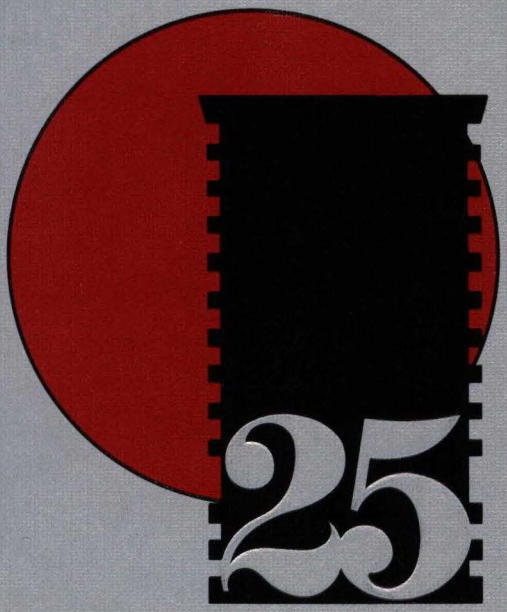


The Twenty-fifth Year
1957-1982

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY
Hayward

The Twenty-fifth Year
1957-1982

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY
Hayward

BIRTH OF OUR UNIVERSITY

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 15, 1957

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE — 1957 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 4

Introduced by Mr. Bee, Miss Donahoe, Messrs. Nisbet, Brown, Backstrand, Belotti, Caldecott, Mrs. Davis, Messrs. Lindsay, Samuel R. Geddes, Hanna, Henderson, Lincoln, Lindsay, MacBride, Miller, Nielsen, Pattee, Rees, Rumford, and Unruh

January 8, 1957

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

An act to add Chapter 3.4 to Division 10 of the Education Code, relating to the establishment of a state college in the southern portion thereof, Alameda County, and making an appropriation therefor.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 3.4 is added to Division 10 of the Education Code, to read:

CHAPTER 3.4. STATE COLLEGE FOR ALAMEDA COUNTY

Article 1. Establishment

20691. There is hereby established a state college, to be located in the southern portion of Alameda County, to be known as the State College for Alameda County.

20692. The provisions of Chapter 2 of this division and all other laws relating to state colleges are applicable to the State College for Alameda County.

Sec. 2. The sum of ~~twenty~~ million ~~dollars~~ ($20,000,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated ~~out of any money~~ in the ~~State~~ Treasury ~~not otherwise~~ appropriated to be expended by the State Construction Program Fund, for the acquisition of a suitable site subject to the property acquisition law for the campus described in Section 20691 of the Education Code.

Daily Review - February 22, 1961

Editorials

Start of the Campus

TODAY'S groundbreaking ceremony for the permanent facilities of Hayward State College represented a tremendous forward stride for all of Southern Alameda County.

Although it is one of the most populous areas of the state, the South County has had to rely on the educational resources of other sections each time its youth wanted to advance beyond the 12th grade in high school.

A change came when the college started its operation at the new Sunset high school, but it was only a partial breakthrough. The young people still had to go away for the first two years of college work.

By the time the permanent buildings are occupied, Hayward State will be offering a four-year college course. Today's shovelful of earth is a prelude to their construction and occupancy.

This can be one of the finest state colleges in California, matchlessly located for its panoramic sweep. It is not inappropriate that it will occupy both a topographical and a cultural high spot in the city whose residents taxed themselves to raise $75,000 to help prepare the site.

The one-shot money troubles incident to that site preparation fade in importance against the background of advantage the site itself brings. The college will not face the type of problems which annually beset many of its sister institutions.

The hilltop location eliminates for all time the possibility of flooding. Similarly, it affords a gravity—flow sanitary system that need never rely on booster pumping stations. There are no airport flight patterns over the site. Its fractured rock at finish grade will furnish superlative foundation support for buildings, according to state officials.

It is only one mile from the central district of a progressive city, yet it is isolated from the noise of trains and vehicular traffic. It is easily accessible from streets now in existence and from others to be laid including a freeway that will skirt one fringe of the campus.

And it is almost at the geographic center of the "magic circle" outlined by the State Department of Education in its recommendation for the location of a state college in Southern Alameda County.

Those are the educational, engineering, and esthetic factors brought to nearer realization today by the ground-breaking. Congratulations are due the state officials who participated in that ceremony. And we are certain that they congratulate the entire South County for the splendid campus that is now coming into being.

INDEXED K 8562

Deed.

H. F. Nibas

TO

Charles L. Hauschildt

Dated July 13, 1901

Filed for Record at the Request of Grantee

July 17 A. D. 1901

at 47 min. past 1 o'clock, P. M., and recorded in Vol. 794 of Deeds page 70

Alameda County Records.

H. K. Grim Recorder.

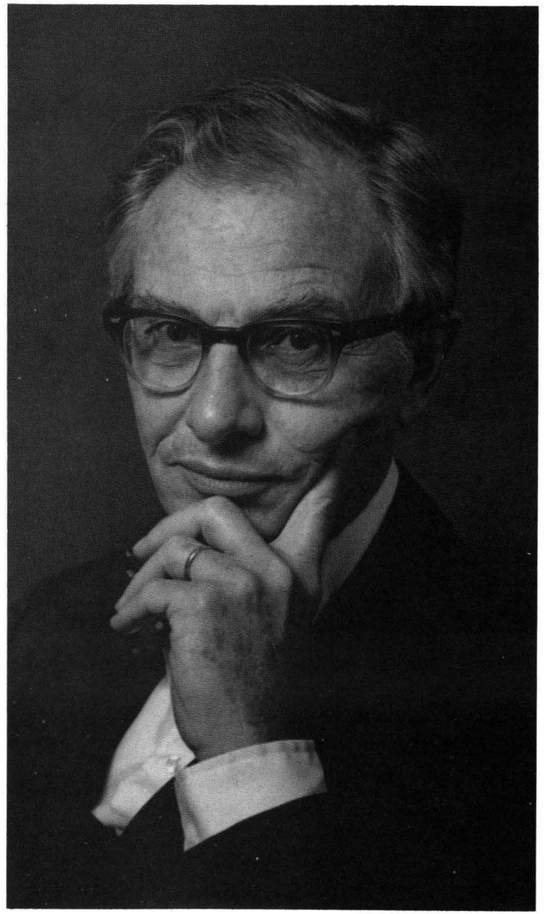
By Deputy Recorder.

1 vo 44

"It was exciting. We had the advantage of small classes, sometimes two in a class. And there was the feeling that not just the instructors were creating a new college, we were!

"In these changing times, Cal State has done exceptionally well. I'm proud of Cal State and I'm proud to be the first graduate."

Beth Gourley — BS Elementary Education 1961
First graduate
Retired Hayward teacher — Castro Valley



As we celebrate the 25th Anniversary of California State University, Hayward, we are privileged to honor those whose contributions have made it an outstanding educational institution. The visionaries whose foresight and dedicated efforts were responsible for the establishment of the University, the many members of the community who provided continuous support and assistance and the distinguished faculty and staff who built an institution of acknowledged academic excellence for a large and diverse student body are all among the real founders of Cal State Hayward. That this was accomplished during a period of rapid social and economic change is even more remarkable.

The following pages provide a brief history of the founding of the University and its development over the past two-and-a-half decades. From its beginning in the classrooms of Sunset High School, it has grown to become one of the leading universities in the San Francisco Bay Area. Today, in a beautiful setting overlooking the Bay, the University has over 12,600 students, 30,000 alumni, 500 faculty, 45 academic departments and programs, and a library with over 615,000 volumes. Judged by size alone, Cal State Hayward ranks among the top 10% of all colleges and universities in the United States. In response to community needs the University recently opened a new Center in Contra Costa County. It has received enthusiastic community support.

We have reason to celebrate not only our growth in size and academic excellence but also the fact that Cal State has provided access to higher education for citizens of all social, racial and economic groups. Today, the student body closely approximates the social and ethnic composition of the graduates of the high schools of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. By seeking to provide access for all citizens the University is fulfilling one of the basic ideals of American society.

Because of the vision of its founders and the contribution of community members, faculty and staff over the past 25 years, the University today is a strong academic institution with a bright future. Although there is no reason to believe that rapid social and economic change will pose fewer challenges in the coming years than in the past decades, I am confident that the University and community will meet these challenges with the same vision, dedication and creative talent that has characterized its past.

Ellis E. McCune

ELLIS E. McCUNE
President

California State University Hayward

25 YEARS — GROWTH AND PROGRESS

A Brief History

Back in the early 50s when Hayward and the surrounding area was just beginning to emerge as a South County metropolis, one dream in particular was in the hearts of many of its residents. That dream in the form of higher education without the problems and inconveniences of long-distance commuting, would eventually become a reality, but not without planning and a good deal of dedicated work from spirited individuals and organizations throughout the community.

On an autumn afternoon in 1954, the Hayward Chamber of Commerce, under the direction of President Jack Rees, gave shape to that dream. Passing a resolution, the Chamber of Commerce asked area representatives in the state legislature to initiate action to establish a state college in Southern Alameda County.

Even with its vision, the Hayward Chamber could have not known the full impact of its actions. The members could not have imagined the full economic and educational influences the decision to work for a college in this section of the county would have. Nor could they have realized the thousands of people whose lives would be changed because of the educational opportunities that would be offered by a local institution of higher learning.

What the Chamber of Commerce did realize was that demographic studies were showing that Hayward was one of the fastest-growing suburbs in Northern California. With the rapid conversion of farmland

"It more than fulfilled my expectations. I didn't envision that it would be so popular or that there would be such diversity of buildings and programs or that it would become one of the outstanding state universities in California."

Jack Rees
President, Hayward Chamber of Commerce 1954
Former Superintendent, Hayward Elementary School District

to housing developments, and the steady growth in population, local schools burgeoned, then overflowed with students, and the dream for a college intensified.

The man to carry the dream forward into the legislature was Assemblyman Carlos Bee, a former Hayward City Councilman and a high school teacher. In 1955 he took steps to formulate legislation to establish a state college in the area. The effort failed in the Senate after passing the Assembly.

Undaunted, the Hayward Chamber of Commerce and Assemblyman Bee persisted. Two years later, Bee won the legislature's support for Assembly Bill 4, but not without obstacles.

South County business and civic leaders E. Guy Warren and Ernest Clements survey the site of the proposed college on a Spring day, 1960. Convinced that the Hauschildt site was the only one right for the location, the two men campaigned vigorously for reopening of the site selection issue, and quietly hired engineers, at their own expense, to do a private study of the land. Warren received special commendation for re-engineering the Hauschildt property to bring it within the state's criteria.

Coming for a vote on the Senate floor, the bill stood four votes short of passage. To give the bill's proponents time to round up more senators, the lieutenant governor held the vote open until the needed votes could be found.

"California State University Hayward has opened up a whole new vista of educational opportunity."

John Purchio
Former Hayward City Council Member
Alameda County Superior Court Judge, retired
Attorney at Law

AB 4 passed the Senate that day — June 10, 1957 — on a 29-7 vote. But it was not yet state law.

What remained was the governor's signature, which posed still another problem for Bee, who found himself on a blistering July 4, 1957, trailing the governor at the Alameda County Fairgrounds as he shook hands with constituents, too busy for long conversations.

Growth at the State College for Alameda County was rapid. Prospective students flock to the Foothill Boulevard campus to register for the coming semester. With faculty, administrators and students united under one roof, and approval to expand its degrees, second-year enrollment for the new college far exceeded that of 1959, when 293 full and part-time students were taught by a faculty of 20. Photo; Fall, 1960.

Eventually, Bee was granted a short meeting with Governor Goodwin Knight in the governor's limousine.

"What do you want, Bee?" Knight asked impatiently. *"You've been bugging me all day."*

Bee explained his predicament — that without the governor's signature very soon, AB 4 would die.

"Is that all you wanted?" Knight asked.

The very next day — July 5, 1957 — as Bee and H. Marshall Hansen, Southern Alameda County State College Committee chairman, looked on, Governor Knight signed the bill, marking the birth of what would eventually become California State University, Hayward.

The new law creating the college called for $10,150,000 to build the facilities, including $1.65 million to acquire and improve the college site. The bill also allocated $500,000 for temporary classrooms.

"It was a combined effort by many people that brought a state college to Hayward . . . there was such a surge of enthusiasm to make it their goal."

H. Marshall Hansen
So. Alameda County State College Committee Chairman, 1959
Former Asst. Superintendent, Hayward Elementary School District

Cities in Southern Alameda County had been unified under the need for a college in the area to win passage of AB 4. However, the unity among the cities quickly dissolved after the bill was signed and the cities began vying for the distinction to become the home of the new state college. For more than two years, Southern Alameda County was rocked by the site selection issue which became one of the biggest controversies in the area.

The State Department of Education in September, 1957 recommended that the college site be located within a 64-square-mile area between the San Leandro-Oakland hills boundary and Hayward's southern borders.

If Hayward and San Leandro felt an edge in the competition, Governor Knight quickly squelched the feeling. Attending a late September victory celebration for AB 4's passage, Knight announced that the State Public Works Board, responsible for the site selection, would study fully any site proposed in Southern Alameda County.

Each city began proposing sites in an attempt to locate the college in its city. Elaborate brochures, in some cases, were prepared to help persuade the board as to the college's location.

After nearly two years of study and site inspection, the State Public Works Board met in April, 1959, whittling from 20 to seven and finally to three the proposed sites that would be considered.

The three sites named were the Orloff Ranch in Pleasanton between Santa Rita and Hopyard Roads, the Y. C. Soda Ranch in Hayward off Fairview Avenue and the Hauschildt Ranch in the Hayward Hills near Highland Avenue.

Unhappy with the board's decision to drop the Lake Chabot site from study, a San Leandro delegation met with the governor, who was

"Very satisfying. Unity, getting everybody together. I think it's a decision everybody in the area will be happy about."

E. Guy Warren — deceased
Quoted from December 1959 publication
South County business and civic leader

"I went to Cal State because of the education classes. There was a lot of excitement in those pioneering years — and there was a lot of camaraderie in spite of the fact that it was a commuter college."

Ken Ernst — Teaching credential 1961
First Student Body President
Author, International Lecturer
English teacher, Fremont

now Edmund G. "Pat" Brown. After the meeting, Brown asked the board to reconsider its earlier decision, which led to the site selection issue being thrown wide open. It was not to be the last time Brown became involved in the site selection issue, despite statements from his aide that the governor would not again intervene.

First registrant Madge Bryan Masson signs up for classes at the new college. September, 1959.

For two months more the Public Works Board reconsidered the site proposals. Meeting on June 11, 1959, the board on a 2-1 vote named Pleasanton as the home of the new college.

In a letter sent to the Public Works Board Chairman the day before the college site vote, State Superintendent of Education Roy E. Simpson, who had previously supported the Hauschildt Ranch site which was within the 64-square mile area between San Leandro and Hayward, changed his stance. Simpson now recommended the Pleasanton location, saying that the Hauschildt site could not be developed within the state budgetary allotment according to the state's specifications.

The city of Pleasanton went wild at the news, bringing out brass bands and "V" for victory signs. An impromptu parade marched down the streets. The local newspaper published an extra edition, the only time in the paper's history.

There was no joy in Hayward where the next day cries of backroom politics resounded from Hayward to Sacramento in the backwash of the city's bitter disappointment.

Mass meetings were held in the city to explore ways to persuade state officials that the college should be located west of the Hayward hills. The state legislature introduced a resolution strongly suggesting that the State Public Works Board re-examine its selection with reference to potential student population centers.

The Hayward Chamber of Commerce and the City Council decided to take the issue to the governor. Floyd Sparks' Hayward Daily Review, which had conscientiously covered the story of the drive to bring the college to South County and then the site selection, now joined with the Chamber of Commerce and the city in a "no holds barred" effort to "Put the college where the students are." Joining the crusade, concerned citizens united in an extensive letter-writing campaign deluging Sacramento with 40,000 pieces of mail.

In late June, Governor Brown intervened again, asking the State Public Works Board to review the sites, which now included several new sites offered by the city. Brown justified his request, citing the legislature's rebuke of the board, and the board's failure to consider the University of California's plans to put a technical center in the Livermore-Pleasanton area and Hayward's protest that the site selection criteria had changed the day before the board's decision.

Agreeing to reconsider the site selection, the Public Works Board met July 13 and selected on a 2-1 vote an alternate site, Hayward's Milton Salz Ranch which bordered Union City. The vote was conditional, requiring the city to rezone the industrially-zoned property at the city's southern boundary with Union City and raise enough money to pay acquisition costs that exceeded the state's allocation for a college site.

The Hayward City Council unanimously passed a measure raising taxes 65 cents to cover the college cost. The council's action drew a standing ovation from those in the packed council chambers.

Elsewhere turmoil brewed. Union City refused to rezone its industrial property adjacent to the Salz site. Western Pacific Railroad threatened to sue Hayward if a college located in the area.

E. Guy Warren, Hayward business and civic leader, was convinced the Hauschildt site was the only one right for the college's location. The Salz property would cause the city irreparable harm, he argued, if it were converted to the college site because Hayward would be denied prime industrial land. Most importantly, the Hauschildt property was "just right" for a state college campus for a variety of reasons, he contended.

Warren who owned Warren Transportation Co., enlisted the aid of his friend Ernest Clements of Clements Construction Co. Quietly, and at their own expense amounting to $4,300, the two men hired engineers to study the Hauschildt site.

Six weeks later the engineers came up with findings that the site could be acquired and developed according to the state's specifications and within the state's budgetary allotment.

When the Public Works Board met October 2 to hear Hayward's request for condemnation proceedings to begin on the Salz property, board members heard testimony from Warren and Clements that persuaded them to reopen the Hauschildt site study.

At a final hearing December 17 with state studies confirming what Warren and Clements had learned, the State Public Works Board on a 3-0 vote approved the Hauschildt site. For his efforts Warren earned the distinction by many as being the man most responsible for the college's location.

Although the site selection attracted the most public attention, the academic development of the college was beginning but without the same fanfare. Dr. Fred Harcleroad, Dean of Instruction at San Jose State College, had been named President of State College for Alameda County in January, 1959.

"Provided me with an opportunity for upward mobility because of the unique setting and outstanding faculty."

Michael McCarthy — BA Speech/Drama 1964
President, St. Mary's College of the Plains, Dodge City, Kansas

He brought with him, Dr. Lyle Edmison and Dr. Richard Purdy from San Jose State. Joined by Dr. Dale Wren, assistant to the State Superintendent of Education, the four men began February 1, 1959 to build the college academically.

In September, 1959 Alameda County State College opened its doors in temporary headquarters at Sunset High School where they occupied seven classrooms. The administration offices were located at Hayward High School on Foothill Boulevard.

That first year enrollment began with 293 full and part-time students who were taught by a faculty of 20. The average student age was 35, prompting the joke that one could tell the difference between the faculty and the students by their gray hair. Students were the ones with gray hair.

The college offered 28 upper division courses in the field of education and business. In November, 1959, the college won approval to expand its degrees, offering five in social science, language, mathematics, biological science and physical science.

Harcleroad and his staff worked hard to make the college a "pre-eminent institution of higher learning" from the very start, recruiting top faculty from across the country.

By Fall of 1960, the faculty, administration and students had united under one location at Hayward High School. Those early years caused a range of emotion from frustration to exhilaration, as students and faculty labored to establish the college.

Dr. Charles Merrifield, Professor of Social Science, recalled the situation this way:

The first shovelful of earth was turned February 22, 1961 on the 365-acre Hauschildt site overlooking Hayward, officially marking the start of construction of the State College for Alameda County. Principals in the ceremonies were, from left, Assemblyman Carlos Bee, State Superintendent of Education Roy E. Simpson, and Dr. Fred Harcleroad, college president.

"Leaky roofs, morning shivers and a Candlestick park noise level were our daily lot on the Foothill Campus, but these were surmounted or forgotten as issues were earnestly debated, new vistas opened and great ideas introduced.

"We were all pioneers in a new and exciting enterprise — the literal construction of a new and hopeful era."

Meanwhile, prospective students and visitors wandered around the county searching for the college, naturally assuming that Alameda College would be located in or around Alameda. Not only was there confusion, but the designated title in the enabling legislation, "State College for Alameda County," had been criticized as being too cumbersome.

Again, the city, its newspaper, and the residents campaigned for a more definitive name. Finally on July 19, 1963, the Board of Trustees of the California State Colleges approved the new name as California State College at Hayward — or as it would be familiarly known — Cal State Hayward.

Southern Alameda County not only had a college, but a name to pinpoint its locale. The following dialogue was monitored from the Hayward Airport tower:

"This is Bonanza 384. This is Bonanza 384. I am over Hayward State College. Request permission to land."

"Bonanza 384. Bonanza 384. You are over California State College at Hayward. NOW you can land."

The school administrators and supporters sighed with relief and President Harcleroad said, *"Now we can devote all of our attention to education."*

Groundbreaking ceremonies on February 22, 1961 highlighted the second school year. Under a cloudless sky, Assemblyman Carlos Bee and State Superintendent of Public Instruction Roy E. Simpson the first shovels full of dirt, signaling that site development would begin in April.

By the end of the second year,

(Continued on page 17)

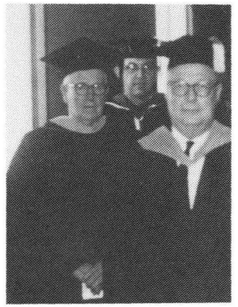
First Graduates

A look back at the history of California State University Hayward, without a glimpse at some of the people from that first graduating class would leave a piece missing from the past.

It was Saturday, June 10, 1961, and the graduates, clad in robes and mortarboards gathered together and waited in the warm afternoon sun for commencement to begin at the old Hayward High School campus. They had been the first to enroll, the first to choose classes, the first to organize student government, the first to set traditions, the first to sing Associate Music Professor Lee Kjelson's "Alma Mater," and now they were the first to graduate. They were truly pioneers, setting the pace and helping to build a new educational institution.

There were 24 diploma recipients in all — 20 women and four men. Most were aspiring teachers, majoring in elementary education, and ready to step into waiting positions as the population continued to increase throughout South County.

Nearly a quarter century has passed since those two dozen completed their baccalaureate degree requirements. Cal State has become a prestigious university set in the Hayward hills. But what of that first graduating class? Where did these people go and what have they been doing.



First commencement, June 10, 1961. In the line of march, left to right, Honorable George P. Miller, Congressman of the U.S.; Dr. Albert Lepore, Head, Education Division; Dr. C. Richard Purdy, Grand Marshal, Dean of the Faculty.

Beth Gourley, the first graduate, was already teaching in the La Vista Elementary School District at commencement time. She had completed her degree in September, 1960, but elected to come back and officially graduate with the class. During her career, she earned a master's degree in art from San Jose State University, and has since retired after 19 years of teaching. Beth and her husband, who is retired from high-rise construction, own a resort on a lake in Minocqua where she grew up. they spend six months each year in Wisconsin and six months in Castro Valley.

It seems that JoAnn Deacon and her husband Lawrence, a past principal for the Hayward Unified School District (who also taught classes at Alameda County State College in its early years), thought that they would leave the busy life of the Bay Area behind and enjoy the peace and quiet of the country in Kelseyville, California. Not so. After 20 years of teaching with the San Lorenzo School district, JoAnn happily finds herself still teaching kindergarten and first grade in a private school near her home in Lake County. The Deacon's son, Ronald Oliver, also graduated from Cal State. "So we really are proud of our college," she adds.

Some teachers go right on taking classes. "I'm learning how to play the piano after all these years," laughs Mildred Verstraeten who still lives in Concord. She has earned a Master's Degree from San Francisco State, works part-time selling real estate, and continues to teach in the Mt. Diablo School District where she has taught for 21 years.

Linda Newcomb of Castro Valley did not land a job teaching, but she says that her teacher training has helped with her two daughters, now 17 and 15. Working at the Port of Oakland, she also feels that her education at Alameda County State College provided a good foundation for the job she has in accounting.

"I just loved it," says Ethel Friedman of Pleasanton, recalling her experience at Cal State. And it was clear that her students loved her when they presented her with a quilt stitched together from their drawings. At the center square were the words "World's Best Teacher."

Ethel says her philosophy about children was molded in the classrooms at Alameda County State College where she learned that the "most important thing in the classroom is the child — listening to the child and not just paying lip service."

San Lorenzo's LaKay Weber earned the distinction of becoming the college's first magna cum laude, and has taught 20 years in the area. Now teaching in Newark's bilingual program, she describes her work as a "real joy and a real challenge," having been placed in the classroom originally when she spoke no Spanish.

Mary Quigley, the lone business education graduate, completed a year of graduate work, taking classes at her alma mater and the University of California, Berkeley, before she began teaching. She has taught almost 20 years and currently teaches business education at Sunset High School in Hayward. Mary, who became the first president of the Alumni Association, has seen three of her children graduate from Cal State.

When J. Lloyd Wilson graduated with the first class, it was not to be his only "first" at Cal State. He later went on to earn his master's degree in education in the college's first external degree program in Contra Costa County. Wilson teaches mathematics at Canyon Junior High School in Castro Valley.

If there is anything to "subliminal learning," Betty Herring's second child earned some college credits before birth, because as Betty walked across the stage to receive her diploma, she was pregnant. She taught until her daughter, Robin, was born and has substituted as well as taught full-time during the past 21 years. Betty, who lives in Fremont has also worked actively for the physically disabled. She was the first Parent Group president of Glankler School for the physically disabled in Fremont where her son attended when he was young.

Another teacher still on the go is Ardath Stuerhoff. Although recently retired from teaching fifth and sixth grade classes in Hayward, she is taking a class in gerontology at Chabot College.

Gladys Asbach continues to teach at Corvallis School where she began her student teaching. Not having had the opportunity to go to college before the new college was created, Gladys and her husband took out a government loan so that she could attend.

"It changed my outlook — broadening my view of myself in perspective to the world," she says. "My whole feeling about life, the outside world and myself changed as a result of going to college."

Also, Gladys adds that she gave more time to community affairs; serving on the county's children's interest commission, becoming more active in her church and scouting, and serving on the teachers' association executive board and negotiating team.

Unfortunately, it was impossible to contact every member of that first class, but here are the other members listed as follows: Mary Bloomer, Sandra Chandler, Pauline Chapman, Norma Lee Geister, Marguerite Haines, Bobbie Hyder, Julia Maxwell, Carol V. McCarns who is deceased, Ann Renfer, James M. Shields, Cmdr. John Warren Snowden, Vernajo Soanes and Evelyn Turman.

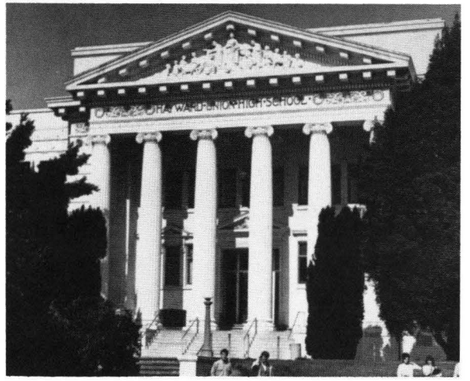
"My years at Hayward taught me to think creatively in a business environment, and I am very proud to have my 'credit card' from Hayward. It has opened the doors of the business world and enabled me to go everywhere I have wanted to go."

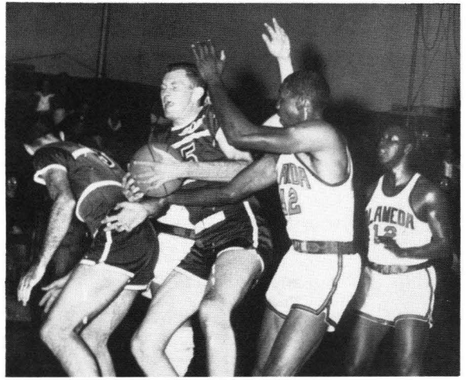
Edward B. Crabbe — BS Business Administration 1967
Real Estate Land Management and Director
Honolulu, Hawaii

The Bill

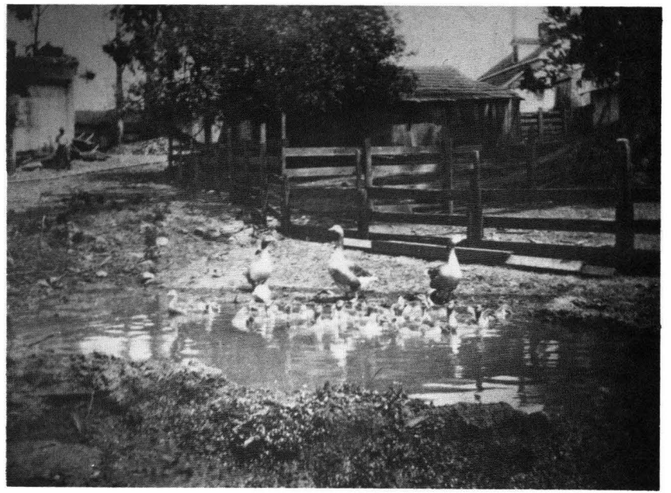
"There were a wide spectrum of individuals from the aspect of cultures and aspirations . . . and that allows you to put yourself in their shoes and you learn to communicate better."
Bill Herrell — BS Business Administration 1972
Deputy District Attorney, Contra Costa County

Without the governor's signature, AB 4, the bill that would bring a college to Alameda County, would die. Persevering his cause to the end, Assemblyman Carlos Bee (right) finally cornered Governor Goodwin J. Knight (center), and the all-important bill was signed on July 5, 1957. Looking on is Southern Alameda County State College Committee Chairman, H. Marshall Hansen.

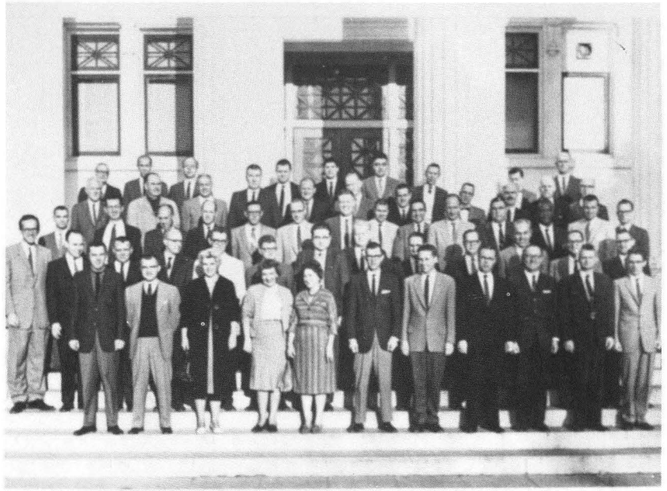




Built in 1913, Hayward Union High School, located on Foothill Blvd. where city hall now stands and often referred to as the most beautiful campus in the United States, served as the temporary location of State College for Alameda County. Age and progress marked its demise in October, 1967. During the stay at the Foothill Blvd. campus, activities and sporting events moved into full swing. The new college became a member of the Far Western Intercollegiate Conference during the 1961-62 season. Played on December 2, 1961, the first basketball game shows Pioneer Darnell Mikel (42) and Kendall Simons (12) vying with Olympic cager Duane Asplund.



Ducks waddled near a small pond on the Hauschildt Ranch which began as a 137-acre homestead. The land went from father to son and in 1901 when Charles brought his wife, Daisy, to the hilltop ranch, they could hear coyotes howl in the back at night. According to Alma Hauschildt Edwards, all of the farm work was done by horses. Even at the time the site was purchased for the college, the Hauschildts had never owned a tractor. (Top) Taking advantage of the natural terrain, the Cal State Campus was architecturally developed as a series of plateaus. In the Spring of 1961, bulldozers, earthmovers and graders prepared the land for the beginning of construction.



Upper Left

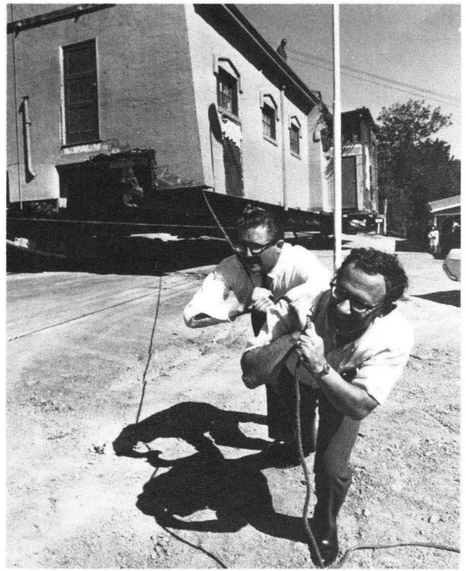
The Fall of 1960 brought an increase to the fledgling college faculty pictured on the steps of the Foothill Blvd. campus. Student enrollment was nearing 900 with a faculty of 75.

Lower Left

"The influence of this college will extend far beyond our state," said Governor Edmund G. Brown in his dedicatory address on May 2, 1964. Several hundred persons gathered in the school's outdoor theatre as he called the new college a "vote of confidence in the future."

Above

Under the direction of Don Muir, actors Tom Bullock, Jane Colville and Jim Irving display their thespian talents in The Imaginary Invalid, the new college's first production staged at the Foothill Blvd. campus. It was only the beginning. Soon to follow would be other events including the drama department's Children's Theatre. Photo — January, 1961.



Above and Upper Right

Until the campus was complete, there remained a constant need for temporary buildings. With the help of a couple of able-bodied men, the previously-abandoned Highland Elementary School was moved on campus where it was converted to the Cal State Playhouse. Following construction of the main theatre in 1971, the old building was demolished.

Center Right

Construction is well under way on what appears to be a bunker overlooking the city of Hayward. In actuality, the building is the P. E. field house, completed in 1967 along with the swimming pool and Loop Road.

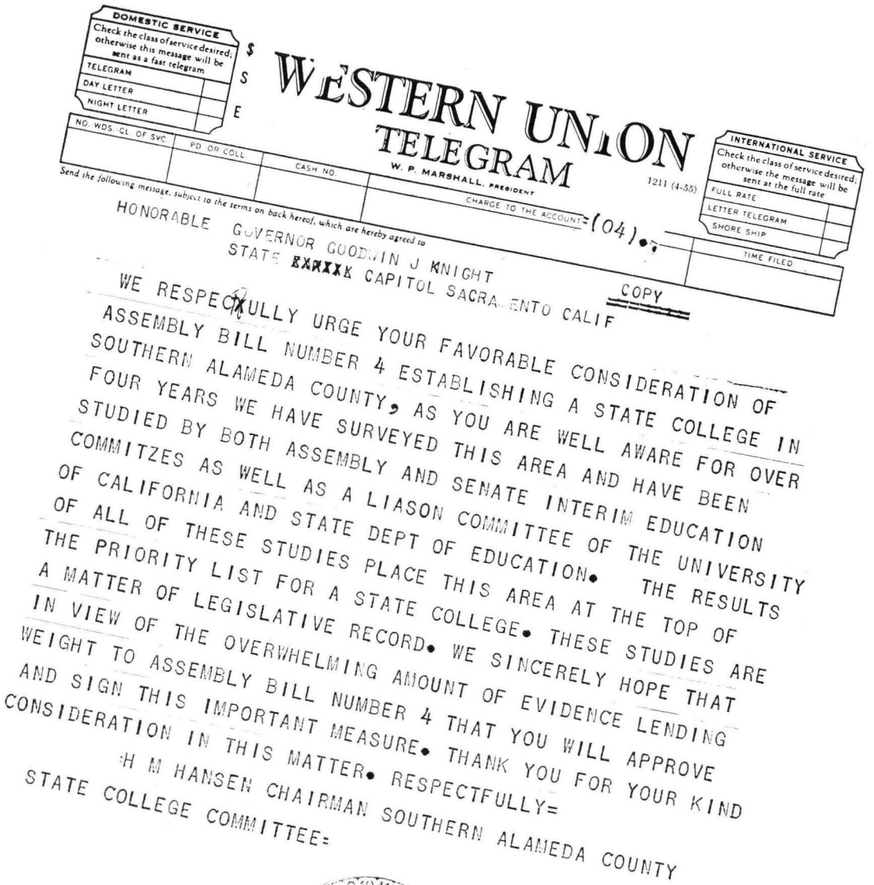
Lower Right

The late 1960s brought unrest to colleges and universities throughout the nation. Although the peaceful atmosphere of Cal State Hayward was generally preserved, an occasional demand confronted President Ellis E. McCune and Dean of Students Lyle Edmison.

Milestones

"The psychology department had a good reputation. I had been in Hayward all my life and I knew I wanted to go back and work in the community, so Cal State Hayward was the perfect setting for me."
Sharon Donovan — BA Psychology 1975, MS Clinical Counseling 1977; Licensed Marriage, Family and Child Therapist — Hayward

1954 . . . Hayward Chamber of Commerce in September proposes that the Legislature establish a four-year college in the Hayward area.
1955 . . . Assemblyman Carlos Bee introduces bill to establish college in Southern Alameda County — passes Assembly, defeated in Senate.
1957 . . . Bill reintroduced by Assemblyman Bee and is approved June 10. Signed into law by Governor Goodwin Knight July 5 officially creating State College for Alameda County.
1958 . . . Intense competition for site in South County — 20 nominated locations from various communities.
1959 . . . Pleasanton site for college selected by State Public Works Board June 11 — controversy rages.
. . . West-of-hills residents bombard Sacramento with over 40,000 letters campaigning to reconsider Pleasanton decision.
. . . Dr. Fred Harcleroad of San Jose State College appointed President of State College for Alameda County.
. . . Classes begin September 25 with 293 students and 20 teachers in seven rooms at Sunset High School — administrative offices at old Hayward High School on Foothill Blvd.
. . . Following months of study, State Public Works Board on December 17 votes 3-0 to select Hauschildt Ranch property in the Hayward hills as the college's permanent site.
1960 . . . 891 students enroll with a faculty of 75 and choose from 121 courses—considerable growth from the original 28.
. . . Hayward Chamber of Commerce requests state to change college's name to Hayward State College to avoid local confusion.
. . . Final papers signed for land acquisition — Hauschildt Ranch belongs to the state.
1961 . . . Donahoe Higher Education Act of 1960 creates The California State Colleges system administered by the Board of Trustees, and college becomes a part of the system.
. . . Initial accreditation of college from Accrediting Commission for Senior Colleges and Universities of the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, February 22.
. . . Groundbreaking February 22 for the 354-acre campus.
. . . Name is changed by Trustees. It's "Alameda County State College."
. . . First commencement June 10 at old Hayward High School — 24 graduates with Beth Gourley, who actually earned her degree the previous year, having the distinction of being the first graduate.
. . . Contracts totaling $6,855,500 for construction of first buildings, Fine Arts and Science, awarded to Bay Area contractors.
1962 . . . 64 graduates at Second Commencement.
. . . Massive road project begins at site — name controversy continues.
1963 . . . California State College at Hayward becomes official name.
. . . Move from temporary quarters to permanent location.
. . . First freshman class enters.
. . . Fine Arts, Science Buildings, Corporation Yard and Amphitheatre completed.
1964 . . . Campus dedication the week of April 27-May 2 — Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown keynote speaker.
. . . Major outdoor P.E. facilities completed.
1965 . . . Summer quarter — year-round operation is initiated.
. . . Music Building completed.
1966 . . . Physical Education Building completed.
1967 . . . Swimming Pool, P.E. Field House and Loop road completed.
. . . Dr. Ellis E. McCune named second president.
1968 . . . Meiklejohn Hall and Cafeteria completed. Bookstore-Student Union (temporary).
1969 . . . Ecological Field Station completed.
1971 . . . Administration Building/Library Complex, Robinson Hall and Theatre completed.
1972 . . . Cal State awarded " State University" status.
1974 . . . Student Health Center and Football Stadium completed.
1980 . . . Administration Building named for E. Guy Warren.
1981 . . . Contra Costa Center established.



DOMESTIC SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram.
TELEGRAM
DAY LETTER
NIGHT LETTER
$ S S E

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM
W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT
1211 (4-55)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent at the full rate
FULL RATE
LETTER TELEGRAM
SHORE SHIP

NO. WDS. CL. OF SVC. | PD. OR COLL. | CASH NO. | CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT =(04)•• | TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

COPY

HONORABLE GOVERNOR GOODWIN J KNIGHT
STATE XXXXX CAPITOL SACRAMENTO CALIF

WE RESPECTFULLY URGE YOUR FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION OF ASSEMBLY BILL NUMBER 4 ESTABLISHING A STATE COLLEGE IN SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY, AS YOU ARE WELL AWARE FOR OVER FOUR YEARS WE HAVE SURVEYED THIS AREA AND HAVE BEEN STUDIED BY BOTH ASSEMBLY AND SENATE INTERIM EDUCATION COMMITZES AS WELL AS A LIASON COMMITTEE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AND STATE DEPT OF EDUCATION• THE RESULTS OF ALL OF THESE STUDIES PLACE THIS AREA AT THE TOP OF THE PRIORITY LIST FOR A STATE COLLEGE• THESE STUDIES ARE A MATTER OF LEGISLATIVE RECORD• WE SINCERELY HOPE THAT IN VIEW OF THE OVERWHELMING AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE LENDING WEIGHT TO ASSEMBLY BILL NUMBER 4 THAT YOU WILL APPROVE AND SIGN THIS IMPORTANT MEASURE• THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND CONSIDERATION IN THIS MATTER• RESPECTFULLY=
H M HANSEN CHAIRMAN SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY STATE COLLEGE COMMITTEE=

JUL 1957
RECEIVED
Hay. Elem. Sch. Dist.

Impact

. . . The University is one of the major employers in the county with over 1,400 employees representing a current payroll of nearly $30 million.

. . . Working budgets accumulated over the past quarter century indicate a budget approaching half a billion dollars.

. . . Approximately $6 million are spent annually on equipment, supplies and services. If 20 percent of such purchases are made locally it amounts to $1,200,000.

. . . Expenses of non-resident students, coupled with locals living at home, who would have attended college elsewhere, directly contribute to an additional $6 million being spent in the community.

. . . Overlooking the San Francisco Bay Area, the University's choice location in the Hayward hills is an economic asset to the community. Built at a cost of almost $40 million, the property and buildings are now valued at more than $100 million.

. . . Nearly 150,000 persons have matriculated since classes began in 1959. Continuing education students have accounted for another 30,000.

. . . Thirty thousand men and women throughout the nation call CSUH their alma mater. Some 25,000 students have received their bachelor's degree and 5,000 their master's.

"Cal State was big enough to offer a variety of courses, yet still had a small-school atmosphere. I got to know my instructors and felt that they were always available and interested, on an informal basis, in student input regarding the academic program — something I hadn't experienced at my previous university."
Larry Wright — BA Fine Arts 1976
Designer, Corporate Arts Staff — Ad Art, Stockton

"It was a no-nonsense program."
David Weymouth — BS Business Administration 1972
Senior Vice-President — Business Services Division,
Wells Fargo Bank — Tiburon

. . . Present enrollment of 12,600 ranks in the top ten percent of all public universities in the country. Cal State is 147th largest of 1,874 public four-year colleges. There are students from 39 California counties and 14 states and foreign countries currently enrolled.

. . . Cal State Hayward has one of the highest percentages of women students of any of the 19 campuses in The California State University system. Women outnumber men six to five at the undergraduate level and four to three at the graduate level.

. . . Ethnic minority enrollment accounts for over 35 percent of the student body, reflecting the rich cultural diversity of the community the University serves.

"The program at Cal State prepared me very well for doctoral level work."
Edward G. Schilling — MPA Public Administration 1975
Campbell City Manager

. . . The University Library with holdings of over 1.1 million offers the public as well as the students an excellent research facility.

. . . More than half a million members of the community have attended sports and cultural events including drama productions, concerts, recitals, art shows, museum exhibitions, lecutes and special educational activities such as the annual Science Festival.

. . . Over 2,500 civic organizations, business and professional groups have received Speakers Bureau brochures and it is estimated that University speakers make over 500 appearances annually in the Bay Area.

CSUH History

(Continued from page 7)

the fledgling college was ready to graduate its first class — 24 students who had been pioneers in the college's development. Twenty-two degrees were conferred in elementary education and one each in business education and social science. Beth Gourley was first to receive her degree with honors, having completed her requirements the previous year.

By fall of 1963, the college had moved to its permanent location — the sprawling Hauschildt Ranch site with its panoramic view of the Bay Area. Students that Fall occupied the Fine Arts and Science buildings, walking around earthmovers and bulldozers and stepping carefully to avoid muddy parking lots as development continued.

It had been almost a decade since the Hayward Chamber of Commerce had begun its drive to bring a college campus to Southern Alameda County when formal dedication ceremonies for the campus were observed the week of April 27-May 2, 1964. Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown, the keynote speaker, joined with state dignitaries and hundreds of area citizens in celebrating the event which marked the end of the college's formative years.

The next ten years were characterized by rapid development not only in the campus's physical appearance, but also in academic programs. All major buildings were constructed while enrollment spiraled. Cal State was one of the fastest growing institutions in the nation. It was during this period that the college's second president was named. In July, 1967 Dr. Ellis E. McCune was selected to lead the school through these changing times.

With the advent of the 1980s, the University began exploring the possibilities of opening an off-campus center in Contra Costa County to meet the educational needs of its residents. Plans became a reality when the California State University, Hayward Contra Costa Center opened for classes September 24, 1981.

In the 25 years since Cal State, Hayward was founded almost 150,000 students have registered for classes, nearly 30,000 degrees have been awarded and hundreds of thousands of citizens have participated in cultural and educational activities. As the California State University, Hayward matures it will continue to meet its commitment to serve students and Bay Area citizens and communities.

"Cal State gave me a degree and valuable background for the job I have now."
Dick Rogers — BA Political Science 1976
Assistant City Editor, The Daily Review — Hayward

"We were all pioneers in a new and exciting enterprise — the literal construction of a new and hopeful era."
Dr. Charles Merrifield
Professor of Social Science
Foothill Campus — First faculty

"It was a tough school. The academic standards were very high."
Gil Hyder — BA Social Science 1965
Former Elementary School Principal
Solar Energy Consultant, Castro Valley

"I was delighted by the credential program. The program was superlative. My own educational experience broadened me and implanted within me a permanent curiosity about the world and human beings."
William Lockyer — Secondary Teaching Credential 1965
State Assemblyman, 14th District

"It was an excellent program for aspiring administrators just getting started."
John Greene — Administrative Credential 1971
President, Merritt College, Oakland

"I was very impressed with the enthusiasm and commitment on the part of the faculty. They were very supportive of the students. They wanted the students to succeed."
Odell Johnson — MS Educational Psychology 1972
President, Laney College, Oakland

"I loved Cal State. I didn't expect I would. Being 20 years older than most students, I thought no one would notice me and I would wander through like a ghost. But I made a lot of young friends."
Meghan Collins — BA Art History 1970
Fiction Author, Benicia

"Some of the courses in sociology, physical education and history were unequalled. Based on my relationship with some of my colleagues now, I was prepared as well as any undergraduate at any other undergraduate institution."
Bernard "Bernie" Oliver — BA P. E. 1971
All-time CSUH and Far Western Conference football rusher
Assistant Professor, College of Education, U of Texas, Austin

Construction continues at Cal State Hayward. The landmark administration building is completed in 1971 along with Robinson Hall, the library complex, and the theatre. The administration building was named for E. Guy Warren in 1980.

ALAMEDA COUNTY STATE COLLEGE
EUREKA
PIONEERS

"I wanted to take a liberal arts course load — get a taste of other fields because I had no idea of what kind of career I wanted. It was a very broad humanistic education."

Mike Libbey — BA Social Science 1966
Oakland Tribune, Rewrite desk
Guild Unit Chairman, S.F.O. Newspaper Guild
Member Executive Committee — S.F.O. Newspaper Guild

"I took a philosophy class at Cal State. It was taught by T. G. Smith, a large robust man. There were about 35 students in the class. And when he started talking about Socrates and Plato, it was almost like a symphony . . ."

Collins G. Walker — BA Sociology 1973
Vice-President, Wells Fargo Bank, Danville
V.-P. and Founding Director of Urban Bankers' Association

"My interest in politics began at Cal State. I got a lot of fatherly advice that has proved helpful."

Gene Hazzard — BA History 1970
Restauranteur, Oakland

"I went to Cal State because it was relatively inexpensive and close to home."

Nancy Hillis — BS Recreation Administration 1975
President, Bay Area Chapter Directors of Volunteers in Agencies — San Leandro

"I totally changed my career plans after going to Hayward. I'd come from four years at Berkeley where the campus was big. Hayward was smaller and more personable. I found what I wanted was to work in a smaller school with more intimate relationships."

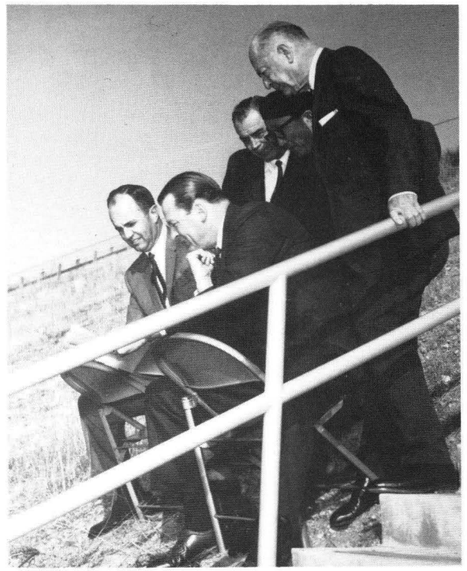
Dr. Candy Rose — MA Speech 1970
President, Mission College in Santa Clara

"Cal State gave me a new view of myself. I felt brighter than I had given myself credit for. I was able to be more analytical about problems."

Lizette Weiss — MPA Public Relations 1969
External Affairs Manager, Mervyn's — Hayward
President, Oakland-East Bay Chapter Public Relations Society of America

"The size of the classes helped a lot. They were small and I got a lot more individual help."

Margaret Carlsen — BS Chemistry 1981
Pharmaceutical analysis chemist, Stanford Research Institute



Above

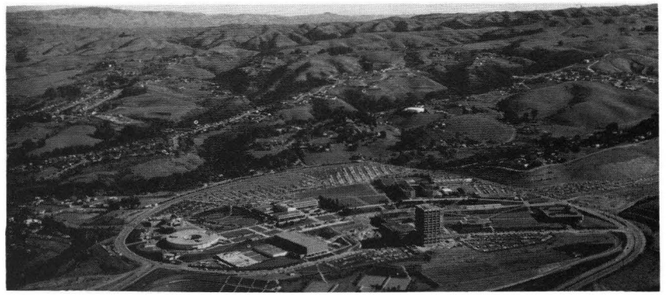
Members of the Cal State Stadium Seating Project's Affiliates Committee make the best of seating facilities as they survey plans for raising $135,000 for 5,500 permanent seats in the CSCH stadium. Left seated: Cortland Morris and H. Marshall Hansen. Left standing: Roger Anderson, Ken Fujii and Gene Sullivan.

Right

Aerial photo of California State University Hayward today is in sharp contrast to the February 22, 1961 recording.

Upper right

Some 300 people were in attendance at the official groundbreaking ceremonies on that bright sun-drenched morning as cattle grazed contentedly on the hillside of the Hauschildt Ranch, unaware of the event taking place across the field.



"I had a great experience there. The athletic program was outstanding, and the instructors were really great."

Barbara Pickel Whitfield — BS P. E. 1974
Outstanding national sportswoman
Counselor, P. E. teacher — Brentwood

"I liked the idea of everything being on one hill top and not having to run all over town. The music department was so great I came back and did my master's degree there. At Cal State everyone gets a chance to perform, where at other schools you might disappear in the numbers."

Priscilla Carter — BA Music 1977, MA Music 1979
Part-time Instructor, Staff Accompanist — Ohlone College, Fremont

"It was good, very good. Also, it was a local college and it was economically such that it was feasible for me to go there. In other words, I was broke."

Dennis McDonald — BA Psychology 1965
Attorney, Hayward

"I just thought it was as good a place as I could ever have gone, even in retrospect."

Sam Hernandez — BA Art 1970
Chair, Art Department, University of Santa Clara

"I got a good education even though I wasn't the best student in the world. I had a challenging class in developmental biology and I really had to work. I learned a lot from that."

Glennda Chui — BS Biology 1975
Reporter, The Daily Review — Hayward

"I just kind of found a home there. People were friendly and I had at least two mentors — people who gave me a lot of support and help. It had a lot of features of a small-town college as far as the people were concerned, considering that Cal State is located in a metropolitan area. The people seemed really helpful and caring. It seemed like a family or something."

Joan Castaneda — MPA Public Administration 1976
Airport Director, Hayward Air Terminal

"Cal State was the start of a successful career in finance."

Robert J. De Monte — BS Business Administration
Senior Vice-President — Finance and Administration,
Consolidated Capital Companies, Emeryville

"The most important thing I derived from my education at Cal State was self-confidence and inspiration. I had good instructors who said, "Just go out and do it — and I did it."

Carl Loeffler — BA Art History 1973
Author, Director, Curator — La Mamelle Gallery, S. F.
Teacher — The Academy of Art College, S. F.

"The campus gave the students a feeling of camaraderie and closeness that was very conducive to a well-rounded education. Later, at law school, I realized that Cal State gave me a great preparation."

Robert R. Barengo — BS Business Administration 1966
Speaker of the Assembly — State of Nevada

"It is my belief that when you go to college you learn what you are going to learn whether you go to super-duper schools like Cal and Stanford or Cal State Hayward. I have no regrets about going to Cal State."

Guillermo Mayorga — BS Chemistry 1969, MS Chemistry 1971
Research Specialist, Hexcel — Dublin

"I developed as a cellist very fast. The environment at Cal State was totally unpressured — like a conservatory. Faculty and students regularly play together and there was a tremendous amount of cooperation. Allen Gove has a lot to do with that attitude. He doesn't tolerate competition that is destructive."

Lawrence Granger — BA Music 1975, MA Music 1982
Cellist, San Francisco Symphony

25 Years — Growth and Progress, A Brief History

was prepared by the Office of Public Affairs,
California State University, Hayward.

Writers: Johnna Laird, Ann Romick
Editors: Darrell M. Gray, Jane Hines

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, ***Hayward***
The Twenty-fifth Year

The California State University