

THURSDAY

# More growth at smaller UC campuses

## UCSC chancellor surprised

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SANTA CRUZ — UC Santa Cruz Chancellor Robert Stevens said Wednesday that he hopes the university won't pressure his campus to grow faster for "at least two or three years."

Stevens reacted with surprise to the news that UC President David Gardner had announced the university won't build a new campus soon, and will expect smaller cam-

pus to accept the growing number of UC applicants.

"It's certainly news to me," Stevens said. Stevens said he was reluctant to answer questions about the announcement since he had not heard it himself. He was interviewed by phone at San Jose airport, where he was awaiting a flight to Sacramento for a meeting unrelated to Gardner's announcement.

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## University president foresees no new campus soon

The Associated Press

IRVINE — There won't be a new University of California campus anytime soon, so existing campuses will have to take in more students, UC President David P. Gardner said.

Campuses in Irvine, Riverside, Santa Cruz, Davis, San Diego and Santa Barbara will have to take more students than projected if the system is to absorb an expected wave of qualified applicants, Gardner said during a speech here Tuesday.

He repeated many of his remarks later in a meeting with newspaper editors.

In his early talks, Gardner said three campuses, in Los Angeles, Berkeley and San Francisco, would not have to accommodate more than the projected number of students. "I don't think they can or should grow anymore."

The addition of new buildings on existing campuses will be more feasible and cheaper than creating a new campus, he said.

A state bond issue is "essential" to a new university or added buildings for UC Irvine and the rest of the UC system, Gardner said.

Far more students are applying to the university system than projected, he said, despite decreasing numbers of high school graduates in recent years.

Gardner said a new campus to accommodate about 5,000 students would cost at least \$250 million to start.

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## chancellor

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"I did not know that the announcement would be made," he said, "or that a decision had been reached" not to build a new campus to handle a rapidly increasing student population.

To build or not to build has been the topic of the last few regents' meetings, Stevens said. But, he said, the regents had not made a decision that he was aware of.

Gardner said at UC Irvine Tuesday that a new campus would cost too much and would require California voters to approve a huge bond issue.

It would be more feasible and less expensive to expand the present campuses, Gardner said.

Gardner said campuses at Santa Cruz, Irvine, Riverside, Davis, San Diego and Santa Barbara will be expected to accommodate the expected waves of students. Berkeley, Los Angeles and San Francisco can't and shouldn't grow more, he said.

Shortly after becoming UCSC's chancellor this fall, Stevens announced his intention to limit growth at UCSC to an average of 170 additional students a year for the next six years.

He said then that the step was

necessary to allow UCSC to recuperate physically and academically, and to catch up after two years of heavy enrollment growth.

Asked Wednesday if Gardner's announcement signaled a threat to his plan, Stevens said: "In my mind it remains very important that, for the next two to three years at least, Santa Cruz maintain slow growth."

"We badly need to build, to rethink our undergraduate programs, to build our graduate program, to address management issues that are very serious on our campus."

"For the next couple of years," he continued, "I very much hope we aren't pressured to grow more. It would put a strain on our resources."

Gardner's announcement came after statements to the contrary made by UC officials Feb. 18, at a special Board of Regents meeting on projected admissions and growth.

At that meeting, UC Vice President William Baker said the university would need a new campus "sometime between 1995 and 2000" if the university expects to abide by its policies of admitting all qualified students and raising the enrollment of ethnic minorities.

The regents discussed adding a 10th or even an 11th campus within the next decade.

A new campus is what the mayors of current university cities want.

The mayors of cities that host UC's nine campuses met Feb. 11 to discuss ways to influence UC growth policies. The new alliance's first act was to draft a letter to the regents strongly urging development of a new campus.

Santa Cruz County Supervisor Gary Patton, who attended that mayors' meeting with Mayor John Laird, said Wednesday that before forcing growth on communities, Gardner and the regents must consider the impact of that growth.

Patton said he had not heard about Gardner's statement. "I don't know what he said. But if he's saying, 'We're going to grow, we don't care about the impacts, and we'll do as we please,' he's picking a fight."

University growth stretches the county's water supplies, sewage services, traffic and housing, he said.

"While I would personally like to see this campus remain small and growth remain slow," Patton said, "officially we will accept growth as long as the impacts of that growth ... are mitigated."

"We would like to accommodate appropriate growth in an appropriate way," Patton said.

## Growth

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At UC Irvine, where students are familiar with overcrowded classrooms, university officials have expanded creatively, even renting an off-campus movie theater for classroom space.

New buildings are going up, but UCI officials say the overcrowding will continue until enrollment demand tapers off.

Gardner said there is no tapering foreseen anytime soon. The UC system is braced for explosive growth through 2000, he said.

The growth spurt started in 1980, when a higher percentage of eligible students began applying to UC, he said.

"While the top 12½ percent of the state's high school graduates are eligible for UC, historically only 5 percent have applied for admission," he said.

"But between 1981 and 1987, that 5 percent rose to 8 percent. So even though the number of high school students is declining in California,

and will decline until 1992, when you apply 8 percent even to a reduced base, it provides more students than we ever expected at the University of California."

The university president said because of the crunch, many straight-A students, even those with 4.0 grade-point averages, are often unable to get into the UC campus of their choice.

The system will continue to offer such qualified students admission to "some UC campus, though not maybe the first choice, or maybe not the major that the student applied for."

"I do not want to consider the possibility of the University of California having to turn away students who are qualified for UC," Gardner said.

Gardner's announcement comes on the heels of discussion among the UC Board of Regents that seemed to indicated the university was planning to build at least one more campus within the next 12 years.

At a special regents' meeting on admissions and growth projections Feb. 18, UC Vice President William Baker said the university would need a new campus "sometime between 1995 and 2000" if it expects to abide by its policy of admitting all qualified students.

Gardner's decision also follows a plea for a 10th campus from the mayors of the cities that host the nine present UC campuses.

Representatives of those cities met Feb. 11 to discuss ways to influence UC growth policies. The new alliance's first act was to draft a letter to the regents strongly urging development of a new campus.

On Wednesday, Gardner spoke before the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, noting that higher education is increasing its focus on Pacific Rim affairs. "We are entering an era in which the nations of the Pacific Rim will have an enormous influence on ... our way of life," he said.

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