

HAVE YOU PICKED UP  
YOUR TOTEM '51 YET?

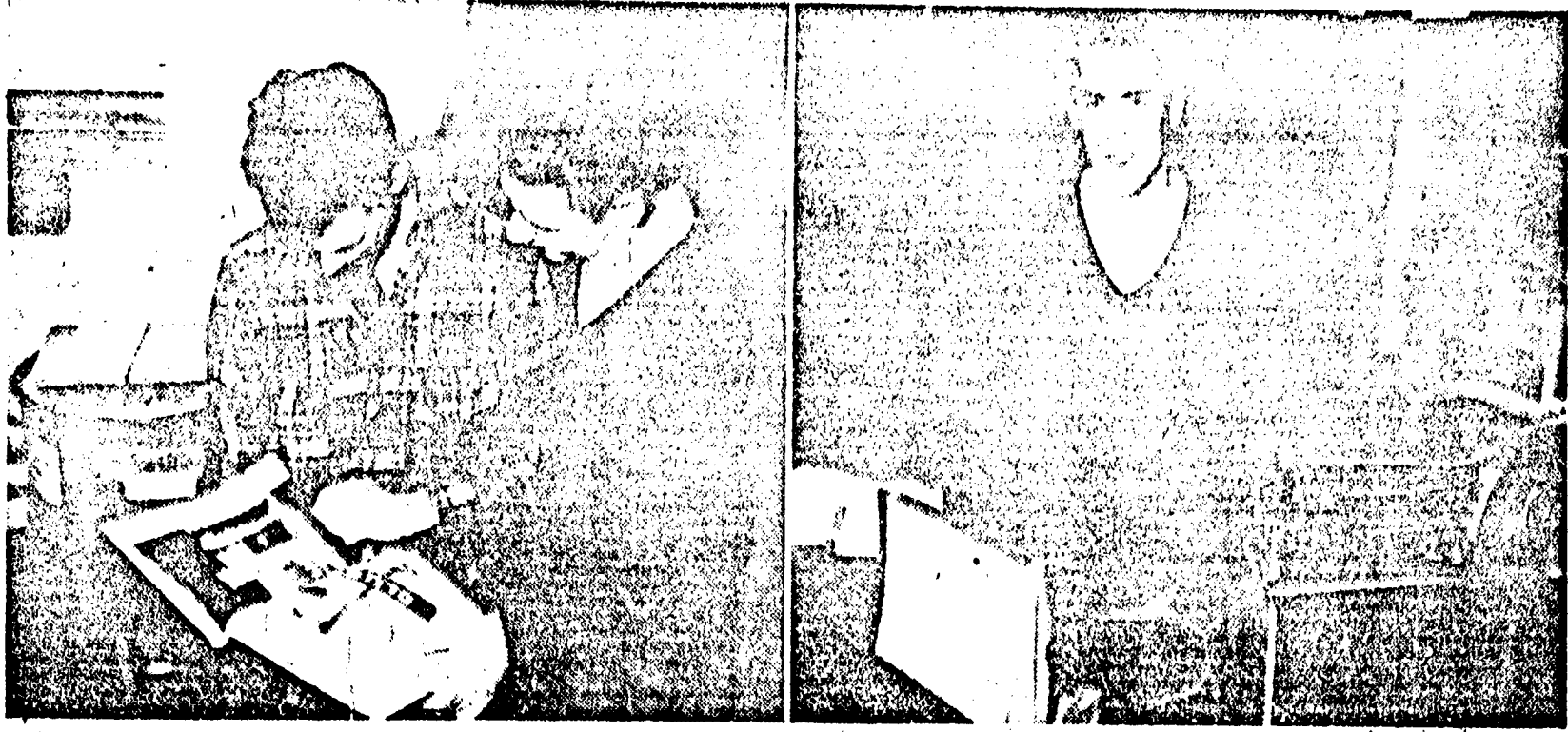
# The Ubysey

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UBYSSEY FLYER

VANCOUVER, B.C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1951

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PHOTOGRAPHY DIRECTOR Tom Hatcher and Editor Hugh Cameron look at First Totem '51 off the press.

TOTEM EDITOR Hugh Cameron helps hurry yearbook through binders. Book will arrive on the campus today.

—Ubysey Photos by Robert R. Steiner

## PICK UP YOUR TOTEM '51 IN AMS OFFICE TODAY

Totem '51 will arrive on the campus this afternoon. The yearbook, which was slated to appear last week, was held up when Canadian Customs refused to release American made covers.

Totems can be purchased at the AMS office starting this afternoon and continuing until stock is sold.

Students are asked to bring their receipts when they pick up their book.

## 30 Pieces Of Silver

In his very fair presentation of the case for increased government aid to universities, Dr. MacKenzie has forgotten one thing — he is not addressing an academic gathering but a clutch of politicians.

With the restraint we expect in an intelligent man, the president "regrets" long delay in "serious attention" being given by the Federal government to the plight of universities. The student has no more time to regret, barely time to act.

The Dominion-Provincial conferences were illuminating examples of bulldozers attacking molehills and finding them mountainous too high to move because they cover the burrows of politicians.

Finance Minister Abbott and his confreres have estimated their budgets in gloom and tucked away their fiscal surpluses with glee during the prosperous post war years.

Before the vote-getting tax cuts and concessions, could not Mr. Abbott have looked over his shoulder at the floundering educational system? DVA grants were not a gift, but all too meager payment of services rendered to fulfill a government promise.

Can Ottawa look to Victoria for example? Dr. MacKenzie notes the provincial grant has quadrupled since 1945.

This is not the true picture. In the 1920's, before the vast development of B.C.'s immense natural wealth, the university grant represented three percent of the provincial budget. In the 1940's it was cut to 1.5 percent.

What about the student? We cheered when the professors gained their all too small salary increase. This was a recognition of cost of living. Doesn't the student, working his way or relying on hard-pressed family income, feel the same cost of living? Where is he to get the extra \$30 to subsidize his university?

Dr. MacKenzie is only reiterating a painfully learned truth when he says that individual financial status should not be the test of university entrance.

Without large scale federal and some provincial aid UBC will not exist in the next ten years, and in those years thousands of students will be deprived of an education. In the U.S. similar conditions have resulted in a prediction that hundreds of colleges and universities will fail in the next three years.

Let Victoria and Ottawa wake from their long sleep in the forest of political opportunity before the kiss of student anger does the job.

A student riot, Latin style, in the provincial and federal capitals of this country would not be a happy thing. But students, unlike university presidents, have a traditional right to act directly when all else has failed.

## Student Council Stand On Fee Hike

Last week, for the administration, Dr. MacKenzie made a public announcement that the fees for all faculties except Medicine would be increased a flat \$30.00. The Student Council then held an emergency meeting to investigate the administration's reasons and decide on what course of action to follow.

Professor Andrew attended the meeting to present the administration's case. He said that the University had asked the Provincial Government for at least one-half million dollars more than they received. Also, he pointed out that there would be a loss of \$42,000 this year in income since the Federal Government was cutting off all Veterans' Assistance in June of this year. In view of this total decrease the administration had to forego all plans for extension of University services and instead make all possible cuts.

Council's general opinion was that the administration had investigated every possibility of avoiding the fee increase, but that it was necessary to protest the advisability of such action at the present time.

The students attending this university, and those who will want to in the near future, are not the sons and daughters of wealthy men. The majority of them are working hard and will now have to work harder to cover the general increase of prices for tuition, books, and living expenses at U.B.C.

Most of us, if we are ever financially able to graduate, wish to remain in British Columbia and contribute to this province's cultural expansion and economic development. We are mentally mature men and women who realize a debt to society as a whole to contribute with all they have to its general advancement. We are not just irresponsible children asking for government handouts, we have a legitimate claim to adequate assistance and the government must realize this whether or not they admit it. Mr. Anselcomb in his budget speech told the Legislature that British Columbia must develop its natural resources to the fullest. The university students of this province, both present and future, are one of the most important natural resources this province possesses.

But the Provincial Government does not have the wide responsibility in the matter. Only last October, Mr. St. Laurent, in a convocation address to the University of Toronto, made the following statement:

"The Universities are, with all question, among the most precious of our national institutions. Now I recognize, and I believe most Canadians recognize, the wisdom of the provision of our constitution which made education perhaps the most important of these subjects entrusted to the provincial authorities. . . . No one with any real respect for our history and tradition would wish to disturb that constitutional position. At the same time, I think many of us recognize increasingly, that some means must be found to ensure to our universities the financial capacity to perform the many services which are required in the interest of the whole nation."

"Tuum Est, UBC! It's up to you!"

### BUT OKAY

## AMS Financial Picture Tight

AMS Treasurer John MacKinnon stated today that net expenditures of \$50,850 had been made by the Alma Mater Society up until March 31, 1951.

Revenue from fees stands at \$62,500. MacKinnon said, however, that there are some \$11,000 in requisitions outstanding for work in process which has as yet not been completed. Largest of these items are some \$11,000 in requisitions for work on the Totem yearbook. In addition, Undergraduate Societies have been promised half of any balances remaining in their accounts at the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1951), so that this will mean a transfer of some \$600 from revenue. A number of other straight expenditures will be incurred during the three months, between 31 March and 30 June, which will further reduce funds.

MacKinnon cautioned however: "It students give only luke-warm support to the Totem, the costs of which are already considerably subsidized by the Society, there is a grave possibility that the Society will have a deficit on its 1950-51 operations."

Main item to counterbalance these large outlays of cash will be revenue from Totem sales,

## PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

# Student Fees Jumped \$30 To Meet Rising UBC Costs

(Following is the complete statement submitted to the Ubysey by President MacKenzie's office on the question of fee raises.)

The Board of Governors, with extreme regret have approved a \$30 increase in student fees. The increase has become necessary because of a series of circumstances which it is only right and proper that the Student Body should know.

Between 1948-49, and the year for which we are now budgeting, 1951-52, student enrolment will have dropped by approximately 4,000 students, all of them veterans. The non-veteran enrolment has been gradually rising since the end of the war, and has now stabilized at approximately 6,400. We are budgeting next year for 5,500, including about 100 veterans. The loss in revenue represented by this drop of 4,000 students is approximately \$1,400,000, (\$200 in fees and \$150 in DVA grants per student per year). While we have been able, of course, to make some economies as a result of the diminished enrolment, we have not effected savings proportional to the loss in revenue because the same courses of study have to be offered whether there are 60 or 35 students in them. At the same time as the University has suffered this loss in revenue from the Federal Government on behalf of the veteran students, the cost of maintaining existing courses of study, and existing academic and other services has increased rapidly with the current inflation.

### Rapidly Expanding

In addition to these two factors, both operating to impoverish the University, we have during the post-war years been undertaking a programme of needed development which was held up at this University, first by the depression and then by the war. British Columbia, as one of the most rapidly developing parts of Canada, has increased its demands for people trained in Engineering, Geology, Mining, Forestry, Fisheries, Agriculture, Law, Medicine, Commerce, Social Work, Home Economics, Teaching and a great many other specialized fields. This is natural and inevitable. This University cannot avoid its responsibility for providing the skills required, except at the risk of jeopardizing provincial and national development.

### Increased Grant

Because of this, we have been establishing Faculties, Departments, Schools and Courses of Study to give effect to Provincial and National requirements, and have been building buildings to house these Departments and Faculties. The Provincial Government has recognized our backlog of requirements and has very generously supplied a series of grants amounting to some \$7,500,000 to finance capital development. In addition, it has also increased its annual grant to the University from \$498,000 in 1945 to \$1,900,000 for the academic year 1951-52. In view of all the claims that have been and are being made on the Provincial Treasury, it would seem that sympathetic consideration has been given throughout to the University's requirements.

### Look To Ottawa

The fact that even sympathetic consideration has not enabled us to meet the gap in revenue referred to above, nor yet to compensate for the measure of inflation from which we are now suffering, is I think a reflection of the present burdens on the provincial budget. I hope and expect that the provincial grants will continue to grow to meet in some measure our reasonable demands. We cannot, however, look to the Provincial Treasury to supply all the funds necessary to meet our requirements, if we are to continue to play a vital, important and responsible part in both provincial

and national development, and it is to the Federal Government that we must now turn to meet in large measure the gap between diminishing revenue and increasing costs.

### Budget Cut

In November, we submitted to the Provincial Government an estimate of our needs for the forthcoming fiscal year, which showed that some \$2,471,000 would be required if we were to maintain existing services and plan for modest development. The Government, no matter how sympathetic, felt that it could increase our grant only from \$1,750,000 to \$1,900,000. This left us with a gap of some \$71,000 to be filled. Subsequent to these representations, and arising out of the very rapid increase in the cost of living, it became apparent that further funds were going to be needed for Faculty salaries.

### Faculty Raises

This item, over and above the amounts required in the original budget was applied for as a special appropriation, and neither added to nor deducted from the funds available for the maintenance of existing courses of study, academic service and maintenance. The Government recognized this need as an exceptional one, and underwrote a sum of \$200,000 to be earmarked for faculty salaries. This sum it was understood was to be repaid out of any Federal grant which might be paid to the University during the coming year. Otherwise the provincial government would absorb it.

### Raise Money

As a consequence of all the factors I have mentioned, University authorities next turned their attention to seeing by how much the original estimates could be reduced by applying the strictest economy to Departmental budgets. An attempt was made to close the whole gap by: first, deferring any development programme; second, curtailing maintenance to a minimum; third, examining the courses of study, and reducing them where possible; and fourth, restricting the use of facilities. By these means, a reduction in all of \$378,000 was effected, approximately \$242,000 of it by actual reductions in existing academic and other services, the rest (\$136,000) from contemplated development of services. In addition would normally be paid by the \$43,000 of revenue which Department of Veterans' Affairs, for the 100 student veterans still enrolled for. The Veterans' Affairs grants cease as of June of this year, and unless some provision is made by the Federal Government to provide at least this sum, the University will still remain \$43,000 short of balancing its books. After all these economies had been made and the maximum allowance made for revenue, there still remained approximately \$150,000 necessary in order to provide the existing services on a minimum basis for the forthcoming year.

Let me illustrate this in tabular form:

Amount required to close gap:	\$571,000
Curtailment of courses, service and facilities:	\$242,000
Essential development deferred:	\$136,000
D.V.A. grants:	\$43,000
Increase in students' fees to meet deficiency:	\$150,000
Total:	\$571,000
Total:	\$571,000

This, in its simplest outline, is the reason why the Board has had to take the step of increasing fees by the amount necessary to provide an additional \$150,000 of revenue.

### Review Raise If

It will be noted that the expected enrolment is 5,500 students. Very careful calculation has been made

in order to call for the minimum increase from the number of full-time students who will be paying the fee.

The Board of Governors has promised to review the situation, should the Federal Government, during the forthcoming year, make available to the Universities of Canada grants of a sufficient amount to enable us to consider fee reduction. It is only fair, however, to point out that such grants would have to be very considerable for in addition to the \$43,000 required on behalf of veterans' grants and fees, provision would have to be made for the \$200,000 which the Provincial Government underwrote on behalf of the Faculty salary increases. Also, as I have indicated, existing services have been cut to the bone, and it is extremely doubtful whether we can in effect manage on the narrow margin which we have allowed ourselves

### Need \$500,000

As a consequence, a sum in the neighborhood of \$500,000 would have to be forthcoming before serious reductions in the increased fee could be considered. I regret more than I can say that the question of Federal aid to higher education should have been delayed so long in receiving serious attention and consideration. I have been advocating it for several years now, as the only source of new revenue of sufficient size to do the job that the country is demanding of the Universities of Canada. The costs of research and good teaching, large as they may appear to an individual institution, struggling with inflation, are small compared with the benefits to the national economy of trained men and women and new knowledge.

In addition, it is not fair that so large a portion of the cost of their own higher education should be borne by the individual students, particularly at a time when the country urgently needs many more skills which the University produces in various fields of national service. Therefore, in addition to contributing to the maintenance of the Universities as such, it would seem to me apparent that the Federal Government must undertake to sponsor a scheme of national scholarships which will help to equate the cost of higher education between the rural and urban student, between the various regions of Canada, and between different social and economic groups within the population.

### Action Wanted

It is only proper that people should be prepared to pay something to help educate themselves, but it is neither good social theory nor good economic practice that a person's individual financial status should be so largely the test of whether he is able to obtain a University education or not. Consequently, I feel it would be very helpful if interested students could present something of this picture to the people in the communities in which they find themselves this summer, and particularly to the Federal Parliamentary representatives of the various constituencies of British Columbia, in order that the Federal obligation to the Universities might be implemented at the earliest possible moment, for the maintenance of standards and the relief of the individual student.

### \$10,000 Bursaries

One thing, the University is adding \$10,000 to the total of some \$100,000 which was last year made available by the University, the Dom. Prov. Bursary Loan Fund and various benefactors as scholarships, bursaries, or loans to assist some 500 students to continue their education. That this is not enough we know, but it is being done to help see that the increased burden to the students is offset in as many cases as possible.

NORMAN MACKENZIE

Out  
At  
Last  
TOTEM '51



# TOTEM '51 ON SALE AMS, NOW