**Glossary of Terms**

**Academic Senate** — The elected statewide body of faculty that represents faculty members at all 21 campuses. The organization that annually sponsors the Outstanding Professor awards.

**Academic Year** — An annual period beginning with the fall term and ending with the spring term. Summer Quarters and Sessions are not included in the Academic Year.

**Admission Basis** — A coding methodology that identifies how a student was first admitted to a CSU campus. The admission basis for undergraduates will be the original basis for admission in a regular session and will not change as long as the student is an undergraduate at that campus. When a student becomes a CSU postbaccalaureate or graduate student, the admission basis is changed.

**Admissions/Admits:**
*Alternative* — A category of students not regularly eligible under current CSU admissions requirements. Examples include adult students and full-time permanent or probationary employees; students admitted in pilot programs; eligible veterans; and students determined to be eligible on the basis of the high school proficiency examination.

*Regular* — First-time freshmen who are eligible under regular admissions rules such as being a California resident or graduate of a California high school, who have completed the CSU’s 15-unit college preparatory study pattern with a grade of C or better and who have a quantifiable eligibility index.

*SPECIAL* — Campuses are allowed to admit students who are not otherwise eligible provided that the number of special admits does not exceed 8 percent of all undergraduates who enrolled during the previous year. This category could refer to students with special talents such as athletic or musical abilities. Disadvantaged students also qualify as special admits.

**Annual FTE** — A measurement of full-time equivalent students, which is equal to 30 semester units or 45 quarter units. Annual FTE for the college year provides the base for the total support budget and is equal to the academic year plus the annual FTE for the summer quarter for campuses on year-round operations.

**Applications:**
*Accommodated* — An applicant that is accepted for admission evaluation.
*Incomplete* — An application that does not contain complete admissions information. For example, an application does not contain a high school transcript.
*Multiple* — Separate applications filed at more than one CSU campus.

**Assistant Professor** — Probationary faculty member. A faculty member’s first rung on the tenure-track ladder. Includes faculty appointed as Lecturer B.

**Associate Professor** — Tenured faculty member. Includes faculty appointed as Lecturer C.

**Auxiliary Organizations** — Separate legal entities authorized in the Education Code to provide essential services to students and employees. They operate in association with the campuses and are permitted to perform functions that contribute to the educational mission of the campus. Examples are associated student organizations, special education projects, student union operations and commercial operations, which include bookstores and food services.

**Board of Trustees** — The 24-member body that sets policy for the California State University. Eighteen members are appointed by the governor; five are ex officio and include the governor, lieutenant governor, state superintendent of public instruction, speaker of the Assembly and CSU chancellor. The alumni trustee is appointed by the CSU Alumni Council.

**Census Date** — The day official enrollment is taken for the CSU. It is the close of the third week of classes at quarter campuses and the close of the fourth week at semester campuses.

**Chancellor** — The chief executive officer of the California State University who is responsible for the overall administration of the 22-campus system. The chancellor is appointed by the CSU Board of Trustees and serves at the pleasure of the board.

**Citizenship and Residence:**
*Aliens* — Persons who are not citizens of the United States. They may, however, establish residence unless precluded by the Immigration and Nationality Act.
*Foreign Student* — A student who is a citizen of a foreign country and who pays nonresident fees.
*Nonresidents* — Persons who do not have residence in California for more than one year immediately preceding the residence determination date. Nonresidents can be from another state or country.
*Noncitizens* — Persons who are not citizens of the United States. Noncitizens may be immigrants who have established residency and may then pay resident fees.
*Refugees* — Aliens who are outside their country of nationality due to persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion. Aliens who have been granted asylum status can establish residency in the United States.
*Residents, Permanent* — Persons who must establish and maintain permanent residence in California at least one year prior to the determination date to be classified as California residents.
*Visa Student* — A foreign student who has a permit to be in this country on a temporary basis, usually to attend college. Examples of visas that students are permitted to hold are “F” and “J” visas.

**Credit Unit** — A measure describing coursework at institutions of higher learning. The term unit means a semester unit. Semester units may be converted to quarter units by multiplying by a factor of 1.5.

**Facilities Utilization** — The percentage of time a classroom or instructional laboratory is used for instruction. A figure used to determine space availability.
Glossary of Terms (continued)

Classroom — Lecture halls, recitation rooms, seminar rooms and other rooms used primarily for scheduled nonlaboratory instruction.

Clerical & Secretarial — Includes department secretaries, payroll, receiving, accounting clerks.

College Year — The complete academic year — fall through spring for semester campuses. Summer, fall, winter and spring for quarter campuses. Summer begins the college year.

Comprehensive Universities — The CSU campuses are comprehensive universities. They offer diverse post-baccalaureate programs but do not engage in significant doctoral granting programs.

Community College — Educational institution that offers an associate of arts degree, which is a two-year, lower-division degree. It offers courses for transfer to senior institutions, and vocational programs.

Continuation Rate — The proportion of entering first-time freshmen who, after five years as an undergraduate, have not earned a degree but still are enrolled.

Continuing Education — Courses that are offered outside of the traditional degree programs. These programs are self-supporting. Also called Extended Education.

Course Level:
Lower Division — Traditionally the first two years of undergraduate study and primarily consists of general education courses and introductory courses in major fields of study.
Upper Division — Traditionally covers the last two years of undergraduate study and primarily consists of advanced courses in a student’s major field of study.
Graduate — Consists primarily of work taken at a postbaccalaureate level concentrating on the acquisition of a master’s degree.

Degrees:
Bachelor’s — An undergraduate degree granted for the completion of an undergraduate major program of study.
Master’s — An earned degree carrying the title of Master requiring the student to complete a study program beyond the bachelor’s degree. There are several kinds, including Master of Arts (M.A.), Master of Science (M.S.) or a professionally oriented program such as a Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.).
Doctorate — An earned degree carrying the title Doctor. The Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) is the highest academic degree and requires mastery within a selected field. The CSU offers participation in joint doctoral programs.

Disabled Student Services/Programs — Organized programs and services for disabled students at the CSU campuses. Services are provided for students with visual, communication and mobility limitation, as well as for deaf and learning disabled students.

Disciplines — Major fields of study, such as agriculture, fine arts, education, engineering or psychology.

Education Credentials:
Single Subject — A basic teaching credential regulated by the state Legislature and administered by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing. Authorizes the holder to teach within a specified subject matter category. While this person could teach at any grade level, in practice, most teachers with single subject credentials teach departmentalized classes in senior high school. Multiple Subject — Also a basic teaching credential. This credential authorizes the holder to teach all subjects in a self-contained classroom, usually in an elementary school. Specialist — A teaching credential qualifying the holder to work in specialized areas of instruction such as: early childhood; reading; special education; learning handicapped; and severely handicapped. Services — A credential which authorizes the holder to function in a management administration or noninstructional role in a school setting. Examples are: administrative services; library media teacher services; clinical rehabilitative services; health services; school counseling; and school psychology.

Educational Opportunity Program — An admissions and retention program for low-income undergraduate students who are disadvantaged because of economic and educational backgrounds. Educational Opportunity Program (EOP) serves California residents who do not meet regular admission criteria. EOP also serves those who meet regular admission criteria but who need additional academic and financial assistance.

Ethnic/Racial Groups:
African American — All persons with origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa (except those of Hispanic origin).
Chicano (Mexican American, Mexican) — All persons descending from any of the original people of Mexico.
Filipino — All persons descending from any of the original people of the Philippine Islands.
American Indian (or Alaska Native) — All persons descending from any of the original people of North America, and who maintain cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.
Asian American — All persons descending from any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asian or the Indian subcontinent. For example, this includes China, Japan, Korea, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Taiwan, India or Thailand. Other Latino (or Hispanic) — All persons descending from any of the original people of Central America or South America, including persons with origins in Cuba, Puerto Rico, other Caribbean Islands or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race (except Mexican American).
Pacific Islander — All persons descending from any of the original people of the Pacific Islands (except Filipinos). This includes Hawaii, Samoa, Tahiti, Guam, Fiji and the Marshall Islands.
White (Non-Latino or Non-Hispanic) — All persons descending from any of the original peoples of Europe, North America and the Middle East (except those of Hispanic origin).
Glossary of Terms (continued)

**Enrollment:**

**Headcount** — The actual number of students; a total count of the student body.

**Enrollment Status** — A coding system which classifies the current enrollment of a student and distinguishes between new, continuing, returning, and transitory students.

**Extended Education** — Classes offered outside the traditional degree program. Includes summer sessions. Often called Continuing Education.

**Faculty** — Includes all ranks of professors, department chairs, and lecturers. Faculty can be full- or part-time, and excludes librarians, coaches, and extension or summer session instructors.

**FERP Faculty** — Refers to persons who participate in the Faculty Early Retirement Program.

**First-Time Freshman** — A student who has not previously enrolled in an institution of higher education, but who may have earned some college units prior to matriculation.

**Full-Time Employee** — Persons employed 100 percent time. Also includes persons on leave.

**Full-Time Equivalent Faculty (FTEF)** — Sum of the position fractions of individual faculty members. For example, two part-time faculty working half-time comprise one full-time equivalent faculty.

**Full-Time Equivalent Student (FTES)** — A unit of measure equal to 15 semester or quarter units per term. FTE is reached by dividing total semester or quarter hours by 15.

**Full-Time Undergraduate Student** — An undergraduate student taking 12 or more units is considered full-time for enrollment reporting purposes.

**Full-Time Graduate Student** — A graduate student taking 9 or more units is considered full-time for enrollment reporting purposes.

**General Use Rooms** — Includes areas characterized by a broad availability to faculty, students, staff, or the public, such as auditoriums, museums and galleries, recital rooms, and little theatres. This category also includes service areas which support the activities of these facilities.

**Geographic Origin** — For California residents, the origin of the student is the county of residence at the time of application. For nonresidents who are U.S. citizens, the geographic origin is the state or U.S. possession in which the student resided at the time of application. For nonresident noncitizens, the origin is the country of citizenship.

**Grade Point Average (GPA)** — An academic measure that is derived by dividing the total number of grade points earned by the total number of units attempted in courses in which A-F or U grades are assigned. This measure is used to determine eligibility to the CSU and for assessing a student’s academic standing. Grade points are assigned as follows: A=4.0; B=3.0; C=2.0; D=1.0; F=0.

**Graduation Rate** — In this document, graduation rate generally refers to the proportion of entering first-time freshmen who earned a degree in five years.

**Index of Growth** — A measure designed to evaluate change and growth in the CSU. In this measure the base year is standardized to 100 percent for each segment. The base year index is then derived by dividing the segment’s total enrollment by itself and then multiplying by 100, yielding an index of 100. The index for subsequent years is derived by dividing that year’s total enrollment by the base year’s enrollment and multiplying by 100, yielding an increase or decrease in the index scales.

**Institution of Origin** — The institution of learning attended by the student immediately prior to enrolling in the CSU.

**Instructor** — The designation given primarily to part-time and temporary faculty. Includes faculty appointed as Lecturer A and Lecturer L.

**Joint Doctoral Degree** — The only doctoral degree granting program the CSU offers. It is offered in conjunction with a public or private Ph.D.-granting institution.

**Laboratories** — Includes rooms characterized by special purpose equipment or a specific room configuration which ties instructional activities to a particular discipline or a closely related group of disciplines. Laboratories are divided into three categories: teaching, open, and research laboratory. A teaching laboratory is used for scheduled instruction. An open laboratory supports instruction but is not formally scheduled and includes self-instruction computer laboratories. A research laboratory is used for research, experimentation, or structured creative activity. Laboratory service areas are also included in this category.

**Lecturer** — A person with an appointment that expires on a given date. Many are part-time and appointed for a one- or two-year period.

**Libraries** — Campus service facilities with books and periodical collections and other formats, as well as access to information via networks, all in support of the CSU mission. Also includes stacks, study rooms, carels, processing rooms, and service areas which support the activities in the library.

**Limited Student** — A student taking 6.0 or fewer units. A designation established for the purpose of assigning students to a particular fee category.

**Managerial** — Campus executives, deans, personnel officers, directors of physical plant and all other managers and supervisors in the Management Personnel Plan.
Glossary of Terms (continued)

**Master Plan for Higher Education** — The three-tiered system of higher education designed by the state in 1960 that provides students with access to affordable, high-quality education. Under the Master Plan, the top one-eighth of high school students are eligible for the University of California, the top one-third are eligible for the California State University and the rest are eligible for the California Community Colleges.

**Matriculation** — The initial enrollment process, including such procedures as application and testing.

**New Student** — An individual attending a CSU campus as a matriculated student for the first time. New students may be classified as first-time freshmen, transfers, or new graduates.

**Nonresidential Assignable Square Feet** — The amount of space available for instructional purposes in classrooms, class and research laboratories, offices and libraries.

**Off-Campus Instruction** — Classes scheduled in off-campus facilities, known primarily as off-campus centers.

**Offices** — Includes individual, multi-person, or workstation space specifically assigned to the academic, administrative, and service functions of a campus. This category also includes conference rooms and rooms which directly serve an office or group of offices as an extension of the activities of those rooms.

**Other Campus Space** — Any space located in campus facilities with the exception of classrooms and teaching laboratories.

**Outstanding Professor Award** — The honor given yearly by the Academic Senate to a faculty member at each campus. From the submissions, two are selected by the Board of Trustees to receive the systemwide Outstanding Professor Award.

**Participation Rate** — The rate at which students enroll in the CSU based on their percentages in the general population. The CSU has reported enrollment by year of birth for 18-29 year olds since 1967.

**Part-Time Employees** — Persons whose assignments at a given campus are less than 100 percent time. People employed simultaneously at two campuses are counted as two employees.

**Part-Time Undergraduate Student** — An undergraduate student taking 11 or fewer units is considered part-time for enrollment reporting purposes.

**Part-Time Graduate Student** — A graduate student taking 8 or fewer units is considered part-time for enrollment reporting purposes.

**Persistence Rate** — A tracking rate which is the sum of those continuing as undergraduates plus those who earned a degree during a defined period of usually five years.

**President** — The chief executive officer of a campus. The president reports to the CSU Board of Trustees through the chancellor.

**Probationary Faculty** — Faculty who are not tenured but are on the tenure track. Includes persons serving a terminal year.

**Professional** — Persons whose jobs require a college education or comparable experience; excludes faculty and managerial employees.

**Professor** — Tenured faculty member on the highest rung on the faculty tenure ladder. Includes persons appointed as Lecturer D.

**Quarter System** — Three 10-week sessions that comprise the academic year. Six CSU campuses are on the quarter system: Bakersfield, Hayward, Los Angeles, Pomona, San Bernardino and San Luis Obispo.

**Regular Student** — A student taking 6.1 units or more. A designation established for the purpose of assigning students to a particular fee category.

**Residence Halls** — Campus facilities where students reside. Often called dormitories or dorms.

**Segment of Origin** — In California, the community college system, or the public or private college or university system where an entering CSU student comes from.

**Semester System** — Two 16-week sessions that make up the academic year. Thirteen CSU campuses are on regular semester schedules. CSU Stanislaus has two 13-week semesters and a month-long winter term.

**Service and Maintenance** — Includes custodians, gardeners and laborers.

**Skilled Employees** — Includes electricians, mechanics, carpenters.

**Special Use Rooms** — Includes rooms specialized in their primary function, activity, or design, such as physical education, military science, animal quarters, and greenhouses. This category also includes locker rooms, service areas, and other rooms which directly serve the activities of the specialized function.

**Staff Employees** — All employees who are not faculty or management.

**Station Occupancy Percentage** — The percentage of student stations (for example, desks, tables, computer workstations or laboratory stations) that are occupied during hours that rooms are scheduled for classes.

**Student Credit Units/Hours** — The amount of credit a student is given for completing a class during a semester or quarter. In a typical lecture class, the number of units is equal to the number of class hours per week. A three-unit class will meet 45 hours during a 15-week semester. Classes may be scheduled to meet once, twice or three times per week, depending on the number of credit units.
Student Level — Determined by the number of accumulated semester or quarter credit hours.
Freshman — A student with fewer than 30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours.
Sophomore — A student with 30 to fewer than 60 semester hours or 45 to fewer than 90 quarter hours.
Junior — A student with 60 to fewer than 90 semester hours or 90 to fewer than 135 quarter hours.
Senior — A student with 90 or more semester hours or 135 or more quarter hours.
Postbaccalaureate — A student who holds a baccalaureate or its equivalent and is not enrolled in a graduate degree program. A student pursuing a second baccalaureate is categorized as a postbaccalaureate student.
Graduate — A student who holds a baccalaureate or its equivalent and has been enrolled in a graduate degree program.

Summer Session — Classes offered in the summer under the auspices of the campus Extended Education offices. Courses are designed for persons working on their degrees or who want to enroll in a course for professional advancement or personal enrichment.

Support Space — Includes computer rooms, maintenance and equipment repair shops, storage, and warehouse space.

Technical and Paraprofessionals — Includes persons whose jobs require skills acquired in a junior college or equivalent on-the-job training, such as computer operators, instructional support and equipment technicians.

Temporary Faculty — Faculty appointed for a discrete time period, usually one term or one academic year.

Term FTE — A measurement of full-time equivalent students. It is equivalent to 15 semester or quarter units per term.

Time to Degree — The total length of time it takes a student, from his/her first day of class, to receive a degree. For CSU analysis purposes, total time to degree (TTD) is a measure of the time lapse between matriculation to degree completion. It is not a measure of continuous enrollment.

Total Enrollment — Headcount of all students, measured yearly on the census date, which is the third week of classes for campuses on a quarter system and the fourth week for semester campuses.

Tracking Rate — The sum of those continuing as undergraduates and those who graduated after five years. (Same as the persistence rate.)

Transfer Student — A student who has earned course credit from another institution of higher education and enrolls at a CSU campus.

Tuition — Money paid by out-of-state or foreign students to attend CSU campuses. In-state students pay fees, not tuition. Supports the instructional program on a campus.
The information presented in this Statistical Abstract was obtained from many sources and databases. What follows is a list of the sources of information.

**ACADEMIC PLANNING DATABASE (APDB)** — Contains information on all persons who are compensated from instructional budget accounts and persons having teaching responsibilities in the CSU, regardless of funding sources. In addition, the APDB contains information on each class section that is offered and the resources used to teach these courses each term. Data from the APDB are used to provide information for periodic reporting by the Chancellor’s Office to federal and state agencies. An important use of the database has been its utility in the allocation of faculty positions to each campus in the annual budget. Annual studies of facility utilization also are supported by data from the APDB, and these studies are used to support requests for new facilities or major changes using capital outlay funds. Some of the standard reports prepared using the APDB are the Course Section Report (CSR; Faculty Assignments by Department (FAD); Section Size Frequency Distribution (SSFD); Course and Section Data Report (CSDR); Summary by Classification and Level (SCAL); and the Modified Class Section Report (MCSR).

**BUDGET DATA SYSTEM (BDS)** — The BDS is a CSU management information system consisting of three elements: the Database Maintenance Sub-System, which is a set of computer programs designed to create and maintain the budget files; the Data Manipulation Sub-System, which is a set of computer programs which provide for flexibility in the manipulation of data for various costing and reporting systems; and the Data Reporting Sub-System, which is a set of computer programs which display data in formatted reports. The purpose of the BDS was to establish an effective basis for formulation, development and justification of budget requests and to provide reliable budgetary and managerial data used in executing the budget.

**CALIFORNIA BASIC EDUCATIONAL DATA SYSTEMS (CBEDS)** — Developed by the California State Department of Education, the CBEDS contains basic information about staff, enrollment, teachers, salary, facilities, curriculum, and community demography regarding the state’s elementary and secondary schools. The information is used to produce state and federal reports required by the Education Code and respond to informational requests from the state Legislature, other state or local governmental agencies, professional or research organizations, university researchers and the general public. CSU uses CBEDS to provide information to the campuses about K-12 enrollment (county, district and school), high school graduates and characteristics of professional staff. The information then is used to project enrollments, estimating potential demand for teachers and determining the trends of the number of college preparatory courses in the state’s high schools and the student enrollments in them.

**CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION (CPEC) DATABASES** — A series of relational databases has been designed which contain a wide variety of data pertaining to postsecondary education in California. These databases reside on the Teradata DBC-1012 at the Teale Data Center and the Commission has selected Nomad as the standard for a front-end to access the data. The entire system is driven by a set of menus that permit the Commission’s users to add additional information, update existing information, create reports, and extract data files. The Commission’s databases include the following:

- **Supplemental Database** — This database was designed to provide a series of look-up tables for the rest of the databases. These tables primarily provide translations of the various codes used in the database. Included in this database are tables containing the District Codes assigned to each district and the CDS Codes assigned to each school in the state by the Department of Education.

- **Institutional Characteristics and Program Inventory** — This database includes characteristic and program inventory information for each institution for which the Commission collects data.

- **Postsecondary Enrollments** — This database contains aggregated information pertaining to the enrollment in each of the institutions for which the Commission collects data. This database contains information dating back to 1976.

- **Degrees and Certificates Awarded** — This database contains aggregated information pertaining to the degrees and certificates awarded by each of the institutions for which the Commission collects data. This database contains information dating back to 1976.

- **First-Time Freshmen** — This database contains aggregated information pertaining to the first-time freshman enrollment of each of the institutions for which the Commission collects data. This database contains information dating back to 1979.

- **Transfer Students** — This database contains aggregated information pertaining to transfer students in each of the institutions for which the Commission collects data. This database contains information dating back to 1976.

- **Elementary and High School Data** — This database contains aggregated information pertaining to the enrollment and graduates for public schools in the state. This data originated from the CBEDS information collected by the Department of Education. It also includes private high school enrollment and graduate data, information on AFDC by school area, and parental education levels. At this time there is data in this database dating from 1985 to the present time.

- **Eligibility Study** — This database contains the data used in the 1990 Eligibility Study. In addition, as time and resources permit, the data from the 1983 and the 1986 studies will be mapped into and added to this database to the extent possible.

- **CAMPUS ACREAGE DATA** — Campus acreage information is obtained from the Legal Descriptions in the acquisition documents for CSU property. These records are maintained in the
Construction Management Section of Physical Planning and Development. Master Plan acreage by function represents the current campus physical master plan approved by the CSU Board of Trustees. The Board requires that every campus have a master plan which reflects the existing and anticipated facilities necessary to accommodate the physical requirements of academic programs and auxiliary activities for a specified enrollment at an estimated target date. Campus master plans are maintained in the Planning Section of Physical Planning and Development.

CENSUS DATA — The State Census Data Center (SCDC) was established on January 1, 1979, to serve as the central point for dissemination of census data to state and local government agencies and the general public in California. The SCDC program is a national effort by the U.S. Bureau of the Census designed to increase and improve public access to census statistical products. The SCDC provides services in processing machine-readable data, user consultation, data analysis and provides user training workshops upon request. The SCDC library houses a broad spectrum of data sources including the 1970, 1980, and 1990 decennial censuses, the census of Agriculture, the Economic Censuses, and several special and periodic surveys. Data projections include county populations by age and gender, the state population by age, gender and race/ethnicity, households, average household size, K-12 enrollment and high school graduates, higher education enrollment, and estimates the change in adult population for community college districts. The SCDC also provides annual population estimates of the state, counties and cities. Information on housing units, vacancies, average household size, components of population change, migration, and special populations also is available.

CONTINUING EDUCATION INFORMATION — Information describing continuing education and summer session enrollments is obtained from an annual written report compiled by the Deans of Continuing/Extended Education. The report contains information on gross enrollments, student credit units, full-time equivalent students, and course sections. Data on continuing/extended education program and summer session revenues are provided by the CSU Controller’s Office from regular reports issued by campus business offices.

COSAR Tables — These tables consist of numerical codes with alphabetic description data on U.S. institutions of higher education, California public and private schools, degrees, majors, academic disciplines, CSU academic school organizations, teaching credentials and other related items. The primary purpose of the COSAR tables is to provide an English description for the numeric codes used in numerous databases throughout the CSU.

DATA FOR SELECTED DISCIPLINES (DSD) — This database consists of information that provides comparative data patterns for specified disciplines over a five-year time span. For each discipline, course information is calculated or summarized and related to degree production by campus and systemwide. The DSD provides current and historical data that are supportive of academic program review within the Division of Educational Programs and Resources. The comparative data provided allow campuses to compare their numbers with other campuses and systemwide. Reports produced with this database provide information about full-time equivalent students, student-faculty ratio, average section enrollment, number of courses and number of sections offered during a five-year period, plus the number of bachelor’s and master’s degrees granted each of the past eight college years. The DSD report is extracted from four sources: the Faculty Master file (APDB); the Section Master file (APDB), the Enrollment Reporting Term (ERSG); and the Five-Year Academic Plan.

ENROLLMENT REPORTING SYSTEM APPLICANTS (ERSA) — This CSU database provides information on each applicant during the college year, whether or not the applicant enrolled. The principal purpose of ERSA is to provide the basis for comprehensive analysis of applications and admissions and their relation to CSU enrollment. Information from this database can be used to provide performance reports to feeder schools and colleges, and is a source of data relating to proposed changes in admission criteria.

ENROLLMENT REPORTING SYSTEM, CONTINUATION (ERSC) — ERSC is the CSU student longitudinal tracking system. Continuation files are constructed from data existing on student enrollment (ERSS) and degree files (ERSD). A file is constructed based on the number of the year and logical subset of the records, e.g., first-time freshmen, community college transfers. A group is tracked for a specific number of years (usually five).

ENROLLMENT REPORTING SYSTEM, DEGREE (ERSD) — This CSU database provides information on each degree awarded during the college year and on degree recipients. The ERSD provides the capability to create and maintain a single database containing information pertinent to all students granted degrees by any of the CSU campuses during a single college year. Information can be obtained on degree recipients on the basis of sex, ethnicity and age.

ENROLLMENT REPORTING SYSTEM, MARKS (ERSM) — Collected by the Division of Analytic Studies, ERSM contains information on course grades for the spring term. Specific data elements included in this database are campus units attempted, campus units earned, and campus grade points. The data contained in ERSM are sufficient to allow a comprehensive analysis of grading trends and policy in the CSU.

ENROLLMENT REPORTING SYSTEM, STUDENT (ERSS) — This CSU database provides enrollment data for each enrolled student each term of the college year. The CSU is required to report on various characteristics of students enrolled in the system. The information is used to support state budget requests, respond to federal information requests and to support research requirements. Information from this source can be obtained by ethnicity, major, citizenship, residence, gender and age.
Sources of Information (continued)

FACILITIES UTILIZATION DATA BASE (FUDB) — This CSU database contains information from the Academic Planning Database and the Space and Facilities Database, and together, information about utilization of classroom space is available. The data describes the kind and rate of use of the physical facilities (primarily classrooms and laboratories) of each campus and the system as a whole. The information is used for room scheduling, projecting future facilities requirements, capital outlay development and for budgetary matters.

INFORMATION RESOURCES AND TECHNOLOGY DATABASE — CSU campuses routinely inventory selected equipment to support individual campus and systemwide planning, budgeting and management information needs. Campus inventories typically include various types of computer equipment and workstations, including student workstations and computer systems. Campuses provide this inventory data to the Chancellor’s Office in conjunction with their annual Campus Information Resources Plan (CIRP), a detailed analysis of the type and amount of computer resources required by the campus for a specific calendar period. The inventory is then organized and the information stored in a computerized format for purposes of analysis and planning.

LIBRARY SYSTEMS — Data are extracted from the 1989/90 CSU Library Statistics Report compiled from information provided by the campus libraries. The Library Statistics Report contains data describing collections, staffing, expenditures, services provided, and physical facilities for each library. The report, which covers the preceding fiscal year, is published each fall by the Division of Library and Academic Information Services.

PERSONNEL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (PIMS) — This state-controlled database contains personnel, payroll and retirement information. The system contains a record for each employee who is paid from state funds. It also contains historical records for transactions processed on employees. It consolidates personnel, payroll and retirement information for all state employees into one centralized file. Information from the database is sent to the state to generate paychecks and to put an employee into or out of the retirement system.

SPACE AND FACILITIES DATABASE (SFDB) — This is a CSU inventory of campus physical resources that provides information about facilities and spaces at the campuses. It serves as the official central record of campus facilities and spaces. A single space usually is a single room, while a facility is an independent structure. The system is used by campus administrators to provide information regarding facilities planning and scheduling processes.

ENROLLMENT REPORTING SYSTEM, TEACHER (ERST) — This is a CSU data collection and retrieval mechanism designed to obtain timely information on the status of teacher education programs in the CSU. ERST contains information on students who apply to a CSU professional education preparation program. It generates information on major phases of the credentialing process such as applications, admissions, enrollments, and certification. It provides information essential for the planning process.
California State University, Bakersfield (1965)

Since classes were first offered in 1970, two strong traditions have emerged at Cal State Bakersfield: an extraordinary degree of student-faculty interaction and the development of a highly personalized learning atmosphere. The Schools of Arts and Sciences, Business and Public Administration, and Education offer 30 bachelor's and 13 master's degree programs, including computer science, land resource management, health care management, and accredited degree programs in business, public administration, education, nursing, and clinical science. CSUB offers students a wide range of extracurricular and social activities, including sororities and fraternities, special interest organizations, and student government. The men and women of Roadrunner sports teams have brought home national championships in men's swimming and wrestling and women's softball, as well as national championships in men's basketball. The campus is situated on a 375-acre site in southwest Bakersfield. Recent campus additions include the Dore Theater, Todd Madigan Art Gallery, a nine-lane artificial surface track, a softball diamond, the John S. Hillman Aquatic Center with an Olympic-size pool, the John B. Antonio Wrestling Sport Center, a 4,000-seat gymnasium, outdoor amphitheater, the Walter W. Stern Library, the Student Union and a new music building. • 9001 Stockdale Highway, Bakersfield, California 93311-1099 (805) 664-2011.

California State University, Chico (1887)

Situated on the Sacramento Valley floor where it rises into the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, California State University, Chico offers a rich blend of tradition and innovation. One of California's oldest public institutions, CSU Chico has matured from a Normal School to a comprehensive university with more than 100 degree programs and options and a national reputation for its achievements in the liberal arts and sciences and in applied technology. This is a residential campus which attracts 80 percent of its students from California's metropolitan areas who come to enjoy a combination of challenging courses, abundant recreational pursuits at nearby waterways and mountains, and the sense of intimacy and belonging that pervades the campus and community. Chico is notable for its record of placing graduates in jobs and applauded for its academic innovation, particularly in telecommunications, which includes state-of-the-art satellite capability. • 1st Street and Normal Avenue, Chico, California 95929 — (916) 898-6116.

California State University, Dominguez Hills (1960)

Located in the heart of the Los Angeles Basin, CSU Dominguez Hills gives students an attractive alternative to the large, and sometimes overcrowded, university experience. With more than 800 faculty members serving approximately 13,000 students, class sizes are relatively small, and students are able to get individual attention from professors when they need it. With bachelor's and master's degree programs in more than 50 major areas, CSU Dominguez Hills has a wide range of offerings within its College of Arts & Sciences, School of Education, School of Health, and School of Management. The university is particularly noted for its unique programs in the health and clinical sciences; its School of Education, which is nationally recognized for its urban teacher training; and the Statewide Nursing Program (offered through the School of Health), which enrolls more students than any other nursing program in the nation. CSU Dominguez Hills is also the home of the California Academy of Mathematics and Science, the first-ever accelerated math/science high school to be located on a university campus. The 346-acre campus is situated on what was formerly Rancho San Pedro, the oldest Spanish land grant in the Los Angeles area. While providing many of the advantages of an urban university, Dominguez Hills also provides the quiet contemplative environment of a rural campus. CSU Dominguez Hills is committed to its people, to the urban community in which it is located, and to the concept that higher learning is not something in which only a few, for economic or social reasons, can be productive participants. • 1000 East Victoria Street, Carson, California 90747 — (310) 516-3300.

California State University, Fresno (1911)

Fresno State offers nearly 100 options in 58 baccalaureate degree majors, master's degrees in 41 fields of study and a joint doctorate in educational leadership with the University of California. The programs have two objectives: the student's self-understanding and preparation for a career. Nearly all the programs provide practical career applications of classroom knowledge. In addition to outstanding offerings in the arts, sciences, and humanities, the Fresno campus enjoys a long-standing reputation of excellence in agriculture, business, education, engineering, and professional areas such as nursing, industrial technology, social work and urban planning. Three national parks — Yosemite, Kings Canyon and Sequoia — are within a short drive and provide numerous educational and recreational opportunities. The city offers cultural and social advantages typical of an urban center without the congestion. Located in the heart of the state, this campus is convenient to all major points in California. • Shaw and Cedar Avenues, Fresno, California 93740 — (209) 278-4240.

California State University, Fullerton (1957)

Orange County, known for both its high-tech industries and recreational attractions, is the setting for Fullerton’s main campus and the Mission Viejo satellite campus. Through its seven schools, the university offers 46 bachelor’s degree and 44 master’s degree programs as well as various credential and certificate programs. The schools are: the arts, business administration and economics, communications, engineering and computer science, human development and community service, humanities and social sciences, and natural science and mathematics. The university is fully accredited and enjoys national recognition for its array of traditional academic programs.
and an extensive list of independently accredited professional programs, including art, athletics training, business, chemistry, communications, communicative disorders, computer science, dance, education, engineering, music, nursing, public administration, and theater. More than 90 percent of the full-time tenured and tenure-track faculty possess doctorates. The 225-acre main campus includes the Fullerton Arboretum with its 1894 Heritage House, which stands in sharp contrast to the modern high-rise features of the other Fullerton buildings. • Fullerton, California 92634-9480 — (714) 773-2011.

California State University, Hayward (1957)
The university, located in the foothills overlooking San Francisco Bay, offers its student many educational and recreational advantages. The 342-acre campus facilities include modern instructional buildings devoted to music and business, fine arts and education, physical education, speech-drama, and the sciences; a student union, library-administration complex, and student health center. Hayward is organized into four schools: arts, letters and social sciences; business and economics; education; and science, and has a strong liberal arts and science curricular emphasis. Applied programs are offered in business administration, computer science, counseling, education, health sciences, mass communication, nursing, public administration, and speech pathology and audiology. Forty-five baccalaureate majors and 25 graduate programs are offered by an outstanding faculty of which 77 percent hold the doctorate. On-campus housing consists of 100 two-bedroom and four studio apartments, each of which is self-contained and furnished, to house 400 students. Adjacent to the campus is a privately owned and managed residence hall which accommodates 292 students. • Hayward, California 94542 — (510) 885-3000.

Humboldt State University (1913)
Set between redwood groves and the Pacific Ocean, 270 miles north of San Francisco, Humboldt State is a campus of choice, not convenience. The northernmost, westernmost university in the CSU, Humboldt tends to attract students from afar who are more adventurous and self-reliant. (The average student comes 300 miles from home to Humboldt.) The natural setting and small class sizes foster close faculty-student relationships. Undergraduates enjoy uncommon privileges: students have broad access to computers, laboratories, art studios and facilities (including Humboldt’s greenhouse, marine laboratory and natural history museum). They have more chances for public expression in creative arts and humanities through the student news media, the Student Access Gallery, dramatic productions, recitals and competitive debates. From anthropology to zoology, students can play a major role in research. Despite its size and remoteness—or perhaps because of them—Humboldt State is known for academic excellence, as evidenced by high postgraduate and professional test scores. Humboldt students also take, on the average, the heaviest course load in the CSU. Though the atmosphere and lifestyle are casual, faculty take seriously their personal commitment to helping students advance along a rigorous scholarly trail. Humboldt ranks 47th nationally in the percentage of graduates who later earn doctorates in science, a rate more than triple that of any other CSU campus. Humboldt, long renowned for its science and natural resources curricula, has strengthened its academic diversity. Over the last decade, its programs in the fine arts, business, social sciences and humanities have earned national distinction. For three of the past five years, U.S. News and World Report has rated Humboldt among the top 10 percent of regional colleges and universities in the United States. In the close-knit community of the North Coast (which offers weather much like the San Francisco Bay Area), students learn they can help others; and they do, through programs for senior citizens, recycling, science outreach, legal counseling, health education and other concerns. The depth of the social and global responsibility that the university fosters in its students can be gauged by the Peace Corps’ record of recruiting on campus, one of the highest in the country. • Arcata, California 95521 — (707) 826-3011.

California State University, Long Beach (1949)
CSU Long Beach offers its students a learning environment based on effective instruction and faculty involvement in scholarly and creative activity; a broad range of academic offerings; a location near the major international business center of the Pacific Rim and extensive recreational resources; a student-oriented administration; and a diverse student body representing 50 states and 115 foreign nations. Strong departmental student associations further a close student-faculty relationship for which the university has been known since its founding. A pioneering Learning Assistance Center and a major disabled services program help assure student success. A chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the nation’s oldest and most prestigious undergraduate honorary society, is among the numerous honor and professional societies which acknowledge the university’s academic excellence and commitment to the liberal arts as well as to strong professional schools. CSULB also interacts with the Southern California community it serves through dozens of internship and cooperative education programs which involve thousands of students each year. • 1250 Bellflower Boulevard, Long Beach, California 90840 — (310) 985-4111.

California State University, Los Angeles (1947)
Cal State L.A. is a recognized leader in providing quality higher education. Since 1947, more than 110,000 students, many of the first in their families to attend college, have graduated and gone on to successful careers. Conveniently located just five minutes from downtown and immediately adjacent to freeways and bus service, the green, hilltop campus is in the center of Los Angeles County. It is a major educational resource for California’s most dynamic urban region, a focal point for multicultural arts, and an access point for interfacing with the countries of the Pacific Rim. More than 3,000 courses are offered leading to bachelor’s and master’s degrees in more than 100 fields of learning. A doctorate
in special education is offered in conjunction with UCLA. The university is the largest teacher-training institution in the state and offers many unique specializations through such programs as the Guglielmo Chair in Mental Retardation and the Institute for Retail Management. Because average class size is small, students are able to personally interact with faculty who are among the nation’s most prominent scientists, scholars, and artists. Internships and cooperative education programs allow for community and business involvement as well. • 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, California 90032 — (213) 343-3000.

California State University, Monterey Bay (1994)

Located on 1,300 acres of the former Fort Ord Army Base, CSU Monterey is the newest addition to the CSU system. The 21st campus for the 21st century, CSUMB is committed to promoting and serving the diverse people of California. Its innovative campus will emphasize multilingual, multicultural and gender equitable learning. The campus will open in fall 1995 with between 600 and 1,000 students. Programs that will begin in 1995 include art, behavioral sciences, oceanography, environmental studies, ecology/environmental biology, international studies, business administration and language studies. Former military facilities are being converted to classrooms, laboratories, libraries and student services buildings. In addition, housing quarters are being renovated for residential space for faculty, students and staff. The campus has hired its founding president, Peter P. Smith, and currently is hiring its founding faculty members. • 100 Campus Center, Seaside, California 93955-8001 — (408) 393-3330.

California State University, Northridge (1958)

CSUN is located in the San Fernando Valley, 21 miles north of downtown Los Angeles. Already the third largest university in the region, CSUN joined in a $150 million-plus public/private partnership on the eve of its 30th anniversary to expand development of its beautifully landscaped 353-acre campus. With the completion of its Phase III apartments, CSUN has developed a commuter to a near residential campus with one-tenth of its students residing on campus. It has not only grown in size but diversity. CSUN’s Educational Equity Program has been the model for other CSU campuses, emphasizing recruitment and retention of undergraduate students. Degree programs are offered in the arts, business administration and economics, education, engineering and computer science, humanities, science and math, social and behavioral studies and communication, health and human services. Within these broadly stated areas are more than 65 options in 47 undergraduate degree fields, as well as additional programs of an interdisciplinary nature. Master’s degrees in 37 disciplines include business administration, public health, science, the arts, and public administration. Credentials are offered in teaching, supervision, administration, and various specializations. • 18111 Nordhoff Street, Northridge, California 91330 — (818) 885-1200.

California State Polytechnic University, Pomona (1938)

Cal Poly Pomona has embarked upon a number of new strategic initiatives to meet the challenges of a changing demographic profile and address the need to confront a new era in public higher education. These initiatives are focusing on improving and streamlining the university’s operations; improving the teaching and learning environment; building the campus’s technological infrastructure; increasing external funding; diversifying the campus; and increasing outreach activities locally and internationally. The 1,438-acre campus was founded in 1938 on the site of the former Voorhis School for Boys in San Dimas. In 1956 the university moved to its present site on the former W.K. Kellogg Arabian horse ranch. Six colleges (agriculture, arts, business administration, engineering, environmental design, and science) and two schools (education and hotel and restaurant management) offer 61 undergraduate and 15 graduate degrees, as well as six credential programs. While earning academic credit, students apply classroom and laboratory education through service as interns and consultants working with city and county governmental agencies, business, and industry; raising crops; and managing livestock—all part of the university’s “learn by doing” philosophy. The university is also taking a leadership role in the study and preservation of the environment. The campus houses the Center for Regenerative Studies where students and faculty live and study the environment. It also manages LandLab, a center for education and research in the sustainable use of resources. • 3801 West Temple Avenue, Pomona, California 91768-4013 — (909) 869-POLY.

California State University, Sacramento (1947)

California’s Capital University is located on a tree-lined site, alongside the historic American River, five miles east of downtown Sacramento. Student internships and part-time and career employment opportunities are plentiful in Sacramento, the seat of government of the nation’s most populous state. Sacramento is known for its quality of life and its healthy economic and employment conditions. Recreational activities abound in Sacramento and nearby locations such as the Lake Tahoe/Sierra region and the San Francisco Bay Area. CSU Sacramento academic programs lead to bachelor’s and master’s degrees in more than 70 fields, including the liberal arts and sciences, and in professional-level programs such as engineering, computer science, business administration, and nursing. Extensive teacher preparation and preprofessional courses in law, medicine, and other health-related fields round out the curriculum. Students have diverse ethnic and cultural backgrounds and represent nearly 100 foreign countries. More than 200 student organizations and a student government with an annual budget of more than $2 million invite the activity-minded student. The popular campus residence halls, housing 1,250 students, are among the most attractive in California. • 6000 J Street, Sacramento, California 95819 — (916) 278-6011.

Statistical Abstract
California State University, San Bernardino (1960)

Cal State San Bernardino spreads across 430 scenic acres in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains above the city of San Bernardino. Students enjoy the personal attention of faculty afforded by small classes and the opportunities for self-paced, independent, and internship study. Bachelor's degree programs are offered in 41 majors in the humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, interdisciplinary studies, and career-oriented fields. Master's degrees are offered in administration, biology, computer science, criminal justice, education, English composition, health services administration, mathematics teaching, national security studies, rehabilitation counseling, social sciences, social work and urban planning. Many courses are offered in the late-day and evening hours so that working people may complete a college degree while maintaining a job. Courses also are offered at a variety of off-campus locations, including a permanent satellite campus in Palm Desert. On-campus student life is enhanced by residential housing, Greek social fraternities and sororities, and 12 intercollegiate sports. Accessible from most inland freeways, the campus is within short driving distance of Ontario Airport, mountain ski resorts, Los Angeles and the beaches. • 5500 University Parkway, San Bernardino, California 92407—2397 — (909) 880-5002.

San Diego State University (1897)

San Diego State University has been putting education to work for its students and its region since 1897. The campus combines excellent teaching with an unusually successful faculty research effort to produce a unique climate for students. SDSU is a major urban institution offering a wide range of academic choices, with bachelor's degrees in 74 areas and master's degrees in 54 areas. In cooperation with other institutions, SDSU jointly grants doctoral degrees in biology, chemistry, education, psychology, engineering mechanics, mathematics and science education, ecology, geography and public health. The respected faculty works directly with students and encourages departmental and university involvement with the community as a partner in the solution of problems. More than 100 centers and institutes, dealing with such issues as homelessness, inner city schools, teen health and counseling, small business success, and environmental restoration give faculty and students a chance to apply their talents and academic knowledge to real-life challenges. SFSU's 25,000 students increasingly reflect the changing demographics of California, and the university takes pride in its national ranking in producing ethnic minority university graduates. Students can choose from 114 bachelor's and 94 master's degree programs. Two joint doctorates in education are also offered. • 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, California 94132 — (415) 338-1111.

San Jose State University (1857)

A regional comprehensive public university located at the heart of Silicon Valley, San Jose State takes pride in serving the needs of its community and takes part in the cultural diversity and technological development that characterize this region. The mixture of age groups, cultures and economic backgrounds of students, faculty and staff provides a stimulating educational community for teaching, learning and research. From its beginnings in 1857 as the first public institution of higher education on the West Coast, San Jose State has developed into a comprehensive university with eight colleges and more than 150 undergraduate and graduate degrees. Its faculty remains committed to the primacy of teaching while nurturing scholarship, applied research and the arts. Taking advantage of its location in Silicon Valley, the university has developed technologically innovative research opportunities for undergraduate as well as graduate students in many of its programs. The university's purpose is to educate its students for leadership and professional growth in a complex multicultural and technological society. • One Washington Square, San Jose, California 95192-0001 — (408) 924-1000.

California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo (1901)

Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco and 10 miles from the Pacific, has built a solid national reputation on a practical, hands-on, "learn by doing" approach to education. With 56 bachelor's and 18 master's degree programs, the university is especially known for its applied technical and professional programs in agriculture, architecture, business, computer science, design, engineering, graphic communication, and science. These and Cal Poly's excellent programs in liberal arts, mathematics, teacher education, and other professional fields offer small classes and individual attention as well as a thorough general education. The university also provides its students a variety of opportunities for campus and community activities, work experience, and overseas study. Cal Poly and the city of San Luis Obispo share a friendly, small-campus, small-town feeling and one of the finest natural environments anywhere. The city and campus are...
surrounded by majestic peaks and quiet valleys, with sparkling-clear air, a climate that’s temperate year-round, and many recreational possibilities close at hand. • San Luis Obispo, California 93407 — (805) 756-1111.

**California State University, San Marcos (1989)**

California State University, San Marcos, the 20th campus of the state university system, opened its doors to upper division undergraduate and graduate students for the first time in September 1990. The university moved to its permanent 304-acre site in the southeastern section of the city of San Marcos in 1992. The campus will be developed in four phases over a period of 15-20 years. CSUSM is situated 30 minutes northeast of downtown San Diego and two hours south of Los Angeles, and just 15 minutes inland of the coastal cities. In 1990, CSUSM opened with 10 majors and a multi-subjects teaching credential program, and 250 FTE students. By fall 1995, it will be a full-service university, with an anticipated full-time equivalent enrollment of 2,750 (approximately 5,500 students). Lower division students will be admitted beginning in 1995. The institution is projected to grow to 13,374 full-time equivalent students by 2020 (20,000 students). CSUSM boasts a small, user-friendly environment and stresses an international perspective that addresses the global community in social, political, and economic terms. This multicultural outlook is reflected in the curriculum, extracurricular activities, international exchanges, and special programs that focus on world issues and problems. CSUSM prepares students to take leadership roles in areas of work and society in the international community of the 21st century. • San Marcos, California 92096-0001 — (619) 750-4000.

**Sonoma State University (1960)**

Sonoma offers a distinctive education in the liberal arts and sciences. The university’s excellent academic programs, distinguished faculty, and close-knit campus community combine to give students a rich and enduring educational experience. SSU offers traditional majors in the arts and humanities, natural sciences, and social sciences, as well as business, economics, computer science, and other outstanding professional programs. In all, students have a choice of 37 bachelor’s degrees, 13 master’s degrees, and 12 educational credential programs. Small classes, personalized advising, and close associations with professors enhance the education students receive at Sonoma State University and lay the foundation for a lifetime of learning and achievement. The 225-acre campus is located in a region of Northern California which is rural but not remote. The nearby city of Santa Rosa offers the conveniences of a metropolitan community, while the excitement of San Francisco, the romance of the Napa and Sonoma wine country, and the grandeur of the Pacific Coast redwood forests and Sonoma coast are all within easy reach of the campus. • 1801 East Cotati Avenue, Rohnert Park, California 94928 — (707) 664-2880.

**California State University, Stanislaus (1957)**

CSU Stanislaus provides a friendly learning environment, small class sizes, and an accessible teaching-oriented faculty that fosters creativity and excellence in the educational process. The campus consistently ranks as one of the safest state universities, and as one of the most attractive because of its park-like, tree-lined grounds. Noted for its strong programs in business, the performing and fine arts, education, and liberal arts, Stanislaus offers more than 70 degree major and minor programs. Undergraduate and graduate degree programs are provided through the College of Arts, Letters, and Science; the School of Business Administration; and the School of Education, which also has credential programs available. Master’s degrees include those in business, education, public administration, science, and the humanities. Preprofessional programs are available in law and a variety of medical fields. The university serves about 6,000 students from throughout California, the United States, and many nations, and it values their diverse cultural and ethnic backgrounds. The campus is located in Stanislaus County, the heart of the Central Valley, midway between San Francisco and Yosemite. Its commitment to service in its assigned six-county, 10,000-square-mile region, is evidenced by award-winning outreach efforts. These include an Instructional Television Network broadcasting to several communities, and the Stockton Center, serving a growing San Joaquin County. • 801 West Monte Vista Avenue, Turlock, California 95380 — (209) 667-3122.
## Trustees and Chancellors of The California State University *

### Original Trustees

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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### Subsequent Appointees

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### Chancellors

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<td>Glenn S. Dumke</td>
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<td>Barry Munitz</td>
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<td>W. Ann Reynolds</td>
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* As of February 1995
### Campus Presidents *

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<td><strong>Bakersfield</strong></td>
<td>Paul F. Romberg 1967-1973, Jacob P. Frankel 1974-1983, Tomas A. Arciniega 1983-</td>
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<td><strong>Hayward</strong></td>
<td>Fred F. Harcleroad 1959-1967, Ellis E. McCune 1967-1990, Norma S. Rees 1990-</td>
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<td><strong>Monterey Bay</strong></td>
<td>Peter P. Smith 1994-</td>
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Appendix C

Campus Presidents (continued)

James G. Bond 1972-1978
W. Lloyd Johns 1978-1983
Donald R. Gerth 1984-

John H. Bunzel 1970-1978
Gail Fullerton 1978-1991
J. Handel Evans 1991-1995
Robert L. Caret 1995-

San Bernardino

John M. Pfau 1962-1982
Anthony H. Evans 1982-

San Luis Obispo

San Diego

Samuel T. Black 1898-1910
Edward L. Hardy 1910-1935
Walter R. Hepner 1935-1952
Malcom A. Love 1952-1971
Brage Golding 1972-1977
Thomas B. Day 1978-

San Luis Obispo

Nicholas Ricciardi 1921-1924
Benjamin R. Crandall 1924-1933
Julian A. McPhee 1933-1966
Robert E. Kennedy 1967-1979
Warren J. Baker 1979-

San Marcos

Bill W. Stacy 1989-

Sonoma

Ambrose R. Nichols, Jr. 1961-1970
Thomas H. McGrath 1971-1974
Marjorie Downing Wagner 1974-1976
Peter Diamandopoulos 1977-1983
David W. Benson 1984-1992
Ruben Armiñana 1992-

Stanislaus

J. Burton Vasche 1960-1962
Alexander Capurso 1963-1969
Carl Gatlin 1969-1975
A. Walter Olson 1975-1985
John W. Moore 1985-1992
Lee Kerschner (Interim) 1992-1994
Marvalene Hughes 1994-

San Jose

Ambrose H. Randall 1896-1899
James McNaughton 1899-1900
Morris E. Daily 1900-1919
William K. Kemp 1920-1923
Edwin R. Snyder 1923-1925
Thomas W. MacQuarrie 1927-1952
John T. Wahlgquist 1952-1964
Robert D. Clark 1964-1969

*As of February 1995
Academic Senate Executive Committee

1963-64
Chair Leonard Mathy, Los Angeles
Vice Chair John Linnell, Sacramento
Secretary Orrington Ramsay, Fullerton
Leo McClatchy, San Francisco
Dean Cresap, San Jose

1964-65
Chair Samuel Wiley, Long Beach
Vice Chair Jesse Allen, Los Angeles
Secretary Warren Olson, Sonoma
Leo McClatchy, San Francisco
William Rogers, San Jose

1965-66
Chair John Livingston, Sacramento
Vice Chair Jesse Allen, Los Angeles
Secretary James Heath, San Francisco
William Rogers, San Jose
Leo McClatchy, San Francisco
Samuel Wiley, Long Beach

1966-67
Chair Jesse Allen, Los Angeles
Vice Chair Sol Buchalter, Northridge
Secretary Lee Kershner, Fullerton
William Rogers, San Jose
James Tidwell, San Diego
John Livingston, Sacramento

1967-68
Chair Sol Buchalter, Northridge
Vice Chair John Pauley, Humboldt
Secretary Marshall Bialosky, Dominguez Hills
Leo McClatchy, San Francisco
Leonard Mathy, Los Angeles
Jesse Allen, Los Angeles

1968-69
Chair John Stafford, Northridge
Vice Chair Kenneth Stocking, Sonoma
Secretary Harold Haak, San Diego
James Gregg, Chico
Roland Lee, San Jose
Sol Buchalter, Northridge

1969-70
Chair Jerome Richfield, Northridge
Vice Chair Royce Delmatier, Chico
Secretary F.T. Quiett, San Diego
LeVern Graves, Fullerton
George McCabe, Sonoma
John Stafford, Northridge

1970-71
Chair LeVern Graves, Fullerton
Vice Chair Royce Delmatier, Chico
Secretary David Provost, Fresno
Donald Moore, Los Angeles
F.T. Quiett, San Diego
Jerome Richfield, Northridge

1971-72
Chair David Provost, Fresno
Vice Chair Royce Delmatier, Chico
Secretary Charles Adams, Chico
Edwin Becker, Long Beach
F.T. Quiett, San Diego
LeVern Graves, Fullerton

1972-73
Chair Charles Adams, Chico
Vice Chair C. Dale Johnson, San Diego
Secretary Edwin Becker, Long Beach
Austin Gerber, Sacramento
LeVell Holmes, Sonoma

1973-74
Chair Charles Adams, Chico
Vice Chair Edwin Becker, Long Beach
Secretary C.M. Larsen, San Jose
Gerald Marley, Fullerton
Judith Hunt, Hayward

1974-75
Chair Charles Adams, Chico
Vice Chair Edwin Becker, Long Beach
Secretary C.M. Larsen, San Jose
Gerald Marley, Fullerton
Judith Hunt, Hayward

1975-76
Chair Gerald Marley, Fullerton
Vice Chair David Elliott, San Jose
Secretary F.T. Quiett, San Diego
Helen Gilde, Long Beach
Judith Hunt, Hayward
Charles Adams, Chico

1976-77
Chair Gerald Marley, Fullerton
Vice Chair David Elliott, San Jose
Secretary Judson Grenier, Dominguez Hills
Robert Kully, Los Angeles
Judith Hunt, Hayward
Charles Adams, Chico

1977-78
Chair David Elliott, San Jose
Vice Chair Robert Kully, Los Angeles
Secretary Judson Grenier, Dominguez Hills
Judith Hunt, Hayward
Anita Silvers, San Francisco
Gerald Marley, Fullerton

1978-79
Chair David Elliott, San Jose
Vice Chair Robert Kully, Los Angeles
Secretary Barton Olsen, San Luis Obispo
Judson Grenier, Dominguez Hills
Gloria Lothrop, Pomona
Gerald Marley, Fullerton
1979-80
Chair Robert Kully, Los Angeles
Vice Chair Judson Grenier, Dominguez Hills
Secretary Anita Silvers, San Francisco
Helen Gilde, Long Beach
Lynn Peters, San Diego
David Elliott, San Jose

1980-81
Chair Robert Kully
Vice Chair Gary Shaw, Stanislaus
Secretary Anita Silvers, San Francisco
Barbara Stone, Fullerton
Carl Wagoner, San Bernardino
David Elliott, San Jose

1981-82
Chair Robert Kully, Los Angeles
Vice Chair Carl Wagoner, San Bernardino
Secretary Anita Silvers, San Francisco
John Bedell, Fullerton
Nicholas Hardeman, Long Beach

1982-83
Chair John Bedell, Fullerton
Vice Chair Lyman Heine, Fresno
Secretary Joseph Weatherby, San Luis Obispo
Nicholas Hardeman, Long Beach
Dorothy Sexton, Sacramento
Robert Kully, Los Angeles

1983-84
Chair John Bedell, Fullerton
Vice Chair Nicholas Hardeman, Long Beach
Secretary Judith Rymer, San Bernardino
Joseph Weatherby, San Luis Obispo
Eloise King, Los Angeles
Robert Kully, Los Angeles

1984-85
Chair Bernard Goldstein, San Francisco
Vice Chair James Highsmith, Fresno
Secretary Hal Charnofsky, Dominguez Hills
Carol Barnes, Fullerton
Nicholas Hardeman, Long Beach

1985-86
Chair Bernard Goldstein, San Francisco
Vice Chair James Highsmith, Fresno
Secretary Hal Charnofsky, Dominguez Hills
Carol Barnes, Fullerton
Frieda Stahl, Los Angeles

1986-87
Chair Bernard Goldstein, San Francisco
Vice Chair Ray Geigle, Bakersfield
Secretary Bruce Glasrud, Hayward
Carol Barnes, Fullerton
Becky Loewy, San Francisco

1987-88
Chair Ray Geigle, Bakersfield
Vice Chair Frieda Stahl, Los Angeles
Secretary Peter Shattuck, Sacramento
Paul Spear, Chico
Becky Lowey, San Francisco
Bernard Goldstein, San Francisco

1988-89
Chair Ray Geigle, Bakersfield
Vice Chair Becky Lowey, San Francisco
Secretary Sandra Wilcox, Dominguez Hills
Paul Spear, Chico
Frieda Stahl, Los Angeles

1989-90
Chair Ray Geigle, Bakersfield
Vice Chair Becky Lowey, San Francisco
Secretary Sandra Wilcox, Dominguez Hills
James Highsmith, Fresno
Gene Dinielli, Long Beach

1990-91
Chair Sandra Wilcox, Dominguez Hills
Vice Chair James Highsmith, Fresno
Secretary Sandra Wilcox, Dominguez Hills
John Yamall, Humboldt
Jay Christofferson, Stanislaus

1991-92
Chair Sandra Wilcox, Dominguez Hills
Vice Chair James Highsmith, Fresno
Secretary Gene Dinielli, Long Beach
Timothy Kersten, San Luis Obispo
Harold Goldwhite, Los Angeles

1992-93
Chair Sandra Wilcox, Dominguez Hills
Vice Chair James Highsmith, Fresno
Secretary Gene Dinielli, Long Beach
Harold Goldwhite, Los Angeles
Nancy Carmichael, San Diego

1993-94
Chair Harold Goldwhite, Los Angeles
Vice Chair Gene Dinielli, Long Beach
Secretary Anita Silvers, San Francisco
James Highsmith, Fresno
Harold Charnofsky, Dominguez Hills

1994-95
Chair Harold Goldwhite, Los Angeles
Vice Chair Gene Dinielli, Long Beach
Secretary Marshelle Thobaben, Humboldt
Rosemarie Marshall, Los Angeles
Gary Hammerstrom, San Francisco
Outstanding Professor Awards

Twenty-seven years ago the Board of Trustees began sponsorship of a program to select Outstanding Professors from the system’s campuses with participation by the Statewide Academic Senate. Two designations are approved annually. The Board of Directors of the California State University Foundation, utilizing funds from the Joseph M. Schenck Foundation of Los Angeles arranged for by former Trustee Gregston Bautzer, now make $4,000 awards to each of the Outstanding Professors.

The following is a list of all the recipients of the awards since its sponsorship:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recipients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1963-64 | Dr. Solomon Diamond, Professor of Psychology, California State College, Los Angeles  
             Dr. Richard Madden, Professor of Education, Sonoma State College  |
| 1964-65 | Dr. Lloyd Ingles, Professor of Zoology, Fresno State College  
             Dr. Miles D. McCarthy, Professor of Biology, California State College, Fullerton  |
| 1965-66 | Dr. Abraham P. Nasatir, Professor of History, San Diego State College  
             Mr. Hudson Roysher, Professor of Art, California State College, Los Angeles  |
| 1966-67 | Dr. Charles Burdick, Professor of History, San Jose State College  
             Dr. Lewis Yablonsky, Professor of Sociology, San Fernando Valley State College  |
| 1967-68 | Dr. John Gimbel, Professor of History, Humboldt State College  
             Dr. David Ward-Steinman, Professor of Music, San Diego State College  |
| 1968-69 | Dr. Vern L. Bullough, Professor of History, San Fernando Valley State College  
             Dr. Arne N. Wick, Professor of Chemistry, San Diego State College  |
| 1969-70 | Dr. Joseph Casanova Jr., Professor of Chemistry, California State College, Los Angeles  
             Dr. Peter Koestenbaum, Professor of Philosophy, San Jose State College  |
| 1970-71 | Dr. Gilbert Geis, Professor of Sociology, California State College, Los Angeles  
             Dr. Aurelio de la Vega, Professor of Music, San Fernando Valley State College  |
| 1971-72 | Dr. Philip Levine, Professor of English, California State University, Fresno  
             Dr. Richard H. Lawson, Professor of German, San Diego State University  |
| 1972-73 | Dr. Alvin D. Cox, Professor of History, San Diego State University  
             Dr. George B. Kauffman, Professor of Chemistry, California State University, Fresno  |
| 1973-74 | Dr. George Sanderlin, Professor of English, San Diego State University  
             Dr. Ann Stanford, Professor of English, California State University, Northridge  |
| 1974-75 | Dr. Carmelo Gariano, Professor of Foreign Languages and Literatures, California State University, Northridge  
             Dr. Janet Turner, Professor of Art, California State University, Chico  |
| 1975-76 | Dr. David H. Kistner, Professor of Biological Sciences, California State University, Chico  
             Dr. Willis E. McNelly, Professor of English, California State University, Fullerton  |
| 1976-77 | Mr. William H. Hutchinson, Professor of History, California State University, Chico  
             Dr. Jane S. Lewis, Professor of Home Economics, California State University, Los Angeles  |
| 1977-78 | Dr. Ruth Mulvey Harmer, Professor of English, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona  
             Dr. Harold Goldwhite, Professor of Chemistry, California State University, Los Angeles  |
| 1978-79 | Dr. William Warren Bartley, III, Professor of Philosophy, California State University, Hayward  
             Dr. Lois Wong Chi, Professor of Biological Science, California State University, Dominguez Hills |
### Appendix E

**Outstanding Professor Awards (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recipients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1979-80 | Dr. Irving A. Block, Professor of Art, California State University, Northridge  
Dr. Charles B. Burdick, Department of History, San Diego State University |
| 1980-81 | Dr. Lloyd N. Fergusson, Professor of Chemistry, California State University, Los Angeles  
Dr. Valene L. Smith, Professor of Anthropology, California State University, Chico |
| 1981-82 | Mr. Richard Bunger, Professor of Music, California State University, Dominguez Hills  
Dr. Roberta Markman, Professor of Comparative Literature, California State University, Long Beach |
| 1982-83 | Dr. Alan Ling, Professor of Chemistry, San Jose State University  
Dr. Frances F. Berdan, Professor of Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino |
| 1983-84 | Dr. Steven B. Oppenheimer, Professor of History, California State University, Northridge  
Dr. Ruth P. Yaffe, Professor of Chemistry, San Jose State University |
| 1984-85 | Dr. Reba N. Soffer, Professor of History, California State University, Northridge  
Dr. Kenneth L. Marsi, Professor of Chemistry, California State University, Long Beach |
| 1985-86 | Dr. Diane F. Halpern, Associate Professor of Psychology, California State University, San Bernardino  
Dr. Nicholas P. Hardeman, Professor of History, California State University, Long Beach |
| 1986-87 | Dr. Russell Merris, Professor of Computer Science and Mathematics, California State University, Hayward  
Dr. Hendrik Keyzer, Professor of Chemistry, California State University, Los Angeles |
| 1987-88 | Dr. Kenneth A. Hoffman, Professor of Physics, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo  
Dr. Jacquelyn A. Kegley, Professor of Philosophy, California State University, Bakersfield |
| 1988-89 | Dr. Patricia C. Keith-Spiegel, Professor of Psychology, California State University, Northridge  
Dr. Harris S. Shultz, Professor of Mathematics, California State University, Fullerton |
| 1989-90 | Dr. Donald T. Hata Jr., Professor of History, California State University, Dominguez Hills  
Dr. Olga Termini, Professor of Music, California State University, Los Angeles |
| 1990-91 | Dr. Earl R. Kruschke, Professor of Political Science, California State University, Chico  
Dr. Phoebe K. Dea, Professor of Chemistry, California State University, Los Angeles |
| 1991-92 | Dr. Harold Charnofsky, Professor of Sociology, California State University, Dominguez Hills  
Dr. Richard G. Botzler, Professor of Wildlife, Humboldt State University |
| 1992-93 | Dr. Michael Flachmann, Professor of English, California State University, Bakersfield  
Dr. Rosemarie Marshall, Professor of Microbiology, California State University, Los Angeles |
| 1993-94 | Dr. Thomas P. Onak, Professor of Chemistry, California State University, Los Angeles  
Dr. David L. Pagni, Professor of Mathematics, California State University, Fullerton |
| 1994-95 | Dr. Susan W. Hardwick, Professor of Geography, California State University, Chico  
Dr. Craig H. Russell, Professor of Music, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo |
## Appendix F

### Honorary Degrees Conferred by the California State University

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Campus</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Frank V. de Bellis</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters (L.H.D.)</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>June 11, 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. R. Buckminster Fuller</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters (L.H.D.)</td>
<td>San Jose</td>
<td>June 10, 1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Donald M. Hart</td>
<td>Master of Public Service</td>
<td>San Luis Obispo</td>
<td>June 7, 1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Margaret Chase Smith</td>
<td>Doctor of Laws (LL.D.)</td>
<td>Northridge</td>
<td>May 31, 1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Russell G. Mawby</td>
<td>Doctor of Science (Sc.D)</td>
<td>Pomona</td>
<td>June 10, 1989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Honorary Degrees Conferred by the California State University (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Campus</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yung Fa Chang</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters (L.H.D.)</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>September 13, 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Cosby</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters (L.H.D.)</td>
<td>Pomona</td>
<td>April 29, 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Clark</td>
<td>Doctor of Letters</td>
<td>San Jose</td>
<td>May 23, 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukiyasu Togo</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters (L.H.D.)</td>
<td>Dominguez Hills</td>
<td>September 17, 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald F. Karcher*</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters (L.H.D.)</td>
<td>Fullerton</td>
<td>September 25, 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidney Harvey Craig</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters (L.H.D.)</td>
<td>Fresno</td>
<td>May 22, 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evert B. Person</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters (L.H.D.)</td>
<td>Sonoma</td>
<td>May 28, 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimi Haiper Silbert</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters (L.H.D.)</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>May 29, 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morton I. Abramowitz</td>
<td>Doctor of Laws (L.L.D.)</td>
<td>Stanislaus</td>
<td>May 29, 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arturo Madrid</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters (L.H.D.)</td>
<td>Hayward</td>
<td>June 12, 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michi Nishiura Weglyn</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters (L.H.D.)</td>
<td>Pomona</td>
<td>June 12, 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph A. Rattigan</td>
<td>Doctor of Laws (L.L.D.)</td>
<td>Sonoma</td>
<td>May 27, 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Forsyth Schulz</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters (L.H.D.)</td>
<td>Sonoma</td>
<td>May 27, 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee Patrick Brown</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters (L.H.D.)</td>
<td>Fresno</td>
<td>May 27, 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincent E. Petrucci</td>
<td>Doctor of Science (Sc.D)</td>
<td>Fresno</td>
<td>May 28, 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vera King Farris</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters (L.H.D.)</td>
<td>Hayward</td>
<td>June 11, 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Keith Kellogg II</td>
<td>Doctor of Humane Letters (L.H.D.)</td>
<td>Pomona</td>
<td>June 12, 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Pitchess</td>
<td>Doctor of Laws (L.L.D.)</td>
<td>Office of the Chancellor</td>
<td>July 20, 1994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Conferred posthumously*