

R E P O R T R E S U M E S

ED 017 272

JC 680 049

THE INSTANT CAMPUS, A REMEDY FOR JUNIOR COLLEGE GROWING PAINS.

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PUB DATE SEP 67

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.25 HC-\$0.28 5P.

DESCRIPTORS- \*JUNIOR COLLEGES, \*COLLEGE BUILDINGS, \*CAMPUSES, \*EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES, \*COLLEGE PLANNING,

THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES VARIOUS INTERIM CAMPUSES FOR USE IN COMMUNITIES WHERE THE DEMAND FOR CLASSROOM FACILITIES IS TOO URGENT TO WAIT FOR FINANCING AND CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT BUILDINGS. AMONG STRUCTURES SERVING AS TEMPORARY QUARTERS ARE FARM BUILDINGS, AIR BASES, DEPARTMENT STORES, HIGH SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, ARMORIES, HOUSING PROJECTS, ETC. IF THESE BUILDINGS ARE ON THE SITE ALREADY CHOSEN FOR THE PERMANENT CAMPUS, SOME OF THEM CAN BE ALTERED FOR LATER USE AS SERVICE, MAINTENANCE, OR OTHER QUARTERS. THIS ARTICLE IS PUBLISHED IN "AMERICAN EDUCATION," VOLUME 3, NUMBER 8, SEPTEMBER 1967. (HH)



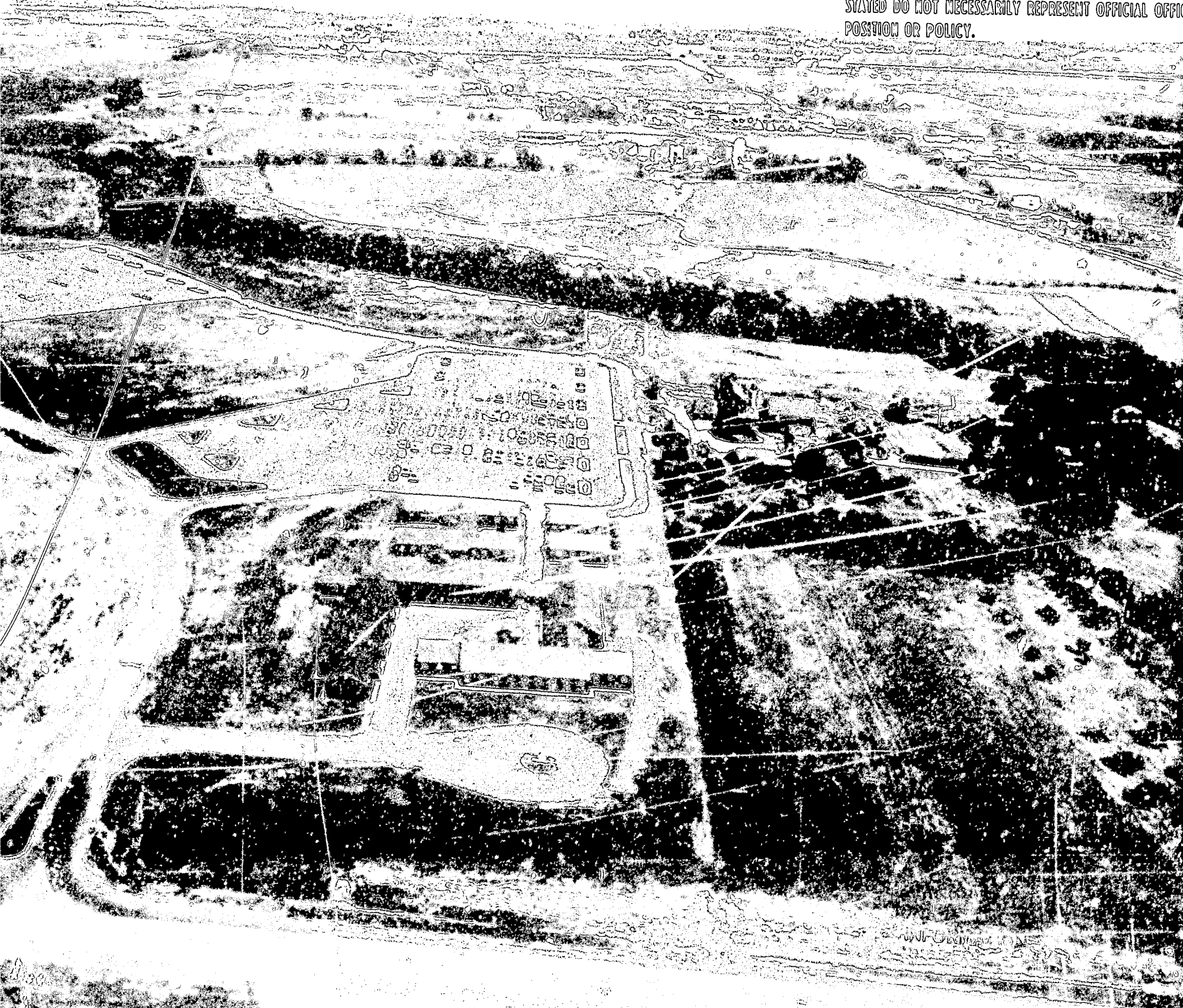
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*A remedy for junior college growing pains*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION &  
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Young men, a crowded high school, the instant college on a former lawn. In Dallas, more students go to downtown Barlow,

on a municipal air base. "You can build a brand new campus overnight," says Bill J. Priest, president of Dallas County Junior College District, "even if you have the money. So, if the

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By JEANETTE L. L...  
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"You can't build a brand new campus overnight," says Bill F. Priest, president of Dallas County Junior College District. "Even if you have the money. So, if the needs are great enough, you improvise in order to meet the im-

mediate educational requirements of your community. You establish an interim campus."

The interim campus—some call it the instant campus—has become a fact of life in the fast-developing community junior college field. "One a week" has become

a kind of war-torn, what 50 new colleges springing up each of the past two years, and that many more opening their doors. The headlong growth of public junior colleges has been spurred by high school enrollment in created growth in college entry.





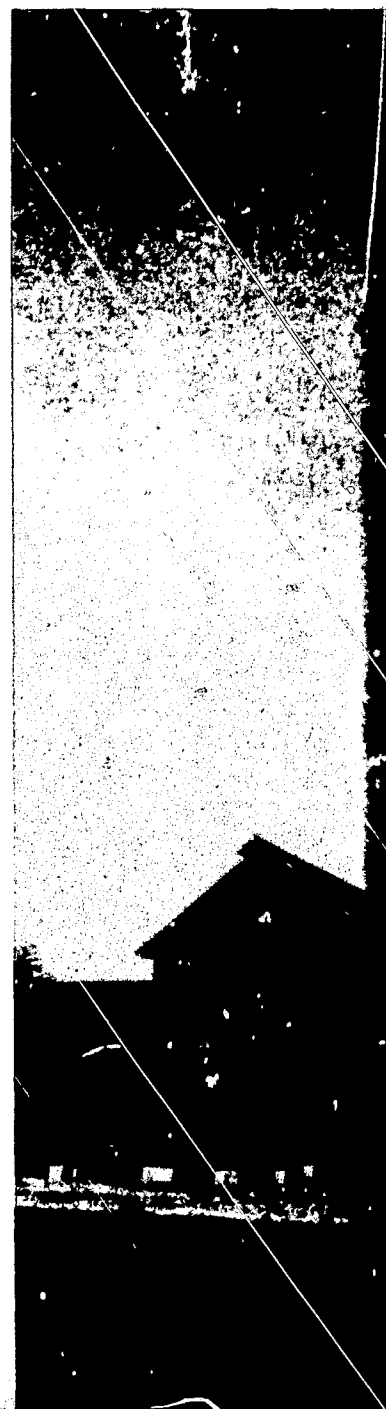
*There's time to enjoy the woods and stream on the Rock Valley campus before heading back to classes or the student center, presently housed in a converted barn, below right.*

because the number of jobs requiring only high school training is steadily shrinking. Also there's a pressing need to make higher education universally available for its generally recognized function as an aid to healing many social ills. To meet the growing demands and needs, many States have launched community college development programs, usually as a part of general plans for the improvement of higher education.

**T**o put college opportunity in reach of residents, citizens of Boone and Winnebago counties in Illinois voted in a 1964 referendum to create Rock Valley Junior College. The problem of facilities was solved by borrowing space here and there around Rockford. "We wanted to get started right away," says Clifford G. Erickson, president. "The

community needed a college. We couldn't wait."

The following fall, classes began in an unusual assortment of buildings in Rockford—the Naval Reserve training center, a suburban high school, the public library, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the National Guard Armory. Last year a 217-acre parcel of land was purchased through board action and the fledgling college moved into temporary quarters on the site. Work is expected to begin shortly on the first phase of a construction project that will eventually put up 16 permanent buildings at a cost of 20 million dollars. Among the funds being used to get the new college going are a million dollar Federal construction grant under title I of the Higher Education Facilities Act, a three-quarter-million dollar





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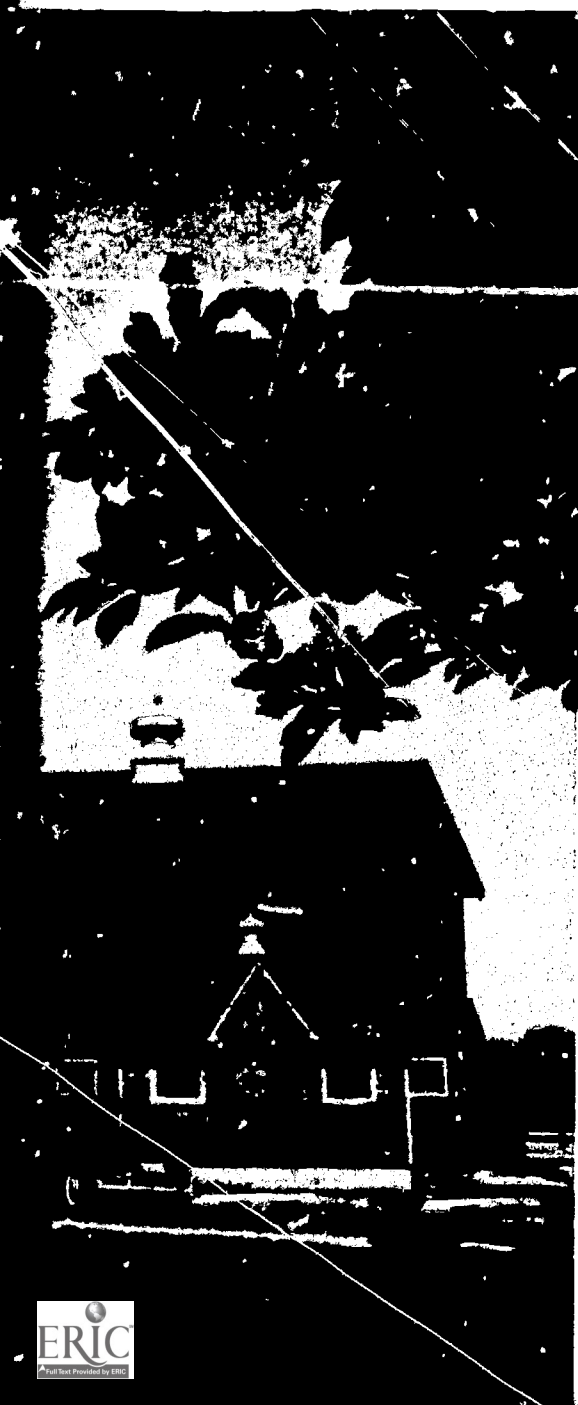
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Vocational Education Act grant for vocational-technical equipment, and about 35,000 dollars for library resources under title II of the Higher Education Act.

Meantime, in their temporary quarters, students receive the benefits of a comprehensive community college education. The low cost programs are of such variety that individual needs and abilities can be satisfied. Traditional freshman and sophomore liberal arts and general education courses can be transferred to four-year institutions, and a wide array of semiprofessional and technical programs prepare students for fairly sophisticated jobs at the end of two years or less. Too, there are many opportunities for adult education.

The college's 21 classrooms and laboratory facilities are temporarily housed in simple buildings

that will later be used for maintenance and service headquarters.

Students enjoy adequate, though makeshift, facilities for campus activities. Many come directly from high school and need at least a partial fulfillment of their dream of traditional campus life. The farm's huge dairy barn was renovated as a student center, where students hold dances and hootenannies, and attend theater and music productions. The school paper and yearbook staffs and the student commission conduct business there. Half the barn contains an 8,700 volume library and a reading room.

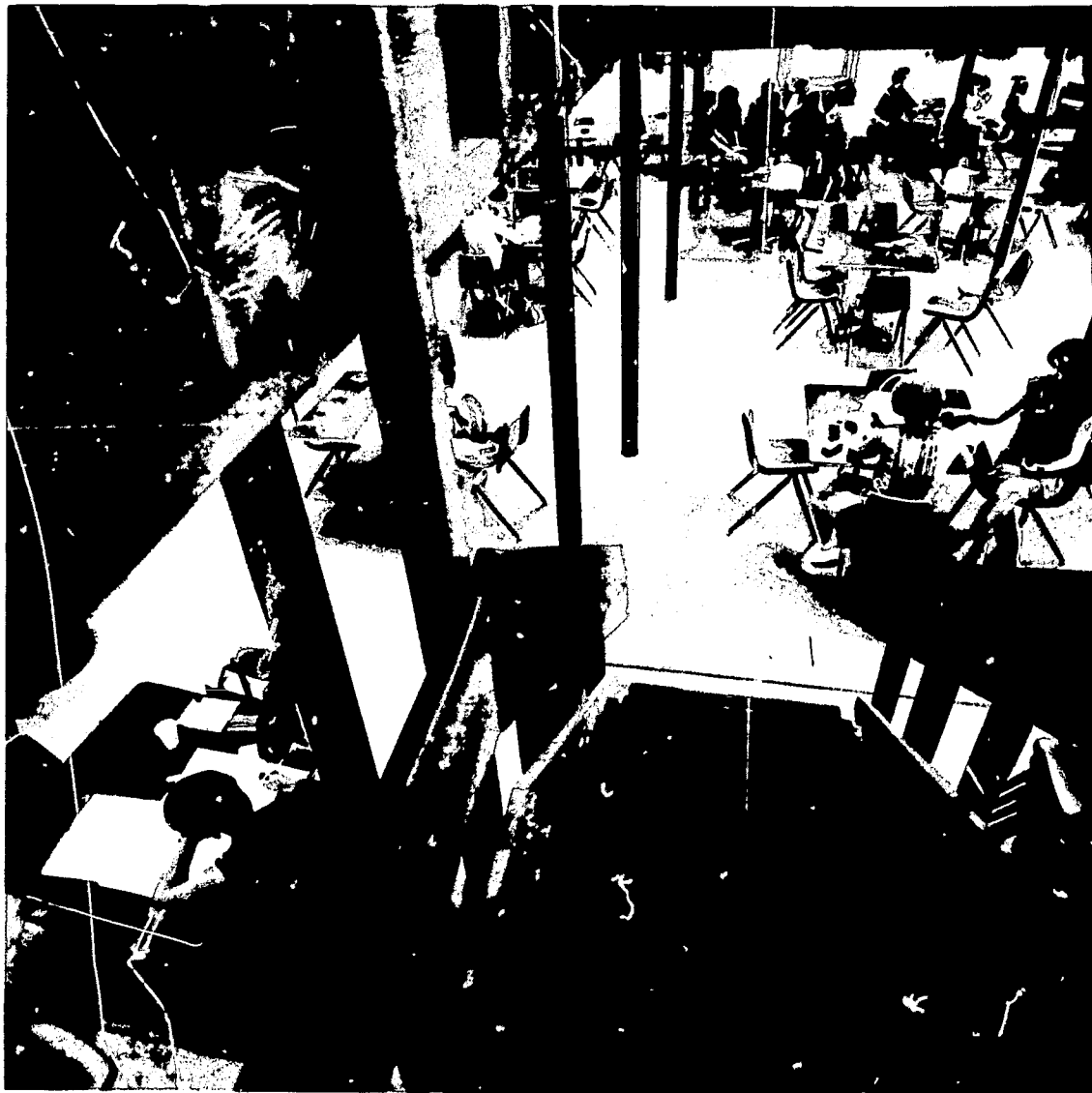
Rock Valley's story is being duplicated far and wide. In Dallas, voters passed a 41 million dollar bond issue two years ago to start an area-wide system of junior col-

leges. In September 1966, downtown evening college opened. Called El Centro and located in a remodeled department store, it initially offered more than 100 courses and enrolled 2,300 time students ranging in age 19 to 67. A second campus scheduled to open in 1970 when the whole system is completed, Dallas will have campuses—putting junior college education within commuting distance of all residents of its metropolitan area.

Community College of Philadelphia, also operating in a remodeled department store, a new 30 million dollar center campus can be built, graduating its first class in June 1967.

Cuyahoga Community College in Cleveland started four years ago in an old school building leased for one dollar a year.





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Cuyahoga Community College students parade through downtown Cleveland demonstrating glee at start of a new me



in nearby quarters formerly occupied by the Internal Revenue Service. Its plan for an ultra-modern city center won an award for campus planning in the competition sponsored jointly by the U. S. Office of Education, the Educational Facilities Laboratories, and the American Institute of Architects. Cuyahoga's dean of planning and development, J. Philip Dalby, says of community college design:

"Most of the persons attending this college will not have any other opportunity to gain a higher education. It is considered important that the physical environment be accessible, pleasant, and stimulating for these students. Many will be on campus several hours each day for study and for social and cultural experiences. Others who work and attend school on a part-time basis during the day or evening must find the college facilities adequate to their special requirements."

Cuyahoga's enrollment has been snowballing—3,000 the first year, 6,000 the second year, 9,000 the third—and may reach 14,000 this year. The western campus, accounting for about one-fourth of

the enrollment, occupies a piece of Federal surplus property, the former Crile Veterans Administration Hospital.

A spot check of some other facilities now in use around the country and the campus planning going on reveals a wealth of ingenuity:

■ Florida Junior College at Jacksonville opened temporary quarters in fall 1966 in a school and remodeled housing project. Over 2,300 students enrolled. It plans three campuses to accommodate 20,000 students.

■ Borough of Manhattan Community College operates in rented space in a modern, air-conditioned office building. It plans a 35 million dollar campus.

**E**sex County College, Newark, N. J., not yet open, is planning two campuses. One in downtown Newark is part of an urban renewal project and will cost about 22 million dollars.

■ Cypress Junior College in North Orange County, Calif., sprang up full-blown in what must be a world record for instant campuses—permanent buildings, prefabricated construction,

ready to use just 74 days after ground breaking.

■ Sioux Empire College, Hawarden, Iowa, will begin serving the rural four-State area of northwestern Iowa, northeastern Nebraska, southeastern South Dakota, and southwestern Minnesota this fall and anticipates an opening enrollment of 300. Farm buildings are being removed one-by-one from the campus site to make way for the classrooms and dormitories that will all be ready this month. Meanwhile, classes were held once a week last school year and three times a week this past summer in the college's one permanent building to date—the library-office. Of the original farm buildings, only two will be retained: a three-sided building that formerly served as a hog shelter has been renovated and expanded for use as a dining hall, and a machine shed has been kept for storage purposes.

■ Seattle Community College opened in the fall of 1966 with 12,000 full-time and part-time students. Temporary locations, mostly in public schools, were scattered around the city. Two complete new campuses are being planned.

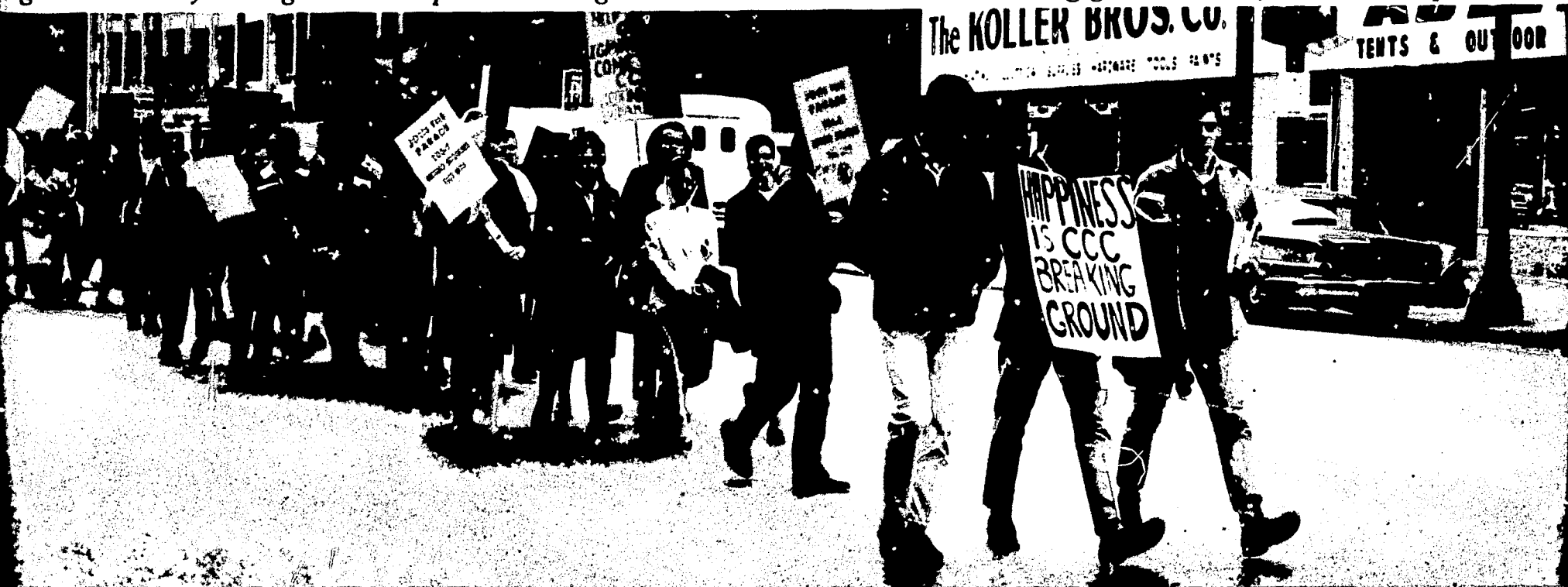
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**W**ith community college growth expected to continue at its present pace for at least three years, the planners' ingenuity get plenty of exercise. The Office of Education's Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education, Peter Muirhead, hopes that the one-a-week figure probably have to become two a week if the demand is to meet the enrollment in existing colleges and a thousand more have to be built in the next decade," says Muirhead. "To another way, what we have in the past 300 years we want to do all over again in the next ten years."

That's a very large order and no one seems unduly alarmed. We have lots of old department stores and scads of barns that can be made into community campuses—instantly.



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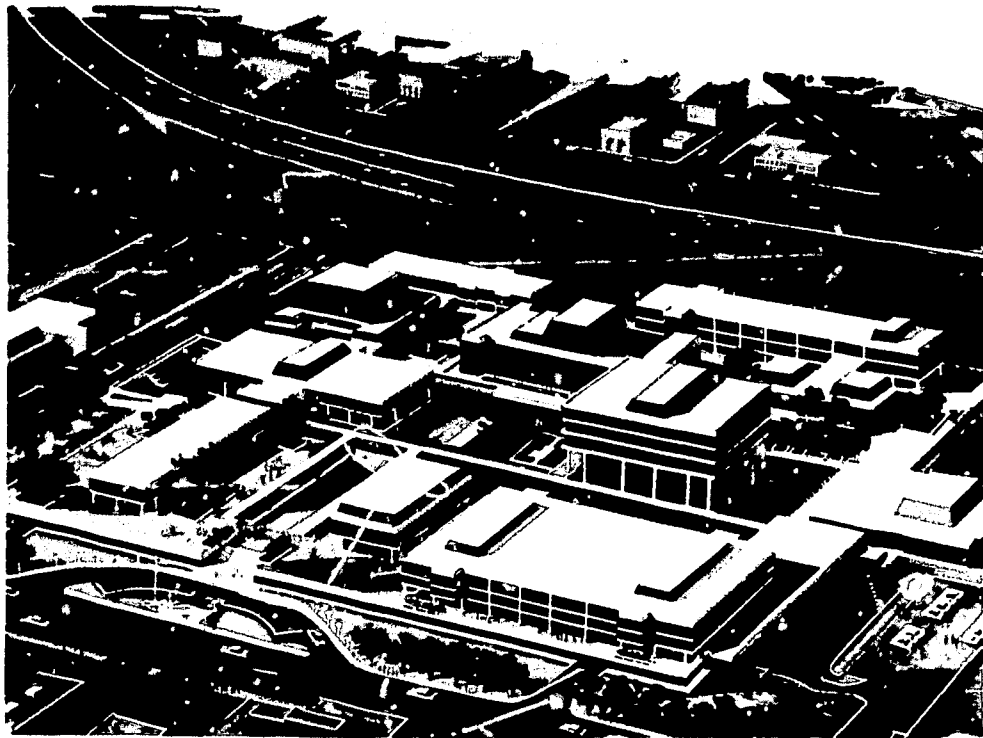
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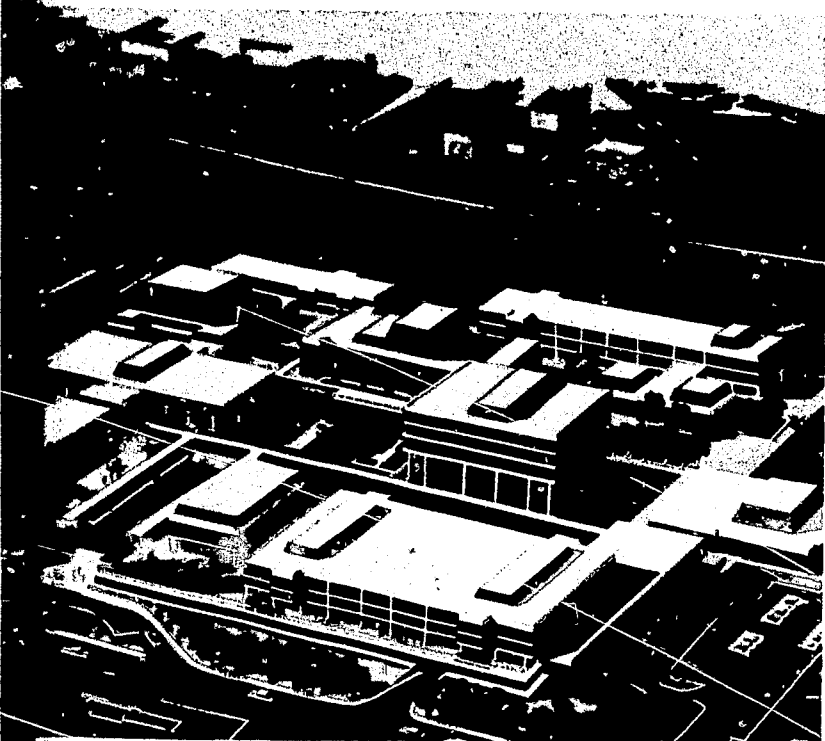


*Cuyahoga officials inspect a surplus VA hospital,  
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