

MARCH 10, 1972

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One of the jobs of this department is obviously to maintain correspondence with contributors. This broadens interest in the university and facilitates the success of future fund raising drives.

Upon its creation the development committee met for ten months to evolve its policy. In capsule form this now includes:

Annual Giving Funds:

-Faculty Giving Fund: this is primarily run by the faculty members themselves, who decide on certain projects to support. The development office does not run this drive, but is active in its organization.

Last year, revenues from this fund totaled \$17,000, which was divided for scholarships, the library, the Walter Baker Memorial Lecture Series, and other projects.

-Alumni Fund: this is another drive not controlled by the Department of Development, but aided by it, through assistance and co-operation with the Alumni office. The combined total raised last year by both men's and women's groups was \$47,000. A large part of this fund went for cultural support: funds for the UNB String Quartet, scholarships, the alumni lecture series, etc... On the whole, it was found alumni are glad to help and see UNB expand. "Friends of UNB": These are supporters who are neither faculty nor graduates. \$2,000 was collected from this group. It was not earmarked for any specific cause.

Each of these fund raising campaigns is launched once a year. According to McBrine, the clear divisions are set to overcome the problem of multiple solicitations of the same people. If people are asked to contribute several times during one year, this tends to discourage the donor. However, if each contributor knows he will be asked once a year, he can plan ahead. This takes care of the annual giving funds. What other donations does UNB get?

There exists a deferred gifts program, the granting of money primarily through wills, or stocks and bonds and the like, upon retirement.

Finally, there is the occasional Capital Campaign, for large donations, to improve facilities, etc... However, McBrine pointed out that companies, the primary donors to such funds are becoming more interested in other than "brick and mortar projects". He added, "We will try to get them interested in non-building programs." Since its formation, the department has not been called on to mount such a campaign.

Future plans? Priorities for expansion, be it physical or otherwise have not yet been established by the university. McBrine noted that before any funds are raised, one must decide the philosophy of what one intends to accomplish with them. The quality and uniqueness of our institution must be examined. The past few years have been introspective. Now is the time to start planning ahead.

Next question: Who decides where they go?

A fair share of this work is carried out by the Senate Budget Committee. Dr. L.G. Jaeger, Chairman of this committee, explained that the budgetary process begins at the department level, then is brought to the faculty level for adjustment. The consolidated submission then goes before the President and his financial team: the vice-president academic, the vice-president administrative, the comptroller, budget officer, and the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee.

Here a preliminary look is given at the needs of the academic departments and other unrelated groups; services, etc... some modification of the budget results.

According to Dr. Jaeger, this is not an easy task since at times the amount of provincial grants for the coming year is still not known at the time the budgets are viewed.

Next, the Senate Budget Committee starts playing its role. It is a "watchdog" of academic needs and acts as a body of appeal. In its

deliberations the committee studies the implications of increased or decreased allotments to academic departments, especially with the view of fairly distributing the money so no faculty or department suffers in academic quality.

Non-academic budget problems wind up with the vice-president of administration.

Finally, according to the UNB Act, only the Board of Governors can allocate funds, on the advice of the president whom in turn acts on the advice of his committee.

Who sits on the Senate Budget Committee?

This committee, as all such bodies of the senate, has its membership proposed by the senate nominating committee. The budget committee, itself, upon meeting, selects its own chairman. Presently, there are three student members.

Dr. Jaeger stated that a raise in fees cannot be decided upon until the extent of government aid is known. Although all is to be done to make this possibility less distinct, he said it does exist. Raises in salary are one source of strain on the budget. Demands for new courses, the question of facilities must all be considered.

"We must cut the fat out of the budget. The award from the government is not likely to permit luxuries. However, we must try not to cut into the muscle of the operation."

He also mentioned the problems of trying to predict how many students will register. "If for example, our budget is unbalanced by some \$300,000 a hundred new students would ease this burden. Often, we don't know until December of each year whether we are in the red or black.

"We need to study the trends, but even then we might be 60 or 70 students out."

Dr. Jaeger mentioned that the UNB Act does not permit the university to run on a deficit budget.

And finally, where does it all disappear to?

Academic expenditures make up 64 percent of total costs. The deans of the three largest faculties were approached and asked to give rough breakdowns of their faculties' budget.

Engineering: Dr. Jaeger, dean, gave the figures as being \$1.5 to \$1.7 million for total budget allotment for the 70-71 academic year. Of this about 80 percent goes into salaries. There are some 80 people mentioned in the UNB calendar as being on the Engineering teaching staff, this figure including everyone from lecturers to full professors. These people take in a large share of the salary budget, but the monies mentioned above also include support personnel and office staff.

The rest goes into operating expenses, such as supplies (non-reusable materials) and equipment (of a more durable nature.)

Arts: Dean T. J. Condon said the total budget allotment until June 30, 1971, for this faculty, the largest on campus, was \$3 million (this figure includes UNBSJ). This represents about 15 percent of the total UNB operating budget. In this faculty also, salaries took up about 80 percent of the allotment, equipment and supplies the other one-fifth. Academic staff, including part time lecturers is approximately 200 strong.

The faculty contains 12 departments, of which the largest are English and Math, with Romance languages close behind.

The Equipment fund is highest for the Psychology department, but is still not large enough to take up any sizeable chunk of money.

Indirectly, he went on to say, the library budget can be considered to be an segment to the Arts expenditures, since students from this faculty tend to use its reference material more than those of any other group.

This year, there are 1,354 students registered in Arts per se, 425 in Business and another 176 in Teacher's College who tend to make heavy

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