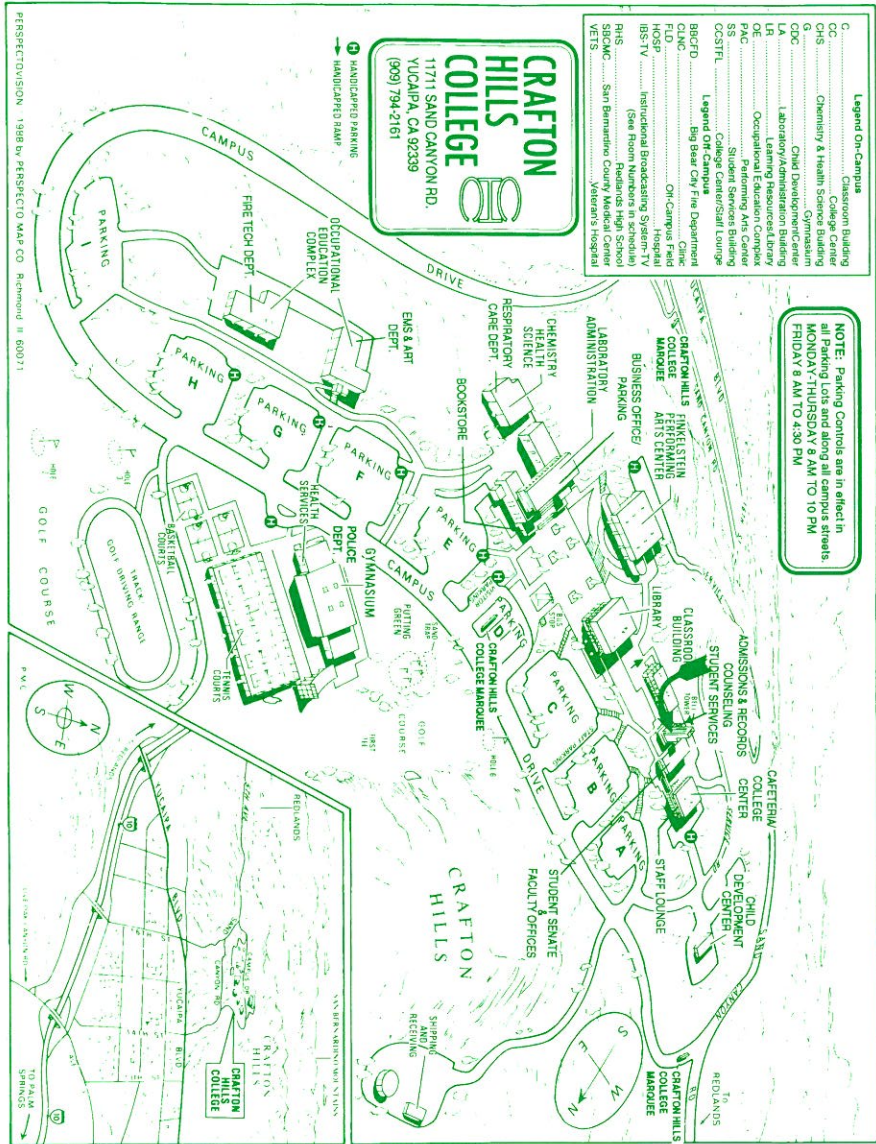
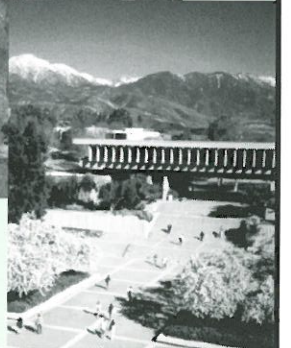
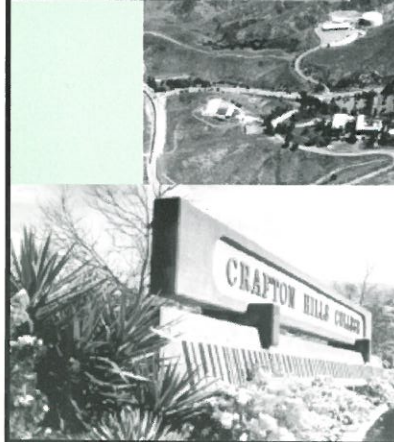
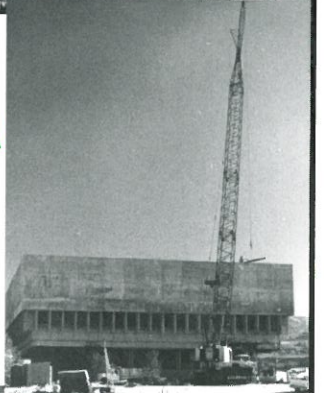


CRAFTON HILLS COLLEGE

25 YEARS OF BUILDING FUTURES



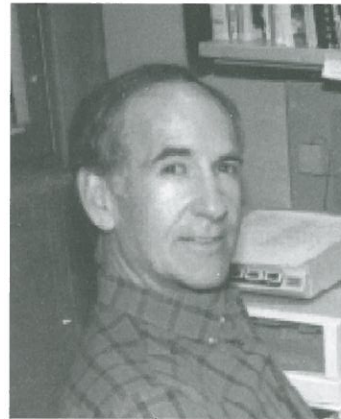


Dedication

To All CHC Staff and Students • 1972 - 1997



Special Appreciation to Betty Merrill



Richard Booth
Professor, English,
CHC
Author of
A Brief
Summary of
CHC's History



Ronald Kibby
Dean, Occupational
Education, CHC
Author of
A Chronicle of
CHC's Curriculum
Development



A Brief Summary of CHC's History by Richard Booth

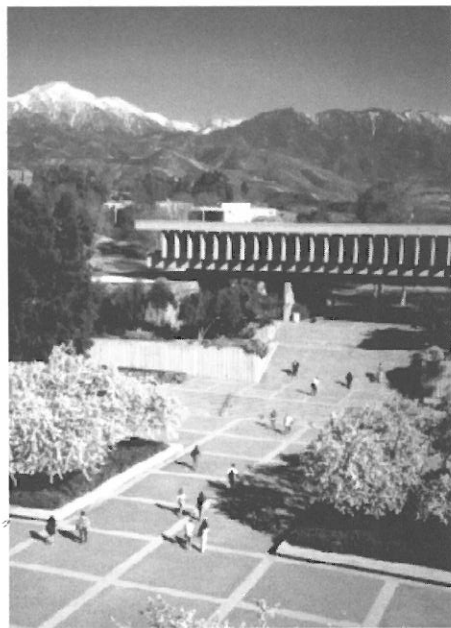


Crafton Hills College, which first opened its doors in 1972, is the newer of the two campuses in the San Bernardino Community College District. Created by a vote of the citizens in 1926, the SBCCD draws most of its younger students from unified school districts of San Bernardino, Rialto, Colton, Redlands, Yucapia, Big Bear, Rim of the World, and Needles. The seven-member Board of Trustees is locally elected and provides direction and leadership through the administrative officers of the District and the colleges.

The Crafton Hills campus, tucked into the eastern end of the San Bernardino Valley, commands a dramatic view across much of the area it serves. The hills, ridges, and canyons that comprise the campus sit at an elevation of approximately 2400 feet and are among the oldest geological features of the valley. Several of the towering mountains of the Coast Range are visible from the college, including Mt. San Antonio to the west, Mt. San Jacinto to the south and Mt. San Bernardino and Mt. San Geronio to the east. These lofty peaks vary in height from 10,000 to 11,600 feet.

The 523 acres upon which the college now stands were donated to the District by Lester and Ruben Finkelstein of Los Angeles over a two-year period beginning in 1966. Originally conceived as the "East Campus" of San Bernardino Valley College, sixteen miles to the west, Crafton now operates as an autonomous partner within the District.

A striking and award-winning architectural achievement, the CHC campus was conceived with expansion in mind. The Architects' Collaborative responsible for the design was headed by Stewart Williams and John Porter Clark but also included the firm of Poper and Jones as well as Jerome Armstrong. They developed a cluster concept that would allow the campus to expand progressively as self-contained "schools" were built on



the natural ridge lines and plateaus of the site but the funding needed to make that ambitious vision a reality never materialized. When the college first opened, there were just five buildings: the **cafeteria**, the adjoining **student services complex**, the **classroom building**, the **first level of the library**, and what now serves as **the administration building**. Additional structures were added in the years that followed, but the architects had to abandon their original vision for the campus.

If the college had a "founding father," that would be **Dr. Gordon Atkins**. He spent many years at SBVC and the University of Redlands teaching philosophy before becoming the Provost of Crafton Hills College. Dr. Atkins did much of the groundwork in the communities surrounding the new site, mustering support for the new school. Under his guidance, the organization necessary to set up the college took shape, and in the summer of 1970, he presented a series of plans to the trustees. He said the college would open in September of 1972, with a staff of 35 and perhaps 1,000 full-time students. The core advisory group working with Dr. Atkins consisted of four veteran instructors from Valley College: **Dean Stewart**, chemistry; **Robert Galbraith**, biology; **William Hoyt**, physical education; and **Harold Pigott**, English. All four ultimately joined the faculty of Crafton Hills College when it opened, on schedule, in 1972.

The Crafton Hills and the "settlements" at their feet have a colorful history. From the days when Gaspar de Portola led a group of Spanish soldiers, missionaries, and Indians from San Diego to Monterey in 1769, the Inland Empire began to feel the influence of the invading white men. In 1772, Pedro Fages passed through the San Bernardino Valley in pursuit of deserters from the Spanish Army, making him the first European leader to set foot in this area. Four years later, a priest named Francisco Garces came from the Mojave villages along the Colorado River and crossed the San Bernardino Valley, eventually establishing a mission in San Gabriel. The first Americans to visit the valley—a group of fur traders led by Jedediah Smith—followed fifty years later, in 1826.

Spanish settlement near the Crafton Hills began in 1819 when an asistencia of the Mission San Gabriel was established in Guachama, and a ditch (or zanja) was dug to bring water from Mill Creek. Eventual secularization of the missions led to the sale of Rancho San Bernardino to the Lugo family. When the Lugos ultimately sold the Rancho to the Mormons in 1851, the "greening" of the valley began as the new owners cultivated the land and planted vegetables and fruit trees on a large scale.

The man who gave his name to the hills and the college moved to the valley in 1861. Myron H. Crafts, a native of Detroit, Michigan, planted the first orange trees, built a reservoir, and established the township of Crafton on 1840 acres. He allocated forty of those acres for a Congregational college, but his plan never led to any construction. Following Crafts' lead, many settlers came to the township and built homes, planted groves of fruit trees, and employed the local Cahuilla Indians to assist them.

Homesteading led to more population growth in the area, as did the conveyance of acreage from the U. S. government to the Southern Pacific Railroad in an attempt to encourage the development of transcontinental rail lines. Today some of the pioneer families remain in the foothills near Crafton Hills College, and those deeply rooted people must occasionally sweep their gaze across the magnificent view from the campus and think wistfully of the days when their ancestors first settled in this pristine valley.

Reflections from the "Old Timers"

When CHC's Silver Anniversary Committee decided to sponsor a commemorative publication honoring the college's first twenty-five years, it seemed logical to seek input from the faculty and staff members who have been at the college since its inception in 1972. The following commentary stems from the collective memories of **Dr. James Bisi** (recently retired), **Richard Booth**, **Cliff Cabanilla**, **Robert Galbraith**, **Jimmy Garcia** (now employed at SBVC), **Ray Gonzalez**, **Laurens Thurman**, and **Marc Wurmbbrand**. The committee wishes to thank them for their candid and often colorful contributions.

Rogues and Characters from Crafton's Past

Certain names crop up repeatedly when CHC veterans talk about the most memorable of the college's former employees. **John Harder**, for example, our first public information officer, earns frequent mention. He roamed the campus with a camera that many claimed was seldom loaded with film and once described his primary task as "keeping the college out of the news." **Bill Hoyt's** name pops up often as well. The formidable physical education instructor gained notoriety by conducting his skiing classes on the artificial slope beside the gymnasium with the ferocity of a drill instructor, barking orders that echoed through the canyons and struck fear in the hearts of students and staff members alike. **Foster Davidoff**, the college's initial president, also remains locked in the memories of the CHC veterans. He commanded respect and represented the college well, adding a touch of class to meetings on the campus and in the community with his eloquence and sartorial splendor. On a good day, Foster would find reasons to wear three different suits, all equally tasteful and expensive...with matching hats, of course.

Other notables worthy of inclusion:

Arnold Arias, an adjunct English instructor, dressed in white linen suits, chewed constantly on cloves, and told his creative writing students to

"listen to the angels" when seeking inspiration. His formal recommendations to the administration that a landing pad for UFO's be constructed adjacent to the golf course cost him his position, ultimately, but he took his strange ideas to Chaffey College, where he was offered a full-time job.

George Ashton, the elfin history professor, once lectured for ten minutes on the grandeur of English royalty before realizing that he was talking to a rather perplexed American history class.

Doris Boardman, head librarian and self-appointed CHC censor, ordered her assistants to intercept and hide magazines that contained pictures of scantily clad women. So these publications were kept away from the innocent eyes of impressionable students.

Virginia Gaustad, queen of the secretarial program and the pixie-sized matron of the campus, used charm, a soft Texas drawl and considerable determination to hold the college family together and keep it moving in what she felt was the proper direction.



"**Hoppy**" a roadrunner with a mangled foot, developed a following among the staff members because for months he would drop by every afternoon, just before nightfall, to admire his reflection in the glass of the Admissions Office.

Bill Moore, who came up through the ranks as a professor at SBVC, kept Crafton in the spotlight when he served as its president. His forceful, articulate style occasionally caused some friction on the campus, but he gave the college vitality and resourcefulness.

Tony Murphy, an effervescent member of the maintenance crew, became a campus celebrity by running for ASB office and rising to prominence as an actor in the drama productions, including a star turn in "The Last Meeting of the Knights of the White Magnolia."

Schuyler Royal, the maverick economics professor, once came into a class, sat on a desk, and ate an apple. Thirty minutes later he left, having said absolutely nothing to his students. Later he justified his behavior by pointing out that no one had asked him a question or showed the least interest in learning that day.

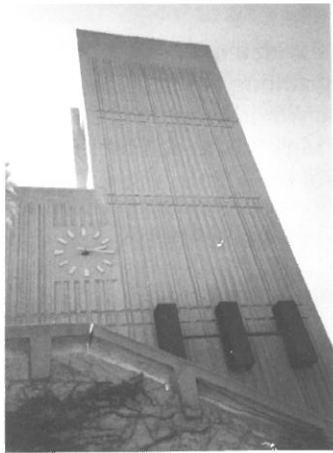
Tom Scott ran the now-defunct recreation program and kept the campus jumping with festivals and celebrations. A popular attraction at these events was the "dunk tank" which gave students a chance to get even with their teachers by hitting a target with a well-aimed softball. The icy water swallowed many a professional volunteer.

Lon Stone, biology professor, resident cynic and loose cannon, kept a gun in his Porsche and made irreverence his trademark. He kept his faculty's traditionalists--such as **Duane Anderson**, **Jo Broholm**, **Clarence Lambert**, **Harold Piggott**, **Dean Stewart**, and **Don Yowell**--on edge.

Paul Swinghammer, one of Crafton's oddest students, proclaimed himself as a Native American champion of indigenous species and waged

war on such interlopers as pigeons and stray cats. Sometimes arming himself with a bow and arrows, Swinghammer once launched a cloud of magazines and journals from the balcony of the faculty lounge to disperse some unwelcome "foreign" birds, startling several professors in the process.

Worthy of final mention is **Warren**, the infamous security guard who interrupted a stunned Ray Bradbury in mid-speech before an overflow crowd in the gymnasium to report that a car in the parking lot had its headlights on. Warren once pulled his gun and ordered Cliff Cabanilla to state "the nature of his business" (as Cliff was typing in his office). But the big guard's dubious reputation hit rock bottom when he opened fire on a rattlesnake in the breezeway between rooms C108 and 109. The bullet ricocheted several times off the concrete that surrounded Warren, and he was lucky to survive. The snake was not so fortunate.



Tall Tales

The "mythology" of Crafton Hills College is filled with stories of ominous brush fires, giant rattlesnakes, and bizarre phenomena. What follows represents a mere sampling of the campus-related tales that get taller with each passing year. Take them with as much salt as your system can tolerate.

Larry Thurman recalls a time when the Occupational Education Buildings were still being constructed but the adjoining parking lots were already completed.

Hoping to "baptize" the lots and draw attention to the college, the powers-that-be placed an ad with a local radio station, inviting the public to view a lunar eclipse through a few telescopes that would be set up next to the building site. No one was prepared for the 5,000+ people who turned up that evening, filling every parking lot on campus with cars and lining the streets as well. The struggle to gain access to the telescopes nearly turned into a brawl, and the faculty and staff absorbed a harsh lesson about advertising.

A moment **Richard Booth** will never forget occurred in his fiction class many years ago. In the midst of an animated discussion about "The Metamorphosis," a newcomer came in, walked to the front of the classroom, and took a seat. A middle-aged man with wild hair, he had a large suitcase with him. Richard, wondering if the bag was stuffed with weapons, hand grenades or high explosives, asked a student to summon a campus police officer. Eventually the visitor was escorted from the room and the suitcase was opened, revealing half of an enormous watermelon.

It turned out that the man had been released from Patton State Hospital earlier that day, but he could not be detained for carrying a concealed melon.

Jimmy Garcia recalls a time when a creative administrator instituted a new practice, bringing rehabilitated ex-convicts to the college to join the maintenance and ground crews. While it never developed into a rerun of "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," the program did introduce some unique characters onto the campus. Someday perhaps a made-for-television movie will tell that story in more detail.

A recent event that will no doubt become more legendary in a decade or two features music professor **Ken Lesight**, who found himself in a malfunctioning PAC elevator late one afternoon after everyone else had gone home. His ordeal ended sixteen hours later when a surprised custodian heard an agitated voice coming from the elevator shaft, found the red-eyed professor, and set him free.

Finally, CHC veterans recall the strange case of a graffiti artist who plagued the campus long ago, leaving a rather distinctive signature on all of his obscene handiwork. Revealing either a lack of savvy or a pathological desire to be caught, the student used the identical signature on his schoolwork, and a sharp-eyed faculty member spotted the match. Photos of the graffiti were compared to the student's assignments, and an ironclad case fell into place, leading to the perpetrator's abrupt dismissal.

The Most Significant Events at CHC

Nearly all those interviewed spoke sadly of **Roger Anton's** fatal auto accident near the college. Struck down suddenly while at the pinnacle of his career by that tragic collision, Roger was serving Crafton as its respected and beloved president. He is remembered as an honorable, compassionate, dignified leader whose commitment to the college was unquestioned. Losing him was a tremendous blow to the college, and his death stands out as the single most important incident in Craton's history.

Other momentous changes and events include the addition of new buildings such as the **gymnasium**, the **two additional levels of the library**, the **performing arts complex**, and the **vocational buildings** at the eastern end of the campus. As the appearance and size of the college have changed, so have the students. During the college's first two and a half decades, the student body has become more ethnically diverse, as has the faculty and staff. Thus the campus community has evolved into a more accurate reflection of the population the college serves.

Some of the founding members of the faculty remember when intramural athletics and student-organized events played a visible role in campus life, and they speak enthusiastically about the recent revival of interest in the ASB and clubs. As student leaders continue to exercise their authority and provide a sense of direction for those they represent, the "old-timers" see new evidence of a renaissance in campus activities. Apparently many

faculty members share their students' appreciation for games, performances, and other festive events that broaden and enrich the educational experiences available at CHC.

As for faculty leadership, that has also evolved. Originally organized under an all-encompassing structural umbrella called the Faculty Council, the campus educators now have a Faculty Senate (as do most community colleges). Veterans mourn the loss of the Council's friendly efficiency, but they recognize the need to adapt to the changing needs of a growing institution.

Over time, the academic and vocational programs available to students at CHC have changed as well. Gone are the offerings of agriculture, automotive technology, ophthalmic dispensing, photography, and recreation, but the new programs have more than filled the curricular void. Indeed, the college has won nationwide recognition for its Fire Academy as well as for the highly regarded departments that train students in the allied health sciences, child development, computer and information sciences, emergency medical services, radiologic technology, and respiratory care.

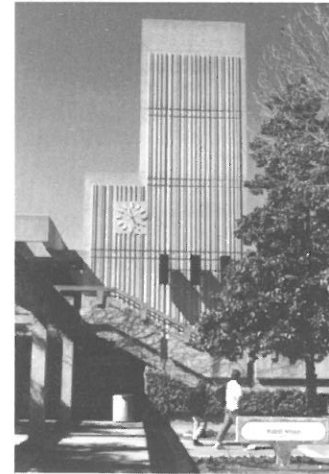


Perhaps the theater arts program best exemplifies the growth and increasing sophistication of the college. Cliff Cabanilla's students first began to "tread the boards" on a makeshift stage in the abandoned A&P Market in Redlands, which CHC leased. Now, of course, budding actors, directors and theater technicians polish their skills in the impressive Performing Arts Center, a beautiful and functional facility with a

semi-thrust stage, soaring fly space, and high-tech lighting and sound systems. A multipurpose building, the PAC also houses the music program.

Inevitably, as a college expands and adapts to the changing needs of its students, some of the original charm wears off. Crafton Hills College has gone through that process, but the school appears to be maturing gracefully. The trees reach higher into the sky, the grounds boast new flower beds and manicured shrubbery, the campus facilities grow as new buildings are slowly added, and the people who make the institution thrive continue to build on the reputation for excellence that began a quarter of a century ago. While the setting may be idyllic, the goal of offering a quality education to as many students as possible is never pushed into a subordinate role by aesthetic or recreational concerns. The college's past has been rich, but the future looks equally bright.

A Not So Circumspect Chronicle of Crafton Hills College Curriculum Development



"Community colleges develop as 'an integral and effective element in the structure of public higher education' insofar as they succeed in focusing scarce public resources upon instruction critical to the system."

-- Curriculum Standards Handbook, 1995
Chancellor's Office, California Community Colleges

by Ronald Kibby, Ed.D.

Thus does the Chancellor's Office, California Community Colleges establish its dominion over curriculum development of 106 colleges, including Crafton Hills College. The State Legislature sanctions the requirement for state level approval of new instructional programs because it "assures not only that tax dollars are being expended for programs that are as well designed as possible but also that these programs fulfill purposes that best reflect the priorities of California taxpayers and other constituencies."

From the opening of the college, Crafton Hills College instructional administrators have been mindful of the need to filter curriculum decisions through the State Chancellor's Office. And through the years, CHC administrators have proved adept at finding creative ways of achieving curriculum approvals. From 1972 to 1997, the task of establishing and maintaining a correct accounting of program offerings as reflected on the official state Inventory of Approved Programs has perplexed college staff.

Davidoff's Grand Stroke

The record indicates that Crafton Hills College's formative core curriculum was approved in one grand stroke on what amounted to a "handshake" deal. On November 17, 1971, President Foster Davidoff wrote the following to Dr. Carl Winter, consultant in community college education to the state chancellor:

"I appreciated very much the manner in which your office chose to handle my request that programs on the Crafton Hills College [list] which represent virtual duplicates of those being offered at Valley College be granted an exemption from the rather complicated and time consuming special request process.

"I am returning the list you sent me showing those Valley programs which we do not offer and specifying at the bottom of each page that courses in those offered are identical to those taught at San Bernardino Valley College. We will, within the next few weeks, be sending in specific requests for those programs which may represent something other than the ones included on this list."

On the basis of this exchange of lists and the subsequent submission of the first college catalog, the following instructional programs were state approved when Crafton Hills College enrolled its first students in September 1972: Biological Sciences, Business and Management (Accounting, Business Administration, Marketing, Secretarial Studies), Fine Arts (Art, Music, Drama), Foreign Language (French, German, Spanish), Letters (English, Literature, Speech, Philosophy), Mathematics, Physical Sciences (Physics, Chemistry, Geology), Psychology, Social Sciences (Economics, History, Geography, Political Science, Sociology), Interdisciplinary Studies.

C&IS: A Dilemma Resolved



More than a decade later, Dr. Charles Simcox, Assistant Dean for Occupational Education, resurrected Dr. Winter's blanket approval of 1971 to resolve a conflict regarding State Chancellor's Office approval of the Computer and Information

Science program. In a July 30, 1984 letter to Dr. John Meyer, specialist in the Program Evaluation and Approval office of the State Chancellor, Dr. Simcox recounted the Winter/Davidoff agreement and pointed out that Computer and Information Science had been included on the original list. At the time, C&IS had been offered as an associate degree program since 1982, but did not appear on the official State Chancellor's Inventory of

Approved Programs for Crafton Hills College. To resolve the dilemma, Dr. Simcox prevailed upon Dr. Meyer to review the 1971 program approval documents submitted by President Davidoff. On August 24, 1984, Dr. Simcox received notification from Allan Petersen, Dean of Program Evaluation and Approval, that

"...after reviewing the materials you sent, you do have approval for your program in Computer and Information Science, and that it will be entered on the next revision of the Inventory of Approved Programs. The approval is effective July 1, 1971."

Petersen's letter solves the mystery of why, on the CHC Inventory of Approved Programs, Computer and Information Science carries an approval date that predates the opening of the college. Curiously, all of the other instructional programs submitted on Davidoff's original list have a 1972 approval date.

Dr. Stoddard: Catalog Catch Up

Earlier, in 1981, Dr. Joan Stoddard, Dean of Instruction, successfully added five programs to the Inventory of Approved Programs by submitting the catalog record of course offerings as evidence. The perplexity of maintaining an accurate list of approved programs is revealed in a January 30, 1981, letter from Dr. Stoddard to Norma Morris in the Program Evaluation and Approval Office:

"As you know, we are offering programs not currently listed as approved by the Chancellor's office. The reasons for this are numerous but derive mostly from the fact that administrative turnover both at this college and in the Chancellor's office over the past 10 years, together with changing regulations, reporting formats and data systems, have caused considerable difficulty in communication between us. Consequently, the latest inventory of approved programs leaves many of our active programs in limbo. By this memorandum, we are seeking

to rectify this situation and update the inventory to reflect what we have understood to be the status of our programs."

This appeal established program approval dates for Physical Education (1972), Spanish (1972), Automotive Technology (1972), Agriculture (1979), and Respiratory



Therapy (1979). Once again, the original college catalog was used to verify that long established programs had been left off the Inventory of Approved Programs. The approval dates for Respiratory Therapy and Agriculture were based on the date of their transfer from San Bernardino Valley College to Crafton Hills College.

The CHC Curriculum Boom

Constant change is the nature of curriculum development in community colleges. In the mid-1970s Crafton Hills College experienced major curriculum changes as the original five-year Educational Master Plan was implemented. Completion of construction of the Occupational Education complex at the east end of the campus triggered much of the curriculum activity.

The curriculum boom of the mid-70s was prefaced in January 1974 by state approval of one of the more curious CHC course additions: Animal Science 56AD (Horsemanship). Submitted by Dr. Ed Chapin, Jr., Dean of Evening College and Vocational Education, after Board of Trustees approval on December 7, 1973, the course was described as dealing "with the handling of a horse from the ground in addition to basic riding fundamentals." Safety factors for both horse and rider were to be emphasized, along with the proper use of equipment and aids. It was expected that 150 students would enroll in the class during the subsequent five years and off-campus facilities were to be leased. There is no documentation that the college actually owned a stable of horses.

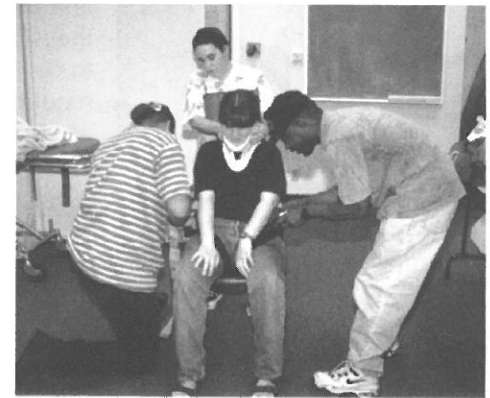
There was initial confusion with the State Chancellor's Office in mid-1975 when programs in Automotive Technology and Welding Technology were submitted to the State Chancellor's Office for approval. On September 4, 1975, Raymond Pitts, Dean of Academic Affairs in the State Chancellor's Office, wrote to President Roger Anton, requesting that both programs be resubmitted as separate courses. This was followed by a visit to the Crafton Hills College campus in October by Dr. John Meyer of the State Chancellor's staff. State approval was subsequently granted in December 1975 by State Chancellor Sidney Brossman. Both of these occupational programs were eventually replaced by the Fire Technology program which was moved from San Bernardino Valley College to CHC in 1982.



The Fall of 1975 also saw a rapid fire series of program and course approvals by the State Chancellor for the growing Crafton Hills College. On September 4, State Chancellor Brossman notified District Chancellor Ray Ellerman that approval had been granted for a 24-unit Real Estate program, a Cartography class, and a Photography class.

On September 23 came notification of state approval of a 36-unit Early Childhood Development program, a 17-unit Instructional Aide program, and two Home Economic courses (Creative Stitchery and Color and Design in the Home).

On November 21, Crafton Hills College received state authorization to initiate an Emergency Medical Care program with approval of EMT-I classes and an Emergency Medical Assistant class. The EMT-Paramedic program and the Mobile Intensive Care Nurse class were later additions to the EMC program, which subsequently became the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) program.



Approval of these programs was followed immediately by the submission of a 30-unit Administration of Justice program on December 1, 1975. The State Chancellor processed the application quickly and granted state approval on March 29, 1976.

There was considerable curriculum activity from 1973 through 1976 related to planning and implementing an Ophthalmic Dispensing program at Crafton Hills College in 1977. The occupational program gained regional approval in September 1973 when the 30-unit curriculum was fully designed. State approval was granted on May 28, 1976, but not before Dr. Gerald Cresci, Dean of Program Planning for the State Chancellor's Office, required the presidents, occupational deans, and Ophthalmic Dispensing program directors at Citrus College, Los Angeles City College, and Crafton Hills College to meet and "discuss the Ophthalmic Dispensing program of Crafton Hills College in relation to the other two institutions." President Roger Anton, Dean Ed Chapin and Program Director Mark Shupnick represented Crafton Hills College.

Most of the programs created in the flurry of curriculum development in the mid-1970s did not survive the test of time. Ten years later, only Administration of Justice, Emergency Medical Care, and Real Estate remained in the college catalog.



A Successful Joint Venture

Preliminary planning was underway in 1982 for an X-Ray Technician program to be offered in partnership with the San Bernardino County Medical Center's existing School of Radiologic Technology. Crafton Hills College was to adopt the hospital's existing two year curriculum and offer general education classes so that students would have the opportunity to complete Associate of Science degree requirements.

Dr. Charles Simcox, Assistant Dean for Occupational Education, obtained

SBCCD Board of Trustees approval for the new Radiologic Technology program on May 9, 1985 just prior to leaving his positions at Crafton Hills College. The first class of Rad Tech students was scheduled to begin the program in September 1985. In August, Dr. Ronald Kibby, the newly appointed Assistant Dean for Occupational Education, discovered that the start up of the Radiologic Technology program was in jeopardy because it had not yet received State Chancellor's Office approval.

A letter of appeal to the State Chancellor's Office requesting permission to begin the program while the application was being processed was accepted. Allan Petersen, Dean of Program Evaluation and Approval for the State Chancellor, issued the formal approval on September 10, 1986. The joint venture has proved to be a model of success for public agency partnerships.

Child Development's Second Chance

A Child Development program was established at Crafton Hills College in the formative years of the college's curriculum development. Between December 1973 and December 1974, the college created eight Child Development classes. On July 3, 1975, the Board of Trustees unanimously approved a 41-unit Early Childhood Development certificate program. As noted elsewhere,



State Chancellor's Office approval came on September 23, 1975. This initial effort was short lived. Citing insufficient "resources, students or facilities to make the Child Development program viable," the college Curriculum Committee deleted the program from the college's curriculum on September 7, 1977.

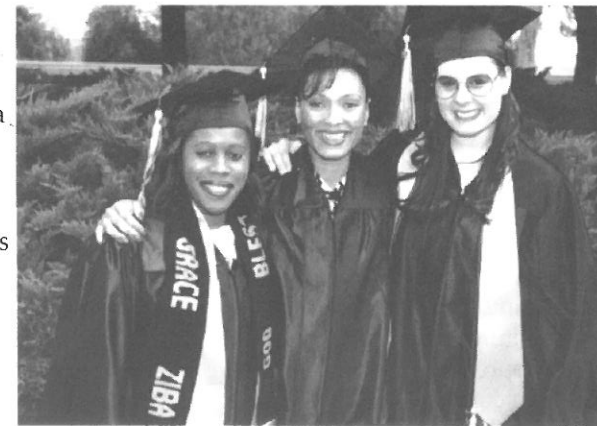
During the spring semester of 1988, interest in establishing a child care facility at CHC generated renewed interest in a Child Development program. College President Donald Singer established an ad hoc committee to study the child care center and Child Development program proposal. On April 15, 1988 the college's Academic Senate adopted a resolution asserting "that the Child Care Proposal project is of paramount importance to our campus."

A formal needs assessment study was conducted by Dr. Ron Kibby, Assistant Dean of Occupational Education, and results were submitted to President Singer in July 1988. Following subsequent Board of Trustees authorization, Crafton Hills College applied for and received state approval to offer a Child Development program conjointly with San Bernardino Valley College beginning with the 1989 fall semester. A Child Care Center funding proposal was submitted to the state Chancellor's Office, construction funds were allocated in 1991, and construction was completed in 1996.

A limited selection of Child Development classes was offered from 1989 to 1997 with great success. Course work for a comprehensive associate degree program was developed and approved during the 1996 spring semester.

The State Offers Curriculum Amnesty

It was an offer the colleges had been waiting for with anticipation: "This is a one-time opportunity for colleges to gain recognition of currently offered programs not listed in our inventory, without having to go through the regular Chancellor's Office application process."



The offer came in March 1997, when Rita Cepeda, Vice Chancellor for Curriculum Services and Instructional Resources, State Chancellor's Office, notified chief instructional officers at the colleges that the long awaited Program Identification Project was being implemented. The project, which had become known in the colleges as "Program Amnesty," was intended to result in the reconstruction of the official State Chancellor's Office Inventory of Approved and Projected Programs.

Colleges had the opportunity to review their existing official inventory and to add to it any currently offered programs not already listed or any new programs created from existing curriculum. Any programs added to the inventory would be given official state approval without any formal application requirement.

At Crafton Hills College, this process resulted in the addition of four long-standing science programs that had never been officially listed. These programs and their start-up dates are: Microbiology (1973), Anatomy/Physiology (1975), Astronomy (1974), and Oceanography (1972).

CHC Delegated Local Approval

This chronicling of Crafton Hills College's curriculum development ends with a notation that in the mid-1990s the State Chancellor's Office relinquished some of its curriculum approval authority to the colleges. Under the concept of delegated local authority, the State Chancellor's Office delegates to colleges that meet specified conditions the authority to act without separate Chancellor's Office approval.

Crafton Hills College's Curriculum Committee accepted the delegated local authority requirements and became empowered to approve new credit courses that are not part of approved programs and to approve certificate programs requiring less than 18 semester units.

Under this local authority, the Curriculum Committee has routinely revised and expanded the curriculum for existing programs and has occasionally added courses that were not a part of an existing state approved program. For example, during 1996-97 academic year, new courses were added to the Computer and Information Science, Child Development and Interdisciplinary Studies programs. However, no new programs requiring state approval have been added to the Crafton Hills College curriculum thus far into the 1990s.

As a concluding footnote, this 25-year chronicle of CHC's curriculum development should not be construed as a definitive history. Several programs, such as Photography and Recreation, were not recorded because of the lack of documentation regarding official state approval.

Many other existing and former instructional programs, such as Floriculture, were established at various times as options under already state approved programs and were therefore exempt from state review. College catalogs remain as the only reference marking their passage through the curriculum.

CHC HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

1966	The Board of Trustees of the San Bernardino Community College District accepts 163 acres in Yucaipa donated by The Finkelstein Foundation and The L and R Cattle Company (by the time the College was ready to open, the gift of land had grown to 523 acres).
1969	Dr. Gordon C. Atkins is appointed the first Provost of CHC.
1972	Crafton Hills College, the 96th community college in California, opens its doors to its first group of students.
1972-1974	Mr. Foster Davidoff from Compton College serves as the first President of CHC.
1974-1976	President Roger Anton
1976-1981	President William J. Moore
1981-1982	Acting President Glenn Gooder
1982-1990	President Donald L. Singer
1990-1992	Acting President Luis S. Gomez
1992-Present	President Luis S. Gomez

CHC ADMINISTRATION

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