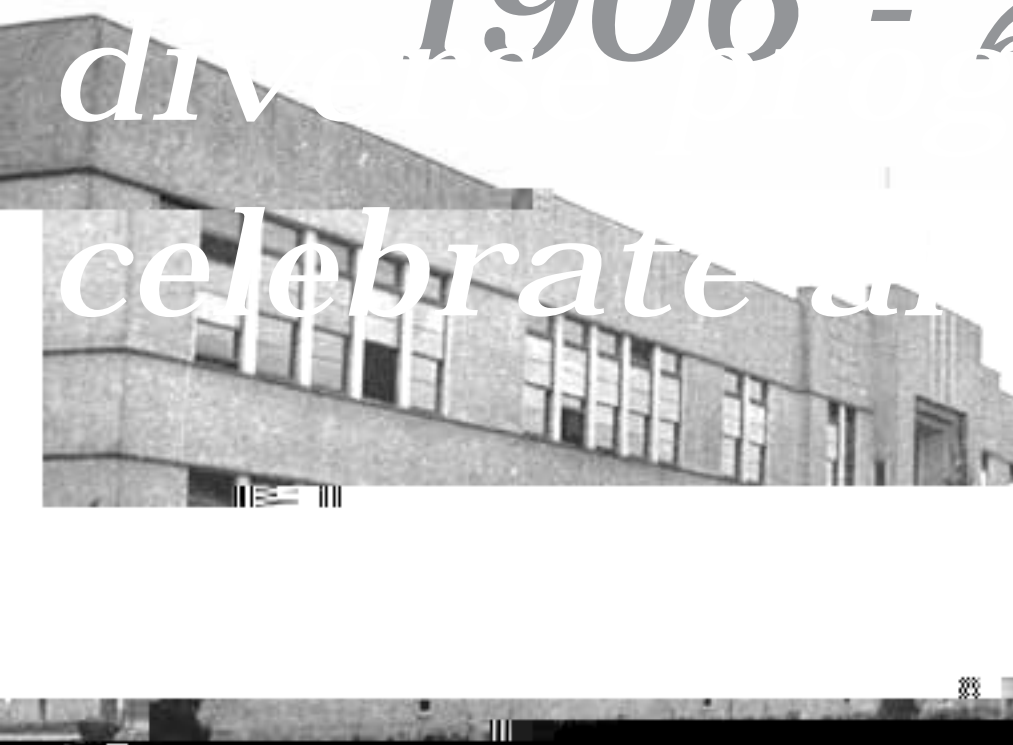


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School Board in 1906. We le

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celebrate an



Celebrating

The Burnaby School District's history is linked to that of the City of Burnaby. Burnaby was incorporated



Seaforth School - 1922

Our Early Years

The post-war era 1920s was again a time for growth for the city and the district. Soldiers were given land claims and young families began to move back into the district. More money and land were appropriated to meet the demand of people migrating to the area.

From 1920 to 1929, eight new schools were built to meet the needs of students in the district, including Burnaby South and Burnaby North, the 1920s saw a large increase in the number of students attending high schools in Vancouver and New Westminster.

"We developed a modern education system with two tiers of primary and secondary education," said Wolf.

Both the municipality and the school district as the Great Depression hit. All new school development came to a halt and Burnaby's population was thrown into chaos.

However, the Depression also brought a sense of community to the area, which saw the development of community gardens at school sites and the return of community sports, which were common from 1911 to 1920. These types of activities and this strong sense of community helped Burnaby survive the Depression.

of her fond memories about school life during that time . . .

I remember that a friend down the street, who was a year older, was already in school. I would stand by the gate and ask him what school was like but he would never tell me. I remember being quite obedient. I listened to what the teacher had to say and did exactly what I was told to do.

Riverway East was a mile from home. We would walk up Willard Street, which is still there, to the top of Marine Drive and then along Marine Drive a ways. It was all bush and gravel roads.

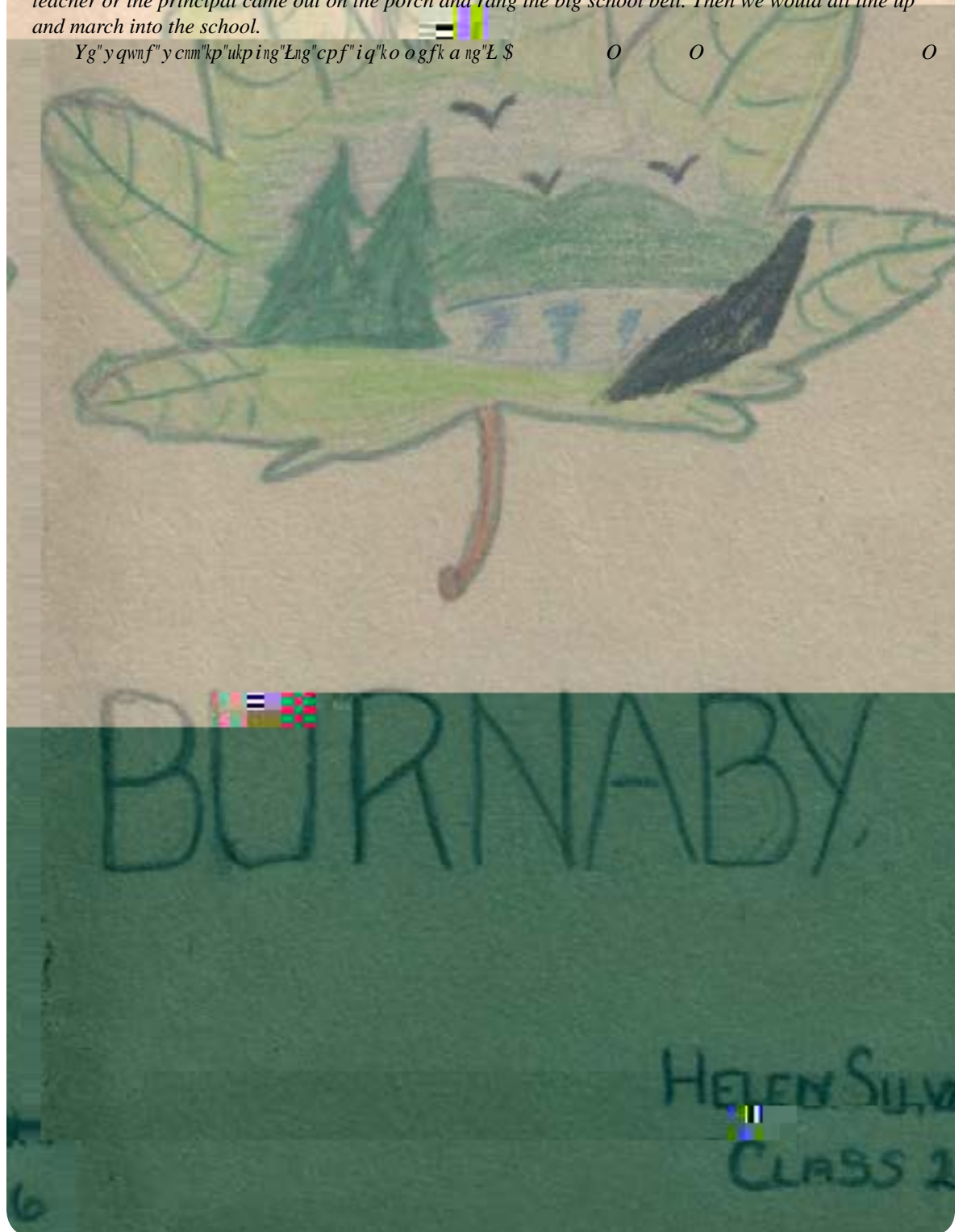
We all got to school on time and we played. If you were late, you would get detention or have to write lines. There was a large staircase going up to the school and underneath was a large undercover shelter, so if it rained, we would play under there. We would play tag or hopscotch or skip rope until the teacher or the principal came out on the porch and rang the big school bell. Then we would all line up and march into the school.

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1912

- Alta Vista opened (named Nelson in 1913)

1913

- Howard Avenue, Schou, Second Street Community opened

1914

- Duthie closed
- Sperling opened

1921

- Burnaby North opened

1922

- Burnaby South (named Hugh M. Fraser Secondary 1940 - 1942), Seaforth opened

1923

- Capitol Hill replaced Howard Avenue one-room school
- Kitchener opened

1925

- Windsor opened

1929

- Stride Avenue Community opened

1936

- First Burnaby School Inspector appointed

Celebrating

Fifty-one former Burnaby South Secondary School students died during World War II. To commemorate their memory, the school created a memorial site, located at the former site of the school and now named Dwtpcd{"Uqwvj"Og o qtkn"Rctm0"Vjgtg." three tennis courts and a cenotaph mark the memorial.

When Burnaby South Secondary School moved locations, the school erected a plaque in recognition and honour of those students who gave their lives in defence of their country.



Chvgt"vjg"Ugeqpf"Yqtnf"Yct."vjg"ekv{"dgi cp"vq"Łm"tcrkfn{"ykvj"c"oki tcvkqp"htq o"vjg"Rtcktkgu"cpf"{"qwp i" families settling down with land claims. The inspector's (equivalent to today's superintendent of schools) report in 1950 described Burnaby as "experiencing an unprecedented period of expansion with direct implications as to additional school accommodations." To accommodate the huge growth, the school district began constructing new schools, 18 in the 1950s, 11 in the 1960s and three in the 1970s. As well, the "grey buildings" which sprung up in the 1920s and '30s were demolished and the brown bungalow buildings were renovated.

The new Clinton School, built in 1948, became the prototype for all elementary schools. It featured classrooms on one level, eliminating dangerous stairs. The new secondary buildings were usually two-story uwweeq"dnqemu0"Yqqf/dwtcpki"Łtgrncegu"ygtg"tgrncegf"ykvj"htqegf"jgcvkpi"u{uvgo u0

Student population in the district peaked in 1969 when the city's population was 120,200 and 29,565 students were enrolled in 50 schools.

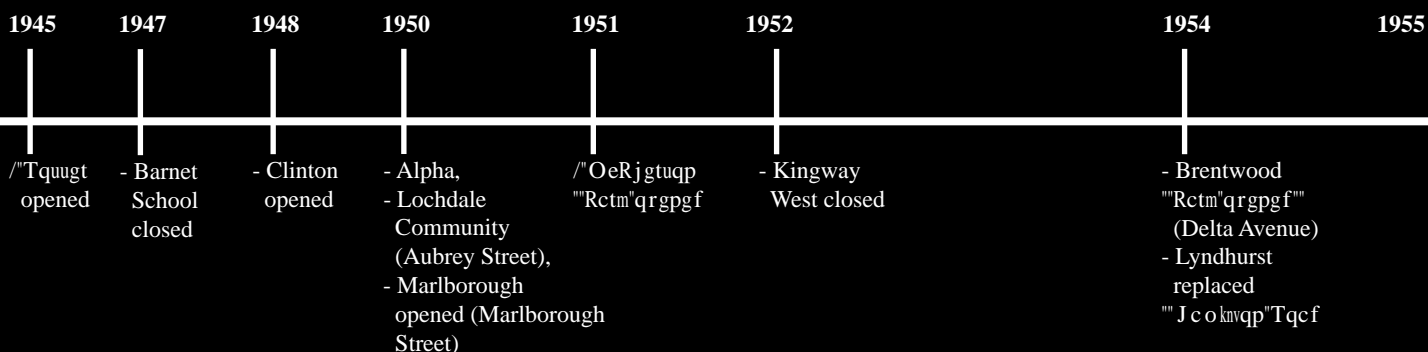
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White believes the key to the district's success over the years has been that it never stopped growing with the community, continues to meet the needs of students and has been able to keep up with the technology explosion.

"I think Burnaby has always been an excellent district," said White, who taught home economics, French and physical education. "It always managed its funds really well and always had good leaders."

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"It was quite progressive when I was teaching there," said White.





Marlborough Elementary - 1957

Celebrating



Dr. Elmer Froese: A Visionary in Education

Dr. Elmer Froese was born in 1925 in a small town in Saskatchewan. He was a teacher. What he didn't know was that realization would mark the earliest beginnings of a 39-year career in education.

Froese, referred to as one of Canada's most eminent educators, spent 23 years as the Superintendent of the Burnaby School District. At the time of his retirement in 1996, he was the longest-serving Superintendent in the province, as well as, one of the longest serving superintendents in the country.

The man who served such a remarkable term and helped shape Burnaby's public school system came from humble beginnings. Other than his book-loving family, his exposure to education began in a Saskatchewan one-room schoolhouse that housed 57 students in 10 different grades and only one teacher.

From there, he delved deeper into a career in education. He graduated from the University of Saskatchewan and later, graduated as the "Most Distinguished Graduate Student with a Doctorate in Education" from the University of British Columbia. He taught and was a school administrator in Saskatchewan.

In 1973, he joined the Burnaby School District as the Superintendent. Over the next two decades, Froese was responsible for the overall operation of the district and its future development. Just a few of his achievements in this position included guiding the district through severe enrolment decline, reorganizing the district's secondary school system into the Grade 8-12 system, and the development of a staff development centre.

Through his career in Burnaby, Froese earned numerous awards and accolades including an honorary lifetime achievement award from the Burnaby Chamber of Commerce, an award for Outstanding Education from the British Columbia School Association's (BCSSA) highest honour of a Distinguished Service Award.

Who knew all that would come from a Grade 3 student who dreamed of being a teacher?

Our Leadership



In the fall of 1969 the Burnaby school population hit its peak. There were 29,449 students, including 1,900 kindergarten students, 16,264 students in Grades 1-7 and 11,273 Grades 8-12. At the time, the district boasted 50 schools, including 39 elementary and 11 secondary. There were also 1,232 teachers.

By 1975, the total number of students had dropped to 25,199, a decline of 4,250 from its peak years of 1969-70. Hardest hit was Grades 1-7, which saw a decline of 3,662 students in six years.

To complicate the declining enrolment situation, there was a shift in the student population from South Burnaby to North Burnaby.

In 1976, the school district and the City of Burnaby signed a partnership agreement for the establishment of a Community School program.

Our Current Years

elementary schools had traveled a far distance from the initial one-room schoolhouse, the grey buildings courtyard, which is surrounded by classrooms. These unique pods are kept warm using solar heat as their primary source. The courtyards are wonderful areas for small assemblies and groups of students to gather throughout the day.

This open-space concept was also incorporated in the design of Byrne Creek Secondary School. This facility, which opened in 2005, is also located in the southeast section of the city. With the most advanced technology and school design available, Byrne Creek was built to accommodate several areas of focus ranging from arts to athletics. The school, with its dance studio, media arts computer lab, two gymnasiums, students a depth and scope of opportunity to satisfy all interests.

Did you know?

- 1985 – Cable 10 starts providing regular coverage of the board meetings
- 1986 – The Burnaby School District goes smoke-free
- There are seven community school programs in Burnaby

Spotlight on Burnaby South Secondary School

millennium.

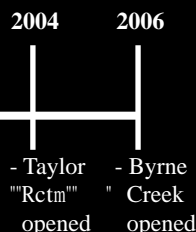
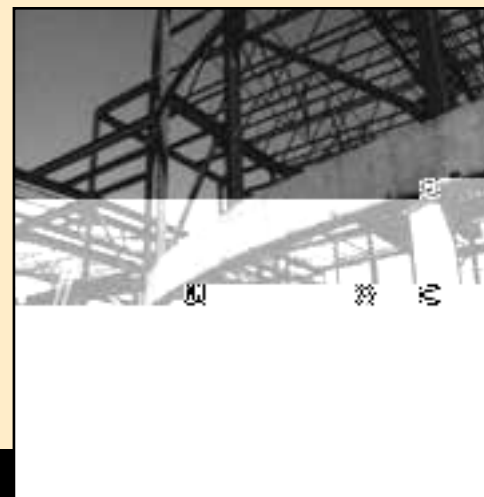
South Secondary School served about 1,500 students in Grades 8 – 12, facilities.

The school also boasted:

- educational and communications technology;
- video monitors, one in every classroom, common area and hallway, functioning as the school's information source;
- an educational village design with six distinct wings emanating from the school's central core;
- more than 300 computers, numerous multimedia facilities and technology labs;
- a 625-seat professional standard performing arts theatre, with state-of-the-art lighting and sound;
- a facility that is both power smart and environmentally friendly.



Phases of construction of Burnaby South Secondary School.



Did you know?

92 international students enrolled in the program. Today, the program enrolls over 450 students from 15 different countries.

Change in curriculum is another response to growing environmental awareness. Automotives and woodworking are moving towards the computer-based study of transportation and fabrication. Science programs place a greater emphasis on micro-chemistry, with fewer chemicals and controlled emissions.



Celebrating Our Future

