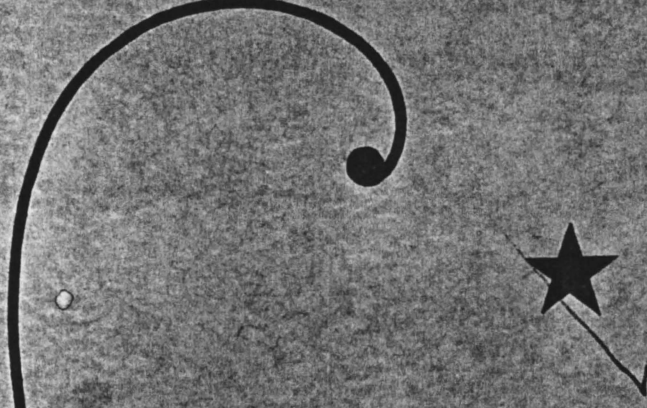


NORTH SHORE REGIONAL COLLEGE
CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE



Scrap
B O O K

No. 1

Colleges Called Proven Investment

A California expert said Saturday that junior colleges can be the key to future prosperity for the Lower Mainland.

Dr. Jay Halliday of Los Angeles' Pierce College told a Vancouver Institute meeting at the University of B.C. that junior colleges are a must to meet the problems posed by automation.

"Like it or not, in an automation era, we'll either support people who are unable to be productive, as disgruntled charity cases, or we'll retrain them — free — to contribute to the economy," he said.

"There's no more call for unskilled labor. Junior colleges can train those who now leave school after high school to be technicians and can retrain people who have lost their jobs as automation increases."

Dr. Halliday, who has been a consultant to Los Angeles and other California cities in developing a network of junior colleges, said they have become a proven investment in productivity there because secondary industries have grown up around them and used their graduate technicians.

To further employment, Vancouver should provide junior colleges to train technicians so the city can become a centre for skilled workers, thus attracting secondary industries in the same way, he said.

He predicted that in 30 years

Vancouver will be the Los Angeles of Canada, with almost solid city right through to Chilliwack, and with similar development south to Bellingham.

"Educational opportunities will ease the strain of this growth by attracting industries needing a supply of technical and semi-professional workers," he said.

N. Van man leads junior college group

B.C.'s newest educational institutions — the two-year community colleges — have formed the Community College Association.

North Vancouver school trustee Peter Jones is chairman of the group, elected by representatives of 11 completed or projected colleges. Vancouver Trustee Fred Rowell is secretary.

The organization will collect and co-ordinate information, under the sponsorship of the B.C.

School Trustees Association, on the junior college level.

Only two colleges are now in operation — Vancouver City College and Selkirk College at Castlegar. A third, Okanagan College, has a site and a principal.

Other areas represented, where colleges are projected, are the North Shore, Prince George, Nanaimo, Central Cariboo, Fraser Valley, Coquitlam, Surrey-Richmond-Delta and South Vancouver Island.

*Vancouver Sun
Thurs. Feb 16/67*

NORTH SHORE

College Hopes Dim

Sun Victoria Bureau

VICTORIA — Prospects appear dim for a regional college for the North Shore.

Education Minister Leslie Peterson, QC, neglected to mention the area when announcing plans Wednesday for regional colleges throughout the province.

He told the legislature that a plebiscite is now in order for a college in the Prince George area.

And he said it is desirable that districts to the northeast and west of the city participate in future planning of this college.

He also said a plebiscite will be in order for a Vancouver Island regional college as soon as participating school districts have reached full agreement.

Liberal North Shore MLAs (party leader Ray Perrault, Allan Williams and Barrie Clark) asked him in the house about plans for a college across Burrard Inlet.

But Peterson indicated North Shore residents will have to muddle in with citizens from Richmond and Coquitlam and other Greater Vancouver areas for community college facilities.

"We have to take into consid-

Reasons Demanded For College Snub

Sun Staff Reporter

NORTH VANCOUVER — Education Minister Leslie Peterson has been challenged to provide reasons for ignoring the 1965 submissions of an application to set up a regional college for the North Shore.

The challenge was issued Friday by North Vancouver school trustee C. Peter Jones in a statement that charged that Peterson and his department officials have never advanced any reasons to show a North Shore college is not justified.

Peterson indicated in the legislature last week his department is not considering any plans for a North Shore college.

But Peterson indicated in reply to North Shore MLAs Ray Perrault, Allan Williams and Barrie Clark that North Shore-Howe Sound residents will have to share facilities with other Greater Vancouver areas.

'BROADER AREA'

"We have to take into consideration facilities for a broader regional area than just the North Shore," said Peterson.

Jones, chairman of the North

Shore-Howe Sound regional college co-ordinating committee, criticized an announcement made public by Peterson in the legislature after ignoring the committee's queries for more than a year.

"During the 13 months since the North Shore college committee applied to the minister of education to hold a plebiscite we have had no answer," said Jones.

'NO REASONS'

"We have had occasional, informal discussions with his staff, at which times no reason was ever advanced to show that the North Shore college was not justified by the needs of the number of potential students, size of the area (North Shore-Howe Sound-Sechelt), or the supporting assessment.

"We do not know of any valid reason for holding up the planning of the North Shore college, let alone, as the minister's reported words suggest, relegating it to the ash can."

Jones said the North Shore committee will seek an immediate meeting with Peterson.

Reply Needed

North Shore Regional College Committee chairman, Trustee Peter Jones of North Vancouver School Board, can be pardoned for expressing annoyance at Education Minister Leslie Peterson's stand on a proposed community college plebiscite for the North Shore, plus Howe Sound and Sechelt.

Four school boards last year undertook a study which supported the stand that a community college is desirable to serve an area with a population of 120,000.

The report was passed along to appropriate authorities in Victoria and not a word was heard, even though several letters were sent to Mr. Peterson asking for an answer, until the Minister indicated, in the Legislature, that perhaps the North Shore was several notches down the priority list and indeed might have to be satisfied with facilities that would also serve other Lower Mainland areas as Coquitlam and Richmond.

Inasmuch as the North Shore, Howe Sound and Sechelt School Boards have carried on negotiations through proper channels, it would have been the courteous thing for Mr. Peterson to have made his department's thoughts known, in some detail, to the Boards prior to throwing cold water on the N.S. community college proposal in the Legislature.

Unpaid Trustees deserve better treatment than they have been getting.

Why stall, Mr. Peterson?

Is there anyone here who is so naive as to believe that the North Shore does not need a Junior College? Not here, but in the department of education there seems to be a legion of Doubting Thomases right up to the Minister of Education Hon. Leslie R. Peterson.

Two years ago students entering B.C.'s senior secondary schools at the Grade XI level were introduced to a new concept of education and a curriculum that was as advanced as any in North America. It was based on the 1960 Chant Report on Education which stipulated that all students should receive a grounding enabling them to proceed to more advanced vocational, technical and university training.

Instead of the old system of only two options, university or general program students have had six selections, each of which have had six selections to lead to further training and employment in a general field. They are academic-technical, commercial, industrial, community services, fine arts and agriculture.

To follow through in these six streams of endeavor, Junior Colleges have been set up in the province with Vancouver City College serving metropolitan Vancouver along with the vocational centre in Burnaby. But it wasn't long before it was evident that facilities were soon to become seriously inadequate even before the first students of the new school system were to graduate.

Both North and West Vancouver School Boards realized the need for a North Shore Junior College and to substantiate their claims, they engaged an independent firm to bring in a survey of the educational needs for the area.

The findings were overwhelmingly conclusive and were forwarded to the Academic Board and a brief was presented to Mr. Peterson by representative of the local school board. This was fifteen months ago!

As recently as last week West Vancouver School trustees again approached

Mr. Peterson urging him to make the necessary move so that a plebiscite can be presented to the electorate for building a new college.

Now with the execution of some well educated foot work, the minister has dodged the issue directly by claiming that because the department has received similar applications for colleges from Richmond, Coquitlam and Burnaby school boards, an overall plan must be made. Further that the question of junior college administration should be done on an overall scale.

This sudden change of policy from a regional concept to a total area concept has been a setback for the cause of a new college. But, representatives of the metropolitan area met and agreed to re-hire Walter Hardwick and associates for another survey with the following terms of reference:

A) establish priority of areas; that is, which district needs the junior college first, and

B) is there a need for a co-ordinated program to prevent duplication of teaching among all colleges.

The lack of direction from the Department of Education in Victoria simply astounds us. If they are supposed to have the experts why has it been left up to our local school boards and administrations to have to hammer, hammer on the table for action for so obvious a need as more junior college facilities.

Is the reluctance of the department to see the need developing on the North Shore due to departmental lack of experience or are we back to the old problem of no funds for education?

Hundreds of young people will be graduating in June and the majority of them will want to continue for another two years at a junior college so that they will be able to begin their life's work or go on to more advanced education.

Who is going to educate them Mr. Peterson?

Superintendent's Bulletin May/67
(Highline Public Schools)

Community College Act Far-Reaching Measure

Engrossed Substitute House Bill 548, known as the Community College Act of 1967, does far more than just separate the public two-year colleges from the common schools. It established a completely separate and unique system of public education which places all community colleges under state government control.

(1) Twenty-two community college districts have been established, each to include two or more K-12 school districts. (The Highline College District includes the Highline, Federal Way and South Central Districts.)

(2) A seven-member Community College Board is to be appointed at the state level.

(3) A nine-member co-ordinating council will be named to supervise the plan for vocational education and to serve as the agency for receiving federal funds for vocational education and vocational rehabilitation. (The state boards for vocational education and vocational rehabilitation have been abolished.)

(4) Each college will have a five member board of trustees. These, as well as the members of the state board and council, are to be named by the governor. (Local legislators have submitted nominees.)

(5) The community college districts have no taxing authority and cannot submit special levies, so will rely on the Legislature for the major share of the funds needed. Construction bonds may be sold, with approval of the state board, to be paid from student fees.

Title to all community buildings will be vested in the State Board for Community Colleges, but the outstanding bonded indebtedness continues to be the obligation of the taxpayers in the original K-12 district. The constitutionality of this section is being questioned. The Legislature has increased the bonding capacity of these parent districts, like Highline, to help them meet the need for elementary and secondary facilities. The net results, however, will be an increase in the annual property taxes.

All contracts and agreements will continue to remain in force. The Highline School Board will prepare the college budget and will make other decisions necessary until the new board of trustees can take over.

'Regional College At Least 3 Years Away'

No Early Go-Ahead Expected—Radcliffe

Good news

*Lions Gate Times
May 11/67*

College plebiscite possible this fall

The North Shore and Howe Sound-Sechelt will likely hold a plebiscite for a regional junior college this fall.

This is the news brought back from Victoria Tuesday by Peter Jones, chairman of the North Shore junior college committee, after a meeting with Education

Minister Peterson and the provincial junior college committee metropolitan group.

Jones, a North Vancouver school trustee, said the government has completed a study development plan of the metropolitan area and has recommended two new junior colleges in addition to the present Vancouver City College — one on the North Shore and one south of the Fraser in the Ladner-Surrey area.

The Minister also announced the formation of a college coordinating committee with representatives from the school districts in regional college areas; from staffs of existing colleges and the B.C. Institute of Technology and the department of education and possibly other institutions of higher learning.

The committee will co-ordinate the programs of the junior colleges so that each has some area of specialization and duplication of courses and programs will be avoided.

The government is definitely thinking of the North Shore as in line for a junior college, Jones said.

The minister's announcement follows disclosure last week in the Lions Gate Times of the plight of young people graduating on non-academic programs here this year, who have no place to go for further training.

If ratepayers pass the plebiscite next fall, planning for the college can go ahead and a site can be obtained.

Officials consider that the North Shore college would be two years in the planning stage and that it would likely take another two years to build it.

Under the present formula, local ratepayers pay the full cost of the college site and share 50-50 with the provincial government on academic operating costs. Technical wings are operated under a formula of 20 percent from the local taxpayer and 80 percent from the province.

If Provincial government approval was given this week for a plebiscite on construction of a North Shore Regional College it would be 3 years before such a college would be ready for use, according to West Vancouver School Board chairman Mrs. Agnes Radcliffe.

"We'd have to arrange for the financing and find a site and have all the designs done and it would take about 3 years before it would be completed," she said.

School Boards of North and West Vancouver, Sechelt and Howe Sound, have been seeking government approval for nearly two years on the placing of a Regional College plebiscite before ratepayers in the four school districts.

"But it will be some time yet before we get an approval," Mrs. Radcliffe said. "They keep telling us there are others ahead of us. There's to be one built at Prince George and another one in Vancouver Island."

"The thing the Provincial government keeps telling us is that we have these facilities at our doorstep now with two universities and the Technical Institute," Mrs. Radcliffe said.

The College would initially provide a two-year follow up program for students who graduate from high school on non academic streams such as the commercial and technical programs. Education being given at high schools on the North Shore at present will produce the first crop of non academic program graduates this June.

But these students have nowhere to continue the programs they have taken in high school. In West Vancouver there are 67 such students.

Asked if these students signed

up for their non academic programs on the understanding they could continue at a Regional College after high school graduation, Mrs. Radcliffe said: "Yes, this could be true."

But she explained they would have taken the non academic programs regardless of the Regional College possibility.

The four School Boards involved had two university professors undertake a study more than two years ago on the Regional College. They reported there is a definite need for such an institution on the North Shore.

Since then a Regional College Committee from the four Boards has sought in vain Provincial government approval of a plebiscite.

Former Principal Attacks Trustee Control of College

B.C.'s community colleges are doomed as long as they remain under school board control, the former principal of Castlegar's Selkirk College said Wednesday.

Gordon Campbell made the comment in reviewing, in a telephone interview from Lethbridge, Alta., the first year of operation of the regional college.

Campbell, whose resignation was effective May 31, has been appointed professor of education at the new University of Lethbridge.

He said the original concept of Selkirk College is in danger because of the college council's lack of understanding and its failure to give the college administration a free hand in developing the concept.

DANGER DENIED

Top college council and college administration officials denied, however, that there is any such danger.

(The college council is composed of 16 members representing the six participating school districts and the provincial government.)

Campbell suggested this lack of freedom was an underlying factor in the resignations of five of the college's senior personnel.

Resignations were submitted in February and March by:

Dr. John Ohliger, director of continuing education; Dr. Emil Lubick, director of guidance; Dr. A. B. L. Whittles, head of the mathematics, physics and electronics department; Helen Milton, dean of women, and Rod Booth, director of student affairs.

"In other words, the entire top leadership as set up by myself has left — and there's probably more to come," said Campbell.

OTHER REASONS

Campbell stressed, however, that his own resignation, submitted last November, was mainly due to the fact that he was interested not in long-term college administration but in starting a new institution.

It was also prompted by ill health and curtailment of family life caused by the job, he said.

But he added: "When it became apparent that the (college) concept was not going to be carried out, then I decided to leave."

In its original conception, Campbell said, the college was regarded neither as a junior university nor an upward extension of high school, but as an entirely new institution.

Its aim was to give educational service not only to university-bound high school graduates, but also to high school graduates wanting technical education, and to the entire adult population of the community.

But the threat is that the

college is now becoming an upward extension of high school emphasizing preparation for university, said Campbell.

BOARD CONTROL

Campbell said the basic reason is that control of regional colleges is lodged with school boards under the Public Schools Act.

A new act should be drafted to govern the colleges, he said.

"So long as the college remains the school board's baby then its day is doomed as an imaginative 20th century invention to meet the demands of higher education," Campbell said.

Campbell said the college council has de-emphasized the importance of the guidance and counselling program and the adult education program — both considered of central importance.

For example, he said, the adult education program was formerly a fully integrated part of the college, enabling adults to take classes day or evening.

Now, there will be a separately timetabled night school program aimed at adults.

BACK A CENTURY

"They have reverted to the 19th century when most people went to school from 9 to 4:30 and then there was something different called evening classes for the wayward," said Campbell.

College council chairman R. J. H. Welton and new college principal A. E. Soles rejected Campbell's criticisms.

"Frankly, I think the fear that the college is becoming simply a 13th or 14th grade is rubbish," said Soles.

Welton said the council has not been guilty of interference in college administration and denied there is any need for a change in legislation.

One of the staff members who quit, continuing education director Dr. John Ohliger, disagreed.

"The council generally did not let Gordon (Campbell) or this new fellow, Andy Soles, take the ball and run with it," said Ohliger. "They've been too heavily involved in the day-to-day administration of the college."

Educators Warned on Colleges

Misunderstanding and inexperience on the part of educators and school boards threaten to destroy plans for a network of regional colleges in B.C., says Norman Walker, president of the proposed Okanagan college.

Walker said Friday in a telephone interview from Kelowna that the idea of building a number of colleges providing two years' post-secondary education faces an ever-present threat.

"The danger of the concept being lost has always existed because the concept is new," he said.

Walker said educators and trustees are not yet experienced in dealing with colleges and often they do not understand the role colleges should play.

Colleges should not be regarded as junior universities, or as an extension of high school, but as an entirely new type of institution, he said.

FOR ADULTS, TOO

Walker said the colleges should offer educational services to all adults in their region as well as to high school graduates going on to university or those seeking technical courses.

Walker was commenting on a recent statement by Selkirk College former president Gordon Campbell that regional colleges cannot be imaginative educational institutions while they remain under school board control.

Campbell called for new legislation to cover regional colleges. He accused the college council of failing to give its administration a free hand and of lack of understanding.

Walker agreed with Campbell that colleges should not be completely under school board control.

But, he said, amendments to the Public Schools Act this year provide for broader community representation since the provincial government can now appoint two-thirds of a college council from outside a school board.

However, no such appointments have yet been made for the Okanagan college, he added.

JUSTIFIED

Dr. A. B. L. Whittles, who quit as Selkirk's head of mathematics, physics and electronics department to return to B.C. Institute of Technology, said Campbell's complaints were justified to an extent but were the result of financial problems.

"To be imaginative, a college has to have money and extra money above the minimum," he said.

Whittles said the college's resources now allow it only to "strive to maintain good quality instruction and it can't go beyond that."

Four other top Selkirk personnel who have also quit could not be reached for comment as they have left for other posts.

They include Dr. John Ohliger, director of continuing education; Dr. Emil Lubick, director of guidance; Helen Milton, dean of women; and Rod Booth, director of student affairs.

Sun - June 15/67

College Financing Law 'All Wrong'

QUESNEL (CP) — Mayor Alec Fraser sharply criticized Wednesday the provincial government's method of financing education costs, particularly those of regional colleges.

Fraser spoke following the defeat Monday of a regional college plebiscite in Quesnel school district.

In a press release, he said:

"In my opinion, the legislation on regional colleges is all wrong. As an example, the plebiscite is not supposed to be a money bylaw. But it can be. Provincial money bylaws are supposed to have a 60 per cent majority, but on the subject of regional colleges that will spend millions of the ratepayers' money, all that is required is 50 per cent."

Quesnel was the only district of six voting which turned down the establishment of a council to study the feasibility of a regional college.

Districts favoring it were Prince George, Smithers, Burns Lake, Vanderhoof and McBride.

The study is expected to take a year, and if the college is built, it will require an estimated 3.66-mill tax rate.

Scott's Daily News June 15/67

Junior college sub-committee to make study

North Shore-Howe Sound-Sea- holt Junior College Committee has set up a sub-committee to consider the best way to overcome any obstacles in the path of establishing a college in West Vancouver.

Trustee Bae Wallace said the setting up of the committee followed a visit to the new Castlegar regional college of most of the North Shore members.

"It is fair to say that we are now optimistic that the provincial government may grant our plebiscite," Wallace told the School board. "It is our common impression that they will do so."

Howe Sound Times June 15/67

Independent study proves

Lake, Vanderhoof and McBride. The study is expected to take a year, and if the college is built, it will require an estimated 3.66-mill tax rate.

N. Shore, Surrey picked for colleges

"Province" May 10/67
The North Shore and Surrey have been named as B.C. government choices for two more proposed regional colleges.

Vancouver City College is not affected by the move, which requires approval by local taxpayers.

Education Minister Peterson said in a Victoria press conference Tuesday the choice of sites is based on a study of school population developments for the next five years.

At the same time, he announced formation of a Lower Mainland college co-ordinating committee, representing each of the five regional groupings of school districts, the B.C. Institute of Technology and the academic board for higher education in B.C.

The regional groupings of school districts connect the smaller districts. North and West Vancouver plus Howe Sound are one; Surrey, Langley and Richmond another; Burnaby, Coquitlam, New Westminster and Maple Ridge another and the Upper Fraser Valley to Hope another. Vancouver is the fifth.

Some opposition is expected to the choice of sites, but the advisory board will seek local reaction as a first step.

Vancouver representative at the meeting, School Trustee Gordon McOuat, said the city

is relatively unaffected because of its Langara program.

The fate of the colleges lies with the ratepayers who will probably cast ballots for or against spending the money for the colleges this December.

Under the present formula the local taxpayers pay the full cost of the college site and share 50-50 with B.C. on academic operating costs.

Technical wings are operated under a formula of 20 per cent from the local taxpayer and 80 per cent from the province, which presumably will be given federal grants.

McOuat said Peterson was surprised to hear the Lower Mainland districts had already begun a study of population growth patterns in order to establish college priorities.

Peterson made no guarantees but indicated under questioning that districts outside those in which the college will be located would reasonably be required to pay a share of costs based on the number of students they send to the colleges.

Vancouver City College and Selkirk College at Castlegar are two-year colleges such as those proposed for Surrey and the North Shore.

The Lower Mainland committee will hold its first meeting May 23.

Independent study proves regional college need

North and West Vancouver school districts in 1965 commissioned a report on the desirability of and recommendations for a regional college on the North Shore.

The report, submitted in Sept. 1965, and prepared by Dr. Walter G. Hardwick of the University of British Columbia and Prof. Ronald J. Baker of Simon Fraser and their associates, stated that a regional college would be needed here by September, 1968.

Even if the junior college plebiscite is granted this fall, the North Shore is still from three to four years away from a functioning college.

However, in view of the possibility of a plebiscite this fall, the independent study's comments are pertinent and the Times is publishing a series of articles based on their report.

Today's article points out the need for such a college.

By Poppy McKenzie

"The North Shore will require a regional college as early as September, 1968."

This was the unequivocal conclusion of the independent study made by Tantalus Research Ltd. in 1965 at the request of North and West Vancouver School Boards.

They based this prediction first, on an analysis of the number of students in our schools, also their abilities and probable educational goals.

Second consideration was the establishment of the six educational stream curriculum in our schools with the resultant need for post-secondary educational facilities for these students.

The report also pointed out the apparently insatiable appetite of modern business for trained personnel and the lack of an institution providing a broad spectrum of activities which is open to North Shore students. (Vancouver City College is not open to North Shore students during regular sessions.)

In this study, in depth of the need for and requirements of a junior college, sidelights of interest are also thrown on our community, our way of life, and our expectations for our children, all of which contribute to the urgency of the need here.

There are several institutions offering programs beyond the secondary level that are well established in the Lower Mainland, including the two universities, the B.C. Institute of Technology and the Adult Vocational Institutes. These were designed for the professions, the skilled technical occupations and the academic life, the report says.

In the past, they have drawn from a small segment of the 18-22 year old population and this trend is likely to continue. (Statistics produced by Vancouver School Board indicate that only 18 of every 100 Vancouver students goes to first year university and only 11 go on to second year.)

"In recent years it has become increasingly apparent that our society demands more

larger sections of the population," the report states.

"This general increment in educational level does not necessarily mean that the need for university-trained people, with their commitment to discipline or profession, has increased greatly. It does mean, however, that the university population was swollen by students taking courses basic to many technical and sub-professional jobs in our society.

"For these occupations, some training beyond the secondary level . . . is very necessary."

ROLE DEFINED

What should be the role of the junior college in the educational system?

It is a new type of secondary institution introduced to B.C. in Dr. John B. MacDonald's report on higher education and, while similar to the junior college in the U.S., it has been modified to meet conditions in B.C.

It is basically designed to offer programs which will enable young people:

- to find careers in which their abilities will be challenged and which lead to responsible positions in the regional economy and society;
- to progress to other institutions where formal education can be continued.

Secondary, but vital functions are to:

- allow for the broadening and upgrading of educational levels among the community adults;
- act as both a catalyst and focus for the educational and cultural affairs of the community.

The academic program would replace the present grade 13 offered on the North Shore and add an additional year. In addition, the college would offer a number of programs leading directly to careers in the community.

Vancouver City College, for example, offers, under the auspices of business administration, courses in accounting, finance,

ing. Each program requires the student's specialty plus academic courses to broaden the background of general knowledge and technical training necessary to a successful career. Maths and English courses are usually required as well as such varied subjects as business psychology or the economic development of B.C.

The college reflects the needs of the community but is not career-oriented per se. It should offer a wide range of subject matter that can be taken in various combinations to provide students with skills that fit a variety of occupations — not particular vocations or academic disciplines.

The researchers found that 69 percent of the parents of children now in school on the North Shore expect their offspring to get a university degree. While this expectation may not be appropriate, most of these students could benefit from some college education.

The regional college ideally fits their needs, the study points out, as it allows them to start on as strict an academic program as they can handle, testing their abilities without penalty of early and irrevocable career decisions.

The regional college is an

states. It can provide for people who left school early and want to upgrade their education on a full or part-time basis. Fully a third of the families questioned on the North Shore indicated a desire on the part of at least one adult to upgrade or broaden his education.

In many cases this was the wife and mother, the investigators found. North Shore mothers on the average, have considerably less education than their husbands.

A second major adult-oriented function of the college might be "education for leisure", they observed. This is partly accomplished by adult education programs in the schools and community centres. However, it has been noted in the United States that in communities where a large number of people have university degrees, programs with academic content are often desired, especially in humanities and science.

The demand stems from the large number of professionals and specialized academics who find, after graduation and immersion in a successful career, that they want some of the liberal education missed in their university days.

Less tangible, they said but

Seen - June 20/67

City Trustees Urge Approval Of Langara College Design

Sketch plans of the new city college at Langara were approved Monday by Vancouver school trustees.

The plans call for a \$5.5 million complex for 3,000 to 4,000 students.

Trustees voted to send the plans to Victoria immediately to seek education department approval.

Adult education director Dr. Bert Wales said he is determined the college will be ready in two years.

The plans, by board architects Alan Wilson and Arthur

Slipper, show the complex covering five acres of the 20-acre site in the northeast corner of Langara golf course.

A three-storey wing faces the Ontario Street frontage and a five-storey wing faces south.

There are about 100 different teaching areas, including 45 classrooms, 45 laboratories and three large lecture theatres.

The five-storey library is set aside from the main block but is connected to it by a covered concourse.

Total floor area is 264,000 square feet.

Wales called the plan compact, open, expandable and distinctive.

He said there is provision for extension on three sides, following the natural student traffic patterns.

The plans, described to trustees by Wales, feature a number of open spaces, including a central courtyard and a student concourse.

Study rooms and faculty offices are scattered throughout the complex for the convenience of students.

Wales said trees on the site will be preserved as much as possible to beautify the grounds and help screen the five to seven acres of parking space included in the plans.

Schools superintendent Dr. Robert Sharp told trustees the cost of the complex per pupil will compare very favorably with colleges elsewhere.

The \$5.5 million estimate excludes the cost of the land.

(The land price has still to be decided in negotiations with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which owns the golf course. Sums ranging from \$600,000 to \$1 million have been mentioned.)

Wales said after the meeting that cost-sharing arrangements for the new college still have to be worked out with the provincial government.

He said the board is not certain of the percentage for which it will be responsible.

However, trustee Gordon McOuat stated last December, while he was chairman of the board, that under the cost-sharing setup at that time the board would be responsible for roughly 40 per cent.

Local taxpayers will be responsible for the full cost of the land.

"The Sun" June 21/67

Five Given College Posts

The provincial government has appointed five new members to the Okanagan regional college council.

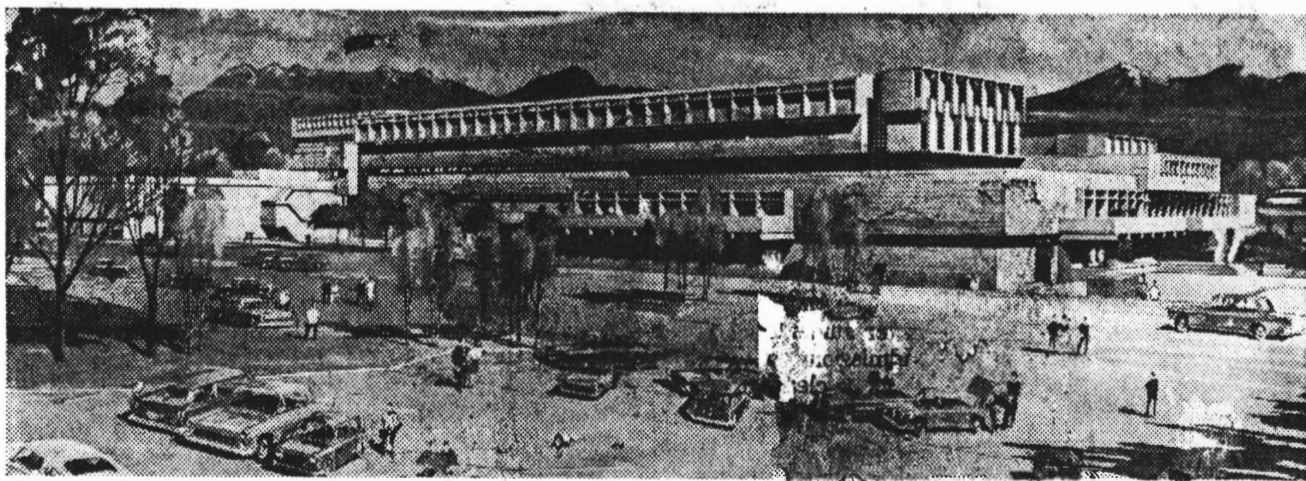
They are: H. G. Buchanan, president of Okanagan Labor Council; Dr. D. G. Harle, dentist, of Salmon Arm; Dr. H. J. MacKay, physician, of Revelstoke; H. B. Simpson, president of Simpson Ltd., Kelowna; and Dr. J. M. Turner, optometrist, of Vernon.

The five join representatives of nine Okanagan school boards on the council.

The new appointments are for a year.

They follow recent amendments to the Public Schools Act which provide for inclusion in the council of representatives of non-sectarian and non-political community interests.

THE PROVINCE, Wednesday, June 21, 1967 . ***25



Sketch shows proposed junior college complex the Vancouver school board plans to build at Langara.

Campus price tag \$5.5 million

Sketch plans for the Langara campus of Vancouver City College have been accepted by school board and will be sent to the department of education in Victoria for approval.

The plans, prepared by head architect Alan Wilson and assistant architect Arthur Wilson, depict a complex that will hold between 3,000 and 4,000 students and cost an estimated \$5.5 million to build.

The complex will cover five acres of a 20-acre site in the northeast section of Langara golf course.

The Langara project represents the first stage of an expansion program that, at completion, will give VCC two campuses. The other will be in downtown Vancouver near the Vancouver School of Art and Vocational Institute. Buildings include a three-

storey wing fronting on Ontario Street and a five-storey section facing south. More than 90 teaching areas including three lecture theatres are included in the complex's 264,000 square feet.

A feature of the plan is a series of study areas designed to give students a place to read other than the central area that might be too far from classrooms for convenience.

Financing will be shared

with the provincial government, but details have yet to be worked out. The board has been negotiating with Canadian Pacific Railway, which owns the property, and sale prices from \$600,000 to \$1 million have been mentioned.

The board is expected to sell property at Twelfth and Oak presently occupied by VCC's King Edward campus after the Langara site is ready.



Pinnac - June 19/67

Education

College plan flop?

By WILF BENNETT

Province Education Reporter

Has B.C.'s ambitious plan for a network of two-year regional colleges collapsed before it started?

Five years ago the Macdonald Report on Higher Education recommended such a network of junior colleges in key communities.

Today only two two-year colleges are operating — Selkirk College at Castlegar and Vancouver City College, which is essentially an extension of Vancouver's successful adult education program and not really a regional college.

Nine others have been suggested, but these are all either stymied by lack of provincial permission for a college referendum, or are having difficulty getting the required co-operative backing of all participating school boards.

Most conspicuous stymie is that of the stillborn Okanagan Community College, which has had a full-time principal and a good site over a year but can't get off the ground because of differences of opinion between school districts on taxation basis and site.

Okanagan's principal, Norman Walker, who has been intimately connected with the frustration and bickering of the situation the past year, is worried that the same pattern seems to be developing in other areas planning community colleges.

He is right. In the referendum vote in the Prince George area last week, one district, Quesnel, voted the college proposal down by 818 to 216 votes, and Quesnel's mayor complains that only a 50 per cent over-all vote is needed throughout the area.

In the next regional college referendum, for Nanaimo and the Upper Island, slated for September, both the Courtenay Regional College Advisory Committee and the Courtenay Electors' Association have refused to support the college vote. The

electors' group says it will rigorously oppose its passage. Basic disagreement in Courtenay, as in Quesnel, is that the proposed site is too far away.

Walker feels the present basis of setting up a B.C. community college is untenable and almost impossible to bring to fruition.

Neither a plebiscite nor a referendum for a college can be held without permission from the provincial government but, until these votes are held and carried, the establishment of a college cannot be guaranteed.

Since the B.C. plan has community colleges run by a group of school boards, this puts the local college supporters in the position of selling the idea to a dozen or so school districts, without knowing exactly what they are selling. The site, the costs, and even the type of courses to be given cannot be determined until the voters all agree on going ahead.

This is further complicated by the fact that practically nobody in B.C. has had any experience with two-year colleges, so they do not know exactly what they are selling. Where, for example, do you draw the line between courses given in a community college, a provincial vocational school and the two-year B.C. Institute of Technology?

In actual practice, members of the provisional college committee and some school trustees must get out and sell the college idea, involving an increase in taxes, to wary taxpayers.

Alternatively, they can hire a public relations firm to go in and try to sell the proposition. But, while big city groups are now pretty well accustomed to the value of selling any proposal with the help of sincerely dressed public relations boys and cocktail parties, this is not as effective yet in smaller communities. It may even work in reverse with some taxpayers, being criticized as a wrong expenditure of public money.

A basic weakness

A basic weakness in the whole college program seems to be the provincial government's original concept of having the new junior colleges built and operated by existing school boards. The type of bickering, differences and tax worries which arise have already been well demonstrated in many areas.

Even in the one successfully organized community college, Selkirk, built by six school boards in the West Kootenay area, the very capable founding principal, Gordon Campbell, has resigned with the parting statement that community colleges are doomed as long as they remain under school board control.

Selkirk College Council has 16 members representing the six school districts. Campbell says this council's lack of understanding and its failure to give the college administration a free hand was the underlying factor in the resignations of himself and four other senior officials this spring.

Through school board control, Selkirk is becoming merely an upward extension of high school emphasizing preparation for university, Campbell contends.

(In the U.S., some junior colleges have been criticized as "service stations on the route to university.")

A strong opponent of school board control of junior colleges is Dr. Edward K. Erickson, principal of Seattle Community College, who has had considerable experience in the field.

Erickson, who led a seminar on two-year colleges at Vancouver City College here last month, says school boards have plenty of work and problems without taking on the added responsibility for junior colleges.

The state of Washington, which has 20 successfully operating junior colleges, has placed each of them under an independent five-man board, completely distinct from school boards.

They also are under the jurisdiction of a seven-man State Board for Community Colleges.

(In B.C., the provincial Higher Education Academic Board, under Dean S. N. F. Chant, is empowered to keep an academic eye on the status of two-year colleges, as well as universities.)

(Incidentally, Seattle Community College, only a year old, has 13,500 students and is planning two new \$18 million campuses, at Northgate and Alki, by 1970.)

Other junior colleges in the Lower

Mainland area, including those on the North Shore, Surrey and Coquitlam, seem to be bogged down awaiting definition of an over-all Lower Mainland multi-campus program by the provincial government.

It should be said, in fairness, that the B.C. School Trustees Association and many individual boards have taken an active and enlightened lead in trying to get regional colleges started in B.C.

A regional college organization, comprising representatives of 11 interested B.C. regions, has been formed under the aegis of the BCSTA, with North Vancouver School Trustee Peter Jones, chairman of the North Shore Community College Council, as chairman.

When the Macdonald report came out five years ago, some criticism was levelled at it on the grounds that a community getting a four-year college has all costs paid by the province, while a community getting a two-year college had to raise part of the cost from local taxation. Some people charged discrimination.

Macdonald's contention, and that of the provincial government and its higher education finance board, is that if the community is to own and operate a two-year college it should bear at least some small share of the financial responsibility. Otherwise it becomes just one more provincial institution, serving the whole province. And it may get careless of costs.

But this viewpoint is getting harder and harder to sell as rising school costs worry taxpayers and municipal councils. They don't like the idea of adding some junior college charges to their home taxes, too.

Junior colleges, with two-year programs involving some academic, some technical and some semi-professional courses, can fill a real need in today's educational set-up.

But the developing experience in B.C. and the actual experience in Washington and other parts of the U.S. (where there are now 1,000 junior colleges) seem to prove that regional colleges don't work most efficiently and realistically under the control of school boards.

B.C. needs a revision of its community college legislation, permitting independent regional college boards and a wider basis of financing.

N. Shore, Surrey Get New Colleges

VICTORIA (CP)—A committee has been formed to guide development of two additional regional colleges on the Lower Mainland, Education Minister Leslie Peterson announced Tuesday.

Likely locations would be the North Shore and Surrey, Peterson told a press conference.

The announcement followed a meeting between the minister and representatives of 17 Lower Mainland school districts which decided to establish the Lower Mainland college co-ordinating committee.

Peterson said a study by the department of education indicated three colleges with a capacity of 3,500 students each would be required to meet regional requirements in the next five years.

B.C. already has in operation two regional colleges, Vancouver City College and Selkirk College at Castlegar. Three others have been authorized for location on central Vancouver Island, the Okanagan and Prince George.

The regional college, financed by local school taxes and provincial grants, gives two years of university training and two-year technical courses.

A referendum would be placed before Lower Mainland residents concerned before the two additional colleges would be built.

Plebiscites might be held in December along with municipal elections, Peterson said.

He said the purpose of Tuesday's meeting was to establish a co-ordinating council for the area although actual formation is still subject to approval by the local school boards.

The committee will hold its first meeting May 23.

It is essential to avoid duplication of facilities and expensive services and piecemeal development, Peterson said.

The co-ordinating committee, established for an initial two years, will consist of the four chairmen of the college planning committees of various groups of school districts, a member of the board of governors of Vancouver City College, a member of the advisory council of the B.C. Institute of Technology, and two "ex officio" members, the chairman of the academic board for higher education in B.C. and a member appointed by the minister himself.

See July 11/67

'Simply Educational Deadends'

By PETER COLEMAN

Whatever happened to junior colleges?

Dr. Lorne Downey of the University of B.C. asks the question on Page Six and — inadvertently — gives the answer himself: they are being scuttled by their proponents who are confused as to the aims of the colleges and less than fair to the taxpayers as to the costs.

Dr. Downey suggests that California's example provides justification for believing that the concept of the regional college is workable and a satisfactory part of a total higher education system.

The fact is that the junior college systems in California and in Washington and Oregon are far from satisfactory models. To a very large extent they provide two years, or more, on an academic (transfer) program for people who have little or no hope of achieving transfer to four-year institutions.

The non-academic programs are farcical in most cases; they simply cannot compete with the academic programs for prestige and consequently for staff, students, and money.

To all intents and purposes these institutions are simply educational dead-ends for people who cannot get into four-year colleges and who cannot find, or do not want, jobs.

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IN ADDITION, DR. DOWNEY, IN pressing for open-door institutions, is in conflict with the stated policy of the Academic Board for Higher Education in British Columbia.

This board, acting as an accrediting board for regional colleges, has said: "Those who advocate an open-door policy fail to understand the primary purpose of the colleges and the educational standards they must maintain."

In listing the "clients" of the regional college, Dr. Downey suggests six categories of people. Most of these categories are in fact not relevant to the discussion — for instance, people

Mr. Coleman is a school trustee in Surrey—and head of the English department, B.C. Institute of Technology.

requiring refresher or seminar courses have already (in the Lower Mainland, where two junior colleges are planned) many institutions offering such courses.

Again, those requiring technical training have already a Provincial Vocational School and a Technical Institute available.

The two main categories remaining are people who wish to attend colleges rather than universities for economic or geographic reasons, and people who have not gained university entrance standing in high school.

In the first group, geographic reasons, although important to residents of Trail, for instance, are not significant in the Lower Mainland. Economic factors are also not very significant; in education you get what you pay for, and if the junior college is to provide quality education about half financed out of fees and local taxes, then either the fees will equal those of UBC or SFU, or taxes will soar.

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IN THE SECOND CATEGORY, THOSE without university entrance standing, surely the obvious solution is for these students to complete high school, by correspondence if necessary, so that they can then seek admission to one of the existing institutions.

In suggesting that the rejection of the regional colleges on financial grounds is irrelevant, Dr. Downey surely misses the main point about Selkirk College's predicament: apparently the resignation of the five key men was at least in part caused by the financial weaknesses of the institution.

Although it is a burden on the local taxpayer which has been bitterly resented by many, the college is still apparently under-financed to the point that these men all felt incapable of

providing the quality of education required to assure academic transfer, or acceptance for employment.

Many payers of land taxes are convinced that the junior college movement is simply a device to shift the financial responsibility for higher education from the provincial treasury to the local taxpayer.

They reason that the school districts are already hard pressed to provide minimum standards of education for Grades 1 to 12, and generally are unable to provide kindergartens. And so to add junior colleges to the tax burden can only worsen the total educational situation.

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DR. DOWNEY IS SURELY LESS than candid in his suggestion that "in the not too distant future every area of the province will be served by a two year college." Unless UBC's Faculty of Education is the most impregnable ivory tower of all, he must be aware that many of the interior school districts are finding the provision of an adequate secondary school system, offering even a fair sampling of all the new courses, virtually impossible.

Secondary schools of less than 1,000 students cannot possibly offer even most of the courses desired by students on various programs. A regional college to be viable probably would need 3,000 students. What price a junior college for Prince Rupert, or Williams Lake, or Princeton, or Revelstoke?

The case presented by Dr. Downey is faulty in the following respects: he presents as a model for B.C. a type of institution unsatisfactory in the U.S., the only provincial example of which is in trouble; this institution, because of the open door policy, would be in conflict with the Academic Board; the financing arrangements proposed are suspect to many taxpayers; and finally, the institutions would divide students in the province in general into haves and have nots, since only a very few areas could possibly operate a junior college.

June 22/67 *Lower Mainland Times*

One metro area college cannot meet growing need

This is the second in a series of articles on recommendations for a North Shore Junior College based on the Sept., 1965 report by Dr. Walter G. Harwick of UBC and Prof. Ronald J. Baker of Simon Fraser to North and West Vancouver school districts.

In view of the possibility of a plebiscite on the college this fall, the comments of this independent study are pertinent today.

Today's article explains why the recommendations of the MacDonald report that one junior college should serve the entire lower mainland area haven't worked out.

By Poppy McKenzie

There was no provision for a North Shore regional college in the Macdonald Report, which introduced this post-secondary type of institution to British Columbia.

The report made a specific recommendation that there should be one two-year college serving all the municipalities in the Greater Vancouver area and Dr. Macdonald predicted that in 1965-66 such a college might enroll 900 to 1,000 students in first year and 540 in second year.

However, since the report was issued in 1963 there have been a number of developments that warrant a reconsideration of Macdonald's proposals.

These developments were listed by Dr. Walter G. Harwick and Prof. Ronald J. Baker in their study for North and West Vancouver School Boards.

The Macdonald report assumed that the two-year college would be fundamentally concerned with students with qualifications for university entrance.

However, the Vancouver City College discovered that there were large numbers of adult students anxious to obtain university entrance standards who were not catered for in the traditional night school program. Many were anxious to attend college during the day. Moreover, others who had partial university entrance were anxious to complete it and continue.

ENROLLMENT UP

Enrollment figures for the King Edward Centre in 1964-65, at which time it was giving only pre-university work and first year work, were: 900 in grade 13 and an additional 700 on secondary completion programs and partial grade 13. Nearly 9,000 people attended late-afternoon and evening courses.

Vancouver City College has a number of restrictions on the attendance of students outside the city. Consequently, Macdonald's proposal is no longer feasible.

Even if it were politically possible to make Vancouver City College available to all students its enrollment indicates that one college is no longer enough, unless it were to be so large that most of the advantages of the community college would be lost.

As the North Shore survey makes clear, the expectation of parents that their children should receive some college education varies widely from area to area — a fact not considered in the Macdonald report proposals for the metropolitan area. The expectation of higher education is considerably higher on the North Shore than in other parts of the metropolitan area.

Retention of students in secondary school, and in particular in the academic programs, is higher on the North Shore than was predicted for the whole area.

Steady increase in university fees has made it necessary to provide other avenues to higher education, especially for students who are undecided about their academic interests or ability.

Many people thought Simon Fraser would provide avenue to higher education for those unable to obtain admission to UBC or Victoria. It is now, however, that the standards demanded and admission requirements are fundamentally the same as at UBC.

In fact, the report points out, it is hard to see how it could be a university if this were not so.

TRAINING NEEDED

Need for the B.C. Institute of Technology and its success do

not mean we do not need less specialized institutions, the report states. We need technologists very badly, but we need a concomitant, and perhaps even larger, increase in training for people in the service industries.

Students may well go on to a community college from secondary school programs other than those traditionally leading to university.

If the present reorganization of the secondary school system is successful, the number taking the purely academic program should drop relative to the total number of students. There is no reason to doubt, however, that many who would have taken university entrance in the past, but who will take one of the other possibilities in the future, deserve and will profit from post-secondary education.

Such programs as community service, visual and performing arts, commercial, industrial and special programs must lead towards the regional college if they are to be widely accepted, the report concludes.

Large expenditures in training teachers and equipping classrooms for the new programs could be wasted unless some post-secondary programs are started.

A comprehensive regional college will offer students a chance for college training as well as a chance to specialize in programs that satisfy the range of talents and abilities of the population.

The narrow, exclusively academic programs are not appropriate for the majority of college students, the report states.

Junior college curriculum emphasizes flexibility

by POPPY MCKENZIE

The curriculum for a North Shore junior college must be designed to meet the young person's need for general education and specialized training, and also the community's need for an efficient and appropriate labor force and informed citizenry, says the North Shore Regional College survey done by Dr. Walter Hardwick and Prof. Ronald Baker.

Since student and community needs change, the college program must be flexible. This can be assured, say the researchers only if the distinction between the regional college, the university and the vocational school are understood.

A university program proceeds in sequence — that is, each year's courses are a prerequisite to the next. The end result is competence in a disciplined field of knowledge.

On the other hand, the regional college offers a group of different, possibly unrelated, courses which in combination provide both skills and background knowledge for general proficiency in sub-sectors of an increasingly complex economy.

Adult vocational schools offer training in specific skills, such as logging or welding.

NEW ROLE

The regional college will offer an academic program leading to transfer after the second year to university. It may offer

some vocational training. But its major role will be to provide the more comprehensive programs leading to employment in any one of a group of related occupations.

At university a student would take, say, Math 100, 200, 300, 400 over a period of four years. At a regional college, he could take Math 100 along with courses in language, data processing, economy of B.C. and social problems in Canada in preparation for a business diploma. He is not confined to a particular trade or within a particular academic specialty; rather, he is fitted to seek employment within a fairly broad range of related occupations.

On the academic transfer program, the researchers envision that in subjects on which there is general agreement on what should be taught and in what order — such as chemistry, physics, math — the college courses will be close to those at the universities. But in subjects which are not so organized — English, history, sociology — they advise that the college choose good staff and let them develop the courses they think best.

"It should be recognized that it would be unwise and uneconomic for a two-year college to try to provide courses comparable with all those given at the universities," the study notes. "Provided the college gives the

basic courses, students will be able to transfer."

For a start they suggest first and second year university courses in economics, English, geography, history, psychology, sociology, one or two modern languages, maths, biology chemistry and physics.

DIFFERENT PROGRAM

Students enrolled on a junior program peculiar to the junior college, they suggest, would normally take some core academic courses plus special courses in fields where they wish to become employed, such as business management, accounting, marketing, advertising and computer methods. Courses such as journalism, radio and TV, photography and graphic arts would also be suitable.

The college might work with local public and business institutions to develop joint training courses.

A wide range of courses for the part-time student would also be developed, including courses to enable adults to complete their secondary school education in an adult atmosphere.

The report recommends either a quarterly division of the academic year or the trimester system used at Simon Fraser.

The quarterly system enables students who have changed their minds about their goals to switch to subjects for which they are better suited with the greatest ease, they point out.

They do, however, recommend against the traditional academic year because of its lack of flexibility.

The researchers foresee no difficulty in recruiting a suitable faculty here.

"The Lower Mainland, in an area particularly well endowed with environmental amenities, has never had difficulty attracting people of intellectual and aesthetic sensibilities," they state.

But they add, "These individuals, the pacesetters of the college, must represent and interpret the essence of the North Shore community. In a new kind of institution they are the innovators. Ultimately, they alone are responsible for making the college an exciting place to study and work."

Regional college plebiscite turned down

"Lions Gate Times" Thursday, March 2, 1967

Delay protested

North Shore College plebiscite turned down

Request of North and West Vancouver, Squamish and Sechelt school districts for a regional college plebiscite has been rejected by the provincial government.

Announcement by Education Minister Peterson that plebiscites would be approved for Duncan - Campbell River and Prince George but not for the North Shore has led to protests from members of the regional college committee.

"We have been waiting for 13 months for the Minister of Education to reply to our request," chairman C. Peter Jones told the Times.

"No arguments or evidence have been given to the North Shore boards by the minister or anyone that in any way support his decision to delay approval.

We do not believe there are any educationally - valid arguments for such action.

"We protest the discrimination against the hundreds of North Shore students who would benefit from the establishment of the North Shore College."

MUST SHOW URGENT NEED

The committee is faced with the task of demonstrating the urgent need for the college when it meets with the Minister of Education March 9 in Victoria. Trustee Bae Wallace, West Vancouver representative, told school board Monday.

"We were disconcerted by the minister's comments that the North Shore already had such facilities available," Wallace said.

"The minister fails to recognize that, while Vancouver

City College might be comparable in its type of program, there is no accommodation there for North Shore students."

Comparing the Vancouver Island area where a plebiscite has been granted with the North Shore region, committee chairman Jones pointed out:

- Total population of the two areas is similar, approximately 120,000.

- School populations are similar, approximately 30,000.

- The number of grade 12 students on the North Shore is about 10 percent more than in the Vancouver Island area.

- The predicted enrolments if the two proposed colleges were in existence for 1967-68 are about equal at 800 and for 1972 are higher for the North Shore.

GEOGRAPHIC SIZE NO CRITERION

"The Minister of Education is reported to have said 'We have to take into consideration facilities for a broader regional area than just the North Shore,'" Jones said.

"However, geographic size is a relatively insignificant criterion and this has been recognized by the minister himself in authorizing development of the Vancouver City College run by the Vancouver School Board and serving a much smaller area, the city of Vancouver."

The financial feasibility of the North Shore and Vancouver Island colleges is comparable, Jones observed. Tax base for the island college is "over \$400,000,000" and for the North Shore is "in excess of \$377,000,000".

Cost of providing the same program will be lower on the North Shore because of the more compact area served, Jones added.

"A start on planning is more urgent on the North Shore because suitable sites are scarce and are rapidly being developed for other purposes," Jones said.

"Continuing the current delay imposed by the Minister of Education will cost the province and the local taxpayer dearly, not only because extra money will be required for land purchase but the best sites may be irrevocably lost."

Boards protest Minister's decision

A recent announcement that 1972 are higher for the North Regional College plebiscites would be approved for the Vancouver Island and Prince George area but not for the North Shore has completely upset plans made by the school districts of North and West Vancouver, Squamish and Sechelt who planned to unite forces to secure a regional college for this area.

C. Peter Jones, chairman of the North Shore Regional College Committee, issued this statement after the announcement by the minister.

"The School Boards of Sechelt, Howe Sound, West Vancouver and North Vancouver have been waiting for thirteen months for the Minister of Education to reply to their request to be allowed to put a Community College plebiscite. Passage of the plebiscite would allow an effective start of planning of the North Shore College.

The only indication of a reply is a press report that the minister stated in the Legislature last week that plebiscite will be allowed in the Prince George area and in that part of Vancouver Island between Duncan and Campbell River.

We commend the minister for his action in unlocking the development of the two new community colleges in B.C. and congratulate the people in these two areas on being able now to move forward.

MUDDLE TOGETHER

In answer to questions in the Legislature on the status of the North Shore College request, the minister is reported to have indicated "North Shore residents will have to muddle in with Richmond, Coquitlam and other greater Vancouver areas."

If we compare the reports which were prepared to study the needs of the North Shore and of the Vancouver Island area, and which were used to support requests to the minister for permission to hold a plebiscite we will note:

1. Total population of the two areas is similar, approximately 120,000.

2. School populations are similar, approximately 30,000.

3. The number of Grade 12 students in the North Shore is, at 1837 in 1965-66, at about 10 percent more than the number in the Vancouver Island area.

4. The predicted enrolments if the two proposed colleges were in existence for 1967-68 are about equal at some 800 and for

1972 are higher for the North Shore.

There is clear evidence that the need for a college, the number of students it will serve and its probable growth is every bit as great in the North Shore as it is in the Vancouver Island area.

The Minister of Education is reported to have said "We have to take into consideration facilities for a broader regional area than just the North Shore." The geographical area to be served by the North Shore College is not as large as that to be served by the Vancouver Island area or the Prince George area. However it is substantial and extends from Deep Cove to Squamish and the Sechelt peninsula.

NEED A BROADER AREA

However geographic size is a relatively insignificant criterion and this has been recognized by many authorities and by the minister himself in authorizing development of the Vancouver City College run by the Vancouver School Board and serving a much smaller area, the city of Vancouver.

The financial feasibility of the colleges is comparable, the tax base for the Vancouver Island area is "over \$400,000,000," for the North Shore is "in excess of \$377,000,000". Here it might be noted that the cost of providing the same program will be lower on the North Shore because of the more compact area served.

A start on planning is more urgent on the North Shore because suitable sites are scarce and are rapidly being developed for other purposes. Continuing the current delay imposed by the Minister of Education will cost the province and the local taxpayer dearly not only because extra money will be required for land purchase but the best sites may be irrevocably lost.

No arguments or evidence have been given to the North Shore boards by the minister or anyone that in any way support his decision to delay approval of the request for a plebiscite. We do not believe there are any educationally valid arguments for such action.

We protest the discrimination against the hundreds of North Shore students who would benefit from the establishment of the North Shore College."

College committee fights on

Committee for a North Shore junior college will meet again with the Minister of Education in three months to press their case, Trustee Bae Wallace told School Board Monday.

Wallace, West Vancouver member of the committee formed by North and West Vancouver, Sechelt and Squamish school boards, reported on the March 9 meeting of the committee and the minister.

"The minister indicated he wanted further information with respect to the type of college proposed and the financial aspects of the program. This is being prepared," Wallace said.

"The minister also indicated that before the college could be permitted to go ahead, he wanted a regional plan developed for the metro area to determine priorities, curricula, sites, etc.

"This was the first indication we had received of the department's plans in this respect," Wallace said.

Where should North Shore junior college be built?

By POPPY MCKENZIE

Where should the North Shore Regional College be situated?

The North Shore Regional College Study set the following main criteria in making its recommendations:

- Minimum aggregate travel . . . a location not far from the centre of its student hinterland.

- To be successful, the site must also offer ease of identification and be distinctively located.

- The site should have easy access to the major arterial routes of the region and should have at least two major entrance-exit routes to avoid peak-time congestion.

- A minimum of 20 acres of land. (Two to four acres for buildings, five to 10 acres for parking and seven to 10 acres for landscaping, playing fields, etc.)

It should be remembered that a college once established is a part of the long-term cultural landscape, the report notes, and 40 to 70 acres would be desirable to allow for flexibility of future expansion. (The researchers foresee an ultimate enrollment of 3,000. For a student body of this size, Simon Fraser has allowed about 60 acres.)

Some service facilities such as bookstores, stationers, apparel shops, should be on campus or nearby. If the site is near an existing park, students can use some areas for extra-curricular activities and park users would benefit by the addition of the park-like campus.

Site should be within one political jurisdiction and land should be reasonably level for reasons of building costs.

West Vancouver will supply more students per capita and young people from Howe Sound and Sechelt would be coming from the west. Filling in of North Vancouver area from Seymour Creek to Deep Cove will likely be slow, the study notes.

Consideration was also given to the travel patterns of North Shore residents and the report points out two major destinations other than Vancouver City. These are Park Royal and Lonsdale between 13th and 17th. Residents from outlying areas tend to bypass intervening shopping areas to these two

main ones, study shows. Therefore, the college should be somewhere between Taylor Way and Lonsdale.

The land position in this area is tight, but six possible sites were identified and discussed in the report. Each is to some degree owned by some level of government, or could be assembled with the aid of one of the higher levels of government.

PARK ROYAL

Tract of provincially owned land south of Eaton's, Park Royal, bounded by Park Royal, the river, First Narrows and Ambleside Park was first choice.

Major disadvantage of this site is the PGE right-of-way, but the nuisance of infrequent trains should not be too bad and the train could be an advantage if commuter train service were developed.

CAPILANO BRIDGE

Another site could be the property situated at the north end of Lions Gate Bridge, bounded by the cloverleaf, the river and the municipal boundary to the east. This parcel has been designated for park purposes by West Vancouver.

The site is in the lower range of possibility as regards size and is, at present, inaccessible from any major road system and awkward access would have to be developed from Capilano Road.

Site is also a poor shape and has an uncertain future as one plan for a new First Narrows crossing shows an extension of the bridge through it and then the bridge through it and then north along 3rd St. to Upper Levels.

CAPILANO VIEW

A third site in the same vicinity is a group of properties between the cemetery, the district boundary near the river and Upper Levels. Part of this has been developed by Parks Board as a playing field and part has been used as a dump.

Plans for interchanges on the Upper Levels may involve part of this property.

INDIAN RESERVE

Largest site considered is the Capilano Indian Reserve land east of Lions Gate bridge.

Land would have to be leased from the Indians and a bridge would have to be built across the Capilano to keep traffic away from congested bridge

approaches and link the college to the services of Park Royal.

Disadvantages would seem to be the uncertainty of tenure for Indian-controlled land, proximity of PGE, and expansion of Vancouver Wharves onto the reservation shoreline.

Redevelopment area between 3rd and Esplanade and from St. Patrick's to the Indian Reserve was considered. This area includes the old retail core of lower Lonsdale. Land could probably be assembled and bought through National Housing Act. This could revitalize the commercial core and upgrade real estate in the surrounding areas.

Disadvantages are inaccessibility to the peripheral areas of North and West Van and beyond. Access from the Upper Levels would have to be by way of Lonsdale, already heavily used, or from Keith Rd. or 3rd from the east and from Marine Dr. from the west, all well-traveled routes. Site is also on the small side. Also the city may have other plans for it.

INDIAN SCHOOL

Land including and around the Indian Residential School in North Van could be a site, if the Federal Government, re-considering its Indian education policy, abandons it. This site, also on the small side, would also have access problems and it, as well as the North Van site, is on the eastern edge of the desirable area.

Sites between Lynn and Seymour Creeks are not recommended as they are isolated and remote from the bulk of likely students. Also, studies show that West Van people do not often penetrate far into North Van, either for social or commercial purposes.

The study recommended the Park Royal site, the Capilano Reserve site and the North Vancouver redevelopment area site.

The others were rejected because of the uncertainties of bridge and road building sites near the Capilano and because there is no firm policy announced by the Federal Government regarding Indian residential schools.

All in all, the study concluded, it is fortunate that after 20 years of rapid urban growth on the North Shore, three sites can still be recommended for consideration as the home of a North Shore Regional College.

Regional College Brief Requests Revision Of Present Legislation

... Vancouver, West Vancouver, Howe Sound and Sechart will be involved in the survey.

Les Brookes, secretary of the junior college commission, will present the findings at a meeting of the Regional College Planning Committee in September.

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The central core will be served by the existing Vancouver City College, on its proposed Langara campus, and the plan is to co-ordinate the three regional colleges with it.

"Lions Gate Times" November 3, 1967 Swing shift college being studied here

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The statement said:

"For more than two years the North Shore Regional College Coordinating Committee has been conducting studies with a view to establishing a community college on the North Shore.

"While they are hopeful that

there will soon be an opportunity for the community to express its support through a plebiscite, they are also aware that some two or three further years must elapse before a new college campus could be established.

"Meanwhile, increasing numbers of our high school graduates are unable to attend university because of rising admission standards, and increasing numbers of vocational graduates are denied an opportunity of pursuing studies beyond the Grade 12 level.

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Presenting the brief on behalf of the school district were board chairman Dave Summers, Trustee Cliff Branchflower, chairman of the regional college committee and Trustee Walton Tennant and the director of adult education for School District 24 Jack Harrison. Mayor Peter Wing also was present.

A complete copy of the brief follows:

"It is the stated wish of the department of education that graduates of our secondary schools, particularly those on the new programs should have opportunity for further education. The great and increasing pressure on university facilities makes it imperative that colleges be built to provide these opportunities.

"It is the opinion of the board

that present legislation under which regional colleges must be established is in need of revision. The basis for this belief is the fact that in every region where attempts are being made to provide such colleges, serious difficulties have arisen.

"While these difficulties may not be entirely the fault of the present legislation, we feel that it is at least a contributory cause and with that thought in mind, we would like to suggest some of the changes which we think might alleviate the present problems.

1. "A provincial college board should be established on a very broad representative basis.
2. "This board should have a co-ordinator and advisory function rather than an authoritarian direct control over the regional colleges.
3. "This board's terms of reference should include all regional college matters except such duties and functions as may be assigned to the academic board

Special Academic Board

4. "There should be established a special academic board made up of university and college representatives whose terms of reference should be restricted to the academic transfer stream.

5. "The regional colleges should be governed by a separate act of their own, so that the provincial college board, academic board and regional councils are able to operate in the framework devoted to the peculiar and differing requirements of regional colleges.

6. "The budget of a regional college should not be subject to arbitration by school boards or municipal councils. It should be approved by the minister. A direct requisition on municipal components should be made and this budget should not be a portion of a school district budget.

7. "The regional council should be granted borrowing powers on the same lines as the present school board without having to consult school boards or any other body. Approval should rest with the minister.

8. "In order to provide for proper continuity, college council members should be elected or appointed for a lengthier period than is possible for school trustees who serve two-year terms. We believe consideration should be given to a system

which allows for three-year terms, with one-third of the council retiring each year. We believe this to be necessary because of the complexity of the college and the need for members to be fully conversant with its operation, especially in the formative years.

9. "The adding of college responsibility to trustees appointed to regional college councils creates a burden on the individual which works against both the efficiency of college council and the board of trustees.

10. "We feel that the plebiscite should be abandoned as a method of setting up college regions. In all recent instances where plebiscites have been held, certain districts have refused to participate in the college region. Under this system, pockets of school districts dissociated entirely from participation in college planning will develop. These districts will inevitably be sending students to such colleges. We do not feel that the fact that a difference in fees could be assessed such students gives adequate provision for a sound college financial structure. Further, the difference in voting eligibility for the plebiscite and for the referendum which must eventually be put to the rate-payers makes the plebiscite an unreliable indicator as to public willingness to pay for a college.

Need Central Authority

11: "In order that all areas of the province participate in a fair and equitable way in establishment of regional colleges, we

feel the college regions should be defined by a central authority on a pattern similar to that by which regional districts have been established to govern other matters of public concern such as hospitals. It appears to us that the only alternative to this suggestion would be for the provincial government to assume the full cost of financing colleges so that the burden is shared by all taxpayers.

12. "It is felt that there should be some local cost sharing and thus a referendum must be retained for capital costs.

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13. "One of the great difficulties in securing agreement by boards to participate in college planning and in securing ratepayer approval is dissatisfaction with the present 50-50 sharing arrangement. In our region, some districts, for instance, are on 75-25 or even 90-10 sharing basis for capital costs of public schools construction, so that the 50-50 college sharing compares very unfavorably. Should the board agree to put the question to their ratepayers, the prospect of a mill-rate increase of no less than three and possibly as high as six mills for a college levy is very unpalatable to the voters. A substantially greater degree of provincial contribution to financing appears to be required in order to make possible provision of the very necessary post-secondary educational facilities offered by two-year colleges.

14. "The provision of provincial vocational schools, institutes of technology and regional colleges as completely separate units gives rise to costly duplication of facilities which could be minimized through provision for orderly integration of programs in a manner that could provide both educational and financial advantages, e.g.

"(1) Vocational and technology courses in one school under the province and a separate academic school under regional council, or,

"(2) Integration of all three (vocational, technology, academic) under the regional college council.

15. "The duties and powers of college principals should be as-

Survey underway

Questionnaires were distributed to members of the West Vancouver School Board Monday to establish the basic answers of population distribution and favored areas for the establishment of a junior college on the North Shore.

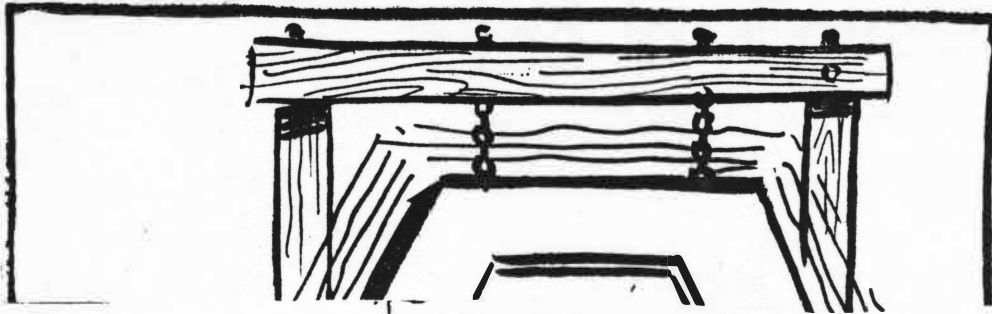
School board members in North Vancouver, West Vancouver, Howe Sound and Sechelt will be involved in the survey.

Les Brookes, secretary of the junior college commission, will present the findings at a meeting of the Regional College Planning Committee in September.

A plebiscite on a two-year junior college for the North Shore may be held this year according to Peter Jones, chairman of the Lower Mainland College Coordinating Committee.

Surveys and studies are still being made for two other junior colleges which would serve the Coquitlam, Burnaby, New Westminster, Maple Ridge, Surrey, Richmond and Delta areas.

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THE PENINSULA Times EDITORIALS



"I may be wrong, but I shall not be so wrong as to fail to say what I believe to be right."
—JOHN ATKINS

Secret meeting Regional College

A RECENT meeting of the group working toward establishment of a Regional College in North Vancouver in which the Sunshine Coast is to be asked to participate was held with all the secrecy for which so many school boards have become so notorious.

This group, which in due course will seek many millions of taxpayers hard earned dollars, has already decided on location and, it would seem, has formed itself into a tight little body of messiahs. An elevated committee of individuals is hell bent upon a pet scheme which in one community has been estimated will add 3.66 mill to the tax rate. Despite the colossal expense for a project which at best, is questionable, these people quite calmly dictate that no publicity is requested. In other words, we require your money but you do not have to know any more that we would have you know.

Perhaps the crux of the matter lies in a statement by Gibsons village chairman Wes Hodgson who told council after attending the last meeting "we came away feeling let down but, it would seem that if our youngsters are to be deprived of something by our failure to support it, then we should consider participation". He also commented that these people were indeed very capable salesmen.

In plain English, the gun is held at our heads? Well we do not have to have any gun held at our heads. Mr. Hodgson said his interpretation was that the North Vancouver group could do quite well without us anyway. Good for them and why not let them go it alone. Our school board which has never failed to show enthusiasm for spending our tax dollar might do very well to giving a little more consideration to spending more of it on the Peninsula.

Elphinstone High seems to be fighting a continual battle of overpopulation and it is understood consideration has already been given possibilities of ultimately having a construction of a new Senior High School on a site in North Vancouver by the Regional College committee, said he had attended a meeting where the committee were made welcome, told we were not delegates, could not vote and in fact would have nothing to say," he said. He added that a site has evidently been chosen but that no publicity on the meeting was requested. "We came away feeling quite let down. It seems to me that they clearly indicated they could manage quite well without our participation but unless we can do something for our youngsters education, I suppose we will have to go along with them. The matter should be given serious consideration by the council makes any decision and its attitude to the Regional College project."

High School. Then there is the matter of a grade thirteen department.

One thing to be considered about a regional college is that in actual fact, while of two years duration, the student has virtually nothing to offer on completion. Vocational, university and technology institutes all provide certain qualification. A regional college offers little more than simply a higher education which would carry little more weight than a grade thirteen.

On top of all this, just how many students, or parents could afford to pay the cost of two years in Vancouver for a semi-university education which, when completed, offers practically nothing. For the expense involved they might as well go after the genuine article and have something to back them up for an increasingly competitive future.

There are naturally two sides to the situation and certainly many plausible arguments for this branch. One is that many who sign up for university drop out after two years, but should these same students attend a regional college and complete the two years, then they might carry on at university should they so desire. In other words, it would appear to be a means of keeping the drop-out element from universities, thereby providing room for those who intend completion.

Quite obviously there must be certain merits involved and without doubt as far as the North Shore is concerned it will provide some advantage. As far as we on the Peninsula are concerned the advantages are negligible.

If we are to be asked to pay even more for education, then let us have something right here that will be available to everyone in the area. Many good students right now have had to abandon higher education because of the financial involvement and this is an undesirable type of discrimination we can well do without. Comm. de Lange reported on a meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of the proposed North Shore Regional College. She asked that the report be treated confidentially. The committee apparently desires secrecy at this time. See p. 4.

High School Site Eyed for College

North Shore Group Would Start Classes in Existing Building

Sun Staff Reporter

NORTH VANCOUVER — The North Shore Regional College co-ordinating committee has revealed a plan which it hopes will enable the area to open a college in September.

Committee secretary Les Brooks said Wednesday the plan is to open a college to operate late afternoons and evenings in an existing high school.

It would be a temporary measure to fill the need until a permanent college could be planned and built in about two years, he said.

Brooks, who is also director of adult education for North Vancouver, said the committee will seek Education Minister Leslie Peterson's approval as soon as possible.

FOUR DISTRICTS

The minister's approval is needed to set a plebiscite before voters in the four participating school districts asking their approval of the principle of establishing a college.

The four districts are North Vancouver, West Vancouver, Howe Sound and Sechelt. Approval of a money bylaw later would be needed before the permanent college could be built.

Brooks pointed out that preliminary planning of the college has been going on for two years and an application to hold a plebiscite has been before Peterson since January, 1966, but no decision had been made.

Brooks said the advantage of the alternate scheme is that it would not commit the provincial government or the ratepayers to the expense of building a college at present.

FUNDS SHORT

"We know that capital funds are short and we think that this would delay the college a lot more, so we're proposing an alternate scheme," said Brooks.

North Vancouver school trustee Peter Powell commented that he was optimistic that the plan would meet with Peterson's approval.

"I think this is in line with the department's thinking at the moment which is that no more capital expenditures should be made on plant while the financial crisis is still on," Powell said.

But he emphasized that the region could not wait much longer to meet the post-secondary educational needs of its young people.

College vote urged

By Dina Sudlow

Use of West Vancouver Secondary School as an interim junior college has been approved by West Vancouver School Board.

The announcement, last Monday, by Mrs. Agnes Radcliffe, retiring chairman of the West Van board, confirmed a report in the **Lions Gate Times** Nov. 30 that operation of a swing-shift college for the North Shore was being studied.

Speaking to the school board's final meeting of the year, Mrs. Radcliffe said a request has been forwarded to Education Minister Leslie Peterson for permission to hold a plebiscite on the proposed college.

"We're fairly hopeful it will go through and that the college could begin operation in September," said Mrs. Radcliffe.

As planned, the college wouldn't interfere with normal school operation.

Tentative plans call for college students to attend classes in the evening, from 4 to 10 p.m., and possibly in the summer months when schools are normally closed.

Trustees admit there would be drawbacks to the plan but it would provide the opportunity for graduate students in West Van to receive higher education. At present, there is no opportunity for graduates to further their education at any North Shore school.

No referendum is needed for the interim college as no capital outlay is involved.

Operating costs would be shared by the provincial government and the school boards involved.

Last week, a delegation from the School District and the regional college committee visited a college in Seattle which has been used as a junior college for approximately two years.

Delegation members included Mrs. Radcliffe, Hugh Ferguson, superintendent of schools; Dr. Len Sampson, director of education; Les Brookes, of the co-ordinating committee, and Rod McKenzie, principal of West Van Secondary.

They met with the principal of Bellevue School and the college director to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the school college shift situation.

"At first," said Mrs. Radcliffe, "the principal was antagonistic to the idea.

"But now, though he admits the situation isn't ideal, he feels it does provide the most good for the most people."

Mrs. Radcliffe added that much of the antagonism could have been averted if co-operation between the Washington principal and the college planning committee had been achieved from the start as is planned for the North Shore college.

She said that McKenzie believes that the situation won't be ideal, but that it could be handled.

North Shore

4-10 p.m. college?

The North Shore's proposed junior college may open in 1968 in temporary quarters in one of the North or West Vancouver high schools — operating from about 4 to 10 p.m.

West Vancouver school officials, headed by board chairman Agnes Radcliffe, visited a similar regional college operating successfully in Bellevue, Wash., high school Monday.

The Bellevue swing shift plan could easily be adapted

to the North Shore situation, they said. Bellevue High operates as a secondary school until 4 p.m., and then the junior college faculty and students move in and take over until 10 p.m.

The North Shore regional college, which would have the first two years of university courses and some business and technical courses, would serve students in North Vancouver, West Vancouver, Howe Sound and Sechelt districts.

A provisional college com-

mittee has asked Education Minister Peterson to approve a January referendum which would ask for a yes or no vote in the four school districts involved.

The Bellevue college trip was made by Mrs. Radcliffe, West Vancouver school superintendent Hugh Ferguson and director of instruction Len Sampson; West Vancouver Secondary School principal Rod Mackenzie and North Shore director of adult education Leslie Brooks.

"Lions Gate Times"
Dec. 14/67

Board to view college

Progress reports have been made to West Vancouver school board on two major projects which may require taxpayer approval early next year — a referendum to raise funds for school expansion, and a North Shore regional college.

District Superintendent Hugh Ferguson is preparing details of the referendum, which will seek funds for a new secondary school and possibly as many as 22 elementary classrooms.

Planning for a regional college by a North Shore special committee is still in early stages, but a swing shift college, using available space in an existing North Shore secondary school for evening classes is under consideration.

Trustees agreed to send a delegation to Bellevue, Wash., to inspect a similar operation which has proved successful at a high school there. The delegation is expected to include two trustees and Ferguson.

The board also accepted a department of education allocation of \$500,000 in capital funds for projects already approved. The money will be advanced as West Vancouver's share of a \$15 million bond issue for B.C. schools guaranteed by the provincial government.

Regional College Need Outlined

"The fact that under the new curriculum students are now graduating from North Shore secondary schools in many programs increases the need for a community college," says D. G. Brooks, Secretary, North Shore Regional College Co-ordinating Committee.

"Such an institution would offer two years of post-secondary instruction in both academic and technical fields, and would thereby enable young people to continue and improve their educational standing, whether they were heading for university or the world of work.

"The public of North Vancouver have not as yet had an opportunity to express support for the proposed community college, since permission to hold a plebiscite has not yet been granted by the Minister of Education and the Council of Public Instruction.

"There is increased possibility, however, that such permission may be forthcoming within the next few months. The Minister has indicated publicly that he foresees the need for at least three colleges to serve the Lower Mainland and has appointed a Co-ordinating Council to recommend the most advantageous plan for such colleges.

"It is hoped that when such a plan is submitted permission for the plebiscite can then be granted. It is then up to the community to support the college," Secretary Brooks concluded.

ACTION AT LAST

Junior college concept awaits

Last week's "approval in principle" by school board to use West Vancouver Secondary School as an interim junior college appears to be a tired and tardy afterthought.

For more than two years, interested groups have been demanding some sort of action to provide a source of higher education to graduate students who otherwise cannot afford or qualify for university.

For more than two years, the North Shore Regional College Co-ordinating Committee has

been studying plans to establish a community college in the North Shore area. They say more study is necessary.

And for just about as long, school board has been wrangling amiably and lackadaisically about the idea.

This same lack of enthusiasm and indeed, interest, by the provincial government has sparked protest from various sources.

In a release last month from the University of British Col-

umbia Alma Mater Society, student councils from both UBC and Simon Fraser University issued a demand that the provincial government provide capital and operating funds for regional colleges, expressing deep concern over the government's apparent "disregard of its responsibilities in the important area of post secondary education."

Regional colleges are governed by the public schools act and finances come from the municipalities.

Seven such colleges are planned for full use by 1971. Two are operating.

In their demand, the two councils asked that the provincial government take the statures for regional colleges "out from under" the public schools act, and that it allot enough capital and operating funds for such colleges over and above that required by the University.

They also asked that the government encourage the establishment of such colleges.

In a recent Sun editorial Prime Minister Bennett was rapped for "burying regional colleges in B.C."

The editorial said that Bennett told Kelowna mayor Dick Parkinson that Kelowna city council had put "the final nail in the coffin" of the proposed Okanagan regional college by passing a resolution seeking a new provincial government the government to remove colleges from the jurisdiction of the public schools act and to

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"Lions Gate Times" January 11, 1968

Speedy action sought on community college plan

By Dina Sudlow

Retiring chairman of West Vancouver school board Mrs. Agnes Radcliffe has appealed for "every effort to be made"

to open the North Shore community college "as soon as possible."

In her year-end report to the school board, Mrs. Radcliffe

said that until such facilities for graduate students are provided, "we are falling in our duty to our young people."

She said that with the decision of the community college committee to operate the college on a shift basis using existing facilities, it appears the North Shore college may become a reality.

School board, she added, has voted to rent West Vancouver Secondary, considered the most suitable, as a college, and it now remains a decision of the provincial department of education to call a plebescite.

The college is urgently needed, she added, to give graduate students the opportunity for higher education.

Her report followed the swearing-in by Magistrate Alfred Watts of new trustee W. Duncan McEwen.

Earlier last Monday, Magistrate Watts administered the oath of office to Robert Keyes, in the new trustee's home. Keyes, elected last December, was unable to attend Monday's meeting because of illness.

Tentatively named as committee heads were McEwen, building and sites; Enid Ross, education; Bae Wallace, personnel, and Robert Keyes, finance.

Mrs. Radcliffe said further: "What has been accomplished in the school district in 1967? First let us look at school buildings. We now have eight elementary schools at maximum size set by school board policy, library and activity room, and



HOLDING Bible in right hand, newly-elected school trustee Duncan McEwen recites oath of office before magistrate Alfred Watts at first meeting of board this year.

Concept awaits Victoria approval

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pay a larger share of the college costs.

According to Mayor Parkinson, Bennett isn't eager, or even interested, in talking about colleges.

Two years ago, the principal of the Okanagan Regional College, Norman Walker, made an attempt to give a clear view of the regional college idea, and to stress its importance.

He said that the "comprehensive college is different from a junior college, different

from a liberal arts college, different from a university. It is advanced thinking.

"What we want to do is not to give education for educator's sake, but to provide education which is purposeful, to help our young people and to help our economy."

His ideas were and are sound. He reflected the need for someone to take action of some sort.

But it's taken over two years to reach even a tentative decision, which in true

trustee tradition, could be reversed at the next school board meeting.

And the provincial government isn't even committing itself.

It would be nice to see them follow in Ontario's footsteps, where the crying demand for some form of higher education has started 17 new regional colleges this year — in warehouses and supermarkets — wherever possible.

Here we can't even reach a firm decision on one college.

ary 11, 1968

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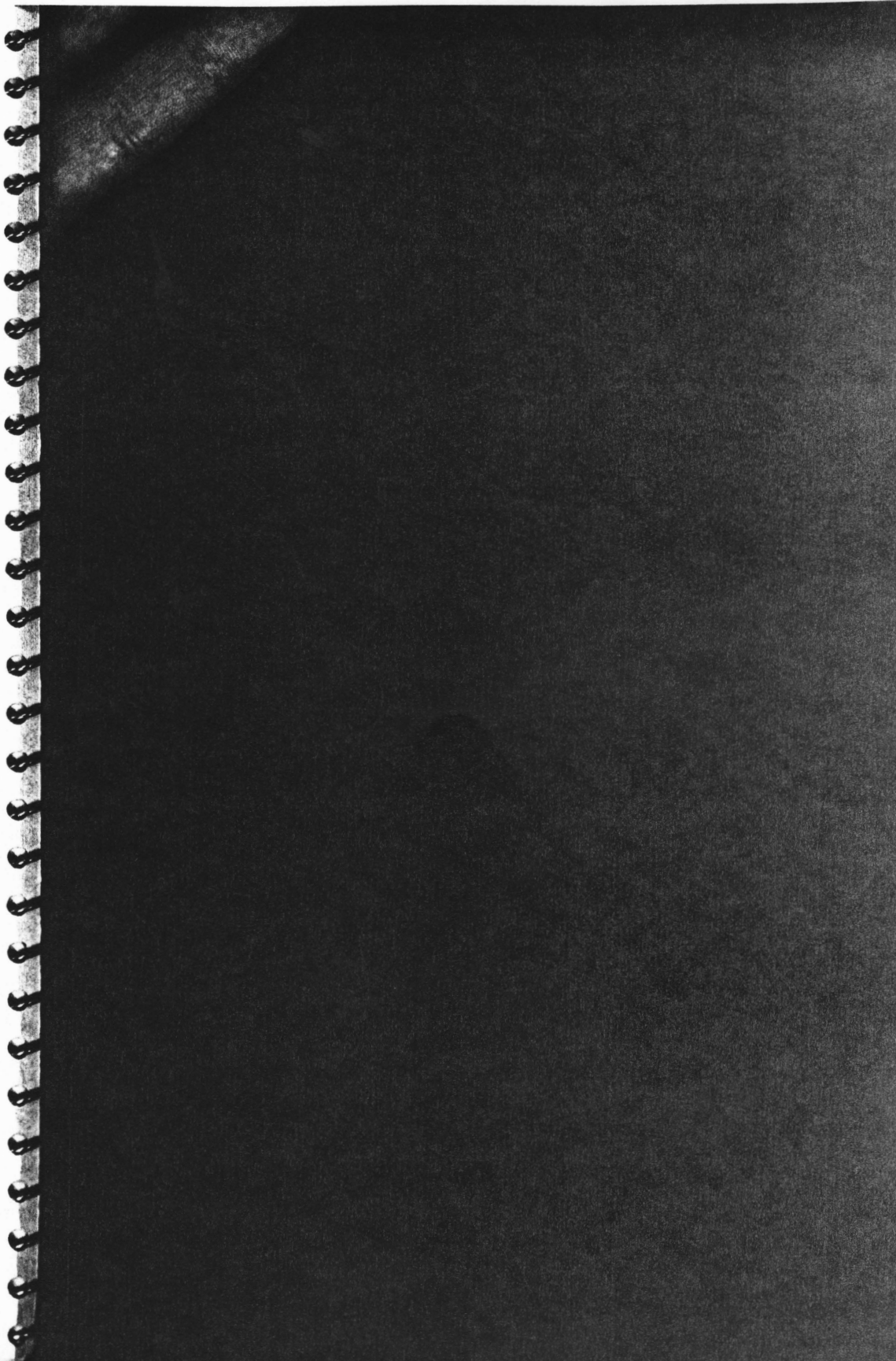
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Mrs. Radcliffe said further: "What has been accomplished in the school district in 1967? First let us look at school buildings. We now have eight elementary schools at maximum size set by school board policy, library and activity room, and

(See ACTION page 8)



Province - Jan 15/68.



Education

Junior college plan left too late?

By WILF BENNETT
 Province Education Reporter

A real casualty of today's tight-money construction cut-back situation is B.C.'s well-intentioned plan of six years ago to set up a network of two-year junior or regional colleges.

It is obvious now that there aren't going to be any new community college buildings in this province in the near future — not with existing secondary schools and universities all complaining of critical shortages of money.

The community college

crisis will be underscored this week by the desperate efforts of the Okanagan Regional College Council to save the pieces of its ambitious plan after spending more than \$300,000 over 5½ years in futile attempts to get it going, and in the plan of the North Shore Regional College council to settle for a temporary college in West Vancouver Secondary School after 4 p.m. each day.

The Okanagan compromise, being voted on by council members today, would bring about a transitional period

during which the college would consist of only the existing Grade 13 classes in Salmon Arm, Vernon and Kelowna, with a central administrative office in the B.C. Vocational School at Kelowna.

All students from the area taking purely technical courses would have to attend the Kelowna Vocational School.

The Okanagan situation is further complicated by the traditional rivalry between the competing cities of Vernon, Kelowna and Penticton — a type of fractional rah-rah

local booster competition that is becoming increasingly anachronistic in terms of the economics of today.

In that atmosphere, those educators who took the wider, long-term, education-first view, such as original college council chairman Frank Venables of Oliver, have had the usual uphill fight against the local booster types. In this case, those with the wider view may have lost out.

Education Minister Peterson, who favors the Okanagan Grade 13 compromise rather than see the whole thing

collapse, has recently advised the West Vancouver and North Vancouver school boards that he is giving serious attention to its request for a plebiscite to establish an interim junior college in the West Vancouver Secondary School.

The North Shore boards have been enthusiastically in favor of a regional college, also to include the Sechelt and Squamish areas, for three years, but have been unable to get provincial permission for a plebiscite.

West Vancouver trustees recently visited an "after 4" interim community college in Bellevue, Wash., and found it working fairly satisfactorily.

They found some accommodation problems in having two groups of students using the same desks — such things as litter and cigarette butts left by the college students.

West Vancouver Secondary principal Rod MacKenzie is insisting on strict rules regarding deportment of both groups of students. (One popular definition of junior colleges is "high schools with ash trays.")

The only two two-year colleges to get off the ground since the Macdonald Report, on Higher Education advocated a network of them in 1962 — Vancouver City College and Selkirk College at Castlegar — are having their share of problems too.

The six school boards in the Selkirk area — Slocan, Arrow Lakes, Grand Forks, Trail, Nelson and Castlegar — showed a fine example of inter-board co-operation in launching their regional two-year college in 1966. But they are experiencing some finance headaches.

The college's added cost to local taxpayers, which was supposed to be from one-half to one mill, has become more than four mills. And this provides no funds for essential expansion of buildings and other facilities and staff.

Vancouver City College, which isn't really a regional college, has spent its original two years stuffed into the 50-year-old King Edward High School and has just recently got clearance on its new site and plans for a \$4 million Langara campus.

B.C.'s new junior colleges,

present and proposed, are faced with tough problems — tight money, high construction costs and a sellers' market for teachers. These problems could have been faced up to much more easily three or four years ago.

Much of the blame for the delay, and the virtual collapse of the regional college program, can be placed on the provincial government.

The original basis of putting finances and control under local school boards has caused dissension in every area in which a college has been mooted — as in the Okanagan, Nanaimo and Prince George areas. Some essential districts always opt out.

Six school districts had given their approval to the proposed plan. Vernon school board had a split decision and Armstrong voted against the plan. Horace Simpson, of Kelowna, moved the council proceed and Mrs. Vera McCulloch, Vernon, who headed the special committee which produced the new plan, seconded the motion.

The plan calls for transforming the present Grade 13 program now in the Okanagan into two years of arts and science on the college level, and to introduce two years of technological programs. The latter would probably be carried out in the B.C. vocational school at Kelowna and administration will be from that city.

"The Citizen" Jan. 17/68

Peterson Lauds College Move

Education Minister Leslie Peterson says he is gratified to learn a North Shore Regional College will be operated in existing school facilities in West Vancouver.

Proposal Referred

Proposal for a \$5 million expansion to Park Royal North has been referred by West Vancouver Council to its Advisory Planning Commission for study and recommendation.

Outlined by architect Peter Blewitt, the proposal includes a large double mall containing new retail stores, rooftop parking for 407 cars, construction of a multi-level parkade at the southeast corner of Clyde and Taylor Way with a traffic and pedestrian overpass of Taylor Way.

An elevated roadway is featured in the proposal. It runs from the Taylor Way parkade to the existing overpass of Marine Drive.

A possible expansion to Woodward's Department store is included in the expansion proposal.

The expansion will use up 70 percent of existing parking area on Park Royal north but this will be more than replaced with the new parking decks.

West Vancouver School Board has agreed the College can be operated in West Vancouver Secondary School starting next September.

"I was very interested and gratified to learn from your letter of December 13 that the Board of School Trustees of West Vancouver were in agreement with the view that the North Shore Regional College should commence its operations initially in whatever acceptable school accommodation could be made available," Mr. Peterson said in a letter to West Vancouver School Board.

"I appreciate that your Board is anxious to expedite the establishment of a Regional College for the North Shore and I can assure you that this matter is receiving serious attention at my end," the letter stated.

West Vancouver School Board has received a report from West Vancouver Secondary School principal Rod MacKenzie indicating some problems inherent in such an undertaking and containing some recommendations. This report is currently under study by the Board.

NOT COPY

The department of education has said, for five years now, that it is seeking to evolve a unique two-year college program for B.C., not just copying U.S. junior colleges. The Higher Education Advisory Board has been thinking about this for years.

But in the optimistic days of the Macdonald Report, the government apparently didn't foresee today's tight money situation — and now it may be too late.

Ontario now has 18 two-year community and or technical colleges successfully operating, but there they are entirely financed by the province.

Washington state has 20 successful junior colleges operating under regional boards divorced from school boards. There are now more than 1,000 such junior colleges in the U.S.

REAL NEED

Most educators agree there is a real need for the two-year colleges. Four-year academic degree institutions don't fill the needs of many students, can't be numerous enough to educate many students near their homes and can't cope even with the increasing waves of students who are university-oriented.

There must be alternative facilities of the community college-technical college type.

But in this province, largely because of a poorly conceived and badly delayed plan, we aren't likely to see any such schools, in their own new buildings, for many years.

Jan 16 8
10 to 1 vote

Okanagan college okayed

Special to The Province

KELOWNA—It's go for the Okanagan Regional College.

In a 10-1 affirmative vote at Monday night's meeting, the college council decided to start its proposed three-year transitional program this coming September located in the existing Grade 13 classes at Salmon Arm, Vernon and Kelowna.

Of the 11 members present, 10 voted in favor with Dr. J. M. Turner, of Vernon, voting against.

Six school districts had given their approval to the proposed plan. Vernon school board had a split decision and Armstrong voted against the plan. Horace Simpson, of Kelowna, moved the council proceed and Mrs. Vera McCulloch, Vernon, who headed the special committee which produced the new plan, seconded the motion.

The plan calls for transforming the present Grade 13 program now in the Okanagan into two years of arts and science on the college level, and to introduce two years of technological programs. The latter would probably be carried out in the B.C. vocational school at Kelowna and administration will be from that city.

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for implementation care insurance on his year, the party said this is not an y measure.

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an economic return in the en- hanced health of Canadians."

On economic development, the policy statement said private and co-operative enterprise need not be dis- couraged but no privileges should be extended. It added that public enterprise offers a "challenge to Manitobans" which could result in the most equitable form of growth.

"It would also provide the greatest opportunity for Manitobans as Canadians to achieve economic and politi- cal independence."

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—Bill Cunningham photo

Some of Vancouver's City College's 3,700 students try to relax and eat their lunch in cafeteria designed for 600. Students are considering militant action.

Students protest college delay

By WILF BENNETT
Province Education Reporter

Vancouver City College's 3,700 students, frustrated by overcrowded conditions in what they call an "educational slum," are considering a sit-in, a march or a strike. It will be a protest against the delay in construction of a new campus at Langara golf course.

First of all a student council delegation will go to a public hearing at city hall next Thursday on the rezoning of the Langara property for school purposes. Further action will then be considered.

The new Langara buildings, which still require provincial government approval, can't be ready until at least 1970, college officials said Thursday.

Meanwhile, enrolment in the two-year-old junior college has jumped from 2,400 in

1965 to 3,200 in 1966 and 3,700 this year. Most of these students are jammed into the 63-year-old King Edward High School built to accommodate 1,500 students.

"Today's conditions have become appalling," said Al Poole, president of the VCC student Society.

Overcrowding has become a standing joke and is affecting the morale of the students.

"Our students try to be enthusiastic, but few can derive enthusiasm from a damp, old building, part of which is already condemned for safety reasons," he said.

Poole commended the college faculty. "We have a good administration and a good staff. Their co-operation with the students couldn't be better."

He pointed to the jam-up in the cafeteria, capable of serving only 600 an hour during lunch time.

The former King Edward gymnasium has been carved into scores of small offices for student counselling services, the college bookstore, the student society offices, the Canada Manpower placement centre, a vice-principal's office, and a small study area.

Washroom facilities are overtaxed, keep breaking down and are difficult to keep clean. There is only one washroom for men and one for women, he continued. Study rooms have been made in the hallways and six portable classrooms have been parked on the school playground and parking area.

Instructors must share office space — often 12 to a room — so that individual interviews with students are almost impossible.

"I don't want to take a slap at Simon Fraser University," said Poole, "but I'd like to point out that we're planning to

house 4,000 students in a \$5.5 million building at Langara, while SFU with 5,000 students cost roughly 10 times as much.

"If we are the victims of a slow moving and ponderous bureaucracy it is high time we broke through the dam and got some action — and we intend to do so."

Vancouver School Board has approved the new Langara campus, but an actual start awaits city rezoning next week and approval by the provincial department of education.

"It all hinges now on approval by the provincial government of a start on working drawings," said Dr. Bert Wales, VCC principal. "We estimate it will take about two years to build the college after the drawings are approved, so our earliest possible move to the new campus would be the spring of 1970."

Dr. Wales agreed with sentiments expressed by the students.

March Vote On Regional College

Approval Given For Plebiscite

Subject to the approval of electors in North and West Vancouver, Howe Sound and Sechelt, a regional college will be started here in temporary quarters in September.

The proposed voting day is Thursday, March 7.

Authority to hold a plebiscite was announced Thursday in the B.C. Speech from the Throne.

The local college co-ordinating committee is confident a start can be made in September, using the West Vancouver Senior Secondary school evenings.

Permanent facilities are planned later. Most likely site is more than 100 acres of Greater Vancouver Water District land on the east side of Capilano Lake.

The Water District has indicated it wishes to sell the land. The price could be in the neighborhood of \$750,000.

At present consultants are considering possible sites for the college and a report is expected soon.

TIGHT SCHEDULE

Local school authorities will be working on a tight timetable. Following approval by electors, a college council must be appointed and a principal and staff hired.

Trailers most likely would be rented to serve as college offices.

N.V. School Trustee Peter Jones told The Citizen that first-year enrolment is expected to be in the neighborhood of 300.

Establishment of the college would mean that Grade 13 would be discontinued in local high schools.

The provincial government will pay half of the college operating costs with the balance to be up from student fees and municipal contributions.

Future construction would also be on a 50-50 basis.

The plebiscite requires 60 per cent approval in each of the school districts. However, if any of the districts don't approve, the others could proceed with the college.

THE CITIZEN

H. L. "Hal" Straight, Publisher

Ralph Hall, Editor

Good News

The Speech From the Throne at Thursday's opening of the Provincial Legislature contained some especially good news for the North Shore.

The long-awaited permission to hold a regional college plebiscite was given, and assuming approval of electors, the college will be in operation in temporary quarters in September.

Setting the stage for the plebiscite has involved considerable preliminary work and co-ordinating committee members are to be commended for their diligence.

The need for a regional college has been firmly established. The committee and the four school boards involved have just about done their job.

All that remains is for them, during the weeks preceding the vote, to make the public fully aware of what the college establishment will entail.

Then it will be up to the electors.

Method of Establishing Regional Colleges Hit

Establishment of regionals colleges in British Columbia should not hinge on approval of electors. Ray Perrault, North Vancouver-Capilano MLA, said in the Provincial Legislature.

"It is good to know that, at long last the Government intends to allow plebiscites to be held for regional colleges on the North Shore and in the Lower Fraser Valley — but there is no suggestion that we are going to see a basic reform in the method of financing these regional colleges.

"In my view, after meeting during the past year with many interested groups around the province — the present method of establishing regional colleges is doomed to failure.

"Four years ago, the Macdonald Report advanced the concept of the regional college — and, in the main, the idea won widespread support.

"Today the concept is being frustrated in some areas because of local rivalries and in others because there is determined opposition by some to the imposition of 50% of the cost of these colleges on the property tax.

"Regional colleges and universities should be built where they are needed and when they are needed. Their existence should not depend upon the success or failure of some hard-working committee to convince a majority of the property owners that they should pick up the tab.

"No other province in Canada demands such a high degree of local financial support than does British Columbia. In some states and provinces regional colleges and community colleges are a full provincial or state responsibility.

"Our whole approach to the financing of regional colleges is founded firmly in the dim agrarian past — a past where wealth derived from land and not from talent

"Today we know that this nation's resources are created by talent — the product of better education. For a resource is not a resource until talent has established its presence. It was only when the world developed technology that we got access to our resources.

"Regional colleges are not of exclusive benefit to those who own land. If they created values only to land they would be a legitimate charge against land. They benefit the entire community, province and nation. They should be supported from funds collected at the senior government level.

"Regional colleges confer wealth on the entire province and the entire nation. Because of this fact, senior governments must recognize their value and provide adequate support for their establishment.

"But today the concept of regional colleges is floundering, — even in the Premier's home city. And as far as the Okanagan is concerned, it has been proposed by the first member for Vancouver Point Grey and supported by this party that there should be a new University of the Okanagan.

"The Macdonald Report suggested such an institution by 1971. If this is the case, let the government get on with the planning. And if the University of the Okanagan is to be in Kelowna . . . then let a regional college be established in Vernon or Penticton or some other valley point determined by fact and not by emotion.

"And let that regional college together with the others under consideration be established with full senior government support . . . or at the very least with a substantial reduction in local property tax participation. The federal government has offered to pay 50% of all post-secondary operating costs in this province. There is now no good reason why local property owners should have to pay such a high percentage of the cost of regional colleges. At least part of the regional college program would qualify for assistance under the federal cost-sharing program."

Colson Feb 7/68
On March 7 ALL electors in our District
will vote on a Plebescite
(NOT a money by-law) to start a

Community COLLEGE-NOW!

USING EXISTING SCHOOL PLANT AND FACILITIES

Pioneer parents were not stopped by lack of buildings or teachers. They used existing premises — homes and churches — for their schools. Today we have a problem — similar in many ways. We must provide our children with a type of education that will train them for today's world. Elementary and Secondary education is not enough! A few years ago, your School Board working with nearby Boards and concerned residents, aware of the fast-growing problems found the solution—the community college. In existence for many years in Canada and the United States, the community or regional college has proven its ability to provide vital post-secondary education. Vancouver City College and Selkirk College, started a few years ago, are now turning away applicants for lack of space. Our children MUST be given equal opportunity for what is today basic education! It was decided, in view of the financial dilemma, and realizing taxpayers desired fuller use of existing school plants, to start a college in the most economical way. Use the plant and facilities of West Vancouver Senior Secondary School — and give the students of the four Districts involved a 2-year community college NOW! When the plebescite (NOT a money by-law) gives the Council the "go-ahead" on March 7, it is hoped to have the college in operation by September, 1968.

WHAT IS A COMMUNITY COLLEGE?

A Community College is not a university, it is not a glorified high school, it is not a vocational school. It is a composite institution offering:

1. A two-year academic transfer programme equivalent to the first two years of university. Students transfer into the third year in our universities.
2. Two-year technological courses.
3. Training and re-training courses for adults.
4. College preparation programmes for students wishing to enter the College but who have not completed necessary secondary school courses.

Who needs this college?

Persons who have the capacity for a university education but who prefer to complete the first two years in a college closer to home.
Persons who desire a university education but who failed for one reason or another to complete the necessary courses in high school.
Persons who need technical, technological or semi-professional training for entry into the world of work.
Persons who are not certain of their career goals but who wish to continue education beyond the high school level.
Persons who wish to take "up-grading" and "refresher" courses related to their own occupations.
Industry, too, will benefit in that more highly trained and specifically skilled workers will be available.

**VOLUNTEER
NOW!**

If you believe the children of our District should be given equal opportunity for post-secondary education, you can help in this information campaign. Many hands make light work! Already a number of concerned citizens are working for this college. We need your help, too. Phone your School Board office North Van. 987-8141 West Van. 922-9151 and volunteer for a COLLEGE-NOW!

NORTH SHORE COMMUNITY COLLEGE COMMITTEE

Comprising North Vancouver, West Vancouver, Sechelt and Howe Sound School Boards.

"Lions Gate Times" Feb 8/68

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Plebiscite date approved for community college

From Date Times Feb 8/68

By Eric Sanderson

Editor Lions Gate Times

Establishment of a community college on the North Shore will be decided on March 7.

That's the date approved by the provincial department of education for a plebiscite in four North Shore areas asking residents if they are in favor of the school district participation in the establishment and operation of a community college.

The plebiscite — not a money bylaw — is only an expression of opinion needed in order to open college doors this September.

Plans are to start the college in facilities now available in West Vancouver Secondary School and when funds are available to build a permanent college at a site yet to be selected.

The college co-ordinating committee, in an effort to fully inform everyone in the West and North Vancouver, Sechelt and Howe Sound school districts, has started a drive for 'community involvement.' (see also page 16).

"In other words," said Bae Wallace, a West Vancouver school trustee and member of the college committee, "we want our children to have equal opportunity in education and want to start a college NOW, using existing facilities."

He said Vancouver City College will no longer accept students from this area and universities are not only restricting enrolment but stepping up entrance standards.

Students with university entrance standing who do not seek a university degree can benefit from good programs at the college level.

There is not, however, at the present time, any opportunity offered on the North Shore for further study to those who have not completed university entrance and cannot return to a secondary school.

Prominent citizens are being asked to form a committee to tell everyone about the proposed community college and how the immediate needs for this could be achieved.

The committee has adopted the slogan: "College Now!" for the plebiscite campaign which is already in high gear.

Wallace said 598 pupils will graduate from grade 12 in West Vancouver this year and, although some will enter university, many will not have required standards and "without a community college will have no place to go."

"The unique information campaign is based on the formula: "each one-teach one," said Wallace. "This means telling your neighbors and friends just what a college means to our community."

The plebiscite requires 50 per cent approval in each of the school districts. However, if any district disapproves, the others could proceed with the college.

Chairman of the Community College Committee, Peter Jones of North Vancouver, esti-

mated first-year enrolment at "about 300." He also said the hiring of instructors would not be difficult and that more than 100 teachers already had sent in applications.

He said further: "Estimated cost of the college to the districts for the first year of operation, including setting up expenses, will not be great, since it will operate for only one term and be located in existing facilities."

"There will therefore be no capital charges to be made. On this basis, the mill rate in West and North Vancouver works out to be two-thirds of a mill and in Howe Sound and Sechelt, slightly over one-third."

"In other words, the West or North Vancouver homeowner with a home valued at \$25,000 will contribute about \$7 to the first year's operation, of which \$2 will be for setting up."

The monthly cost for operating is thus less than \$1, or a little more than the cost of a hamburger and a cup of coffee per month. In Howe Sound and Sechelt, it is less than the cost of a hamburger."

The VANCOUVER SUN: Sat., Feb. 10, 1968

'College--Now' Drive Op

Sun Staff Reporter

WEST VANCOUVER — A group of citizens Friday kicked off a "College-Now!" campaign to get a community college for the North Shore.

The group of 27 persons was told by C. Peter Jones that a plebiscite will be held March 7 in four school districts to determine if voters want to make a start on a community college in temporary quarters this fall.

Jones, a consulting engineer, is chairman of the co-ordinating committee for the proposed North Shore Community College.

"We're sure the plebiscite will go through," Jones said in kicking off the campaign.

Representatives from the four affected school districts — Sechelt, Howe Sound, North Vancouver and West Vancouver, heard Jones outline plans to open the college in September.

He told the gathering that if the plebiscite receives a required 50 per cent majority from owner and tenant voters, he anticipates that at least 350 full-time students will start classes in the college's temporary quarters at West Vancouver secondary school here.

Fees would be \$100 for each of two semesters of four months each making a total of \$200 compared to \$485 for first year at University of B.C.

B.C. government will pay half

the cost of operating the college.

"All of us are agreed that a regional college is desirable and necessary," commented Reeve Alex Forst of West Vancouver.

To a query from North Vancouver Ald. Jack Chadwick, Jones said as much information as possible regarding costs and

program will be voters before vote.

Opens

program will be given to the voters before the March 7 vote

Vol. XXIX WEST VANCOUVER, B.C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1968 No. 8

Sell the college

We are not going to comment about the delay in the provincial government's permission to hold a plebiscite on the question: do you favor the establishment of a community college on the North Shore?

We are relieved and thankful it has come, as we are sure parents and thoughtful citizens in the four municipalities involved are — West Vancouver, North Vancouver, Howe Sound and Sechelt.

The proposed college will not involve a money bylaw because facilities of West Vancouver Secondary School will be used if there is a favorable vote. It makes sense in today's tight money climate to take full advantage of present schools that are equipped for this.

West Vancouver Secondary is ideally suited. It can accommodate 1500 students; has 40 classrooms; nine science labs; nine shops; four gym floors; two libraries; two cafeterias; two portable language labs; two theatres; two music rooms; and some of the facilities.

The extended hours, 4:15 to 10:30, would allow students to take part-time employment, a double benefit in this arrangement.

This is not a new concept on the west coast. There are two successful community colleges established in secondary schools. One, in operation for two years at Bellevue, Wash., was visited by the college committee this year. Community colleges have been in the United States for more than 50 years, and other parts of Canada as well. It is only in British Columbia that youngsters have been denied their right to this post-high school training.

Sunday there was a meeting of citizens and educators in the areas involved to plan their strategy. We liked their slogan "College—Now". And we liked the novel plan to publicize it by asking us all to tell a friend or neighbor how vitally we need a community college. To educate our young people to take their place in a fast-

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SQUAMISH - 2/14/68

Ratepayers hear talk on community college

Three members of the school board attended last week's Ratepayers Association meeting to speak on various aspects of the Community College plebiscite. This will be held on March 7.

District superintendent D. H. Campbell said the college is a marriage between a university and a vocational school. The purpose is to serve a greater number of citizens and those who do not specifically plan to attend either.

"The community college will be of greater importance to this area than the universities," he said. "Costs are less, therefore fees are less. The college will provide classes geared to the needs of the district."

He added that resident and tenant electors could vote as this is not a money bylaw.

F. D. Bass told the meeting costs of operating the college, which will be held in a secondary school in West Vancouver, would be divided among the four school districts on a pupil ratio basis. With 80 pupils in this district our share would be approximately 5 per cent.

There would be no capital costs till a referendum is held and buildings constructed. These costs would be shared by all the ratepayers in the four school districts.

Present hopes are the school could be in operation by September of this year.

In response to a number of

residents, etc. by the mass of students, questions by the chairman, C. N. Bellis, Campbell stressed it would be of particular benefit to dropouts, mature stu-

dents would be made up of those who have succeeded in high school but can find no place in the present post-secondary education field.

Council Backs College

West Vancouver Council has gone on record as favoring an affirmative vote on the March 7 Regional College Plebiscite.

North and West Vancouver voters will vote yes or no to proposal to operate a two-year college after school in West Vancouver Secondary School beginning this September.

The carefully-worded Council resolution went on to say post-secondary education facilities are definitely the responsibility of Provincial government.

"Council is opposed to any direct financing commitment involving local taxpayers," the resolution states.

"We are adamant about this," said Councillor Paulson.

Financing Plans For College Hit

North Shore Councils Attack Arrangements for March 7 Vote

Financing arrangements of the proposed North Shore community college were attacked at two meetings of civic representatives on the North Shore Monday night.

West Vancouver municipal council called the financing grossly inequitable but still passed a resolution urging a yes vote in the March 7 plebiscite.

North Vancouver city finance committee heard Mayor Carrie Cates and two aldermen speak against the college set-up but the matter never came to a vote.

TWO ISSUES

Main objections at both meetings were two points:

That municipalities should not be responsible for financing higher education;

That the wording of the plebiscite does not make it clear how much the college will cost and who will pay for it.

The plebiscite will be voted on in North and West Vancouver, Sechelt and Howe Sound school districts.

North Vancouver school board decided Monday the wording of the plebiscite for city and district voters will ask simply: "Are you in favor of the Board of School Trustees of School District 44 (North Vancouver) participating in the establishment and operation of a regional college on the North Shore of Burrard Inlet."

Aldermen, at their meeting, said this wording is too simple.

STATE COSTS

Said Ald. Frank Goldsworthy: "We must make it abundantly clear to school board that the plebiscite must clearly state what the costs of a college will be to the municipal taxpayer over the next five years. If that isn't included in the plebiscite I want no part of it," he said.

He added he was not impressed with college plans if it means a substantial burden of costs on municipal taxpayers.

Mayor Cates said: "I can't support the idea of drawing municipalities into the position of financing the provision of higher education. How can we consider such additional costs when we are already finding school costs a tremendous burden."

Aldermen Bill Wallace and Jack Chadwick also questioned the financial aspects of the college plan.

It was pointed out the college — meaning more tax costs — was being discussed at a meeting called in part to discuss the school board's record smashing 1968 budget of \$13.1 million.

WEST VAN STAND

In West Vancouver, despite voicing misgivings, councillors passed a three-part resolution endorsing the concept of a college.

The resolution endorsed by council was submitted by Councillor D. A. S. Lanskill who said he felt a regional college is essential for the area.

"I've been an advocate of a regional college for some years," said Councillor Ed Paulson in seconding the motion.

"But at the same time, this level of education is definitely a senior government responsibility and by that I mean provincial and federal governments."

Feb. 13/68

The VANCOUVER SUN:

2/14/68
C7126N



A Trustee Answers

SQUAMISH 14/FEB/68

Margaret Marchani, School Trustee, takes pen in hand again to supply answers to questions given to her about school affairs.

Currently, most questions concern this school district's participation in the proposed North Shore Regional College Council.

Question: If the people in this school district vote in favor on the College plebiscite, I believe this means that we join with North Vancouver, West Vancouver and Sechelt in the establishing and operating of a college. The question is, would any limit or quota be set for the number of students attending from the Howe Sound District?

Answer: If we pass the plebiscite we become equal partners with the three other districts in so far as student participation is concerned. The College Council will be the governing body for the entire area and there will be no quotas or limits placed on the number of students who may attend from any particular part of the College Council area.

Question: Could you explain in as simple terms as possible how the college will be financed?

Answer: I'll try! The costs are divided into two parts
Operating Costs:

(Instructors' salaries, rent, light, clerical salaries, etc.) will be shared between the four school districts (after deducting government grants of about 50 per cent and student fees of \$200 each) on the basis of the use being made of the college by each district. For the first year these costs are being shared between the four districts according to the number of Grade 12 students, as this is a known factor.

North Vancouver	—	62%
West Vancouver	—	30%
Sechelt	—	4%
Howe Sound	—	4%

In the Howe Sound District the 4 per cent share this year will require an increase in school taxes of about one-sixth of one mill.

Capital Costs:

There will be no capital costs in the first few years of operating other than for establishing a library, as the College will be operated in the West Vancouver Senior Secondary School.

It has been agreed that when a college building is built, the costs will be repaid over a twenty year period by an equal mill rate applied to all assessment in the entire 4 school district area. I will be paying the same mill rate applied to the value of my house here as a person living in Sechelt, North Vancouver, West Vancouver or Pemberton.

This will mean that all of us in the College Council area are contributing equally to the provision of facilities and guarantees a place in the college to all students from this school district.

For the establishment of the library this coming year, the mill rate in all school districts will be about one-fifth of one mill for this one year only.

If a college costing for example Five Million Dollars is built in two or three years time, it is estimated that it will cost a tax of about one-half of one mill to pay for it over a twenty year period. If the outlay is Ten Million Dollars, the cost to pay for it over a twenty year period would be approximately 1 mill.

Question: I've heard that other educational institutions (U.B.C., Simon Fraser, B.C. Institute of Technology and the Vocational Schools) are short of money and unable to expand. What makes you think that the Provincial Government will give you money for the North Shore Community College?

Answer: The Provincial Government is and has been giving its share of the cost of both operating and capital costs to Selkirk College and Vancouver City Colleges. I see no reason why the Provincial Government will not continue this policy and extend it to the new North Shore College.

An interesting point in this connection to mention is that all of us in this province are making a contribution (through the Provincial Government) to these two other community colleges.

Within Our Grasp

Citizen 2/11/68

The Citizen has strongly supported the idea of a community college on the North Shore. We have a large school district and this year more than one thousand grade 12 students will be graduating.

Where will they go? Not all of them will be fortunate enough, or have the necessary high scholastic averages, to go on to one of our universities. The others, up to now, have had to seek post-high school education in other districts, now rapidly closing their doors to pupils here. The other alternative is to seek employment in a world that has little place for the untrained.

Last week, after three year's prodding by the community college council committee and this newspaper, the government has given permission to hold a plebiscite. It is the question of approval only. A money by-law is not necessary because existing facilities are to be used. West Vancouver Secondary School has been chosen as the 'after-hours' college campus if the plebiscite passes.

The beauty of a community college is that the curriculum can be tailored to fit the students' needs. There would be a two-year academic course where students could transfer to university when they graduated. The vocational streams would be the natural follow-up of the new secondary curriculum. There would be make-up courses for adults who wished to continue their education and special courses and seminars. The community college would serve us all, from age 18 to 80. It would be the focal point of our community life and enrich us all.

Citizen 2/14/67

Regional College plan outlined

The importance of the forthcoming plebiscite on the Community College was outlined to a number of citizens at a meeting last week when L. Brooks, spoke on the college and what it would offer.

"The plebiscite for the college will be held in each of the four school districts, and each must pass it, or else cannot participate." He stressed it would be unlikely Howe Sound could partake in any such plan with another board as there are none close by with whom it could be shared.

The plebiscite does not commit the district to building a community college. It will just permit the one planned for West Vancouver Secondary High School to be implemented, possibly by this September.

Capital construction could not begin until a referendum was held and this would probably not be for some time with money conditions as they are at present.

Brooks stressed the present students coming from high school may find it increasingly more difficult to get into universities as standards will likely be raised. Cost to the student would be much lower than university, possibly two hundred dollars per year.

Operating costs, which are all that will have to be paid for under the proposed plan, come from three sources, fifty percent from the provincial government, student fees and local taxes. In the Squamish and Howe Sound area it would be pro-rated on the number of pupils, which would be approximately one-twentieth of those in the district.

The rate in Squamish and Sechelt would be about one third of a mill, half the amount from the two North Shore Communities. All financing would be done through the school budgets.

In the question period which followed Mr. Brooks' talk, it was pointed out the districts

...able to have some say this province in the spring of 1967. In any positive way the problems that the Government, during this I suggest a more fundamental this that the members are lacking ered at the last session.

...have, generally, been predictable as castigating the Government for ording the Throne Speech will be

WORDS THE DEBATE IN THE

MLA
Y ALLAN WILLIAMS,

JOURNAL

Citizen
Feb 14/68.

All Facts On College Promised

Assurance Given By Committee Head

N.V. School Trustee Peter Jones, chairman of the North Shore community college interim committee, answered a barrage of questions from Alderman Jack Chadwick at the press conference that kicked off the college campaign last week. He assured him voters would be given all information on costs before the March 7 vote.

Representatives from the four school districts involved were present along with the press and local government officials.

"The plebiscite question, asking if you are in favor of the college, is like asking if you are in favor of the college, is like asking if you are in favor of motherhood," Chadwick declared.

"We know it will be a low cost to the taxpayer if the college is located in West Vancouver Secondary School as planned, but will the voter know what the eventual cost will be if student population outgrows this campus?" he asked.

West Vancouver trustee Bae Wallace interjected, "You will have another chance to register your opinion on a referendum for capital costs if a permanent campus is recommended. You could say 'no' then."

Jones told Chadwick as much information would be given the voter as was possible.

NOT SURE

"We don't know how many students will be enrolling. We expect at least 300. It could be much more. Cost will depend on demand. We have not gone into it blind, we have qualified people doing the planning. We project there will be 2,000 students by 1970 and 6,000 to 10,000 by 1985," Jones said.

"We will be getting out an estimate of what the effect will be on the taxpayer in five years from now. The voter will have all the available information," he told Chadwick.

Asked what courses were planned, Jones said that would depend on demand for some of the vocational courses, but academic would replace the present grade 13 and add one more year. The academic program would be a transfer to university — a student

passing either first or second year could go on to university.

Jones said the vocational and technical programs would lead to careers in the community and would be two years in length and terminal in character. They would include accounting, business, data processing, specialized secretarial training, drafting, insurance, finance and investment, laboratory technician, electronics, and so on.

The adult program would serve those needing to upgrade technological skills, to learn new skills in order to re-enter business or a part-time program of cultural interest.

Entrance requirements for the two year academic and technological program at college level would need high school graduation.

For those students with less than grade 12 standing, there would be academic upgrading courses to reach entrance level.

For non-academic, general interest courses for adults, no prerequisite for admission would be necessary. In other words, a fairly general 'open door' policy would be observed.

Reeve Alex Forst, of West Vancouver observed that if Vancouver supplies this education for its citizens, "We can do no less than this for our own children."

School Board members, Peter Powell and Dorothy Lynas, told the group there was excellent response in North Vancouver to the college.

THE LIONS GATE TIMES — Thurs., Feb. 15, 1968

COMMUNITY COLLEGE FORUM

For the next four weeks Our Schools column will give its space to the Community College and act as a forum for public opinion, information and a look at the people involved. It will answer questions written or phoned in to the Times.

This is a short campaign. Perhaps it is better, that way because like Hertz, we will have to try harder.

There will be one plebiscite on March 7 asking voters if they approve establishing a Community College on the North Shore. If it fails we have missed our chance. And young people in North Vancouver, West Vancouver, Squamish and Sechelt will have to look elsewhere for post high school education.

If it goes through, classes will open in West Vancouver Secondary School this September, 4:15 to 10:30 p.m. The academic program will replace the present grade 13 and add one more year. These two years will both transfer to university if students graduate.

Vocational courses will be two years in length and terminal in character. Accounting, business, data processing, specialized secretarial training, drafting, insurance, finance and investment, laboratory technician, electronics, and so on.

Courses will depend on demand. Indeed, that is the important facet of a community college, the curriculum is tailored to fit the needs of the community.

The door will be open to adults who want and need additional education. For those students with less than grade 12 standing, there would be academic upgrading courses to reach entrance level.

One young mother told us she supports the college for her children, but she is excited for herself as well.

"I completed my first year university," she said, "and I have always longed to get my degree. If we have our college, I can take one or two semesters and complete my second year at my own pace. By that time the children will be old enough to allow me to continue on at university."

High School Campus Used

Because West Vancouver Secondary High School is available as an 'extended hours' Community College, no money bylaw is necessary. The facilities are excellent.

They include a \$450,000 vocational wing completed last December where the drafting, electronics, machine courses will be held.

The main wing has 40 classrooms, two portable labs, nine science labs, two cafeterias, a theatre, four gym floors, two music rooms, three art rooms, five home ec rooms and a spacious lobby and office.

Some parents have told us they are worried about the facilities. Will there be destruction, confusion, conflict?

We don't think so. There will be problems, but judging by the experience at Bellevue college in Washington, nothing that could not be solved.

The college committee here, along with Rod MacKenzie, principal of West Van Secondary, visited this college to see how it worked.

"I was encouraged by the visit to this school," MacKenzie said. "The principal said he would go into the deal again and this was heartening to me. He seemed like a very practical man."

MacKenzie said he felt the college students would have respect for the school. They would be adults, taking courses to prepare them for a working world, and be serious in their application, he felt.

He recommended a liaison committee be set up between the college and high school staff to prevent friction building up.

Community Involvement Here

Involvement is an overworked word in today's modern jingo. But it is the only one that applies to the feeling generated by the college project.

Who is involved? First the college committee, struggling for three long years for government approval to hold a plebiscite.

Peter Jones, consulting engineer and North Vancouver resident chairs it. Members include T. J. MacDonald and T. B. M. Foubert from Howe Sound. And incidentally, the Chamber of Commerce in that area was the first to ask for a speaker to inform them about the college. The date? January, 1966, and North Vancouver trustee P. C. D. Powell went up to do the missionary work.

Other members from school districts involved are P. C. Wilson and W. P. Malcolm from Sechelt; H. C. Ferguson, W. J. Wallace, Mrs. Agnes Radcliffe, Duncan McEwen and Mrs. Enid Ross from West Vancouver.

North Vancouver representatives are Peter Jones, Dr. G. B. Wilson, P. C. D. Powell, Bill Lucas and Leslie Brooks.

These people have worked in a straight-jacket. As an interim board they lack legal weapons that will be open to a community college council that only a plebiscite can give birth to. Then positive decisions can be made. Now they can only creep up on a plebiscite, gathering reports on a college, looking over possible sites for a permanent college should the enrollment reach outsized proportions in years to come.

After a favorable vote the council is formed, staff hired, schedules drawn up, curriculum decided and the whole machinery clanks into high gear.

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After a favorable vote the council is formed, staff hired, schedules drawn up, curriculum decided and the whole machinery clanks into high gear.

Citizens Form Committee

The most important involvement comes at the parent level. Because young people cannot vote for the education they need, adults must do it for them. They answer the call for volunteers. They find time in a busy life to fight for their children's right to equal educational opportunities. They are responsible for the failure or success of the campaign.

Dr. G. B. Wilson is chairman for the citizens' committee in North Vancouver. He has recruited the fire chief, Jim Spencer, to help him. Others in the group include Walter Szafranski, president of Seymour Heights Ratepayers' Assoc., Ron Morrier and Brian Newcombe. These key men will build the organization to handle North Vancouver.

W. J. (Bae) Wallace heads the West Vancouver campaign. He has named Frank Steele, head of Lever Bros. for Albert and B.C., to be his chairman. Ken Martin is on the team, and Mrs. Shirley Hunter will head the women's division.

NEXT WEEK: The plan to inform all residents about the college, or 'each one-teach one'.

Council backs College plan; scores high education costs

Tax hike seen

A record school budget this year will mean a record tax increase for West Vancouver homeowners.

The budget has been pegged by West Vancouver School Board at \$6,539,656, an increase of 19.5 per cent in 1967.

Municipal manager E. G. Barnes says this means the average homeowner can expect a 1968 school tax hike of between \$50 and \$63 — the highest single increase in the district's history.

Last year the average West Van property owner with property valued at \$25,000 paid \$264 for school purposes.

This year, he can expect to pay about \$327.

The provincial government Friday took some of the sting from the increase by boosting the homeowner grant which is now earmarked only for education costs, from \$110 to \$120.

Barnes said the homeowner grant will reduce the school tax to about \$197 which is almost as much as the \$203 residents will pay to meet the tax bill for general purposes.

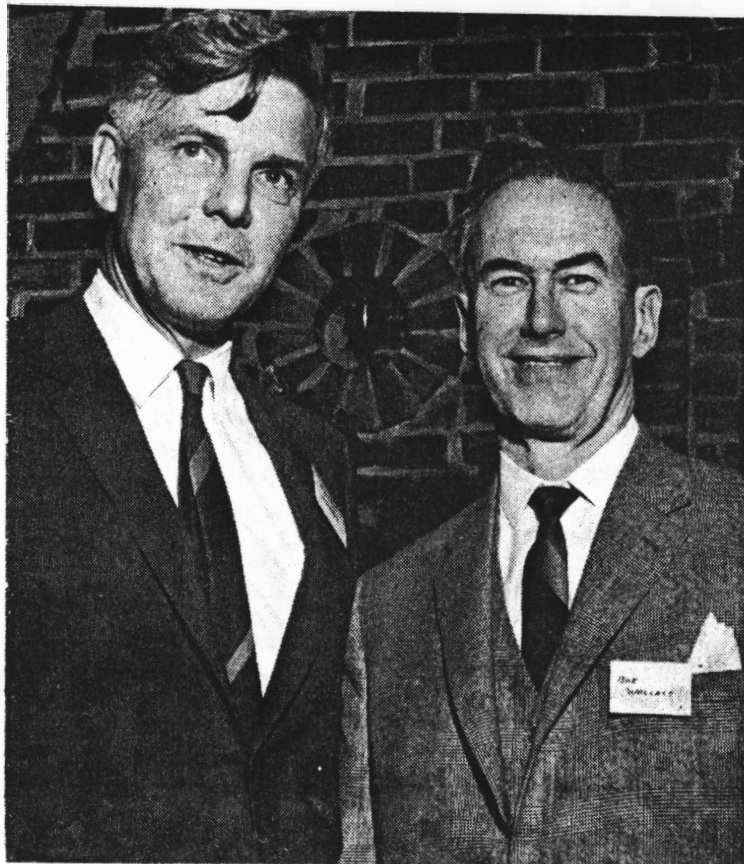
Exact amount of the tax education bill won't be known until April when the provincial government announces its grants toward British Columbia education costs.

In past years government grants to West Vancouver school board have averaged between 30 and 33 per cent of the total budget.

Most of the extra tax money will go to the teachers. They receive a 6.9 per cent wage increase in an arbitration board decision announced December 28.

The wage boost means this year's instruction bill will total \$3,588,896, an increase of \$525,054 over 1967.

Included in the school board's instruction account is \$214,898 for such items as music, sport and art supplies and the special instructional equipment, computers, district resource centres and experimental science centres.



Peter Jones (left) and Bae Wallace at news conference urged all-out support for N.S. community college.

Committees set to back campaign

By Eric Sanderson

West Vancouver Councillors unanimously agree that a regional college is necessary for the North Shore and is urging residents to endorse the March 7 plebiscite.

It calls for establishment of a community college on an interim basis using the physical facilities at West Vancouver Secondary School.

Councillors, however, while endorsing a strongly-worded resolution in favor of the college opening this fall, criticized the ever-increasing cost of education.

The resolution said Council takes a "very strong view that the cost of post-high school education is primarily a senior government responsibility and by reason thereof, the proposed financing formula is grossly inequitable.

"And further, that Council, in view of the foregoing, records its opposition to any formula in respect of capital and concomittant operating costs that would involve direct financial commitments by the local tax-paying community."

School Board plans to start the college in present facilities and when funds are available build a permanent college at a site agreed upon by boards in West and North Vancouver, Sechelt and Howe Sound school districts.

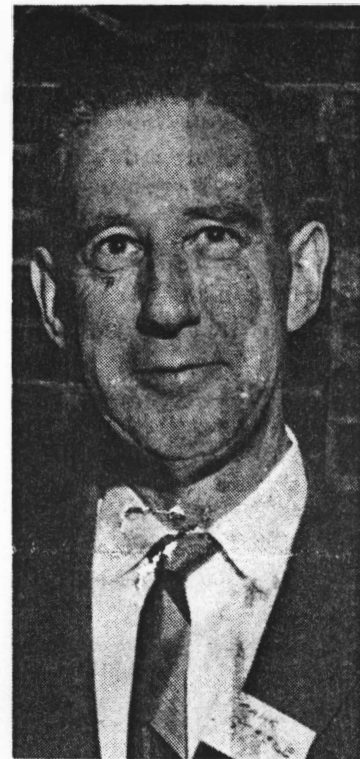
Frank Steele, head of Lever Brothers in Alberta and B.C., has been named chairman of the men's division of the West Van campaign backing the plebiscite and Lions Gate Times columnist Shirley Hunter heads the women's division.

Co-chairman named at the meeting Monday night were Mrs. John Chaston and Mrs. John Maw.

The group will organize on the 'Each One-Teach One' theory. The territory will be divided into areas using school boundaries with block captains responsible for informing their neighbors the aims and need for the college.

Volunteers are needed in every district and those able to help are asked to contact West Vancouver school board office 922-9151 which is compiling a list of volunteers.

Peter Jones of North Van-
SEE COLLEGE PAGE 3



FRANK STEELE
... on committee

College forum starts today

A column called COLLEGE FORUM starts today in the Times as a public service so all West Vancouver residents can be informed of college plans before the March 7 referendum.

The Lions Gate Times realizes there are questions voters want to ask and information they need to know before casting their ballots on this important issue.

We will answer all queries and keep readers aware of what is going on.

Council backs College plan; scores high education costs

Tax hike seen

A record school budget this year will mean a record tax increase for West Vancouver homeowners.

The budget has been pegged by West Vancouver School Board at \$6,539,656, an increase of 19.5 per cent in 1967.

Municipal manager E. G. Barnes says this means the average homeowner can expect a 1968 school tax hike of between \$50 and \$63 — the highest single increase in the district's history.

Last year the average West Van property owner with property valued at \$25,000 paid \$264 for school purposes.

This year, he can expect to pay about \$327.

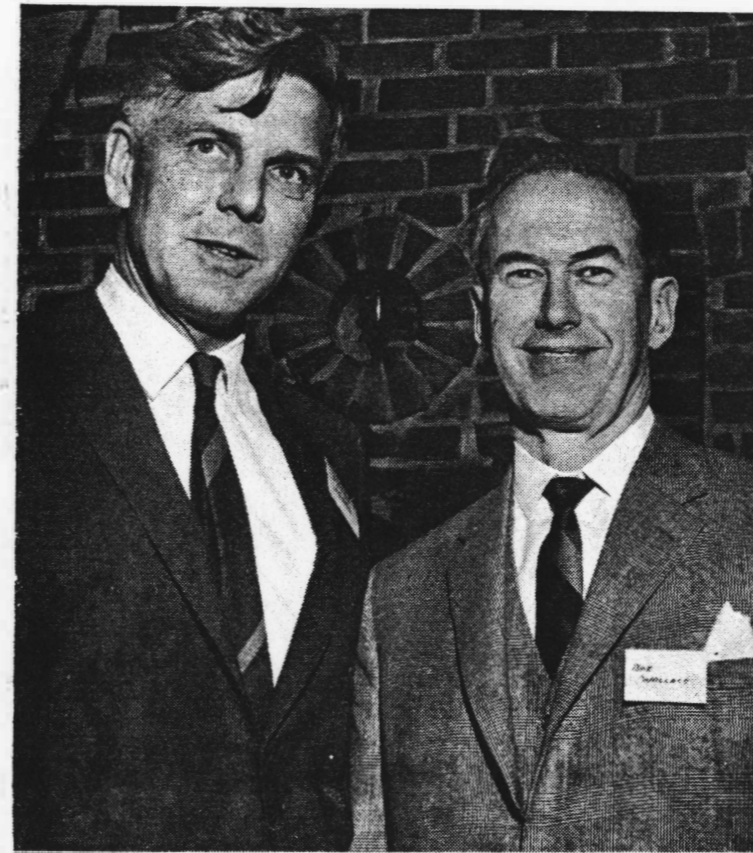
The provincial government Friday took some of the sting from the increase by boosting the homeowner grant which is now earmarked only for education costs, from \$110 to \$120.

Barnes said the homeowner grant will reduce the school tax to about \$197 which is almost as much as the \$203 residents will pay to meet the tax bill for general purposes.

Exact amount of the tax education bill won't be known until April when the provincial government announces its



STUDENTS want COLLEGE NOW! and to prove it they are literally covering West Vancouver with bumper-stickers "I'M FOR NORTH SHORE COLLEGE". Ambitious promoters last Saturday at the White Spot parking lot on Mariré Drive are from the left Marianne Jensen, Sheila Perret, Bob Jones, Peter Stursberg and Sean Crickmer.



Peter Jones (left) and Bae Wallace at news conference urged all-out support for N.S. community college.

Committees set to back campaign

By Eric Sanderson

West Vancouver Councillors unanimously agree that a regional college is necessary for the North Shore and is urging residents to endorse the March 7 plebiscite.

It calls for establishment of a community college on an interim basis using the physical facilities at West Vancouver Secondary School.

Councillors, however, while endorsing a strongly-worded resolution in favor of the college opening this fall, criticized the ever-increasing cost of education.

The resolution said Council takes a "very strong view that the cost of post-high school education is primarily a senior government responsibility and by reason thereof, the proposed financing formula is grossly inequitable.

"And further, that Council, in view of the foregoing, records its opposition to any formula in respect of capital and concomittant operating costs that would involve direct financial commitments by the local tax-paying community."

School Board plans to start the college in present facilities and when funds are available build a permanent college at a site agreed upon by boards in West and North Vancouver, Sechelt and Howe Sound school districts.

Frank Steele, head of Lever Brothers in Alberta and B.C., has been named chairman of the



COLLEGE

couver is overall chairman of the North Shore Community College Committee and West Van school trustee Bae Wallace heads the West Vancouver division.

Jones, who has been researching the community college concept for the past two years, said enrolment could go from an expected 300 to 350 this September to as high as 6,000 students by 1985.

He said the interim college committee had no authority to project building programs.

Asked if operating costs would be high, Jones said "cost depends on demand, and at this point we don't know exactly how many students, or what type of curriculum they need. We are getting out an estimate of what effect there will be on the taxpayer in five years."

He said there are 1,900 students in grade 12 in the four areas and only a small percentage of those would be able to go on to university.

West Van trustee Bae Wallace stressed that residents are being asked on March 7 to endorse the plebiscite, adding "that it is not a money bylaw, only an expression of opinion."

He said that "when the time comes for a request for funds a referendum would be placed before voters."

North Vancouver Councillor Jack Chadwick said "voting against the college would be like voting against motherhood."

Discussing make-up, curriculum and staff, Jones said: That in the academic field there would be two-year courses at first and second year university level. Students who graduate at the end of either year can transfer to university. This program will replace present grade 13.

Vocational—Career courses in technical and vocational programs. Two years in length. Will include accounting, business, data processing, specialized secretarial training, drafting, insurance, finance and investment, laboratory technician, electronics, machine training, to name some under study.

Adult education — For those who seek upgrading of technological skills, a part-time program of cultural interest, to learn new skills to re-enter business, or a worthwhile way

to use leisure time. There will be make-up courses for those who did not complete grade 12 and wish to get degrees at the community college and university levels.

Counselling — An active counselling program to assist adults who seek retraining and for students to find the most beneficial course.

Entrance Requirements — This could be classed as an 'open door' policy. Jones stressed it would not be a dumping ground for students. On the other hand, those seriously desiring to further their education will be helped to bring up their standards.

Jones said fees would be \$100 for each semester, \$200 for the eight-month term.

Cost to the taxpayer while the college operates in existing facilities would be a maximum of 50 cents a month for the North and West Vancouver residents, half that for the other two districts.

Responsibility... and the college

The opportunity to vote on the junior college plebiscite, Thursday, March 7 on the question: "Are you in favor of establishing a Community College on the North Shore?" carries with it a cogent need for responsibility on many levels.

You, the voter, carry the heaviest responsibility.

You hold the future of "the neglected majority," those students unable to meet the high entrance requirements of university in your hands. To meet this responsibility you, the voter, should be informed what a community college will do and its need in the light of today's standards and computer-changing world.

Dr. Jay Halliday of Los Angeles, an expert in the college field, says:

"Community Colleges can be the key to the future prosperity for the Lower Mainland. Like it or not, in an automation era, we'll either have to support people who are unable to be productive, or we'll retrain them to contribute to the economy."

Not helping you, the voter, to discharge your responsibility is the cloudy issue of provincial cost-sharing formula of junior colleges.

The government will share 50-50 on operating costs. It seems realistic that municipalities which will be able to dictate the curriculum to suit their needs and will have an educational facility to serve those needs, would assume some

of the cost.

What the voter must recognize is this: a negative vote would not change the government's present formula; it would only compound the tragedy by depriving young people of the education they need and must have.

Municipal councils and community organizations have a responsibility too. They must give active leadership. Politics and narrow judgment must be put aside.

And lastly, the interim community college board has a responsibility to inform the voter of all the pertinent information he should know before casting his ballot. Peter Jones, at a news conference last Friday, assured the group this would be so.

He said qualified people are doing the long-range planning and they could foresee a college of 2,000 students by 1970 and 6,000 to 10,000 by 1985. He admitted however, that cost would depend on many factors, such as enrolment, demand for certain courses and so on. But a report coming out in a few days would project costs five years from now as far as was possible to estimate.

The Times is initiating today a special series on the proposed community college. It is the responsibility of you, the voter, to read these articles, and be informed of the tremendous opportunity you now have of assisting hundreds of young men and women in furthering their education — yes even your children's future.

Vote in March . . .

Trustees exhibit doubts over College plebiscite

DISCUSSING the Community College plebiscite which will be held on Thursday, March 7th, Secretary Treasurer Peter Wilson stated that the question to be presented will be "are you interested in the establishment and operation of a Regional College on the North Shore?"

Trustee Leo Johnson observed that he hopes the North Shore is in a better position than we are because after the budget furore, he doubts if it will pass. Trustee Norm Hough commented, "it will never go through," to which trustee Malcolm commented, "you should back it up".

The plebiscite will require a simple 50 per cent majority to pass.

ARBITRATION

Seeking approval for arbitration costs

sary", he was assured that it is as there is a lot of competition, especially at UBC.

BUDGET REVIEW

Department of Education will review the budget early March when according to Mr. Wilson it is gone through with a fine tooth-comb. Accountant, Mr. L. Yorkston will accompany the Secretary Treasurer, Superintendent and trustee Malcolm to answer questions concerning the budget.

FAMILY LIFE

Trustee Malcolm abstained from approving introduction of the Family Life Education program, stating he is not sold on it. Dr. Reynolds, Director of the Coast Garibaldi Health Unit recently outlined the program to trustees; it will be given to Grade 8 students; trustees felt that it

Times: Feb 21 '68

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ARBITRATION

Seeking approval for arbitration costs relating to teachers salaries, secretary Peter Wilson stated that the cost per hour for a Mr. Wolfe was \$30.00 and he claimed for 32 hours, seemingly his fee was for \$960.00. According to correspondence, Mr. Wolfe is presently on an extended trip to Europe.

The costs apparently covered court work and arbitration hearing and trustee Johnson commented that most of the time seems to have been spent travelling. Trustees felt they are obligated to pay but it was suggested that next time an arbitrator be hired who lives a little closer to the district.

EMERGENCY EXIT

Gibsons Volunteer Fire Service requested that the Board make provision for an emergency fire exit in the eastern end of the new library at Elphinstone and also install a fire hydrant near the school.

Trustee Cliff Thorold reported that trustees together with the architect, Mr. Rutter and Mr. Gerry Dixon had inspected the library and there are two exits each on opposite sides of the fire exit door which meets with the building code. Mr. Dixon will report back to the fire marshal who may have missed the two exits. The fire hydrant is required and regardless of who pays for it should be installed rather than jeopardize the schools.

Trustee Johnson commented that this had been discussed 2-3 years ago when the fire department agreed it was their responsibility. "The board is always getting slugged; it was the same with the sewer system," said the trustee, who recommended that the matter be referred to the Planning Committee.

NOT EXCITED

Superintendent Gordon Johnson commented he was not excited about a suggestion by Mrs. Jean Silvey of Egmont that a play or nursery school be established in the one unused room at Egmont School. Mrs. Silvey stated that as it is a remote area there is not much opportunity for children to mix and it would be a good thing for 3-5 year olds.

The superintendent stated that the room is used and 5 year old children could attend Madeira Park Kindergarten.

Mr. Wilson observed that he understood it was to be a private venture just using the school facilities. The board did not give approval.

REFERENDUM No. 9

Planning committee chairman, Sheila Kitson stated that the firm of Underwood, McKinley, Cameron, Wilson and Smith will be architectural consultants for Referendum No. 9.

HOLIDAY PLAYHOUSE

Trustees agreed to subsidize Holiday Playhouse, if necessary again this year; last year it cost the Board \$238.10. Cost to the students is 50c for secondary school and 25c for elementary school students. Players fee last year was \$675 plus 50 per cent of anything above that amount.

TEACHER RECRUITMENT

Trustee Agnes Labonte and Sheila Kitson will attend "Trustee Day" held in Victoria March 11th and UBC March 12th, accompanied by Superintendent Johnson, Elementary Supervisor, Mrs. Wren and Secretary Peter Wilson. Trustees authorized the printing of 1,000 brochures. In reply to Trustee Hough's query, "is it neces-

sary", he was assured that it is as there is a lot of competition, especially at UBC.

BUDGET REVIEW

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FAMILY LIFE

Trustee Malcolm abstained from approving introduction of the Family Life Education program, stating he is not sold on it. Dr. Reynolds, Director of the Coast Garibaldi Health Unit recently outlined the program to trustees; it will be given to Grade 8 students, trustees felt that it should be given by a doctor and gave Superintendent Johnson authority to make necessary arrangements.

REPORT CARDS

Principal of Elphinstone, Mr. W. S. Potter reported that 365 report cards had been picked up by parents and felt that the arrangement was quite successful this year.

Mr. Don Skelton of Pender Harbour Secondary reported that a little over 50 per cent of the parents turn up. Mr. Skelton said that parents feel that they should not have to pick up the report cards.

College costs given

FROM PAGE ONE
2/22/68
LIONS GATE COLLEGE

there would be 2,000 students; that taxable assessments in the four districts would reach \$500 million and the cost would be 30 percent higher than today's building rates.

"This would work out at a maximum figure of \$11 million for the college, site, and buildings."

Meanwhile, the committee has received permission to plan and operate a college in existing buildings and approval to use a small amount of local taxes to do this.

Jones said that after several years — at least three — the college will need its own campus, buildings, and equipment. The provincial government will also pay 50 percent of the cost of these, except for the land.

Last week Education Minister Peterson said British Columbia's direct grants to school districts this year will be \$120 million, an increase of \$18,900,000 or 18.7 percent over last year's estimate.

In addition, he said the increase in the home-owner grant from \$120 to \$130 will assist property owners in meeting local school taxes to the extent of \$40,950,000 — an increase of 8.3 percent.

The increased grants to school districts were among highlights of the educational program an-

nounced in the Legislature by the minister.

He said total budget for educational expenditures — \$271,106,311 — is an increase of 17.3 percent over the comparable figure for 1967-68.

In his address, Peterson announced the make up of a committee to look into the question of getting fuller utilization of present school facilities.

Chairman of the committee is J. L. Canty, Co-ordinator of Services for the Department of Education; Charles W. Dick of Vancouver, nominee of the B.C. Teachers' Federation; Mrs. Frances Thompson of Victoria, nominee of the Parent-Teacher Federation and Peter Powell of North Vancouver, nominee of the British Columbia School Trustees' Association.

McTAGGART-COWAN ON COLLEGE PANEL

Dr. Ian McTaggart-Cowan, Dean of Graduate Studies at UBC, will head a panel of speakers at a meeting on the proposed North Shore Community College at 8 p.m. Wednesday, Feb. 28 at West Vancouver Secondary School.

Other speakers include Stewart McGill, Regional Director, Canada Manpower and Dr. Bert Wales, Director, Vancouver City College. Peter Jones, chairman of the college committee, will chair the meeting. Come prepared to ask any questions.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE

WITH THE COLLEGE-NOW CAMPAIGN UNDERWAY, THE Times has received many phone calls and letters asking questions about the proposed community college. To answer as many as possible, we have set up a question and answer format.

Why was it necessary to have a vote at this time. Why not wait until the municipal elections in December and save this extra expense?

The college to serve North and West Vancouver, Howe Sound and Sechelt school districts has been under study by an interim college committee for three years.

First a study was commissioned showing the need. With that established, the government was petitioned to allow a plebiscite asking for approval to establish a community college.

While the government in 1963 endorsed the plan by Dr. J. B. MacDonald advocating community colleges throughout the province, permission was not given the North Shore for a plebiscite until February 2, 1968.

The committee had a choice. It could delay the plebiscite until the municipal elections in December 1968 and start the college in September 1969. Or it could call for a vote at the earliest possible moment (March 7) and when passed, would have barely enough time to organize the college for opening in September. With 1900 students in grade 12 in the four areas this year, the need was too important to let these graduates (60 percent will not go on to university) be deprived of career training.

What will happen if West Vancouver turns down the college and North Vancouver and rest of the districts vote in favor?

West Vancouver students would have no claim on the college. The students from 'vote majority' areas would be served first, and at the \$100 per semester, or \$200 for full term of two semesters, fee. Because West Vancouver taxpayers would not be supporting the college, students here would pay a much greater fee if there were space for them.

Will West Vancouver Secondary High School be harmed or inconvenienced by having the college campus there?

Principal Rod MacKenzie of West Van Secondary says no. First call on all facilities will be the prior right of the high school. Students go home before 4:00 p.m. in most cases. For school games or plays, the facilities will be open to the school for any hours they wish.

How long would the college be at West Van High? Have we any assurance that we will not be faced with a high cost for a new campus?

The highest cost you will be faced with, as a result in North or West Vancouver with a home valued at \$25,000, would be \$7 per year tax on the basis of the campus being at West Vancouver High School. As this school can handle up to 2,000 pupils, has superb facilities for such a college (a half-million dollar new vocational wing, nine labs, theatre, four gym floors, etc.) it is expected it will handle the enrolment for several years.

Vancouver City College has been in operation for six years and has now 3,768 pupils, serving a much higher population density area.

Voters now are only asked to approve the establishment of a college. At any time in the future, should the enrolment outgrow the high school, only then would a money bylaw be put to the voters. They would have the opportunity to support or reject this bylaw, and full costs for a new college would be set out on the ballot. However, this is not expected for many years.

(See story in this issue on projected costs of college should it be necessary to build by 1973.)

The taxpayer with a \$25,000 home in West and North Vancouver will pay about \$7 a year for the proposed North Shore Community College while using facilities of West Vancouver Secondary School.

"In 1973, if the student body reaches 2,000 and a campus and buildings have to be acquired, the tax cost would reach about \$25 per year," Peter Jones, Chairman of the College Coordinating Committee said today.

For Sechelt and Howe Sound areas, current costs on a home valued at \$12,000 would be \$2. For a new campus, it would run about \$7.

Jones said an estimated 1968 budget has been accepted by the four School districts and shared among them in an agreed ratio.

The budget provides for operating expenses in 1968 (September-December) for an expected 350.

Under provisions of the Public Schools Act, the provincial government pays 50 percent of the approved operating costs. The remainder comes from student fees and local taxes.

Operating costs in the early years will be moderate, because the college will use existing school facilities. There will be no capital charges for land, buildings or equipment.

In 1969, assuming eight months' operation and 600 students, local tax contributions would be about the same because:

(a) The Provincial grant and student fees would increase.

(b) There would be no "setting-up" costs.

"When we have to build, there will be a money referendum. Voters can accept or reject it," said Jones.

"Next month we are asking only for approval to establish a college in existing facilities. No capital outlay is necessary."

"To come up with a cost figure for such time as we have to build, we assumed

School board refuses to cut record budget

In spite of pleas by North Vancouver City and District Council, North Shore School Board refused to trim anything from its record \$13.18 million budget for an increase of \$2.27 million over last year.

The councils held a special meeting with the Board to discuss the 1968 budget.

Mayor Carrie Cates, Reeve Ron Andrews, aldermen and councillors took turns at trying to convince school trustees that the budget is excessive.

They specifically questioned the proposed expenditures of \$144,400 for additional elementary school libraries and the upgrading of secondary ones, the

earmarking of \$112,800 for a North Shore Regional College and \$78,500 for an educational data processing centre.

"There are areas where there is nothing that can be done about it. We can't argue about increases in teacher salaries which are negotiated, but we can argue about the others. The people can't afford it," he said.

Trustee Dorothy Lyness said school trustees look upon education in a different way than councillors and aldermen do.

"We're moving into a technological age and we've got to keep up with it," she said. "We must prepare students for the world they are going into. We must adopt a qualitative rather than a quantitative approach. If technology is expensive, then we've got to meet it."

Trustees finally agreed to defer proceeding with the data processing installation until a consultants' study is completed but refused to scratch the figure from the budget.

Reeve Andrews led the attack saying his council was dismayed at the increase of 20.9 per cent in expenditures.

After giving in slightly on this point, the trustees asked the councils for endorsement of the proposed new regional college but members of the two councils refused.

They want to know what the new college will actually cost taxpayers.

College NOW!!

Did you know that forty percent of the students attending first year university don't make it? Or that a further ten percent fail to make their second year?

The reasons are varied but one of the commonest is that the young people are not able to take the transition from sheltered life at high school to the impersonality of college. Another is the relatively large classes where students fail to get an opportunity to become an individual to their teachers.

These are two reasons why a community college may be the answer to some pupils who are anxious to go on to higher education.

There are many others. A student in a community college is in smaller classes; if he is not making it in one or more courses, others can be suggested and he can be switched from academic to vocational classes without the stigma of failing at college.

Costs are much lower. Tuition costs are less than half those at a university and in most cases the student can live at home.

Under the unique suggestion that classes be held from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. at West Vancouver Secondary School, students from this district could manage to hold down a part time job as well as take their courses.

It would be prohibitive for students to travel daily to SFU or UBC and boarding costs are high. But West Vancouver would be less than an hour away when the highway between Squamish and Britannia is completed.

Courses of interest to our area, or the Sunshine Coast, could be added as we will be partners, albeit junior ones, in this educational program.

Before long standards at UBC will rise and entrants will have to have higher than the present 60% to gain admittance. This will limit students who might barely make it to those with the required grades; and might penalize some students who are just a little slower than others.

Vocational school is getting harder to enter and already Vancouver City College will not take students from outside the city.

We can see it becoming increasingly more difficult for our young people to enter these institutions of higher learning.

Yet without their diplomas or certificates, better jobs and opportunities are almost impossible to obtain.

The trend is towards these regional colleges, where young people may remain in their own communities; where they can find part-time jobs, and where they can proceed at their own pace.

There must also be a special place for those, who, perhaps through no fault of their own, were forced to leave school before completing their education. This can also be done at a community college where classes can be set up for such students.

Costs will have to be paid by the four school boards involved. The cost to Squamish and Sechelt will be low compared to North and West Vancouver. It will be based upon the number of students attending. This will be in the first few years when operational costs only are involved.

The provincial government pays half of these. The balance is made up of student fees at two hundred dollars each and local taxation.

We are assured that our tax will be low, about one third of a mill.

For capital costs, when the college is being built, it will be more, but not that high.

Taxpayers in all four school districts will pay the same sum. This is estimated to be between half a mill and one mill.

Sure it will cost us something. But we are already paying for higher education through taxation and many of our children cannot obtain it. At least we will be more likely to gain from this program.

We agree with the councillor who said, "Sure it's going to cost money; but what better way can you spend it than on education!"

College financing criticized

B.C. Liberal leader Ray Perrault said "Regional colleges and universities should be built where they are needed and when they are needed. Their existence should not depend upon the success or failure of some hard-working committee to convince a majority of the property owners that they should pick up the tab.

Speaking in the B.C. Legislature, he said:

"Regional colleges are not of exclusive benefit to those who own land. If they created values only to land they would be a legitimate charge against land. They benefit the entire community, province and nation. They should be supported from funds collected at the senior government level . . .

"No other province in Canada, demands such a high degree of local financial support than does British Columbia. In some states and provinces regional colleges and community colleges are a full provincial or state responsibility."

What people are doing

PROVINCE - Feb 26/68

'Block Girls' are out beating the drums for Community College

If there's anyone on the North Shore who doesn't know about the upcoming plebiscite on March 7 for the proposed Community College, it certainly won't be the fault of the women of the community.

They've got a system going which sounds as if they are completely blanketing the whole area.

It's called Block Girls and works thusly:

A woman has been appointed chairman of each of the four districts concerned . . . North and West Vancouver, Sechelt and Howe Sound. The districts are marked off into areas, corresponding to the boundaries of each school. Each area has a captain, with a committee. It's their job to find a "block girl" for each block.

On the "each one - teach one" tactics, she is expected to call on each neighbor in her block, leave a fact sheet and requesting that they vote.

If the plebiscite passes, and it needs a 50 per cent majority, the college will be set up in West Vancouver Secondary school this September between the hours of 4:15 and 10:30 p.m. It is beamed to those students graduating from Grade 12 who do not have the required average for university admission standards.

Our children can't vote for the kind of education they need - **WE MUST DO IT FOR THEM!** **VOTE YES MARCH 7th**

By approving this plebiscite you will . . .

- * Create equality of educational opportunity for all Secondary School students.
- * Re-open doors to thousands of young people who dropped out before their Secondary School education was completed.
- * Provide training in the dozens of new skills your children will need to adapt in a rapidly changing world.
- * Keep faith with your children as your parents kept faith with you by providing the degree of education needed to prepare you for the adult world of today.
- * Provide your region with the pool of highly trained technologists that will attract modern industry.
- * College will start in September when plebiscite passes.

COLLEGE ON THE AIR

TV

Mrs. Celia Fisher, school trustee in Sechelt, will be interviewed by Ida Clarkson on *Channel 6*, starting at noon, Wednesday, March 6.

★ ★

Jean Cannem show *Channel 8* at 10 a.m. Interview with Mrs. Agnes Radcliffe, college committee member, Wednesday, March 6.

★ ★

Elaine Horne show *Channel 12* at 10:25 a.m. Tuesday, March 5. Interview with Mrs. Shirley Hunter.

★ ★

RADIO

Jack Webster CKNW, 980 on the dial, Monday, March 4, 9:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. Open line program. Phone your questions to 685-0495.

COST

For Sechelt and Howe Sound areas, current costs while college is established in West Vancouver Secondary School, will be \$2 per year on a home valued at \$12,000.

If a new campus is needed by 1973, estimated cost to the same homeowner would be \$7 per year. Costs for 1968 are already included in the school budget.

Because the college will be an 'after hours' operation, 4:15 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday, students would be able to hold a part-time job during the day.

VOTE MARCH 7th

THIS IS A PLEBISCITE ONLY, ASKING FOR APPROVAL TO ESTABLISH A COMMUNITY COLLEGE IN EXISTING FACILITIES AT WEST VANCOUVER SECONDARY SCHOOL. IT IS NOT A MONEY BYLAW.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE - NOW!

Community College group projects possible costs

THE taxpayer with a \$25,000 home in North and West Vancouver will pay about \$7.00 per year for the proposed North Shore Community College while the facilities of West Vancouver Senior Secondary School are used.

"In 1973, if the student body reaches 2,000 and a campus and buildings have to be acquired, the tax cost would reach about \$25 per year," Peter Jones, Chairman of the College Co-ordinating Committee said today.

For Sechelt and Howe Sound areas, current costs on a home valued at \$12,000 would be \$2.00. For a new campus, it would run about \$7.

Jones pointed out that costs for 1968 are already included in school budgets.

In 1969, assuming eight months' operation and 600 students, local tax contributions would be about the same because:

(a) The provincial grant and student fees would increase.

(b) There would be no "setting-up" costs.

"To project this building figure we had to reach a long way into 'probables' " Jones warned, "and I must stress the March 7 vote has nothing to do with this figure."

"When we have to build, there will be a money referendum. Voters can accept or reject it."

"Next month we are asking for approval to establish a college in existing facilities. No capital outlay is necessary," he said.

"To come up with a cost figure for such time as we have to build, we assumed there would be 2,000 students; that taxable assessments in the four districts would reach \$500 million and the cost would be 30 per cent higher than today's building rates. This would work out at a maximum figure of \$11 million for the college, site, and buildings," he continued.

"Research is going forward on buildings of less cost, such as prefabricated units. By 1973, the picture could change considerably."

"But remember, the \$11 million figure is shared by four municipalities, and the cost of the buildings and operating expense

shared 50-50 with the provincial government."

"This brings it down to a reasonable per year debt retirement figure," he concluded.

North Vancouver

The North Vancouver Chamber of Commerce Wednesday declared support of a referendum March 7 which could establish a community college on the North Shore.

The chamber, with 450 North Vancouver businessmen as members, said it supported the plebiscite on the understanding that the college will stress vocational training and confine its activities to existing facilities.

It objected to any suggestion that taxpayers of the communities should bear the cost of building and maintaining a separate institution, which it claimed is the responsibility of senior governments.

The college, if approved by 50 per cent of the electors, will be operated in West Vancouver Secondary School from 4:15 to 9:30 p.m. starting next September.

Suburban

The two-year junior college expected to open with an initial enrolment of 350 students, would serve West Vancouver, North Vancouver, Sechelt, and Howe Sound school districts. First year's budget would be about \$200,000, or less than \$1 a month to taxpayers, after government grants are received.

Colleges worth 'every penny'

Regional colleges are worth every penny the local taxpayer has to spend on them in providing higher education opportunities for adults and students who have not attained UBC standards, Dr. Bert Wales, director of Vancouver City College, said Wednesday night.

Wales told a meeting of about 200 persons at West Vancouver Secondary School that establishment of the Vancouver City College has nearly tripled the number of school students going on to post-secondary education in the last two years.

Wales and Peter Jones, chairman of the North Shore college committee which sponsored the meeting, told a questioner that they do not want to see all post-secondary education in B.C. under provincial government authority.

The questioner had argued that the provincial and federal governments should pay full costs for regional colleges, since higher education comes under their jurisdiction in the BNA Act.

(The provincial government assumes only a 50 per cent share of operating costs for regional colleges.)

Jones said: "The burden on the local taxpayer for the regional college is high but we believe the most effective way to solve this problem is to get the college going first, then prepare a strong case to the provincial government on cost sharing."

Voters in North and West Vancouver, Howe Sound and Sechelt school districts will decide next Thursday whether they want to pay for a North Shore community college, to be located in West Vancouver Secondary School.

Dr. Ian McTaggart-Cowan dean of graduate studies at UBC, said the logical enrolment feeling for UBC is from 20,000 to 22,000. "We'll reach this next year. We have no idea how to cope with all the students coming our way."

He said there are more students waiting to take higher education on the North Shore than anywhere else in B.C.

Leslie Brooks, adult education director for the district, said starting enrolment of the college would be about 400.

C of C endorses college

West Vancouver Chamber of Commerce has unanimously endorsed the North Shore Community College.

In a signed release, it urges members to publicize "in every way this worthwhile project" so it will get the 50 percent majority required to establish the college in West Vancouver Secondary School.

Other organizations putting their support behind the college campaign are Sentinel Secondary School Parent-Teachers Association executive; Westcot Elementary PTA; Ridgeview PTA; Irwin Park School Parents' Committee; St. Francis-in-the-Wood Anglican Church; Chartwell PTA; Pauline Johnson PTA; St. Anthony's Parish, West Vancouver; and Kiwanis Club of West Vancouver.

College is topic

Mrs. Agnes Radcliffe, former chairman of the West Vancouver School Board and Mrs. Sheila Thompson the U.B.C. Education Department have been invited to speak on the proposed North Shore College at the monthly meeting next Monday of the West Vancouver Voice of Women at the home of Mrs. Robyn Smith, 1010 Braeside.

300 volunteers explain college

More than 300 women volunteered in the College-Now campaign and have pledged to inform their neighbors of the proposed North Shore Community College and urge them to be sure to vote on the plebiscite March 7.

Mrs. Roland Hunter, chairman of the women's groups, told the Times today all areas had zone captains. Their teams are now leaving fact sheets on the college at homes in their blocks.

Zone captains include Mrs. Arthur Bates, Mrs. John Chaston, Mrs. R. W. Park, Mrs. Gordon Gilmour, Mrs. P. Gordon Knight, Mrs. J. L. Maw, Mrs. Ted Seeberg, Mrs. J. A.

Traynor, Mrs. William Koropatnick.

Mrs. R. E. Wall, Mrs. George Grant, Mrs. A. P. McKenzie, Mrs. H. N. Tait, Mrs. F. H. Moonen, Mrs. I. C. M. Lake, Mrs. Harry M. Cave, Mrs. Peter Labrie, Mrs. Charles Campbell, Mrs. C. L. Bordon, Mrs. W. J. Hart.

Mrs. John W. Parker, Mrs. T. Graham Darling, Mrs. Norman Bunn, Mrs. John E. Rippon, Mrs. C. L. Bishop, Mrs. P. Evans, Mrs. Ian Hayward.

Mrs. Jack Greenwood, Mrs. William Hutton, Mrs. Brian W. Williams, Mrs. Barry Gosney, Mrs. Donald E. Mann and Mrs. Jack Farley.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE FORUM

These are answers to letters sent to the Times this week, and phone calls asking questions about the college.

Why has there been nothing said about the curriculum for the North Shore College? Would it not be possible to tell what courses will be given?

Until the plebiscite has passed, there can be no commitments made for the college. The interim committee has no power to make such decisions. When the plebiscite passes, a North Shore Community College Council will be set up empowered to go ahead and establish the college in West Vancouver Secondary School.

The curriculum will be worked out on the basis of enrolment and demand. It has to be approved by the provincial college council as well. There will be an academic program which will replace grade 13 and add one more year; a pre-academic program for upgrading to entrance level and vocational programs which will certainly include commercial and technical courses. But the courses will depend on demand.

Who runs the college, the school boards?

A Regional College Council is formed after a favorable vote. It is composed of the principal of the college, two members appointed by the Lieut. Gov.-in-Council, one member appointed by the Minister of Education who will be the district superintendent of schools.

The Minister will indicate the number of other members on the Council and these will be appointed by each participating school board, at least one of whom must be a trustee.

The Lieut. Gov.-in-Council will determine the number of members who will be representative of non-sectarian and non-political community interests. These last will not exceed two-thirds of the number of people already appointed in the previously-mentioned categories.

This Council runs the college, sets standards, curriculum and so on.

Is it true only 360 students will be allowed in the college in the first years?

No, this was a projected figure to work out anticipated costs, not a set enrolment figure. At this point, no one knows how many students will want to enroll. It will not be until after the vote is counted that the committee will know how many school districts will be participating in the college.

The facilities at West Vancouver Secondary School can handle a large student body. There will never be a limit on enrolment in the college from the districts who produce a favorable vote for the college. But those who vote it down will have no claim on the college. Students will be admitted only after the others have been accommodated, and at a much higher fee.

Can I vote if I only rent an apartment?

Yes, if you are on the voters' list as of December 31, 1967. Tenant-electors and owner-electors can vote. If you did not vote in the December elections, phone the municipal clerk in your district to see if you are on the voters' list. If you voted in December, you will be on the list.

An editorial from the publisher on the Community College

A five-week campaign to acquaint the public with the facts of a community college is a difficult assignment. But to acquaint the public with the philosophy of a community college in that time is an impossible task. The two must meld in the public's mind to assess the real worth.

It is for this reason we are giving front page space today, the week before the vote and our last opportunity, to set out as many facets as possible. This is our responsibility as a community newspaper.

The public should be aware of the reason for the hasty vote. The college committee pressed for three years for permission for this plebiscite. It only came February 2.

This barely gives the committee time to set up the college in West Vancouver Secondary School by Sept. Otherwise a whole year would be lost.

Here, then, are the main facts about the college, its cost, courses, who can vote and what the advantages are.

The question asked the voter is for approval to establish the North Shore Community College in West Vancouver Secondary High School. This is a plebiscite. Because there is no building program, there is no money bylaw.

Costs to run the college from the time of the vote, if it is passed, to the end of the year, have already been included in the school budget for 1968.

WHAT IS A COMMUNITY COLLEGE:

It is an institution offering a two-year academic program where students, if they graduate, can transfer to university. This would replace grade 13 and add one year.

It provides two-year technological courses; training and re-training courses for adults; upgrading courses for those who cannot meet entrance requirements; and general interest courses for adults.

It will serve those 18 to 80 years in the community, with an "open-door" policy.

WHO WILL IT HELP:

● Persons who prefer to take their first two years university closer to home and at a much lower cost.

● Those who need technical, technological or semi-professional training for entry into the world of work. This is the continuation to certification for the vocational streams offered in the new secondary curriculum today.

● Those who want to take upgrading or refresher courses relating to their own occupations.

● Industry will benefit in that more highly skilled workers will be available.

● The community will benefit because industry will be attracted to locate near this bank of skilled help.

WHAT WILL IT COST?

Because the college will start its first years in the superb facilities of West Vancouver Secondary school, there will be no capital cost involved.

The largest setting-up expense will be for a college standard library.

Costs have been closely worked out on the experience of Vancouver City College and Selkirk College.

It is estimated that a home valued at \$25,000 in West and North Vancouver would pay \$7 per year for the college. If costs rose in 1969 if student enrolment increased, costs would remain about the same because government sharing (it is on a 50-50 basis) would increase and there would be no setting-up costs.

Looking well into the future, if student enrolment reached 2,000 by 1973, a campus and buildings would have to be acquired.

This is estimated to cost \$11 million, with government participation 50% of building and operating costs and taxable assessment in the four districts increase to \$500 million.

The committee took into account the fact that building costs would be 30% higher than today. On this basis the same home would pay \$25 a year in taxes for the college.

CLASSES, COURSES, HOURS.

The college will operate 4:15 to 10:30 p.m., Monday through Thursday in West Vancouver Secondary. Lectures will be 1½ hours in length and full load will be 15 credits.

There will be two semesters a year, September to De-

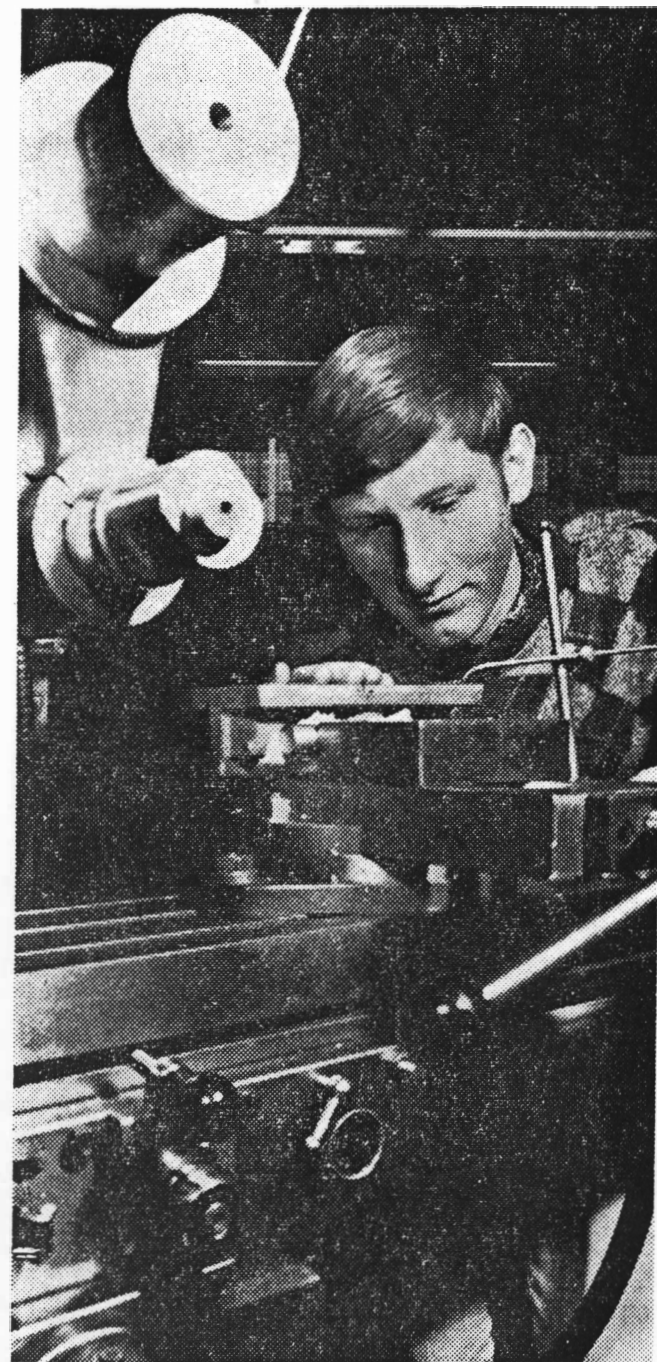
CEMBER

is a snow job?

Commerce whose... never... when he rises to speak to host of M.P.'s, who can quickly understand and usually believe, everything he says. & Preston. Watch them go!

"The Province" Mar 2/68

North Shore pushes for junior college



Cam Leslie operates horizontal milling machine in shop at West Vancouver's Secondary School.

College — now!

That's the slogan of a dedicated group of North Shore citizens who are campaigning for a two year community college this year.

As the first step they want an affirmative vote — 50 per cent required — on a plebiscite March 7 which will give school authorities of North Vancouver, West Vancouver, Sechelt and Howe Sound power to launch a junior college this September using existing facilities of West Vancouver Secondary school.

The need is acute, they say. There are a lot of facts and precedents to support them.

Basically, a community college (often called a regional college or junior college) gives the first two years of university in an academic program and a variety of two-year vocational and semi-professional courses.

It has been found in the U.S. that it can fill a vital need in the educational field.

One out of every five college students in the U.S. now goes to a junior college. New junior colleges are starting at the rate of one a week.

There are 21 in our neighboring state of Washington, serving most areas.

The old concept — "every child through high school" — is now being superseded and the new goal of the U.S. National Education Association is "universal education for two years beyond high school."

In effect, it is raising the concept of the school leaving age from 18 to 20.

One of the weaknesses of the Canadian education system is that it has been geared to the small percentage of pupils, less than 10 per cent, who attend and graduate from university. This leaves large numbers of young people untrained and adrift.

In recent years the education plant has been grinding large numbers of children through 12 years of formal schooling, only to disgorge them on to a giant slag heap at the end of Grade 12.

Grade 12 graduation, with no special training or without university en-

Education



By Wilf Bennett

Province Education Reporter

trance standing, is no guarantee of a job today.

This is where the junior college enters the picture.

It provides an opportunity close to home for those who want some technical, technological or semi-professional training close to home, for those who haven't yet decided on a career but want education beyond high school, for those who want upgrading and refresher courses, for those with Grade 12 who can't get into a university and for those who want the first two years of university in a handier and less expensive school.

By using the West Vancouver Secondary School facilities at first, North Shore officials say they can provide these opportunities at a cost of \$7 a year to the \$25,000 home taxpayer — about 50 cents a month.

They expect about 400 pupils in September; there will be 1,900 Grade 12 graduates this spring.

Fees will be \$100 per semester, \$200 for a college year of two semesters.

The classes will be held in the West Vancouver school from 4:15 to 10:30 p.m. Monday to Thursday — 24 hours a week—with a principal and faculty completely divorced from the high school staff. It can accommodate 1,500 students, has 40 classrooms, nine science labs, nine shops, two libraries, four gym floors and two theatres.

Officials expect no difficulties getting staff. They already have 150 applications.

Half the operating costs will be paid by the provincial government in accordance with its community college program. But all B.C. school boards are urging a higher provincial share.

The first year of the university program will replace the present Grade 13 classes, thus replacing one of the present costs.

Vocational and technical programs usually vary according to the needs of the community, but tentatively planned are two-year courses in accounting, business, data processing, secretarial training, drafting, insurance, finance and investment, laboratory technician, and electronics. Courses will depend on demand.

Eventually, of course, the new north shore college, by whatever name it is known, will have its own campus.

It has been mooted for four years now, and the initial report by Professors Walter Hardwick and Ronald Baker suggested locations at Park Royal, the north end of the Lions Gate Bridge or the urban renewal area of lower Lonsdale in North Vancouver.

Dr. Hardwick thinks it would be much preferable in a heavily populated area, favoring the Lonsdale or Park Royal area. "The big empty bowling alley could make a good starting place," he says.

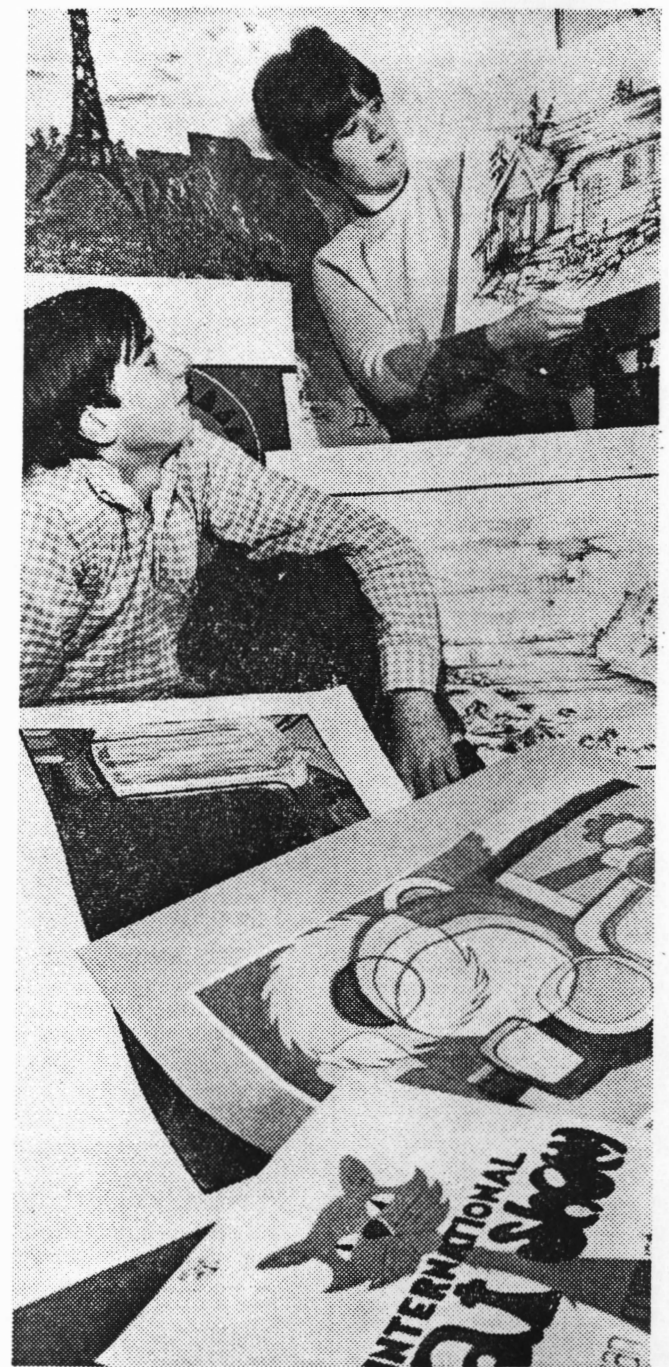
Hardwick says the north shore is one of the best potential sources of junior college students in B.C.

The name, too, will probably be shortened from the temporary "North Shore Community College" — which leaves something to be desired for students and teams. The unwieldy name "Western Kootenay Regional College" soon became Selkirk College.

Maybe it could be Capilano Community College — or just Capilano College?

When the permanent buildings are erected it will undoubtedly become a cultural centre for the area.

The need is obvious — the vote Thursday should be affirmative.



Sheena Webster and Peter McKenzie with some of the art produced in the school's facilities.

To the editor

Is the College a snow job?

Editor, The Lions Gate Times.

The North Shore tax-payer is being bombarded from all directions with exhortations to vote in favor of the proposed Regional College. Not only is he being urged to vote in favour of the proposal but he is almost being told that it is his duty to do so.

Certain groups including educationists, local politicians, private persons and indeed your own newspaper appear to be supporting this idea more in the manner of a promotion rather than a proper and weighted analysis, followed by a convincing conclusion.

After all, there are certain contentious aspects to this issue, but either no one has spoken out, or they are being swept under the rug.

Firstly, is there any need for a Regional College? I am not convinced that this is the best solution for the provision of a further step in education between high school and/or the university level. However for

the purposes of this letter I am prepared to concede that basically the idea is acceptable.

Secondly, the root problem is financing. In the society we live in, it appears to be unsophisticated not to subscribe to an idea of social growth, provided of course someone other than the promoter bears the cost.

The taxation situation in respect to education, whether its responsibility has reached the point of absurdity and complete inequity.

If a Regional College is to be built (and there will be costs, if not at the outset), then is it all that radical to suggest that the parents who benefit from the college bear the major part of the capital cost?

Parents (and I happen to be one) assume certain responsibilities when they procreate. Unfortunately whether they like it or not, some of these responsibilities are financial, and there is absolutely no reason why the community at

large, many of whom are already over-burdened with property taxes, and have raised their own families, should be expected to support an up-and-coming more affluent generation.

More particularly as the numbers of those who benefit are small in relation to the numbers who are being asked to contribute. This is apart from the professionals who always gain from this type of social expansion.

What is so wrong with a college providing education facilities beyond the high school level, charging full fees to its users? The Municipalities could levy a small overall tax increase, and I mean small, and this could be given to the College in the form of an annual grant.

Parents who are unable to pay for their children to enter the college could make application to the Municipality in which they reside for a special tuition grant. In short, if par-

ents wish the community as a whole to provide their children with further educational facilities as a privilege (which this is — it is not a right), then be prepared to pay for them.

It appears that the avowed policy of your newspaper is to support this proposal, and in no issues to date have I seen what I would term "the other side of the coin". I feel that you owe it to your readers to present the other side, and also it is in your interest to do so, even though your editorial policy may be to promote the proposal itself.

Therefore as a one-man committee, I urge the tax-payers to seriously consider this proposal, and if they feel there is any fundamental defect within it to get out and vote against the Regional College. Don't complain about it at cocktail parties or cry about it afterwards.

K. I. Williamson
4184 Rose Crescent.