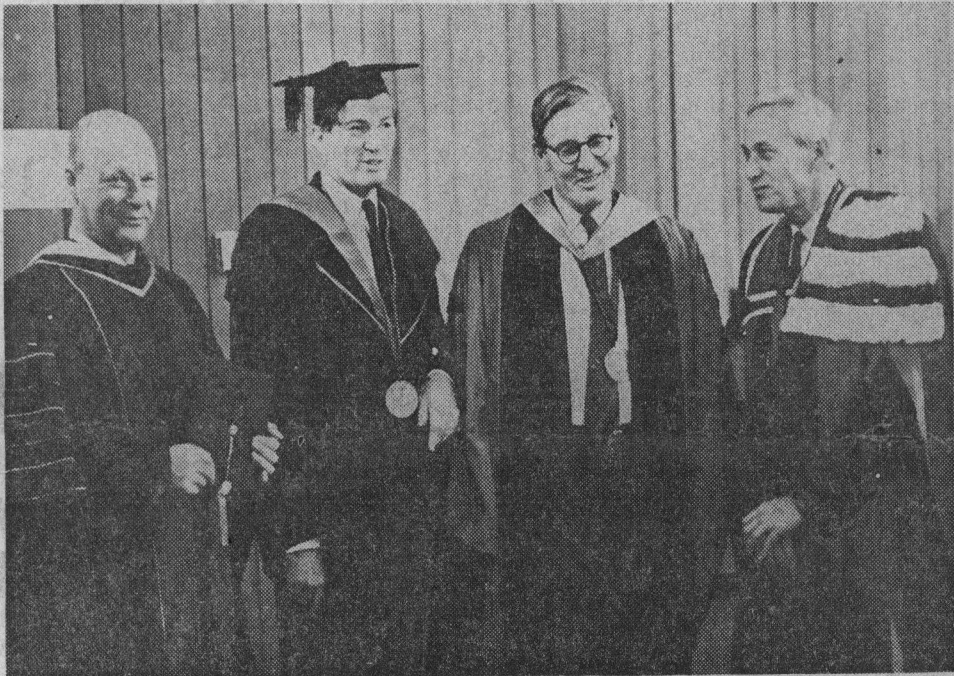
Even though students told non-student militants to "cool it" last week they made it clear they agreed with many of the demands and complaints to move the school into problem solving and to share policy making. McHenry's first reaction was anger.

Finally there is the spectre of 27,500 students, thousands of teachers and workers, moving to the tranquil 2,000 acres which now looks like a state park.

Architectural critic Alan Temko says the finished Santa Cruz campus will appear crowded even though only 40 acres are to be covered by roads, buildings, and parking.

"I think it remains a legitimate experiment," says McHenry. "It's certainly popular with students — like a lost leader sale — with people standing in line waiting to participate.

"Can we keep it up! We'll try. "Over here we have time to set our own course and grow moderately."



LINE-UP — Traditional academic robes are worn by chieftains of University of California at Santa Cruz, one tie

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new school has with the old. Chancellor Dean McHenry is at far left. With him (from left) are Provosts F. M. Glenn Willson, Page

Smith, and Kenneth V. Thimann. Each Santa Cruz college—600 to 800 students—is headed by a provost.

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is running less than at Irvine, a UC campus which started the same time as Santa Cruz but on a more traditional, big-school pattern.

It's costing Irvine, around \$3,150 for each of its 3,360 students compared with roughly \$2,775 at Santa Cruz. (The all-UC average, not including San Francisco medical-dental schools is \$1,839. For San Jose State the figure is \$1,263.)

But Santa Cruz is dependent on private gifts to complete some 23 more colleges in the style of the first four, with libraries, provost houses, art work and other attractions.

It needs about \$1 million per college, a prospect which irritates Stanford and other private universities which will also be dredging for gifts.

"We really need about \$5 million a year in state (building) funds," said McHenry, "even though 60 per cent of our total building money comes from outside the state."

"All is in the hands of the governor, the Legislature, and the people," he said. A voter test will come Nov. 5 when the state ballots on Proposition 3 which would give Santa Cruz \$5.6 million in bond funds. This slice of the total \$250 million package, however, would generate another \$24.9 million in federal grants and loans plus gifts, noted Harold Hyde, vice chancellor for finance. Alumni will help on gifts but not until around 1990, fund raiser Gorden Mooser estimated.

Meanwhile Santa Cruz has been stymied in its push for graduate or professional schools.

"We're atrophied in engineering" which was supposed to be added soon, reported McHenry. UC officials are weighing a negative report on starting the school from former Stanford Provost Frederick Terman.

A business administration school by 1971 "has been delayed" and the forestry school will not move from Berkeley.

"The impact of all this is a certain imbalance in the student body," according to McHenry. "Vocationally oriented people would help the balance."

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