

## and on ...

By NEIL M. OAKLEY  
Brunswickan Editor-in-Chief 1953-54

In the early 50's no BRUNSWICKAN editor would have dared dream of publishing New Brunswick's largest weekly. He was fortunate when he produced four six-page tabloids every month.

In fact, in December 1952, the campus wondered if the BRUNSWICKAN still existed. We never knew why the previous newspaper staff staged a midterm walk out. But with one clap of the hands, I was Editor in Chief without a line of BRUNSWICKAN copy to my credit.

We had few advertisers. The paper was in debt. Students were not reading it. So we published the first - and last - BLOODY BRUNSWICKAN.

The issue, printed in blood red ink, was a promotion piece for the annual campus Blood Donor drive. In banner headlines the BLOODY BRUNSWICKAN announced, 1952 FORDOR MODEL FORD, the prize to the student or teacher guessing the correct UNB blood donor percentage.

All hell broke loose. It was one of the biggest hoaxes in UNB's history. The winner won a three-inch replica of the real thing. But the paper was in business and students were reading it again.

The BRUNSWICKAN changed remarkably in 1953. We had an 18-member staff. It meant switching to six-column, six-page format and bold type heads. There was tremendous photo coverage. We changed printers and got to know Wardell and the Fredericton Daily Gleaner gang.

The paper was the center of controversy. UNB President Albert Trueman was appointed National Film Board Chairman. The new President was Colin MacKay, an ex-BRUNSWICKAN Editor in Chief. UNB's Honorary Chancellor, Lord Beaverbrook, on hearing the Provincial Government appointment, resigned in protest.

But Beaverbrook remained Honorary Editor of the BRUNSWICKAN. Delight was setting the March 3, 1954 front page banner:

HONORARY EDITOR ASKED TO BE  
HONORARY CHANCELLOR OF UNB

The BRUNSWICKAN took on the Students Representative Council over the budget and won. We also challenged the National Federation of Canadian University Students. NFCUS President Tony Enriquez came from Ottawa for a pitched battle in Council. It was a draw on UNB's campus. But it signalled the beginning of the end of NFCUS in Canada.

Our editorials pounced on civic and provincial affairs with unwarranted vengeance. The BRUNSWICKAN had matured. It was the second best Canadian University newspaper in 1954. We lost by one vote, 11 to 10.

The previous December saw publication of THE SMELLEGRAPH YOURINAL, a full-size take off on THE MARITIMES' GRRREEE-AAAAATEST NEWSPAPER. It was filled with stories including: STUDENTS RIOT PETITIONING TO RECALL BEAVERBROOK AS CHANCELLOR, COUNCIL TO RECOMMEND GREASE IN GAS PROBE, STUDENT ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE MEN'S RESIDENCE TO ATTEND LECTURES and ARTS BUILDING BURNS DOWN AT CAPITOL.

We also printed the famous Marilyn Munroe nude. Sex-ploitation in the 50's?

On Wednesday, March 17 I put the 1954 BRUNSWICKAN to bed for my last time. It was long enough to be in the college newspaper business. We lost money again.

What made the BRUNSWICKAN? Staff like Fred Drummie, now well known throughout the Atlantic Provinces. Staff like Pete Trueman, recent Senior Editor, CBC National Television News - Evening Edition.

And girls. Most of them were shy and suspicious. But they worked like beavers. Probably all married now with new surnames, unless they are middle-aged women's libbers. Real people like Betty Styran, Maxine MacDonald, Dianne Drew, Beth Cattley, Pauline Saunders, Peggy Wetmore, Lyn Daupe and Pat Ryder.

Drummie, Trueman and I merely put the BRUNSWICKAN together. The three of us were probably the only editors of the time who weren't asked to work for a political party. Perhaps it was because we regularly lambasted the Provincial government for the terrible liquor sold by the liquor board. We called the Premier Phlemming and the liquor board stores were labelled Phlemming's Pharmacies.

TIME MAGAZINE, November 8, 1971, claims New Brunswick is the least enterprising province for availability of good wines. If N.B. liquor hasn't improved since the BRUNSWICKAN's 1954 crusades, maybe editing the paper wasn't a very worthwhile thing.

- 30 -

# The way things were-1862

Professor Jack has politely handed us a copy of the Calendar of the University of New Brunswick, from which we make the following extracts for the information of those who may be interested in the Institution, and who may wish to know of the progress it is making. It appears that there are now some thirty students entered in the Institution:

The Library contains upwards of 3000 volumes, which have been carefully selected by the Professors with special attention to the importance of the several departments of study, and the requirement of the Students. In it will be found the standard works of ancient and modern authors, and also the most useful and approved elementary treatises on all the branches of a liberal education. It is particularly rich in books of reference and authority, and the expensive treatises which have from time to time been given to the world by the master minds of modern scientific research. The Library is accessible to all the Students, and is open at least one hour every day, except Sunday.

There is an extensive and valuable assortment of Apparatus for elucidating and explaining the principles of the various branches of Physical Science. The list contains, among many other articles too numerous to be mentioned, a superior set of all the Mechanical Powers, in brass; a Composition of Force Table; an Apparatus for exhibiting the composition of Machines, the working of Machinery, and the various contrivances for transmitting Force, and modifying Motion; Atwood's Machine for illustrating the laws of falling bodies; a Whirling Table for explaining the laws of centrifugal and central Forces, and of Planetary motions; a Gyroscope, Tellurium, Orrery, and Globes; Mirrors, Reflectors, Lenses, Camera Lucida,

Magic Lantern with Astronomical Slides; Balances, Clock and Wheel work, and convertible and compensation Pendulums; Barometers and Thermometers; Sectional and Working Models of Suction and Forcing Pumps, of Hydrostatic Press, of condensing Steam Engine, and various other Hydraulic and Pneumatic Machines and Instruments.

The Chemical Lecture room is well supplied with all the Apparatus and Chemicals necessary for instruction and analysis. There are Models of Smelting and other Furnaces, and of many Tools and Machines used in the Arts and Manufactures; a compound Achromatic Microscope and Microscopic objects mounted in glass slides; and an extensive collection of Electrical and Electro-magnetic Instruments and Machines of the best and most modern construction. There is likewise a great variety of Maps, Plates and Diagrams, which, together with the apparatus and experiments, tend to invest the study with a deeper and more enduring interest, and greatly facilitate the progress of the learner.

The Library and Apparatus have been purchased at an expenditure of about \$20,000.

The Museum contains a general collection in Mineralogy and Geology, including specimens in illustration of all geological periods. They are systematically arranged and labelled for the purposes of instruction, and embrace a well selected assortment of European and American rocks, minerals, fossils, shells, plants, and corals. The late Dr. Robb was indefatigable in procuring a special collection illustrative of the Mineralogy, Geology and Botany of New Brunswick and the neighboring Provinces. The numerous specimens obtained from each County in New Brunswick are arranged by

themselves, and to an inhabitant of the Province they form a collection of unsurpassed value and interest.

In the Observatory there is a large Achromatic Telescope of 6 inches clear Aperture and 7 1/2 feet focal length, by the celebrated makers Merz and Son, of Munich. It is equatorially mounted, and provided with clock work motion and a delicate and beautifully constructed Wire Micrometer for measuring the relative positions of double and multiple stars. The University is probably far better provided with Optical Instruments than any Institution of the kind in the British Provinces.

Students are either accommodated with apartments in the College, or obtain a dispensation for non-residence, designating the houses in which they are permitted to lodge. The same opportunities of instruction are afforded in the latter case, the person in whose house the Student lives being held responsible for his general conduct. The rooms in the College for the use of resident Students are large, neat and comfortable, having lately been put in a state of thorough repair. Hereafter, arrangements will probably be made for providing these rooms with stoves and other fixtures, for the use of which a small sum may be charged. At present iron beds are supplied; but the rest of the furniture, which may be of a simple and inexpensive description, must be procured at the cost of the Student, who must also pay for fuel and light. Two Students may agree to occupy a single room, in which case the expenses of furnishing is reduced to about one half. The rooms are attended to and kept in order by the Steward, and the charge for Board is \$2.50 per week during Term. All the meals are served in a public refectory, when the President or one of the Professors is always present. Non-resident Students may, in general, ob-

tain Board and Lodging in Town for \$2 per week, and upwards, according to their means."

A Gold Medal of the value of \$40 is bestowed every year, at the end of Easter Term, on the author of the best English Essay upon a subject proposed by the Visitor at the preceding Encaenia. All Undergraduates are allowed to compete for this valuable prize, which is called "The Douglas Gold Medal," having been founded by the late Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., when Lieutenant Governor of this Province, and first Chancellor of King's College.

The Act establishing the University provides that there shall be in the Institution one Scholarship of \$60, either in the general or the special undergraduate course, for each County Grammar School in the Province; and that the holders of such Scholarships shall be exempt from all fees for instruction in the University.

By the regulations of the Senate each Scholarship is tenable for two years; and as the fees for instruction amount to \$16, the actual value of a Scholarship to the holder is \$76 per annum, a sum equivalent to half the necessary expenses of a year's attendance at the University.

In order to obtain one of these County Scholarships, the Candidate, if there be only one, must first procure a Certificate signed by the Master of the Grammar School which he attends, and by at least two of the Trustees, signifying that he is of good moral character, that he wishes to attend the University, and that he is considered prepared for matriculation. On presenting this Certificate to the President of the University, he is examined on the subjects prescribed as necessary for admission, and, if found qualified, he then obtains a Certificate to that effect, to be handed with the former to the Registrar, who will thereupon enter his name on the Matricula-

as a Student holding the Scholarship from the County in which he has received his education. Should there be on any occasion of a vacancy, more than one Candidate for a County Scholarship, then the Master and Trustees of the Grammar School must hold a competitive examination on the subjects prescribed for matriculation, in order to determine the pupil whose qualifications furnish the best title to the preference. The examination should be conducted both orally and by written questions and answers. Samples of questions suitable to such occasions may be had on application to the President of the University, to whom it would be advisable to transmit the written answers of all the Candidates.

At the commencement of the next Academical year in September 1862, the Scholarships in the following Counties will become vacant: -  
Carleton, Kings, St. John

In addition to the County Scholarships, there are six other Scholarships, each of the value of \$60 per annum, and tenable for one year. During the present Academical year, three of these will be competed for in April 1862, namely: one in English Language and Literature, open to Students of the Freshman year; one in Classical Literature, open to Students of the Junior year; and one in Mathematics, open to Students of the Senior year.

The number of "Free Scholars" provided for by the Act, amounts to as many as fifty-six, being on an average more than three for each County, six for the City of Saint John, and three for Fredericton. Such Scholars are admitted to all the privileges and advantages enjoyed by Students in the Undergraduate curriculum without being required to pay the usual fees for instruction.