

# Garland discusses campus construction projects

By The PHANTOM PHOTOG

The various construction projects around campus are going to be completed someday in the not too distant future. In an interview Wednesday, Professor Eric Garland, Assistant Vice President Finance and Administration, supplied some up to date information. Steel is expected to arrive next week for the purpose of closing off the roof of the portion of the structure allocated to the Administration and the Physics Department. This is expected to be done by November. Some people may have wondered what the construction behind the Forestry building

is. This is also part of the new Science Centre. Schedules concerning these projects are in the process of being updated and the problem of the strike in the supply line for some of the materials for the Aitken University Centre still exists. Because of this strike, a plan other than the original is being used to provide proper acoustics. It was planned for this project to be completed by the end of the calendar year. Another construction project undertaken by the University is the new athletic centre at UNBSJ. This project is near completion and is currently being used. It will be

officially opened October 14. Garland and President John Anderson agreed closely on various possible, future construction projects. However, there are no definite plans for future construction. Some possibilities are expanding the facilities for the Faculty of Law, especially the library (According to Anderson, the University has to turn away hundreds of qualified Law students. The faculty has approximately 85 students, expansion in the Faculty of Arts, and Forestry. Any work on UNBSJ has to go through the Deutsch Committee.) Construction, such as the new science centre, is normally financed by the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission. The Aitken University

Centre, however, is being paid for by private funds. The Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission is a new organization being formed in July 1974, which, in this Province, replaced the New Brunswick Higher Education Commission. It was against the policy of the New Brunswick High Education Commission to finance construction concerning student residences. According to Anderson a decision concerning this has not yet been made by the Maritime Higher Education Commission. The Administration is considering future construction in student housing. Anderson pointed out that student enrollment is expected to increase until 1982, at which time it is expected to decrease. After the Science Centre is

complete, some minor work may be done in the line of organizing the use of total space then available. Some renovations may have to be made to old offices etc. to make usable for other faculties. Money for this is available said Anderson in a 'Renovation and Rehabilitation Fund'. Last year a space inventory was taken of the campus. Garland said this will be an annual event. Though this inventory did not include the residences, the Administration already has records to this effect on the residences. The Administration is planning on turning the centre of the campus into a pedestrian area, moving parking to the periphery.

## SUB space inadequate

By The PHANTOM PHOTOG

"The building is inadequate for the needs," said SUB Director Howard Goldberg. He was reiterating a statement of the SUB Board of Directors on the subject. Humorous though it is, in the opinion of the board, the most severe problem is the number of toilets. According to Goldberg, the three most important objectives of the board are to consolidate all of the student services under one wing, a one thousand seat ballroom with good acoustics, and to improve the ratio of usable space to total space in the building which is currently 40 per cent. The main areas of waist space, according to Goldberg, are the large stairways and halls. The board has allocated money to consult Murray and Murray on the matter. Murray and Murray have an agreement with the University to be the architects for the University. The board chose them largely because of their familiarity with the University, but

also because it was felt that it would not be desirable to deviate from what has become the traditional red brick scheme. Goldberg stated that there are three basic steps in an architect's responsibility to a project, those being preliminary sketches, working drawings, and supervision during construction. The first step may be considered to be divisible into two divisions of early sketches and advanced sketches of which Goldberg said "we are in the advance sketches stage, in other words just starting. To finance an expansion Goldberg speculated that SRC dues may have to be increased by \$5 - \$10. He also added that any expansion is three or so years away. He expressed a need to convince some people of the need for SUB expansion. Said Goldberg, "We're in the very beginnings." Murray and Murray will be in SUB 102 the week of Sept. 29 to discuss changes needed in the SUB.



The new Aitken University Centre, to be used for sports activities and to provide assembly space for large numbers of students, is being paid for by private funds.

### UNB considering membership

# National Union of students plays threefold role

By CHRIS HUNT

The demise of the Canadian Union of Students in 1969 created the need for a new national student organization which according to a National Union of Students (NUS) release would provide:  
-A concrete forum through which ideas may be exchanged;  
-A means for students to work collectively towards implementing policies in areas of common interest;  
-Lobbying, research and information services.  
Thus in response to this need NUS was created in November 1972 after three days of long and occasionally wearisome debate on a constitution proposed by a four-member steering committee previously organized at a conference in May 1972.  
A great deal of argument concerning the representation of the five areas - Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies and British Columbia - resulted in a walkout by delegates from Quebec and the Atlantic provinces. The

present structure was set up by Ontario and the West. NUS experienced some difficulty in growth in the first two years and for the first five months got its income from donations and subsidies from student organizations. The first central committee, an extension of the original steering committee, spent five months publicizing NUS and canvassing for new members. The first annual general meeting was held in Halifax the following May and the original thirty cent fee per student of member universities was established, although NUS believes this fee is still too low for effective operation. At the close of the meeting NUS had twenty-four members. The principle issues focussed on by NUS are the "financing of post-secondary education and student aid; the role of women in post secondary education; housing; student employment and un-employment; and, the financing and organization of student unions." (from a NUS release). After the first general meeting NUS was provided with an

operating budget of \$35,000 by membership fees. Two staff members were hired to collate the work done by volunteers throughout Canada and a national office was instituted in Ottawa. The staff improved the communications network within the organization, with other campuses and outside groups. They also made contact with federal and provincial governments which paved the way for NUS lobby programmes. During 1973 and 1974 NUS asked the federal government to do research on student aid programmes and to prepare a long term policy on it. NUS also requested that student union fees and education expenses be considered tax-deductible items. These campaigns for student aid were set in motion because of the concern of students that present programmes in Canada are not good enough. They discriminate against students of inadequate economic means, forget part-time students and inflict harsh debts

and high - flown standards for eligibility. NUS is also concerned with housing problems faced by students. It provides information to assist students in battling the housing dilemma. This information was obtained by research into the regulations of the N.H.A. and the policies of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, and contacting other groups working on housing programmes. The NUS developed a student housing policy and the first national student housing lobby in over six years. Due to the rise in student unemployment in the past two years, NUS has approached government departments and requested student involvement in summer employment programmes to guarantee a reasonable number of jobs paying decent wages. Recently NUS was involved in the debate on immigration as it concerns foreign students. The general meeting of members held twice each year is the supreme decision making body of the NUS. Policy on major issues

facing students is determined, and items of interest at various universities are discussed. The Central Committee is composed of representatives elected annually from each province, with members, two members at large, and a treasurer from the executive body of the NUS. Three staff members now work out of the national office under the direction of the central committee and members. Once every two months the central committee meets to review NUS activities and to provide further direction. The NUS works closely with regional and provincial student organizations. NUS encouraged the formation of such organizations where there has not been one. The NUS hopes to move towards more co-operation between these organizations and themselves as a means of furthering the needs of students. Many student governments are now moving towards membership with NUS. At the present time nearly 350,000 students are represented in NUS.