Non-technical programs may lack specific accreditation

By Craig Andrews

Most accredited degree programs at Cal Poly are in technical majors. Of 24 accredited programs, 20 are within technical majors. According to the 1984-85 Cal Poly catalog, the School of Engineering and Technology has 14 accredited programs. Architecture and Environmental Design has five accredited programs. In addition, agricultural engineering, business administration, chemistry, home economics and nursing are all accredited departments.

The two types of accreditation are in professional programs and specific program accreditation. Although Cal Poly is an accredited university, certain degree programs have sought specific accreditation, while others have not.

The School of Communication Arts and Humanities has no accredited programs. "A specific accreditation is not relevant to programs in this school. But it's of great degree -- an engine usually cannot get certified as a professional engine. It's more important to have a certain professional accreditation than not to have a professional accreditation," said Jon E. Larson, dean of the School of Communication Arts and Humanities.

In some professional disciplines, that is not the case. In education, it's not always the case at Cal Poly, where there are many 2-year programs.

"In some professional disciplines, that is not the case. In education, it's not always the case at Cal Poly, where there are many 2-year programs. But in professional disciplines, it is important to have some kind of a professional accreditation," said E. V. Jones, dean of the School of Business Administration.

According to the 1984-85 Cal Poly catalog, the School of Engineering and Technology has 14 accredited programs. Architecture and Environmental Design has five accredited programs. In addition, agricultural engineering, business administration, chemistry, home economics and nursing are all accredited departments.
On the street

Should smoking in public buildings be prohibited?

By Susan Harris and Kevin H. Fox

Joe Boyle, graphic communications, senior: Yes. I think they should because it is rude and inconsiderate.

David Beverly, FTME, senior: Yes. I think it's unconscionable of other people to smoke inside buildings.

Monica Chavez, physical education, freshman: Yes, because buildings are such small areas.

Sarah Hainslock, journalism, junior: Personally I'm allergic to smoke. I think it's a dirty habit and they should be made to smoke somewhere else. I shouldn't have to breathe their filth.

Jerry Hansen, political science, junior: Definitely. There is no sense in endangering us non-smokers when we didn't ask for it.

Chris Sexton, physical education, freshman: Yes. We can go outside to smoke.

Our study habits don't pass the test

You really can't blame freshmen if they don't know how to prepare for a test. In high school, studying meant bringing your books home and you didn't have to actually open them, just bring them home.

Of course, your high school teachers didn't announce a test by saying: "This test isn't really difficult. It's only worth 50 percent of your grade. And since this is a major class if you don't get at least 90 percent you won't pass and we'll be on your transcripts forever. Then no one will even notice and you'll be pretty and destitute and end up a bum on Skid Row. So don't worry, there's really no pressure."

Unfortunately, in college you have to actually study for a test. Well, that's not exactly true. You can go dancing at the Grad or get drunk at Ball's instead. Of course, you can also have a hangover and miss the test.

Some students don't study at all until the night before the exam. Then they have 18 chapters to read and 48 pages of notes to decipher. Twelve hours and fourteen cups of coffee later, they still have 16 chapters to read and they're using all their remaining brainpower to think up excuses to get out of writing the exam.

People who stay up all night studying are easy to spot. They look like survivors of a Billy Idol video. Their biggest challenge is not passing the test but dealing with the side effects of massive doses of onions and garlic, smoking, and drugs. It's hard to finish a test when you're so wired on No-Doz you can't hold your pencil steady. At least those people are luckier than the ones who go into withdrawal and fall asleep halfway through the class.

Some students believe they'll do better on a test if they study with other people. This works great if everyone in the group already understands the material. Unfortunately, most people who join study groups don't know what's going on and are secretly hoping the other members don't. Invariably the guy who ends up leading the group is the one who is the most confused.

"What's Boyle's Law?"
"When water reaches 212 degrees, it boils."
"Come on, quit joking around."
"Isn't it PV equals nRT?"
"Are you sure?"
"Wait. Maybe it's PT equals nRT."
"I don't know. Somebody look it up."
"Here it is. It's PV equals nRT minus a bit."
"Great. Let's go on. What's the universal gas law?"
"That was it."
"What was it?"
"PV equals nRT."
"That's Boyle's Law."
"No, that's the universal gas law."

Trouble in Philippines needs to be recognized

Editor — Well Cal Poly, it sure is a slowdown country we live in. I'm glad to see however that all is not lost and that some of our elected leaders have their eyes open. Finally, someone in Washington is getting realistic about our foreign policy. Senator Dave Durenberger, head of the Senate Intelligence Committee, released a report Friday that predicted the communist overthrow of the Philippines within three years if conditions don't change.

The reason I draw attention to this is that for the first time in my memory someone is trying to warn us of dangerous conditions before we can blame on 'communism.'

What a remarkable thing for the U.S. government, realism.

The report cited abuses by the military, the disastrous economic policy geared toward the enrichment of President Ferdinand Marcos and his family, and the grinding poverty that most of the population endures as causes for civil war. The report also says that the Philippine communist movement is remarkably free of outside influence.

So what is Senator Dave saying? He is saying that our ally President Marcos is not such a nice guy, and that his people are tired of being kicked around by soldiers and that their kids starve and are going to do something about it, unless something changes.

He is saying, "Come America, we're going to lose one more unless we help these people. And so I say, South Africa is a just cause for us to get involved in, and the Russians are certainly doing bad things in Afghanistan. But, our 'friend' Marc­ cos is just as bad, as was the Shah of Iran, and Anastasio Samoza of Nicaragua, and we're turning our eyes away. Isn't it smarter to work on problems among our allies than on nations where we have no real control? Maybe we've got it all wrong, but I doubt it, and I hope more of us heed Senator Dave's warning before it's too late.

Andy Frasier is a journalism graduate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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BLOOM COUNTY

by Berke Breathed

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Liquid waste halted at Casmalia

CASMALIA (AP) — The state’s top health official ordered Wednesday a near-total halt to liquid waste disposal at the Casmalia toxic dump, allowing the site to receive only solid waste and approved liquids after Dec. 21.

State health director Dr. Kenneth Kizer, in a letter to the dump’s operators, said the ban would remain in effect until certain actions are taken to address concerns about possible adverse health effects resulting from airborne emissions from the site.

Liquid waste amounts to about 40 percent of the materials coming into the dump near Vandenberg Air Force Base, 140 miles northwest of Los Angeles.

State and county officials had asked the state health director to shut down the disposal site — at least to liquid wastes — until it’s determined if odors from the site that have triggered hundreds of complaints are endangering public health.

Starting Dec. 21, the dump will be allowed to accept only those liquids that are treated by the site’s wet oxidation facility — a relatively small percentage, said Angelo Bellomo, Southern California director of state health’s toxic substances control division.

Space shuttle lands at Edwards

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE (AP) — Challenger coasted onto a desert runway Wednesday after a science mission flown by a record crew of eight, and researchers promptly began studying five of the astronauts to see how they re-adapt to gravity.

The space shuttle and its crew of five Americans, two West Germans and a Dutchman touched down at 9:45 p.m. on a dry — a relatively small percentage, said Angelo Bellomo, Southern California director of state health’s toxic substances control division.

Space shuttle lands at Edwards

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE (AP) — Challenger coasted onto a desert runway Wednesday after a science mission flown by a record crew of eight, and researchers promptly began studying five of the astronauts to see how they re-adapt to gravity.

"Welcome home, Challenger, and congratulations on a wonderful mission," Mission Control told the astronauts as the spacecraft came to a rest under a cloudless desert sky.

Reader disagrees with pro Reagan opinion

Editor — This is in response to Roger Smith’s letter concerning the editorial "Reagan and his deficit" on Nov. 4. Smith’s letter would sound great at a Reagan pep rally.

But when given the facts the letter doesn’t hold water.

Reagan’s administration didn’t pull us out of a recession as Smith proudly states. Rather, they were fortunate enough to be in office at the time a world wide oil glut caused oil prices (an original cause of the higher domestic Inflation) to fall.

Since nearly everything you can buy is connected in some way with oil, prices for nearly everything fell as well.

To avoid an increase in the unemployment rate the administration added the military, which boasts 100 percent employment, to the unemployment figures. Because of this tampering the figures showed less than what would be expected.

No magic there.

In Reagan’s first term we went further into debt by $750 billion. This is over three times the debt incurred by the Carter administration. At the administration’s current projected growth rate the debt will grow by another trillion by the end of the second term.

Reagan’s popularity as described by Smith can be explained in simple way. The flag and apple pie aside, Reagan’s treatment of the 40th president must someday pay our bills so too

JAMES WHITE
Jury duty is often a problem for Poly students

By Lynette Wong

Jury duty is a responsibility most San Luis Obispo residents face, and Cal Poly students are no exception.

"People don't realize that they are claiming residence when they sign up to vote," said Linda Millspaugh, jury commissioner at San Luis Obispo.

Although courts cannot except individuals even though they are students, they can request to postpone their summons date, said Linda Millspaugh, jury commissioner of San Luis Obispo. But she added students should select a date within two months of their summons date to avoid forgetting their obligation to appear.

"They can be deferred," Millspaugh said. "They write them to the court rooms to be interviewed." Millspaugh said, "Another reason is their summons notice which results from a murder trial, Millspaugh department head, Rosenman, interim English department head.

"We try to stick within 15 percent of postponements," said his teachers were very understanding. "Up being selected for the jury, was able to complete my teacher's work. and I was able to complete my teacher's work."

"I asked to be excused. I was a full-time student. The jury commissioner's office said they could excuse me for being a full-time student only during the first week or last weeks of school." They asked me to pick another date. One was available in mid-October, so I said okay," Salin said.

The average length of a trial can range from one day to 13 per week. The interview is completed. There is also the possibility that if jurors did not get sworn and sealed, they may miss tests and several assignments.

Even though Salin missed one exam and some coursework, he said his teachers were very responsive to make arrangements for missing exams and coursework. "When students are summoned for jury duty, most of the time students are in the community and get information on what to make-up missed work or an exam." said his teachers were very responsive to make arrangements for missing exams and coursework.

"A summons is like a subpoena, it has just as much power behind it," said his teachers were very responsive to make arrangements for missing exams and coursework.

One of the biggest complaints about being summoned is the wait. This can be attributed to many variables such as a judge answering questions of another jury trial that is deliberating on other questions. Millspaugh said, "We have reasonable flexibility. We try to stick within 15 percent of postponements.

"We try to stick within 15 percent of postponements," said his teachers were very understanding. "I asked to be excused. I was a full-time student. The jury commissioner's office said they could excuse me for being a full-time student only during the first week or last weeks of school. "They asked me to pick another date. One was available in mid-October, so I said okay," Salin said.

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BUDGET

From page 1

"It is not a dramatic increase, and would be out of line if it were more than the overall increase in the support budget," he said, adding that California has traditionally had the lowest student fees of any state.

Also included in the budget is a $39.4 million outlay for computing and communication needs, the single largest category of proposed new spending. This includes increased faculty access to computing, the construction of on-campus video distribution networks and improved systems for data transmission.

Another $36.8 million has been requested for six Program Change Proposals, which are designed to increase funding of existing programs and make them more effective. These include plans to help public schools identify and better prepare future college students; to establish teaching improvement centers in minority high schools; and to increase representation of minority students by strengthening student preparation through curriculum development.

Other program change proposals include enhancement of opportunities for faculty to improve their knowledge and teaching skills; an increase in supplies, services and equipment; and provisions for environmental health and safety and support for the fine arts.

According to Ramirez, the support budget will be submitted to Gov. George Deukmejian and the legislature for recommended inclusion in the 1986-87 fiscal budget.

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Thrill of victory

Allen Settle and Penny Rapp celebrate after learning of their election to the City Council on Tuesday. In another race, Ron Durin defeated incumbent Melanie Billing for the office of mayor.

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Cigarettes pose risks to health

By Katie Britain

Americans are finding that the glamour of cigarettes is becoming a costly and deadly image. Some 320,000 Americans will die prematurely this year of diseases linked to smoking, according to a fact sheet from the American Cancer Society.

In addition, the Cancer Society estimates the cost to the nation for medical expenses related to smoking is at $27 billion each year.

An increasing number of studies have revealed that health risks related to smoking are growing. The list of risks includes shortened life expectancy, cancer of the lung, larynx, mouth, esophagus, bladder and pancreas, coronary heart disease, chronic bronchitis and pulmonary emphysema, stillbirth and low birth weight, peptic ulcers, allergies and impairment of the immune system.

With such a list it is no surprise that in 1984 U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop issued a warning that there was so solid evidence that smoking was linked to cancer and impairment of the immune system.

The warning was issued at a time when an apparent silent majority had begun to speak out for the rights of nonsmokers.

In the report by the Surgeon General sponsored review of tobacco of those who use cigarettes.

But the Tobacco Institute disputed Koops findings and stated that another government-sponsored review of current research concludes that such effects, if any, are negligi-ble.

Recently, the report by the Surgeon General has been strengthened by legislation which requires stronger warnings on cigarette packages and advertisements.

The Comprehensive Smoking Education Act of 1984 now requires new labels on cigarette packages and advertisements which feature four different warnings about diseases related to smoking.

Education seems to be the key to many programs which are directed toward the health effects of smoking.

"I think that all we can really do is educate people to the dangers of smoking and let them be aware what effects it will have," said Sonja Drown, field representative for the San Luis Obispo unit of the Cancer Society of America.

Among those organizations seeking to educate smokers and nonsmokers are the Cancer Society, the American Lung Association and the American Heart Association.

"There used to be no conclusive evidence smoking was linked to cancer but now there is," said Drown. "This doesn't leave a lot of ammunition with the tobacco companies. All they can appeal to now is people's desire to smoke."

According to the Cancer Society, about 54 million Americans still have that desire to smoke. But the number of people who have quit smoking is rising steadily. From 1978 to 1984 the Cancer Society reported that the ranks of former smokers increased from 31.5 million to more than 35 million people.

So, the controversy continues as the number of nonsmokers increases and become more vocal in the struggle for the health related rights of smokers and individual rights of smokers.

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More laws made against smoking

By Katie Britain

Nonsmokers, who outnumber smokers two to one, are no longer silent as they voice their beliefs against what they see as the harmful effects of cigarettes to smokers and nonsmokers alike.

Laws, ordinances and warnings against smoking are increasing as a result of the stand nonsmokers are taking.

At Cal Poly there is no official policy against smoking in state buildings, said Executive Dean Doug Gerard.

But a supplement to the campus administrative manual has established several guidelines which address the rights of nonsmokers to a smoke-free environment in both formal and informal meetings and work stations.

The supplement established that smoking in public meeting places is acceptable if everyone agrees and is allowed at work stations with permission by a supervisor and agreement among coworkers. Smoking is not permitted in formal meetings unless they are small and all members agree to allow smoking.

Smoking in buildings on campus is not permitted in classrooms or indoor laboratories during class sessions, in the gymnasium or the portions of the library building used for the library or instructional purposes. It is permitted in the Campus Dining Hall or when an instructional room is used for a scheduled meeting.

In addition to these guidelines, smoking restrictions on campus are slowly growing. Last May after two petitions by employees suggesting smoking be restricted in the Administration Building restrooms, Executive Dean Doug Gerard recommended and received approval from President Baker for the proposal.

"I expect that within the next year or two we'll see an increasing effort on the behalf of those who don't smoke to keep the environment clean, an environment that we all must share," said Gerard.

A clean environment, especially in the workplace, is a concern that Janet Siecher, program coordinator for the American Lung Association in San Luis Obispo, also shares.

"People who smoke pollute the air all around them," said Siecher, "particularly in the work area where people who don't smoke don't have a choice."

Siecher said that unlike drinking alcohol, when people smoke they also hurt those around them.

The local chapter of the Lung Association is proposing additions to the current city smoking ordinance which they believe would minimize the health risk.

The existing ordinance regulates smoking in certain public places such as elevators, public transportation facilities and public hallways and in restaurants with a 50 or more person seating capacity.

The proposed change would add workplace provisions to the ordinance if approved by the City Council. If passed, the proposal would also make it the employers' responsibility to accommodate both smokers' and nonsmokers' preferences in the workplace.

In San Luis Obispo County the cities of San Luis Obispo, Atascadero and Morro Bay have smoking ordinances. Arroyo Grande, Grover City and Pismo Beach do not.
Faculty aims for student service in community

By Karen Kraemer

Community service is needed to "strengthen a bridge" between Cal Poly and the San Luis Obispo community, a political science professor said last Thursday.

Dianne Long, director of the Center for Practical Politics, was one of the speakers at a meeting aimed to create a faculty awareness towards student volunteerism in the local community.

Bessie Swanson, the associate dean of the School of Communicative Arts and Humanities and responsible for the community network meeting, echoed Long's opinion.

"Community service gives students a chance to become involved in the community as citizens," said Swanson.

The need for a network between faculty, students and the community is the reason for the faculty meeting, said Swanson. In a national report cited by Swanson, there has been a "decided shift toward self-interest, as opposed to civic responsibility among students."

Two people presently working on campus to organize student involvement in the community are the Center for Practical Politics and Student Community Services.

The Center provides students with leads into the community, organizing programs for local internships and research oriented studies.

"There is a concern that students are interested in only the job search and not the society in which they live. There is a need to emphasize public service," said Long.

"We are all a part of the community, though many of us are here only temporarily," said Long.

Long said the idea for a faculty meeting was to pull together both the instructors presently involved in community service, and those interested in implementing community programs into their class load.

Long and San Lutrin, advisor of Student Community Services, made a trip to Stanford University this summer with other Cal Poly representatives to observe the Stanford Center for Public Service. "Stanford is a program that is working," said Lutrin. "We have the same components, the same academic involvement (Center for Practical Politics), but they are ahead of us in the networking aspect. We need a chance to work with students to approaches."

The one-stop approach Lutrin refers to would be a "clearing house" for community needs and student resources.

The Student Community Services, an ASI agency for 10 years, focuses on becoming such a clearing house, matching students seeking volunteer work with the community requests for assistance. SCS also oversees such programs as PALS, Senior Services, Outreach and student volunteer programs.

"We are not controlling what anyone is doing," said Lutrin. "We are just an information center."

Lutrin said the meeting with the faculty may make more people aware that there is a common desire among students and faculty to participate in community services.

"Cal Poly contributions to the San Luis Obispo community are absolutely fantastic," said Lutrin. "People need to become aware of what others are doing in this area; maybe find a partner or someone else to generate new ideas. We need to get people who are doing community services to go out and blow their own horn."

Pat Accordi, associate professor in the physical education department, re-emphasized the need for greater faculty awareness in student community services.

"In my courses, I am constantly looking for areas to place students," said Accordi. "I know we do a lot, but I don't know what others are doing."

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My eyes were blind with stars and still
I stared into the sky

—Ralph Hodgson

By Sally Kinsel

On a clear night, star-gazers can view galaxies too far away to see with the naked eye from a small observatory tucked into a corner of the Cal Poly campus.

"It is improved viewing of these wonders of the universe and how many of the answers that may arise are available at the observatory," said Mottman.

Located between two wings of the Science Building, the observatory consists of two large telescopes and two portable telescopes, housed beneath a dome. It is operated by three physics students who are on hand to show visitors how to use the equipment, point out objects to look at in the sky and tell them what they are seeing. The students are paid by the physics department.

Professor John Mottman is the director; his assistant is Afshin Abedi, a junior physics major and assistant at the observatory, said "We will answer questions and point out a lot of neat things for people to look at." Mottman also said they like to conduct experiments of their own and do their own viewing when nobody else is there.

"If people would come we would have a lot more fun because we could talk to them about what they are seeing," he said. He and the two other student assistants are trying to get more people to visit the observatory because it hasn't been widely used for the past 12 years. The third student assistant is Adam Abdi, a freshman physics major.

Mottman said the department is trying to move the observatory to a better location where it isn't surrounded by the lights of the campus. Also, they want to move it because there has been talk of putting an addition to the science building.

"We hope to move it upstairs but the best time to see it will be around March or April on its return trip," Mottman said, adding that the comet will be the closest to Earth on April 11 of this year.

"The observatory first came into being about 16 years ago by Lou Hammiti, a Cal Poly physics professor," said physics professor Joseph Boone. "The dome was built at this time as a state-funded project, Boone said. Hammiti made one of the telescopes and a student put together the other telescope, he said. The shed that houses the second telescope was part of another student's senior project.

The nearest professional observatory is Lick Observatory in San Jose, said Mottman.

The observatory is open on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m., or whenever people stop showing up, unless the sky is too cloudy to see anything. Usually anywhere up to 20 people show up each night, said Kip Knight, a junior physics major and one of the students hired to help run the observatory. "When people visit us, we show them around the skies."

Jim Georges, also a junior physics major and assistant at the observatory, said "We will answer questions and point out a lot of neat things for people to look at." Knight also said they like to conduct experiments of their own and do their own viewing when nobody else is there.

"If people would come we would have a lot more fun because we could talk to them about what they are seeing," he said. He and the two other student assistants are trying to get more people to visit the observatory because it hasn't been widely used for the past 12 years. The third student assistant is Afshin Abedi, a freshman physics major.

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SPORTS

MUSTANG DAILY

Men's basketball team has mixture of depth and talent

By Joe Packard

With nine games left to play on the 1985 women's volleyball schedule, the Lady Mustangs have come down with a case of the mid-season blues.

Coaches usually have the perfect cure for this type of sickness, and that is to simply work the blues out of each player's system — whether it takes extensive wind sprints, cross-country jaunts, ultra-aerobic exercises or just plain stomach turning practices — the players will seriously consider changing their melancholy attitude.

In Poly's case, Coach Mike Wilton had a different approach to his team's loss to the Gauchos of Santa Barbara Tuesday night.

"We lost the first three sets, and I think the girls thought I was going to come out ranting and raving afterwards, but I just can't do that when they're trying so hard," said Wilton. "We're just trying too hard and things aren't happening." After 25 games, the Mustangs have lost four of these matches within the last 15 days. Unlucky numbers seem to be following Cal Poly around, even down to the statistic sheets with Santa Barbara's hitting percentage sink to a low of .360 against Santa Barbara and the Mustangs hit an even lower .160 against UCLA in Saturday's final of the Volleyball Invitational Tournament.

"One thing that really bothers me is that we always had the ability to deal with adversity on the court," said Wilton. "If something went wrong, it was like water on a duck's back — we could just shake it off." The Mustangs were sent back to San Luis Obispo after a quick 15-12, 15-10, 15-8 slaughtering
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ACCREDITATION

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home economics is generally not recognized as a professional program if one considers a professional field as that which requires a professional license or registration.

If a department meets the criteria set forth by its accrediting association, there is no reason why it should not seek accreditation. However, there are obstacles blocking some departments from accreditation, even though they desire the status.

"This faculty has been, for some time, in support of getting accreditation," said Randall L. Murray, head of the journalism department. He listed lack of university support and lack of a highly credentialed faculty as two pitfalls the department has encountered in gaining the status. He also said more space, improved labs, better equipment and stable faculty to student ratios are needed.

"We want to do it (gain accreditation), but what we go for it we want to be pretty sure we're going to make it," Murray said.

Ericson said, "Some time ago there was a practice of hiring people with hands-on experience. But that's not the kind of program that can be accredited. People we're going to have on our faculty should be the people with the academic credentials. They ought to be knowledgeable about practices."

"Accreditation) want a program with no more than 20 percent of a student's curriculum in a particular major. The entire 100 percent is a student's education," said Ericson.

Specialized accrediting bodies seem more interested in program effectiveness, measured by the performance of graduates, than in program effectiveness, measured by the value of practices. "We want to judge by performance versus prescription," said Ericson.

"Counting the number of credit hours does not necessarily show how (the standards) are met," Ericson said. "We look at the results, the performance of the graduates, so there aren't any role models for minority students, or companies, he said.

"So we started looking at retention more than access. This led to the third phase, academic excellence," he said. This is important because if you expect only a little of students, that's what you'll get. The goal of this phase is to place graduates in graduate schools or with companies, he said.

"Cal Poly has made some big strides in its restructuring, refocusing and redirecting of the present system from kindergarten to the 12th grade," said Carol Wood, president of the California Student Association. "We're a little behind, but we're catching up."