The Brunswickan

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(The following editorial, written by last year's editor, Erskine Carter, is being reprinted because we feel it is as accurate a history as can be obtained of the Brunswickan).

For sixty-one years the University of New Brunswick has possessed a journal published solely by undergraduates. These years have been filled with progress and change both in the University itself and in the college paper. Throughout this era, although confronted with numerous difficulties, The Brunswickan has struggled for existence, gaining in strength as the years passed. Known as the University Monthly for the first forty-two years, the journal was published in magazine form. Later in 1922, although retaining its original form, its name was changed from the University Monthly to The Brunswickan. Finally eleven years ago, in 1931, the style of the journal was again changed when it was published in newspaper form and in weekly editions. However, at that time, and until 1933 when its size was found to be unwieldly, The Brunswickan contained four pages of seven columns each; while today it has six pages each of five columns.

In 1880, the first edition of the University Monthly appeared on the campus. As to who was the instigator of the movement, the files to not reveal; but it is apparent that a group of enthusiastic students, with a thirst for journalism decided to publish a monthly magazine, containing articles written by students on topics of college interest.

The contents of the early University Monthlies are very different from The Brunswickan of today. Indeed the literary standard of the articles was much higher, but generally speaking, very little news was printed. The magazine was divided into six main divisions: the editorials, literary, the Ladies Department, the Engineering and Forestry Faculties, College World and Athletics. In addition, smaller sections were devoted to Exchanges, Personals and Rouge et Noir.

When the undergraduate publication took the form of a newspaper, many changes were made in its contents. No longer were the literary contributions of the same high standard, but instead there was a much greater quantity of college news published four times as often, as well as reasonably good articles written by the students.

Since the last month of 1937, many innovations have been introduced into The Brunswickan set-up. At that time, the paper was represented at a conference of Canadian University journals where plans were formulated whereby students across Canada would be kept informed about what was occurring on other college campuses. Consequently The Brunswickan has been able to publish many articles and stories relating to various aspects of Canadian undergraduate life.

Since the spring of 1939, the Co-eds have edited an annual Co-ed edition in conjunction with Co-ed Week. Last year, a special eight page issue was published to mark the opening of the Lady Beaverbrook Gymnasium.

That the state of The Brunswickan for sixty-one years has been one of advancement is evident. And it is with confidence that The Brunswickan looks to the future with the hope of ever-improving its motto—"to form a channel of communication between the life of the University and the outside world, and to still more strengthen the bond which knits our graduates to its Alma Mater."

COLLEGE HUM

PART II

By Ian Sclanders

General Activities

There are a number of wartime activities common to all Canada's 21 accredited universities—military training for all physically fit male students; training of women in Red Cross work, first aid, type-writing, telegraphy and other subjects calculated to make them of value in the emergency; the raising of funds for war charities, and so forth.

Most of the universities are conducting courses for radio technicians of the Royal Canadian Air Force, and for certain other classes of specialists in the services.

In addition almost every one has war projects of its own, such as research programmes of a special nature. Little can be said about these without revealing information which might be of value to the enemy, but after the war, when the story can be told, it will be a bright page in the history of our colleges.

The last annual report of the University of Toronto has a cryptic list of research enterprises which gives a hint of what is going on. In this list you find such items as "aerial navigation," "aviation research project — Banting," "aviation medical research—Banting—low temperature altitude chamber," "aviation medical research—Banting—equipment for plane for high altitude," "aviation medical research—Bazett—Project A.M. 1," "aviation medical research—Price—Project A.M. 4," "aviation research physics—Burton," "aviation research—psychology," "high altitude flying project A.M. 1,000," "chemical warfare—Lucas C-1000," "War project C-1005—1 physics—Burton," "war project P-1,000—2 physics—Burton."

There are other similar items, none giving any detail, but each serving as an indication of the scope of work which the University of Toronto has undertaken in the way of research.

What is being done at the University of Toronto is being done at McGill University, at Queen's, at Western, and at other institutions from Dalhousie, in Halifax, to the University of British Columbia, in Vancouver.

Censorship has been lifted a bit on a couple of the contributions made by the universities to aviation medicine, so these may be mentioned. One is the decompression chamber, for which a good deal of credit goes to the late Sir Frederick Banting. This enabled scientists to find out what happens to aviators at nigh altitudes, without the aviators leaving the ground. They enter a chamber in which the atmospheric and other conditions which pertain at high altitudes are artificially created, and their reactions to these conditions are kept under observation. The University of Toronto and the University of Western Ontario did the pioneering with this device; scores of students of these universities volunteered as "guinea-pigs" for the original experiments.

Those experiments and the results which came out of them have undoubtedly saved many lives.

University of Alberta

The University of Alberta, at Edmonton, is now running its schools of medicine, dentistry and education continuously throughout the year—the first two to supply extra doctors and dentists for the armed forces, and the last to compensate, to some extent, for the heavy enlistment of high school teachers.

This institution has increased its number of freshmen engineers 2½ times for the prewar average. Like other universities it is training air force personnel in radio, and in addition has given a series of courses for naval electricians and artificers.

Similar in many respects is the programme of the University of Saskatchewan, at Saskatoon, which, among other things, has a large and highly efficient engineering department.

The University of British Columbia is another institution which is giving courses for radio technicians in the R.C.A.F. It is making investigations in explosives, munitions, gases, war minerals and metals, electrical and shortwave detection devices, radio, agricultural products affected by the war, and in other fields. Certain courses have been modified in view of the needs of war—for instance, courses in metallurgy, mechanical and electrical engineering, physics and chemistry.

Maritime Universities

Because it is located at Halifax, in the coast defense area, there's a good deal of secrecy about the war work of Dalhousie University but the contributions it is making can be said to be important.

Acadia University, at Wolfville, N. S., has several senior members of its staff engaged in research work. Acadia's school of household economics is carrying on studies in the field of nutrition.

Mount Allison University, at Sackville, N. B., is carrying out research on making explosives from natural wood products, as well as on bactericidal light in operating rooms. This last has a bearing on the treatment of wounded. "Mount A" has also undertaken other chemical researches, and is training R.C.A.F. radio technicians.

The University of New Brunswick has readjusted courses to emphasize the training of engineers, foresters and scientists for the armed forces and for war industry, and there has been a marked diversion of both male and female students to these fields from the arts faculty.

U.N.B. has established a blood processing laboratory where all the blood donated in New Brunswick for transfusion purposes is semi-processed before being forwarded to Toronto for the final stages of preparation. The institution is training R.C.A.F. radio technicians, and doing chemical research in co-operation with the National Research Council.

There is no work of genius which has not been the delight of mankind, no word of genius to which the human heart and soul have not sooner or later responded.

—James Lowell

They spell it Vinci and pronounce it Vinchy; foreigners always spell better than they pronounce.

—Mark Twain



"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked"



It's regular news from home that the boys on active service really appreciate. Write every week. Tell them about the family—what the friends and neighbours are doing—all the local news. Keep your letters cheerful and full of optimism. Tell them about the money you are saving—the War Savings Certificates and Victory Bonds you are buying—of the plans for the future when they come home.

• **Tell them of a Savings Account in the Bank of Nova Scotia** which will provide for the readjustment into normal civilian life, for the comforts and pleasures of a world at peace.

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