Cal Poly's University Archives has served as the official repository for artifacts of students, alumni, faculty, and other friends of Cal Poly since it was founded in 1978 by then-President Robert E. Kennedy. The mission of the archives is to document the history, growth, and development of Cal Poly, which is fulfilled by collecting and providing access to materials on Cal Poly's teaching, research, and outreach missions, student life and activities, campus buildings and grounds, and traditions.

The University Archives was originally established to serve the Cal Poly community, but its holdings and services are also available for use by visiting scholars and the general public. Among its diverse collections are more than 5,000 photographs from all decades of campus life; papers from Cal Poly's past directors and presidents; recordings of the Collegians and other campus musical groups; architectural drawings and plans for campus buildings; and complete runs of the student newspaper, yearbooks, course catalogs, and other campus publications.

In honor of the Centennial, the rich holdings of the University Archives have been captured in the university's first published history, *Cal Poly: The First Hundred Years*. The book was

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*Cal Poly* Magazine, 42, 1999: The Advanced Technology Laboratories building is funded by industry, the National Science Foundation, and the Keck Foundation, providing a new home for faculty and student research in a variety of engineering disciplines.
published on March 8, 2001, marking the 100th anniversary of legislation signed by California’s governor to create the school.

Featuring more than 300 illustrations, this 178-page volume chronicles the university’s academic progress, campus customs, student life, and other elements that make Cal Poly unique. An essential part of the Cal Poly story is its learn-by-doing ethic, which is recounted in The First Hundred Years in both photographs and personal narratives.

The book begins in 1894, when local journalist Myron Angel gathered a group of citizens to lobby for a state school in San Luis Obispo. The precarious early years of the institution and how it coped with the Great Depression, as well as Cal Poly’s “Rosie the Riveter” training programs and the advent of naval pre-flight training during World War II are also included. The volume continues with the years of campus change and growth following the war as thousands of veterans enrolled, the achievements of students and faculty during the 1950s and 1960s, and the last three decades of the 20th century, as Cal Poly has grown in national importance.

The book is available at El Corral Bookstore, Cal Poly Downtown, and via mail and fax orders. For phone orders, call 805/756-1161 or 800/367-0771. To learn more about Cal Poly: The First Hundred Years, visit www.lib.calpoly.edu/book on the World Wide Web.

Kennedy Library a Work in Progress

At the heart of Cal Poly's learn-by-doing enterprise is the Robert E. Kennedy Library, named for the university's second president. As a campus leader in information management, the library integrates traditional resources with technology to advance Cal Poly's distinctive polytechnic programs.

Although the library has no graduates, it plays a vital role on campus as a place of learning, discovery, and scholarship. Every day, thousands of students and faculty members pass through the doors of the Kennedy Library to use its collections, attend classes, work in groups, or consult with members of the library faculty and staff. Thousands more access the electronic library, where resources are available 24 hours a day from any location.

As the largest library between Santa Cruz and Santa Barbara, the library also plays a critical role in the surrounding community. Each week, more than 60,000 people confer with librarians and staff and access its collections.

The library began in 1903 in one room of the first administration building on campus. By 1920 the library's annual budget was $750, with $152 spent on books and journals. Today's annual operating budget is $5.6 million, with $1.5 million allocated for books and periodicals.

In 1942 the library made its first move to the newly completed "clock tower" administration building. The first building to be completed following World War II was the $700,000 Walter F. Dexter Library. Dedicated in October 1948, the building memorialized the Sacramento administrator who had helped secure collegiate status for Cal Poly eight years before. In 1980, the library moved to its current building.

In the 21st century, the Robert E. Kennedy Library continues to encourage independent lifelong learning. Although its mission and values do not change, how the library fulfills its mission does, as it responds to the changing needs of a dynamic polytechnic university.