

Historical References to the Role of Admissions in the Mission of the University of California

The 1868 Organic Act

“The University shall have for its design, to provide instruction and complete education in all the departments of science, literature, art, industrial and professional pursuits, and general education, and also special courses of instruction for the professions of agriculture, the mechanic arts, mining, military science, civil engineering, law, medicine and commerce...” (Sec. 1)

“Any resident of California, of the age of fourteen years or upwards, of approved moral character, shall have the right to enter himself in the University as a student at large... (Sec. 3)

“The...Board of Regents shall endeavor so to arrange the several courses of instruction that the students of the different colleges and the students at large may be largely brought into social contact and intercourse with each other by attending the same lectures and branches of instruction.” (Sec. 3)

“It is expressly provided that no sectarian, political or partisan test shall ever be allowed or exercised in the appointment of Regents, or in the election of professors, teachers, or other officers of the University, or in the admission of students thereto...” (Sec. 13)

“Admission and tuition shall be free to all residents of the State; and it shall be the duty of the Regents, according to population, to so apportion the representation of students, when necessary, that all portions of the State shall enjoy equal privilege therein.” (Sec. 14)

Inaugural Speech of President Daniel Coit Gilman (1872)

“[UC should be a]...University of the State. It must be adapted to this people], to their public and private schools, to their peculiar geographical position, to the requirements of the new society...It is not the foundation of an ecclesiastical body nor of private individuals. It is ‘of the people and for the people’ [conceived] in the highest and noblest relations to their intellectual and moral well being.”