

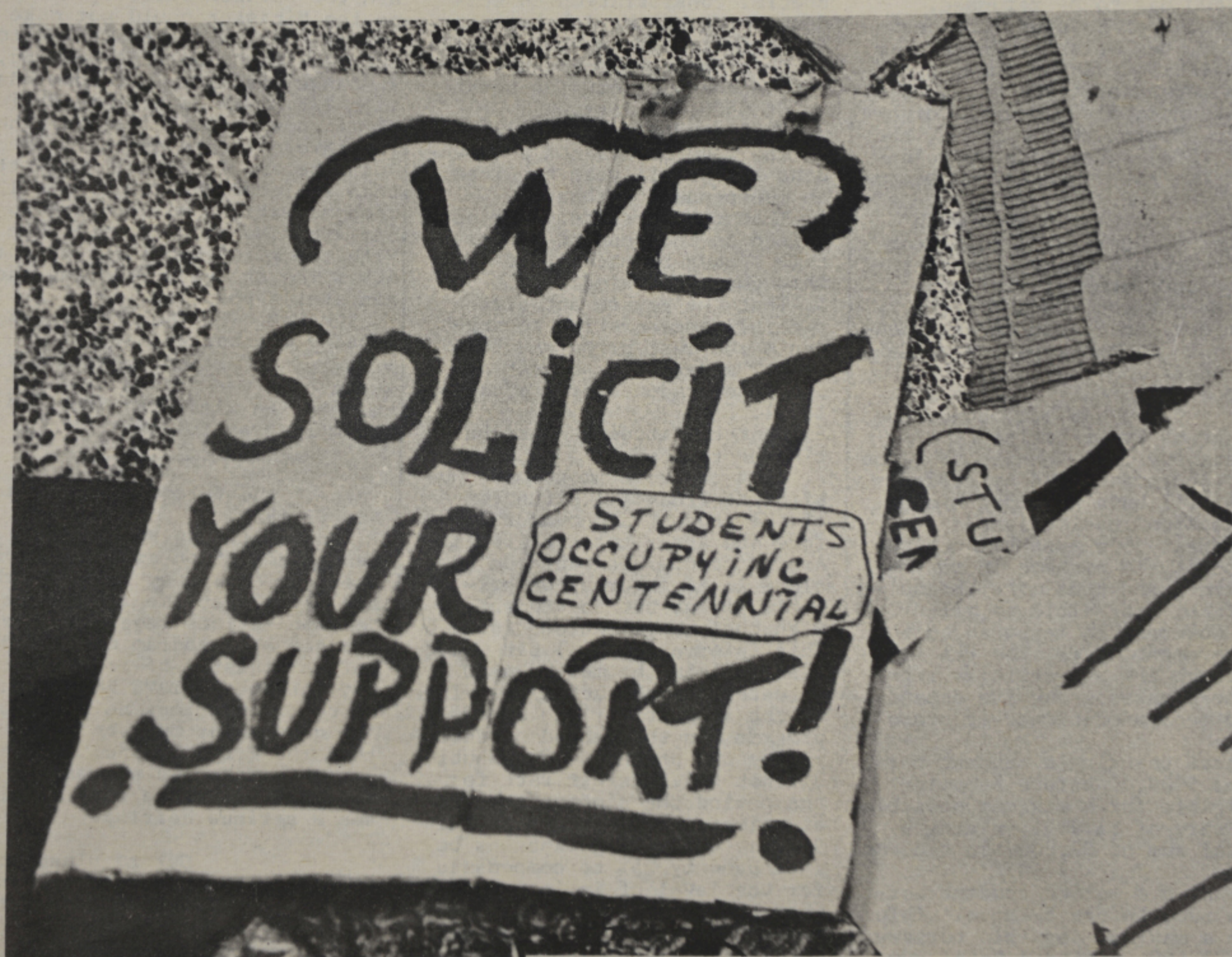
# LA JAUNISSE

vol. 5 no. 6

ANGAIS

Le seul Hebdomadaire des ETUDIANTS  
de l'UNIVERSITE de MONCTON

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This week, "La Jaunisse" will have a double mission. Not only will it accomplish its usual task of informing the students of our campus, but it will also be distributed throughout New Brunswick, parts of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. To accomplish this more than 6000 copies were printed in French and 2000 copies translated into English.

So for the first time in its history "La Jaunisse" has stepped out of its traditional role and is now informing the general public of student problems.

This week edition will be the working paper of approximately 300 students whose mission is to explain to the people what the problem of student loans in New Brunswick really is.

Its a worthwhile experiment. Take all the time you need, but read this paper from the first page to the last and you will find yourself much more apt to understand our situation.

Jacques Tétréault  
Editor.



# HISTORICAL

This is a brief resume of the steps taken by the students concerning the student loans problem.

In the beginning of May, the government revealed a new policy on student loan: a student will have to borrow a sum of \$1,400 before being eligible for a bursary; he should then have a maximum bursary of \$1,000 and, if he still needed money, he could obtain a sum of \$400 as a loan. This gives total of: \$2,800, of which \$1,800 has to be refunded.

In order to study this new offer, the Atlantic University Student Federation brought all the representatives together at Newfoundland's Memorial University. During this meeting, the ASF (FEA) categorically rejected the government offer because

- the accumulated loan with interest increasing each year represents a heavy debt to refund once studies finished.
- the present student aid system does not encourage the student to continue post-secondary studies.
- post-secondary studies are not a privilege but rather the right of every citizen.
- society will benefit from the knowledge acquired by students who will have attended higher education institutions.
- finally, we must balance the student aid systems in the Maritimes and thus make the university accessible to all.

However, in response to the government offer, the FEA (ASF) through the universities represented makes known its demands and recommendations. It proposes:

- that the single student borrows \$900.00 before becoming eligible for a maximum possible bursary of \$1,900., giving a total sum of \$2,800. in student aid.
- that the married student borrow \$900 before being eligible for a maximum possible bursary of \$2,400, giving a total sum of \$3,300.
- that the traditional application form for student aid be revised.
- that the present period of six months before refunding the loan with interest be lengthened to 1 year.
- that the application form for student aid be available on the 1st of May of every year and that the forms submitted before the month of July be answered and ready at the start of the academic year.

On the 17th of September /5, a general meeting of the students was called in order to make the Université de Moncton students aware of the situation. During this meeting, we arrived at a consensus on 12 recommendations to the government.

## F.E.U.M.'s (Université de Moncton Student Federation) recommendations on Student Aid Program

1. That the government give special consideration to students with on-the-job training in education or in other fields.
2. That the government not take into account an outside bursary of \$500. or less.
3. That students with dependants or who have maintained a dependant for a full year be given an independant status.
4. That once a student has obtained an independant status, this status be maintained throughout his studies.
5. That the government give special consideration to students who must prepare a thesis or a research project at the undergraduate or graduate level.
6. That the student contribution be reduced.
7. That the government make public the financial situation of the student aid budget before and after the certificates are granted. This would be included in an information bulletin given out to students with their applications forms. This information bulletin would also explain the method used to determine the actual savings of the student for the appeal program and the method of determining the parent's contribution.
8. That the interest rate for the period the student remains at university be frozen at 7%.
9. That the living expenses be increased by 25% to compensate for the level of inflation and that this amount be annually indexed to the cost of living.
10. That the FEUM support the recommendations of the Atlantic Federation of Students.
11. That the FEUM support the recommendations of the National Students Association.
12. That the present recommendations be retroactive to September 1st, 1975.

Gérard Blanchard,  
FEUM's president  
Université de Moncton.

It must be noted that about 500 students came to this meeting in spite of the fact that the Administration of the University had not officially cancelled classes. The 12 recommendations were sent September 18 1975 to the minister of Youth along with a note mentioning that the minister had until the first week of October to give an answer. No answer had been given by this date.

October 9, 1975, the Atlantic Federation of students met with Minister of Youth, Jean-Pierre Ouellette, regarding the recommendations of the A.F.S. They received no answer except being told that the recommendations still being studied.

A meeting of the students with Mr. Ouellette had been planned for October 15, 1975, but since the Minister could not make it the meeting was postponed to October 16. During this meeting, a change was made in recommendation 8 (F.E.U.M.'s recommendation) and it now read as follows: "That the interest rate on the student loans be annulled". Mr. Ouellette then reviewed the F.E.U.M.'s 12 recommendations without taking any stand. He then did the same with the recommendations of the A.F.S. The students rejected the Minister's position.

The F.E.U.M. then had another meeting October 20, 1975, and mandated an "Action Committee", whose task was to send the government an ultimatum. The ultimatum read as follows:

Text of the telegram sent October 21, 1975.

Université de Moncton Students Federation asks the government to accept by Monday, October 27, 1975, at the latest, the recommendations regarding the student aid program presented to the Minister of Youth Thursday, October 16, 1975. Should these recommendations be rejected, the government must be aware that the F.E.U.M. Inc. is prepared to take the necessary measures to ensure that be given a serious hearing.

Gérard Blanchard  
F.E.U.M.'s president  
Université de Moncton

This same ultimatum was sent to the government Tuesday, October the 21st, 1975 in the form of a telegram.

Because of internal pressures it was decided to hold a referendum on the campus on Monday and Tuesday, the 3rd and 4th of November 1975. By a very small majority (1176-against, 967-for,



and 38-annulled) a strike was rejected. 75% of the students took part in this referendum. The question of student aid was put aside until after the holidays; energies were concentrated on the Wallace-Lebel Reports. Meanwhile, at the beginning of November, the Provincial Causus met in order to standardize the actions of province's university students. They arrived at a minimum of 5 recommendations:

- 1) That a representative of a French university and one of an English university participate in the elaboration of the student aid budget.
- 2) That the maximum amount of loan be fixed at \$900.00 and that the rest be given in bursaries up to a maximum of \$2800.00, and this retroactive to the 1st of September 1975.
- 3) That the period before refunding the student loan be changed from 6 months to 1 year.
- 4) That the student's contribution be reduced and become uniform throughout the four years of the bachelor's degree.
- 5) That the amount of living expenses be increased by 25 % and that they be indexed to the rate of inflation, this being retroactive to the first of September 1975.

#### NATIONAL STUDENT UNION RECOMMENDATIONS

We, the undersigned, support the following demands of the Atlantic Federation of Students, British Columbia Students' Federation, Ontario Federation of Students and National Union of Students:

1. Make student aid decisions without secrecy and with participation by students' representatives
2. Set flexible and realistic student aid eligibility criteria.
3. Remove the financial barriers to education — no more student debts
4. Specifically in New Brunswick:
  - a) Establish immediately student representatives on the policy making bodies of the programme
  - b) Allow student input to the actual appeal procedures
  - c) Eliminate the requirement that demands the enclosure of income tax returns with student aid applications
  - d) Increase the standard book allowance to \$225
  - e) Increase the length of the academic year for assessment purposes to a more realistic 35 weeks
  - f) Immediately increase the "living" and "miscellaneous" allowances maximum by 25% to combat the increasing inflation rate.

After the holidays, it was decided after the meeting of the provincial caucus (student representatives from the universities of the province), that another referendum be held but that this time, it would be held throughout the province. All the colleges and universities voted on Monday January 19th, 1976.

#### REFERENDUM

Whereas the N.B. student representatives were unable to arrive at an equitable solution concerning the problem of the provincial government's student aid program.

Whereas these leaders have tried all possible approaches to the problem with the provincial government without satisfaction.

We the students of Université de Moncton, in support of the other students of the province and as a sign of protest against the present student aid system as established by the province of N.B. vote in favor of the demonstration.

YES ☐

NO ☐





The result was 71.4% of the province's students voted in favor of a demonstration at the Centennial Building Thursday morning January 22th.

After the referendum, the same provincial caucus decided that there would be a demonstration; with a gathering of the students of the province in Fredericton in order to occupy the Centennial Building.

On Wednesday January the 21st a general meeting of the U de M students was held in order to get ready for the demonstration the next day. The courses were cancelled by the FEUM.

On the 22d of January 1976, 8 buses leave for the demonstration in Fredericton but unfortunately due to a snowstorm, only 2 buses reach Fredericton. The academic senate decides meanwhile not to penalize the students who miss their courses on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week.

In Fredericton, the welcome expected by the students is nil since only 30 students from U.N.B. show up. The majority of the students were from the U. de M. and the Colleges of Shippagan and Edmundston. During the afternoon, the delegates of the universities meet Richard Hatfield and Jean-Pierre Ouellette. After this meeting, Mr. Hatfield and Ouellette tell the students that the government's position remains the same. Then the students of each universities meet in order to agree on the strategy to follow. Slowly everybody leaves except the Shippagan students who have to stay the night because of the storm. Meanwhile, in Moncton, students organize themselves to join their colleagues in Fredericton the next day. But upon hearing the news of their return, they forget the project.

On Friday the 23rd of January, a general meeting was called to inform the students of what happened and what could now be done. Another demonstration is then organized, independantly of the support of the other universities or colleges. We decide to act independantly because of the results of the support obtained the day before in Fredericton. This time, we want to carry through our demonstration to the end, so 2 negotiators are mandated (Gilles Beaulieu, Camille McLaughlin), 2 persons are elected to make the

provincial organismes aware of our fight (Bernadette Landry, Gilles Arseneault) and a person is made responsible for communications Moncton-Fredericton in Moncton (Roger Ouellette). Everyone agrees that we leave Wednesday, the 28th of January in order to occupy the Centennial

Building in Fredericton. During the following weekend all the steps are taken to ensure a good start.

At the January 27 meeting by the Université de Moncton Student Federation which took place at the Science Building Rotund, there were about 720 enthusiastic students ready to support our demands. It is not at this meeting that Gilles Beaulieu clearly stated that the demonstration would be non-violent. Following the meeting, the students willing to go to Fredericton were asked to register themselves.

The following is a description in chronological order of the events that followed: events that a great majority consider to be hardships (We Acadians, aren't we already well accustomed to hardship?)

Around 8:30 am, 8 buses and a number of cars left for Fredericton, the English-speaking capital with more than 500 Université de Moncton students. All the students were full of optimism and seemed convinced that what they were doing was worth it. The students entered the Centennial Building holding up signs and chanting appropriate slogans. A few minutes later the signs were put away and the students settled down to await the arrival of the Premier and of his Minister of Youth to start negotiations.

There was also present a delegation from the W.A. Losier High School in Tracadie and some students from U.N.B. During all this time, the Université de Moncton administration still had not officially cancelled classes.

After the students had waited a whole afternoon, Mr. Hatfield and Mr. Ouellette finally showed up. With much difficulty, Mr. Hatfield read the same speech he had read the preceeding week, bringing a smile to the faces of many students.

Following this, the two Cabinet members consulted each other and then met with the student negociators, Gilles Beaulieu and Camille McLaughlin. According to the students, the minister of Youth did not have much to say and it would only be with lots of perseverance, that positive results could be obtained.

During this same day, the different messages of support received were read out to the students. They were warmly applauded. We then noticed the arrival of some fifteen Policemen in the building.

Naturally, the peaceful arrival of such a large group of orderly students required a well structured organization so that the demonstrators would be under control at all times. Different committees were formed as quickly as possible.

#### Security committee:

Because the reply from the government representatives was negative, and in view of the large group of demonstrators, and the presence of the police, about thirty volunteer students were recruited to keep order. We had the right to stay there provided nothing illegal happened. The rules were therefore quite strict for all who entered the building.

A search was made of every demonstrator in order to be sure no drugs or liquor entered the building.

#### Food committee

We expected to stay for more than one day as the buses had all left for Moncton. Food was therefore a top priority problem. A few people were gotten together and this committee asked for help from U.N.B., F.E.U.M., and the population in general. Funds were collected in order to survive. Cheese, apples, oranges and other fruits were distributed to the demonstrators.

#### Exterior relations committee

Organized in Moncton, this committee was to collect messages of support, make press releases, inform the students of developments and be in permanent contact with the F.E.U.M. in Moncton.

With these committees formed, the students don't seem to lose courage and declare themselves ready to spend another day in the Centennial Building. Briefly, everything seems to be going for the best. The demonstrators' morale is very good, support from outside certainly bring an important factor. The order of the day was "solidarity".

Also, musicians had already started to play and this livened up the group. Despite the fact that the students were very tired after the trip, the songs of solidarity, the rally chants and the lateness of the hour, few people were able to get to sleep immediately. Most didn't sleep at all the first night. (Imagine yourself stretched out on a cement



floor, in the lobby of the Centennial Building with powerful lights shining in your eyes - it's a real nightmare according to some.)

The next morning many had to be satisfied with a few pieces of bread, some fruit and a cup of coffee, the service not being very well organized yet.

A few went to eat in the building's cafeteria. Starting from that morning, certain public servants and janitors asked questions and started discussions about our recommendations, in most cases with a certain amount of sympathy. Everything was going so well that only a few had doubts of the smooth running of the demonstration.

On the request of the students, the Université de Moncton Academic Senate agreed to cancel the regular courses starting from January 30, 1976 till the return of the students. The lost days were to be replaced at the end of the semester. The climax of the day was the meeting between Gilles and Camille and Mr. Hatfield and M. Ouellet.

This meeting did not result in a more positive conclusion. The government's position was the same, the lack of money. Nonetheless, the Premier did admit that there were problems concerning the student aid Program.

During the day, the students sang and played card games. Different games were organized and some used the time to read, study or even write poems.

That night, when it was time to sleep, the building supervisors were asked to dim the lights so the students could get more sleep. This request was denied for reasons of security (which later proved invalid). The day ended with a strong feeling of solidarity even though the night to come was to be a long one.

#### January 30

This morning everyone was up by 6 o'clock to be ready by the time the civil servants arrived. Breakfast was served late but it was clear that the Food Committee was now much better organized. As for their attitude, the students were as determined as ever. Mr. Roland Boudreau spoke to the crowd with a note of encouragement but advised us we would have to be very patient and not to expect any miracles from the government.

During the afternoon, Gilles and Camille met with the Treasury Board. The government's attitude remained the same. While recognizing the problem, they continued to use the excuse of lack of funds. However, from a financial standpoint, a very interesting fact came to light. A sum of 4 million dollars had been allocated to the province to promote bilingualism. This sum was transferred to general funds. Therefore, the students would now try to persuade the government to use these funds to improve the student aid program, since they had not been used for bilingualism. At this point, the future seemed brighter.

All the students participated in keeping the building clean, a fact that was distorted by the chief janitor in an English newspaper. Also, Mr. King, a detective with the Fredericton Police Force stated that the student's attitude was very positive and that there was no cause for them to interfere.

That day, a good hot supper was served, which was greatly appreciated by the students. Apart from seeing to the fair distribution of the food, the security committee oversaw daily activities. The students understood the importance of resting because fatigue could have had disastrous effects on the group. In fact, many became nervous, less tolerant and even impatient. Certain things such as the slamming of doors during the night, the blast of whistles, the powerful lights, the bomb threats the fire alarm certainly did keep the students from relaxing and sleeping.

Concerning the weekend, the food committee had already

made up the menu of the meals to come. The students suggested that the normal campus activities be brought to the Centennial Building. In fact, a film (Ciné-campus) was shown Saturday night. On Sunday, a mass was celebrated. Also, during the weekend, the students had a chance to catch up on their sleep since the civil servants did not come in those mornings.

#### February 2

In order to start the week off right, the students got up at 6 a.m. to do several physical exercises to stay in shape. At 8.30 a.m. the students were ready on full stomachs to welcome the civil servants to the Centennial Building. An atmosphere of

Vitality reigned despite the short nights of sleep and everybody seemed ready to go on for a few more days.

Despite the enthusiasm of the demonstrators, the Cabinet's attitude remained rather negative and, apart from a few words expressing their sympathy, they do not seem to want to arrive at something definite.

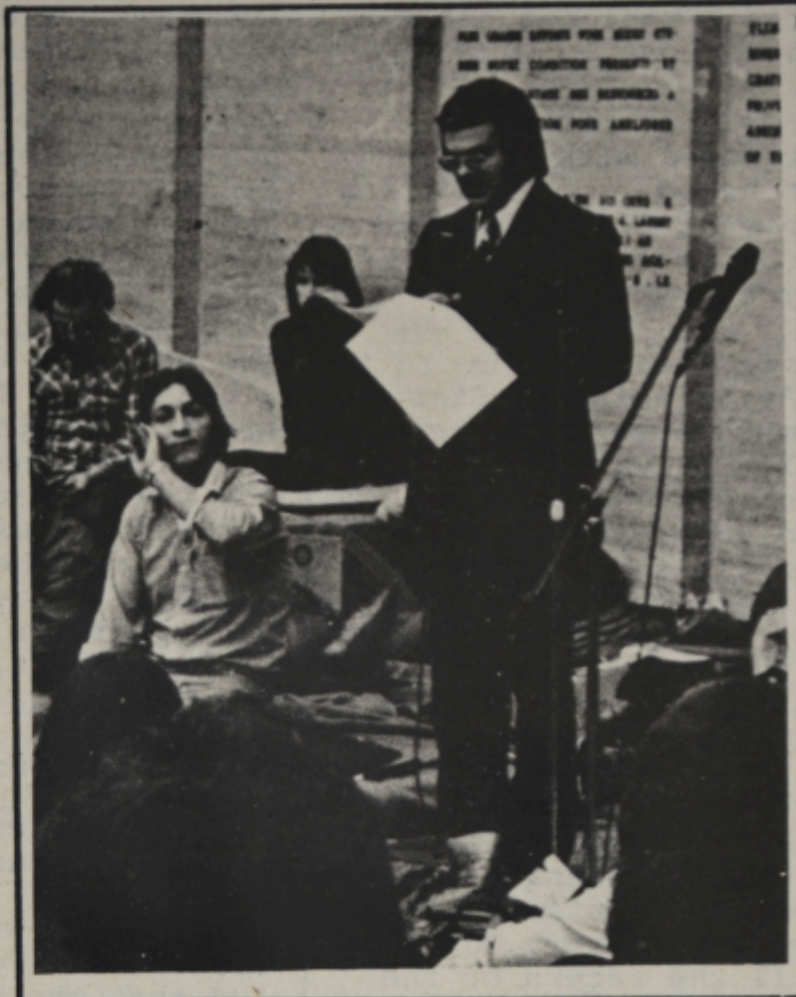
Support continues to arrive from the outside in particular, a group of Ontario students is expected with a contribution of \$1,000 to help our cause.

As for last night, it was like all the others; "a real agony".

All agree that we are now fighting a war of nerves.







Gilles Beaulieu,  
Camille McLaughlin.

Dear Sirs,

The present letter follows our conversation of February the 4th 1976 concerning the student aid program.

At the meeting of the Privy Council this morning, I asked the cabinet to increase the amount of aid given to the students. The cabinet recognises the need for changes in the student aid program and we are aware of the situation and the problems you will have to face.

After the Cabinet meeting, I was authorized to create a committee of students from each campus of the province with representatives of the Department of Youth in order to study the student aid program.

This committee has been mandated to make recommendations to the government before the end of June. I will present these recommendations to the Cabinet on the 30th of June 1976 and a decision will be made by the government before any certificates of eligibility are sent to the students for the following school year. The first meeting of this committee, made up of one student from each campus of the province, will be held on the 26th of February. The dates of the other meetings will be agreed on by everybody concerned, I would prefer a meeting every second thursday and to this effect, a sum of \$1,000. will be at the disposal of the members of the committee for travel expenses. This amount is only intended for the meetings held from now till the end of June. The committee, once its work is finished, could continue as a consultative committee to the minister responsible for the student aid program, if desired by the students. The committee could meet regularly and would be mandated to advise the minister on the program.

Finally, concerning discussions with the federal government for the renewal of the agreement next year, we repeat our offer of student participation and contribution. The committee already created to this effect or another, depending on what the students want, will be set up to prepare the 1977 federal-provincial agreement. Furthermore, this committee will include representatives of the students, of the government, of the universities and with a few persons from outside the government.

You will agree that we should coordinate our efforts with those of the other maritime provinces in order to have a uniform student aid program and to work in collaboration with the Maritime Higher Education Commission. Doubtlessly the work done by the committee will be a very useful and important phase in the preparation of N.B.'s working paper on the federal-provincial agreement and it is equally important that this concerted effort be undertaken as soon as possible if we want to do anything about meeting the desire to improve the student aid program.

Counting on student participation to help us define the orientation of student aid, I remain,

Yours truly,  
Jean-Pierre Ouellette  
Minister.



February 3 - 4 - 5

It must be mentioned among all the help given to the occupying students, U.N.B. has set up a shower system since the third day of occupation. During these last few days, the students had divided themselves into small groups hoping to find more efficient ways of mounting pressure. However, Gilles Beaulieu, spokesman for the students, says that we are better off sitting on our backsides inside the building than sitting outside with our backsides on cold pavement.

In other words, we should wait till we are more numerous before taking more radical measures.

However, some suggestions such as forming a maze at the doors as the civil servants enter and leave the building were taken up and put into action. Some of the civil servants became very frustrated with this, but others just laughed it off. Those who were frustrated reacted by shoving the students.

During the afternoon, the students marched down the halls of the building holding hands and singing. This march was to get the attention of the Cabinet which was then sitting.

That evening, about 30 students from Shippagan College and 60 more from l'Université de Moncton came to join the students occupying the building, along with a group of students from St. Thomas.

The occupation is still going along very peacefully. Solidarity is still strong and everyone is prepared to stay on quite a while, Mr. Ouellette then announced, after the Cabinet meeting, that he suggested there be another committee organized but this was rejected. The student representatives then directed their attention to the other campuses. The poor participation of St. Thomas, U.N.B. and the absence of the Collège St-Louis-Maillet was becoming more and more evident. A group of students organized a march on the U.N.B. and St. Thomas campus, while others left in different directions to meet the population and students and try to awaken them to the problem. In brief, the chief

preoccupation now lies in reaching the population and making them aware of the seriousness of the situation.

There was also an information booth set up in the lobby of the Centennial Building.

The following weekend was expected to be rather calm, since a good number of students were to go around the province to inform the population. Another 400 students from l'Université de Moncton were expected to arrive in the capitol Sunday.

But after numerous phone calls and complaints from civil servants, the Hatfield government decided to throw the students out of the Centennial Building that Sunday afternoon. According to one student, this was done "just to please a few".

The rest of this article is taken from newspaper articles in l'Évangéline:

Shortly before 3 p.m. the demonstrators received a surprise visit from J.P. Ouellette. It wasn't a visit of moral support.

Instead, Mr Ouellette shocked the demonstrators by announcing that they had to leave the building in 15 minutes by order of the government. Buses would be available to drive the students home at the government's expense. The students reaction was unanimous " We're not quitting !" And for ten minutes they chanted " This is only the beginning, let's keep on fighting " The student representative, Gilles Beaulieu, asked the students to stay calm and not to use violence.

At the same time the Fredericton Police chief, R.E. Goodyear and an other policeman ( supposedly bilingual ) arrived. With a lot of difficulty, the police chief managed to say a few words in English. He first of all congratulate the students for having acted in such an edifying way during the 11 days of the occupation. There was nothing broken and no violence. He asked them to leave the building in the same spirit. He mentioned the words " riot Act " ( which apparently does not exist ) and spoke of article 49 of the criminal code. The bilingual policeman tried to translate but was so nervous that he had to quiet up.

At the same moment, an army of fifty policemen bore down on the students to carry them outside. Few of the students were actually carried outside; some agreed to follow the police but the majority were literally dragged outside by the feet, the hands or the clothing. They were pushed, knocked down, kicked and even thrown out on the asphalt outside. Only one demonstrator resisted and there was a bit of a scuffle before he was thrown out.

Many students were dragged outside without their coats and even their shoes ( because it was still very warm inside ), It was even reported that a girl was knocked unconscious. The Évangéline reporter was one of the first to be carried out by the police. He was told that there was nothing inside of interest for the press.

A few parents of the students and even the Chaplain of Université de Moncton who had come to visit the demonstrators received the same less than gallant treatment. One of these, the father of three students at the Université de Moncton, said he was shocked and very upset to see the brutality with which the police evacuated the building. " I wouldn't have thrown a dog out in that way. The students were treated like criminals. It is revolting " he said.

Other adults who were there stated that the attitude of the government in evacuating the students was even disgusting... One of them commented on the fact that " the youth minister was hiding so he would not be a witness of this new " deportation of Acadians " " .

Article from l'Évangéline.



### APUM Financial Contribution to Students

Université de Moncton's Faculty Association (APUM) supports the demands of the New-Brunswick university students and will help the Université de Moncton students in their fight for a complete review of the student aid program.

APUM decided yesterday afternoon to collect a \$5. special dues from all its members to give to the student cause. If the demonstration was to go on for more than another five days, another \$5. donation would be collected.

These decisions among others were made at a special general meeting of APUM which took place Monday at the auditorium of the Nursing Faculty. Approximately 160 of the 240 professors were in attendance for the meeting presided by Mr. Jules Léger. At this time the professors were not aware of the fact that the student demonstration were going to end last night.

### Other resolutions of the meeting were:

- The APUM will put for a bus at the disposal of the professors Tuesday morning at 9 am to allow them to visit the students in Fredericton (where the occupation was taking place).
- The APUM will send a letter to the Premier of New-Brunswick and to the Canadian Press agency to protest the evacuation of the students from the Centennial Building and especially the way in which this was done.
- The APUM will invite Youth Minister Jean-Pierre Ouellette to meet with the professors of the Université de Moncton this week.
- The APUM will ask the board of governors of the university to immediately cancel all extension classes including those given in English, because full-time students registered in extension courses have already fallen behind, according to the group.

Another of APUM's decisions reads as follows:  
That because the faculty is affected in its academic work by the present crisis with the cancellation of classes, it is proposed and seconded that the APUM form a committee, if the students so desire, to participate in discussions or actions undertaken between the parties involved in the present crisis.  
Adopted.

N.B.: Excerpt from L'Évangéline.

### EVACUATION HAD BEEN DECIDED FRIDAY.

by Paul-Emile Richard.  
Évangéline, 10/02/76.

It was last Friday night that the provincial government made the decision to evacuate the students who had been occupying the Centennial Building for 11 days. Saturday, all the necessary steps were taken to inform the Fredericton Police Force of this evacuation and busses had been reserved for Sunday afternoon.

This information was confirmed yesterday afternoon by the Youth Minister Jean-Pierre Ouellette, during a telephone interview. However, he denied the rumour that the government siezed the occasion to empty the building because many students were away, seeking reinforcements throughout the province. At the time of the evacuation there were only about 250 of the 600 students left. Mr. Ouellette declared that there was constantly growing pressure on the government to end the occupation and that the employees had threatened not to return to work Monday if the students were not gone.

Mr. Harold Lockhart, president of the N.B. Employees Association confirmed last night that many of the employees were complaining not so much, because they felt their security was threatened but rather, because they felt obstructed in their usual movements by the students. Many of the employees were going to ask for a leave or absence until the occupation ended.

At the meeting of the executive yesterday it was decided to send a letter to the Treasury Board explaining that the attitude of the employees was not to be interpreted as support or rejection of the student demands. Their only concern was to insure the well-being of the employees.

During a telephone interview yesterday the Minister of Youth admitted that the student's non-violent demonstration contributed a great deal to awaking the government and the general public to the faults of the student aid program. He, himself, agrees that it is necessary to completely review the whole program which seems unfair in many respects. A study is presently underway to determine the extend of the students' debts in the Maritimes Provinces. He would like to work more closely with the other Maritimes Provinces to improve the program but on the other hand he recognizes that something must be done for New Brunswick in the near future.

Mr. Ouellette is aware of the fact that the attitude he took last Sunday afternoon (in giving the order to evacuate the students) could have a negative effect on his image as Youth Minister but he stated he will continue to work as hard as ever to better the student aid program.

Furthermore it is rather significant that the negotiations which took place yesterday involved Premier Hatfield and the two student representatives Gilles Beaulieu and Camille McLaughlin.





A tripartite committee will study the student loan affair

by William Thériault

Fredericton - A tripartite committee will be officially formed by February 15, 1976 in an attempt to settle the differences between the striking student body and the provincial government.

This decision was made following a meeting between student leaders Gilles Beaulieu, Camille McLaughlin, Premier Hatfield, and Youth Minister Jean-Pierre Ouellet, in Fredericton yesterday afternoon.

Last Sunday, by order of Mr. Ouellet, the striking students were removed from the Centennial Building by Fredericton Police. The group later took refuge in St. Dunstan's Catholic Church following an invitation of the parish priest.

Following this expulsion the students' administrative committee met in order to find a solution to the problem as well as to re-establish a meaningful dialogue between both parties. After many hours of negotiations, student leader Gilles Beaulieu suggested to the group that they request Premier Hatfield to form a negotiation committee as soon as possible. This committee would be composed of one student and one government representative and that these two representatives would agree upon a third member.

Mr. Beaulieu also stated that this tripartite committee should be officially formed by February 15, 1976 and that it should present its report to the government with the least possible delay.

Mr. Beaulieu also nominated Mr. Fernand Arsenault, professor at l'Université de Moncton as official student representative. Mr. Arsenault, Beaulieu further stated, has shown himself quite sympathetic to the student cause both by his personal comments, and by his press and radio articles.

The proposition was accepted. - It is clearly understood, concluded Mr. Beaulieu, that this committee should meet both the students and the government for consultation.

The demonstrators accepted this proposition and went to

the Centennial Building. While the leaders Beaulieu and McLaughlin discussed the proposition with Ministers Hatfield and Ouellet, (the proposition was accepted and signed by both parties), the demonstrators encircled the building and chanted: "this is only the beginning..." Police forces still occupied the building yesterday and only employees had the right to enter. Even press representatives stayed outside.

After the proposition had been accepted, the demonstrators returned to the church for a general meeting. About seven hundred students were present, five hundred from the french campuses and two hundred from the University of New Brunswick.

Upon returning to the church, the students discussed whether they should wait for an answer in Fredericton or return to Moncton. The major problem facing the demonstrators was lodging. They no longer had the right to occupy the Centennial Building. Also, due to pressures from parishioners the parish priest had to ask the group to do the impossible and find a place to stay elsewhere.

"You are always welcome in this church" said the priest, but the parishioners say that the church is the house of God. You understand the situation."

Not available - The students expressed the desire to stay in Fredericton as long as the negotiating committee had not been formed and that an affirmative answer had not been given. But the major problem still remained: lodgings. U.N.B.'s student center was

suggested but it was not available. A spokesman for the English-speaking students confirmed that the student center belonged to students and that the demonstrators were welcome.

However, this spokesman represented only 200 of 6,000 students. The negative attitude of the student body ruled out this solution.

Seeing that it was practically impossible to reach a consensus, Mr. Beaulieu suggested the group return to Moncton where the work would continue. After a few hesitations, the demonstrators agreed to return to Moncton to work out a new strategy.

Classes are still boycotted until further notice by the Université de Moncton Students Federation (F.E.U.M.). On campus, the students will continue their work of making the population aware of the Problem.

Our leaving Fredericton does not mean we are giving up, concluded Mr. Beaulieu, but rather that we are keeping up the fight.

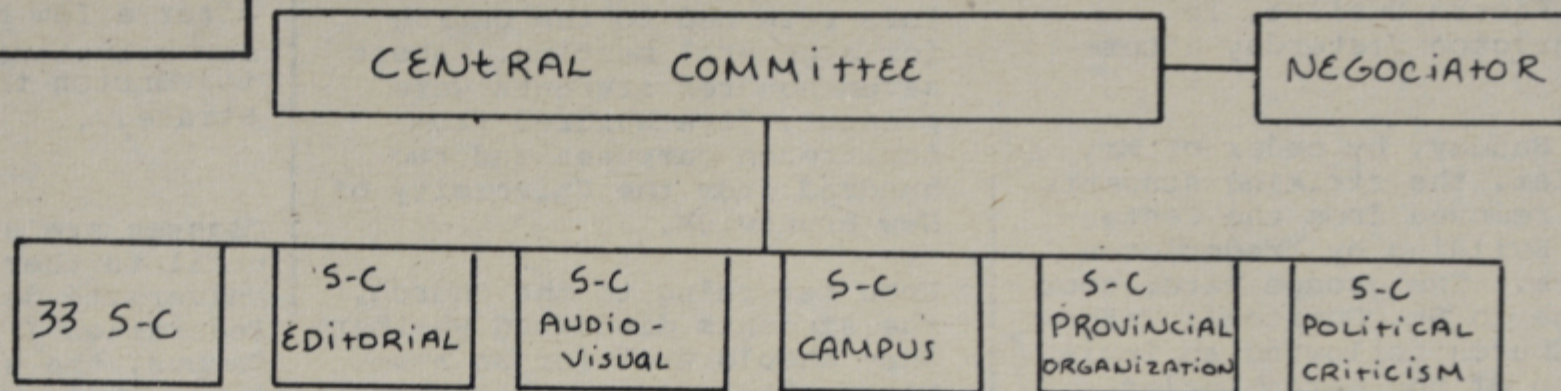




February 11 and 12, the students met and decided upon a new organizational structure for their demonstration. Saturday, February 14, the Université de Moncton Students' Federation voted for a return to classes for the following days: Thursday, February 19, Friday, February 20, Monday, February 23, Tuesday, February 24, and Wednesday, February 25. The sub-committees already set-up are therefore leaving Monday, February 16 to inform the general population of New Brunswick of the problem and to win their support.

# SUGGESTED ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Thursday, February 12, 1976



Central Committee includes the five leaders, a treasurer and one member responsible for communication

33 sub-committees- 10 to 15 people each .One for each of the 33 districts in the province. They will inform the general population. The sub-committees will communicate with the following organisations in each of the school districts.

## WHO TO CONTACT:

- citizens committees
- school board-teachers
  - students
  - parents(home and school associations)
  - school councils
- college or university
- town council
- regional radio and television
- social clubs(Kiwanis,Lion etc...)
- local M.L.A.'s
- information booths in shopping malls
- clergy(president of the parish council)
- chamber of commerce

## HOW TO INFORM:

- videotapes
- general information-typical example
  - previous support
  - summary of actions undertaken
  - financial study
- social animation

## WAYS OF REQUESTING SUPPORT

- public meetings(lectures)
- petitions
- regional information centres(churches)
- telegrammes and letters to Hatfield and others Ministers and M.L.A.'s
- posters in shopping centers
- physical presence and financial aid
- letters to the media-Le 60
  - W5
  - Canada AM
  - Femme d'aujourd'hui
  - Talk-Back
  - Consommateurs avertis
  - Profil
  - Time magazine
  - Ombudsman
  - Télé-public
  - I.D.



The Editorial and Printing sub-committee will print and write letters and press releases.

The videotape sub-committee comprises 5 to 8 peoples whose task will be to make a videotape of past activities using reels of film already made. This tape will be used by the 33 information committees, therefore 33 copies of the tape must be made and 33 projectors must be found.

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- set up suggestion boxes on campus and collect results.
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- march on Sunday?
- publicity on radio-campus
- active participation of both students and professors.

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- C.R.A.N.
- Evangéline
- Activité jeunesse
- Provincial weekly newspapers
- C.R.A.N.O.
- C.R.A.S.E.
- A.F.E.S.
- Parti Acadien

This is the plan the monitors formulated last night. We must bear in mind that such a plan requires considerable help and participation from the student body. We believe that if all students wishing a compromise with the Government were to participate, the victory will be ours. The public in general will be very well informed and will not be able to let us down. We will have it support.

Political criticism sub-committee composed of 10 people whose task will be to pick out the financial errors made by the government that may be useful to the 33 information sub-committees in their respective localities. They must formulate a precise financial critique complete with examples.

THIS IS ONLY THE BEGINNING, LET'S KEEP ON FIGHTING!

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La Jaunisse is printed at the Acadia Printing in Moncton.

Secretary: Marie-Germaine Cormier.

Office: 159 Massey ave.

Moncton, N.B.

Jacques Tétreault, editor.



# FINANCIAL ASPECT

Université de Moncton Student's Federation,  
Moncton, N.B.  
January 28, 1976

To whom it may concern,

The following is information concerning the problem of financing higher education in New-Brunswick.

Included are: an excerpt from "Report of the Action Committee for the student aid problem"

2 press release written by the Press Committee.

We hope that this documentation will provide sufficient information on the subject.

It must be noted that the Action Committee was given its mandate before Christmas 1975 and that we, the Information and Press Committee, have gathered from its report what seemed relevant to our present situation.

A campaign was launched to make the population of New-Brunswick aware of the problem. A letter explaining the situation was sent to Université de Moncton students' parents, along with a letter of support to be sent to the Hatfield government. A similar letter was sent to various organisations in the province, to the school boards, municipalities and others.

The document we are presenting is supplied for your information only.

We are soliciting your support in view of this situation and we hope this problem will be solved as soon as possible.

Roger Ouellette,  
Information and Press Committee.

Enclosed:-Report of the Action Committee on the student aid problem (excerpt)

-2 press release written by the Press Committee

-Rectification of the calculation of loan payments.

## AVERAGE SALARIES

	Taxes, etc. 26 % off	/year	Monthly
Without Honors degree			
	\$8,266.00	\$6,118.10	\$510.
With Honors degree			
	\$8,578.00	\$ 6,347.72	\$528.
Masters	\$8,660.00	\$6,408.40	\$534.

These figures were taken from the brochure "Offer, demand and salaries in 1975 for the University and College graduates"

This brochure is published by the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

## POSSIBLE BUDGET

A  
9 years Salary \$ 528.00/monthly

	Repayment of loan	\$ 54.85
	Expenses (apt. electricity, etc. )	\$200.00
Food	Food	\$120.00
	Personal Expenses	\$100.00
		<u>\$474.42</u>

Salary less Expenses = \$ 53.15

This amount includes savings, car and others expenses.

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Salary less expenses = \$ 35.58

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## COMPARATIVE CHART

1973-1974: Sum estimated by N.B. government for bursaries

	\$2,922,619.00
Sum allocated to students	<u>\$2,291,013.64</u>
Money that should have been, but was not distributed	\$ 631,605.36



This article is to inform you of the student aid program by supplying precise figures and by comparing the situation of a Université de Moncton student to that of one in Québec.

It must be noted that the figures for New-Brunswick are for the year 73-74 since it is impossible to obtain this year's figures. These figures cannot be published annually because everything is done manually since there are no computers.

- The following charts indicate:
- that the Université de Moncton students have 11.7 % more debts than the provincial average.
  - That the Université de Moncton students need 18.4 % more bursary funds than the provincial average.
  - That N.B. students receive 45.2 % less in bursaries than Québec students.

#### COMPARATIVE CHART OF THE STUDENT AID PROGRAMS

<u>Province</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Loan</u>	<u>Bursary</u>
Québec	None	\$ 780.	No maximum
Ontario	None	\$ 800.	No maximum
Newfoundland	\$2,800.	\$ 900.	\$1,900.
New-Brunswick	\$2,800.	\$1,800.	\$1,000.
Nova Scotia	\$ 2,800.	\$1,800.	\$1,000.
P.E.I.	\$2,800.	\$1,800.	\$1,000.
Manitoba	\$2,800.	\$1,800.	\$1,000.
Saskatchewan	\$2,800.	\$1,800.	\$1,000.
Alberta	No information		
British Columbia	No information		

It must be noted the level of debt in the Maritimes is double that of the other provinces. (Except the western provinces where the students have more money and don't have to borrow.)

#### STUDENT AID PETITION

One of the key elements in the development of any society includes education of its people. Without education, progress is difficult to achieve. Without strong backs and strong minds, New Brunswick cannot reach its potential.

For too long, the N.B. government has unnecessarily restricted the potential for development of one of its chief resource, its students.

In spite of repeated requests by the provinces, universities and students, the province has seen fit to restrict its student aid program to a level which limits both the number of students who can attend university and the freedom of selection those students have in determining their academic future.

We, the students and citizens of N.B., object to the failure of the provincial government to respond to the need of its post secondary students and insist that immediate action be taken to remedy the situation.

NAME

ADDRESS

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



### Financial aid to students

Many people would like to fully understand all the facts involved in the problems that a good majority of students seem to run into regarding the financing of their studies. The few facts listed below will perhaps serve to throw some light on the complexity of this problem.

#### How does the NB government evaluate the ordinary expenses of a university student?

Let's take the example of a student registered at Université de Moncton. The government will allow him \$550 for tuition fees; \$40 for students association fees; \$165 for books and school material; \$21.25 per week (\$680 for the whole year) if he does not live with his parents or on campus and \$900 (for the year if he lives in the campus residences; \$25 for the travelling expenses if he lives in the residences; \$50 to \$75 if he lives in the city; and \$13.50 per week (\$432 per year) for clothing, laundry, and pocket money. The expenses are calculated for a period of 32 weeks.

The total is therefore from \$1917 to \$2478 per student per academic year. To this amount, you can add at the time of appeal, unforeseen expenses such as on-the-job training, uniforms, dental fees, etc. Because of these additional expenses, certain students' budgets now exceed the maximum aid that they are allowed, \$2800.

#### Where does the student get his money?

The student aid program is aimed at helping this province's students whose family financial resources are insufficient to permit them to continue their studies. The program aims at increasing the family's and for student's financial resources and not at replacing them. The evaluation of the family's and/or student's

resources which is used to establish the amount of a subsidy is based on criteria jointly established by the federal and provincial governments for the Canadian Student Loan Program.

These are the reasons why, in 1973-74, (last available statistics) only 1,291 N.B. students (64%) of 2010 registered at the university of Moncton were able to obtain aid in the form of bursaries from the province of N.B. They received an average sum of \$546 in bursaries each after having accumulated a debt of at least \$1100. 269 students were available for a loan equal or inferior to \$1100., and 450 students received nothing. These statistics show that provincial aid did not even completely cover the students tuition fees. Obviously, they payed the balance of their expenses themselves by going into debt and/or with their summer earnings and/or a family contribution.

#### THE PRINCIPAL REASON FOR THE STUDENTS DEMANDS

In 1973-74 as in 1974-75, the student had to accumulate a debt of \$1100. before being eligible for a bursary. but in 1975-76, the government decided that the debt would be \$1400 before becoming eligible for a bursary. The students have been asking for many years that the program be improved not only from the point of view of the money available to finance their studies but also in the level of debt accumulated. That is why they are now trying to make the population aware of this major problem so that they will have some help in convincing the authorities that a positive change is needed.

#### HOW DOES THE GOVERNMENT CALCULATE A STUDENTS SUMMER SAVINGS?

When the student fills out his first application form for student aid during the summer, he makes an estimate of his savings. This estimate is not taken into consideration by the government. The latter uses instead a savings chart which is applied to all the students.

This chart calls for maximum savings of 45% of the minimum salary for 17 weeks plus \$50. per university year completed. The chart is as follows:

The first year university student has to save \$370 because he can only work for two months. The second year student who has worked four months must save \$680., the third year student \$720 and the fourth year student \$760; the fifth year student \$810 and the sixth year student \$860. etc...

This calculation is based on the summer revenue of the student. This includes his summer salary and/or unemployment insurance payments.

If the student thinks he has not been able to save the amount required, he can appeal his first application. If he has not worked, he must produce a letter from the manpower center confirming his job application and three letters from employers where he sought a job. If he was sick or took summer courses, he must produce a letter from his doctor or the teaching institution as proof. With this evidence to support his lack of funds, the savings will be considered nil. If he does not have the proof required, no changes will be made in the evaluation. If he received any sort of revenue, he will be evaluated using the following formula:  $(X - \$200) \cdot 60\%$  equals his savings, X representing his gross summer revenue.

If he did not live with his parents and he had to pay room and board, a maximum of \$38 per week is subtracted from the gross amount before making the calculation. Examples: With a revenue of \$500, the student has to save \$180. With a revenue of \$1000, the savings must total \$480 unless he is a first year student when the maximum savings is \$390.

If he has a revenue of \$1500, the savings must total \$780 or the maximum established in the chart, whichever is the lowest amount. If his revenue is \$3000, the saving must total the lower of \$1680 or the amount given in the savings charts according to his level of studies. Therefore we see that a student after he has reached a certain revenue level need not contribute more than the one who has earned less. Example: A fourth year student must save \$760, with a revenue of \$1467, the formula gives the same amount as the chart, that is \$760 in savings. Therefore it is possible that some students could make use of the system for something other than their education. But at the university in Moncton the opposite is more likely to happen.



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Office: 159 Massey ave.

Moncton.N.B.

Jacques Tétreault ,editor.



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In the fact there are 962 students who managed to prove to the government that they had not earned enough to save the amount required according to the savings chart.

The parents' contribution is not required for every student. This is why.

The government determines the parents' contribution by taking into consideration the financial resources and expenses of each family unless the student qualifies for group B. Group B students are those who qualify under one of the following criteria:

- 1) was married before beginning the first month of the academic year for which the application for aid is made
- 2) has a combination of a few years of post-secondary studies and a total of 4 years in work experience;
- 3) has worked for 12 consecutive months during two different periods.

No contribution is required of group B students, even if their family is very rich. All other students are classified as group A.

#### What is the parents' contribution for Group A students?

The government considers as gross revenue the revenues declared by the parents on the income tax forms. The following are deducted from their revenue: taxes paid, medical insurance premiums, 10% of the lesser of the salaries of the couple if both work (maximum \$800); 25% of the lesser of their salaries if they have one child or more of less than 1 year of age that requires babysitting (maximum \$1350); \$1,000 per dependant of 21 years or more (cripple, etc.); \$1,300 per student 16 years and over; \$1,200 for those 12 to 15 years old; and \$660 for those 0 to 11 years old; plus unforeseeable expenses. After these deductions if their revenue is less than \$6,600, no contribution is required. A contribution is required for every \$100. over \$6,600. For example, with a revenue of \$7,600 remaining, the contribution required is \$800 per student. If there are two or more children engaged in post-secondary studies, the required contribution is greater.

#### Other sources of student income during the academic year

The system does not provide a special form for calculating any part of revenues which must be devoted to education expenses. The student can receive a merit scholarship of up to \$300 without affecting his loan or bursary. But any amount exceeding \$300 must be deducted from provincial bursary and/or loan as the case may be. If a financial aid bursary, donations, money gifts, orphan pension, etc., are received, this amount is deducted from the bursary and/or loan, as the case may be.

#### Interest on loans and refunding periods

When the student borrows from the bank he does not know what interest rate he will have to pay. The rate is determined after he has completed his studies. The student who finishes this year will pay in interest rate of 8½%. At this rate, a \$5,600 loan refunded in the maximum period allowed (114 months) carries an interest of \$2,400 with payments of \$70. per month.

#### Problem cases

Problem cases are difficult to present because of all their particularities. The following will deal only with general aspects. According to the way the savings for the summer months are calculated, we can see that a student in group A that lives at home during the summer is considered as having to pay no room or board.

The student who hasn't worked because he stayed home to help his family whether on a farm or just at home, is considered as having worked with a salary and the amount of his savings is deducted, even if his only salary was room and board and a bit of pocket money.

The student who earns \$1,500 is asked to save the same amount as the one who earns \$3,000. This creates a feeling of confusion and jealousy for the one who earns less. The one who has earned more can afford to spend on other things besides his studies and he still has a right to the same amount of government aid because the other variables remain the same.

The students with dependants, either a wife or children, does not receive more student aid from the provincial government because the program does not allow for expenses other than educational ones. If his wife or children do not have an income, he is forced to seek help from social welfare. This department will take into account the loan and bursary of the student before giving him any help. But other welfare recipients do not have to go into debt before they are given help.

The parents' contribution increases with the number of children attending university. Two families with the same income and the same number of children will not have to contribute the same amount of money to the education of their children. Example: Family X has 3 children aged 16, 17 and 18, all attending University; and family Y has the same number of children, the same age but only two of them are attending University. Family Y will have to contribute more than family X even though their incomes are the very same.

Another problem exists for the Group A students. If the parents have succeeded in proving to the government that their income is insufficient to allow them to pay for the education of their children, no contribution is required. But if the student needs eye glasses or dental care, these expenses are not added to the student's expenses. The student must pay these extraordinary expenses himself with his rather limited budget. On the other hand, if a contribution had been required of the parents, these expenses would have reduced the contribution required of them, and the student would have obtained additional aid from the government.

When a student is married and his or her spouse works, the deductions allowed for the couple are the same. When the couple is living together, this causes no additional problems. On the other hand, if one spouse works in an area other than the one where the University is located, their living expenses are doubled and there are additional travelling expenses. Husband and wife should at least be able to spend their weekends together. Unfortunately these



special cases are not foreseen by the law and the married couple with double the expenses receives no more help than the one which does not have the additional expenses, all other variables remaining the same.

There are also cases where the needs of the students are higher according to the calculation table than the maximum aid a student can receive under the provincial program. All needs over \$2,800 must be met by a source other than the parents, the student or the government. And there are also cases when the parents refuse to contribute to the financing of their children's education.

Example: If the government judges that the parents can contribute \$800 towards their daughter's education but that these parents do not consider university education necessary for a girl, the student finds herself \$800 short in her budget. The non-financial reasons why parents refuse to help their children are many: disagreement on the choice of program, the University, the student's intimate friends, the choice of apartment, their clothing, etc..

But there are also other financial factors: the building or the buying of a house, buying a new car. There can also be other reasons such as alcoholic or overly materialistic parents.

Some no longer want to support their children once they are 18 or 19 years old. "They are adults and they can fight their own way like I had to" is a remark often heard and of serious consequences for some students.

Gilles Landry, Agent  
Financial Aid,  
Université de Moncton

#### New Brunswick Student Aid

Year	Number of Loans	Amount	Average
	Number of Bursaries		
1969-70	6911	5,453,890.00	789.00
	4855	1,472,554.00	<u>303.00</u> 1,082.00
1970-71	8010	6,578,090.00	821.23
	5970	2,015,656.00	<u>337.63</u> 1,158.86
1971-72	8121	6,807,370.00	838.24
	4687	2,091,476.00	<u>446.23</u> 1,284.57
1972-73	7560	7,218,413.00	954.82
	4278	1,900,650.00	<u>444.28</u> 1,399.10
1973-74	7080	6,803,724.00	960.98
	4588	2,118,125.00	<u>461.67</u> 1,422.65
1974-75	6978	7,444,630.00	1,066.87
	4859	2,536,245.00	<u>521.97</u> 1,588.84

In 1974-75, the student accumulated a debt of \$ 1,100.00 before being eligible for a bursary. This year he must borrow \$ 300.00 more, a total of \$ 1,400.00, before being eligible for a bursary.

For 1975-76 expected bursary budget : \$ 2,600,00.00



# NEW BRUNSWICK

## SCHOOL DISTRICTS



# NOUVEAU — BRUNSWICK

## DISTRICTS SCOLAIRES

PREPARED BY  
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS  
MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING DIV'N  
REVISED - FEBRUARY 20, 1975.



# 'SUPPORT'

The Honorable Richard Hatfield  
Centennial Building  
Fredericton N.B.

Dear Sir,

First, as parent and then as association representing women and especially mothers, the executive of the provincial Association des Dames d'Acadie supports the students in their demands concerning the student aid program as they were publicly announced.

The Dames d'Acadie are at work in every corner of the province.

The Provincial Association des Dames d'Acadie

Marguerite Leblanc  
Secretary correspondant  
142 Arran St.  
Campbelton, N.B.

Telegram Febuary 8th 1976

The executive of the Acadian Historical Society finds the student demands concerning student aid justifiable and well founded. Urge the government to come to an agreement with the students, despite budgetary pressures.

Febuary 4th, 1976  
F.E.U.M.  
U, de Moncton,  
Moncton N.B.

To all the francophone students of N.B.

Following the steps undertaken to obtain a better student aid system from the governments, I fully support your cause. I think it is just about time that the federal and provincial governments wake up and do something about the students.

Don't give up. Keep on fighting.

Pierre Godin  
Mayor  
Petit-Rocher

Telegram sent to the Honorable Richard Hatfield:

Mr. Premier,

The Université du Québec students in Montréal firmly denounce the backward policy of your government concerning student aid. Consequently we support the democratic demands of our Université de Moncton colleagues.

Université de Québec in Montréal general Student Association.

915 rue Ste-Anne  
Box 70  
Bathurst, N.B.

F.E.U.M.  
159, Massey ave.  
Moncton, N.B.

We the Student Council of the Nipisiquit Secondary High School of Bathurst, support the demands made by the Université de Moncton Student Federation to the provincial government.

Charles Guérette  
President of CEESN

Here is a copy of a telegram addressed to  
M. R. Hatfield  
Premier of N.B.  
Centennial Building  
Frédéricton, N.B.

Febuary 4th, 1976

The right to education must not be affected by regional economic disparities. N.B. students have a right to education and their demands are just and only represent the minimum necessary to safeguard their rights to education and to create a suitable climate for study.

We urge you to intervene more positively by accepting the students' demands.

Léandre Desjardins  
Director  
Department of Psychology  
Université de Moncton

Copy of a letter

Rector's Office  
Université de Moncton  
Moncton, New Brunswick  
Canada

Febuary 3th 1976

M. Gérard Blanchard  
Secretary General  
U. de M. student federation  
Moncton N.B.

Dear M. Blanchard

I had the opportunity during an interview on Radio-Canada on Friday January 30th, to express my agreement in principle with our students' demands Concerning the student aid program.

All those who heard this program will agree that I have already expressed the same opinion during information sessions in Moncton last autumn. I also had the opportunity to speak about this to the provincial authorities.

I congratulate the students for having conducted their action in an orderly, disciplined and dignified manner. You have made the public aware of the seriousness of the problem and I am sure it will only result in good

Truly yours,  
Jean Cadieux  
Rector

Copy of a telegram addressed to the Honorable Richard Hatfield

Febuary 3th, 1976

We, the professors of the Université de Moncton Departement of Physical Education support the demands and steps undertaken by the students concerning the student aid program.

Donald Arsenault  
Department of Physical Education  
Université de Moncton.



Université de Moncton Faculty  
Association News.  
Minutes of the Inter-Faculty  
Council meeting.  
January 21st, 1976

4. Other matters-press release  
It was proposed and seconded  
that a press release be made  
concerning the problem of stu-  
dent loans.

Adopted with 3 abstentions.  
The release as adopted reads  
as followed:

In view of the more and more  
serious problem of students  
loan, reasonable and justi-  
fiable. It also notes that the  
students accept that a part  
of the aid they want should be  
in the form of a loan. They are  
therefore ready to go into  
debt in order to obtain a uni-  
versity education. We think  
that according to the princi-  
ple of equal opportunity of  
followed by our democratic  
society, we should soon be ai-  
ming tuition-free education.

The I.F.C. therefore sup-  
ports the students demands.

Marie-Ange Bourque,  
Secretary.  
Jules Léger,  
President.

February 2d, 1976

F.E.U.M.  
159 Massey  
U. de Moncton

Dear Sir,

We support the F.E.U.M.  
demands made to the pre-  
mier concerning the stu-  
dent aid program.

L'Ass. Jeunesse Fransas-  
koise  
Saskatoon, Sask.

Université de Moncton Student  
Federation.

Fellow students, we offer  
our solidarity in your under-  
takings with the government.

We congratulate you on your  
efforts to make post-secondary  
studies more accessible while  
reducing the heavy financial  
burden imposed on you.

We hope that the department  
responsible will consider your  
demands and change its finan-  
cial aid policy with your help.  
You have all our moral support.

signed: Université d'Ottawa  
Student Federation,  
Jacques Leduc,  
President.

The honorable Jean-Pierre Ouellette  
Minister of Youth  
Centennial Building  
Box 6000  
Fredericton, N.B.

Mr. Minister

The Board of Directors during its' last meeting consi-  
dered the question of the financing of higher education  
with respect to the financial aid given to university  
students.

The N.B. university students are now pressuring the  
government to make the student aid program more  
acceptable. We recognise the difficulties that the  
students from underprivileged areas will encounter in  
financing their higher studies and consequently hope that  
your department will consider their point of view in  
the planning of future policies.

We believe that every citizen must have access to quality  
education at the elementary, secondary, university and  
non-university post-secondary levels independantly of his  
economic status

Society as a whole benefits from a global education system  
and so it seems only just that the cost of this education  
be shared by all citizens and not only by the parents  
and students concerned. In view of this, we believe that  
tuition fees should eventually be abolished since they  
represent only a very small part of the total cost of  
university education and the citizens already share  
the total costs of education at the trade school, and  
institute of technology levels. Meanwhile, your depart-  
ment's policies should be based on the following princi-  
ples: the interest on loans should be reduced or abolished  
completely and the bursary programs should not only  
give the underprivileged student access to a university  
education but also avoid allowing the costs of this  
education to prolonge his deprived situation over a more  
or less long period.

We hope that you will be able to find a solution which  
will adequately meet the needs of the N.B. University  
students.

I remain

Yours truly  
Ronald G. Lebreton  
Director General

RLB:gr  
Cc: The honorable Hatfield  
Jean Cadieux

February 13, 1976

The Honorable Richard Hatfield  
Premier  
Centennial Building  
Fredericton, N.-B.

Mr. Prime Minister,

In accordance with a resolution unanimously passed  
during its meeting last February 6th, the Board of Direc-  
tors of the Université de Moncton, Alumni and Friends As-  
sociation i-vites you to closely study the demands of our  
province's university students.

We recognize, Mr. Prime Minister, the seriousness of  
the present economic situation at the federal and provin-  
cial level.



Nonetheless, despite this crisis, education must remain our top priority. We therefore find it unacceptable that an large proportion of the students of the province be forced to go heavily into debt and to live in poverty conditions in order to obtain what we can today call a basic education.

Mr. Prime Minister, we trust that your government will take the necessary measures to remedy this infortunate situation as soon as possible. I remain,

Yours truly,  
Leopold Belliveau  
President of AUM.

Communiqué received from  
Réjean Paulin directly  
from Fredericton, February  
4th, 1976

30 students out of 100  
from Shippagan have orga-  
nized a collection in the  
city of Shippagan and have  
joined the group in Frede-  
ricton.

Congratulations on the  
great undertaking.

February 4, 1976

The S.A.N.B. (New-Brunswick Acadien Society) is asking the provincial government to implement a system of free education for all universities students without exception. There is presently no tuition for students at the elementary and secondary level, in trade schools and technical schools in nursing schools and in the past, even for students attending teacher's college. Why is it that only the university student must pay tuition for his education? Is that justice?

With it's policies regarding student aid, the N.B. government is supposed to be giving a chance to all young people in the province to get a post-secondary education. If the government of N.B. is truly realistic, shouldn't it take into consideration that all students do not start off on the same equal basis and that student aid form of equality might not be fair to all.

Because of the debts they accumulate during 4 years of university, students are not encouraged to further their studies. Only the more well-to-do students who have not had to borrow will go on to a Master or a Ph.D. With its present policies, does the government of New-Brunswick deliberately want to cut off post-secondary education for the socially deprived or for the middle class and does it want to reserve the right to post-secondary education for the students of the richer class?

The N.B. government must become aware of responsibilities in the economic and social development of New-Brunswick is, after all, the lack of specialised labor. The policies of the government regarding student aid encourages only a minority of students to specialize in their fields and therefore the province must often make use of foreign manpower.

If the government wants the students of N.B. to remain in the province so they can contribute to the economy and the general development of the province, why are they not given subsidies like the ones who so generously give to certain foreign companies?

The students is not the only one to profit from education; everyone living in the same society benefits from it.

Therefore, the government has an obligation to accept a larger part of the cost of post-secondary education and a tuition-free system seems to be the only answer. We are not suggesting the abolition of the student aid program. The provincial government should assume the total cost of tuition, and the students must then look after their living expenses. They would still have access to the student aid program, as they now do, if they cannot manage by themselves.

We realize that the cost would be higher for the province, but the government has at its disposal all the means necessary to finance any new program.

We, the N.B. Association  
of French High School Stu-  
dents, declare our support  
of N.B. students in their de-  
mands regarding student aid.  
Since we are to be the next  
victims, you can be assured  
of our moral and, if neces-  
sary, financial support.

We feel that what you are  
asking for is a strict mini-  
mum and that we are in this  
fight together.

Let there be justice!  
P.S.- A copy has been sent  
to the Honorable Premier  
Richard Hatfield,  
Fredericton, N.-B.

Support the Université de  
Moncton students. Strongly  
encourage their stand. Edu-  
cation a right and not a pri-  
vilege.

Direction  
Ontario Youth.

January 29, 1976  
The Honorable Richard  
Hatfield,  
Centennial Building  
Fredericton, N.-B.

The french professors of  
Université de Moncton sup-  
port the st-dent's demands  
regarding the student aid.

The chairman  
French Department  
Université de Moncton,  
Moncton, N.-B.

Copy of the telegram sent to  
the honorable Richard Hatfield

Université de Moncton Philoso-  
phy professors support student  
demands concerning loans poli-  
cy.

All the professors of the  
Université de Moncton Depart-  
ment of Theater support the  
demands and steps taken by  
the students concerning stu-  
dent aid.

U.P.E.I. students support you  
100 percent. Keep it up  
Best wishes  
Gerald MacDonald  
U. P.E.I. S. U.

We have also received the  
following telegram from New-  
foundland:

February 5, 1976  
Best of luck with your  
projects. Remember Hatfield  
will be the loser.  
We are with you. Good luck.  
Bud Cowan  
NFLD Caucus Chairman  
Atlantic Federation of  
Students

We, the professors of  
the Université de Moncton  
Engeneering Department, sup-  
port the students in their  
demands regarding student  
aid and we urge the govern-  
ment to consider their re-  
quests favorably.

We support the Université  
de Moncton students' demands..  
Samuel et Anne Marie Arsenault  
Professors  
Université de Moncton.



<p>Village of Bertrand Bertrand, N.B. Telegram February 8th 1976</p> <p>The Honorable Richard Hatfield Premier The Honorable Jean-Pierre Ouellette Minister of Youth</p> <p>The Municipality of Bertrand has become aware of the demands made by Université de Moncton students concerning a more equitable student aid program and wishes to express its support of these demands with this letter.</p> <p>We beleive that even if the majority of students who need the program to continue their studies are acadians, this is not a sufficient reason to refuse to modify a system which causes the university student to go excessively into debt.</p> <p>The Municipality of Bertrand C.P. 119 Bertrand, N.B. Copy- FEUM Université de Moncton, Moncton, N.B.</p>	<p>January 27, 1976 Box 354 Petit-Rocher, Acadie</p> <p>Mr. Gérard Blanchard Secretary of the F.E.U.M. Moncton, N.B.</p> <p>Dear Sir,</p> <p>Enclosed you will find, for your information, the text of a press release made in early November 1975.</p> <p>The parti Acadien encourages you to continue the struggle you have undertaken and reiterates its unconditional support to you.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jean-Pierre Lanteigne President.</p>	<p>January 30th, 1976 F.E.U.M. 159 rue Massey, Moncton, N.B.</p> <p>The N.B. Acadien society insits on reiterating its support of the university students who are now demonstrating for a better student aid system. The students continue to live on meager revenues while inflation continues to wreak. The government must realise that the students will profit much more by their time at university if they have the financial means to eat, be housed and dress like the rest of population.</p> <p>Denis Losier Secretary General N.B.A.S.</p>
<p>January 30, 1976</p> <p>The Honorable Richard Hatfield Premier of New-Brunswick, Centenial Building, Fredericton, N.B.</p> <p>Mr. Prime Minister,</p> <p>I have long been aware of your interest in University teaching.</p> <p>I am also aware of the fact that the province and the Country are presently facing a bleak financial situation.</p> <p>However, I have been living and working with University students for over twenty years and I can assure you that their recommendations regarding student aid are fair and reasonable.</p> <p>Dear Mister Premier, I am confident that as soon as possible you will find the way to correct a situation that has been a source of oppression to a great majority of our students far too long.</p> <p>I remain,</p> <p>Yours truly, Fernand Arsenault Professor</p>	<p>Telegram received from the A.F.E.U.S. on theusday, January 27, 1976.</p> <p>The students of Université de Sherbrooke support you in your student loan fight and offer you their solidarity.</p> <p>To improve university services, let's unite our efforts</p> <p>Daniel Turp Université de Sherbrooke Student's Federate Association.</p>	<p>We urge you to continue your struggle against the policies of the New Brunswick government. Students everywhere are committed to the goal of quality education for all, not just for those who can afford it. As fellow students we join with you in renouncing government plans to cut education spending. We have a similar struggle in Ontario against the Davis government. We are united in purpose solidarity.</p> <p>Scott Mullin Vice-President Carleton University Student's Association</p>
<p>It is impossible to suspend our activities because of the coming play-offs. We give you all our support in your undertakings.</p> <p>Aigles Bleus Hockey Team Université de Moncton.</p>	<p>St-Charles Parish Saint-Charles (Kent) N.B. February 4th, 1976</p> <p>The St-Charles de Kent Parish Council, feels it must inform the members of the Hatfield government that it strongly supports the demands presented by the N.B. University Students' Federation to the government.</p> <p>We hope the immediate attention will be paid to their just demands.</p> <p>Yours Truly, Parish Council</p> <p>By Louis Robichaud, president Herculine Leblanc, f.m.a. secretary</p> <p>Copy of the letter to the Prime Minister M. Jean-Pierre Ouellete and Gerald Merithew</p>	<p>Telegram sent to the honorable Richard Hatfield January 30th, 1976</p> <p>The Honorable Richard Hatfield Centennial Building Fredericton, N.B.</p> <p>We the professors of the U.de M. Departement of Political Science support the student demands concerning the student aid program and the steps they have undertaken to present them.</p> <p>Tra Quang Ba Philippe Doucet Gilles Bouchard Patrick Robardet Harley d'Entremont</p> <p>The students of Collège Ste Anne support the N.B. students in their efforts concerning the government loans. Good luck.</p> <p>Student Association Collège Ste Anne</p>



January 30th, 1976

F.E.U.M.  
Université de Moncton  
Moncton, N.B.

(copy of a telegram sent today  
to the honorable Richard Hat-  
field)

We, the professors of the  
Université de Moncton History  
and Geography Department, find  
the students' demands legiti-  
mate and well-founded and ur-  
ge the government to come to  
an agreement with them.

Department of History  
and Geography,  
Université de Moncton.

The PEI young Acadians pro-  
visional committee support the  
Université de Moncton demands  
presented to the government.  
A letter will follow.

Paul Gallant, President  
PEI Young Acadians Provisional  
Committee  
7, rue Centrale,  
Summerside,  
Prince Edward Island

Telegram sent to the hono-  
rable Richard Hatfield  
January 30th, 1976.

Hon. Richard Hatfield  
Centennial Building  
Fredericton, N.B.

We the professors of the  
Université de Moncton  
departement of Sociology  
support the student demands  
concerning the student aid  
program and the steps they  
have undertaken to present  
them.

Muriel Roy  
Serge Côté  
Madelaine Trottier  
Greg Allain

## article summary

Given the N.B. government's  
position concerning the pro-  
blem of student aid, we can  
ask ourselves what the govern-  
ments' priorities are.

Until now, the government's  
primary excuse for not giving  
in to our demands is the un-  
certain economic situation in  
which we are living. Infla-  
tion exists; it can't be denied.  
But what M. Hatfield seems to  
forget is that this inflation-  
nary situation affects the stu-  
dents as much as the rest of  
the population. Also, the fede-  
ral government's anti-inflation  
measures affect the students  
because the Opportunities for  
Youth programs no longer exist.  
These programs were an important  
source of revenue for the stu-  
dents during the summer months.

Regarding ways of finding money,  
we can ask ourselves if the  
government is making a real ef-  
fort. When it comes to inves-  
ting in companies such as  
Bricklin, which cost the N.B.  
tax payers \$20 million and  
Brunswick Mills which may well  
destroy the small North eastern  
sawmills and is still not sure  
to be profitable, the govern-  
ment does not hesitate to spend  
large sums of money.

Before the last N.B. elections,  
Mr. Hatfield met the U.N.B.  
students and promised a reduc-  
tion in loans and an increase  
in bursaries. Can't Mr. Hatfield  
keep his promises?

Concerning the Hatfield govern-  
ment's anti-inflation measures,  
we can ask ourselves what ser-  
vices will be affected. There  
are now cutbacks in the hospi-  
tal services. Yet the government  
finds the money to buy a 1.5  
million plane. Does the govern-  
ment intend to destroy the po-  
pulation's rights in the field  
of health and education?

Many mass medias have shown  
interest during the course of  
the demonstration. We wanted  
to make a resumé of the dif-  
ferent newspapers' articles  
published during our activi-  
ties. But at the time of our  
sudden evacuation many news-  
papers were lost, making it  
impossible for us to make a  
complete and impartial resu-  
mé.

Most of the mass medias made  
objective reports and some even  
gave us their support. Incen-  
dently we want to mention the  
good feeling that such arti-  
cles gave us.

But Margaret Lahey, ATV repor-  
ter, made a negative, biased,  
and especially unfounded re-  
port about us Sunday night,  
February 8th on television  
when she gratuitously decla-  
red that the students were  
singing and dancing on the  
Altar of the church where we  
were so warmly received. This  
report although false shocked  
a large part of the population  
but also angered some students  
who could not see the point of  
such an affront. Fortunately,  
Father J. Dolan who had taken  
us in publicly denied these  
insidious remarks and asked  
Margaret to apologize to the  
students who had never shown  
disrespect in the church.  
This has not been done...

Margaret Lahey has now refu-  
sed an invitation to appear  
on I.D., an ATV information  
program, where she would have  
the opportunity of justifying  
her harmful allegations to the  
students. A student represen-  
tative had also been invited  
for the same program. He has  
already accepted and is only  
waiting on the good graces  
of Miss Lahey...

Box 230,  
Grand Falls, N. S.

Telegram to:

Mr. Jean-Pierre Ouellet  
Minister of Youth  
Department of Youth  
Centennial Building  
Fredericton, N. B.

We recommend immediate help  
for university students du-  
ring current year in order to  
relieve heavy burden of those  
who must borrow. We suggest  
\$500 more in bursary for this  
Year. It is urgent that we  
encourage our youth to attend  
university despite inflation  
and unemployment. Let us  
strive to eventually make uni-  
versity tuition free. Let's  
invest in the future. We hope  
that you will continue open  
discussion of students' pro-  
blems.

Signed J. Aurèle Gervais  
John E. Vallillée



ST. DUNSTAN'S RECTORY

621 BRUNSWICK STREET  
FREDERICTON, N. B.  
CANADA  
E3B 1H7

TO THE PARISHONERS OF ST. DUNSTAN'S AND THE CITIZENS OF FREDERICTON:

University students from every part of New Brunswick were given access to St. Dunstan's Church last Sunday and Monday. Since this unusual event was widely publicized and, to some extent misunderstood, I feel I should offer you an explanation.

When I gave permission for students to use our church building on Sunday afternoon, they were being evicted from the Centennial Building, in the middle of a snowstorm, some without winter clothing, others shivering and trying to warm themselves with blankets, with no sign, or to me even a suggestion, of transportation. The Monsignor Boyd Center was in use. The only available place of warmth and refuge at our disposal was our church. I responded favorably to the request for accommodation on the part of the university chaplains and told them to take the students to our church until we found out what we could do.

Through the centuries our churches have often been a place of refuge for those in distress. An example of this is the opening of churches and church buildings for those effected by the recent storm in Saint John. I see the events of the past few days as a similar situation.

Once order was restored, I began to work with the student leaders, the university chaplains, and government officials to effect a peaceful exodus from our City. It was my intention to do everything I could to avoid the possibility of violence with its accompanying dangers to property and to person of both our own citizens and the students themselves. Arrangements were made for the students to peacefully return home on Monday evening. For this I commend both the students and the government.

At no time have I had any intention of taking sides in this dispute. My only interest was in preserving peace in our community and promoting the safety of our citizens and of our visitors.

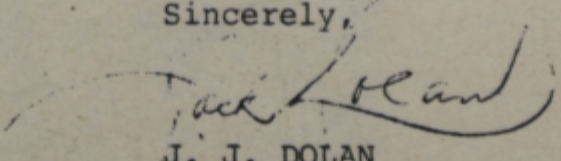
I was with the students in the church much of the time. The students were well supervised. Their conduct in our church was always respectful and commendable.

I now must be judged for my actions both by my parishoners and by the population at large. I hope you will base your judgement of me on the directions given us in the Gospels and by the spirit of the life of Jesus that you would expect my actions to embody. In particular I ask you to reflect on the parable of the good Samaritan (Luke 10/25-37) the direction of our Lord to shelter the homeless and to care for the stranger (Matt 25/31-39) and to the words of Jesus Himself

"HAPPY ARE THOSE WHO WORK FOR PEACE AMONG MEN  
GOD WILL CALL THEM HIS SONS," (Matt 5/18)

Some of you are understandably upset. For this I am sorry. I can only ask everyone to try to understand that I attempted to act as best I could according to the dictates of my conscience and in accordance with the centuries old practice of our church.

Sincerely,

  
J. J. DOLAN  
Pastor

February 10, 1976



List of the people and organizations who helped the student cause

Charles Cloutier (potatoes)  
Centre de la lumière  
Fernand Arsenault  
Village Bake Shop  
Hub Meat Packers  
Soeurs N.D.S. 260 Lutz  
1002 Amirault, St-Anselme  
36 Pleasant, Dieppe  
Les Filles de Jésus - 553 Elmwood Drive  
Les Soeurs de la Congrégation  
Les Pères Ste-Croix  
Baxters Dairies 655 Champlain  
Le Comptoir des Consommateurs de Parkton  
La Lanterne  
Tim Horton Donuts  
Prof., Departement of french, (Mr Fournier)  
Balmoral Parrish  
Lameque Stores  
Spoken Support by Mathilda Blanchard  
Village de Bertrand  
People of Fredericton who brought us food  
Sunny Brae Laundry and Cleaning (bath towels)  
Université de Moncton Cafeteria  
A&W (500 hamburgers)  
Jules Léger prof. Departement of history  
Jean Cadieux  
Ontario Students  
Pizza Delight  
A.N.E.Q.  
Duanes Restaurent  
All the students of Université de Moncton trough  
FEUM  
Média Unimon Ltée  
Radio-Canada  
Evangéline  
Pierre Maheux  
Université de Moncton's Vie Etudiante  
Pop Shop  
Vachon (Donald Poirier)  
Major Vending  
Shopping Basket  
Palace Grill  
Elmer's Pizza  
Several Groceries and Stores in Fredericton, their names  
were lost during the police invasion, Sunday, February 8th.

