

# HIGH SCHOOL SUPPLEMENT

## Brunswickan

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The Voice of UNB

### UNB WILL DOUBLE IN FOUR YEARS

Officials at the University of New Brunswick say the student population of UNB will reach the 6500 mark by 1970. Surveys of high schools and studies of trends toward increased interest in higher education indicate that this figure is realistic, and that after 1970 the number will continue to rise.

"This will increase the need for funds from governments, as well as private donors," said chairman of UNB's Committee of the Canadian Union of Students, Clyde McElman.

Other problems? More teachers will be need, more residence facilities, and means of financing students through four or more years of college must be found.

There will be more competition among students, most of whom will realize the importance of learning. The need for higher education is becoming more obvious every day, and this year's high school students must be aware of the problems, McElman said.

### The Canadian Student

At the 29th Congress of the Canadian Union of Students, a resolution was passed which defined, philosophically, what a Canadian student is. It was as follows:

(1) The Canadian student is a member of society who is intensively engaged in the pursuit of knowledge and truth and who has both the capability as a student and the responsibility as a citizen to contribute to his societies well being;

(2) The Canadian student has the right to establish a democratic representative student association governed by its student constituents;

(3) The Canadian student has a vital interest in the administrative and academic affairs of the institution, and has the right to have his views represented;

(4) The Canadian student has a vital interest in the future of his country, and has the right, and responsibility to exert pressure in favour of his views and goals;

(5) The Canadian student is a member of a global society, with the duty to be concerned about his fellow citizens and the responsibility to promote human rights and mutual understanding.

### The Money: Where does it come from?

Today universities all across the country are experiencing great difficulties in meeting the rising costs they encounter. More and more high school graduates are deciding to go on to university. As this growth in student population takes place, there is keener competition among universities in obtaining professors, thus driving up the salaries offered. The capital cost involved in providing buildings and equipment for these additional students and professors is staggering.

Using the University of New Brunswick as an example, you can see that there are only three major sources of funds for operating expenditures: the Federal Government, the Provincial Government, and the students. (Operating expenditures are the actual costs involved in running the University for a year, and not the money used in erecting new buildings.) The University of New Brunswick has an operating budget of \$4,000,000 this year. Of



This is a first year student at UNB looking at the other freshmen as they are put through their paces by friendly upper class men. The orientation program at UNB is one of the best (and most lenient) in the country.

— photo by Bitto.

this, the Federal share is 15%, the Provincial share is 37%, and the student share through tuition fees is 40%. All other sources of funds contribute a total of only 8%.

The Federal Government makes its contribution on the basis of \$2 per head of provincial population. This total of approximately \$1.2 million is given to the Provincial Government to divide up among the universities of the province.

The Provincial Government's contribution is given directly to the universities on the basis of how many New Brunswick students they

have enrolled. The Deutsch Royal Commission Report of 1962 fixes the amount per student according to a formula. This year the universities are receiving \$360 per New Brunswick student enrolled.

Tuition fees are the most flexible of the three sources of revenue. In the past 15 years, tuition fees have approximately tripled. This year they are \$600. Unless there is a considerable change in the money granted by either Federal or Provincial governments, the tuition fees can be expected to continue to rise.

### The Other Side Of College

As a student at university it is important to participate in activities that you enjoy and find interesting. Almost unlimited facilities for all types of activities are available at UNB, whether it be para-jumping, cheerleading, student government or whatever. A student entering college must realize that an education is not academic alone but also social and physical. One should graduate as individuals and not as "academic morons". While a college student one should take part in organizations and clubs that will serve as a "learning ground" for future years. Remember it is vital to have a well-balanced education! The whole purpose then, of this short passage is to relate to you, as future university students, some idea of the various extra-curricular activities available to you at college.

By far the most challenging activity on campus is the Student Representative Council. At UNB this council has 21 elected members representing the various faculties on campus. Sitting once a week, the council has the responsibility of carrying out the wishes of the student body in general. Besides passing the annual budget (exceeding \$55,000) — the council is given the job of running the day to day business of the student body, and other business be it national student problem or local topics, like parking.

As a member of the council the student must be prepared to devote unrewarding hours of work and be ready to speak his or her views at any time. To those students presently in the student council at high school, you should seriously think of serving on the university council.

#### The Student Newspaper

The newspaper, the Brunswickan, is the oldest university publication in Canada. The staff of the paper numbers approximately 40 stu-

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