

Bartlett reflects over past year

Nearing the end of his term as SRC President, David Bartlett notes that he "learned a lot", and that his "skin is a little thicker."

Bartlett said he feels a major achievement of his term is the new spirit of cooperation which exists between the SRC, CHSR, The Brunswickan and the SUB Board. Thus according to Bartlett, the "potential for getting things done" is greater now than it was at any time during his term.

Bartlett stated that several limitations existed during his term which prevented the SRC from operating efficiently and adopting a high profile. Within the SRC, things were made difficult by the presence of two vice-presidents. Bartlett said that "weaker personalities" on the executive, particularly the vice-presidents, interfered with "major goals" of the SRC. In addition, Bartlett observed that some members of the executive "saw a plot against them around every corner" and this made SRC operations difficult at times.

CHSR's FM expansion has put a limitation on the funding of "new projects" during this past year. Bartlett said that CHSR has been a top priority and high-profile projects had to be curtailed.

In the near future, Bartlett feels that the SRC will become more involved in entertainment. With the residence pubs out of the business of providing entertain-

ment to non-residence students, the SRC can start to fill this role. "In recent years", according to Bartlett, "the residence pubs were better than the SRC pubs and the SRC-sponsored pubs did not fare well." Bartlett said CSL (Campus Services Ltd.) will become more involved with on-campus entertainment adding that more students are getting involved with the operations of CSL.

A big issue this year was the closure of residence pubs. Bartlett feels that he had acted, as well as possible to mediate in the dispute between residence administration and residence students. The decision to close pubs, Bartlett noted, was signed in the president's office but was generated by the residence management. Bartlett said the board of governors had required the residence system to be responsible for its own budgets. In such case "financial responsibility was located at the residence administration level" rather than in the university administration level.

He also noted that he had participated in a university committee on student aid, which he felt had produced a worthwhile report. "The campus police have been upgraded" Bartlett said "and they are doing a lot more work". Starting in the new year, CP's will be used for SUB security at some events and they are also doing campus patrols at night. In addition, Bartlett said the SRC and the dean of students are working on a new student disciplinary code.

Bartlett considered his major failure to lie in the area of public relations for the SRC Steps have been taken, according to Bartlett to advertise more widely the various aspects of the SRC. Bartlett also feels he could have done a lot more to "get the students point of view across to the general public."

However, Bartlett noted that it seemed to him that the provincial government was listening, at least to students at the present time. In addition, more time could have been spent "examining ways to make the SRC more useful to students."

Bartlett was asked about the major criticisms of his term. Bartlett felt that the first major criticisms were in some ways justified, but that he had inherited them. He stated that "Berube's final report indicated that he (Berube) had stimulated the FM proposal." Bartlett feels that the

"hard work of Doug Varty" really got the FM off the ground. Bartlett also noted that in his opinion Berube did not appreciate that FM could be achieved within one year. "The grandstand play of attempting to reduce SRC fees, without realizing that a referendum was needed is an indication of this" said Bartlett.

Concerning criticisms levelled about the summer hours, Bartlett feels that these were unjustified and said that "it wasn't a problem." With respect to his summer work, he feels that he did a "satisfactory job-for \$125 per week."

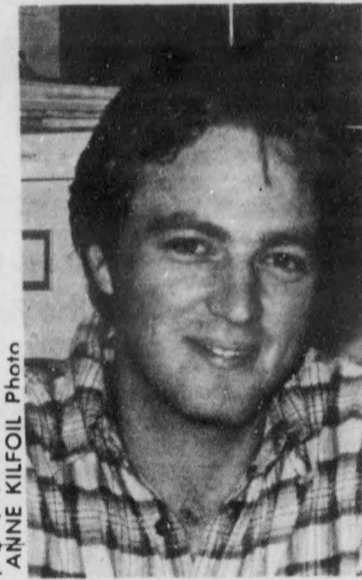
The operations of the AB (Administrative Board) were severely criticised this year and Bartlett agreed that there were "some valid criticisms." Bartlett said there were too "many business students on the AB."

"Some members of the AB", he said, "could not appreciate what a History Club (for example) was all about." This led to misunderstandings. Bartlett feels that "more students from different faculties are needed on the AB." He hastened to add that "business students are needed to "examine carefully the financial aspects, and we couldn't do without them." Bartlett said that you can't try to be an administrator but that doesn't clear you from trying to be as diplomatic and as open as possible.

On the conflict of interest issue, Bartlett reiterated some of his comments in a recent letter to the Brunswickan. He said he thought it was very important to fill these positions and had asked people he knew, therefore, many were business students from LBR. Bartlett said the conflict of interest problem was a serious one and that the SRC is "trying to improve". This will involve advertising all positions. This will take longer, said Bartlett but it is important.

Bartlett said he is "glad I came to UNB" and that he is proud to be at UNB.

The problems associated with the appointment of a new president were unfortunate, but it would not have been good to appoint a president with the campus polarized, he said. The



Dave Bartlett

current presidential search committee seems "receptive to the SRC's point of view" he added.

Bartlett said "Thorbourne has the potential to do a good job."

"He's a workaholic-which I am not!", Bartlett noted. "He will have to try and make the SRC more open than it is and (realize) that just because you're on the executive doesn't mean that you have the only good ideas."

With respect to the administration of the SRC, Bartlett said that "ours seems lean to me." However he felt that steps should be taken, as feasible, to "reduce the position of administrator to less than full time and increase the responsibilities of the SRC president and comptroller."

In general, Bartlett feels that the "SRC is more businesslike", and that the return to one vice-president is a tremendous step forward. Bartlett praised the activities of the new vice president, Chris Earl, and noted that it was "good to have someone to give work to."

Bartlett said that there were times this year when he wondered if he had made the right decision" (to be SRC president), but overall, he said he felt that he had made some contribution.

Computers getting smaller

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By BERNIE ROEHL

Recent advances in the field of micro-electronics will, in just a few short years, completely revolutionize the lives and livelihoods of almost everyone in the Western world.

Central to the advances to take place is a tiny electronic device known as a microprocessor. A microprocessor is essentially a small computer, with all its associated logic and information processing circuits, all fabricated on a single chip of silicon and encased in a plastic container.

Small as it is, this fascinating device can perform virtually all the functions of a much larger machine of only a few years ago. Since it can be mass-produced out of inexpensive materials, it offers enormous cost savings in applications of computers would otherwise have to be used and makes possible the application of computer technology in areas in which it would previously have not been economical to do so.

Some sacrifices do have to be made however. Microprocessors are generally neither as fast nor as sophisticated as a large computer system typically would be. These drawbacks do not, however present a serious obstacle to the widespread use of microprocessors; where the high-speed processing of large amounts of data is not required.

Chief among these applications are real-time process control and word-processing systems. A brief explanation of each is in order.

Real-time process control generally involves using a micro to continuously monitor changing processes and issue signals to devices that control the process. A

simple example would be a home-heating system. A temperature-sensing device is connected to the microprocessor, giving it the ability to measure the temperature of the building on a continuous basis. If the building gets too warm the micro sends a signal to the building's heating system telling it to shut down. If the building becomes too cool, a signal is sent to turn the heating system back on. In a sense the microprocessor is acting as a "thermostat" but there is an important difference. Because it is in fact a small computer, this "thermostat" can be programmed to maintain the building at different temperatures at different times of the day and even in different seasons.

Such an intelligent thermostat would be only a small part of a much larger, more sophisticated home computer system. Such a system would regulate lights, air conditioners and countless other appliances all around the house all under the control of the microprocessors.

The other major application of micros is in the field of word processing. "Word processing" is a general term for the entire process of entering, editing, proofreading and formatting any kind of textual information. "Textual information" can be anything from a shopping list to an essay, a phone book to a magazine article. Word processing systems allow you to sit in front of a computer terminal, entering text just as if you were in front of a typewriter and then edit what you see before you are satisfied. A few simple instructions to the system allows you to format the output however you wish, and to print up as many copies of it as you wish.

Such systems are already

available. In fact, the article you're reading was typeset on a machine that uses a microprocessor. As the cost of producing such a system goes down, it becomes only a matter of time before word-processing systems are as common as typewriters.

Microprocessors are turning up in everything from cars and toys to wristwatches and pocket calculators. However, the most promising application of the intriguing gadgets is in the establishment of a highly sophisticated personal communications and entertainment system.

At the moment the only two-way communication system in wide-spread use is the telephone. It works reasonably well, but is subject to many limitations. It cannot convey images, text or music particularly well and is not suited to high-speed transmission of computer data. It is designed for voice communication and that's about all it's good for.

Advances in the field of microelectronics will almost certainly change that situation, quite likely in the next few years. By digitizing information and sending it out over optical fibres instead of ordinary copper wires it will become possible to equip almost every home with its own advanced communications and entertainment systems. Two way personal video communication, high quality sound reproduction, and possibly such exotic ideas as three-dimensional holograms and other forms will enter the home and become part of our lives.

All of these changes will take place within our lifetimes. Many of them have already begun. It is just a matter of time before the microelectronic revolution reaches each and every one of us and transforms our lives in ways which we cannot even begin to predict.

Shaw awarded gold medal

Robert F. Shaw, C.C., chairman of the UNB Board of Governors has been awarded the 1979 Gold Medal Award by the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers. It is the most prestigious award given by the 100,000-member council, and was presented in a ceremony earlier this month at Ottawa's Chateau Laurier.

The award recognizes Dr. Shaw's achievements over more than 30 years in industry and public life. He served as deputy commissioner general of Expo '67 and was deputy minister of the federal department of the environment 1971-75.

He currently serves as special advisor to the minister of industrial development for Newfoundland and Labrador.

A graduate and former vice-principal of McGill University Dr. Shaw received honorary doctorates from Nova Scotia Technical College and McMaster University. During his long career with the engineering firm Foundation Com-

pany, Dr. Shaw headed such construction projects as the DEW line across the eastern Arctic, the world's first thermo-nuclear shelter and reactors at Chalk River and Bombay, India.

Dr. Shaw was named chairman of the UNB Board of Governors in 1978.

