

averaging 600 student members and 40 faculty Fellows each. By the late 1990s there may be 25 or more colleges: each with its own academic emphasis; each with its own classrooms, residence houses, dining commons, student and faculty common rooms, library-reading lounge, faculty studies, Provost's house, apartments for some of its Fellows and Preceptors, and private accommodations for guest scholars, lecturers and other distinguished visitors.

General Information

Like all campuses of the University of California, UCSC operates on the quarter system. UCSC's academic year is comprised of fall, winter and spring quarters; the first regular summer quarter is planned for 1970.

Although each undergraduate is a member of a college, much of his course work and social life are campus-wide involvements. Students of one college may take course work in any of the other colleges. Generally, not more than half the students in a particular college major in its area of emphasis. (These are: Cowell—humanities; Stevenson—social sciences; Crown—natural sciences; Merrill—emerging societies and cultures.)

Courses requiring the use of equipment not available in the individual colleges—laboratories, for example—bring students together in UCSC's campus core, where the Natural Sciences complex, University Library and other joint facilities are found.

The college offers an opportunity for free interchange among students, among students and faculty, among colleagues in different disciplines. The general UCSC campus offers the benefits of a university—excellent libraries, extensive laboratory facilities, a diversity of intellectual and cultural stimulation.

Virtually every member of the UCSC faculty is a teacher-scholar. Normally he is a Fellow of a specific UCSC college—he does much of his teaching there, and takes part in determining its educational policy. As a member of the University, he may also teach courses elsewhere on the campus—under the

aegis of a UCSC-wide Board of Studies and he is involved in his research.

Campus-wide Boards of Studies, one for each academic discipline, have replaced the departments of the traditional university. The Boards of Studies operate within the administrative framework, under the Vice Chancellors of the divisions of Humanities, Natural Sciences, and Social Sciences. It is the responsibility of the faculty members of the Boards of Studies to design and administer the programs in the disciplines—both graduate and undergraduate—offered at UCSC. During the 1967-68 academic year, 13 undergraduate major programs were offered; 15 are offered in 1968-69. In addition, students are invited to propose their own interdisciplinary programs.

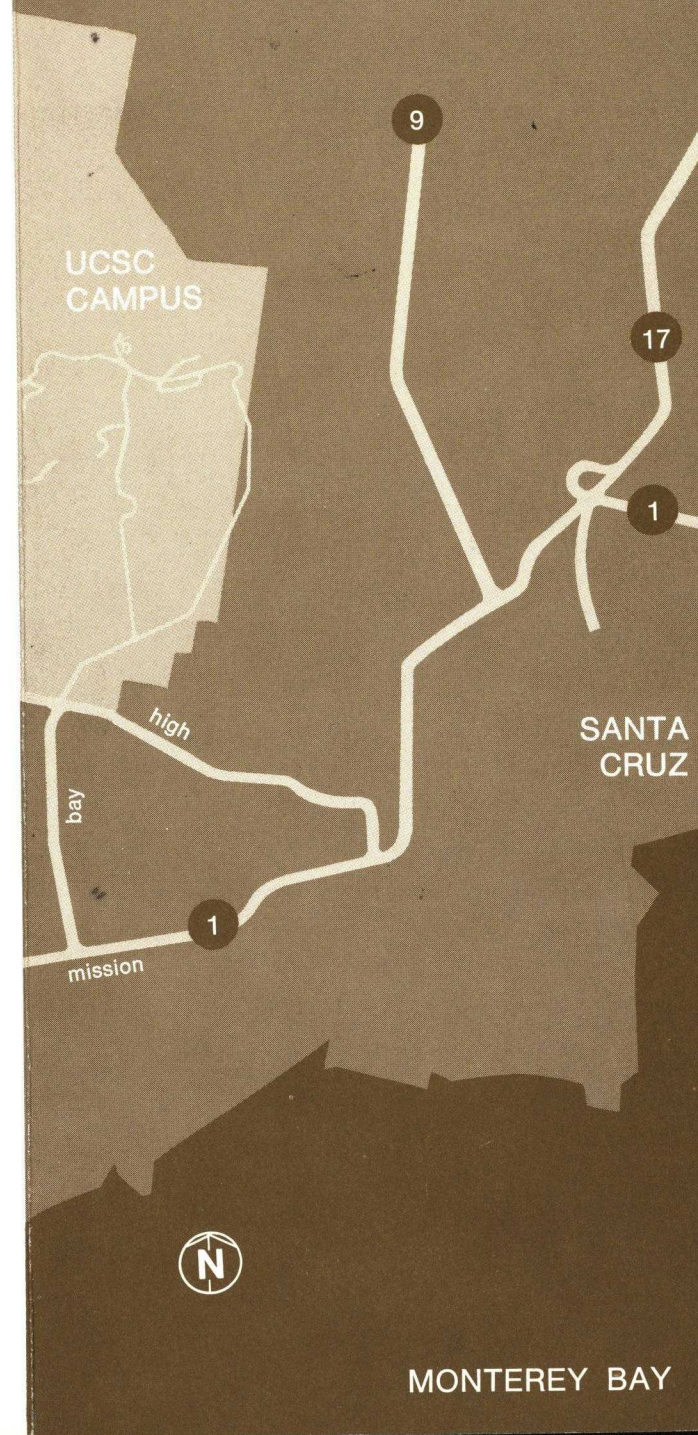
Having placed initial emphasis on undergraduate education, UCSC in 1966 launched its first graduate and organized research programs. Four doctoral programs were offered in 1967-68: in astronomy, biology, chemistry and history of consciousness. A fully developed research program in astronomy and astrophysics came to the campus with the transfer of the Lick Observatory staff from Mt. Hamilton to Santa Cruz in 1966. The Center for South Pacific Studies was established in 1967. For 1968-69, UCSC offers new doctoral programs in the earth sciences and in literature.

How Is UCSC Financed?

Approximately 80% of the cost of each UCSC college complex—classrooms, residence houses, dining commons and student common rooms—comes from State appropriations and either Federal loans or revenue bond issues. The additional 20%—for those augmenting facilities necessary to bring each complex fully into the residential college scheme—comes from private sources. Cowell College enjoys a substantial measure of private support in partnership with the S. H. Cowell Foundation; Crown with the Crown Zellerbach Foundation; Merrill with the Charles E. Merrill Trust. Stevenson College receives a partial measure of such support from a number of individual donors.

UCSC

MAP GUIDE



UCSC - History

9/69

Location and History

UC Santa Cruz is one of nine campuses in the State-wide University of California system. Located on 2000 acres of rolling meadow and redwood forest, the campus overlooks the city of Santa Cruz and Monterey Bay. The weathered buildings near the main entrance—many of them renovated for University use—are nearly a century old, relics of the time when the site was part of the Henry Cowell Ranch.

In October 1957, the Regents of the University of California authorized three new campuses, one to be in the South Central Coast counties. Dr. Dean E. McHenry, then University-wide Dean of Academic Planning, was given the task of planning its development. In March 1961 the Regents selected the Cowell Ranch site, and in July named McHenry as Chancellor of the new University of California, Santa Cruz. In February 1962 a physical masterplanning design team—headed by architect John Carl Warnecke and landscape architect Thomas D. Church—was selected. The resulting long-range development plan was accepted by the Regents in September, 1963. The new University opened in the fall of 1965 with 652 undergraduate students.

The Santa Cruz Concept

Chancellor McHenry's concept for UCSC was a synthesis of the best of a small college and the best of a large university, all within the framework and strength of a great state university system.

Major academic features of the Santa Cruz plan included: (1) the college as the basic unit of planning and the center of student and faculty identification; (2) initial concentration on undergraduate liberal arts education; (3) a residential campus; (4) early distinction in the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences; (5) a curriculum organized as much around student needs as around faculty interests; (6) stress on tutorials, seminars and independent study; (7) an intramural sports program.

UCSC is being developed, then, as a collegiate university. There are now four residential liberal arts colleges,

