The First Decade
1965-1975

University of California, Irvine
The preliminary announcement of the University of California, Irvine, published in 1964, estimated that 1,000 students would enroll at UCI when it opened in September of 1965, that 105 faculty would have been appointed, and that there would be about 90,000 volumes in the Library. When classes began on October 4, 1965, there were 1,589 students and 118 faculty, and the Library contained an initial collection of 100,000 volumes.

“This same announcement predicted that by 1975 there would be 7,500 students enrolled and that the Library collection would number 500,000 volumes. In fact, 9,361 students enrolled in the fall of 1975, of whom 2,000 were graduate and medical students. The faculty numbers about 550 and the Library collection is nearing 700,000 volumes.

“Thus, in terms of early projections made under the most favorable and optimistic conditions, UCI has surpassed many of the goals set for its first decade and begins its second decade a larger, stronger, more complex academic institution than its founders predicted for the first ten years of its life

Chancellor Daniel G Aldrich, Jr
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When the Irvine campus of the University of California opened in 1965, its goals and standards were those already developed by the University—excellence in research and scholarship, teaching, and public service. UCI's most important feature is its continued commitment to excellence.

UCI was established as a general campus committed to achieving breadth and depth in the quality of academic programs and research efforts. From this beginning have come the goals and guidelines that have shaped the development of UCI during its first decade.

The founding faculty and administration had more in mind however than establishment of strong programs in the major disciplines of the arts, humanities, and sciences. They were attracted to Irvine by the opportunity to participate in the building of a new university literally from the ground up. They were intrigued by the chance to apply new approaches to teaching, research, and public service to create a potent intellectual, cultural, and technological resource for a rapidly emerging urban society.

The challenge and the opportunity still exist, for UCI is yet a young and growing university. The campus now approaches its goals, however, from a vantage reached through a decade of achievement and maturation. Its programs have been shaped and adapted by experience and changing requirements as the founders intended. The sense of purpose with which the campus began remains unchanged.
The three elements of the University’s mission—teaching, research public service—are interdependent and in separable parts of the whole. Each brings its own quality to the conduct of the University’s activities. In order to define the elements fully they must be considered separately although the danger of oversimplification arises from this treatment. To discuss research solely in terms of faculty contributions to the advancement of knowledge is to ignore its educational role for the hundreds of graduate and undergraduate students who participate directly in research at UCI. To consider academic organization and curricula alone is to overlook the atmosphere of inquiry and creativity that is generated in the interactions between students and instructors who also are productive scientists, writers, artists, and scholars. In order to gauge the University’s public service role, its contributions to the education of society’s scholars and professionals must be considered, as well as the public benefit of new knowledge achieved through scientific research, artistic endeavors, and scholarship.
the sciences have taught classes and delivered public lectures on the campus.

Academic Programs
Flexibility characterizes the Irvine approach to instruction. Modern research questions often cannot be confined within a single academic discipline. Basic knowledge in the physical sciences and biological sciences now is converging and overlapping as scientists uncover the fundamental molecular forces that underlie the structure of matter and the organization of life. Modern social problems and cultural developments must be viewed from a combination of perspectives embraced by many academic disciplines. Many institutions of higher learning now are facing the task of reorganizing traditional academic units to cope with modern questions and current levels of knowledge. The academic structure at UCI was designed from its beginnings with these realities in mind.

Instruction is offered in a broad range of programs through five basic schools (Biological Sciences, Fine Arts, Humanities, Physical Sciences, and Social Sciences), three interschool units (Comparative Culture, Information and Computer Science, and Social Ecology), and three professional schools (Medicine, Engineering, and Administration). The Office of Teacher Education coordinates the course work and training of students in all academic majors who are preparing for teaching careers. The Department of Physical Education, which does not offer a major or degree program, provides a comprehensive program of physical education, recreation, and intercollegiate athletics. The Anteaters' record of 13 national championships in the first ten years is an unprecedented athletic achievement.

Some of UCI's schools are organized into conventional or more broadly defined academic departments, while others contain no formal departments at all. In each case, the aim is not to perpetuate or forsake the traditional ordering of knowledge into subjects or areas of specialization, but to allow researchers and scholars to draw readily from as many subject areas as necessary to approach problems of interest. Students and faculty may specialize within a conventional discipline if it suits their individual goals. If their interests take a broader sweep, the mechanism is there to accommodate them. Individual disciplinary approaches are used as analytical tools to be shaped to the question at hand. For example, elements of literature, history, philosophy, language, and critical theory are blended into a comparative approach to the study of the humanities. Or students in the social sciences may apply any or all fields of economics, sociology, psychology, political science, anthropology, linguistics, and geography to the study of modern social problems.

Departmental and school boundaries are easily crossed, allowing interdisciplinary study efforts to spring up where common areas of concern occur. Some faculty members maintain joint appointments in more than one academic unit, contributing to the broad orientation of study and research. Students whose interests span the subject areas of two schools may combine courses of study into a double major from among such areas as engineering, computer science, administration, the physical sciences, the biological sciences, and the social sciences.

The Department of Information and Computer Science, the Program in Comparative Culture, and the Program in Social Ecology exist as independent academic units that span the boundaries of the basic schools. Each blends a number of disciplines into a broad, unified approach to an area of social, intellectual, and technological concern.
UCI programs lean heavily toward laboratory and field work, writing, and artistic creativity and they are oriented toward the development of new instructional methods and tools. Intensive immersion study techniques have been applied successfully at UCI in such areas as the biological sciences and the social sciences, in addition to the study of languages where the method is most often used. UCI is a leader in the development of interactive, instructional computer programs. About 40 percent of UCI students become involved in some form of computing each year. Faculty members in Social Sciences, Physical Sciences, Information and Computer Science, Engineering, Administration, and Biological Sciences have adapted the capability of computers to present working models of complex problems. By tapping computer programs students can confront realistic situations in the classroom and laboratory outside the constraints of macroscopic time and space. The UCI Computing Facility's three computer systems can handle more than 120 interactive users simultaneously from terminals at locations across the campus. UCI computer dialogues in physics currently are used on five UC campuses.

Research and Scholarship

Beyond its role as an educational institution the University of California functions as a reservoir of knowledge, a center of intellectual and cultural wealth, and a problem-solving resource for the society that supports its activities. These roles are combined in the University's research mission and constitute major elements of its public service role, as well. Research activities span the entire range of academic disciplines and areas of expertise of faculty and student researchers. Irvine's interdisciplinary approach creates a cooperative atmosphere in which researchers from various disciplines can focus on problems of common interest.

A common bond of purpose joins the scientist, the humanist, and the artist, although they differ in methods, training, experience, and intellectual focus. It may seem unusual to speak of a dance production choreographed by a faculty member and performed by students as an example of UCI's approach to its research mission, nevertheless, the dance studio and the scientific laboratory both exist so that men and women may develop and use the skills and vision necessary to explore the limits of knowledge about themselves and their world.

Organized Research Units

Three ORUs on the Irvine campus focus the efforts of faculty and student researchers from a variety of disciplines on distinct problem areas. The Public Policy Research Organization (PPRO) is concerned with the development of modern methods of public decision making based on current information technology and an awareness of possible effects and alternatives. PPRO's Urban Information Systems project is producing a survey of information systems and computer usage in more than 700 cities and counties nationwide. A second phase of the project will yield an extensive analysis of the impact of computer usage on government services affecting the lives of residents in 40 localities. The results of the study are being distributed to local, state, and federal government agencies and public interest groups. PPRO has conducted an inventory of policy-related research by UCI faculty that bears on key legislative issues concerning the environment, work productivity and the quality of working life. The information is being transmitted to California legislators.

The Center for Pathobiology has become an internationally recognized center for the study of insect development, particularly in the areas of developmental genetics and pattern formation, a biological mystery seen by many scientists to rival the genetic code in importance. The newly formed Institute of Transportation and Traffic Engineering will emphasize studies on transportation policy, modes of transportation, and the social and ecological impact of transportation systems.

The Sciences

Basic research in the sciences involves exploration of the fundamental processes of life, energy, and matter; thus, the pool of basic knowledge from which specific technological and social applications are drawn continues to grow. The compilation of basic knowledge is a principal function of university-level research and occupies many UCI scientists in the physical, biological, social, and health sciences.

One of the world's most advanced centers for Ion Cyclotron Resonance Spectroscopy has been developed at Irvine, giving researchers the capability to analyze minute amounts of many important chemical substances, from gaseous ions to complex biochemical compounds.

In the course of research on the chemical properties of various kinds of molecules, Irvine chemists have discovered new synthetic pathways for anticancer and antibiotic drugs and enzyme analogs, traced intermediate steps in hormone biosynthesis, and elucidated the role of metal ions in biological systems. Physicists studying the physical properties of matter are making important contributions in solid state theory and low temperature physics, two areas with broad technological implications. Physicists also are studying the scattering of neutrinos by electrons, a process that is central to questions about the elementary forces of matter. Mathematicians are creating and refining the highly technical languages and concepts that underlie the entire spectrum of science and technology.
Many research efforts at UCI possess elements of both basic scientific inquiry and immediate public concern. For example, two chemists conducting a study in atmospheric photochemistry discovered the potentially damaging effects of manmade fluorocarbon gases on the stratospheric ozone layer which protects life on earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation.

Basic research findings sometimes have immediate application. An example is the ultrasensitive brain monitoring device built by a UCI medical doctor following a decade of basic research on auditory brain signals. The machine used to study deep brain signals and to help clinically diagnose brain disorders, now is proving to be an important implement in the determination of brain death.

An area of basic research that holds immediate and widespread interest is the development of new sources of energy. A team of physicists is testing the feasibility of producing a thermonuclear fusion reaction by injecting a concentrated beam of electrons in gaseous plasmas contained in a magnetic field. Fusion, the source of the sun's energy, is widely regarded as an attractive and virtually unlimited energy source on earth.

Basic research on the environment is providing needed information about existing environmental resources, the potential impact of planning decisions and technological applications and methods of preserving environmental quality.

Engineers, social ecologists, medical scientists, biologists, and computer scientists are collaborating on studies of water quality, air quality and pollution. Faculty and students in the Air Resources Engineering Program are developing improved pollution monitoring techniques and designing improved fuel combustion characteristics for jet engines. Researchers in the Air Pollution Health Effects Laboratory are studying the toxic effects of common air pollutants. UCI medical scientists are directing a study involving researchers at six UC campuses under a $12 million contract with the U.S. Air Force on the toxicity of aviation fuels, solvents, and fire retardants.

Basic research into the biochemical processes of life is adding to knowledge about human health and the mechanisms of disease. UCI scientists have uncovered the key role of nucleic acid in the regulation of protein synthesis by the cell. The discovery is believed to be significant to an understanding of the causes of acute childhood leukemia and certain other forms of cancer. Another research team has delineated the chemical recognition events of cells involved in transplantation rejection, tumor immunity, and delayed hypersensitivity.
Typical of UCI research efforts aimed at understanding the physical and chemical processes that underlie brain functions and behavior is the discovery that brain tissues can reconstruct neuronal connections destroyed by injury. Other brain scientists showed that certain chemical substances enhance or retard the learning process.

UCI College of Medicine surgeons have developed numerous procedures and devices that have benefited thousands of persons directly. Examples include a coronary artery bypass operation that has become standard treatment for coronary heart disease, an artificial knee and an artificial ankle that have restored mobility to patients suffering from irreversible deterioration of knee or ankle joints, and a process for preserving tendon tissue on the shelf like blood.

An automatic tumor detection system is under development by a research team from the areas of engineering, computer science, and medicine. The system employs a minicomputer to scan radiographic images of lung and breast tissue for signs of abnormal growth.

Social and Behavioral Research

Researchers in the Social Sciences, Social Ecology Administration and other fields are studying social and political institutions and factors affecting human development and human behavior. Basic research in these areas deals with the development of modern scientific methods for the study of social and behavioral questions. Applied research involves seeking direct solutions to specific social problems.

Humanities and Culture

The scientific approach to the study of human behavior, society, and culture is only one aspect of the intellectual activity at UCI focused on the development of human self-awareness and the achievement of self-knowledge. Scholars in the humanities probe questions of human conduct, modes of human communication and symbolization, thought, and belief by blending the elements of language, literature, history, philosophy, and criticism into a broad comparative approach. The tangible signs of this undertaking appear in the form of articles and books of history, philosophy, criticism, fiction, poetry, translations, lectures, debates, research papers, and readings, and in the record of awards, grants, and honors that accompany scholarly activities.

A nationwide program of advanced study in the theory and criticism of literature called the School of Criticism and Theory will begin operation at Irvine in 1976, providing a forum for dialogue among the many theoretical approaches in the study of the humanities.
The scientific and humanistic approaches to research have come together in the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae project, which is utilizing computer technology to create a thesaurus of the ancient Greek language. Initial funding is from a $1 million private grant. The project involves recording, interpreting, and collating every meaning, context, and usage of an estimated 90 million words. The use of computer technology over traditional scholarly techniques will reduce the work of a thousand years to perhaps 50. The project is international in scope.

Cultural Development

Researchers in the Program in Comparative Culture are synthesizing elements of the humanities, the social sciences, and the arts into a multicultural, multilingual approach to understanding the forces and processes that have shaped the dominant and minority American cultures. Several recent works on various American subcultures authored by UCI faculty have received national and international awards, including two Pulitzer Prize nominations.

The Fine Arts

Research in the Fine Arts is centered directly on the creation and performance of works of art, music, and drama, and involves as well the study of the arts as humanistic disciplines. The conservatory approach is based on a sound foundation of scholarship. UCI's first decade coincides with the rise of Southern California as a major art center and most of the recognized Southern California artists during this period are on the UCI faculty or have taught at UCI. UCI graduates in art are achieving an impact not only regionally but internationally. The impact of faculty and student achievements in drama, music production, and scholarship is equally evident in the ballets, musicals, operas, books, journals, choreography sets, movies, and dramatic, musical and dance performances involving UCI artists throughout the United States and many foreign countries.

Student Research

The University's research effort is identified so closely with its educational role that the two functions cannot easily be separated conceptually. Students at the undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral levels are integrally involved in research, scholarship, writing, and artistic performance as part of their educational experience. Conversely, the research and creative activities of students are an important element in the campus' role as a scientific, social, and cultural resource. Research activity characteristically involves faculty and students indistinguishably in a unified enterprise.
Service to the Community

Just as the University of California was founded more than 100 years ago under the land-grant college concept of service to a largely rural American society, so UCI was envisaged by its founders as a modern land-grant institution committed to provide knowledge and expertise to an urban society in transition.

UCI was founded at a time when Orange County, as the most rapidly growing metropolitan area in the nation, was confronted with the myriad problems of an emerging urban culture—problems that continue to the present. The adjacent city of Irvine, incorporated in 1971 on the historic Irvine Ranch, is master-planned to grow eventually to a metropolis of half a million inhabitants.

Campus leaders saw a unique opportunity to lend the growing scientific, social, and cultural resources of the young university to the task of finding new and better ways to bring into being a major, new metropolitan society. After ten years of rapid growth, the campus has reached a stage of development that allows its attention to turn more toward defining its participatory role in the community.

In a sense, the gamut of the University’s activities is undertaken in the interests of public service. Faculty serve in their areas of expertise as consultants and advisors to community organizations and local, state, and federal public agencies. Many faculty, students, and staff volunteer their services to community activities, concerns, and causes in countless ways. UCI facilities serve as meeting places for community groups. UCI athletic facilities serve the general community, as well as the university community. Many other university facilities are available for the use of members of the community, from the Library to Campus Park.

Some of UCI’s programs are oriented to the needs of the overall community or to residents who wish to study at the University but cannot attend full time. The Extended University, a pilot program of the University of California, allows students to enroll part time in selected degree programs.
University Extension

The oldest and perhaps most visible community-oriented program at the Irvine campus, Extension registered 26,000 enrollments during 1974-75, making it one of the largest such programs in the state. Extension's courses and seminars in business and management, professional improvement, community planning, social problems and services, cultural enrichment, and personal development are held at UCI and other locations throughout the county. All Extension programs are self-supporting.

Extension has contributed University facilities and expertise to community studies on urban planning, downtown deterioration, transportation needs, open space, low income housing, the problems and lifestyles of ethnic minorities, population growth, and environmental quality. During the past year, 130 cities and 16 counties in California sent public officials to attend UCI Extension short courses in urban planning and development. Among Extension programs is the Women's Opportunities Center, which aids women in planning for education, careers, and volunteer service.

Faculty from the Graduate School of Administration, the College of Medicine, and other UCI schools and programs regularly participate in Extension programs and courses for practicing professionals in such fields as management and the health sciences.

Community Medicine

Through its emphasis on primary and family-oriented medical care, the College of Medicine plays a major role in treating the health care needs of the county's population. Nearly half of the College's medical residents are specializing in primary care disciplines such as family medicine, pediatrics, and general medicine. The proportion is expected to rise to two-thirds in the future. Clinical research in surgery, pathology, therapy, neurology, pharmacology, psychiatry, and other areas is continually advancing. Medical knowledge and health care are available to Orange County residents. The College's genetics program offers a countywide genetics counseling service and developmental therapy for children born with birth defects.

Community Programs

Other UCI programs directly involved with the community are conducted by various schools, departments, and programs on the campus. For example, the School of Engineering has initiated programs to meet a need in society for professionals trained in environmental management and environmental engineering. UCI's programs in bilingualism are designed to provide needed training for teachers who must deal with different cultures and languages in the classroom. The annual Chicano Literary Contest sponsored by the Department of Spanish and Portuguese provides a rare avenue of expression and recognition for unpublished Southern California writers of the Spanish language.

Other programs provide avenues for community action by UCI students on a voluntary basis. The Community Concern Program sponsored by the Office of Student Affairs matches student volunteers with community interests and assists volunteers in funding and focusing their projects. Through the Educational Motivation Program and Project Escuelita, UCI students act as teacher aides in Orange County elementary, intermediate, and high schools, where they tutor, conduct classroom and laboratory demonstrations, and organize field trips.

Affiliate Organizations

A number of affiliate and support groups provide additional avenues by which UCI maintains close contact with various community interests. Among them are the UCI Foundation, Industrial Associates, the Friends of UCI, Town and Gown, the Friends of the Library, the Executive Association, the Parents Organization, the Big I Boosters, and the Medical Faculty Wives.

The UCI Alumni Association serves a growing body of graduates. With the spring 1975 graduating class, the number of degrees awarded by the University rose to 9,282, including 7,422 bachelor's degrees, 920 master's degrees, 396 doctoral degrees, and 544 medical degrees. The Associated Alumni of the College of Medicine serves a total of 3,200 alumni, including those who graduated prior to the school's affiliation with UCI.

Private Support

Private support to UCI from foundations, corporations, organizations, and individuals totals $8.4 million since 1963. Private gifts support student aid programs, library collections, cultural programs, special facilities and equipment, and other needs that are vital to a total university environment but that are not sufficiently financed by public funds.
Programs administered by the Office of Student Affairs are designed to provide avenues by which students, faculty, and members of the off-campus community may interact beyond the boundaries of formal learning in an environment rich in intellectual, social, recreational, and cultural development.

UCI's many educational approaches have been influenced by direct student involvement in the governance of the campus. This tradition rests on the belief that the campus community must manage its affairs in an open and participatory manner. Students serve as members of some policy-making committees of the UCI administration and the Academic Senate, as well as in the academic departments, schools, and programs.

Student Financial Aid

A total of $18,402,156 in financial aid has been made available to UCI students through the Office of Student Affairs from federal, state, university, and private sources. In 1974-75 alone, funds totalling $3,789,519 were awarded to students.

Commuter Students

To establish a stronger sense of identification with the campus among the 6,500 commuter students, centers have been organized in the homes of students in six surrounding communities where there are large concentrations of UCI students. The Commuter Student Advisor Program includes publication of a quarterly newspaper carrying a schedule of group study sessions, social activities, and cultural events on campus. The Fall Orientation and Guidance Program (FOG) offers first-year commuters an intensive orientation to the campus and a vehicle for continued on-campus contact through the year.

Residence Programs

Through the Residential Learning Programs, designated themes or programs have been established in 15 residence halls, providing the means for students to carry academic and other interests into their living environments. Academically oriented halls include Social Science Center, Social Science Hall, Humanities House, Social Ecology Center, Foreign Language Programs, and the Center for the Arts. The Outdoors and Photography Halls are examples of special interest halls. The Residential Learning Programs are open to both residents and off-campus students and include faculty participation on both a formal and informal basis.

Other Campus Programs

The Administrative Intern Program, currently in its fifth year, brings undergraduate students in direct contact with the UCI administration on a day-to-day decision-making level. The program also serves as a valuable liaison between the administration and students. The Office of Student Affairs also is concerned with maintaining a highly qualified and diverse student population through the function of the Office of Relations with Schools. The Educational Opportunities Program, through which minority and low-income students are aided in enrolling and pursuing their studies successfully, and the Early Admissions Experimental Program which encourages academically accelerated high school seniors to enroll in University courses concurrently with their high school courses, are coordinated by the Admissions Office. Both the Educational Op-portunities Program and the Counseling Center provide orientation and advising services and coordinate the efforts of undergraduate and graduate tutors and peer advisors through each school. Another campus facility, the Learning Skills Center, offers a wide variety of workshops, seminars, and tutorial programs to facilitate the learning process. A campus-wide Peer Academic Advising Program offers students an additional avenue for assistance with study-related problems, plus the experience and sensitivity of slightly more advanced students who have recently been over the same route.

Special Programs

In 1975 UCI was selected to participate in a federally funded project to improve the quality of information available to prospective students. UCI is one of eleven demonstration campuses in the United States. The UCI project, supported by a $25,000 grant from the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, will enable a project staff of UCI faculty, staff, and students, high school and community college educators, and education writers from major publications to develop a model educational prospectus.

The Irvine Humanities Forum, a cooperative program of the Office of Student Affairs and the School of Humanities, is focused on accelerating the cultural development of the young City of Irvine. The program, supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, features community lectures, films, discussions on cablevision, and a newsletter.

An Environment For Learning
The facilities that support the variety of programs and activities of the UCI community now represent a financial investment of $110 million, including capital investment in buildings, roads, utilities, equipment, and furniture. The teaching, laboratory, meeting, and office spaces constructed during the initial phases of campus development already are being utilized at a maximum level due to the higher than anticipated growth in enrollment.

Major construction projects scheduled for the immediate future include Basic Medical Sciences Unit I, which will give the College of Medicine its first permanent classroom, laboratory, and office facility since moving to the Irvine campus in 1969; a student services center; and 200 additional residential apartments.

Natural Resources

Many University facilities not only contribute vitally to the learning function but represent a store of intellectual wealth and natural resources for the community. The 200-acre San Joaquin Marsh, a wildlife refuge adjacent to the campus, is a living laboratory for UCI students and faculty and a resource for community use. The marsh became a part of the University of California’s Natural Land and Water Reserves System in 1969.

The Museum of Systematic Biology, maintained by the School of Biological Sciences, is a collection of 110,000 specimens of plant and animal species from the immediate area, complete with information about their occurrence and distribution. The Irvine Arboretum, also managed by the School of Biological Sciences, encompasses the wide variety of botanical specimens planted on the campus as part of the landscaping plan.

The Library

The UCI Library is the principal research resource for faculty and students and a valuable reference resource to the community, as well. In addition to a collection now approaching 700,000 volumes, the Library maintains more than 10,000 periodical subscriptions and 100,000 government publications. Additional documents are stored in microform. Library holdings are found in the main Library and branches in the College of Medicine, the School of Physical Sciences, and the School of Biological Sciences. A small working collection is located in the Center for Pathobiology.

The Department of Special Collections houses strong reference collections in local and regional history, works of local authors, dance, Black studies, women’s studies, and naval history. The Department also houses several valuable individual collections that have been donated to the University.

A system of computer databases now augments the Library’s reference holdings and filing system. A user may order a computer search of many different databases in the sciences, medicine, education, business, public affairs, and other areas.

The Library also administers the Learning Resources Center, which houses audio and video tapes and computer materials related to coursework at UCI. In addition to its regular use by students, the center serves as a laboratory for experimentation with innovative instructional techniques utilizing non-print media.
UCI enters its second decade a larger, stronger, more complex institution than its founders predicted, with many of its original goals met or surpassed, others altered or awaiting fruition. The institution reflects the changing needs and demands of the society it serves. As was said early in its existence, the University of California, Irvine indeed confronts the prospects of the next century with enthusiasm.

"In order for the University to serve society effectively, it will have to put new emphasis on multidisciplinary teaching, applied research and problem-oriented public service. Achieving this new emphasis without sacrificing the established values of disciplinary excellence calls for carefully considered, philosophically sound strategies and mechanisms. Most of these are now not known or are poorly defined, but answers we will find, for this is the quest that keeps the University alive.

Chancellor Daniel G. Aldrich, Jr."
UCI Administrative Officers

Chancellor—
Daniel G. Aldrich, Jr.
Assistant Chancellor for Administration—
Eloise Kloke
Assistant Chancellor for Computing—
Julian Feldman
Assistant Chancellor-University Relations—
H. Bradford Atwood
Dean of University Extension and Director of Summer Sessions—
Richard N. Baisden
Affirmative Action Officer—
Ramon Curiel

Academic Affairs

Vice Chancellor—
James L. McGaugh
Assistant Vice Chancellor—
Carl F. Hartman
Assistant Vice Chancellor for Administration—
Loraine Reed
Assistant Vice Chancellor for Plans and Programs—
William H. Parker

Business and Finance

Vice Chancellor —
L. E. Cox
Assistant Vice Chancellor —
James G. Wilson

Student Affairs

Vice Chancellor — John C. Hoy
Assistant Vice Chancellor —
Robert S. Lawrence
Assistant Vice Chancellor for Educational Relations —
Melvin H. Bernstein
Dean of Students —
John Whiteley

Historical Highlights

September 30, 1960 — The official founding date of UCI is recorded on the deed transferring 1,000 acres of land as a gift from the Irvine Company to the University of California.

January 19, 1962 — Daniel G. Aldrich, Jr., University Dean of Agriculture, is appointed Chancellor.

May, 1963 — Edward A. Steinhaus, Chair of Invertebrate Pathology at UC Berkeley, is named Dean of the Division of Biological Sciences, becoming the first member of the UCI faculty.

June 20, 1964 — The site of the campus is dedicated in conjunction with the first meeting of the Board of Regents at Irvine. The ceremony is attended by 15,000 persons. Guest speaker is Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States.

October 4, 1965 — Classes open with 1,589 students and 118 faculty. Student activities are concentrated on establishing an honor system and extracurricular organizations and the drafting of a student government constitution.

May 20, 1966 — Chancellor Aldrich is inaugurated in ceremonies highlighting the second meeting of the Board of Regents at Irvine. Speaking is Francis Keppel, U. S. Assistant Secretary for Education, who received the first UC honorary degree bestowed at Irvine.

June 25, 1966 — Ten bachelor's degrees, three master's degrees and one doctorate are awarded at the first commencement exercise.

April 20, 1967 — The California College of Medicine, located in Los Angeles, is attached to UCI by action of the Board of Regents. Preparations begin for a move to the UCI campus.

July, 1968 — Affiliation of the Orange County Medical Center with the UCI College of Medicine is approved by the Board of Regents and the Orange County Board of Supervisors.

November, 1969 — The Board of Regents acquires the 200-acre San Joaquin Marsh, to be administered by UCI as a wildlife refuge.

January, 1970 — A TRIGA Mark 1 nuclear reactor is installed in the Physical Sciences Building for use in basic research. It is the first reactor in the nation to be operated by a university chemistry department.

October, 1970 — The Engineering Building and Computer Science Building are dedicated, and Fine Arts Village is completed and occupied. Enrollment increases 26.7 percent over the previous fall to 6,396 students.

October, 1972 — The new Social Science Tower, Social Science Laboratory, and Social Science Hall are completed.

February, 1974 — The UCI Administration Building is completed. The Library proceeds with plans for renovation and expansion into space vacated by administrative offices.

July, 1975 — UCI's tennis and golf teams win NCAA College Division Championships, bringing to 13 the number of national titles won by Anteater athletic teams in 10 years.

September, 1975 — As the second decade begins enrollment totals 9,361, including 7,378 undergraduates, 1,200 graduate students, 783 medical students and residents. In addition, there are 165 Extended University students.

UCI Statistics

Campus Area: 1,510 acres, plus a 200-acre marsh preserve.
Faculty: Approximately 550.
Research Contracts and Grants: $72 million total since 1965.
Private Gifts: $8.4 million total since 1963.
Campus Housing: Residence halls for 1,550 students and 351 apartments for graduate and married students.
Scheduled for Construction: A student services center and bookstore to be completed in 1976; a student apartment complex of 200 units scheduled for completion in 1977; and a medical sciences building scheduled for completion in 1978.