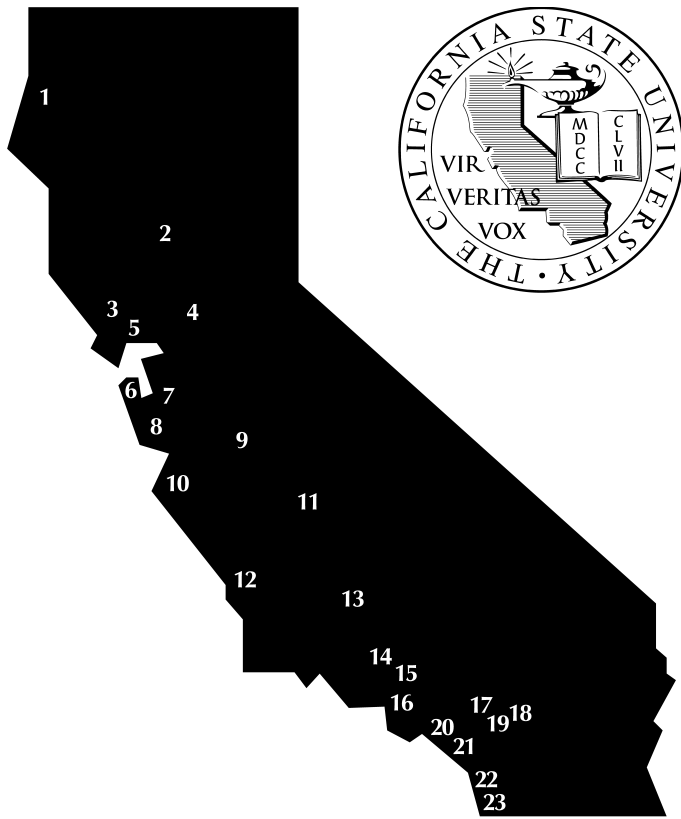


# The California State University System



1. Humboldt State University
2. California State University, Chico
3. Sonoma State University
4. California State University, Sacramento
5. California Maritime Academy
6. San Francisco State University,
7. California State University, Hayward
8. San Jose State University
9. California State University, Stanislaus
10. California State University, Monterey Bay
11. California State University, Fresno
12. California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
13. California State University, Bakersfield
14. California State University, Northridge
15. California State University, Los Angeles
16. California State University, Dominguez Hills
17. California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
18. California State University, San Bernardino
19. California State University, Fullerton
20. California State University, Long Beach
21. Office of the Chancellor, Long Beach
22. California State University, San Marcos
23. San Diego State University
24. California State University, Channel Islands

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

The oldest campus—San José State University—was founded in 1857 and became the first institution of public higher education in California. California State University, Chico, the second oldest campus, was founded in 1889. The newest—California State University, Channel Islands, opened in the fall of 2002, with freshmen arriving in fall 2003.

Responsibility for the California State University is vested in the Board of Trustees, whose members are appointed by the Governor. The Trustees appoint the Chancellor, who is the chief executive officer of the system, and the Presidents, who are the chief executive officers of the respective campuses.

The Trustees, the Chancellor, and the Presidents develop systemwide policy, with implementation at the campus level taking place through broadly based consultative procedures. The Academic Senate of the California State University, made up of elected representatives of the faculty from each campus, recommends academic policy to the Board of Trustees through the Chancellor.

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

The CSU offers more than 1,800 bachelors and masters degree programs in some 240 subject areas. Many of these programs are offered so that students can complete all upper division and graduate requirements by part-time, late afternoon and evening study. In addition, a variety of teaching and school service credential programs are available. A number of doctoral degrees are offered jointly with the University of California and with private institutions in California.

Enrollments in fall 2002 totaled 406,896 students, who were taught by more than 21,225 faculty. The system awards more than half of the bachelor's degrees and more than 30 percent of the master's degrees granted in California. Nearly two million persons have graduated from CSU campuses since 1960.

Please see the complete CSU Campus listing in the chapter "The CSU Campuses, System Policies and Regulations" at the conclusion of the catalog.