

A Snapshot of New Brunswick Education in the 70's

By:

Jenna Esligar

Caitlyn Stymiest

Julie Daigle

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Hypothesis:

The 70's was a revolutionary era for Elementary Education. We assume it held an impact on our elementary education from the beginnings of a strong science program, the exponential growth of the Social Studies program, an incorporation of bilingualism in education, and the piloting of Kindergarten in New Brunswick.

Discussion of Sources:

PRIMARY SOURCES:

Cosman, Marion. Curriculum Updated Elementary School Programs to provincial curriculum advisory committee. May 21-22 1980. 2-4. Print

We found this article in the archives it provided us with information on the science and social studies program that was being taught in the 70's. In regards to the science program being taught many schools were slow to move into the new Science program, indications are that most schools have by now implemented the program.

Education New Brunswick, "Enrolment falls again." New Brunswick Department of Education. 1.2 (1974): 1-4. Print

Education New Brunswick, "Bursary Programme Set." New Brunswick Department of Education. 1.3 (1974): 1-4. Print.

Education New Brunswick, "Teachers get special training in French." New Brunswick Department of Education. 1.6 (1974): 1-2. Print.

Education New Brunswick, "Kindergarten: a step nearer reality." New Brunswick Department of Education. 1.7 (1974): 1-2. Print.

Education New Brunswick, "New Brunswick School Context." New Brunswick Department of Education. 1.7 (1974): 1-3. Print.

This compilation of articles came in book form which we found at the library. They were all from Education New Brunswick which appears to be an education newspaper. These were helpful in that they were very informative on what was going on in the education system in New Brunswick in the 1970's

Robichaud, Hedard. 124th Annual Report Current Information in 1975-76 School Year. Fredericton N.B.: Department of Education, 1975. 15-54. Print.

We found this annual report in the archives and we used it to look at the school year in 1974-75. This annual report provided information on early childhood and elementary education. As well it provided us with the teacher licensing and certification statistics:

SECONDARY SOURCES:

1970's Timeline." Intelligence Life on the Web. Buzzle, 2009. Web. 17 Nov 2010.

<<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/1970s-timeline.html>>.

This is where we found a timeline of what was happening world wide in the 1970's.

Bybee, Roger W. "Reforming Science Education. Social Perspectives & Personal Reflection." Teachers College Press (1993): 11-198. Web. 2 Nov 2010.
<http://eric.ed.gov/ERICWebPortal/search/detailmini.jsp?_nfpb=true&_ERICExtSearch_SearchValue_0=ED374015&ERICExtSearch_SearchType_0=no&accno=ED374015>.

This online journal was helpful in looking at the transformation of science education, contemporary school science (the evolution of teachers and teaching), and the crisis on how science educators should respond to the planet earth crisis in the 1970's.

Historical Statistics of Canada." Statistics Canada. N.p., 02/11/2010. Web. 02 Nov 2010.
<<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/11-516-x/sectionw/4147445-eng.htm>>.

This websites had many informative facts pertaining to the education system in the 1970's.

Mintzes, Joel J., James H Wandersee, and Joseph D. Novak . Teaching Science for Understanding a Human Constructionist View. 1st. U.S.A.: Elsevier Inc., 2005. 40-47.Print.

This book reflects on various education systems one of which was the 1970's.

Nascar, James. "Canada in the 50s 60s 70s 80s."Canadian Content. N.P., 02 10 2005. Web. 17 Nov 2010. <<http://forums.canadiancontent.net/canadian-politics/40265-canada-50s-60s-70s-80s.html>>.

This was a written opinion of an English citizen who lived in Quebec as French-English conflict was taking place in the 1970's.

William, Sydney. "Social and Cultural features of the 1970." interactive schooling. Red Apple Education Ltd, 17-11-2010. Web. 17 Nov 2010. <<http://www.skwirk.com.au>>

We used this web page to look at the worldwide context of 1970's. We used this webpage as an overview of the history of the 70's. As well we used this webpage to look at Vietnam and the multiculturalism and immigration within this decade.

Images and Media

Rudy, Lisa. "Autism Spectrum Disorders Blog." About.com. N.P., 25 04 2008. Web. 17 Nov 2010. <<http://autism.about.com/b/2008/04/25/your-advice-requested-is-my-child-with-autism-ready-for-kindergarten.htm>>.

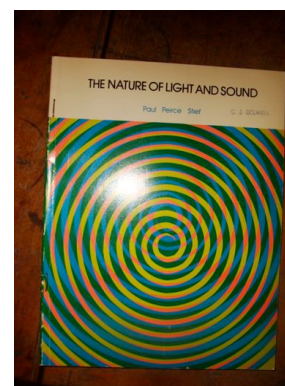
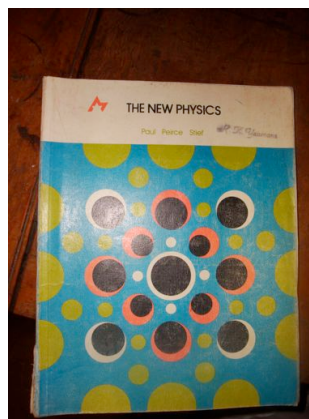
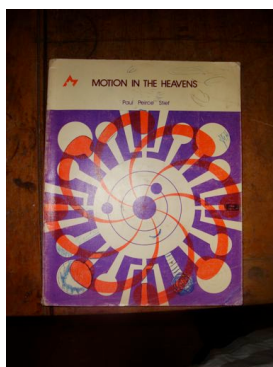
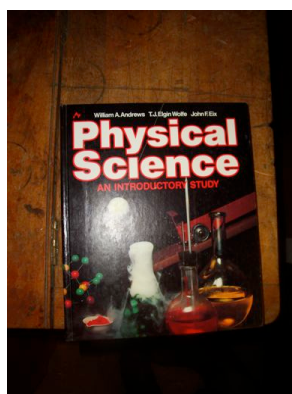
This was used for its photo of a young student.

School Days Museum. November 10 2010.

These are the photos of 1970's textbooks which we took on our fieldtrip to the School Days Museum.

Teaching And Learning Resources in Science Education:

At the Fredericton School Days Museum, we found various Science textbooks which were all published in the 70's. We noted they were brightly coloured and illustrated with child-friendly pictures unlike the scientific ones found today.





Context of Education in New Brunswick:

We went to the Provincial Archives to find the majority of our research. We discovered box upon box pertaining to education in the 70's. We felt encouraged when we learned there was a box specifically labelled "Special Education in the 70's"; however we were quickly defeated when its contents turned out to be all in French. The archivist informed us that the 70's was a turning point for second-language in New Brunswick, and many documents although translated, are only preserved in one language. This was the turning point in our research, to redirect our focus from Special Education to the emphasis put on French in the school system.

- In the 1975-76 Annual Report, we did find that the special Education Service Branch was established on December 1, 1974. "The branch was responsible for the development, implementation and evaluation of all educational programs and service for handicapped children to twenty-one years of age" (P.30)
- New Brunswick had officially become a bilingual province in 1969; this would greatly affect the emphasis of French in the school system in the next decade. With the appointment of consultants in English and French a new wave of interest and energy developed among Education professionals. This commitment led to teachers' being given the provision of bursaries for summer school. In New Brunswick's 1975-76 Annual Report, we found 193 teacher bursaries were given; the total amount of funding given was \$57 370. Student bursaries were also given to those who had an interest in learning French. In the March 1974 edition of the *Education New Brunswick* newspaper, discussed the requirements to be an eligible candidate in the 70's; they were to be a Canadian citizen, be enrolled as a full-time student, be at least 16 years old, have attained post-secondary status or provide proof that he/she will have achieved such status before the courses begin, and satisfy any other requirements set by the institution. (Education New Brunswick, 1-4)

We knew that our parents had not attended kindergarten, thus questioning when it did come about in New Brunswick. As we hoped, it did in fact pilot in the 70's. At the archives, we found various primary sources dealing with the topic of Kindergarten.

- In September 1974, Kindergarten hearings were being planned: “A task force appointed by Education Minister J. Lorne Mcguigan in July will call public hearings in October to assist in the development of the kindergarten programme in New Brunswick... It is the aim of the 10 member bilingual task force to have a kindergarten programme available for implementation by September, 1975.” (*Education New Brunswick*, 1- 4) The program was promptly underway after the initial brainstorming by the New Brunswick task force.
- “Kindergarten for all New Brunswick school children is swiftly moving to reality... This week there have been several developments behind the scenes leading to the implementation of the programme.” (*Education New Brunswick*, 1- 4) The task force which was in charge of implementing the program, visited Montreal and Toronto Kindergarten classes to meet with authorities of the institute of child study and to observe classes.
- The 1975-76 Annual Report summarized that 8 Kindergarten classes were piloted and implemented in the province. This was the beginning of the era of the Kindergarten program as we know it.

At the archives, we found a lot of primary sources discussing how Social Studies should be taught in the Elementary years. Previous to our research, we were not aware that the 70's were a turning point in a new teaching philosophy: “Man can, through reason, solve the problems of his neighbourhood, country and the world” (Elementary Social Studies Program Development & Implementation Branch, 3)

- In 1974, when developing the program, provincial educators stated “Elementary teachers, principals and supervisors have expressed the need for a new social studies program which is more relevant, challenging and interesting to students of the seventies. The program which the elementary educators foresaw would be such that students would learn to deal effectively and intelligently with the problems of contemporary life.” (Elementary Social Studies Program Development & Implementation Branch, 1)
- The Evaluation Branch was involved in the evaluation of the Elementary Social Studies program, they stated that: “There has been several school visits made and a questionnaire got sent to every elementary teacher. A report and recommendations was prepared and they were available by the fall meeting” (Cosman, 2).
- In the 70's, elementary schools studied seven chosen problems:
 1. The Development of Self-Understanding and Knowledge of Human Behaviour.
 2. Using the Group Process to Develop Good Human Relations, Respect and Empathy.
 3. Acquiring a Knowledge and Appreciation of the Local and Regional Communities.
 4. Restoring and Maintaining the Quality of the Total Human Environment.
 5. Clarifying Values and Understanding the Process of Valuing.
 6. Understanding the Democratic Process.
 7. Perspectives on International Relations.

(Junior High School Social Studies Years 7-8-9 Program Development & Implementation

Branch, 1:2:1, 1:2:2) These seven problems were studied in all grades; however the aspects which were covered were determined by the teacher.

In the 1976 program development guide, the following quote stuck out: “Children have met many social problems before coming to school; they have already imbibed prejudices, values, and beliefs.” (1:2:1) At this time, the issue of racism would be a prominent factor in society; due to events such as the assassination of Martin Luther King in 1968, children would be effected by societal perceptions before entering a social studies class. It was suggested that in the first four grades, students should examine thoroughly the problems of the local community rather than those far away. (1:2:2) Social studies would have to work backwards to break down preconceptions dealing with racism and other societal problems. The new social studies program of the 70’s aimed to deal with such challenges.

At the archives, the most promising item found was an actual 1977-78 handbook for teaching Science in Elementary school. “The impact of science in today’s world and the inherent interest of the children in science, suggest that science should have an important place in the school curriculum” (Handbook for Elementary Schools Program Development & Implementation Branch, 35). They explain that science plans should enable students to use materials, and to explore what they have done as well as pursue their science interests through pictures, books and planning new experiences. “The outcome of the above classroom provisioning is likely to be children who have a lively interest and increasing knowledge about science” (P. 35). There were three main areas of study in science suggested in the handbook, which were:

- 1) Living Things- The Biological Phase of the Child’s Natural Environment (Study of living things)
- 2) The Physical Phase of the Child’s Natural Environment (Study of the physical phase of the natural environment)
- 3) Science Applications in Our Lives- Man and His Environment (P. 38-40)

(The following images were retrieved from *Education New Brunswick*)

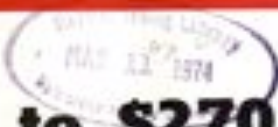
Education

New Brunswick

Published By The New Brunswick Department of Education



FEBRUARY 1974



Building costs up to \$270 million

A price tag of \$150 to \$200-million was set by the Department of Education in 1967 to build all the senior, junior and elementary schools needed in the province over the next 15 years. Then, after 4 years of the building programme, the province has spent \$110 million. At current costs the

price tag for the 1967 estimate would range between \$250 and \$270-million.

The figures were given by George W. Robinson, Director of the School Building Branch of the Department of Education.

Mr. Robinson said that the record cost is \$7-million for the Fredericton High

School, the largest senior high school complex in New Brunswick which can accommodate approximately 2,500 pupils. It is expected that because of escalating construction costs newer school complexes will exceed this cost figure.

Twelve of the thirty-three school districts have at least

one new senior high school complete in all respects. Five districts have at least the academic wing of their complexes, and final or late phases in all of them are in the construction stage. New schools are either under construction or in some stage of planning in nine districts.

Enrollment falls again

For the second consecutive year, pupil enrollment in New Brunswick public schools has decreased. In September 1971, the peak enrollment was 175,997. The decline began in September 1972 when the enrollment was 173,853, a decrease of 1.21%. With an enrollment of 170,046 pupils in September 1973, the decrease over the last two years has been 5,553 pupils, a decrease of 3.39%.

The Year 1 enrollment figures shown below for the five-year period 1969 to 1973 show a steady decline from a peak enrollment of 16,076 pupils in September 1969 to a low of 13,198 pupils in September 1973. The September 1973 enrollment of 13,198 represents a decrease of 18.1% as compared with the September 1969 enrollment of 16,076 pupils.

1969 — 16,076	
1970 — 15,656	
1971 — 14,560	
1972 — 13,562	
1973 — 13,198	



N.B. MUSEUM, A SCHOOL MECCA — Only one block away from Saint John's only French language school, King George Elementary, the New Brunswick Museum is a mecca for school children. Canada's oldest museum, it holds particular enthusiasm for Sophie Senechal, left, and Genevieve Bourque. The two ten-year-olds study a ship's hull in a display on sailmaking in the Boat Club. A feature article on the N.B. Museum will appear in the March edition of *Education New Brunswick*.

MARCH 1974

EDUCATION NEW BRUNSWICK

60 teachers . . .

Continued from Page 1

dule in the collective agreement.

The purpose of these sabbatical leaves is to provide an opportunity for the teachers to improve their professional standing by a year's study or study and travel.

The recipients are — DISTRICT 1, Joseph Donald Albert Guilmond; DISTRICT 2, Vaughan Day, Gisèle Brault; DISTRICT 3, Sylvio Chénard; DISTRICT 4, Emery J. Goguen, Berthier Bérubé, Gérald Roy; DISTRICT 5, Patricia Cormier; DISTRICT 6, Antoinette Kearney (Arseneau); DISTRICT 7, Edouard Allain, Claudette Couturier, Wilfred Pelletier; DISTRICT 8, Judith A. Carroll, Paul G. French; DISTRICT 9, Hazel M. Fowler; DISTRICT 10, Edgar H. Murray, John W. Keoughan; DISTRICT 11, Germaine Daigne; DISTRICT 12, Jean-Marie LeBlanc; DISTRICT 13, Irène Haché (Barthe), Roger LeBlanc (Dismas), Roméo LeBlanc, Robert Matthews; DISTRICT 14, Ronald W. Stiles; DISTRICT 15, Donald E. LeBlanc, Anne Vickers, Helen M. Warren, Ruth A. Williamson, Jean E. Murray; DISTRICT 16, Allison J. Kavanaugh; DISTRICT 17, Jan J. Copeland; DISTRICT 18, Pauline M. McHugh; DISTRICT 19, Jean A. Kennedy, George Little, Walter Ellis, J. David Campbell, Joan H. Wall, Creighton Bustin, Wilfred Harrison, Kenneth F. Cameron, Elizabeth M. Betts; DISTRICT 20, Paul M. Sweeney; DISTRICT 21, Marjorie Price; DISTRICT 22, Ivan Rideout, Pamela Hughes, Ross W. Wilton; DISTRICT 23, M. Margaret Dove, Elizabeth C. Foster, Mary E. Ryan, Harold Phalen, Glenn S. Rutledge, Jean M. McFarlane; DISTRICT 24, Carol Ann Hewitson; DISTRICT 25, Katherine W. Shearer; DISTRICT 26, James A. Hunter; DISTRICT 27, Bruce S. Hoyt; DISTRICT 28, Elphège Plourde, Gaston Thériault; DISTRICT 29, S. Simone Côté, Jeannot René Morin.

Bursary programme set

This summer 4,000 young Canadians will have an opportunity to study one of the official languages in immersion courses which are offered at accredited institutions across Canada. The bursaries awarded under the programme, which is financed by the federal government and administered by the provinces, are valued at \$610 each and cover the costs of tuition and room and board. They are paid directly

to the institution.

To be eligible, a candidate must:

- be a Canadian citizen or have landed immigrant status;
- be enrolled as a full-time student during the academic year 1973/1974;
- be at least 16 years old by December 31, 1973;
- have attained post-secondary status or provide proof that he/she will

have achieved such status before the courses begin;

— satisfy any other requirements set by the institution.

To obtain brochures and application forms contact:

Mr. G.E.M. MacLeod
Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Education
Centennial Building
Fredericton
New Brunswick
596-453-2241

14 to get \$500. scholarships

The Department of Education will award scholarships in the amount of \$500 to each of 14 New Brunswick students next fall.

Education Minister J. Lorne McGuigan said the scholarships are being provided to students enrolling in the first year of the four-year vocational Teacher Education Programme (Busi-

ness Education, Home Economics, Industrial) at the University of New Brunswick and the Université de Moncton.

At U.N.B. nine entrance scholarships will be awarded to students enrolling in the four-year vocational teacher endeavour programme, while at the Université de Moncton five entrance

scholarships will be provided to students in the same programme.

The 14 scholarships are for one year and are the first to be made available.

Application forms are available from Mr. L. A. Doucet, Associate Chief Superintendent of Education, New Brunswick Department of Education, Fredericton, N.B.

Success rate high in summer courses

During the summer of 1973 public school summer schools were in operation in 28 school districts throughout New Brunswick.

A total of 6,313 pupils of grades 7 to 12 inclusive received instruction in 9,474

courses from a total of 308 full-time teachers during a five-week period, beginning early in July and ending in August.

Of the courses offered for promotion purposes, pupils were promoted in approxi-

mately 74% of the courses offered.

Arrangements for the 1974 summer school sessions in the school districts of the province are being co-ordinated by the Assistant Deputy Minister, G. E. Malcolm MacLeod.

Historians take to speakers' box

Mr. E. F. "Ted" Eaton, Information Officer with the Kings Landing Historical Settlement, has advised the Department of Education that members of the staff of the Historical Resources Administration of New Brunswick are prepared to speak on their own specialties.

Groups requiring information on the list of topics and speakers available, should contact Mr. Eaton at Box 522, Fredericton, N.B., or Telephone 596-363-2710.

Among the topics are: "The Land, the Sea, and the Faith" — the Acadian Vil-

lage Project at Caraquet; "We can help you climb your Family Tree" — the mysteries of genealogy revealed — and revealing; and "Seek and

Ye Shall Find" — the problem of setting up and stocking a typical counter-store of the 1870s at King's Landing.

Kindness Comment

It is now recognized that young minds of elementary and high school students provide rich, fertile soil where ideas and attitudes — good and bad — take root and grow to enrich or impoverish the adult personality. Influences and factors, such as humane education,

that contribute to character development and to a balanced mature personality are truly fundamental in the education of children.

— Canadian Federation of Humane Societies founded by Senator F. A. McGrand.

Boards set...

(Continued from page 1)
SCHOOL DISTRICT 31
15 member board

APPOINTED:

Mr. Leo Perkins, Plaster Rock; Mr. Donald McAskill, R.R. No. 1, Plaster Rock; Mrs. Marjory Ward, R.R. No. 2, Plaster Rock; Chief Dennis Nicholas, Tobique Indian Reserve, Maliseet; Mr. James Dionne, R.R. No. 2, Arthurville; Mr. Donald Pickett, Andover.

ELECTED:

Mr. Ralph Ashworth, Plaster Rock; Mr. Robert R. Campbell, R.R. No. 1, Arthurville; Mr. Lloyd Kierstead, Plaster Rock; Mrs. Naida Kukurski, Perth; Mrs. F. B. O'Neill, Perth; Mr. Ronald L. Grant, R.R. No. 1, Andover; Mr. John W. Jamer, Andover; Mr. Rufus W. Pelkey, Aroostook; Mr. Earl U. Christensen, R.R. No. 1, New Denmark.

SCHOOL DISTRICT 32
15 member board

APPOINTED:

Mr. Patrick Durepos, Grand Falls; Mr. Guy St. Amand, Grand Falls; Mr. Jean-Eudes Sénéchal, Grand Falls; Mr. Urbain Martin, Drummond; Mr. Yvon P. Ouellette, R.R. No. 3, Drummond; Mr. Gilbert N. Michaud, St. André; Mrs. Laurice Lantagne, St. Léonard.

ELECTED:

Mrs. Pauline Long, Grand Falls; Denis A. Savoie, Grand Falls; Thomas Vincent (Timmy) Toner, Grand Falls; Mrs. Beatrice Long, Grand Falls; Lionel J. Ouellette, Drummond; Claude Gagnon, St. André; J. Auèle Gervais, R.R. No. 6, Grand Falls; Jean Marc Violette, St. Léonard.

SCHOOL DISTRICT 33
15 member board

APPOINTED:

Mme Alida Emond, Saint François; M. Edouard Groudin, 15 rue Dupont, St. Jacques; Mme Edmond Thériault, St. Basile; Mme Françoise Cormier, Rivière-Verde; M. Normand Côté, Siegas; M. Frederick Fournier, 311



TEACHING OF FRENCH EXAMINED

Grade 7 students from the Fredericton area this summer got an idea of the type of French language programmes that will soon be available to New Brunswick students. Called back to the classroom from their summer vacations, they participated in August in a one-week intensive session in the Le Français Internationale method of French language training. Sponsored by the University of New Brunswick in co-operation with the Department of Education and the French III Council of the New Brunswick Teachers' Association, the session was designed to aid in the pre-training of teachers. Here, teacher Carmelle DeCamprien works with students. Cameron Chase, Sylvia Jewett and Karen Graham.

600 pages of film titles coming

The first catalogue of films and filmstrips in four years will cross teachers' desks in the province by late October, says Ray Steeves, acting director of the department's audiovisual education branch.

Mr. Steeves said the 1974 Basic Catalogue, now at the printers, will be 600 pages long and contain the titles of

4,500 films and 2,000 filmstrips covering all grade levels and ranging from documentary to instructional material.

The new catalogue replaces the 1970 Basic Catalogue and the annual supplements.

He said 1,500 copies of the

catalogue will be available and will be distributed on the basis of one catalogue for every 12 teachers.

Besides listing titles, the catalogue details such procedures as ordering and returning films and eliminating film damage.

Human rights featured

History and English teachers, working with high school groups in the province, are now able to receive financial assistance for a MEDIA FAIR on the topic of Human Rights.

The media fair, sponsored by the New Brunswick Committee for the Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, will involve selected high schools through-

out the province. Entries will be received in the following categories: stills, video, Super 8 Film and Super 8 animation.

For further information write John Galder, Rothesay Regional Senior High School, P. O. Box 226, Rothesay, N.B. E0G 2W0. All schools wishing to participate should contact Mr. Galder before October 15, 1974. Selections will be made two weeks later.

Kindergarten hearings in October

A task force appointed by Education Minister J. Lorne McGuigan in July will call public hearings in October to assist in the development of a kindergarten programme in New Brunswick.

The hearings will be held in six provincial centres: Fredericton, Saint John, Edmundston, Bathurst, Richibucto and Moncton.

The place, time and date of the hearings will be an-

nounced shortly.

It is the aim of the 10-member bilingual task force to have a kindergarten programme available for implementation by September, 1975. The full programme is planned for September, 1976.

The task force will attempt to determine a suitable kindergarten programme with consideration given to the major areas of curriculum, teacher training, facilities

and transportation.

The cost of the pre-school education programme, a highlight of Mr. McGuigan's address to the New Brunswick Legislature last spring, will be borne by the province.

Written submissions to the task force are preferred, but the hearings will be recorded and oral submissions accepted. Persons or groups wishing to present a submission

would facilitate the work of the task force if they gave prior notice of their intent by notifying either of the co-chairpersons Cheryl Smith, Department of Education, Centennial Building, Fredericton, or Rose Marie Roy, P. O. Box 2491, Richibucto.

The task force was expected to meet in Fredericton August 28-29 to pool the results of their research this summer.

Audio-visual head steps down

Gordon McLean, director of the Department of Education's audiovisual branch, retired August 31 after a 19-year career with the department. It was announced by Education Minister J. Lorne McGuigan.

Mr. McGuigan paid tribute to Mr. McLean for the high calibre of his services.

"His years with the department have seen great challenges and changes in education. He has played an important role in that development."

"I would like to extend best wishes to him during

his retirement."

Born and educated in Waterville, Carleton County, Mr. McLean graduated from the Fisher Memorial School in Woodstock. In 1938, he graduated from the Provincial Normal School and taught school in Cloverdale and Temperance Vale for three years.

He joined the Royal Canadian Navy in 1941 and served overseas until the end of World War II.

Returning to New Brunswick, he taught school in Holmestown before joining the National Film Board in 1946. For nine years, he worked with the NFB in the province.



Gordon McLean

Mr. McLean joined the education department in 1955

as assistant director of audiovisual services, a branch created in the late 1930's. Twelve years later, he became its director.

Mr. McLean is married and has four children. He was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of New Brunswick in 1958 and a Master of Arts degree from Indiana University in 1963.

Moncton.

Mr. Estabrooks, who received a Master of Arts degree from Mount Allison University in 1946 and a Bachelor of Education degree from the University of New Brunswick in 1954, has been the Chief Superintendent of Schools for the education department since 1967.

From 1946 to 1949, he was vice-principal of McAdam High School and in 1950 he began a 14-year career with Simonds Regional High School.

In 1964 he became supervising principal of Simond Regional School District. He holds memberships in many educational organizations and has varied community interests.

Mr. Estabrooks will have overall responsibility for common services, including the administration and finance of the education department. This division will have capability of serving both language groups.

"Education New Brunswick"

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VOLUME 1 NUMBER 6

Published by the
New Brunswick
Department of Education
Hon. J. Lorne McGuigan,
Minister of Education.

The official publication of
the New Brunswick Department
of Education.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS —
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Minister . . .

U.N.B. Education faculty and Ecole Normale with the Education faculty of the University of Moncton.

Mr. Pinet will have operational responsibility for all instructional programmes for French-speaking students in New Brunswick. This includes programme development and implementation, pupil personnel services, special education and evaluation.

Mr. Pinet, until now regional school superintendent for Region A (Edmundston), was co-chairman of the minister's committee on education planning. The committee's report, "Education Tomorrow", was released last

November and many of its recommendations were highlights of Mr. McGuigan's address in the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly in mid-April.

Mr. Pinet graduated from the College de Bathurst in 1958 with a Bachelor of Arts degree and three years later was awarded a Bachelor of Education degree from the same institution. In 1965, he earned a master's degree in education from the University of Moncton.

From 1967 to 1972 he was school superintendent in District 3 (Dalhousie). In 1973 he was president of the New Brunswick School Superintendents Association. He is also on the board of governors of the University of

EDUCATION NEW BRUNSWICK
For Years 7-9



JANUARY 1974

Book display aids librarians

The New Brunswick Library Service has established a selection aid centre to assist teachers and librarians in choosing books for the junior high school library.

The display of books is not yet extensive but it is arranged according to subject area as outlined in the course of study for years 7-9. Levels within each year have also been indicated.

The approximate 560 books were selected for their suitability to the New Brunswick curriculum, using the review sources IN REVIEW (Ontario Library Association), CIRCULAR 15 (Ontario Department of Education) and

CANADIAN MATERIALS 1971 (Canadian School Libraries Association), as well as other Canadian sources.

Preference was given to materials emphasizing the Canadian point of view. The collection is restricted to those materials designed for library use BY THE PUPIL. Workbooks, class sets, professional materials, for instance are left out except for a few basic selection aids.

The principal classifications are civics and citizen-

ship, English Literature, geography, health, history, mathematics, science and physical education. Some subject areas are better represented than others mainly because of the availability of materials.

This display is open to any interested persons, but is designed specifically for teachers who are responsible for selecting materials for their school libraries.

The display is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday, at New Brunswick

Library Service, 512 Union St., Fredericton. Sections of the display will be sent out to subject council workshops or meetings on request. Contact James F. MacEachern, Director, New Brunswick Library Service, Box 1548, Fredericton.



LeBlanc joins department

Hon. J. Lorne McGuigan, Minister of Education, has announced the appointment of Mr. Yvon LeBlanc as Information Supervisor for the Pupil Personnel Services division of the Department of Education. Mr. McGuigan said that Mr. LeBlanc's appointment was made in co-operation with the Community Improvement Corporation. The major thrust of this programme, the Minister said, will be in French-language schools, since information materials are not available from most commercial sources.

Hey! Bus driver

During the 1972/1973 school year, 1,276 conveyances were used each day to transport 111,070 pupils a distance of 53,786 miles.

Project deadline set

February 15, 1974 has been set as the deadline for receiving applications from New Brunswick school teachers for professional improvement projects for the 1974/1975 school year.

According to the Professional Improvement Committee, application forms and more detailed information on the programme have been sent to all School Boards and superintendents in the province.

The committee, now in its third year, says 58 projects in special areas of concern

in education were approved for the 1973/1974 school year. This compares with 77 for the 1972/1973 period, 72 of which were followed up last summer.

The committee's chief function is to allocate funds provided by the provincial government for the projects. On the basis of \$9 per teacher under contract, the funds are paid in the form of grants for projects, study or research no longer than a year. Grants cannot be used to obtain credits for teacher certification.

Curriculum to change

The Director of Curriculum and Research, Mr. L. B. Bartlett, has announced that a number of curriculum changes have been recommended for implementation in September 1974.

The following subject areas are involved: language arts (English) in Year 4, la langue maternelle (français) in Year 5, mathématiques élémentaire in Years 1 and 2, social studies (English) in Year 7, géographie (français) in Years 7, 8 and 9, sciences (français) in Year 9, industrial arts

(English and French) on an optional basis in Year 8, social studies 103 (English), secondary geography (English) and English (Second Language) in Year 11, industrial education (French) in Year 11, and secondary consumer education (English).

In-service plans have already commenced for programmes involving major revisions. A special bulletin summarizing the basic textbook listings related to the new courses will be issued by the Curriculum Branch near the end of January.

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"Second Class Mail
Registration Number 1311"

Broader Context:

PROVINCIALY:

- In regards to the context of the 70's and to transportation more pupils now require transportation because of the population shift towards suburban living. "Transportation costs have increased sharply because of salary increase for our drivers, together with higher fuel, maintenance and labour costs." (P.48)
 - The annual report of 1974-1975 stated: "The Canadian Standards Association introduced additional safety option for school buses in the 70's. Also further improvements in school bus braking systems will be introduced in Canada in the near future. These options will provide safer school buses and further increase transportation costs." (P. 48)
 - It also stated; "that the department of Education will be constructing school bus garages on a priority basis during the year. One basic design will be used and additional ways added for large bus fleets. This will help reduce costs and improve the maintenance across the province." (P. 48)
 - In regards to teachers licensing and certification during 1974-75, the annual report stated; "the department of education certified a total of 2,099 teachers, a decrease of 223 from the 1973-74 school year. There were 163 teachers who received a letter of Standing. This total represents new teachers who had completed their teacher training programs outside the Province of New Brunswick. Of the total number of teachers who obtained either initial or higher certification, 1,405 held a university degree or higher." (P.55)

NATIONALLY:

- In regards to what was happening in Canada, there were ongoing issues with a power struggle between the French and English. "When it comes to Quebec, the late Rene Levesque and Robert Bourrassa are probably the two most hated politicians of the last 50 years. Robert Bourrassa introduced bill 22 and Rene Levesque bill 101. Perhaps the one that affected most of us English speaking folks was bill 22. It was the bill that made French the official language in Quebec in 1974, replacing English and French. Bill 101 which came later affected mainly the immigrants, forcing them to attend French schools, so it was a non-issue to most English speakers in Quebec (or Canada). Those English speakers owning businesses were affected since they were now forced to put up French signs. Those two politicians were responsible for changing the political landscape in Quebec for generations to come. The unfortunate result is the constant never-

ending language tensions that now exist, particularly in Montreal between the English and French speakers living there” (Nascar).

INTERNATIONALLY:

This is a timeline of what was going on internationally throughout the 1970's

1971: Invention of the cellular phone battery, opening of Disney World, and China joined United Nations.

1972: Email was invented, the introduction of pocket calculators, and the beginning of the Watergate scandal.

1973: World oil crisis (several oil-producing Arab countries announced that they would stop exporting petroleum to some Western countries), abortion was legalized in the USA, and Vietnam peace treaty was signed.

1974: Black hole theory introduced, and India conducted its first nuclear test.

1975: Microsoft was founded, disposable razors were put on the market, Lyme disease was first discovered, and the Vietnam War ended.

1976: First artificial gene created in a test tube, and the Tangshan Earthquake kills 240 000 people.

1977: Elvis Presley died, first black woman to win Miss Universe crown, and the Alaskan pipeline was completed.

1978: First test tube baby was born using in vitro fertilization, John Paul II became Pope, and the ultrasound was first used.

1979: Walkman was introduced by Sony, Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, and Mother Theresa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. ("Intelligence Life on the Web")

(The following images were retrieved from *Education New Brunswick*)

EDUCATION NEW BRUNSWICK

NOVEMBER 1975

New Brunswick School Calendar

1975 Month	Special Dates	Event	Number of teaching days
September	2	Public Schools Open	21
October	13	Thanksgiving Day (Holiday)	22
November	11	Remembrance Day (Holiday)	19
December	19	Schools Close for Christmas Holidays	15
Number of Teaching Days First Term			77
1976			
January	5	Public Schools Re-open	20
February			20
March	15-19	Schools Close for Mid-term Break	18
	22	Schools Re-open after Mid-term Break	
April	16	Good Friday (Holiday)	20
	19	Easter Monday (Holiday)	
May	14	Citizenship and Commonwealth Day (Not a School Holiday)	20
	24	Victoria Day (Holiday)	
June	28	Public Schools Close	20
Number of Teaching Days: Second Term			118
Total days for school year			195



FREDERICTON SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL COMPLEX — A \$7-million Prospect Street structure, the largest and most costly New Brunswick secondary school complex, was officially opened in January 1972. This view shows the south side entrance to the domed library resources centre.

Mt. A. celebrates 50th anniversary

One year after George Johnstone Trueman became President of Mount Allison in 1923, he founded the first university summer school in the Maritime Provinces. A

one-time farmboy who did part-time study to get a college education, he saw a need for the university to reach out to the community, to meet needs beyond those of regular under-graduates, and

primarily to provide a way for school teachers and ministers to educate themselves.

This July and August Mount Allison will celebrate its 50th anniversary and, while the activities now

range far into fields Dr. Trueman never envisaged, the provision of academic courses will remain its core and school teachers its essential element.

The 1974 programme will offer a number of new things: two intensive, three-week, full-credit Education workshops in the teaching of ecology and art; a programme for American college students who want to know something about Canada, a projection of the university's Canadian Studies programme; a six-week immersion-type course in English as a second language for French-speaking Canadians; for the first time, two new courses in geography as an offshoot of the first programme in this discipline given at any Maritime university.

New bulletin on libraries now available

CENTRALIZED SCHOOL LIBRARIES, by Statistics Canada, is a service bulletin that "presents preliminary statistics on centralized libraries in Canadian elementary and secondary schools for the academic year 1972/1973". It is to be followed later in the year by more detailed statistics about schools that filled out the questionnaire in early 1973. This service bulletin is now available on loan from the New Brunswick Library Service, Department of Education, Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 5H1.

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Years 3, 7 test areas

Mr. Richard Harvey of the Department of Education states that the two provincial testing projects are being conducted this year to establish baseline data for future measures of achievement. In addition, special efforts are being made so that the data obtained can be understood and used in ongoing classroom situations.

The Year three project is part of an effort to develop Canadian norms for the newest edition of the Canadian Tests of Basic Skills. Inter-

mal reports from Ms. Cheryl Smith, Consultant in Elementary Education, indicate that she is pleased with the overall results obtained.

The Year seven project involves the use of two independent reading tests which will be administered in both fall and spring terms of the 1973/1974 school year. It is hoped that the data obtained may contribute to the efforts being made toward improved levels of language competency in the junior high school.

New policy allows for flexibility

Commencing with the 1974/1975 fiscal year, a budgetary allocation for prescribed instructional materials for each School District will be made within the School Book Branch Budget of the Department of Education.

The allocation will not be paid to District School Boards, but will remain as a credit within the School Book Branch Budget.

Mr. L. B. Bartlett, Director of Curriculum and Research, said that the allocation, determined by a per-pupil formula as approved by Treas-

ury Board, will apply to the cost of all prescribed instructional materials requisitioned for use in the public schools, including materials used in regular, pilot, experimental, and enriched courses. It will also apply to the cost of replacing used school books.

The new policy is designed to permit more flexibility in the choice of materials from the prescribed listings, and at the time to decentralize responsibility for inventory control to the local level.

Relation or Significance of Study for Education in New Brunswick

- This second language bursary program which was founded in the 70's continues today; Jenna and Caitlyn attended the J'Explore programme which is a five week intensive French program, found across Canada. The government pays for the tuition and housing, and gives a daily allowance for food. This program stressed the importance of the French language and enhanced our understanding of the language as a part of our society. One of the educators' goals in the 70's was to have senior high school students visit a different culture and study their language. There are many exchange opportunities like this available to current New Brunswick students. Therefore what was seen as a goal in the 70's has developed and found place in our education system.
- It is worth noting the change in the Education system since the 70's when we consider that our parents did not attend Kindergarten as recent as thirty years ago. The province initiated a fundamental part of today's current education system by laying the foundations of what we know today as Kindergarten. Kindergarten is an essential stepping stone of today's students; by fostering a positive learning experience from the beginning, a tone is set for active engagement in following years.



(Rudy)

In the 70's, Elementary Education in New Brunswick laid the foundations of an evolving Science and Social Studies curriculum. In the program development guide we found, there were many insights similar to the ideas surrounding current Social Studies programs. (For example, the "You and Your World" program) The 1976 document stated "...people should strive through education, understanding, and reason to solve the problems of their neighbourhoods, their countries, and the world. Since the people have not been too successful in the solution of the world's problems, the statement may sound a bit trite, but solutions to human problems should be continually sought, and schools should accept their responsibilities to prepare children for the responsibilities they will face as they enter society" (1:2:1).

In the *New Brunswick Education* newspaper, (1-4), an article discusses a science lesson where students planted trees in order to beautify the school property and create a scientific (ecology) interest among the students. This hands-on method is similar to methods we have observed in current science lessons. Although the exploration teaching style has remained, and expanded, the time and emphasis on the importance of Science content has decreased. In New Brunswick today, the primary focus of the government in the public school system is on Math and Literacy. During our observations in the schools, we have yet to see a Science lesson taking place let alone incorporated into another subject area. Upon asking the teachers about this issue, we were told that Science is simply integrated in a cross-curricular format when possible. The amount of Science being explored currently at the Elementary level is significantly less than that in the 70's.

Conclusions

To our surprise New Brunswick science and social studies education in the 1970's laid the foundation for the education program we know today. The 1970's took on the role of creating a Progressive type of education system. We were surprised at the amount of technology that was discovered and introduced in our era in particular the Microsoft Corporation. The one difference that has to be noted is that there was a lot more time and emphasis put on science and social studies than what we see today. Today's school systems are more focused on science and literacy and seem to put science and social studies in a deemphasized position.