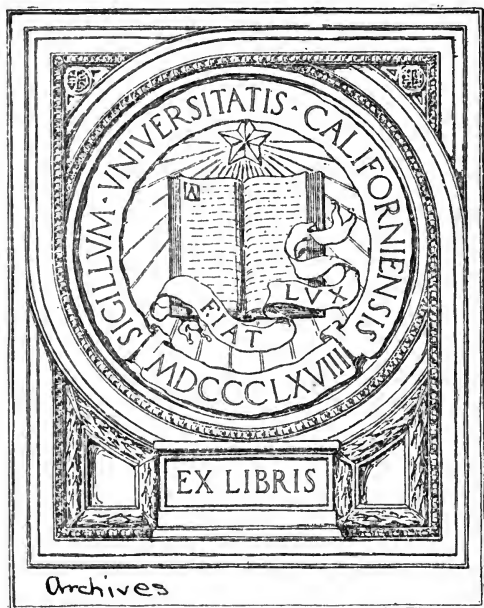




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BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

From photograph by Will Sparks of painting by Orrin Peck



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Outlook of the University

BY PRESIDENT BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER

IN 1892-93 the total number of students in the colleges at Berkeley was 650; this year, a decennium later, it will be about 2800. The total enrolment of all the schools of the university will approach 4500. In 1898 the number of "regular" freshmen, i. e., freshmen admitted without conditions, was 333; in 1902 it is 672. The number has doubled in four years.

Statistics gathered by the Harvard Graduates' Magazine and published last autumn showed that the University of California was the most rapidly growing university in the country. As this growth has taken place in the face of steadily increasing rigidity of requirements, and without any stimulus from advertising or solicitation, it must surely be interpreted to represent a tendency of such tremendous power as to promise in the outlook for even the near future the assemblage at Berkeley of the largest body of students in the land. Already the university stands second to Harvard in the enrolment of undergraduate students. This year there are nearly three hundred more undergraduates enrolled than last year at the same date, and this, though

this year for the first time all conditioned students were refused admission—an extreme and unusual measure adopted in the hope of restricting attendance—and the category of special students reduced to the minimum. Those who have entered this year were in other words all fully prepared students. There was furthermore put into effect this year the requirement of a tuition fee from students coming from outside the state. Nevertheless the attendance of such students has greatly increased. It is desirable that it should. Nothing tends more surely to bring a desirable population into the state. Whole families often follow on the track of single students. An exclusively provincial constituency is furthermore not favorable to the development of the best academic tone and spirit. The meeting together at Berkeley of students from all over the Pacific slope and from the islands and coasts of the Pacific aids most powerfully toward the establishment of San Francisco in its place as the chief metropolis of the Pacific lands.

Numbers, however, do not make a great university. If the increase of recent years had come about at the expense



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of the standards of preparation, or if it had involved a decadence in the standard of instruction, it would have meant decay and not growth. There is, indeed, a decided peril involved in such rapid expansion. Large classes may involve the overlooking of the individual student. Protection must be sought in a rapid enlargement of the teaching force, so as to keep the sections, at least of the two lowest classes, down to thirty or thirty-five members, in subjects like mathematics, English, and the beginnings of modern languages. Another peril, and the greatest of all, lies in the difficulty of maintaining a high standard of character and learning in a large teaching force. The character of the teachers will in the long run determine the character of the institution. The selection and maintenance of a faculty is the most serious responsibility resting upon the management of a university, and in full recognition of this the governing board of the University of California has acted. Californians desire that their children should have as good opportunities of education as are offered anywhere. They do not wish that their residence here at a long remove from the eastern centers of culture should

in any way inure to the disadvantage of their families. They desire the best and will not, if they know it, be satisfied with an offer of second-rate material. The choice of university teachers must, therefore, pay regard to the standards established in the open educational market of the whole country; it must be made from among the best men, not of California alone, but of the country. No university indeed dare be provincial; it must be national—more than that, international, because learning and science pay no heed to boundaries political or geographical.

The development of the modern university is marked by a closer articulation with the needs of actual life. This is effected by the creation of differentiated departments of study corresponding to differentiations and specializations rapidly arising among human activities. Thus engineering, which was taught three decades ago, so far as taught at all in the colleges, in a composite form chiefly under the guise of civil engineering, has been differentiated into civil engineering (including road building, bridge building, railroad engineering, sanitary engineering, etc.), hydraulic engineering, irrigation, mechanical engineering, electrical

engineering, mining engineering, naval engineering, etc., all of which may now be studied in one school or another in distinct and specially adapted courses. Everywhere the tendency is present to shape at least the concluding stages of the student's education toward the skilful and intelligent practice of that pursuit which is to occupy his life. The university is thereby seeking to lay its hand upon and ennoble every human activity which will suffer itself to be liberated from the rule of thumb. There are few, indeed, of these established occupations which are not today pushing forward toward the attainment of such liberation. The call is everywhere for trained men—men who have intelligent control of their craft or art, and who think as they work. Railroading, banking, insurance, journalism, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, the diplomatic and consular service, teaching, library management, are all coming in greater or less degree to utilize specially trained men, as medicine, law and theology long have done. Expansion of its courses becomes, therefore, a necessity for the university if it is to serve the needs of life as it is—and particularly

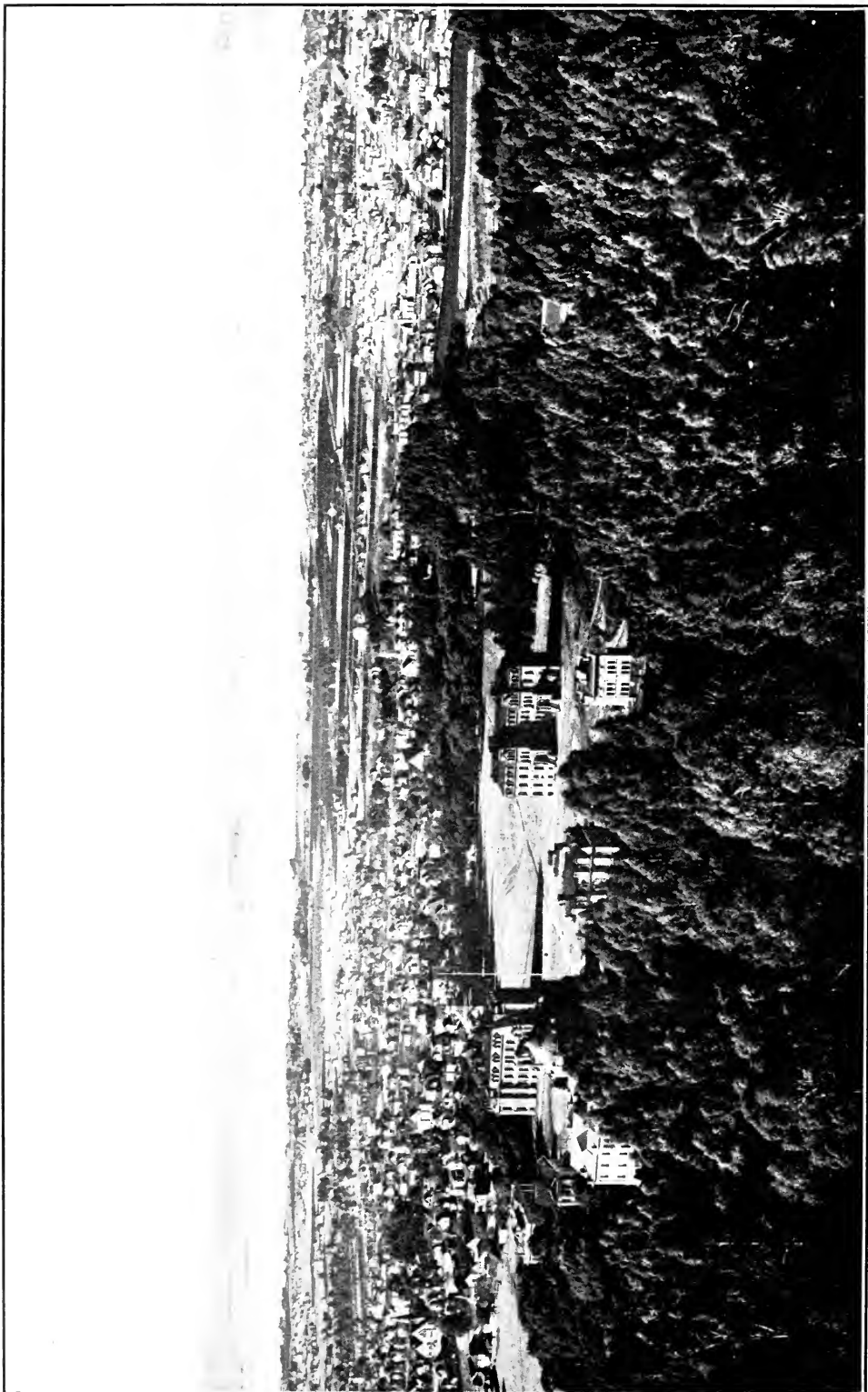
for a state university whose immediate obligation is to the needs of the state which maintains it.

During the past two years and particularly in the past year in response to the encouragement given by the last legislature various departments have been expanded and some new ones created. The work in irrigation under the charge of Professor Elwood Mead and J. M. Wilson has been already of significant value to the state. The establishment of a course in dairying under Professor Leroy Anderson, who has called to his assistance for the instruction given in the "short course" in the subject several trained men from the best dairies of the state, has recognized an industry of great prospective as well as present importance to the state and filled an undoubted lack in our agricultural instruction. The appointment of Dr. A. R. Ward as veterinarian adds to the effectiveness of this department. A dairy barn has been built on the grounds back of the university and is now being equipped with herd, etc. Professor G. W. Shaw, a new appointee of this year, has opened an entirely new line of work in connection with the beet



O. V. LANGE, PHOTO

CHEMISTRY BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, CLINTON DAY, ARCHITECT



O. V. LANGE. LOOKING WEST FROM THE HILLS BEHIND THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY; UNIVERSITY GROUNDS IN THE FOREGROUND;
SAN FRANCISCO BAY, SAN FRANCISCO, AND THE GOLDEN GATE IN THE DISTANCE.

PHOTO

sugar industry, and for him has been equipped a special laboratory for instruction and research.

Increased appropriations for the mechanical engineering department have made possible an improvement of the work in thermodynamics both by additional instruction and improved equipment, and the creation of a subdepartment for hydraulics and hydrodynamics, for which a new laboratory has been equipped. The addition of Mr. J. H. Dye to the department of civil engineering has made possible a new course of instruction in municipal engineering, highways, pavements, etc. Instruction in public speaking has been provided through the appointment of Professor J. A. Winans of Cornell. The work of the School of Commerce has been greatly strengthened by the creation of a separate department of political economy and finance and the appointment of Professor A. C. Miller of Chicago University as its head.

A new and strong departure has been made in the establishment of a department of university extension with Professor H. Morse Stephens, formerly of Oxford (England), and late of Cornell, as its director. Centers for this work will be established the first year at seven different places in the state, and the number gradually increased as support and attendance warrant. The work in English composition has been reorganized and through the addition to the staff of Professor Wells of Yale new impetus and efficiency brought to it. The annual appropriation for the purchase of books for the library has been raised through private gifts and provision from the general funds from slightly over \$3000 to about \$25,000. The summer session has been in existence now for three summers with steadily increasing attendance and usefulness. This year the attendance was about eight hundred and thirty. Much-needed reinforcement of the teaching force in chemistry, German, Romance languages, Latin, mathematics, physics, and jurisprudence has been provided. The scientific work upon which medical study is based has been enormously bettered, to a large extent newly created by the provision of first-rate instruction in pathology and in anatomy and histology,

and by the equipment of laboratories in these branches. The laboratories we owe to the generosity of Mrs. Hearst. Partial provision has also been made for physiology in the setting aside of \$5000 for this subject in this year's budget, and in the gift of Dr. M. Herzstein (\$8000) for the equipment of a laboratory.

At the earliest possible opportunity there should be established a school of forestry. Trained foresters are much in demand. Students are ready to enter on the work; \$10,000 is needed for the first year, \$15,000 the second, \$20,000 the third. A university farm with full equipment of dairy barns and stock and the entire outfit competent to illustrate all the usual agricultural processes must be provided forthwith. A library building is the greatest of all present needs. Plans are in preparation, and in one way or other the building must and will be built. A beginning must be made next year. Though it can be built in sections, its total scheme must be planned at a prospective cost of not less than a million and a half dollars. We must have shortly a school of naval architecture and engineering, and one of art and architecture. The department of education needs a model school as a laboratory (\$30,000 for building, \$15,000 for annual maintenance). Music, the most progressive of all the arts, is totally unrepresented in the present equipment of the university; we need \$150,000 for building, \$10,000 to \$20,000 per year for maintenance. Pressing needs are a physical laboratory (\$250,000), buildings for botany (\$125,000), geology (\$125,000), and an auditorium (\$200,000).

A museum of anthropology and art adapted to house the rich collections already accumulated and still accumulating under the munificent provisions of Mrs. Hearst's generosity ought not, and I believe will not, wait long for its realization. A university hospital connected with the medical school is essential to the development of such a standard of medical education as shall rescue our California students from the necessity of seeking their training in Europe or on the Atlantic seaboard. A students' infirmary at Berkeley would cost \$50,000 to \$75,000; for its annual maintenance \$5000 to \$10,000 would suffice. Some one will

soon realize the good he can do for others and the blessing he can get for himself in providing this. Individual departments of university study may well attract the patronage and support of individual benefactors after the pattern of Mr. D. O. Mills' foundation of the chair of philosophy and his additional provision of \$50,000 for the endowment of the department, of Mr. Edward Tompkins' endowment of the chair of Oriental languages, of Mrs. J. K. Sather's endowment of a chair in classics. In view of the opportunities and responsibilities opened by the peculiar location of this university the department of Oriental languages appeals to attention. The state cannot be expected to give it proper support. It ought to have an endowment of \$300,000. The Semitic department should have the same.

It needs \$80,000 to \$100,000 to endow a professorship; \$10,000 to endow a department in the university library; \$10,000 to endow a fellowship. The endowment of a library department means

that that department (chemistry, Latin, mining, botany, etc.), will have \$500 each year for the purchase of new books, and that on an average 250 volumes a year through all the years will be added to a collection which will rise as a monument to commemorate the gift and as a lighthouse to guide and help mankind. The endowment of a fellowship will mean each year through all the years the opportunity for a graduate student to pursue research or prepare himself for service in a specialty.

The outlook of the university is large. It is advancing into the field of its outlook with strong, sure steps. Nowhere can money be applied with such assurance of permanent usefulness as in a university endowment. Out of the fortune of Michael Reese \$50,000 came to the university library. We know the good that has done. What has become of all the rest? Does any one doubt the wisdom today of James Lick's endowment of the observatory?

The University of California

BY VICTOR HENDERSON

President's Secretary

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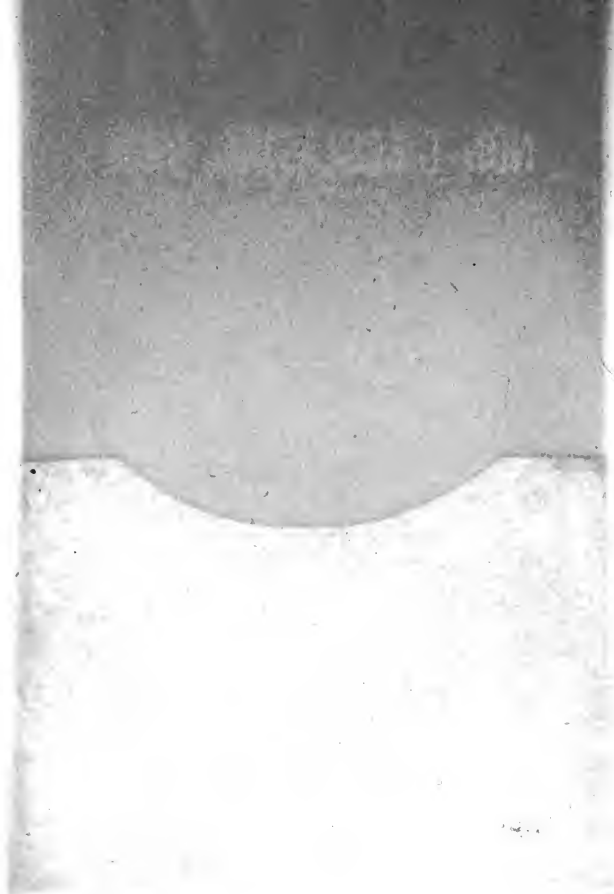
THE University of California, vigorous young giant of the west, has today more undergraduates than any other university in the United States save Harvard alone. It is growing in numbers far more rapidly than any of its compeers. In twelve years its academic attendance has increased more than sixfold.

Tuition is wholly free. Women stand on equal terms with men. The entrance requirements are stringent, the supervision of work exacting, and the standard for graduation so jealously guarded that a degree from California is valued with the best.

The university sprang from the non-sectarian College of California, incorporated in 1855 by a little knot of clergymen and public-spirited citizens, them-

selves college-bred, and lovers of the best things, who wished to see the old ideals of culture made a guiding force in the development of the new commonwealth. In 1868 the University of California, chartered by the state, took over the lands, the faculty, and the traditions of the College of California. March 23d, the day the charter was signed by Governor Haight, is now an annual university festival. In 1873, during the presidency of Daniel Coit Gilman, now president of the Carnegie Institution, and until recently president of the Johns Hopkins University, the present site in Berkeley was occupied.

From the healthy roots of the old-time classical course of the College of California, the university has towered and branched until today it has over two



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