

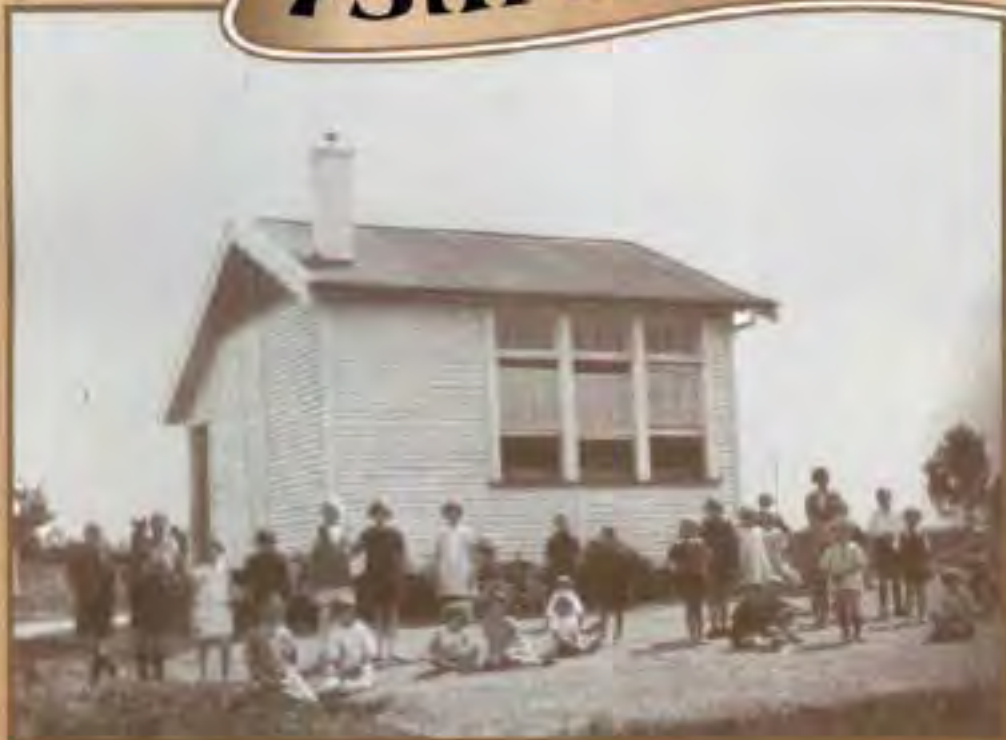
1925

CAMPBELLS BAY SCHOOL

2000



75th JUBILEE



NOT SELF BUT SERVICE





Kindrummie Road (now Park Rise) Campbells Bay, c. 1923



Campbells Bay beach, 1915. Auckland Public Library Photograph Collection.

Head Teachers & Principals

Flavell, D.R.	August - September 1925	Thompson, Roy D. (Acting)	June 1958 - August 1958
Smith, Mrs Dorothy	September 1925 - January 1926	Meyer, E.A.	September 1958 - May 1965
Hockin, Mrs F.M.	February 1926 - March 1932	Davies, P.T.	September 1965 - December 1967
Rushbrook, Walter H.	March 1932 - September 1935	Holland, Jack G.	February 1968 - September 1983
Batty, A.S. (Acting)	September 1935 - January 1936	Annan, D. (Acting)	October 1983 - December 1983
Wilcox, John S.	February 1936 - January 1943	Seaton, N. Bruce	February 1984 - 1988
Hogwood, Edward J.L.	April 1943 - January 1950	Gledhill, Mrs Elspeth	May 1988 - August 1993
Moffitt, H.A.	February 1950 - May 1955	McGowan, John	September 1993 -
Dale, Dr W.S.	June 1955 - May 1958		

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Acknowledgements

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If any past pupils have information or photographs that could be included in the next update of the history of Campbells Bay School, please contact the school office.

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Cover Photographs (clockwise): First school room, 1925. Professor Baylis in the Community Forest with pupils William Cobb and Richard Anderson, 2000. 610 pupils, Year 2000. John McGowan, principal, 2000. Mr Rushbrook, first headmaster. Photograph in logo at top of page: full school, 1926.

Principal

Years of Change

by John McGowan

A great deal has changed on the education landscape - both nationally and here at Campbells Bay School - since the 60th anniversary in 1985.

The education reforms of 1989, known as Tomorrow's Schools, transformed education administration throughout New Zealand. Governance of schools was shifted away from a central bureaucracy to the local community, giving a huge amount of responsibility to each school's locally elected Board of Trustees. Rapid changes were also seen in curriculum development and accountability to the community, and schools began receiving regular audits from the Education Review Office to assess their performance rating.

At Campbells Bay School the changes have had a positive effect. The Board of Trustees has been able to oversee development of the school's infrastructure to cope with an ever-growing student roll - this has increased from 350 in 1985 to 630 in 2000. Specialist music and art rooms, funded by the community, were built in



1995. The library has been extensively refurbished. The administration area, including the staffroom, has been extended and remodelled. Nine new classrooms have been acquired, and extension and refurbishment of the hall will commence shortly after this jubilee. There has also been an enormous amount of work put into development of the Community Forest - the school's 2000 Jubilee Project.

In addition, the Board has seen the introduction of a fulltime librarian and the employment of part-time music and art teachers, further enhancing our students' learning.

The wonderful support given by the school community, both in terms of fundraising and human resources, has been instrumental in enabling the school to achieve so much. And of course we have been able to build on the legacy of vision and commitment displayed by those who have gone before.

With such strong foundations we are well placed to continue to build on the success of the past and to look forward with confidence to the centenary of Campbells Bay School in 2025.



Principal of the Year 2000

He's a man of the people, a principal with panache, and a leader who will long be remembered by his young pupils and their parents. John McGowan took on the principal's job at Campbells Bay School in 1993, coming to the North Shore from Wainuiomata near Wellington. He wasted no time in getting to know the school community and was soon a familiar figure to all associated with the school.

In the morning, pupils being dropped off at the bus bay will often have their car door opened by Mr McGowan himself and he ushered into school with a cheery welcome. In the afternoon Mr McGowan stands sentry at the school crossing, ensuring his charges head home safely. Summer lunchtimes frequently see Mr McGowan playing cricket on the field with the children. His capacity for knowing the names of the school's pupils, plus those of their parents, is quite remarkable and his friendly approachable manner has contributed to the school's excellent reputation.

His sense of fun has led to several entertaining escapades.....there was the year he promised to dress up as a Spice Girl pop star for a day if the school children reached a certain target in raffle ticket sales. With such an incentive, those raffle tickets sold like hot cakes and Mr McGowan was obliged to swap his smart suit and tie for a rather questionable get-up including long blonde wig and faux fur jacket. He even made it into the local paper! Others will remember the day all the teachers



John with the School Management Team 1996. (from left: Bruce Warren (DP), Verna Cain (BOT) and Peter Robinson (BOT))



John McGowan

dressed in black in support of the All Blacks who were playing at the North Harbour Stadium in Albany that night - Mr McGowan even (temporarily) coloured his silver locks a very dark shade of black! During Book Week 2000 all the teachers supported Character Day, dressing up in some very elaborate costumes - on that morning it was Batman who greeted people as they arrived in the bus bay.

There is also, of course, a serious side to John McGowan - one which makes him a very capable school manager at a time when schools have become far more self-managing. Under his leadership Campbells Bay School has grown considerably both in roll numbers and its infrastructure. John McGowan is a firm exponent of the bulk funding option offered to schools by the last National Government (and now withdrawn by the Labour Government) and has been chairman of the Association of Bulk Funded Schools. His own school has seen considerable benefits as a result of bulk funding.

John McGowan works tirelessly and cheerfully with his staff, pupils, Board of Trustees and PTA and is adept at inviting school parents to participate in many voluntary roles. He is also no soft touch when it comes to discipline - the children know they have seriously offended when they have to report to Mr McGowan's office.

1920s



The letter that started it all



First school room, 1925.

1924 The Education Board bought 3 1/2 acres of tea-tree scrub covered land in Aberdeen Road for £553-10/-. The local community was quick to petition for a school to be built (see letter, left).

1925 Building of the school was authorised and a team of stalwart locals set about preparing the site. Every fine Saturday, armed with mattocks, slashers, spades and axes, they attacked the tea-tree, clearing the site. They pegged out the building site and erected a fence. At the same time the Waitemata County Council metalled Aberdeen Road and put in a surfaced entrance to the school.

August 31, 1925 The schoolhouse was opened. The names of 16 children were entered in the school register. By the end of the year the one-room school had a total of 25 pupils.

January 1926 The school's first permanent teacher, Mrs F M Hockin, was appointed. Prior to her appointment two relieving teachers had taught the children. Mrs



The first school register



Clearing the land, 1925.



All aboard patient Peggy; school picnic at Mr Quick's farm.



Full school, 1926.

Hockin's husband became local manager of the school.

May 31, 1926 The first meeting of the school committee took place, discussing such issues as the weekly disinfection and scrubbing of the school, the provision of hot cocoa during winter, and the sale of tickets for a fundraising picture matinee.

1926-1927 After Mr Hockin's successful applications to the Board, shelter trees were planted on the school boundary and a tar and sand assembly and drill ground was laid. The children now had somewhere to play games such as basketball and tennis.

1927 The school's first annual picnic and sports day was organised. Held on Mr Frank Quick's farm in Forrest Hill Road, the picnic was a highlight of the school calendar for many years. Families picnicked together under the pine trees, drinking billy tea and enjoying races, games, sports and pony rides. Each child was treated to a present and a bag of sweets.

1928 Free stationery was issued.

1929 The school library was started.

SNIPPETS

Some children walked to school from as far away as Rothesay Bay.

With no electric power, no transport and rough roads, the School Committee arranged their monthly meetings to coincide with the full moon - presumably to better enable them to see their way to the school in the dark.

On wet days Mr Hockin took all the school children home in his Model T Ford. He would make two trips - one to Castor Bay, the other to Murrays Bay.

Sweeping out the school was an accepted part of the school children's day.

Prof. Baylis

In the beginning...

Tales of clay clod throwing and two-hour treks to school kept children of the Year 2000 entranced when they met foundation pupil Professor Geoffrey Baylis. Professor Baylis, aged 86, revisited Campbells Bay School in June 2000 as part of the school's 75th Jubilee celebrations. He spoke to a group of senior pupils, telling them what it was like to be an 11-year-old boy in Campbells Bay in 1925. His story was initially printed in the 60th Jubilee booklet and is retold here for another generation of pupils to enjoy.

In 1920 Geoffrey Baylis's father, Gerald Thomas de Sandford Baylis, bought three acres of land at Campbells Bay for £247, plus a cliff-top section near what is now Kennedy Park for £1 per foot of frontage. The cliff-top property was later exchanged for another three acres adjoining the Campbells Bay property.

A three-room, unlined house was built on the Campbells Bay site, made from wooden packing cases used to import cars. In those days cars arrived in New Zealand ready-assembled - each case used for the Baylis house had contained a complete 'Studebaker'. The house was soon extended, in more orthodox building materials, by the local builder. At the front of the home a verandah gave uninterrupted views across the Hauraki Gulf and became a popular spot for serving tea to guests.

As the house neared completion Mrs Kathleen Daisy Baylis and her daughter Geraldine joined Mr Baylis and Geoffrey to begin life in Campbells Bay.

The first task of each day was to light the wood-burning Dover stove. This was the family's main means of cooking and the source of hot water so it burned all day, even in summer. Keeping it supplied with fuel was an ongoing job for Geoffrey and his father. It needed a constant supply of dry tinder to start it and was fed with tea-tree logs and driftwood. Water was heated on the stove in an old kerosene tin.

The household's water was collected from the roof and stored in galvanised iron tanks just outside the back door.



Cow byre at Campbells Bay, 1920s. Mr and Mrs Baylis, Geoffrey and Geraldine.

Another of the children's jobs was to tap the tanks to check the water level. It was vital that there was enough water for the weekly wash-day. This was an onerous task - laundry was done outside in a copper boiler, rinsed in wooden tubs and put through a hand wringer.

Baths were taken in a galvanised iron tub on the kitchen floor, in water that had been heated on the stove.

As there was no electricity, a Miller lamp, which burned kerosene, was lit in the sitting-room each evening and candles were used to light the bedrooms. To do his homework Geoffrey treasured a lamp with a reflector and flat one-inch wick, which also burned kerosene.

The family's six acres of land was put to good use. Mr Baylis grew shrubs and vegetables and there was enough grazing for Geraldine's pony, Tuppence, and the two Jersey cows, Beauty and Belle. Mr Baylis milked the cows and Mrs Baylis, on foot, delivered the milk in billies to their neighbours. Surplus milk was set overnight in shallow pans and the cream skimmed off next day for sale or for making into butter.

The family also kept hens and supplied eggs to the Ventnor Hotel in Devonport. Mr Baylis delivered these once a week, making the journey in their spring cart. Geraldine sometimes accompanied him and minded the horse while her father shopped. The owner of a guest house in Milford Road saved her scraps for the Baylis hens and Geraldine and Geoffrey had to collect these twice a week on their way home from Takapuna School.

The children had to allow two hours to get to Takapuna Primary School, travelling on foot and by steam tram. Sometimes they rode Geraldine's pony but as there was

difficulty stabling him that method was soon abandoned. The establishment of a school in Campbells Bay made life much easier for the Baylis children.

Geoffrey went along to the Saturday morning working bees with his father to help clear the land for the school. Once the school was up and running it was the Baylis children's job to sweep out the school room at the end of the day and hoist the keys out of sight up the flagpole. A favourite form of playtime entertainment for the school children was hurling clods from the newly ploughed playground - these were slow projectiles which could be dodged easily. Hopscotch, skipping and marbles (marbles were sometimes made of clay or they used the glass balls from the necks of lemonade bottles) were also popular.

At weekends the children loved going to the beach where they clambered round the rocks, peered into rock pools and collected driftwood for the stove at home. A surprising amount of useful debris was washed up by the tide and after a storm the local residents were keen to be first round the rocks to collect the sea's bounty. The best finds were oranges which would occasionally float in on the tide, their thick skins ensuring the juicy



Mr and Mrs Baylis, Geraldine and Geoffrey, early 1920s.



Professor Baylis visiting the Community Forest with Year 2000 pupils William Cobb and Richard Anderson.

contents were undamaged by a saltwater journey.

With the Great Depression came hard times for many people. During this time Mr Baylis was called on to help plan the planting and development of the Centennial Park and golf course area. Unemployment meant there was plenty of available labour for the task of planting. On one occasion, while he was supervising a group of workers, he noticed the slow progress of a man who was wearing a heavy coat, despite the heat of the day. When it was suggested that he might do better in shirt sleeves, the man admitted that he had no shirt. As working bare-chested was out of the question in those days, the man had to carry on as he was.

When the Baylis children grew up they moved away from Campbells Bay but their house still stands today. In the roof space, the word 'Studebaker' can still be seen stencilled on the boards. A more recent addition to the interesting history of the house is that it starred in early episodes of the popular TV programme *Shortland Street*.

1930s

On a global level the 1930s were overshadowed in their early years by the Great Depression and, towards the end of the decade, by the first rumblings of World War II. New Zealand did not escape the devastating effects of either. During the worst of the Depression kindergartens were closed and five-year-olds were taken out of school. The school leaving age was lowered and teacher numbers cut back. The median class size for the country was 60.

The Napier earthquake of 1931 added large-scale tragedy to a nation already struggling to survive. On a brighter note, the Thirties were the decade of Phar Lap's reign on the horse racing circuit, Jack Lovelock's record-breaking 1500m win at the Berlin Olympics and Jean Batten's flying triumphs. And Aunt Daisy was introduced to the nation's airwaves.

On the North Shore, Campbells Bay School continued to grow as more people settled here permanently.

October 1932 A second classroom was built to accommodate the roll of 52 children.

1932 Miss M A Speight was appointed as the second teacher. Mr Rushbrook took over from Mrs Hockin as head teacher.

1937 It took three years to obtain a third classroom - during this time children were being taught in the shelter shed, much to the concern of their parents.

1934 Bible lessons were introduced to the school. Sunday services were also held at the school

until the Castor Bay Presbyterian Church opened in late 1933.

1936 Mr John Wilcox was appointed headmaster. Red and white were chosen as the school colours. The cocoa levy was set at 1/- per child and the school bought its first piano for £35.

June 1936 The school motto, 'Not Self, But Service', was chosen by ballot.

1937 Two trees, an oak and a native, were planted just inside the school



Mr Wilcox, headmaster 1936 - 1943.



Campbells Bay Primary School, 1934.

entrance to mark the coronation of George VI. The coronation gates were also put in place. The third classroom was finally built.

1937 Free milk was introduced by the first Labour Government - each child was given a daily half pint, often



Installed in 1937 and still a feature of the main school entrance in 2000 - the coronation gates displaying the school motto.



Campbells Bay Primary School pupils, 1938.

unpleasantly warm due to the lack of refrigeration. (The scheme was abandoned in 1967.)

1938 A fourth classroom was built.

1937 - 1939 Two more sections were bought for a total cost of £190.

1938 The school was overcrowded - the Auckland Education Board's temporary solution was the provision of a tent! In 1938 this canvas classroom was given a wooden floor.

1938 A sewing machine was bought for the school and the idea of installing a radio set with speakers first discussed.

1938 A water diviner was called in to help find a suitable place for the sinking of a new bore.

SNIPPETS

In the late Thirties, the minutes of the school committee recorded that 'infantile paralysis' was rife. Poliomyelitis was so common that the New Zealand Medical Journal described it as 'one of the ordinary risks of childhood'. Polio vaccination was introduced in New Zealand in 1956. Nearly 800 young adults and children died from polio between 1915 and 1961.

Speeding traffic was a problem on Aberdeen Road - a real threat to the safety of Campbells Bay School children. As a result the Boys Traffic Patrol was introduced in 1939. They wore uniforms provided by the Auckland Automobile Association.

Local vet Mr Frank Quick had a basketball hoop made at the Takapuna blacksmiths for Campbells Bay School.

In its early years Campbells Bay School catered for children up to Standard 5 and 6 (Years 7 & 8). In 1935 these senior pupils began attending manual classes at Devonport.



1940s

War had arrived in Europe and New Zealand men willingly left home shores in support of their mother country. Women took on the work of the absent men, becoming land girls, factory workers, policewomen and filling numerous other male roles. By war's end they were reluctant to return to domesticity and the numbers of women in the paid workforce continued to increase.

The seriousness of war made its mark on Campbells Bay School. Some staff and committee members were called up to serve in the armed forces; air-raid shelters were constructed by parent labour in 1942 and blackout blinds were put up throughout the school. But in spite of the horrors of world events, the school continued with dramatic growth. Some great ideas for developing the school were presented in this decade but took many years to come to fruition...

1940 Long Bay School building was given to Campbells Bay School for use as an assembly hall. Over a period of 13 weekends it was moved to and established on the new site by a band of voluntary workers. By the beginning of 1942 its role had changed to that of another classroom. A film projector was purchased this year from Takapuna Grammar for £20.

1942 Air raid shelters were constructed in the school grounds, again by voluntary labour.

Campbells Bay pupils, 1942.



May 1942 The school secretary wrote to the Education Board asking for a power point to be installed in the assembly hall.

June 1942 It was first suggested that the school have a telephone. It was finally installed in 1950.

November 1942 Mr and Mrs Percival of Mairangi Bay donated a flagpole to the school.

April 1943 The idea of a school swimming pool was first mooted. It was installed in 1959.

May 1945 Negotiations were started with the Waitemata County Council for the installation of a pedestrian crossing outside the school. Like the swimming pool, it was a long, slow process and was not completed until 16 years later in 1962.

Roll growth: In May 1943 the roll was 250; by June it had risen to 270 and by 1947 it had reached 400. This had increased to 500 by the end of the decade.

Additional buildings: Such huge growth in numbers meant more classrooms were urgently required. Between 1941 and 1949 three permanent classrooms were built. Five prefabricated rooms were also added to accommodate the growing roll.

1947 The first school caretaker, Mr C Young, was appointed.

November 1947 All North Island schools were closed



Left: The dental clinic, built in 1948, remains an integral part of the school in 2000.
Below: School milk time for Primer 2, 1947. Taken by their teacher, Dorothy C Bagnall.



A 1948 aerial view of Campbells Bay Primary School and its surroundings.

due to the polio epidemic. They re-opened in March 1948. Pupils had an extra long summer holiday that year but also did correspondence lessons at home which the mothers brought to school for marking.

1948 The school acquired more land, and the construction of the two-storey block began. This would add six more classrooms. At the same time the old school was remodelled to make the existing four small rooms into three large classrooms. A library room and staffroom were also included. At the end of this year the school got its own dental clinic (previously the children had received dental treatment at Takapuna School) and fulltime nurse.



SNIPPETS

Campbells Bay School children participated in the war effort by contributing to the Sick and Wounded Fund and sewing for the Red Cross.

In 1947 the proceeds of the Garden Fete were used to send food parcels to Britain.

School windows were left open to prevent shattering while the guns at Castor Bay practised firing at targets towed off Tiriiri Matangi Island.



1950s



Addition to Campbells Bay School. The new two-storey block with luncheon bays in front was opened in 1951.

The Fifties were New Zealand's glory years - the country was prosperous and unemployment was virtually unknown. Farming provided the backbone of the country's economy and export markets were assured. Our profile was given greater international recognition when Edmund Hillary conquered Mt Everest in 1953. Back at home in the little resort town of Opononi in Northland a dolphin was delighting holidaymakers with its friendly antics.

Campbells Bay School continued its roll growth and early in the decade reached overflow levels. Once again, something had to be done to ease the situation.

1950 Construction of the two-storey block was progressing well. The new telephone was proving its worth. The first PTA was formed.

1951 The new building was opened in April but did not ease the accommodation problem for long. The pohutukawa trees were planted along the Aberdeen Road frontage.

1953 The bus bay was completed which dramatically improved the safety of children travelling to and from school. On June 1 and 2 the school was closed for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. In December the children went to Devonport to see the Queen.

August 1953 The roll had reached 700 and even the

hall, library and staffroom were being used as classrooms. The older classes had up to 54 pupils each and 50-plus pupils in infant classes were also looking likely. In 1952 the Education Board had refused to give Campbells Bay School any more classrooms, saying that additional rooms proposed for Milford School would help the situation. However in 1953 the Board did offer two classrooms at the Campbells Bay Methodist Health Camp in Park Road - an unsatisfactory measure that was used until 1955.

1954 Cooking lessons, for girls only, began at Northcote College in April.

1955 The roll decreased due to transfers to Milford and Takapuna Schools. Mothers began helping with the repair and cataloguing of library books.

1956 The roll had reached 683 by September and the Education Board told the headmaster to close the roll to five-year-olds until Murrays Bay Intermediate School was opened. At the beginning of the year it was ruled that no child under 10 years would be allowed to ride a bike to school.

1957 128 pupils transferred from Campbells Bay to the new intermediate school.

1957 Town water arrived in Castor Bay - until then the school had to supply its own water.

March 1958 The roll was now a manageable 391. This year a team was set up to investigate the installation of a school pool - an idea first raised in the 1940s.

1959 The school pool was finished and in use by March.



Aerial view of Campbells Bay Primary School, 1954.



Drill on the field, c. 1950s.

Cylin and Jean Lancashire setting off for Campbells Bay Primary School, 1952.

Pohutukawa trees - planted 1951, photographed 2000



CAMPBELLS BAY SCHOOL

Garden Fete

AND
OFFICIAL OPENING

OF
NEW CLASSROOMS

BY
DUNCAN RAE M.P.
DEPUTYING FOR
The Minister of Education

Saturday, 7th April, 1951.

Commencing 1 p.m.

Official Opening 3 p.m.

SNIPPETS

In April 1955, when the school was at its most crowded, the School Committee reported minimum support from parents for school activities!

The close of the decade witnessed the opening of the Auckland Harbour Bridge on May 30, 1959, an event that would change the North Shore forever.



1960s

The 'Swinging Sixties' is remembered as a decade of great social revolution - the clean-cut image of the Fifties gave way to longer hair and sideburns and, for women, daring mini-skirt fashions. The nation's social conscience was paraded on city streets as protestors made public their objections to apartheid and the Vietnam War. Feminism became a way of life for many women dissatisfied with the notion of happy-ever-after in suburbia; and screaming fans greeted The Beatles

of Wellington. The last year of the decade had the world riveted to their black and white TV screens as Neil Armstrong took mankind's first steps on the moon. Back in Auckland the North Shore continued with dramatic growth as the new harbour bridge made the coastal area so much more accessible.

1960 Mr A McKeown, chairman of the School Committee, raised the idea of a new school hall. The concept was accepted and fundraising began. Children



Staff, 1962.

as the 'Fab Four' introduced New Zealand to the world of pop superstars. New Zealand's economic security was threatened as our traditional British marketplace leaned closer toward its European neighbours. In 1967 New Zealand changed over to decimal currency and the nation's school children were given the Dollar Scholar test to equip them for the new era. The following year saw the fierce storm that resulted in the tragic sinking of The Wahine inter-island ferry off the coast



School Hall, built 1963, photographed 2000.



School orchestra, 1962.

held stalls at home and brought their proceeds of 2/- and 10/- to school.

November 16, 1963 The 321.5 square metre Community Hall was opened by Mr Norman King, MP. A Trolley Grand Prix, a popular feature of fundraising during the Sixties, was held immediately afterwards. The hall was run as a school and community amenity and was managed separately from the school administration.

Roll growth continued at a giddy pace with almost 1000 pupils attending the school by the end of 1966, making Campbells Bay School one of the largest primary schools in New Zealand. By 1965 the school had nine prefabricated buildings to accommodate its pupils in addition to the permanent classrooms.

1965 The last part of Campbells Bay was connected to the main sewerage system. This heralded the end of the weekly night cart collections (twice a week at Easter and Christmas!) and the end of sewerage being thrown in trenches at Paremoremo.

1967 The government abandoned the free school milk scheme - much to the relief of many pupils who did not



Trolley races, c.1963.



Infants, 1967.

enjoy their compulsory daily dose of warm milk.

1968 Sunnynook School opened and relieved Campbells Bay of 250 pupils and three teachers.

SNIPPETS

Playground areas were segregated according to age and sex. Children lined up to enter their classroom and only did so when the teacher gave them permission.

The Standard Four Social, a semi-formal occasion, was a highlight of the school year. Boys dressed up in long pants and ties, many of the girls would have a session at the hairdresser before the event, and even the mothers attended in long frocks.

Games like elastic skipping and knucklebones were popular playground activities.

Markets were held under the pohutukawa trees along Aberdeen Road where pupils traded knick-knacks and jewellery.

1970s

The 1970s saw New Zealand's social evolution continue - national and international events held greater importance for the local people. No doubt the increasing number of televisions in family homes played a vital role in raising the awareness of issues such as apartheid, nuclear testing, the Vietnam War and protection of the environment. The public protests begun in the Sixties gained momentum and campaigning for a cause was an integral part of many people's lives as they questioned social and political values. Idealism came into vogue, and alternative lifestyles were sought. Women joined the feminist movement. The issue of Maori land rights entered the political arena. Supermarkets and shopping malls catered for those who preferred to follow the materialistic dream, and weekends lost their sanctity as Saturday shopping began to creep in. Campbell's Bay School began the decade with a roll of 521 and this remained comparatively steady for the next 10 years, reaching a peak of 629 at the end of 1974 before dropping away again to the low 500s.

1975 The major highlight of the Seventies for the school was the opening of the new library, which coincided with the school's 50th anniversary. A concerted fundraising effort by the school community enabled the construction of a facility that was bigger than the basic library provided by the Education Board. With room for 6000 books, a workspace for the librarian and



Infants, 1970.

additional floor space allowing for the use of a film projector and television, the new library/communications centre became a focal point of the school.

September 1975 The school's 50th Jubilee was celebrated with a champagne evening and a grand ball.

1977 Environmental awareness was alive and well at



School library under construction, 1975.

Programme

FRIDAY NIGHT, September 26
CHAMPAGNE EVENING
held on the Campbell's Bay School grounds, in a large marquee from 7.30 p.m. until about 11 p.m.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 27
OFFICIAL REUNION AND
LIBRARY/COMMUNICATIONS ROOM OPENING
9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Decade photographs taken from 1925 to 1975. Graduation photographs taken from 1925 to 1975. Graduation photographs taken from 1925 to 1975.

2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Mr Eric Morris, Chairman of the Campbell's Bay School Committee, will present the speakers - Mr Ron Wilson, Chairman of the Jubilee Committee, Mr Jack Mulford, Principal of the Campbell's Bay School, Mr Kenneth Butler, Head Master of the Auckland Education Board, Mr Gordon Fraser, G.M. M.P. who will officially open the new Library and Audiovisual Room.
5.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. Afternoon tea with Jubilee cake cut.

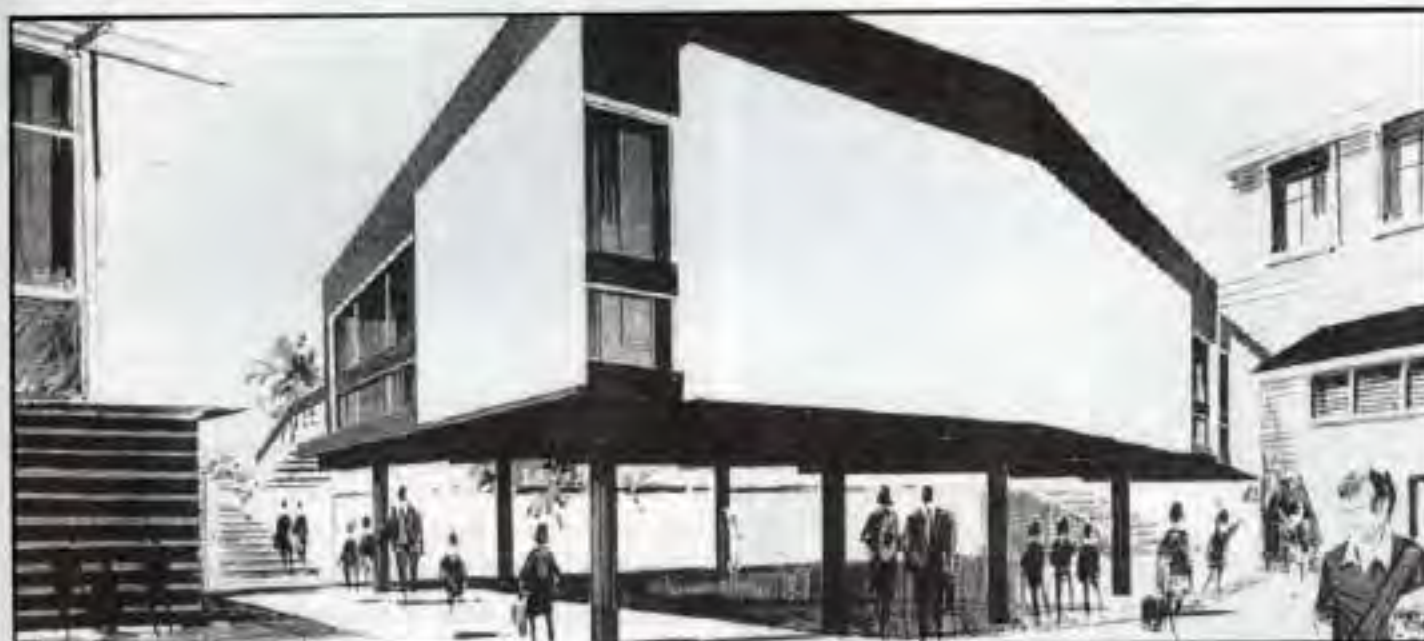
SATURDAY NIGHT
GRAND BALL
At Friess, Woodhouse, Upper 8 p.m. to 1.15 a.m.

SUNDAY MORNING, September 28
CHURCH SERVICE
10.30 a.m., conducted by the Rev Bruce Downes, at-pupil, investing from Duke
The Tairāwhiti City Silver Band will play before and during the service.
Tea and biscuits will be served after the service.

Programme,
50th Jubilee,
1975.



Staff, 1975.



Artist's impression of the library, 1975.

CBS. A suggestion to the school committee that rubbish be buried in the forest was declined and instead rubbish was removed from the school. Working bees were held to clear ginger from the forest and plant native trees.

September 1978 A 'No Parking' sign was erected in the bus bay, as parents parking there was causing a traffic problem.

1978 Standard 4 pupils were trained in first aid and manned the sick bay.

1979 Head lice was a problem throughout the school and a parent evening was held so a child health expert could provide information on head lice and the child-related health problems of worms and impetigo.

SNIPPETS

A delve into the fundraising files revealed that in 1977 the prize for the Spring raffle was a pair of men's trousers with a value of \$35!

The following year, in the era of rampant feminism, a fundraising Tupperware party managed to raise a total of \$18.

1980s



Early pupils reunited, 1985.

Inflation and high unemployment welcomed New Zealand into the 1980s. The Baby Boomers, the children of the Forties and Fifties, had reached adulthood and were taking charge of the country's business and government. They had significant challenges to face as New Zealand metamorphosed further from an outpost of colonial Britain to a South Pacific nation. Heated controversy surrounded the 1981 rugby tour of the South African Springboks and images of civil unrest in New Zealand were splashed across the world's media. The



Welcome to Campbell's Bay 60th Jubilee, 1985.

decade ushered out Sir Robert Muldoon's National Government and welcomed in David Lange and Labour.

There followed major economic reform as the country adopted a 'user pays' policy. New Zealand also became officially nuclear-free. There was a building boom in Auckland and Wellington as new multi-storey commercial



Save The Children fundraising coin trail.

blocks graced the cities' skylines. At the same time, New Zealanders became aware of the America's Cup, the prized yachting trophy that appeared to be heading this way. It didn't - at least not in this decade - and the mood of the country fell further with the worldwide stock market crash of 1987. The decade ended with major reforms to the education sector - the introduction of Tomorrow's Schools.

1980 Marble madness reigned at Campbell's Bay School. This enduring pastime was the latest rage for lunchtime entertainment.

1983 Jack Holland resigned as principal and was replaced by Bruce Seaton.

1984 The Waterwise programme started. 90 Standard 4 pupils were given instruction in kayaking and sailing at Lake Pupuke.

1984 Asbestos was removed from the hall. Three relocatable classrooms were removed from the school.

September 1984 A plain paper photocopier was purchased for the school.



Principal Bruce Seaton and Jubilee Committee, 1985.



Administration block.

October 1985 The school celebrated its 60th Jubilee with a planting ceremony, buffet dinner, gymnastics display and performance by the school orchestra.

February 1986 Children from the school went to Ellerslie Racecourse to see Prince Charles and Princess Diana who were visiting New Zealand.

1988 Bruce Seaton retired and Elspeth Gledhill took over as principal.

1989 The staff all helped to pay for a microwave for the staffroom. It became a legal requirement for all pupils to wear safety helmets if biking to school.

July 1989 The school roll stood at 302.

October 1, 1989 The Tomorrow's Schools policy took effect and management of the school was given to the new Board of Trustees, a body of five elected parents plus the principal and a teacher representative.



Infants, 1980.

SNIPPETS

Skateboarders were a problem in the school as they were causing damage to school property.

Bars were fitted on the lunchroom window to stop vandals and thieves.

There was a general decline in numbers of primary school children throughout New Zealand. This was attributed to a decline in the birth rate and the number of people going overseas.

The average class size in the 1980s was 30.

1990s

By the 1990s New Zealand had acquired a new level of sophistication. The cafe culture had arrived, our wines rivalled Europe's best, designer homes began sprouting like mushrooms and 'cosmopolitan' became the word used to describe our largest city, Auckland. Once valued quarter-acre sections were carved up for infill housing as the townhouse lifestyle was adopted. Motorway congestion became a daily challenge for those working in the main cities, with four-wheel drive vehicles a common sight in the city and suburban streets. The technological age had well and truly arrived, with cellphones becoming a common accessory and computers a familiar household item. Addresses now carried fax numbers, email and web addresses alongside the traditional street address and PO box number. The wealthy were becoming wealthier, but equally the poor were becoming poorer. Unemployment was still high and



Infants, 1990.

illnesses such as meningitis and whooping cough reached epidemic proportions. The country also saw increased immigration from Asia and South Africa which gave many communities a new profile. The decade ended on a feverish high - New Zealand was the first country to witness the dawn of the new millenium and we were on target to win, for a second time, that most glorious of sporting trophies, The America's Cup!

Campbells Bay School began the 1990s under the new regime imposed by Tomorrow's Schools. It was a decade that saw considerable changes at the school across all levels - its infrastructure, administration, curriculum and roll numbers.

1990 The school year started with 310 pupils - there



School uniforms, 1997.

were empty classrooms which enabled two to be used as specialist music and art rooms. By 1994 the school was once again bursting at the seams with a roll of 469 and the music and art rooms were re-employed as ordinary classrooms.

1992 Principal Mrs Gledhill, with the assistance of Mr B Hall, started a variety of after-school classes covering topics including chess, craft, music, drama and Japanese. **1992-93** The school was repainted yellow with contrasts of pink, blue, green and purple.

1993 Elspeth Gledhill retired as principal at the end of Term 3 and was replaced by John McGowan. The Board of Trustees discussed the possibility of developing the Community Forest.

1994 The growth of the school was such that it could not continue unchecked. The Board of Trustees introduced an enrolment scheme which enabled better management of school numbers.

February - May 1994 The school library entered the



Temporary office in the Dental clinic, 1997.



Joseph and the Technicolour Dreamcoat - lead played by Joseph Great, 1997.

technological age and became computerised. Fundraising for more computers became a priority and the school joined a scheme whereby supermarket dockets could be exchanged for computers. Many hours were spent by volunteers begging for dockets at supermarket doors - with heavy competition from other schools in the area! After collecting \$290,000 worth of dockets, the school received its first Apple computer from the scheme.

April 1994 The school community and Board had agreed there was a need for specialist music and art rooms so a major fundraising drive began to help finance these. The aim was to raise \$60,000.

May 1995 Two new classrooms were built behind the swimming pool.

June 1995 The school's first CD Rom computer was set up in the library.

1995 Thanks to fundraising and a \$20,000 grant from the Lotteries Grants Board, music and art rooms were built adjoining the hall. Room 16 was also erected.



Art room, 1999.



December 1995 Two more classrooms arrived ready-made and were positioned adjoining Room 16.

May 1996 The music and art rooms were officially opened.

June 1996 Two more classrooms were added to those built behind the swimming pool.

August 1996 The library was connected to the Internet, making Campbells Bay School one of the first primary schools in New Zealand to be linked to the net.

1997 The administration block was given a major extension and upgrade. During renovations, office staff and the principal moved into the Dental Clinic.

April 1998 A new carpark was installed behind the music and art rooms.

September 1998 The school held its first technology expo to demonstrate the inventive work done in the new curriculum requirement of New Technology. This subject was introduced to schools throughout New Zealand and was designed to teach the children problem solving and inventing. CBS pupils displayed a range of items from letterboxes to a paper recycling scheme.

1999 The school roll reached 598.

SNIPPETS

In October 1998 the Year 6 pupils were taken on a day trip by plane to the new Te Papa museum in Wellington.

The school started publishing an annual school magazine, produced by the children.

The large fibreglass slide in the lower playground was removed as it was considered dangerous. A new modern playground was installed for the senior pupils. Junior pupils also received a new playground near the hall and a smaller one was installed outside Room 4 for new entrants.

2000

The Year 2000 began with one enormous party as the world heralded the dawning of the new millenium. Fears of the Y2K bug sending our computer-driven society into chaos proved unfounded so stockpiles of bottled water could be used instead to flush out the excesses of New Year's Eve indulgences! Life continued as it had done in 1999. For New Zealanders, however, it began with the triumph of winning the America's Cup yachting trophy. Campbells Bay School pupils were particularly interested, as much of the racing action took place off the Castor Bay coastline and could be viewed from the upstairs classrooms.

January The year began with a roll of 550 and a newly upgraded library. A collection of soft toys from the Winnie-the-Pooh stories was added to the library staff, proving a great hit with the children.

April Net Day - a group of parent volunteers gave up a Saturday to lay cables to provide the main block with Internet access.

May Construction began on the two-classroom addition to the two-storey block. A lift was also installed to comply with regulations regarding access for the disabled.

August Campbells Bay School reached the grand old age of 75 years!

October 75th Jubilee celebrations were held over Labour Weekend when past and present pupils, staff and parents joined together to reminisce and enjoy themselves.

November Plans for a major upgrade of the school hall are due to begin.



New entrants, 2000.



Two new classrooms in the two-storey block, opened July 2000.



Room 1 wishes Team NZ luck in the America's Cup, 2000.



Mrs Purchase and friends of the library, 2000.



The new renovated library, February 2000.

Children of the Year 2000

What is life like for Campbells Bay School children in the Year 2000? How do they spend their spare time, what are their favourite foods, TV programmes, how do they like to dress? A brainstorming session with a group of CBS children revealed the following:

Hobbies

Music, reading, sport, drawing, collecting things and visiting friends still rate highly. In addition, TV, computers and video games play a large part in the lives of children. Traditional board games such as Monopoly, Snakes and Ladders and Scrabble are also played.

Favourite TV Programmes

With four main TV channels to choose from plus Sky and satellite television, there are numerous TV programmes on offer. The most popular locally produced programmes are the children's show What Now? and the Monday to Friday medical soap opera, Shortland Street. American programmes also appeal, including the animated antics of The Simpsons. Fantasy cartoons such as Pokemon and Digimon have captured the after-school audience, while Winnie-the-Pooh (as re-invented by Disney) remains a perennial favourite. Popular TV also extends beyond the TV screen with a huge range of associated merchandise available in the shops.

Favourite Foods

Children of the Year 2000 have much more cosmopolitan tastes than their parents had as children - things like tacos, sushi, burritos and curry have entered the list of favourite foods. Takeaways are an accepted part of family cuisine. And the range of individually packaged snack foods is enormous. Red meat is eaten less often than in the past, but chicken, once considered a special treat, is readily available and frequently served.

Clothing

Not only is the style of clothing important, but so too is the designer label of the garment. Brand names such as Nike, Billabong and Rip Curl adorn everything from T-shirts to shoes and even school bags.

Sport

Traditional sports like cricket, soccer, rugby, netball, tennis and hockey remain high on the list of favourites. Children are also playing miniball (a version of basketball), street hockey, waterpolo, and Auskick. Gymnastics and rhythmic gymnastics are popular and many girls and some boys attend a variety of dance classes including ballet, jazz and tap. Mountainbiking has a healthy following. Rollerblading has taken over from rollerskating and skateboarding is also popular.

Books

Campbells Bay School children are keen readers and are given every opportunity to delve into books. In the Year 2000 the Harry Potter books by J K Rowling have taken the world by storm. New Zealand has produced some excellent children's authors - Lynley Dodd, creator of the Hairy Maclary series, is particularly popular with young children and Margaret Mahy is another New Zealand writer of international acclaim. Other favourite writers include Paul Jennings, Francine Pascal, Bryan Jacques, Roald Dahl, Philip Pullman, Babette Cole and Jacqueline Wilson.

SNIPPETS

By the Year 2000 Campbells Bay School had become a truly international community with pupils from South Africa, Korea, England, Russia, Yugoslavia, Macedonia, Australia, China, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Samoa, Iraq, Malaysia, Germany and the Cook Islands.

Since 1974 Campbells Bay School has given support to the Save the Children Fund, sponsoring a number of overseas children through their formative years. This support continues and the school is currently helping a Tibetan Muslim boy,



Forest

Campbells Bay School's 75th Jubilee Project is the restoration and ongoing development of its Community Forest. This 1.5 hectare site in the south-east corner of the school has become an integral part of the school environment and is a valuable community asset. If you haven't already done so, take a stroll along the sturdy boardwalks to enjoy the tranquillity of this special spot.

The voluntary work done in the forest reflects that carried out in nearby Centennial Park where committed people are striving to re-establish a pocket of the native forest that once covered most of East Coast Bays.

The Campbells Bay School Project was approved by the Board of Trustees in 1997. Work in the forest follows a comprehensive management plan written by Fiona George, who was a school parent at that time.

A Forest for the Future

by Fiona George

Five years ago the Community Forest was not much of a forest. It was a weed-infested gully, full of ginger, wandering jew and lots of pampas. Having a background in environmental management I realised we needed a management plan, and so the Campbells Bay School Community Forest Project was born with a few parents and some people from our local community. We had a vision of saving a little patch of green in the Bays, and of developing a bush classroom for our children.

Volunteers from Milford Rotary, school neighbours and, of course, parents and children got together about once a month to clear weeds, plant hundreds of trees and shrubs, mulch the ground thickly, and build the walkway.

The walkway was really important as we needed to provide all-weather access to the forest if it was going



Weeds and pampas, 1997.

to be used regularly. Milford Rotary gave the first money for plants and timber. But it was going to cost much more to build our network of tracks, so we approached the Lotteries Board for support - with great success. They gave us all the money we needed to complete the walkway. Now teachers can plan to visit the forest on a particular day, knowing the children won't have a mud bath while they are down there!

On special planting days parents have bought a tree for their child, marking each tree with a peg and a number to identify it. Most of those trees are the 'forest giants': kauri, rimu, kahikatea, pohutukawa, rewarewa, and the beautiful kowhai. As well, each class has its own plot to plant, weed, mulch and observe.

In July 1998 disaster struck when the playing fields subsided into the forest in a river of mud. We lost many trees planted by children, and the landscape changed considerably. But it was also an opportunity to make a fresh start without having to battle the weeds. You can see the results below the big wooden retaining wall.

For me, it has been a big commitment and lots of hard



Planting, 1998.



From left: Professor Baylis, Fiona George, William Dobson, Richard Anderson, Anna Bowmar, 2000.

work - thinking, planning, cajoling, and working in the forest. But it has been inspiring working with our dedicated volunteers, and rewarding to see the results.

Four years ago I took a class to look at birds. We didn't see any! Last week six tui were fighting over a branch above our heads and fantails followed us along the walkway. Ordinary plants like manuka, coprosma and flax provide seeds, berries and nectar for the birds.

Classes are using the forest as inspiration for bird and insect studies, and learning about plants and conservation. Although the stewardship of the forest changes a little with each new school year, the plants keep growing, and there are millions of seeds lying waiting for the right conditions. In 25 years our Community Forest will be a real forest in the middle of the city.

As Fiona's daughter Sam has now left the school, responsibility for organising the enthusiastic team of forest workers has been taken up by Dr Richard Hursthouse. Anyone with gumboots is welcome to help!



Walkway construction, 1997.



The slip, July 1998.



Dr Richard Hursthouse and Nicola, 1998.



Early planting, 1998.



Letters to the future...

Campbells Bay School children from the Year 2000 were asked to write letters to the future, expressing their ideas of what life might be like in 2025, the year of the school's centenary. The following edited excerpts reveal their visions of tomorrow's world....

'Boys will be riding motorbikes to school...I imagine having a password or a computer on your lunchbox so you can type in what you want and it will work like a kitchen. I imagine having a white and green board - whenever you start writing a word and you have written two letters it completes writing the word.'

Karen El Komos (9yrs 9mths)

'Bags will have keys to open them and girls bags will be different than the boys.'

Soma Kader (9yrs)

'I imagine flying cars. Instead of writing with your hand you could use a magic pen and you could carry a cellphone around the school and you could do anything you want.'

Mathew Hemming (9yrs)

'I think the desks in 2025 will be automatic and if you push a button I think it will open and shut.'

Jennifer Park (9yrs)

'Dinosaurs will roam earth once again. The South Pole will become part of New Zealand. Digimon [animated TV character] will come to life. Pikachu [another TV character] will become a pet to everyone. You will go

everywhere, except school, by plane. And you will be able to live in volcanoes.'

David Hursthouse (9yrs)

'You will be using computers instead of pens and paper and have walls between desks and wear uniform every day. There will be an intercom on the wall of your desk and office chairs instead of normal chairs.'

Anna Gilderdale (9yrs)

'I think maybe new plants, foods, animals and machinery will evolve.'

James Hunt (9yrs)

'Everybody will have cellphones and computers so there will be 36 computers [in each class]. Wow - we only have one! I hope you like this school - I do - and I hope you do have the Community Forest. If you don't, it was lovely.'

Kelsey Watson (9yrs)

'I think you would speak to the computer. I think there would be seatbelts on buses.'

Allison Hutchison (9yrs)

'How are you going on the Internet? Have you got any games off the Internet? I've got Pokemon. How much money do you have? I've got \$500.'

Matthew Jones (9yrs)

'I think it would be a lot easier for children to learn and play. There will be more playgrounds and more food.'

Katie Hwang (9yrs)

'You will have your own computer at school so you can install your own game.'

Nelson Yeoh (9yrs)



Hannah Gaskin, Georgia Birch, 2000.

'I think you will have a telephone on your desk and you will have an automatic opening desk.'

Peta Horlor (9yrs)

'I think you would have to learn more things at school.'

Brooke Maddren (9yrs)

'The bells will be different, so will the buildings. The desks will be different.'

Destiny Holtz (9yrs)

'In the Community Forest there will be many flowers and good smells.'

James Park (9yrs)

'You will go to school in land-speeders that hover 20cm above the ground.'

Jonathon Wrait (9yrs)

'There will be flat TVs that are 0.2cm thick. There will be lots of fossils discovered and we'll make a machine that can make dead things come back to life.'

Kevin Park (10yrs)

'Everyone will have a laptop computer and you would have a friend in the computer so you won't get bored.'

Adam Grimes (9yrs)

'In 2025 there will be so many kids that the Juniors will go to school during daytime and the Seniors go to school during night. The lunchroom will be a big separate cafeteria thing where you can eat your lunch as well as buy it. The school uniform will be the same colour as ours but metallic. The girls will wear a silver mini skirt and a metallic blue T-shirt while the boys will wear silver board shorts and a metallic blue shirt.'

Zoe Hunt (10yrs)

'In the year 2025 I think the school will have a bigger and heated swimming pool. There will be teachers on

video instead of teachers at the front of the class. Pupils will play on an electric playground with a huge tall slide and a sit-down flying fox. There will be a huge cover to go over the field when it rains.'

Hannah Gaskin (10yrs)

'By the year 2025 I hope you have laptops instead of books, cafeterias, a deeper and heated swimming pool and lots more fun things we didn't have in the year 2000. In Year 6 I had some really cool jobs like road patrol and wet day monitor - I hope you do too.'

Briana Moses (10yrs)

'This is what I think it will be like in 2025. The school will have wings and fly pupils to school trips. Robots will come in and punish bad kids. The Community Forest trees will have grown really tall and made a canopy. Instead of sitting in seats with desks you will sit on a little boat that will take you everywhere and your pencil case will fly beside you. In the playground you will have a bungee jump stand. I hope you like Campbells Bay School because I did.'

Georgia Birch (10yrs)

'My ideas for what 2025 schooling will be like are each pupil will get a laptop computer, there could be a different uniform and the lunchroom might be open every day of the week because it's not now - it's only open on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Robots could control the school and lots of things would be made with some source of electricity. I hope you enjoy CBS because I did.'

Christopher Titter (10yrs)



From left: Zoe Hunt, Briana Moses, Christopher Titter, 2000.



Year 2000 pupils who wrote to the pupils of the Year 2025

Photos



Room 17 arrives, 1995.



Rooms 17 and 18 come off the delivery truck, 1995.



Inside the hall, 1999.



Mrs Vanweerd and pupils in front of the famous slide.



Ronald McDonald and Constable Richard Wialoux teach road safety, 1998.



Music and art rooms, 1996.



Tea-break for forest working bee, 1998.



Fundraising sausage sizzle, c. 1990.



Administration block changes, 1997.



Junior playground, 1995.



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