

# University News

## SPECIAL EDITION

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Dalhousie University

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# An exceedingly difficult decision – Hicks Fees raised

For the first time since 1965-66, Dalhousie University has increased tuition and residence fees.

Expanding programs and facilities over the last few years, necessitated by rapidly rising enrolment, caused the Board of Governors to approve, reluctantly, the increases in an attempt to obtain more revenue to

assist the university in meeting its financial commitments for 1971-72.

Dr. Henry D. Hicks, president of Dalhousie, said that the decision to increase the fees was "exceedingly difficult" but was, of course, related directly to the amount of the annual operating grant from the Province of Nova Scotia.

## REGRETTABLE, BUT NO OTHER SOLUTION

"The decision to raise our tuition and residence fees was an exceedingly difficult one for us to make at Dalhousie.

"It was also a decision that was made reluctantly and only after many long hours of unprecedented budget-paring and much serious consideration of

By Dr. Henry D. Hicks

our financial plight.

"No other possible solution to our problems seemed feasible or even possible.

"The fact that we have been compelled to increase our fees has caused no little concern to our Board

of Governors and the Student Union representatives on the board, and the arguments the increases were weighed very seriously before the decision was finally made.

### INEVITABLE

"Coming at a time when the economy, particularly

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## Fenwick not to be financial burden

Fenwick Towers, the 33-storey apartment building bought by Dalhousie University in April this year, and described at the time as a "bargain", will not be a drain on the university's finances, Dr. Henry D. Hicks, the president, said yesterday.

"We are hopeful that, even in the first full year of operation, starting in September, we shall have a break-even operation," said Dr. Hicks.

As early as two months ago, the university's Accommodations Office had almost enough student applicants to fill the building and it was confidently anticipated then that the university's on-campus residences would not be affected adversely by the additional spaces

available in Fenwick Towers.

John W. Graham, general manager of the Student Union at Dalhousie, who was given the job of organizing the management of the apartment building by the university, is extremely pleased with the progress made at Fenwick Towers during the last few months.

"There is no question that it will be full in September—every space will be taken," said Mr. Graham.

"This tends to confirm our initial projections that we could make it a break-even operation in the first full year of occupancy. I am very happy."

Dalhousie paid \$5,000,000 for the building after the general contractor went bankrupt. Financing of the purchase is through a Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation loan of \$4,900,000. Apart from the \$100,000 down payment, the university is spending only up to \$500,000 in converting and furnishing the apartments.

When the purchase was announced in April, Dr. Hicks said that the cost of \$6,845 per student place

was undoubtedly the "best bargain" the university could obtain in student residences today.

Had Dalhousie started from scratch to construct a new residence, the per student cost would have been over \$8,000.

Dr. Hicks added yesterday that the purchase of Fenwick Towers was a major step towards alleviating the increasing student accommodation shortage in the metropolitan area.

While time alone would tell, it appeared that the building was a good proposition in terms of student adaptability and economics.



"It is popular today to say that universities are extravagant, and governments and newspapers have been ready to climb on this bandwagon. Nevertheless, the . . .

## DEMAND FOR UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IS NOT SLACKENING

. . . and the plain fact of the matter is that the number of young people in the 18-24 age bracket is steadily increasing and will continue to do so for the next five or six years. The need for university places continues to grow at a rate faster than forecast a few years ago and it will be more difficult for us than at any time in our history to meet this demand."

Dr. Henry D. Hicks at Dalhousie's convocation in May (From the May 21 University News).

Dalhousie has never had to make so many "distressing decisions" refusing university places to qualified students from the Atlantic region as it has in the past decade.

Each year, the number of applicants for places in the Faculties of Health Professions, Medicine, Dentistry and Law, and in some areas of Graduate Studies, increases, and each year increasing numbers cannot obtain places because facilities to accommodate them are just not available.

It is sad, therefore, that public officials and others should hold the belief that the demand for university education has abated.

Statistics, augmented by statements from the President, Dr. Henry D. Hicks, and some of the university's Deans which appear on the back page of this issue of University News, prove the contrary to be true.

## Nova Scotia support of Dalhousie

(Current Operating Expenses)

	N.S. Govt. Grant	Recoverable from Ottawa	Net Cost to N.S.	% of Provincial Budget
1965-66	\$ 1,753,100	—	\$1,753,100	1.16
1966-67	2,230,500	—	2,230,500	1.33
1967-68	6,259,000	\$ 4,890,000	1,369,000	0.62
1968-69	8,305,000	\$ 6,323,000	1,982,000	0.78
1969-70	10,490,000	8,317,000	2,173,000	0.69
1970-71	14,485,000	10,362,000	4,123,000	0.95
1971-72 (est.)	16,000,000	12,000,000	4,000,000	0.84

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# Tuition Fees

COMPARISON OF TOTAL FEE CHARGES 1970-71 AND 1971-72								
1970-71 Session					1971-72 Session			
	University Fee	Student Union Fee	Society Fee	Total	University Fee*	Student Union Fee Incl. Year Book	Society Fee	Total
<b>ARTS AND SCIENCE</b>								
This includes Commerce, Education, Engineering and Music Education								
King's students	576.75	37.75	.50	615.00	679.50	40.00	.50	720.00
<b>LAW</b>	599.25	37.75	3.00	640.00	700.00	40.00	5.00	745.00
<b>MEDICINE</b>								
1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years		37.75	4.50	715.00	770.50	40.00	4.50	815.00
5th year	412.00	13.00	20.00	425.00	514.75	5.25		520.00
<b>DENTISTRY</b>								
D.D.S.	674.25	37.75		732.00	775.00	40.00	20.00	835.00
Dental Hygiene	576.75	37.75	.50	615.00	679.50	40.00	.50	720.00
<b>HEALTH PROFESSIONS</b>								
Nursing: all courses except 2nd year	575.25	37.75	2.00	615.00	678.00	40.00	2.00	720.00
Outpost Nursing								
Second year: Outpost Nursing	561.00		2.00	563.00	678.00		2.00	680.00
Pharmacy	576.75	37.75	.50	615.00	679.50	40.00	.50	720.00
Physical Education	576.75	37.75	.50	615.00	679.50	40.00	.50	720.00
Physiotherapy	576.75	37.75	.50	615.00	679.50	40.00	.50	720.00
<b>GRADUATE STUDIES</b>								
Standard Fee	565.25	37.75	10.00	613.00	675.00	40.00	10.00	725.00
One semester only: M.L.S. degree	257.25	37.75	10.00	305.00	340.00	40.00	10.00	390.00
All other qualifying students	37.25	37.75	10.00	85.00	50.00	40.00	10.00	100.00
Clinical Psychology: final year	200.00			200.00	235.00			235.00
Single Class	110.00	5.00	5.00	115.00	**145.00			150.00

\*Fee increase based on \$100.00 above 1970-71  
 \*\*including registration fee  
 1/2 credit class \$75.00 for degree

1/3 credit class \$50.00 for degree (or less)  
 1 credit class \$60.00 for audit  
 1/2 credit class or less \$35.00 for audit

Continued from Page 1

## Increases regretted

in this part of Canada, is not as buoyant as we would like it to be, and in a period when our students are almost certainly facing more serious difficulties than in the past in obtaining summer earnings, the increases are to be regretted.

"We already have nearly twice as many applicants for places in September this year as we had last year, and it is unfortunate that the inevitable situation will be that those students who can afford it will be in a better position than others to enrol here; we will, however, make additional bursary funds available to students.

"The only consolation, if consolation there be, is that the tuition increase is the first we have had at Dalhousie since 1965-66.

"Meanwhile, it should be remembered that Dalhousie still bears the major burden of professional and graduate education in the province of Nova Scotia and is trying desperately to remain in the front rank of Canadian universities.

### MISUNDERSTOOD

"This just cannot be done when the governments of other provinces support their universities so much more generously than does Nova Scotia's.

"It is also worth repeating, and emphasizing, that the amount of provincial government support to universities is misunderstood. Too many people in Nova Scotia have

the erroneous idea that universities are an ever-increasing burden on the taxpayers of the province.

"The percentage of the provincial budget granted to Nova Scotia's universities today is actually lower than it was six years ago.

"While it is true that universities in the province have in the last decade become increasingly dependent on government support to the extent that they look to governments for two-thirds of their revenues, it is important that Nova Scotians understand the real extent of their contributions and the payments the province receives from the federal government in support of higher education.

### NEW SYSTEM

"Prior to 1967-68 both the federal and provincial governments made some direct grants to universities.

"In 1967-68 a new arrangement was made between the government of Canada and the various provincial governments whereby the provincial governments undertook to make the only direct grants to universities.

"In return, they could reclaim from Ottawa each year sums of money equal to one half of the approved operating expenditures of the universities in the provinces. These approved expenditures did not include interest payments, residence charges and some other types of necessary university

expenditures, but even so they enabled the provinces to claim a large proportion of university costs from the federal government.

"The table (on Page 1) shows the total grants for operating purposes paid to Dalhousie from the government of Nova Scotia in the last two years before the new Fiscal Arrangements Act (1967) and for the five years (including estimates for (1971-72) under the present arrangement.

### LESS FROM N.S.

"It should be borne in

mind that prior to 1967-68 Dalhousie also received direct grants from Ottawa, which ceased in that year. The table shows quite clearly that in the first three years under the new arrangement, the government of Nova Scotia actually contributed less money from strictly provincial sources toward operating costs at Dalhousie than it had contributed in 1966-67.

"Another way to make this comparison would be to point out that the total budget of Nova Scotia in

1966-67 was approximately \$168,000,000, so that the payment to Dalhousie amounted to 1.3 per cent of that budget, whereas the budget of the province in the next year is estimated at \$472,200,000 and the operating grant to Dalhousie is .81 per cent. In the intervening years, of course, the percentage has been much lower.

### COMPARABLE

"In fairness, it should be pointed out that the government of Nova Scotia also contributes towards

Continued on page 4

## RESIDENCE FEES

	1970-71	1971-72
<b>SHIRREFF HALL *</b>		
Single room and board	\$955.00	\$1,055.00
Double room and board	880.00	980.00
<b>HOWE HALL **</b>		
Single room and board	960.50	1,060.50
Double room and board	885.50	985.50
<b>OFF CAMPUS RESIDENCES ***</b>		
Room rent, single	488.00	563.00
Room rent, double	438.00	513.00
<b>MEALS ONLY</b>		
3 meals per day:		
Non-residence students	530.00	555.00
Off-campus residence stud.	480.00	505.00
2 meals per day:		
Non-residence students	505.00	530.00
Off-campus residence stud.	455.00	480.00
* Charge includes residence membership fee of \$3.00, key deposit of \$2.00 and caution deposit of \$10.00.		
** Charge includes residence membership of \$7.50, key deposit of \$3.00, and caution deposit of \$10.00.		
*** Charge includes key deposit of \$3.00 and caution deposit of \$10.00.		

# Where the money comes from

University expenditures fall under two headings — capital and current. In this article, DONALD H. McNEILL, Vice-President (Administrative) explains government financing of Dalhousie and the difference between capital expenditures, which involve almost entirely the construction of new academic buildings and residences and some renovations, and current expenditures, which cover operating costs.

In 1965, under the Universities Capital Assistance Act, the Province of Nova Scotia set up a capital financing plan for university construction, other than residences, whereby a university whose construction plan is acceptable to the province may receive, through the University Grants Committee, a self-liquidating loan to a maximum of 90 per cent of the building costs, plus architect's fees.

The university must find the remaining 10 per cent of building costs, plus equipment costs, which are usually approximately 14 per cent of the building costs plus the cost of the building site.

Therefore in the case of a proposed \$10,000,000 building, the following costs would be expected to pertain:

Tender by contractor	\$10,000,000.00
Architect's fees	600,000.00
Furnishings and equipment	1,400,000.00
Land	400,000.00
	\$12,400,000.00

The maximum self-liquidating loan from the province would be \$9,540,000, or 77 per cent

and the university must find the remainder—\$2,860,000 or 23 per cent. The responsibility for repayment of the self-liquidating loan is assumed by the province of Nova Scotia so that this money is in fact an outright grant to the university.

### DIFFICULT

The university assisted on approved residences constructed through Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation by a mortgage or debenture, repayable over a 50-year term by the university, to a maximum of \$7,000 per single student or \$18,000 per married student accommodated. It is difficult to provide suitable residences within these limits and the university must therefore find additional funds to complete the residence project.

Campaigns represent the main source of capital funds—supplemented by gifts or bequests which are usually designated for specific purposes.

### DESIGNATED

Monies or securities given to the university for purpose of establishing an endowment fund also represent capital funds but in this case, only the income from the endowment

fund is available and this is usually designed for the support of certain areas of current operations, e.g., salaries, scholarships or library collections.

Current expenditures cover the recurring costs of operating the university, its academic programs, administrative and service departments, building and plant maintenance, expendible supplies and equipment, the costs of financing the current operation beyond the operating income, and the cost of capital expenditures for which sufficient funds are not available.

### DEFICITS

The university must attempt to meet its current expenditures from government operating grants, student fees and endowment income. With the expanded facilities of the past few years, which require increased funds for maintenance, the attempt to keep academic salary levels in a competitive position with other universities, and to generally meet the increasing demand for more financial aid, bursaries, scholarships and student services, the university has been forced into deficit budgeting and has acquired an operating



Vice-President McNeill

deficit in excess of \$3,500,000. The ability to continue to provide adequate funds for expanding programs is becoming more and more dependent on provincial support and in its present financial situation, Dalhousie cannot contemplate a greater accumulated debt.

### MORE EXPENSIVE

For the past few years Dalhousie has provided by far the most varied graduate program of any Nova Scotia university. This is a much more expensive program than undergraduate work, involving more space per student for research, more sophisticated equipment and more highly qualified staff, all of which, however, are a distinct benefit to undergraduate students as well. While the grant for graduate students from the province through the University Grants Committee is from three to five times the grant for undergraduates, no consideration is given to

the university which provided accommodation for more graduate training or more varied programs of graduate work than a university with a smaller program.

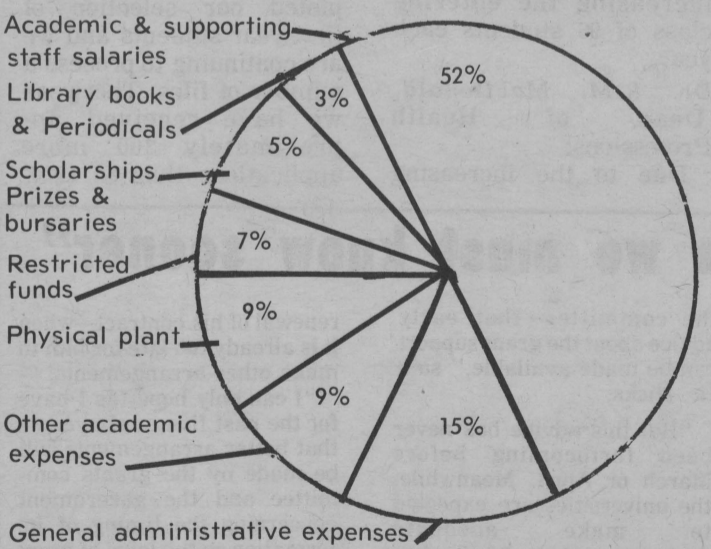
To date the more expensive operation of Dalhousie has not been recognized by the province and if sources of increased revenue are not found, programs and standards will have to be cut back.

### NOT ENOUGH

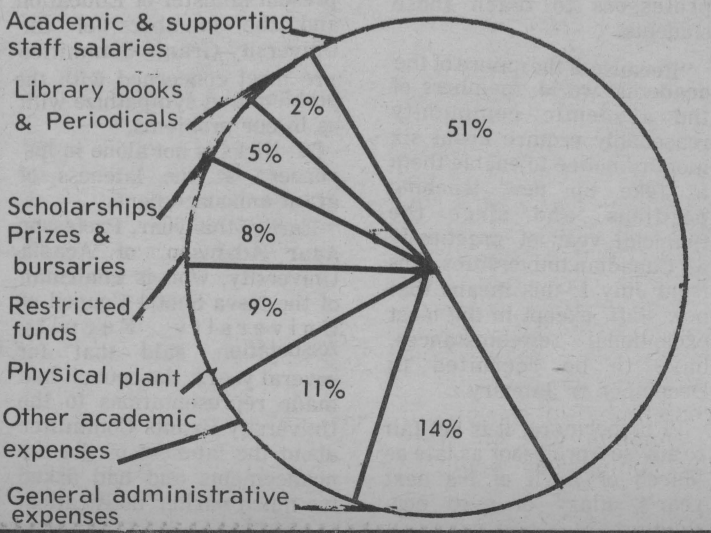
The increase in the provincial grant for the 1971-72 session over the grant received for 1970-71 is not even sufficient to provide for the additional maintenance costs of new buildings coming into operation during 1971-72 and provides no funds to meet the yearly increase in operating costs generally.

The university therefore finds it necessary to make a sizeable increase in its tuition fees as one source of additional income, the first increase since 1965-66. No other source of revenue is available.

## EXPENDITURES 1970-71



## EXPENDITURES 1971-72

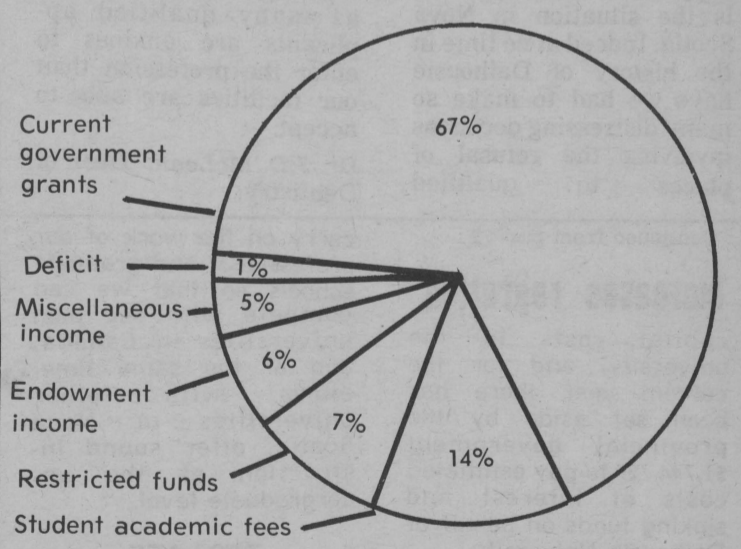


## OPERATING BUDGET SUMMARY

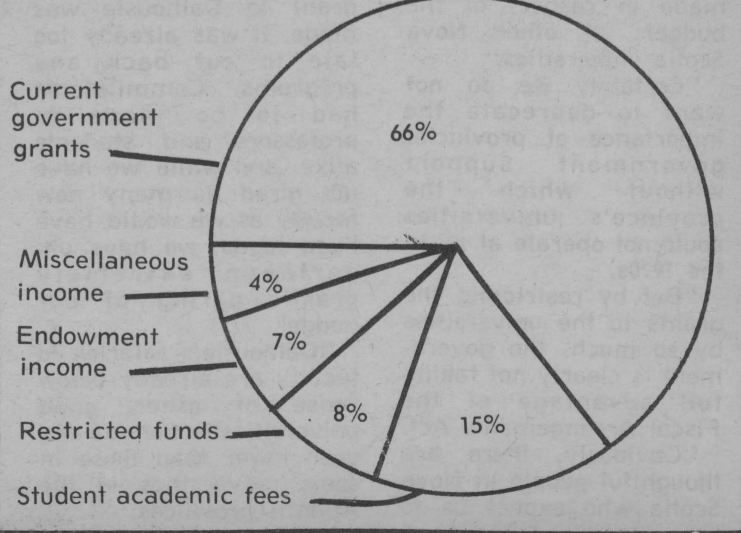
1970-71  
**EXPENDITURES**  
 \$24,034,234  
**REVENUES**  
 \$24,034,234

1971-72  
**EXPENDITURES**  
 \$27,231,050  
**REVENUES**  
 \$27,231,050

## REVENUES 1970-71



## REVENUES 1971-72



# Number of qualified students turned away "distressing"

FACULTY	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS (Approx.)	NUMBER ACCEPTED for 1971-2
Medicine	282	96
Dentistry	60	25
Dental hygiene	100	20
Health Professions	700	202 54 nursing 65 Pharmacy 65 Physical education 18 Physiotherapy
Law	800	150

Dr. Henry D. Hicks,  
President:

It is a source of puzzlement to me to observe the wide swing of public opinion and attitudes particularly concerning education. We have seen one of these swings in operation during the past year or two when public officials and journalists seem to have decided that the pressure on university enrolments has greatly eased from the situation obtaining in the 1960s.

This may be true in some parts of the world, but there is no evidence to support the view that this is the situation in Nova Scotia. Indeed at no time in the history of Dalhousie have we had to make so many distressing decisions involving the refusal of places to qualified

students from our own area in our professional schools and to a somewhat lesser extent in graduate work, and even in undergraduate education, as we have during the past decade.

In many areas, such as in the medical sciences, there is a very great, even acute need for qualified people which is not being met.

Nowhere is this more spectacular than in Dentistry, where the Atlantic provinces rate lower than other areas of Canada in terms of numbers of dentists serving our population, and where more than twice as many qualified applicants are anxious to enter the profession than our facilities are able to accept.

Dr. J.D. McLean, Dean of Dentistry:

Again this year the Faculty of Dentistry faced the unpleasant task of having to reject many more qualified applicants for both dentistry and dental hygiene than the number who could be accommodated.

This is particularly depressing in view of the urgent need for more professional people to provide services in the Atlantic provinces.

For more than two years the university has had proposals before the governments of the Atlantic provinces to expand its facilities so that there could be a dramatic improvement in dental services for the region, and the avoidance of keen disappointment to so many young people of the area who are seeking educational opportunities

which would enable them to provide the services which the public so anxiously desires.

It is hoped that decisions may soon be reached as to what, if any, expansion is to take place.

Dr. Lloyd B. Macpherson,  
Dean of Medicine:

We received approximately 2,220 inquiries regarding entrance to the school of medicine, and although not all these students would meet the standards, the number accepted is limited by the extent of teaching facilities in the hospitals.

Until more hospital facilities are available to us, there is no possibility of increasing the entering class of 96 students each year.

Dr. R.M. MacDonald,  
Dean of Health Professions:

Due to the increasing

numbers of applicants in the past few years and our inability to accept all those who are seeking admission, we have been forced to limit enrolment.

We are restricted in the Bachelor of Nursing program to 54, in Pharmacy to 65, in Physical Education to 65, and in Physiotherapy to 18. For those 202 places, we have had over 700 applicants.

The distressing point is that there are many qualified students who we are forced to turn away.

Prof. F. Murray Fraser,  
chairman of the law admissions committee:

We have not yet completed our selection of first-year students and we are continuing to process a number of files. This year we have received approximately 300 more applications than in 1970.

Continued from page 2

## Increases regretted

capital costs in the university, and for the current year there has been set aside by the provincial government \$1,744,727 to pay estimated costs of interest and sinking funds on behalf of Dalhousie University.

"Similar comparisons could undoubtedly be made in respect of the budgets of other Nova Scotia universities.

"Certainly we do not want to deprecate the importance of provincial government support without which the province's universities could not operate at all in the 1970s.

"But by restricting the grants to the universities by so much, the government is clearly not taking full advantage of the Fiscal Arrangements Act.

"Obviously, there are thoughtful people in Nova Scotia who expect us to

carry on the work of our professional and graduate schools so that we can compete with the best universities in Canada, and at the same time, along with other universities in Nova Scotia, offer sound instruction at the undergraduate level.

## TOO LATE

"By the time the announcement of the 1971-72 grant to Dalhousie was made, it was already too late to cut back any programs. Commitments had to be made to professors and students alike, and while we have not hired as many new faculty as we would have liked to do, we have undertaken extremely drastic paring of our budget.

"Dalhousie's salaries to faculty are already below those of other good universities in Canada and even lower than those in some universities in the Atlantic provinces.

## "Annual grants we must know sooner"

The Nova Scotia University Grants Committee and the government must do all they can to let universities know much earlier than in past years of the level of grant support the universities can expect, says Dr. Henry D. Hicks, President of Dalhousie.

"This is a difficulty that has plagued Nova Scotia's universities since the establishment of the University Grants Committee. Each year, the universities are asked to submit their budgets to the committee by September or October for the fiscal year which begins in the following July, in order—says

"To provide even modest salary increases and to keep the university operating at its present level, and without growth in any new programs, we have cut our budget to the bone and, reluctantly, have been forced into the unhappy position of raising our tuition and residence fees substantially."

the committee—that early advice about the grant support can be made available," said Dr. Hicks.

"But this advice has never been forthcoming before March or April. Meanwhile, the universities are expected to make adequate arrangements to look after increasing numbers of students and to engage more professors to teach those students.

"Because of the nature of the academic world, members of the academic community reasonably require about six months' notice to enable them to take up new teaching positions, and since the financial year of practically all Canadian universities runs from July 1, this means that new staff, except in the most exceptional circumstances, have to be recruited in December or January.

"Furthermore, it is not fair to advise a professor as late as March or April of his next year's salary—or even non-

renewal of his contract—when it is already too late for him to make other arrangements.

"I can only hope (as I have for the past five or six years) that better arrangements will be made by the grants committee and the government concerning the timing of information on the level of grant support from year to year. In so saying, I know that the present Minister of Education and the members of the University Grants Committee are most concerned with the problem and sympathize with us in our problems."

Dr. Hicks is not alone in his concern at the lateness of grant announcements.

Earlier this year, Professor Agar Adamson, of Acadia University, who is chairman of the Nova Scotia Council of University Faculty Association, said that for several years, the council had made representations to the University Grants Committee about the lateness of the announcements and had asked for much earlier notification.