

Camp remembers the Bruns

Editor's note: Last week, in the frash issue of the Brunswickan, we published comments from former Bruns staffers who had since moved on to bigger things. The comments were all along the theme, 'What the Bruns means to me', and one of the ex-staffers responding was journalist Dalton Camp. Unfortunately, his column did not arrive in time for our frash issue publishing date, hence the reason for its appearance in this week's Bruns.

by Dalton Camp

Dalton Camp entered UNB in 1945 and was elected editor-in-chief of the Brunswickan the next year, 1946-47. After graduating in 1947 with a Bachelor of Arts degree, he attended the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. Following many academic achievements and awards, and a number of jobs in the advertising and public relations field, he became heavily involved in politics. In 1964, he was elected president of the Progressive Conservative party of Canada and

was re-elected in 1966. He established, amid much controversy, the principle of leadership review - a principle now recognized in the constitution of the Conservative and other national and provincial political parties.

Mr. Camp has authored two books: *Gentlemen, Players, and Politicians*; and *Alliances and Illusions*. He is a syndicated columnist who has contributed articles and reviews to numerous publications and continues to contribute a weekly column to the *Toronto Star*. He recently completed the manuscript for a book on the May federal election.

When I got out of the army in 1945 and came to UNB, the first thing I did was buy a pair of football boots and turn out for the team. Fortunately, I got so raked up in an early scrimmage that I had to withdraw from sports and look for something else to do in my spare time, which turned out to be writing a column for *The Brunswickan*.

The next year, I was elected editor-in-chief an office which

brought with it an annual salary of \$500, I think it was, and numberless responsibilities, about which I knew very little. That latter fact became a first principle in my understanding of the media: editors do not really matter very much, but the people who work under them do. I had three or four very diligent people working with me who produced the paper; I wrote the editorials.

At that time, UNB was in a turmoil of expansion and it as much resembled a construction site as it did a university. There were two kinds of students - those who were veterans and those who weren't - and the student-body was widely dispersed, some in residence, others boarded in converted army barracks where the Fredericton Exhibition is now located and which was then grandly called Alexander College. I knew of no student who owned a car. It was not all that easy to make a telephone call. There was no bus service into the city and nothing to do there anyway. *The Brunswickan* was the only source for campus news as it was also the

principal means of communication in the university community. On reflection, I should have been more impressed with the importance of the paper than I was.

Even so, we did the best we could to cover so diffuse a university campus and satisfy such a diverse readership. I recall that I once turned the entire paper over to publishing a lecture by a visiting English professor on the subject of T.S. Eliot. Understandably, the basketball team, in its high season, was unimpressed. But we also brought to light the beating of a fellow student by a city policeman which led to prosecution and conviction. And we managed to make it up to the basketball team before the season was out.

Had I not been editor of *The Brunswickan* I doubt that I would have been accepted by the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism, and had I not attended Columbia, I would probably have become a working journalist instead of a columnist. And if I had not been writing editorials for *The Brunswickan*, I would not have been invited to become involved in

politics as early in life as I was, and perhaps never.

Although much has changed at UNB - and not all for the better - the benefits which occur from

working on the campus newspaper remain the same as they were when I joined the staff thirty-three years ago. And I'll add

something else: among the many extra-curricular activities available, *The Brunswickan* experience will likely serve one better in the years after university than anything else I can think of:

certainly, in the early years after graduation, it looks better on one's curriculum vitae than say, if one had been a high-scoring full-back. This is not to put down athletics, but does mean to say

that some things one does on campus are more temporal than others. Working on a newspaper, in my experience at UNB, turned out to be the least fragile and perishable experience I had outside the classroom.

UNB contributes to fire research area

Experiments are planned for an isolated site between Minto and Fredericton which may lead to the use of fire as a tool of Maritime forest management.

UNB, through its Fire Science Centre, will contribute scientific expertise in planning and carrying out experiments. Faculty members will also seek outside funding for research and student employment.

Forest fire has traditionally been suppressed with all available resources. But it is now used in controlled situations in some areas of the world, including limited use in New Brunswick jack pine stands.

The need for comprehensive studies of the application of controlled burning to this region has prompted the creation of an Acadia Forest Fire Science Area. The area was established through a five-year, renewable agreement between the University of New Brunswick, the Maritime Forest Research Centre (MFRC) and the provincial department of natural resources (DNR).

The agreement is based on a proposal drafted by Ross W. Wein, professor of biology and director of UNB's Fire Science Centre. Dr. Wein said the new forest fire research area will permit study of fire control methods, fire ecology, and the effects of fire on subsequent plantings, in areas subjected to budworm defoliation, blow-downs or clear cutting.

The value of controlled burning in treating the brush and debris, or slash, from clear cutting operations is of particular interests, Dr. Wein said, now that the province is harvesting and replanting larger areas than ever before. The economics are straightforward, he

said - prescribed burning is definitely less expensive than mechanical treatment of slash. But not enough is known about the success rates of various tree species in burned-over areas.

Dr. Wein said available data suggest jack pine and black spruce can thrive in post-fire plantings. Both species are budworm

resistant and suitable for the New Brunswick pulp industry.

It is hoped that the Acadia Forest Fire Science Area will centralize and focus fragmented fire research now going on in various locations throughout the Maritimes. It will enable foresters to save research time and dollars once spent gathering background data on many experimental plots, and make it easier to compare results from different experiments.

The area will also be used for de-

monstrating the effects of fire to forest managers, students and other interested groups.

The actual site is a 60-hectare block within the Acadia Forest Experiment Station, located approximately 30 km. from Fredericton on Highway 10. The station is managed by MFRC, a branch of the Canadian Forestry service. MFRC provided the land and will assist in the development of access roads, ponds and cleared areas. MFRC will also provide fire control for burning experiments.

The DNR provides equipment and personnel to assist with site development and experiments.

The UNB Fire Science Centre includes three faculty members: Dr. Wein, Forestry Professor A. James Kayll, and Chemical Engineering Professor Frank R. Steward, as well as two technicians, two post-doctoral fellows and 10 graduate students. The centre provides Canada's only combined teaching and research program in fire ecology, Dr. Wein said.

Student Loan repayment 'dismal'

from COLLEGIATE HEADLINES

It's a well-publicized fact that the repayment record on student loans is dismal. But no one knows just how much the default rate is affected by outright fraud, calculated cheating by professionals.

A couple of the nation's first student loan conspiracy cases have resulted in guilty pleas and may open the door to further investigations to determine how widespread the cheating may be.

In one recent case, three Seattle students pleaded guilty to charges of furnishing false loan information to colleges, while 25 more serious charges were dropped. The three are due to be sentenced June 1.

The case dated back to 1975 and involves enrolling simultaneously

in several institutions, and applying for financial aid from each.

In New Jersey four men recently pleaded guilty to the same type of swindle, amounting to more than \$86,000 in loans and grants. The men had allegedly sent 75 phony loan applications to numerous New Jersey colleges.

A major loophole in the present financial aid setup, according to the federal prosecutor who investigated the Washington case along with HEW and the FBI, is that there is no system of cross-checking financial aid recipients between institutions.

The University of Washington paid the three about \$2,700 of the \$20,000 they are accused of obtaining in the scheme. UW Financial Aid Director Joe Maestes

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by VINCE CATALFO

The steady depletion of our oil resources has brought us to the realization that the era of cheap energy is over, at least for the time being.

In the past few years research into an alternate energy source has been stepped up in hopes of becoming less dependent on oil, and that efficient and economical sources of energy could be found. This transition to other energy production methods has been slow, however, and unless a way of generating large amounts of cheap power is found soon, our high-technology civilization may well go the way of the dinosaur.

Many different energy sources have been studied. Solar power has been harnessed for use during the past ten years and has found its way into home heating, small scale production of electricity, and in countries like India, even cooking! While new semiconduc-

says one reason the men were successful is that, "We really don't want to get into the detective role." He says, however, that the scope and the duration of the recent incidents may embarrass more college financial aid departments into looking more closely at the fraud potential.

tor technology has made it possible to produce more electricity from a smaller area, the continuing need for large systems of lenses and mirrors to concentrate the light has limited solar energy to installations where space is available and the amount of power required is relatively small.

Another method of harnessing nature has been coming back into widespread use in recent years: wind power. Again used primarily for small installations, it can be used to drive generators to produce electricity and charge storage batteries, which in turn supply energy during periods of still air.

Studies have been done to determine the feasibility of large scale power generation from the wind, and many areas have been found almost always blowing (notable along the coastline).

Iceland has been making considerable progress in harnessing geothermal energy, steam escaping from underground fissures which is used to drive turbine generators which in turn produce electricity.

In addition, many homes have steam piped in for heating. Unfortunately, geothermal power is limited to certain geographical areas.

Thermonuclear fusion has the potential to produce large amounts

of power on demand, at costs comparable to existing energy-generation systems. Unlike nuclear fission reactors, fusion powerplants would not produce fissionable waste materials which might be used in the production of nuclear weapons.

However, fusion reactors are not without their own peculiar problems. Fusion is the process by which the sun produces energy, and it occurs only at temperatures approaching 100 million degrees centigrade and at enormous pressures. The fusion reaction itself produces neutron radiation capable of causing severe structural damage to the reactor. In time, the reactor itself may become radioactive and pose a health hazard to those working in the plant.

These and other obstacles will prevent fusion from coming into general use before the year 2000, or perhaps even longer.

Canada's contribution to research has been primarily in the field of gas lasers. Declining interest in this field and a renewed interest in glass lasers for fusion leaves Canada with no "in" to the technology created by this research. This may someday leave Canada paying other countries for this new technology, unless the Canadian government has the foresight to put more money into research.



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