

Performing Arts Center

Photos by Damon Nelson

Cattle roundup

Photo by Ken Chen, courtesy of Communications Office

Introducing

Cal Poly

The Program

CAL POLY IS DIFFERENT

Walk around the Cal Poly campus and look into the corners.

Look into the classrooms, labs, studios and barns.

You find Cal Poly students reading, studying, attending class, of course.

But that's not all. You find them working – rolling up their sleeves and getting their hands dirty, figuratively, if not literally. You find them building structures, writing computer programs, raising livestock, publishing a newspaper, caring for young children, performing music. You find them designing solar-powered vehicles, auditing books, developing experiments, producing animated 3-D computer graphics, constructing all manner of things. In a word, you find them getting *experience* as part of their education.

From row crops to computers, Cal Poly believes the best way for someone to learn something is to *do* it. That's been the school's philosophy since it began.

"Learn by doing," the university calls it.

Cal Poly students gain invaluable first-hand experience both on campus and off. Course work emphasizes it, with a high proportion of lab work, field work and special projects culminating in a senior project. On-campus opportunities such as the daily student-run newspaper and real-world agricultural enterprise projects make hands-on learning a daily reality, not just a catch phrase. Off-campus work with government agencies and major national corporations – for both academic credit and a salary – is available through various programs that include one of the largest Cooperative Education Programs in the Western United States. Many student activities are designed to give students an additional chance to apply what's learned in the classroom.

Cal Poly is one of 23 campuses in The California State University, the nation's largest four-year undergraduate university system. Each campus in the CSU system is given considerable freedom in developing its programs, and each has its own special qualities and strengths.

The CSU's emphasis is undergraduate instruction. And Cal Poly's specialty is preparing undergraduates – and preparing them exceptionally well – for careers in applied technical and professional fields.

Unlike most universities, Cal Poly requires every prospective student to apply for a particular major field of study, whether seeking to enter from high school or as a transfer student from a community college or another university. Instruction in the major begins on the first day of class.

The difference shows also in the programs. Of the 59 undergraduate majors offered, eleven are available within the CSU system only at Cal Poly, and another seven are offered at only one other CSU campus. The university's career orientation is evident in its programs in agriculture, architecture, business, design, education, engineering, graphic communication, and journalism. Those and other professional programs are offered in addition to curricula in the arts, sciences, mathematics and humanities.

*Emphasis on the
Undergraduate*

The Senior Project

Students apply Cal Poly's "learn-by-doing" philosophy while completing the senior project requirement.

ENGL 461 Senior Project - British Literature

From left: Marisa Voorhees, Matt Wiese, Maureen McDowell, Joel Short, Josef Davidman, David Shannon, Professor Hampsey, Abbey Rebuschatis, Christine Zurbach, Trevor Boelter. The students met in the home of Professor John Hampsey and shared their senior project experiences.

Photo courtesy of Patricia Ponce and John Hampsey.

"Blake's Process of Illumination: How Art Acquires Color"

Marisa Anne Voorhees' senior project, "Blake's Process of Illumination: How Art Acquires Color," enhanced her study of British literature with hands-on experience. Marisa attempted to imitate the illumination process created by the 18th Century artist and poet, William Blake.

Marisa began the process by preparing a copper plate, then used a quill filled with tarnish to etch backward on the plate. When the liquid hardened, she poured acid over the plate. After the acid was removed, ink was applied to the plate and run through a printing press.

The final step was to illuminate the text with watercolors and oil pastels (*below left*).

Auguries of Innocence

*To see a world in a Grain of Sand;
And a Heaven in a Wild Flower;
Hold Infinity in the palm of your hand
And Eternity in an hour.*

*A Robin Red Breast in a cage
Puts all heaven in a Rage.
A dove house Filled with doves and Pigeons
Shudders Hell thru all its regions.*

*A dog starved at his Master's Gate
Predicts the ruin of the State.
A Horse misused upon the Road
Calls to Heaven for Human Blood.*

*Each outcry of the hunted Hare
A fibre from the Brain does tear.
A Skylark wounded in the wing
A Cherubim does cease to sing.*

Original Illustration by Marisa Voorhees

William Blake / The Pickering Manuscripts

A Complete Education

And those programs are state-of-the-art education. Most are accredited or recognized at the national level by independent reviewing bodies.

Yet even as it believes in the importance of a practical education, Cal Poly firmly believes that such useful knowledge must be put into the hands of men and women who possess the maturity, awareness and wisdom to use it well.

Career education at Cal Poly is taught within the framework of a thorough general education that helps students develop fully as educated individuals, not just as trained professionals. Curricula are designed to teach students to think logically, judge critically and communicate clearly. They help give students a sense of responsibility to society, both national and international, and an understanding of their own and other cultures. Just as students in scientific and technical fields learn about the humanities, humanities majors study science and technology.

Overseas study, which can immeasurably broaden a student's knowledge and outlook, is available through year-long CSU programs in 17 countries, as well as through Cal Poly's fall- and spring-quarter London Study Program and a variety of special study programs organized by Cal Poly departments and professors. The university also continues to expand its international involvement through programs involving the faculty and staff as well as students. One example: Cal Poly was chosen by the U.S. Agency for International Development to lead in creating a wholly new agricultural college in Costa Rica.

An Effective Education

In all aspects of education, Cal Poly is committed to excellence. But to measure the quality of its programs, the university doesn't rely on its reputation, national ranking, facilities, applicant test scores or other secondary measures. It looks to the yardstick of educational *effectiveness* – how good it is at helping students learn, at instilling an appreciation for learning, at developing all of a student's talents, at assessing and improving its teaching.

An essential element in helping people learn is getting them involved in what they're learning. From the hands-on orientation of academic courses to the student responsibility built into student activities, Cal Poly evinces a true commitment to student involvement.

A Faculty of Teachers

A university's teachers, of course, are the ones who put the institution's educational principles into practice. Cal Poly's faculty is especially well-chosen to deliver an effective practical education. It's a teaching faculty. Professors give students top priority and individual attention. And Cal Poly faculty members have proved their competence, and continue to develop it, in the world *outside* academia as well – in research, in the arts, in development, in industry, in the marketplace.

When it selects its faculty, Cal Poly doesn't look at academic qualifications alone. It seeks men and women who are interested in teaching undergraduates, who have records of successful teaching, who are committed to making their teaching even more effective, and whose professional experience shows they have met and mastered the working world their students will face.

With its approach to education and success in applying it, Cal Poly has built a solid statewide and national reputation. The proof of success is the eagerness of recruiters from business and industry to hire Cal Poly graduates, the support well-known corporations have given its programs, and the loyalty of its alumni. The quality of the university's programs attracts students from throughout California and has helped make Cal Poly one of the most popular campuses in the state.

Scenic Campus Locations

Clockwise from top:

Path near the Business Building
(photo by Katy Walneuski);

Shady walkway between residence
halls *(photo by Damon Nelson);*

Sierra Madre, a residence hall with
six towers situated around a central
community building *(photo by
Damon Nelson);*

Horses grazing at the "Leaning
Pine" Arboretum, a five-acre
peaceful oasis at the north end of
campus *(photo courtesy of College
of Agriculture).*

Scenes from Open House

Left: Mariachi band at Dexter Lawn
and Education Building.

Below left: intersection of Via Carta &
Poly View Drive.

Below: University Union Plaza , with
El Corral Bookstore, several places to
eat and numerous activities.

Photos by Michael Wong

The Place

A FRIENDLY, SMALL-CAMPUS FEELING

Cal Poly is at San Luis Obispo, a pleasant, progressive city of about 43,000 on California's Central Coast, midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles. The city and university share a neighborly, small-campus, small-town feeling and one of the finest natural environments anywhere. Sparkling-clear air and a climate that's temperate year-round blend with majestic peaks, quiet valleys and the nearby ocean to create an exhilarating environment that's ideal for learning and growing.

It's a pleasure to walk around Cal Poly's compact, 400-acre central campus, with its sweeping views of the nearby peaks and valleys. To the north of the academic core is an additional 5,651 acres of rolling campus devoted to student farming, experimental architecture and other outdoor laboratory study, making Cal Poly's one of the largest campuses in the nation.

Instructional facilities are as diverse, specialized and lab-oriented as the instructional programs, and Cal Poly never stops developing new facilities and adapting old ones to include the latest technology in those continually evolving curricula. A prime example is the \$4 million Advanced Technology Laboratories building scheduled to open in 1999 for applied interdisciplinary research in transportation, aerospace systems, earthquake and geotechnical engineering, bioengineering, "mechatronics," and engineering education. And as computers and distance learning become increasingly important in education, the campus is expanding its use of technology in the classroom as one way to transmit information to students more efficiently.

The university's spacious library provides an innovative mix of information services that includes a collection of more than 750,000 books and periodicals as well as state-of-the-art technologies that give students access to a wide variety of electronic and World Wide Web-based resources 24 hours a day.

Cal Poly prides itself on its partnership with individuals, corporations and the local government and community. Nowhere are the benefits of these coalitions more evident than in the \$30 million state-of-the-art Performing Arts Center recently built on campus. Cal Poly and the state joined with the City of San Luis Obispo and a community foundation to raise the funds to make this 30-year dream a reality. World-class entertainers have performed before enthusiastic audiences since fall 1996.

Students live both off campus and on. Cal Poly has more residence halls – and more-popular residence halls – than any other CSU campus. They offer a variety of living arrangements for about 2,800 students. Off-campus housing is varied also, including fraternities, sororities and large student-apartment complexes as well as private homes.

A modern Health Center assures attention to students' medical problems and conducts a variety of preventive programs.

For the Necessities, a Choice

A World of Activities

Possibilities for recreation and other activities are limitless. Cal Poly students join in music, dance, drama, films, fine arts, rodeo, outings, student government and many other opportunities to develop skills and interests. More than 10,000 of Cal Poly's 16,300 students are involved in 350-plus student organizations. And on Pacific beaches, along coastal dunes and ridges, in forests and at nearby lakes, students can enjoy almost any type of recreation, or just relax in an unspoiled natural setting.

Headquarters for on-campus activity is the award-winning University Union. And if you take a close look inside the Union, you might be surprised to find that, to a great extent, students are in charge. At Cal Poly, students bear much of the responsibility for planning and managing activities.

Students are also responsible for running the university's high-tech Recreation Center, which offers exercise and fitness rooms, a 50-meter swimming pool, a double-level gymnasium, racquetball courts, and martial arts rooms to students, faculty, staff and alumni.

Student-run activities have earned enviable reputations even outside of California. A good example is the animated Rose Parade float designed and built jointly by students from Cal Poly and Cal Poly Pomona.

Cal Poly's reputation for success applies to sports, too. In intercollegiate athletics, the university has completed its transition from NCAA Division II to Division I. In the campus intramurals program, more than 750 teams participate in 22 sports open to both men and women. Students also can join 16 clubs involved in more-exotic sports like rugby, crew and ultimate Frisbee. Ground has been broken for a new baseball and softball stadium complex and new recreational fields.

Cal Poly has long been known as a friendly campus that welcomes visitors. Parking permits and campus maps are available on weekdays at the information center at the campus's Grand Avenue entrance. The Administration Building lobby is the starting point for guided campus tours, offered several times a week. For tour days and times, call (805) 756-2311, or write to the Admissions office. Special group tours can be arranged. On weekends, campus maps are available in the University Union (weekend parking doesn't require a permit except for special events).

The History

A VISION THAT NEVER WAVERED

On a cold rainy day in December of the gold-rush year of 1849, a young West Point drop-out got off a ship in San Francisco and went looking for a job. He'd spent his last cent getting there.

All night he slogged through the muddy streets. But the next morning a man hailed him:

"Say, boy, do you want a job?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Get up on that building and nail on those shingles. I'll give you \$8 a day."

The young man paused.

"Mister, I never drove a nail in my life."

Someone else got the job.

The young man was Myron Angel. By the 1890s he had become a prominent San Luis Obispo resident and chronicler of the county's history, but he hadn't forgotten that inauspicious December morning.

"I could have told the man a great deal I had learned in books," Angel recalled, "but nothing about building a house."

Angel was a leader in a campaign that at first aimed to establish a state "normal" school (a teachers' training school) at San Luis Obispo. But when that prospect dimmed, he shifted his support to the idea of a polytechnic institute, an idea suggested by the district's state senator, Sylvester C. Smith of Bakersfield.

Looking back to his arrival in San Francisco, Angel made an eloquent case for a technical school, and in the same stroke articulated the institution's future: He envisioned a school that would "teach the hand as well as the head, so that no young man or young woman will be sent off in the world to earn their living as poorly equipped for the task as I when I landed in San Francisco in 1849."

In 1901 San Luis Obispo was a farm and rail community of just over 3,000 people. What's now the Cal Poly campus was farm land some distance north of town. The Southern Pacific had just completed the last link in its coastal route and supported the proposal to build a technical school as one way of increasing business for the new line. And it was on March 8 of that first year of the 20th century that legislation founding the California Polytechnic School was signed into law after six years of debate.

The mandate was clear: "To furnish to young people of both sexes mental and manual training in the arts and sciences, including agriculture, mechanics, engineering, business methods, domestic economy, and such other branches as will fit the students for non-professional walks of life."

Born with a New Century

Photography staff for El Mustang and
El Rodeo (yearbook), circa 1953.

Girls' basketball team of 1909.

Faculty football team, circa 1907-08.

Aeronautical engineering students learning to
construct airplanes, circa 1940s.

Cal Poly Print Shop, circa 1930s.

Horticulture students pruning fruit trees, circa 1905-10.

Photos courtesy of Robert E. Kennedy Library, Archives.

Much has changed in the ensuing years – including the definition of "professional" – as Cal Poly has grown from a vocational high school into a major university. But the essence of that original charge is still part of state law, and Cal Poly has never lost sight of the purpose for which it was created.

Cal Poly's style was clear from the beginning, too.

When 15 young men and women showed up on the first day of class, Oct. 1, 1903, the main building wasn't finished. Construction debris still littered the dormitory. But Director Leroy Anderson, Mrs. Anderson and the students moved in, set to work, and set the example that others are still following.

As the school's director until 1908, Anderson emphasized learning by doing and earning while learning and established once and for all Cal Poly's hands-on approach to its polytechnic subject matter.

During its first three decades, Cal Poly evolved into the equivalent of a junior college, and governance was transferred from a local board of trustees to the state Board of Education. Then the Depression hit, and hit hard. The Legislature considered abolishing the institution.

But in 1933 Cal Poly got a new start. Julian A. McPhee, chief of the California Bureau of Agricultural Education, agreed to become the school's president. McPhee assumed leadership of what had been reorganized as a two-year technical college offering instruction in agriculture and industrial fields. Enrollment had been limited to men as of 1929.

During the next 33 years, until his retirement in 1966, McPhee guided Cal Poly's transformation. A third year of instruction was added in 1936, a fourth in 1940. Cal Poly's first baccalaureate exercises were held May 28, 1942.

During World War II, the campus was the site of a Naval Flight Preparatory School. After the war, a wave of practical-minded veterans using the G.I. Bill helped inject fresh vigor into the college's programs. The curriculum, facilities and enrollment expanded rapidly.

Cal Poly's name caught up with reality in 1947, as California State Polytechnic School became California State Polytechnic College. In those postwar years the first graduate-level programs were added to the curriculum, and in 1956, coeds returned to the campus.

It was in 1961 that the college became part of the newly formed California State Colleges system (now The California State University). The last years of McPhee's presidency also witnessed new initiatives in several areas, such as in the fledgling field of computing, and an acceleration of international programs. Steadily rising enrollments reached 7,740 in 1966, McPhee's last year at the helm.

It was also in 1966 that Cal Poly's campus at Pomona, founded in 1938 as a branch of the San Luis Obispo school, was made a separate state college by the Legislature.

From a School to a College

New Times, New Challenges

Rapid development continued under the 12-year presidency of McPhee's successor, Robert E. Kennedy. The college's popularity and reputation grew as it built solid programs on the solid philosophy of its founders. Then the Legislature recognized what the institution had become: In 1972 California State Polytechnic College was renamed California Polytechnic State University.

When Cal Poly's current president, Warren J. Baker, succeeded Kennedy in 1979, the student body had reached 16,000. The challenges facing the university had become the challenges of broadening and refining programs and facilities to meet the need for an ever-more-sophisticated education in today's rapidly changing and interdependent world. They're the kinds of challenges Cal Poly has always anticipated and met.

Built upon earlier university strategic initiatives, the far-reaching Cal Poly Plan developed in 1996 links enhanced academic quality, accelerated degree completion, and improved institutional productivity in order to bring about an even more complete realization of Cal Poly's commitment to excellence. The Cal Poly Plan is a funding partnership in which the University promises to make itself fully accountable to students, their parents, and taxpayers, has been hailed by the CSU Board of Trustees as a model for public higher education in the 21st century.

As Cal Poly nears the end of its first century, it remains clear in its purpose and proud of its achievements, but never satisfied that it can't be better. It remains a continually evolving institution, but also true to the original vision of a school to "teach the hand as well as the head."

And as Cal Poly rises among the ranks of major American universities, time continues to test and prove the worth of a Cal Poly education. Cal Poly graduates possess the knowledge and skills not just to nail on some shingles as Myron Angel couldn't, but to step right into careers of planning, designing, building, operating and improving whole structures and entire communities, of managing farms and businesses, of developing minds and expanding knowledge – of helping to build a better life in our nation and the world.

A Guide to Using the Catalog

Academic terminology and a university catalog can be confusing to someone first entering the university. This section explains some of the jargon you will quickly come to know and explains briefly how the catalog is organized.

College and Departments

The faculty of Cal Poly is organized into academic departments, and the departments are grouped into Colleges and the University Center for Teacher Education. All of the degree programs offered by the university are described in the catalog. Sections for each College follow in alphabetical order. Departments are arranged alphabetically within the appropriate College.

Academic Programs. Please refer to the following pages for a listing of academic programs.

Degrees

A *degree* is an academic rank which the university confers on a student who satisfactorily completes a designated curriculum, or program of study. Cal Poly grants undergraduate degrees – also called baccalaureate degrees – and master's degrees, the first graduate degree.

At the undergraduate level, Cal Poly grants the

- * Bachelor of Arts (BA),
- * Bachelor of Science (BS),
- * Bachelor of Architecture (BArch), and
- * Bachelor of Landscape Architecture (BLA).

At the graduate level, Cal Poly grants the

- * Master of Arts (MA),
- * Master of Science (MS),
- * Master of Business Administration (MBA), and
- * Master of City and Regional Planning (MCRP).

Cal Poly does not offer programs leading to doctoral (PhD) degrees.

Majors

A *major* is a program of study that provides students with the knowledge, skills and experience necessary to pursue a specific career or advanced study and leads to a degree in that subject. Each major is offered in an academic department.

Cal Poly students select a major at the time they apply for admission. A complete listing of majors, arranged by College and department, may be found on page 19.

General requirements for bachelor's degrees are given in "Academic Requirements," and for master's degrees in "Graduate Programs." The specific requirements for a particular degree program are listed under the academic department that offers the degree.

The curriculum display for each bachelor's degree program shows courses arranged by *Major, Support, General Education* and *Electives*. Some programs also show a curriculum display with the suggested order for taking courses and group them into the traditional four years for an undergraduate program (five years for BArch and BLA).

These curriculum displays are useful guides, but many students find, for a variety of reasons, that they need more than four years to complete their bachelor's programs. In planning their programs, students should rely on the academic advising available in their departments and/or colleges, as well as on the information in this catalog.

Academic Advising. Information regarding academic advising is available on page 33.

Courses

Descriptions of Cal Poly courses are located in the back half of the catalog, arranged alphabetically by course prefix (an abbreviation that represents the subject).

The courses in a bachelor's degree curriculum are identified as *major courses, support courses, general education, and electives*.

Major courses are designed to provide competence in the professional field in which a degree is earned. They are usually offered by the academic department in which the degree program is offered, but they may include courses from other departments.

Support courses provide background needed for major courses and are usually offered by departments other than the department in which the major is offered. For example, most majors in engineering and in the sciences require support courses in mathematics.

General Education (GE) courses provide a common foundation of knowledge for all undergraduate programs. GE requirements are described in detail on page 79.

Electives are courses that students can choose simply to pursue their own interests.

Experimental courses are approved after the publication of the catalog and are distinguished by an "X" in front of the course number. Experimental course descriptions appear in the quarterly *Class Schedule*.

Prerequisites inform the student of previous coursework needed in preparation for the course. Eligibility of students who do not meet the stated prerequisites is determined by their academic advisers and the appropriate instructor. The instructor may drop a student from the class if the prerequisites have not been met.

COURSE NUMBERING SYSTEM

Courses are generally numbered according to the plan shown below.

- 010–099 Nondegree credit or short courses.
- 100–299 Courses primarily for freshman and sophomore students.
- 300–399 Courses primarily for advanced undergraduate students with prerequisite coursework.
- 400–499 Courses for advanced undergraduates. Certain 400-level courses can be used in graduate programs. See page 96.
- 500–599 Graduate courses.
- 600–699 Courses for professional advancement within a special field. They do not carry credit for degree requirements in any of the curricula.

MODES OF INSTRUCTION

The mode of instruction is included in each course description; for supervision courses, no mode is indicated. Some courses have more than one mode of instruction.

<u>Mode</u>	<u>Class meets weekly for:</u>
Activity	2 hours per unit of credit.
Laboratory	3 hours per unit of credit.
Lecture	1 hour per unit of credit.
Seminar	1 hour per unit of credit.

Supervision courses involve independent work done by students under the guidance of the faculty. Supervision courses do not meet regularly in a classroom. Students are expected to complete 3 hours of work per week per unit of credit.

Concentrations

A **concentration** is a group of courses designed to provide specialized knowledge within a bachelor's degree program. Completion of a concentration will be noted on the student's transcript, but not shown on the diploma.

Specializations

A **specialization** is a similarly specialized group of courses in a master's degree program. Completion of a specialization will be noted on the student's transcript and be shown on the diploma.

Minors

A **minor** is an integrated, coherent group of courses designed to give a student knowledge in an academic area outside of the major field of study. The minor will be completed along with the requirements for the bachelor's degree. For more information and a list of available minors at Cal Poly, see pages 33 and 78.

Quarters and Quarter Units

Cal Poly's academic calendar consists of four quarters – Fall, Winter, Spring and Summer (see page 5 for Academic Calendar).

Cal Poly's **academic year** consists of Fall, Winter and Spring quarters.

The **university year** includes, and begins with, Summer Quarter.

Each course offered by the university carries a value in **quarter units**, often referred to simply as units or credits.

To convert semester units to quarter units, multiply by 1.5. For example,

$$6 \text{ semester units} \times 1.5 = 9 \text{ quarter units.}$$

Academic Programs

DEGREE PROGRAMS, CONCENTRATIONS, SPECIALIZATIONS

BA	Bachelor of Arts	AGR	College of Agriculture
BS	Bachelor of Science	AED	College of Architecture & Environmental Design
BArch	Bachelor of Architecture	BUS	College of Business
BLA	Bachelor of Landscape Architecture	ENG	College of Engineering
b	Concentration within bachelor's program	LA	College of Liberal Arts
MA	Master of Arts	SM	College of Science & Mathematics
MS	Master of Science	CTE	University Center for Teacher Education
MBA	Master of Business Admin		
MCRP	Master of City & Regional Planning		
m	Specialization within master's program		

Program Title		Department or Program	College
Accounting	<i>b</i>	BS Business Admin	BUS
Aeronautical Engineering	<i>BS, MS</i>	Aeronautical Engr	ENG
Agribusiness	<i>m</i>	MBA	BUS
Agricultural Business Ag Finance & Appr Ag Marketing Ag Policy	<i>BS</i> <i>b</i> <i>b</i> <i>b</i>	Agribusiness	AGR
Agricultural Education	<i>m</i>	MS Agriculture	AGR
Agricultural Engineering Technology	<i>m</i>	MS Agriculture	AGR
Agricultural Science Ag Mechanics Ag Products & Proc	<i>BS</i> <i>b</i> <i>b</i>	Agricultural Education & Communication	AGR
Agricultural Systems Management	<i>BS</i>	Bioresource & Agric Engineering	AGR
Agriculture	<i>MS</i>	College of Agriculture	
Anatomy-Physiology	<i>b</i>	BS Biological Sciences	SM
Animal Science	<i>BS</i>	Animal Sciences	AGR
Animal Science	<i>b</i>	BS Agricultural Science	AGR
Applied Nutrition	<i>b</i>	BS Nutrition Science	AGR
Applied Social Psych	<i>b</i>	BS Psychology	LA
Architectural Engineering	<i>BS</i>	Architectural Engr	LA
Architecture	<i>BArch</i> <i>MS</i>	Architecture	AED
Art & Design	<i>BS</i>	Art & Design	LA
Astronautics	<i>b</i>	BS Aeronautical Engr	ENG
Biochemical Engr	<i>m</i>	MS Engineering	ENG
Biochemistry	<i>BS</i>	Chemistry & Biochem	SM

Program Title		Department or Program	College
Bioengineering	<i>b</i> <i>m</i>	BS General Engr MS Engineering	ENG
Biological Sciences	<i>BS, MS</i>	Biological Sciences	SM
Biomedical Engineering	<i>b</i> <i>m</i>	BS General Engr MS Engineering	ENG
Bioresource & Agricultural Engineering	<i>BS</i>	Bioresource & Agric Engineering	AGR
Business Administration	<i>BS</i> <i>MBA</i>	Business Admin Graduate Programs	BUS
Business & Industrial Econ	<i>b</i>	BS Economics	BUS
Chemistry	<i>BS</i>	Chemistry & Biochem	SM
Child Development	<i>BS</i>	Psychology & Human Development	LA
City & Regional Planning	<i>BS, MCRP</i>	City & Regional Planning	AED
Civil Engineering	<i>BS</i>	Civil & Environmental Engineering	ENG
Civil & Environmental Engineering	<i>MS</i>	Civil & Environmental Engineering	ENG
Clinical & Worksite Health Promotion	<i>b</i>	BS Kinesiology	SM
Commercial/Tourism Management	<i>b</i>	BS Recreation Administration	AGR
Computer Engineering	<i>BS</i>	Computer Engr	ENG
Computer Science	<i>BS, MS</i>	Computer Science	ENG
Construction Management	<i>BS</i>	Construction Mgt	AED
Counseling & Family Psychology	<i>b</i>	BS Psychology	LA

BA	Bachelor of Arts
BS	Bachelor of Science
BArch	Bachelor of Architecture
BLA	Bachelor of Landscape Architecture
b	Concentration within bachelor's program
MA	Master of Arts
MS	Master of Science
MBA	Master of Business Admin
MCRP	Master of City & Regional Planning
m	Specialization within master's program

AGR	College of Agriculture
AED	College of Architecture & Environmental Design
BUS	College of Business
ENG	College of Engineering
LA	College of Liberal Arts
SM	College of Science & Mathematics
CTE	University Center for Teacher Education

Program Title		Department or Program	College
Counseling & Guidance	<i>m</i>	MA Education	CTE
Criminal Justice	<i>b</i>	BS Social Science	LA
Crop & Soil Science	<i>b</i>	BS Agric Science	AGR
Crop Science	<i>BS</i>	Crop Science	AGR
Cross-Cultural Studies	<i>b</i>	BS Social Sciences	LS
Curriculum & Instruction	<i>m</i>	MA Education	CTE
Dairy Products Tech	<i>m</i>	MA Agriculture	AGR
Dairy Science	<i>BS</i>	Dairy Science	AGR
Design Reproduction Technology	<i>b</i>	BS Graphic Communication	LA
Developmental Psych	<i>b</i>	BS Psychology	LA
Ecology & Systematic Biology	<i>BS</i>	Biological Sciences	SM
Economics	<i>BS</i>	College of Business	
Education	<i>MA</i>	University Center for Teacher Education	
Educational Admin	<i>m</i>	MA Education	CTE
Electrical Engineering	<i>BS, MS</i>	Electrical Engr	ENG
Electronic Publishing & Imaging	<i>b</i>	BS Graphic Communication	LA
Electronics	<i>b</i>	BS Physics	SM
Electro-Optics	<i>b</i>	BS Physics	SM
Engineering	<i>MS</i>	College of Engineering	
Engineering Management	<i>MBA/MS</i>	Graduate Programs Engineering	BUS ENG
English	<i>BA, MA</i>	English	LA
Environmental Design	<i>b, m</i>	B Landscape Arch MS Architecture	AED
Environmental Engr	<i>BS</i>	Civil & Environ Engr	ENG
Environmental Horticultural Science	<i>BS</i>	Environmental Horticultural Science	AGR
Environmental Mgt	<i>b, b</i>	BS Forestry & Nat Res BS Soil Science	AGR
Environmental Science & Technology	<i>b</i>	BS Soil Science	AGR

Program Title		Department or Program	College
Farm & Ranch Mgt	<i>b</i>	BS Agricultural Bus	AGR
Financial Mgt	<i>b</i>	BS Business Admin	BUS
Food Science	<i>BS</i>	Food Science & Nutrition	AGR
Forest Resources Mgt	<i>b</i>	BS Forestry & Nat Res	AG
Forestry & Natural Resources	<i>BS</i>	Natural Resources Management	AG
Forestry Sciences	<i>m</i>	MS Agriculture	AG
Fruit Science	<i>BS</i>	Crop Science	AG
General Agriculture	<i>m</i>	MS Agriculture	AG
General Engineering	<i>BS</i>	General Engineering	ENG
Graphic Communication	<i>BS</i>	Graphic Communication	LA
Graphic Design	<i>b</i>	BS Art & Design	LA
Health Education	<i>b</i>	BS Kinesiology	SM
History	<i>BA</i>	History	LA
Human Resources Mgt	<i>b</i>	BS Business Admin	
Industrial & Technical Studies	<i>MA</i>	College of Business	
Industrial Engineering	<i>BS</i>	Industrial & Manufacturing Engr	ENG
Industrial Engineering	<i>m</i>	MS Engineering	
Industrial Technology	<i>BS</i>	College of Business	
Integrated Technology Management	<i>m</i>	MS Engineering	ENG
International Affairs	<i>b</i>	BA Political Science	LA
International Agricult: Management Development	<i>b, m</i>	BS Agricult Business MS Agriculture	AGR
International Business Mgt Trade & Develop	<i>b, b</i>	BS Business Admin BS Economics	BUS
Irrigation	<i>m</i>	MS Agriculture	AGR
Journalism	<i>BS</i>	Journalism	LA
Kinesiology	<i>BS, MS</i>	Physical Education & Kinesiology	SM

BA	Bachelor of Arts
BS	Bachelor of Science
BArch	Bachelor of Architecture
BLA	Bachelor of Landscape Architecture
b	Concentration within bachelor's program
MA	Master of Arts
MS	Master of Science
MBA	Master of Business Admin
MCRP	Master of City & Regional Planning
m	Specialization within master's program

AGR	College of Agriculture
AED	College of Architecture & Environmental Design
BUS	College of Business
ENG	College of Engineering
LA	College of Liberal Arts
SM	College of Science & Mathematics
CTE	University Center for Teacher Education

Program Title		Department or Program	College
Land Resources	<i>b</i>	BS Soil Science	AGR
Landscape Architecture	<i>BLA</i>	Landscape Arch	AED
Liberal Studies	<i>BA</i>	Liberal Studies	LA
Management	<i>b</i>	BS Business Admin	BUS
Management Information Systems	<i>b</i>	BS Business Admin	BUS
Manufacturing Engineering	<i>BS</i>	Industrial & Manufacturing Eng	ENG
Marine Biology & Fisheries	<i>b</i>	BS Ecology & Systematic Biology	SM
Marketing Management	<i>b</i>	BS Business Admin	BUS
Materials Engineering	<i>BS</i> <i>m</i>	Materials Engineering MS Engineering	ENG
Mathematics	<i>BS</i> , <i>MS</i>	Mathematics	SM
Mechanical Engineering	<i>BS</i> <i>m</i>	Mechanical Engr MS Engineering	ENG
Mechatronics	<i>b</i>	BS Mechanical Engr	ENG
Microbiology	<i>BS</i>	Biological Sciences	SM
Modern Languages & Literatures	<i>BA</i>	Modern Languages & Literatures	LA
Music	<i>BA</i>	Music	LA
Natural Resources Recreation	<i>b</i> <i>b</i>	BS Forestry & Nat Res BS Recreation Admin	AGR
Nutrition & Food Industries Science	<i>BS</i> <i>b</i> <i>b</i>	Nutrition & Food Science	AGR
Organizations	<i>b</i>	BS Social Sciences	LA
Ornamental Horticulture	<i>b</i>	BS Agricult Science	AGR
Pacific Rim	<i>b</i>	BS Social Sciences	LA
Philosophy	<i>BA</i>	Philosophy	LA
Photography & Digital Imagery	<i>b</i>	BS Graphic Communication	LA
Physical Educ-Teaching	<i>b</i>	BS Kinesiology	SM
Physical Science	<i>BS</i>	Physics	SM
Physics	<i>BA</i> , <i>BS</i>	Physics	SM

Program Title		Department or Program	College
Plant Protection Science	<i>BS</i>	Crop Science	AGR
Political Science	<i>BA</i>	Political Science	LA
Polymers & Coatings	<i>b</i>	BS Chemistry	SM
Pre-Law	<i>b</i>	BA Political Science	LA
Pre-Physical Therapy	<i>b</i>	BS Kinesiology	SM
Printing Management	<i>b</i>	BS Graphic Commun	LA
Professional Practice	<i>m</i>	MS Architecture	AED
Psychology	<i>BS</i> , <i>MS</i>	Psych & Human Dev	LA
Public Administration	<i>b</i>	BA Political Science	LA
Quantitative Economics	<i>b</i>	BS Economics	BUS
Reading	<i>m</i>	MA Education	CTE
Recreation Administration	<i>BS</i>	Natural Resources Mgt	AGR
Recreation & Open Space	<i>b</i>	B Landscape Arch	AED
Regional Landscape Assessment	<i>b</i>	B Landscape Architecture	AED
Social Sciences Social Services Teaching	<i>BS</i> <i>b</i> <i>b</i>	Social Sciences	LA
Soil Science	<i>BS</i> <i>m</i>	Soil Science MS Agriculture	AGR
Special Education	<i>m</i>	MA Education	CTE
Speech Communication	<i>BA</i>	Speech Communication	LA
Statistics	<i>BS</i>	Statistics	SM
Studio Art	<i>b</i>	BS Art & Design	LA
Theatre	<i>BA</i>	Theatre & Dance	LA
Transportation Planning	<i>MCRP</i> / <i>MS</i>	City & Regional Plan Civil Engineering	LA ENG
Urban Forestry	<i>b</i>	BS Forestry & Nat Res	AGR
Water Engineering	<i>m</i>	MS Engineering	ENG
Watershed, Chaparral, & Fire Mgt	<i>b</i>	BS Forestry & Nat Resources	AGR
Wildlife & Hydrology	<i>b</i>	BS Forestry & Nat Res	AGR
Wildlife Biology	<i>b</i>	BS Ecology & Sys Bio	SM

Other Academic Programs

AGR	College of Agriculture
AED	College of Architecture & Environmental Design
BUS	College of Business
ENG	College of Engineering

LA	College of Liberal Arts
SM	College of Science & Mathematics
CTE	University Center for Teacher Education

MINORS

Program Title	Department	College
Agribusiness	Agribusiness	AGR
Agricultural Communication	College of Agriculture	AGR
Anthropology-Geography	Social Sciences	LA
Art	Art & Design	LA
Biotechnology	College of Science & Mathematics	
Business	College of Business	
Computer Science	Computer Science	ENG
Construction Management	Construction Management	AED
Crop Science	Crop Science	AGR
Dance	Theatre & Dance	LA
Economics	College of Business	
English	English	LA
Ethnic Studies	Ethnic Studies	LA
Food Science	Food Science & Nutrition	AGR
French	Modern Languages & Lit	LA
Fruit Science	Crop Science	AGR
Geographic Information Systems	College of Agriculture	
German	Modern Languages & Lit	LA
Gerontology	Psychology & Human Dev	LA
Graphic Communication	Graphic Communication	LA
History	History	LA
Integrative Technology	College of Business	LA
International Relations	Political Science	LA
Linguistics	English	LA
Mathematics	Mathematics	SM
Music	Music	LA
Nutrition	Food Science & Nutr	AGR
Packaging	College of Business	BUS
Philosophy	Philosophy	LA
Plant Protection Science	Crop Science	AGR
Poultry Mgt	Animal Sciences	AGR
Psychology	Psychology & Human Dev	LA
Public Administration	Political Science	LA

Program Title	Department	College
Sociology	Social Science	LA
Spanish	Modern Languages & Lit	LA
Speech Communication	Speech Communication	LA
Statistics	Statistics	SM
Theatre	Theatre & Dance	LA
Values, Technology & Society	College of Liberal Arts	
Water Science	College of Agriculture	
Wine & Viticulture	College of Agriculture	
Women's Studies	Women's Studies	LA

CREDENTIAL PROGRAMS

University Center for Teacher Education
Adapted Physical Education Emphasis
Administrative Services
Agriculture Specialist
Multiple Subject Instruction
Pupil Personnel Services
Reading/Language Arts Specialist
Single Subject Instruction
Special Education (Learning Handicapped)
Special Education (Severely Handicapped)

OTHER PROGRAMS

ROTC	Military Science	AGR
Technical Communication Certificate	English	LA
Teaching English as a Second Language (TESL) Certificate	English	LA

Enrollment in Degree Programs by College and Major, Fall 1998

<i>Degree Programs</i>	<i>Undergrad</i>	<i>Graduate</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
College of Agriculture					
Agricultural Business	859	0	467	392	859
Agricultural Science	142	0	44	98	142
Agricultural Engineering Technology	2	0	2	0	2
Agricultural Systems Management	88	0	77	11	88
Agriculture (MS)	0	80	36	44	80
Animal Science	428	1	121	308	429
Bioresource and Agricultural Education	134	1	114	21	135
Crop Science	150	0	120	30	150
Dairy Science	108	0	66	42	108
Environmental Horticulture Science	255	5	129	131	260
Food Science	118	0	34	84	118
Forestry and Natural Resources	274	3	195	82	277
Fruit Science	63	0	39	24	63
Nutritional Science	373	2	33	342	375
Plant Protection Science.....	26	0	15	11	26
Recreation Administration	202	0	75	127	202
Soil Science	138	2	88	52	140
Totals	3360	94	1655	1799	3454
College of Architecture and Environmental Design					
Architectural Engineering	221	0	140	81	221
Architecture	653	35	401	287	688
City and Regional Planning	143	27	101	69	170
Construction Management	242	0	204	38	242
Landscape Architecture (BS)	6	1	4	3	7
Landscape Architecture (B.L.A.)	175	1	106	70	176
Totals	1440	64	956	548	1504
College of Business					
Business Administration	1813	75	1019	872	1891
Economics	181	0	114	67	181
Industrial and Technical Studies (MA)	0	17	15	2	17
Industrial Technology	291	0	227	64	291
Engineering Management (MBA/MS)	0	2	2	0	2
Totals	2285	97	1377	1005	2382
College of Engineering					
Aeronautical Engineering	257	4	224	37	261
Civil and Environmental Engineering (MS)	0	14	8	6	14
Civil Engineering	484	1	370	115	485
Computer Engineering	410	2	359	53	412
Computer Science	475	36	424	87	511
Electrical Engineering	631	7	547	91	638
Electronic and Electrical Engineering	0	18	18	0	18
Engineering (MS)	0	31	28	3	31
Engineering Management (MBA/MS)	0	12	10	2	12
General Engineering	120	1	87	31	121
Environmental Engineering	212	1	121	92	213
Industrial Engineering	232	0	148	84	232

Enrollment in Degree Programs by College and Major, Fall 1998

<i>Degree Programs</i>	<i>Undergrad</i>	<i>Graduate</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
College of Engineering (continued)					
Materials Engineering	164	0	131	33	164
Manufacturing Engineering	69	1	67	3	70
Mechanical Engineering	822	3	742	83	825
Transportation Engineering (MCRP/MS)	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3876	131	3284	723	4007
College of Liberal Arts					
Applied Art and Design	202	3	102	103	205
Child Development	126	0	4	122	126
Child and Family Development	1	0	0	1	1
English	234	49	82	201	283
Graphic Communication	262	1	123	140	263
History	155	1	85	71	156
Journalism	189	0	64	125	189
Liberal Studies	381	0	66	315	381
Modern Languages and Literatures	8	0	2	6	8
Music	61	2	34	29	63
Philosophy	58	0	29	29	58
Political Science	215	2	116	101	217
Psychology	279	54	58	275	333
Social Sciences	250	0	101	149	250
Speech Communication	159	0	43	116	159
Theatre	1	0	1	0	1
Totals	2581	112	910	1783	2693
College of Science and Mathematics					
Biochemistry	208	0	99	109	208
Biological Sciences	459	39	189	309	498
Chemistry	84	0	55	29	84
Ecology and Systematic Biology	142	0	56	86	142
Kinesiology	363	43	186	220	406
Mathematics	171	13	90	94	184
Microbiology	130	0	40	90	130
Physical Science	21	0	10	11	21
Physics	78	0	63	15	78
Statistics	23	0	13	10	23
Totals	1679	95	801	973	1774
University Center for Teacher Education					
Education (MA)	0	328	89	239	328
All College	127	27	77	77	154
CAMPUS TOTALS	15221	948	9149	7147	16296

Note: Undergraduate enrollment includes students enrolled in Second Baccalaureate programs.

Accreditation

The university is fully accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. The Commission for Teacher Credentialing has authorized the university to recommend for a number of teaching credentials as described in the catalog section on "Teacher Preparation Programs."

The following degree programs are accredited by discipline-related accrediting agencies.

Program	Accrediting Agency
Art and Design, BS	National Association of Schools of Art and Design
Architecture, BArch	National Architectural Accrediting Board
Business Administration, BS, MBA	American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business
City and Regional Planning, BS, MCRP	Planning Accreditation Board of the American Institute of Certified Planners
Computer Science, BS	Computing Sciences Accreditation Board, Computer Science Accreditation Commission
Construction Management, BS	American Council for Construction Education
Engineering Programs Aeronautical Engineering, BS Architectural Engineering, BS Bioresource and Agricultural Engineering, BS Civil Engineering, BS Computer Engineering, BS Electrical Engineering, BS Environmental Engineering, BS Industrial Engineering, BS Manufacturing Engineering, BS Materials Engineering, BS Mechanical Engineering, BS	Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology, Engineering Accreditation Commission
Forestry and Natural Resources, BS	Society of American Foresters
Industrial Technology, BS	National Association of Industrial Technology
Journalism, BS	Accrediting Council on Education in Journalism and Mass Communication
Landscape Architecture, BLA	American Society of Landscape Architects
Nutrition Science, BS	American Dietetics Association
Recreation Administration, BS	National Recreation and Parks Association/American Association of Leisure and Recreation

Policies On The Rights Of Individuals

NONDISCRIMINATION POLICY

The California State University does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, physical handicap or sexual orientation in the educational programs or activities it conducts.

Sex

The California State University is committed to providing equal opportunities to men and women CSU students in all campus programs, including intercollegiate athletics. The California State University does not discriminate on the basis of sex in the educational programs or activities it conducts. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended, and the administrative regulations adopted thereunder prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities operated by California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo. Such programs and activities include admission of students and employment. Inquiries concerning the application of Title IX to programs and activities of California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo may be referred to Sean Banks, University Ombudsman, Office of Campus Student Relations and Judicial Affairs, the campus officer assigned the administrative responsibility of reviewing such matters or to the Regional Director of the Office for Civil Rights, Region 9, 50 U.N. Plaza, Room 239, San Francisco, California 94102.

Disability

The California State University does not discriminate on the basis of disability in admission or access to, or treatment or employment in, its programs and activities. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and the regulations adopted thereunder and the Americans with Disabilities Act prohibit such discrimination. Anna J. McDonald, Director of Human Resources and Employment Equity, has been designated to coordinate the efforts of California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo to comply with these Acts in its implementing regulations. Inquiries concerning compliance may be addressed to her. Where student discrimination occurs, referral may be made to either the Disability Resource Center or the Office of Student Affairs.

Race, Color, National Origin or Disability

The California State University complies with the requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended by the Americans with Disabilities Act and the regulations adopted thereunder. No person shall, on the

grounds of race, color, national origin, or disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program of The California State University. Referrals may be made to the Office of Student Affairs and to the Human Resources and Employment Equity Office.

Age, Marital Status, Religion, or Sexual Orientation

The California State University does not discriminate on the basis of age, marital status, religion, or sexual orientation. Referral may be made to the Office of Student Affairs and to the Human Resources and Employment Equity Office.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY

Sexual harassment is unwelcomed or unwanted attention of a sexual nature.

Examples include:

- *Unwelcome sexual propositions, invitations, or solicitations;*
- *Unwelcome and inappropriate touching, patting, pinching, or obscene gestures;*
- *Requests for sex in exchange for grades, letters of recommendation, or employment;*
- *Unwelcome verbal expressions of a sexual nature, including graphic sexual comments about a person's body, dress, appearance, or sexual activities;*
- *Consensual sexual relationships where such relationships lead to favoritism of the student or subordinate employee with whom the professor or supervisor is involved;*
- *Threatening demands for sexual favors.*

If you experience sexual harassment, first state that it is *not* welcome and ask the harasser to stop the behavior. If the harassment continues, please report it to a Sexual Harassment Advisor or to the department chair or program manager.

Cal Poly's Policy Prohibiting Sexual Harassment (AB98-2) provides a formal avenue of redress for sexual harassment offenses. Some incidents can be addressed through less formal steps that involve a discussion between the parties.

The policy and procedures are available from a sexual harassment advisor, the Human Resources and Employment Equity Office, and the Office of Women's Programs and Services.

Informal Procedures

Complainant directly, or through an advisor, notifies the harasser to stop the offensive behavior; *or*

Complainant may attempt to resolve complaint with the alleged harasser's supervisor, department head/chair; *or*

Student may bring a complaint directly to the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs (*Admin Bldg Rm 209*), 756-1521.

Employees should contact the Director of Human Resources and Employment Equity (*Admin Bldg Rm 110*), 756-2236.

Formal Procedures

Students file written charges with the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs within 120 days of the alleged date of the harassment.

Employees and applicants for employment file written charges with the Director of Human Resources and Employment Equity.

Sexual Harassment Investigators endeavor to complete a review within 35 days and send a preliminary report of findings to the complainant and the respondent, who have 5 days to provide any additional information.

The investigators forward a final report to the President's designee who imposes corrective measures.

Sexual Harassment Advisors

Cal Poly employees serving as Sexual Harassment Advisors help complainants by providing information about sexual harassment. Advisors may assist in mediating a resolution between parties. Advisors are prepared to discuss sexual harassment concerns with any constituent who needs assistance.

GENDER HARASSMENT

Sex discrimination in the form of gender harassment consists primarily of repeated comments, jokes, and innuendoes directed at persons because of their gender or sexual orientation. This behavior typically is not aimed at eliciting sexual cooperation, but, like racial harassment, it contaminates the learning and work environment and has no place at Cal Poly.

Examples of gender harassment include the following:

Disparaging women's intellectual abilities and potential;

Using sexist statements in classroom discussions;

Disparaging the life styles or behaviors of gays or lesbians.

These behaviors in isolation do not constitute *sexual* harassment as defined in AB 93-1. They are prohibited by federal, state, CSU and Cal Poly policies on discrimination.

STATEMENT ON RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION

Cal Poly will not tolerate acts of racism or discrimination of any type. The University is committed to being a community enriched by individual differences, in which diversity is valued and respected and in which all members live and work free from harassment, abuse, mockery, and discrimination.

STATEMENT ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM

Cal Poly recognizes and supports the principle of academic freedom, by which each faculty member has the right to teach, to conduct research, and to publish material relevant to that faculty member's discipline, even when such material is controversial.

The University also guarantees to its faculty the same rights shared by all citizens which include: the right to free expression, the right to assemble, and the right to criticize and seek revision of the institution's regulations.

At the same time, the faculty should recognize an equally binding obligation to perform their academic duties responsibly and to comply with the internal regulations of the University.

Each faculty member is expected to recognize the right of free expression of other members of the university community; intolerance and personal abuse are unacceptable.

Faculty shall not claim to be representing the university unless authorized to do so.

CAMPUS STUDENT RELATIONS AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS

A university is a place where you can develop intellectually, gain perspective on life and expand your sense of aesthetics and beauty. You should be encouraged to think logically, judge critically and communicate clearly.

To accomplish this, it is important to have candid discussion, intellectual honesty, openness to differing opinions and respect and tolerance for the rights of all individuals and groups. As a student at Cal Poly, you can expect a learning environment free from bias, discrimination, prejudice and harassment. Likewise, as a member of this academic community, it is your responsibility to afford those same rights and privileges to others.

In our society most institutions have some mechanisms to ensure and guarantee individual and group rights. Along with these rights comes corresponding responsibilities. At Cal Poly, the Office of Campus Student Relations and Judicial Affairs is a place where individual and university rights and responsibilities are defined, discussed, and enforced.

Areas such as academic rights and responsibilities, freedom of association, publication and creative expression, community relations—on and off campus, assembly and advocacy, sexual harassment, ethnic discrimination, disability, sexual orientation, sexual assault, privacy and records, academic dishonesty, fairness board, student discipline and other administrative procedures can be addressed through the Office of Campus Student Relations and Judicial Affairs. For more information please see pages 45, 90.

CHEATING AND PLAGIARISM

Cal Poly will not tolerate academic cheating or plagiarism in any form.

Learning to think and work independently is part of the educational process.

Cheating or plagiarism in any form is considered a serious violation of expected student behavior and may result in disciplinary action. All faculty and students are encouraged to review the formal policy on cheating and plagiarism (including definitions, sanctions, and appeal procedures) found in the Campus Administrative Manual, Section 684.

University policy can be summarized simply:

*As a student, you are responsible for your own work
and you are responsible for your actions.*

The California State University

The individual California State Colleges were brought together as a system by the Donahoe Higher Education Act of 1960. In 1972 the system became The California State University and Colleges and in 1982 the system became The California State University. Today the campuses of the CSU include comprehensive and polytechnic universities and, since July 1995, the California Maritime Academy, a specialized campus.

The oldest campus—San Jose State University—was founded in 1857 and became the first institution of public higher education in California. The most recently opened campus, California State University, Monterey Bay, began admitting students in the fall of 1995. A new site has been conveyed and a 23rd campus, CSU Channel Islands, is being formally established in Ventura County.

Responsibility for The California State University is vested in the Board of Trustees, whose members are appointed by the Governor. The Trustees appoint the Chancellor, who is the chief executive officer of the system, and the Presidents, who are the chief executive officers of the respective campuses. The Trustees, the Chancellor, and the Presidents develop systemwide policy, with actual implementation at the campus level taking place through broadly based consultative procedures. The Academic Senate of The CSU, made up of elected representatives of the faculty from each campus, recommends academic policy to the Board of Trustees through the Chancellor.

Academic excellence has been achieved by The CSU through a distinguished faculty, whose primary responsibility is superior teaching. While each campus in the system has its own unique geographic and curricular character, all campuses, as multipurpose institutions, offer undergraduate and graduate instruction for professional and occupational goals as well as broad liberal education. All of the campuses require for graduation a basic program of "General Education Requirements" regardless of the type of bachelor's degree or major field selected by the student.

The CSU offers more than 1,600 bachelor's and master's degree programs in some 240 subject areas. Many of these programs are offered so that students can complete all upper-division and graduate requirements by part-time late after-noon and evening study. In addition, a variety of teaching and credential programs are available. A limited number of doctoral degrees are offered jointly with the University of California and with private institutions in California.

Enrollments in fall 1997 totaled nearly 344,000 students, who were taught by over 18,000 faculty. The system awards more than half of the bachelor's degrees and 30 % of the master's

degrees granted in California. Some 1.7 million persons have been graduated from CSU campuses since 1960.

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Correspondence with Trustees should be sent:

- c/o Trustees Secretariat
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[Map Depicting location of CSU Campuses]

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