

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA  
8 p.m. Tuesday, May 11th, 1976

SUPPLY - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer honourable members to Page 14, Resolution 32(f) Special Programs; Salaries, \$75,000--pass - the Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Yes. I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if the Minister could - he may have mentioned these special programs in his opening remarks, but specifically which ones are covered by this particular Appropriation?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. HANUSCHAK: The homemaker, personal care worker, RN and LPN refresher and completer, community health nurse, environmental health officer industrial mechanics apprentice, the environmental health officer at Red River, industrial mechanics apprentice at Thompson, ABE at Keewatin, social services at Assiniboine.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (f)(1)--pass - the Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, under which appropriation then does the Parkland Continuing Education Project receive its funding?

MR. HANUSCHAK: When we debated Other Expenditures under Support Services, Mr. Chairman, under (1)(b).

MR. CHAIRMAN: (f)(1)--pass; (f)(2) Other Expenditures, \$76,000 - the Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: What is involved in the Other Expenditures, Mr. Chairman?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. HANUSCHAK: The breakdown is, Mr. Chairman, \$75,000, Salaries; \$76,000, Expenses for the seven programs that's in total, and the cost per program - I will repeat again - the first; homemaker, personal care workers, 18.5, that's total salary and expenses, one SMY; RN and LPN refresher and completer, one SMY 28,400; community health nurse, 1 SMY, \$30,500; environmental health officer 2 SMYs, \$50,000; and industrial mechanic's apprentice at Thompson, that's 18.5; and the total for the ABE at Thompson and social services at Assiniboine, \$5,100.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (f)(2), \$76,000--pass; (g) Training Improvement Program (1) Salaries, \$96,000 - the Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. EINARSON: Mr. Chairman, I was wanting to get to the Minister. He mentioned registered nurses and the LPN in the Special Programs. I was just wondering, to make sure that I didn't miss the point, whether or not the Registered Nurses' Program and the LPN Program were not in conflict. I wonder if the Minister would want to make any comment in regards to these two groups. I understand they're not in unison and one group is having a disagreement with the other group.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Education.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, they're neither in unison nor in conflict, one is complementary to the other. The LPN is the shorter nurse training course more oriented toward the practical; the RN is an extended nurses' training course and one complements the other. This by the way that we're dealing with now is not the RN and the LPN Training Course, but refresher and completer. That is for the benefit of those who may have been out of the practice of nursing for some time and wish to re-enter the profession.

MR. EINARSON: Mr. Chairman, under the Special Programs you're saying then it's a special program for nurses who have been out of the practice for some years and are coming back into it. Do I understand the Minister to indicate that it's nothing to do with Registered Nurses and Local Practical Nurses?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Yes, it has a lot to do with Registered Nurses, nothing with Local Practical Nurses - I don't know what they are. Licensed Practical Nurses is probably what the honourable member means. As I've indicated, yes it does have to do with them, as a refresher and a completer course for them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (f)(2)--pass - the Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. EINARSON: When the Minister says it is an improved course for the Practical Nurse as opposed to a Registered Nurse, the idea is to upgrade the practical

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(MR. EINARSON cont'd) . . . . nurse to a registered standard? Do I understand the Minister to say that?

MR. HANUSCHAK: I indicated, Mr. Chairman, that there are refresher courses for both. The Honourable Member for Roblin has a comment he wishes to make.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. McKENZIE: Mr. Chairman, I would just ask the Minister for clarification. A moment ago he said this program had no interest in the LPNs, it's only for registered nurses. Is that correct?

MR. HANUSCHAK: No that is not correct. Now if I may continue, the program is as I had originally indicated, that is RN and LPN refresher and completer, to meet both of those objectives.

MR. McKENZIE: I wonder if the Minister then could give me some information on the problems that I've been facing in my constituency where LPNs are coming in from British Columbia, Alberta or other provinces and make application to nurse in this province. In some jurisdictions the qualifications there are higher than they are here and of course they are denied the right to practice. I am wondering is there some universal status from one province to another rather than have one jurisdiction fighting against the other. I think these LPNs should flow freely across this country and be able to pick up their profession regardless of where they go. Now what's the standard here comparing to other jurisdictions?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, I believe the Honourable Member for St. Johns who's taking a very keen interest in the role and function of professional associations, the power that they have over licencing of applicants for membership, he would be most interested in hearing the honourable member's comments. As the Honourable Member from Roblin knows, both those groups prescribe their own licencing requirements.

MR. McKENZIE: Well may I ask a further question? Is this program that we're approving here now comparable to the other jurisdictions across Canada?

MR. HANUSCHAK: This program meets the requirements of the two licencing bodies in the Province of Manitoba.

MR. McKENZIE: The Minister then will assure me it doesn't meet the licencing of other jurisdictions. So basically a nurse that took this program and was approved, she can't go into Saskatchewan or Ontario and practise after she's taken this course.

MR. HANUSCHAK: I never said that, Mr. Chairman. I said that it meets the licencing requirements of the Province of Manitoba. I cannot give him any assurance that it meets the licencing requirements in Timbuktu. However in some professions, I cannot say offhand at the LPN level, but I do know that insofar as certification to practise as a registered nurse is concerned that there is an examination that graduates may write which I believe qualifies them to practise anywhere in Canada.

MR. McKENZIE: Mr. Chairman, then could I ask the Minister, have you had any meetings with other Ministers in other jurisdictions to see if hopefully some day we can't have it an LPN that comes out of this program, can nurse in Quebec, B.C. or Nova Scotia or Newfoundland.

MR. HANUSCHAK: No, Mr. Chairman, I have not, not in my capacity as Minister of Colleges and Universities Affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. JAMES H. BILTON (Swan River): Mr. Chairman, in view of what has gone before, as I understand the Minister this item is to take care of the upgrading of LPNs and Nurses, that is people that have already been trained and being out of service for some little time wish to come back into the service. As I understand it, and I could be wrong, this money is being spent to retrain these people and I wonder, with the salary that these people are demanding today, why this should be a public charge, why this cannot be recoverable from the people that are taking advantage of the system. Is this a complete write-off to train people who then go into the field and demand the wages that these people, the LPNs and Nurses are demanding today? To me it's unfair that it should be a charge to the public purse.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, I have no doubt the Honourable Member for

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) . . . . Swan River may or may not - no he may not, but he should know - that post-secondary education or the cost of post-secondary education at the university level is borne to the extent of about 80 percent out of the public purse, and I wouldn't doubt . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. I'd ask the honourable members if they want to have a discussion other than the one that is taking place on the floor that they go outside the Chamber and carry it on, not in here and not across the floor.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, there'll be expenses associated with the taking of this course that will be borne by the students. That's point number one. Because post-secondary education in all phases and all branches is paid for to a large extent out of a public purse. So really if it's paid for out of the public purse in other areas, I see no reason why we ought to discriminate against this particular post-secondary education program. Therefore we ought to treat it in the same manner as we treat all other post-secondary education programs, that's point number one.

Point number two: from time to time the Honourable Member for Swan River ought to know that there is a problem in attracting professional staff in the health services field into the northern part of his riding and into other parts of the Province of Manitoba. Hence the institution of a program of this type, to make it more attractive and easier for those who may be available and interested in the pursuit of the practice of nursing wherever a need for them may arise in our province.

MR. BILTON: Mr. Chairman, my purpose in rising in the first place was that I understood the Minister to say that it was to upgrade LPNs and upgrade Nurses, Registered Nurses. These are people that are already trained. He has just said that he's talking about students. Just exactly what does he mean? Trained people that are going to be upgraded by virtue of this program, or students who require this financial support to finish their education? I have no objection with students as such, but I don't think that a trained LPN or a Registered Nurse, who for reasons of her own has stepped out of the profession - she's professional to begin with and we're asking the people to put up this kind of money to bring her up to a standard that's probably acceptable. If that's the case, let the Minister tell us. But I still maintain that a person of that category should not be asking for money from the public purse to retrain her for a position that she's already been well trained for in the beginning.

MR. HANUSCHAK: I'm sure, Mr. Chairman, that the Honourable Member for Swan River no doubt was well trained for service in the RCMP during the years that he served, and even if he were of an age to be rehired and chose to re-enter the police force, that the RCMP would probably find it necessary to re-train him. Now, Mr. Chairman, there are --(Interjection)-- If the Honourable Member for Rock Lake chooses not to listen to what I have to say it's his privilege not to. But the fact of the matter is that there are individuals in our province that may have been trained to practise their profession at whatever level, at the RN or the LPN level a number of years ago, 5, 10, 15, 20 years ago, and for a variety of reasons may not have practised that profession during that interval of time. Therefore to return to the practice of the profession they are in need of re-training, a refresher course.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (f)(2)--pass; (g) Training and Improvement Programs: Salaries, \$96,000--pass; (2) Other Expenditures, \$56,900--pass.

Resolution 32: Resolved that there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding \$23,723,600 for Colleges and Universities Affairs--pass.

Resolution 33. University Grants Commission - the Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, last year we were critical of the way in which this item was presented in the Estimates. It was presented as a single line with no explanations and no detail at all. The amount was \$74 million. I note that this year there has been some additional detail provided although it is again a single line entry for \$85 million. There is indeed some explanation of the way in which this Appropriation is being used so we have made some progress. Nevertheless there's still I think, Mr. Chairman, some detail that might very well be provided in the explanations of the disbursement of

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(MR. MCGILL cont'd) . . . . the amount of \$85 million by the University Grants Commission. Now I quite understand that this is a separate commission and they are being provided with a sum of money in total that is for their specific disbursement. Nevertheless we are constantly requesting the Minister to provide a breakdown in this amount in respect to the amounts provided to the University of Manitoba, University of Winnipeg, and Brandon and to St. Boniface College. It seems to me that this could reasonably be presented in the Estimates and that information will probably be provided to the Minister by the Grants Commission in making their final appropriations to the various institutions involved.

So I say, Mr. Chairman, that we're again asking the Minister to provide that additional detail. We think that he has come part of the way at least in meeting the criticisms that were presented last year in the same Appropriations but we again ask him: can he now provide the detail of the individual appropriations and those individual amounts recoverable from Canada.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Colleges and Universities Affairs.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, for last year that's public knowledge. The Annual Reports of the universities have been tabled in this House. For the forthcoming fiscal year, no, I have no knowledge of the amount of moneys that the Universities Grants Commission will pay over to each of the three universities and St. Boniface College.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, this being the middle of May and these appropriations having been approved, I presume for April 1 of this year, when will this information be available? Will we be required to wait until the reports of the individual institutions are provided or will you have that information prior to that time? Surely there's some accounting to you by the University Grants Commission in this respect.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, the moneys that the Grants Commission pays to the universities is the amount that it actually requires for its operations. This is the amount we've provided in the Estimates on the basis of the Universities Grants Commission's preliminary review of the preliminary budgets submitted to it by the various universities and then the moneys are paid out from time to time during the course of the year. Therefore, at this point in time I have no knowledge of the exact amount of money that the Grants Commission will pay over to the universities, no more than the previous government had when its Grants Commission operated under exactly the same legislation as it does now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Chairman, the University of Manitoba Operating Budget for 1976-77 shows the University Grants Commission grant for operating purposes of \$58.4 million and a grant for realty taxes of \$5.1 million, no grant for northern courses - not shown in the Budget anyway - and a grant for rentals of \$2.7 million, which would amount to a total of approximately \$66 million. My first question to the Minister, Mr. Chairman, is whether that is a legitimate piece of arithmetic, whether the grant from the Universities Grants Commission to the University of Manitoba in terms of the proportion taken out of this \$85 million that we're looking at here now includes the grant for realty taxes and the grant for rentals or whether it's just a grant for operating purposes. The difference being that if it includes all of them we're looking at \$66 million; if it includes just the grant for operating purposes we're looking at \$58.4 million.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Radisson.

MR. SHAFRANSKY: Mr. Chairman, while the Minister is looking up the information I would like to ask the Minister a matter with regard to visa students, whether the Universities Grants Commission has given any directives or any criteria for applicants to the universities of Manitoba. The reason that I bring this up is that as of last year the universities in British Columbia no longer accept foreign students in their undergraduate programs. The Alberta universities have instituted an entrance requirement with such high standards that it will virtually exclude all visa students from their undergraduate programs.

I'd like to bring to the attention of the Minister the UBC Calendar 1974-75 on Page 11 which states that a student on a student visa admitted to a university or college or secondary school in Canada or in the United States will not be permitted to transfer to

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(MR. SHAFRANSKY cont'd) . . . . this university - that is referring to British Columbia - until at least a baccalaureate degree has been obtained. That means that all students in the under-graduate program have virtually been eliminated. It is only students with a B.A. which will be admitted. In the case of Alberta, the University of Alberta requires a total score of 600. Now I'm not familiar with this particular entrance test that is being used, however I was told that it is of such high standards that it virtually eliminates all visa students.

Mr. Chairman, the outcome of this is that students have already come in larger numbers into Saskatchewan and into Manitoba. Another factor is that the universities in Toronto have a much higher tuition fee. Last year at Queen's University it was somewhere around \$645, and McMaster was in the same amount and I've just heard this week that the tuition fees required of visa students will be somewhere in around the \$1,500 figure compared to the universities in Manitoba of some \$85 per subject which amounts to about \$425.00. Based on those we will find that there will be a great influx of students coming into Manitoba and this will have to be borne by the taxpayers of the province. I don't feel that this is a type of approach that we should accept and I don't wish it to be construed that I'm in any way opposed to the idea of visa students entering our universities, however I feel that it is something - Canada being a relatively well-off country has a moral obligation to provide university education for as many foreign students or visa students as is commensurate with our resources.

Now the Minister mentioned earlier that we're just a province - or somebody did - of some one million people. If you take into account the type of effect that it will have on our universities: as an example, in the 1973-74 year there were 226 applications from visa students of which some 38 were completed that had met the requirements for entrance to the universities in Manitoba. In 1974-75 there were 152 visa student applicants of which some 29 complied with the requirements. 1975-76 there were 425 of which 231 met the requirements. Now this, in one year, meant some 279 percent increase - that is in the number of applicants - resulting in some 800 percent increase in the number that had fulfilled the requirements to enter the universities of Manitoba.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not wish it to be construed that I'm opposed but I feel that there should be some measure that the Minister should possibly take up in the federal-provincial discussions. I feel that Canada in its foreign aid programs should apply some of this money towards the universities so that there will be a more equitable number of students rather than all of them loading up in one province as the case is coming up in Saskatchewan and Manitoba because of the relatively low tuition. What is happening now is that a province such as B.C., as I mentioned, and Alberta will take very few visa students and Manitoba and Saskatchewan with open policies may acquire more than their proportionate share. I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, the need of a national policy on foreign students which would ensure equity among all provinces and individual universities. Without this the provinces and universities will be forced to adopt ad hoc policies and act unilaterally as in the case of British Columbia which has eliminated all under-graduate students as of the fall of 1975; Alberta as of January 1976, by instituting such a high requirement to score - they have to score over 600 on their Toefl - Toefl is spelt, I don't know if I have the correct wording, but it's T-o-e-f-l, and I know that that is an abbreviation for a much longer name, but nobody seemed to know what all the letters stand for. However, this virtually eliminates all visa students.

Now there are no such high requirements to try to eliminate students. You must understand that it does not apply to the students from within the universities, within the province. It only applies to visa students. So, Mr. Chairman, I feel that the province and the Minister should bring this matter up when they're dealing with the federal-provincial conferences and Ministers of other jurisdictions and the Federal Government. Some of the money which is used in foreign aid should be directed towards the visa students to offset the increased costs which will no doubt result as a result of the very large influx of visa students to the Province of Manitoba.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wish to bring a few matters to

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(MR. PATRICK cont'd) . . . . . the Minister's attention under this item of the Grants Commission and I believe it's the Grants Commission that enables the universities to maintain their existing level of education. In the area of post-secondary education, Mr. Chairman, I think the taxpayers should know what they're paying for and certainly the secondary education costs look staggering but I don't want to deal in generalities. I would like to mention to the Minister perhaps there are some areas that we could consider.

I think one area that I'd like to mention to the Minister, a higher tuition fee for non-resident students as most Canadian students have to pay in American universities. It's as simple as that. I understand even in the University of Minnesota you have to pay a much higher fee than the local students of that state. I would be interested to know what is our enrolment from outside the province and outside the country? I'd be interested to know. I feel that this is the way it is across the line, perhaps we should give some consideration to it.

The other point, Mr. Chairman. It has just been announced recently by the Government of Ontario that they have moved in this direction for the starting term in the fall and some of the other provinces have taken that same position. Perhaps the Minister can give some indication if he has checked on this and see what is the percentage of non-resident students in our universities.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that perhaps we could also gear our programs to allow day and evening summer sessions instead of only day sessions.

The other point that would be of interest to me: has the Minister and his department explored about at least one of our universities going on a trimester basis? I think that it would allow some students to study for two years and perhaps be able to take some time off and work for a year and be able to go back. I think this is something that we should give consideration to. I think it would give better opportunity to many of our students and they would be able to finance themselves through secondary education. I would like to know the Minister's interest and direction in this area.

The other point: has the Minister examined or checked for, or the Department, the duplication that goes on in our institutions at the present time. Can some of this duplication be eliminated or removed? I understand that in some courses we have at every university the same courses. Perhaps one university can supply enough students in that particular faculty for many years to come. I would like to suggest some of these ideas for the Minister's action, ideas for economic measures. Perhaps at least he can give some consideration in this area, Mr. Chairman.

I know that in some faculties not only the courses are duplicated between different universities but I understand there's a complete full library in every faculty at the university and I wonder if this is necessary. Could there be a central? More utilization, could be done from a central library at our universities and this perhaps goes to many other areas too.

I'm not arguing or knocking the Minister or the Department at the present time because at one time I believe the majority that attended universities were the ones that had means. Through the bursary system and so on there have been many students that would not have been able to avail themselves of higher education, it has been possible for them now to go through and receive and get higher education. So it's not only the well-to-do and the privileged. I have no argument with the system, with the new bursary system and making it available to everybody.

That's not my argument at point and I'm not trying to speak in generalities and say I'm strictly defending the public purse. I say if there's ways and means for the Minister to give some consideration to be able to see where savings can be done I think that he should do it.

I would be quite interested - I know that we're not on the item at the present time but the other point is I would like to know what is the enrolment in our community colleges as compared to the universities because I see that we're spending \$23 million on the community colleges and we're spending \$85 million in the Grants Commission or as far as the universities are concerned. That's another point. Are we perhaps neglecting our community colleges to an extent? I know that these are good institutions and they're

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(MR. PATRICK cont'd) . . . . putting out some real good people that when they graduate from those institutions they're able to get jobs immediately, sometimes much quicker than kids coming out with a straight B.A. degree and so on. Surely the Minister can give us some answers.

The Minister of Industry and Commerce, I believe, the other day pointed out to us where an industry that has just moved into Manitoba had an ad for engineers and of a 103 or 104 or 108, I believe, applications that came in to this industry, I believe only six or seven were from Canadian engineers and the rest were all from outside the country. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask the Minister what is happening in our universities? Somewhere I think the Faculty of Engineering has failed us that we're not turning out any engineers, not only in this province but the other provinces. I understand in the Province of Alberta, with their tar sands development they've had really difficult times getting the requirement of engineers that they need.

Surely this is an area that some emphasis, when we're dealing with Grant Commissions, some emphasis should be put on the area where there is a demand for people and is there any of that type of communication? I know you can't force the students to go into certain faculties but surely, Mr. Chairman, there could be some direction given and say, look, this is where there is a great demand at the present time and dealing with the Grants Commissions and dealing with bursaries. There is a great demand for people in this area and are we doing that? It was good information that the Minister of Industry and Commerce gave us the other day and I think he should have been relaying that information to the Minister of Colleges and Universities and say, look, you're not doing an adequate job in this area because there is such a great shortage of engineers. It was staggering to me to find that out of 108 applications that were received only six were from Canada, not Manitoba but Canada totally. This is most interesting. That kind of information would be most interesting to students enrolling in our universities in this province.

It certainly would be most interesting because if anything there is amongst the young people today, some of them have been turned off about higher education, secondary education because they say, so what, I can't get a job after I graduate anyhow. Here we're told that over 102 applications came from outside the country, from another country, and only six from the whole of Canada for engineers. I'd say there is a lot of students would go into Engineering if they would know that the job opportunities are there. I have youngsters in our house and there's a lot of young kids and students come over and they talk, who are enrolling at the university at the present time and they are confused. They don't know what courses to take and I think there must be some direction. This is the kind of information that should be relayed to some of the schools and if we could gear our higher institutions to say, look, this is where the demand is at the present time and demand will change. It is just like in the teaching profession. At one time you had a great shortage and you had to have 500 permit teachers and all of a sudden you had a surplus because it was quite attractive, the salaries were attractive. You had a surplus in the city and I guess there is still some shortages out in remote areas and rural parts of the province. If nothing else I think that the Department and the Minister can do a great service to this province if this kind of information would be somehow available to the young people going into post-secondary education for higher education. I ask the Minister if he'd do something. We have a shortage of chartered accountants. It's a strange thing that in Chartered Accountancy we have no women. We have few, very few. You can probably count them on one or two hands and still there is a profession that is a great profession for people. It's real high paying and there is a demand for chartered accountants and still somehow we have not been able to attract the women into those faculties. So there is another area.

I feel that somewhere along the line we're failing, somewhere we're failing and I think it's either up to the department or the universities themselves to somehow give this type of information to young people. Maybe it could be easier for students to get bursaries in the faculty that there is a great demand for manpower, in certain areas. Again I say where we're dealing with the Grants Commission I hope that the Minister

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(MR. PATRICK cont'd) . . . . would give some consideration to the points that I raise - a higher tuition fee for non-residents. As I said some of the other provinces have taken that course of action. And Ontario which is an extremely rich province and has much more money than we have, they've taken that action and some of the other provinces have. Has the Minister given consideration to a trimester basis, at least on an experimental basis, of one of our universities. I know several of my friends have received their Ph.Ds, some on the basis of a trimester system and received good education across the line. So at least you'd be utilizing the facilities on an all-year-round basis. And somehow that we're again not getting the information to the students to getting out of high school into a post secondary, going into areas that there is a demand, that there's great confusion amongst our young people today as many of them say. Some of the brightest students too, ones who probably received the highest scholastic standing and for some reason they get turned off and they said: Well look, my friend can get a job, what's the sense of spending another three years, perhaps I'll get a job. But I think if they would have the information and some assurance that there are opportunities available in many areas - and I think those areas should be exploited and this type of information should be somehow communicated through our high schools, and I think this is an area that the Minister could be doing a great job as far as our universities and colleges are concerned.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Chairman, I don't know whether the Minister wants to deal with these questions on an individual or on sort of a small group basis, or whether he wants a general overview to be presented and then have a chance to attack the whole area. But if I may, I'd like to revert to the question I put to him because it relates to the question of the \$85 million in Universities Grants. What I'm trying to determine is, how much of that is for the University of Manitoba and how much of it for the Universities of Brandon and Winnipeg. And to get back to the question that I asked him, the determination of that mathematics depends on what is included in the grant to the University of Manitoba. There's a difference of \$8 million if the realty taxes and the rentals grants are included. If they're included, it means that we are looking at approximately \$66 million to the University of Manitoba which would leave \$19 million for the Universities of Brandon and Winnipeg. If those aren't included in that Manitoba sum, then the Manitoba grant for operating purposes is the total grant that we're considering in these mathematics, and that's \$58 million, which means that there is \$27 million to be divided between the Universities of Brandon, Winnipeg and St. Boniface, and that's an appreciable sum. So that was the reason for my question to him. I want to ask him some questions about the budget at the University of Manitoba and about budgeting, and about how the balanced budget was achieved, and to what degree there may be some costs in terms of excellence, in terms of faculty, in terms of courses, that are associated with that, but first of all, I was anxious to obtain if I could from the Minister an explanation of those mathematics, just what is involved in that grant to the University of Manitoba.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Colleges and Universities Affairs.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, in reply to the Honourable Member for Fort Garry insofar as a breakdown of the budgetary allocation, allocations on a university by university basis, as the honourable member well knows, that is the responsibility of the Grants Commission as prescribed to it by the Universities Grants Commission Act which has been in existence for a number of years. I can give the honourable member the breakdown in total of the - I have to get my Estimates Book - of the \$85 million plus. The Grants Commission's operating expenditures are \$365,000 operating grants to the Universities of Manitoba are \$77.830 million, and grants in lieu of taxes amount to \$6.9 million. And they would probably break down in a somewhat proportionate amount - I wouldn't want to say in direct proportion to enrollment insofar as grants in lieu of taxes are concerned, because the amount of property that each university owns and operates for its purposes may not be in that same proportion depending on the types of programs that it operates. The University of Manitoba, for example, as opposed to the Universities of Brandon and Winnipeg, operates the professional schools in our province, some of which schools, for example, the Faculty of Agriculture may require the use of a considerable amount of property and some of which may be reasonably high priced and subject to a fairly high tax levy; not all perhaps, but some, because the land owned by the University of Manitoba is not necessarily in the immediate vicinity of the university and some may be some distance away from it.

The Honourable Member from Radisson expressed concern about foreign students enrolled at the University of Manitoba and brought to our attention what is - or at the Universities of Manitoba, I presume, although I think he was concerned primarily about the University of Manitoba as opposed to the other universities - and he made a number of suggestions and pointed to the fact that some universities in Canada have ventured on the two-price system, one may call it that, one tariff of fees for local students and one for foreign students. Now in the Province of Manitoba under the provisions of the University of Manitoba Act which is the legislative authority for the operation of the University of Manitoba, and the Universities Establishment Act, which is the authority for the operation of the other two universities in the province, I want to mention to you, Mr. Chairman, that the setting of fees is the responsibility of the Board of Governors and not that of the Government of the Province of Manitoba. In Manitoba at the present time possibly in the order of 4 percent of our full-time students are visa students - and 4 percent of our total enrollment, I doubt very much if one really could properly say that that

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) . . . . number is in some way out of balance. I think that there is something to be gained from an international exchange of students, many of Manitoba students pursue their studies beyond the boundaries of our province, and in fact beyond the boundaries of Canada, both at a first degree level and a post graduate level, and I'm sure that that type of interchange of students is to the mutual benefit of both the student and the university enrolling such a student; that the benefits that may accrue to other universities from having Canadian students, Manitoba students present there, we also acquire benefits by making it possible for our students to rub shoulders with those from other countries.

So, Mr. Chairman, I cannot be overly critical of the principle of foreign students being enrolled in our universities. However, if the proportion should become such that it would create an undue burden on any provincial jurisdiction, then I would agree with the Honourable Member for Radisson, as I think he alluded to this and I think he recognized the fact that this is not a matter that a provincial government can resolve via negotiations with a university, because we cannot. It's the Universities Grants Commission that speaks on behalf of government to universities, and I would doubt very much whether the Grants Commission would want to concern itself with this matter, because basically it is one of national concern rather than a provincial one.

And I want to bring to your attention, Mr. Chairman, that the Council of Ministers of Education of Canada is being mindful of the concern of some universities, amongst which the Manitoba universities are not in that number at the present time, that some provinces feel that an inordinate number of foreign students present is creating an undue financial burden, and it is the feeling of the Council of Education Ministers that if that should be a problem it ought to be resolved. Then the Council of Education Ministers, as the Honourable Member for Radisson pointed out, should address itself to the appropriate federal authority because this is primarily a federal responsibility. And as I have said earlier, I am not critical of the presence of foreign students, but the Federal Government ought to recognize that fact, and if their presence in any way creates an undue expense to any universities, then that should be a matter for the Federal Government to concern itself about, and address itself to.

The Honourable Member for Assiniboia also made reference to a double schedule of fees, one for resident and the other for non-resident students, and again I would want to remind him as I did a moment ago when responding to the contribution to this debate by the Honourable Member for Radisson, that the setting of fees is the responsibility of the respective Boards of Governors and not of the Government of the Province of Manitoba. I would want to add, Mr. Chairman, the same applies to the prescription of admission requirements. That too is the responsibility of the universities' Boards and not the Government of the province. We do not set out the admission requirements that applicants to any of our universities in our province must meet, but that is prescribed by their own governing authority, being their own Boards.

The Honourable Member for Assiniboia, who I note is not in his seat at the present time, also made reference to effecting some measures of economy in the operations of the universities. That, Mr. Chairman when it comes to a discussion of the most economical methods of operation, is a matter for the Grants Commission to discuss with the universities, which it does.

He made reference to the trimester system. I suppose looking at a trimester system of operation from one point of view may make it appear that that provides for the maximum utilization of the physical and human resources that a university has. Well, it may provide for a greater utilization of physical resources, that is true, but it also makes it necessary to provide more human resources to operate the university on a twelve-month basis. This has been tried in some Canadian universities. One that comes to mind, of which the Grants Commission is aware and no doubt in its discussions with the universities it was mindful of it, and so were the universities - it was tried at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia, and it was found that there were really no economies in operating a university on a trimester system.

Insofar as duplication of programs, Mr. Chairman, that too is a responsibility

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) . . . . of the Grants Commission, and I'm pleased to repeat again as I did in my introductory remarks in introducing the Estimates of this department, that negotiations are under way at the present time for joint Masters' programs between the Universities of Manitoba and Winnipeg, and no doubt in the future other areas may be identified wherein there may be duplication and wherein there may be some economies of operation that could be effected through a joint operation, being at all times mindful of the quality of the education program that we would want to delivery. So the quality of the education program not being on a balance and in no way suffering, but economies could be effected pursuant to a reduction, if not elimination, but at least a reduction in duplication of services, then I have no doubt in my mind that that is what the Universities Grants Commission would urge as it has in the past and has succeeding in bringing into being.

The Honourable Member for Assiniboia spoke of our bursary system, and that, of course, as he himself had pointed out that he was aware of, is an item that comes under the next appropriation, in fact it's the very first one under the next appropriation, under Student Aid, and at that point in time we'd be able to discuss the bursary system in greater detail and in keeping with the rules of the House more so than we can now.

The Honourable Member for Assiniboia made reference to the total operating costs of our community colleges as opposed to the operating costs of universities. The total enrollment in our universities is somewhere in the order of over 20,000, between 20,000 and 22,000; and I suppose if one were to divide the total operating costs by the enrollment of the universities on the one hand and the community colleges on the other, it would appear to one that the operating costs of our universities are higher, and no doubt they are. And they want to conclude from that that we're being more generous to the universities than we are to the community colleges, but, Mr. Chairman, the appropriation is in accordance with the level of funding that both types of institutions require to run their affairs. And it so happens that our universities, particularly the University of Manitoba which operates most of our professional schools because there is a Faculty of Education at the Universities of Brandon and Winnipeg but the vast majority, practically all of the professional schools that the University of Manitoba operates are indeed very, very expensive to operate. I may make reference to medicine, dentistry, engineering, architecture and the like, which are indeed extremely expensive to operate. So really if one attempts to make a comparison on that basis, just simply taking the total appropriation and dividing it by the enrollment of the universities on one hand and community colleges on the other, is comparing apples with oranges. It's not really a valid comparison because of the difference in the programs, and the difference in the level of expenditure that the delivery of the different programs require. The Honourable Member for Assiniboia asked from his seat just a few seconds ago, "Why?" Because the fact of the matter is that to properly equip a school of medicine, a school of dentistry, a school of engineering, and offer the type of instruction that it requires is much more expensive than many of the courses offered in the community colleges. The honourable member asks why the cost of a high school education is more expensive than that of a junior high school education; a junior high school is more expensive than an elementary education and so it goes.

The Honourable Member for Assiniboia also asked what are we doing to meet the demand in the Province of Manitoba in the different professions. Here again, we'll be able to point out to him when we come to Student Aid, that via our Special Opportunity bursaries there are programs in effect and have been in effect for a number of years designed with that specific purpose in mind, to attract suitable applicants into the professions of dentistry and medicine, particularly with a view to attracting those who would wish to establish themselves in rural Manitoba and northern Manitoba and practise their profession there, because in those two professional disciplines that is where the real shortage is - in many of the categories within the practice of medicine, dentistry and so forth, they find an abundance, perhaps even an over-abundance of those professionalists in each of those categories in the City of Winnipeg, but a shortage outside the City of Winnipeg. So not only are we looking at the overall need in the province but also we're attempting to meet it on a rural-urban basis, being mindful of the fact that the need is greater in the rural areas than it is in the urban, and attempting to cope with that problem to the best of our ability.

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd)

So there is a bursary program set up in that particular area. Now, the honourable - and this rather surprised me, when the Honourable Member for Assiniboia made some reference to the government guaranteeing students jobs in certain professions. Well, Mr. Chairman, really there is no one, and governments included, this or any other government, that could possibly in our system guarantee anybody a job four or five years hence. What could be done, and this is done in our high schools, is to make the students aware - the statistical data is available from various sources to make the students aware of the level of need or demand in various professions in various parts of the province, and allow the students --(Interjection)-- Mr. Chairman, the honourable member just brings to my attention from his seat that he never used the word "guaranteed". Well then if he did not, I misunderstood him. I apologize and I withdraw that statement then, he did not say it. But the information that we do have available is provided and this in turn is disseminated to the prospective university students by our guidance counsellors in the school system.

Then the honourable member also made reference to a shortage of chartered accountants. Now if there is a shortage of chartered accountants, perhaps there well may be, but I want to draw to the honourable member's attention that the course in chartered accountancy is not offered by any of our universities. Chartered accountancy is offered by an institute of their own and not by any of the universities, by their own institute which they operate quite independently from us.

So, Mr. Chairman, with those comments I hope that I have answered, if not all, at least most of the questions raised by honourable members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member for Radisson.

MR. SHAFRANSKY: Mr. Chairman, I wish to first of all indicate that I am not opposed to the visa students coming to the universities because I believe that Canada has a moral obligation to provide a university education for as many visa students as is commensurate with our resources. Now with our resources, I mean the resources of all of Canada, not just one single province. I've indicated to the Minister that two universities adopted, actually in effect, ad hoc policies and virtually eliminated all visa students in their undergraduate program by the rules applying where universities of British Columbia have to have a Bachelor of Arts degree as I understand, and the universities in Alberta are establishing very high levels of achievement before they can enter and that is on their entrance written tests.

I understand as recently as last year, universities in Saskatchewan experienced a very large increase in enrollment of visa students. Now the figures that I used were only pertaining to one university and that is the University of Winnipeg. And just to repeat the figures, in one single year from 1974-75 there were 152 applicants, and of these 29 were completed, that is they met all the necessary requirements for admission to the university. In 1975-76 there were 425 applicants and 231 fulfilled all the requirements for admission. Now this is a fairly large increase. Now with the continuing program, because there are a number of students in the UBC and Alberta who are already enrolled, this did not apply, but it does apply to the new visa students coming in. As I stated, there's been indications of fairly large enrollments of visa students in the universities of Saskatchewan; there has been significant, some 800 percent visa students which fulfilled the requirements of the University of Winnipeg; there was some, almost 300 percent increase in the number of applications to the university. I've indicated and agree that I don't wish to see that happening, where in Ontario they're establishing a sort of two-level system for students within the province and those visa students by practically tripling the tuition fees. I agree that it is the function of universities to establish their tuition fees; I agree that it is the function of universities to establish the academic requirements but I don't think it is the function or role of a university to decide what portion of a student body should be composed of visa students. This to me is a political issue and a national one and should be based on availability of resources and capital that the nation as a whole can spare for such a purpose.

I feel that the university education for visa students should be part of Canada's -

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(MR. SHAFRANSKY cont'd) . . . . I would again state - that it should be part of Canada's foreign aid program. Instead of individual provinces and universities paying for the costs, that the funds should come from Canada's foreign aid budget. In the total budget of \$125 million there is only some \$28 million which is realized in what is recoverable from Canada. In the Colleges and Universities Affairs, out of \$85 million, there is only about \$13 1/2 million which is recoverable from Canada. I think it is felt that because of the system being applied that only those with post-graduate education will be allowed into - or rather the students in the post-graduate program will be allowed into the University of British Columbia and those only meeting very high standards will be allowed in Saskatchewan. It is already felt that the enrollment at one university alone, the University of Winnipeg, could be as high as 20 percent. This will create an inequitable situation and I think the idea of trying to provide good education opportunities for visa students will be not met because of the fact that there will be much much greater enrollment. Now I suggest that the cost of this should be part of Canada's foreign aid budget and I suggest that it could be worked out at a federal-provincial conference. Each province and each university should be obliged to take their proportionate share of visa students and that grants from the federal agency should be made available to pay for the costs involved. This might be today considered very idealistic but I think, what the people have told me, that there is some indication of a great surge, an increase in the number of applicants in the universities and one I'm talking of, the University of Winnipeg. I would urge the Minister, Mr. Chairman, to take the initiative at the first conference to bring this to the attention of the Council of Ministers, that there should be very serious consideration taken that no one university should be able to establish ad hoc policies and thus load the costs onto the shoulders of the provinces like Manitoba, where you have open policies. I agree that that should be continued. I don't feel that we should in any way attempt to put such high requirements for entrance that it would eliminate students because it would destroy our very idea of providing a university education, as the Minister indicated, to help the under-privileged countries.

Mr. Chairman, I again wish to state that I am not opposed and I don't wish it to be construed, but I am concerned that there should be some action taken, that it should be on a much more equitable basis, that each province should take in students and should be required as part of an agreement and that the foreign aid budget money should be allocated for that purpose on the basis of some quota or other. I don't know what that system would be but I would hope that the Minister would again take the initiative and bring it to the attention at the Council of Ministers Conference. This does really require serious consideration. I mention again at one university there is some concern and they feel that there will be a large increase in the number of visa students which would unnecessarily overload their capacity to provide and deliver that type of education which the students deserve.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. HARRY J. ENNS (Lakeside): Well, Mr. Chairman, I'm moved by the remarks made by the Honourable Member from Radisson and the Honourable Member from Assiniboia to enter the debate just briefly, realizing as I do that I'm circumventing time by the Honourable Member for Fort Garry and the Member for Brandon West who have been doing a marvelous job in this arena. Mr. Chairman, let me identify myself properly. I don't speak as a member of the academic community, I speak as a farmer. But nonetheless I'm concerned about the remarks expressed by the Member for Radisson. I'd like to have him and perhaps maybe the Minister clarify the concerns that he's expressing. It seems to me that there is an area that the Member for Radisson is touching upon - and it's coming from the government benches, Mr. Chairman, not from this side - that is expressing concern for the extent that we provide education facilities to foreign students in this country.

Mr. Chairman, I'm troubled with this question in several ways because it would seem to me that before we, as taxpaying members of the Manitoba community, which we all are, express a sincere and legitimate concern in this respect that we want to put that into proper perspective over the whole scene that we face. I'm troubled with the problem

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(MR. ENNS cont'd) . . . . that whereas we can for instance subsidize and extend credit for the sale of aircraft to South American countries, out of our Saunders Aircraft or we can subsidize the sale of buses to the citizens of San Francisco, we can do all these things in the name of good business and good policies on the part of the Manitoba Government and now we seem to be worrying - if I read the Honourable Member from Radisson correctly, about the possibility of laying out some tax dollars with respect to the education of foreign students. I have some concern with following the honourable member's logic in this sense.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that if you consider the university community in its historical context then it's the kind of a community that wants to attract scholars of the first order from wherever they come, that we should not be too nationalistic in drawing borders around that. Perhaps the advent of the growing amount of public support to our universities as distinct from what universities used to be, where they were enclaves of monastic orders, privately funded institutions of the past that funded these organizations where one didn't have these concerns. Over the years, over the centuries, scholars have travelled to universities because of their reputation, because of their capability of offering a choice of learning and because of the development of mankind generally in an educational sense. But we have become - and this is with the advent of our building our super national borders to the extent that we debate this issue in this House at this time. Mr. Chairman, we're not raising it on this side of the House as a matter of concern. The Honourable Member from Radisson is raising it, the Honourable Member from Assiniboia is raising it and I think they are legitimate questions asked of the Minister.

Mr. Chairman, I may be out of step with some of my colleagues on my side of the House, I don't know, but I for one believe that as we are prepared in most instances, Mr. Minister, to help out people without regard to national borders in terms of emergency aids of food, and we're witnessing some of that right at the present time with respect to the Italian community and the unfortunate earthquakes that they have suffered; we have done that just recently in Guatemala where this government, this country, Canada, has supplied aid, and I for one find it difficult to enter into that feeling that understandably exists among some of the universities in Canada, to place restraints with respect to the entry and the availability of foreign students to come and avail themselves of an education in our country and that we should be debating this question at this time in this manner.

The Minister of Colleges and Universities has indicated to us that the percentage figure amounts to some three or four percent. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that leaders within the United Nations community have often told developing or the developed countries, the western countries of this world, that unless we are prepared to contribute a great deal more than the one percent or the one and a half percent that we do towards the betterment and the improvement of the Third World, the under-developed countries, then we are facing a serious problem in the future. If, Mr. Chairman, we are in fact setting aside four percent of our resources in providing educational facilities for foreign students, then I for one don't get exercised about it. I for one don't get exercised about it.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that perhaps we should take a harder look at how that education acquired at the cost of our resources is utilized by these same students. That's something to look at. I think perhaps, Mr. Chairman, that we could become more stringent with respect to the regulations of having acquired that education, these persons do not automatically find themselves into the landed immigrant status, that they indeed perhaps return to their native countries and help those countries with that acquired education. That's a particular point of view that a government of day, whether it's in this province or any other province in this country, could address itself to. But, Mr. Chairman, I find it difficult to support any position that would tend to put nationalistic borders around those people who have access to our higher institutions of education.

If the Honourable Member from Radisson is trying to suggest to the Minister of Education and indeed putting pressure on him in this direction - because it may well be, Mr. Chairman, in this day of high taxation, a popular position, a populist position - then let him do so, Mr. Chairman. But, Mr. Chairman, I, as a farmer who from time to time is called upon to provide wheat, foodstuffs, beef and what-have-you to those in need, am not prepared to suggest that we should curtail our resources to those who seek

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(MR. ENNS cont'd) . . . . education, to those who come to our shores, to those grand and beautiful shores of Canada and become part of our milieu for a period of three or four years.

Mr. Minister, I would think that you would take heart from these remarks and not allow yourself to be bullied and pressured by the Member from Radisson or the Member from Assiniboia, that is the ND Party and the Liberal Party who are suggesting to you, Mr. Minister, that we should be closing down the doors of education to students from the Third World that are seeking that education.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Radisson.

MR. SHAFRANSKY: Mr. Chairman, the Member for Lakeside in a typical snake-oil Conservative fashion started off right from the outset to twist what I had stated. I had not indicated that I was opposed to visa students coming to our universities but I did indicate what has happened in that bastion of great democracy in the Province of Alberta where they have, in fact, established those nationalistic boundaries to prevent students from the Third World to enter their universities by establishing such high standards that it virtually eliminates all these students. It is typical of the, if I may use that snake-oil Conservative attitude and manner of approaching and a very fine delivery - I must compliment the Member for Lakeside, I guess he's attended a number of sermons and he was using this very very pious type of attitude and condescending. I did not indicate that I was opposed --(Interjection)-- Well I wish to indicate that I am not opposed to visa students coming to universities but I feel that we should not allow the type of situation which is developing now to take place. I've indicated that UBC, the universities of British Columbia have virtually eliminated all of the students in the undergraduate programs as of last fall and the universities in Alberta as of 1976, because of their high standard to pass this particular test, virtually eliminates all visa students. In that other bastion of conservatism and that is Ontario, they are now establishing double standards, those for within the province and those to the visa students, by practically tripling the tuition fees from \$670 at Queen's University for an Arts, Science tuition fee per year to over \$1,500. Now that, Mr. Chairman, is what I'm concerned about. I don't wish to see this type of loading up. If the member is going to be sincere in his concern about helping the Third World countries to develop their educational skills, to learn here in the universities of Canada so that they could bring back those educational skills to their countries, then the member would not attempt to construe something which I have not stated, that I was trying to say that we should eliminate students. I say we should make sure that we have the type of standards established which are going to be even across Canada, that there should be proper apportionment of the visa students and that they should not be loading up into one province or another because, or two provinces, because of the open policies which they have.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Education, Colleges and Universities Affairs.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, I am not certain whether I want to agree with the Honourable Member for Radisson that the Province of Ontario is exactly a bastion of conservatism. It may have believed itself to have been so, but for the past while they've been operating with a minority government. As the Honourable Member for Fort Garry states, it's pretty shaky bastion right now. Mr. Chairman, as I had indicated earlier, insofar as a university prescribing its admission standards requirements, that is the responsibility of the Board of Governors and it is not up to the Province of Manitoba to dictate to it or dictate or even suggest to it what the admission requirements should be and I also want to repeat, if I may, Mr. Chairman, repeat once again that there are certain benefits to be gained from having a university which has a mix of students from the province and foreign students.

I don't believe, Mr. Chairman, that that is really what the Honourable Member for Radisson is implying, but it has been suggested and this matter has been brought up by my colleagues at the Council of Ministers of Education of Canada, a concern about an imbalance or what some universities and some provinces consider to be an imbalance of foreign students in proportion to local students and that is a course of action that some have chosen to take by the two-price system as far as admission fees are concerned. I feel quite confident, Mr. Chairman, that that is not the course of action that our universities

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) . . . . would want to pursue, nor is this a matter that I feel what the Universities Grants Commission want to suggest to the universities in discussing with them their budgetary requirements by suggesting that as an additional source of revenue.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it may be, and I do not know, I do not know because I'm not in those other jurisdictions, but it may be that in those provinces where it may be felt that there is an imbalance in the ratio of foreign students to the local, that maybe that does create some additional cost burden over and beyond what they feel they could properly bear in terms of their duty and responsibility to developing countries. I don't know. Now, if that is so, then I would repeat again that I feel that the solution to the problem, if it is a problem, because in the Province of Manitoba, at the present time, as I've indicated earlier, the percentage of visa students is in the order of four percent. But if it is a problem, then I would suggest that that problem ought to be resolved nationally and not locally on a university by university, or a province by province basis. And if it does create an additional financial burden on any one province, then I would feel that that is a matter that the Council of Education Ministers ought to present to the appropriate federal authority and attempt to resolve that problem at the federal level rather than by imposing any barriers of its own for admission, because all that this would result in is a leap-frogging situation, Mr. Chairman, and the matter would never be resolved. So, to sum up again, as I'd indicated earlier, the matter has been brought to the attention of the Council of Education Minister, it is under study, and if there should be evidence produced that it's a matter that the Council of Ministers should present to the appropriate federal authorities, it will do that. But it's at that level that it could be best and most effectively resolved, rather than by taking unilateral action by way of the writing of examinations that are exclusive for foreign students or by a separate schedule of fees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Chairman, I think that the Honourable Member for Radisson has shed some interesting light on an interesting and provocative question and at first, I must confess that his point seemed somewhat obscure, at least it was carefully shrouded, but the Member for Lakeside cut through the fog and picked him up on it successfully and delivered for the benefit of the committee obviously the proper and accurate interpretation and so now we know where we stand vis-a-vis the Member for Radisson on that particular question. And I think, Sir, that it's been an important contribution to the debate thus far. But I think that beyond the area of visa students and foreign students is a far more important question, Mr. Chairman, and I would ask the Minister about faculty in our universities in Manitoba. I would ask him, for example, who is teaching Canadian history in our universities in Manitoba.

MR. ENNS: Nobody.

MR. SHERMAN: And who is teaching Canadian political science . . .

MR. ENNS: Nobody.

MR. SHERMAN: . . . in our universities in Manitoba?

MR. ENNS: Nobody. Marxism, Maoism, all these things are being taught but not Canadian history.

MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Chairman, you'll be able to separate the threads of this triple presentation that is being made from these benches at the present time, I'm sure.

MR. ENNS: I'm going to help you all I can Bud.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. Order please. I would ask the Honourable Member for Lakeside not to interrupt the Honourable Member for Fort Garry when he's making his delivery. The honourable member knows that is against the rules.

MR. SHERMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. That's very helpful and also it clarifies things for the Hansard report. No, I think that that is an important question that is deserving of some examination by the committee and by Manitobans and Canadians generally. There are nuances and subtleties to the Canadian system which only a person who has spent some time in Canada can be expected to understand. The same is true of any country. It's not possible for a newcomer to Canada to understand all those historical and cultural nuances in short order, any more than it's possible for a Canadian to do so where another country's system is concerned and so it's really in those areas where Canada



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(MR. SHERMAN cont'd) . . . . . and Canadianism are being broached and being explored and examined from the cultural and historical and philosophical and social perspectives offered in a university community that it's important I think that we maintain a sensible and a realistic balance not to the exclusion of faculty members and teachers from other nations, but a sensible and a realistic balance where we are ensuring that our Canadian history and our Canadian political science, and our Canadian cultural values are being interpreted and presented insofar as it's possible by persons who have had considerable background in that environment. So I put that question to the Minister, I'm not concerned about closing the doors to foreign students. I would dismiss any suggestion along those lines summarily. I am concerned that we are teaching the things that are vital and fundamental to Canada to our students by people, through the medium of instructors, men and women, who are steeped in the Canadian environment.

A related question has to do with the kind of thinking and planning and projections that the department and the government undertake with respect to the future of the University of Manitoba and I would say that in the area size, I have some concern. There are provinces in the country who have looked at their provincial institutions of higher learning and said, when you reach such and such a point in terms of size, in terms of student enrollment, whatever the figure may be, 20,000 let us say, that's big enough. And a university that goes beyond that in size ceases to be able to perform the academic function and the social function and the humanitarian function that a university should be able to perform, hopefully. And I'm wondering whether the Minister and the First Minister, and their colleagues have looked at the University of Manitoba and said, when we reach a point where enrollment is 18,000 or 20,000, whatever figure is deemed the realistic one, that the campus should not be encouraged to expand beyond those dimensions and that we should be looking for the development of another campus, a satellite campus or another university somewhere when funding permits. I recognize that this raises possibly, possibly the hypothetical question of making it very difficult at a given point in time for would-be entrants to the university to gain entrance because they might be coming up just at a time when that maximum desirable enrollment population has been reached, presumably with some preplanning though that kind of thing could be phased in without frustrating or dislocating the ambitions of people wanting to enroll. It would take preplanning and foresight and I would ask the Minister whether that kind of thing has occupied the attention of himself and his colleagues, or whether they feel that at this point in time the University of Manitoba, the University of Winnipeg and the University of Brandon are not too big, that they're still able to function as those enlightened communities of university history should function and that the danger of over-population is still some distance away?

I don't know whether I could comment with any degree of intelligence with respect to the situation at the University of Brandon, but I think I can say from personal experience that the University of Manitoba is reaching a stage where perhaps we should be looking at the size and saying that there are now some values that have been subordinated, indeed lost, because of the dimensions to which the enrollment has grown. There used to be, in the days when many of us in this Chamber had the opportunity to go to institutions of that kind, a community spirit on the campus at the University of Manitoba that was extremely advantageous and extremely constructive for those attending, quite apart from the academic training they received. I fear now that it has become so large, the University of Manitoba, that it is a production mill and that some of the great values that one derived from life in a university community are no longer achievable, no longer available, on a campus of that size. So I ask the Minister whether he and his colleagues, and the First Minister have looked at this question and determined that there is a desirable maximum and a point beyond which we should not go and a point at which we should be looking at the development of another campus?

One other question that I --(Interjection)-- Fork River or wherever, but the question . . . that doesn't change the problem at hand in a growing university community. One other question somewhat related has to do with the matter of space, available space for laboratories and for libraries and for study generally on some parts of the University of Manitoba campus, particularly the School of Administrative Studies. I

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(MR. SHERMAN cont'd) . . . . . know last year we were all on both sides of the Chamber apprised of the difficulties developing there with respect to proper space for students and for study. I don't think that problem has gone away. Certainly the student body has not diminished in size and with the temporary moratorium on capital spending for building, there is unlikely to be much improvement where that problem is concerned in the immediate future, unless there is a sort of reorganization and a rationalization of available facilities and available space. So I put that question to the Minister as to whether that problem has been faced and whether it has been solved, and what the immediate possibilities are for ensuring that overcrowding in certain schools or certain faculties on the campus is being dealt with in a beneficial way.

I have some other questions, but I want to give the Minister a chance to consider those.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Well, Mr. Chairman, in response to the first question put by the Honourable Member for Fort Garry wherein he expressed his concern about who is teaching in the faculties of the university and particularly his concern about those courses related to Canadian studies, history and the like, and he mentioned that likely that in those faculties there are proponents of Marxism, Maoism, and so forth. Well, Mr. Chairman, I believe . . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: On a point of privilege, Mr. Chairman, I think the record in Hansard will show that that reference to Marxism, Maoism, Communism was not made by me. What I simply was concerned with was that Canadianism was being taught by Canadians or people who knew something about the Canadian system.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. HANUSCHAK: I'm sorry, perhaps Mr. Chairman, while I was diligently making notes of the honourable member's contribution to the debate, it could have been someone else speaking from his seat from that side of the House. Mr. Chairman, the development and the approval of programs of studies in curriculum is the responsibility of the Senate of the University, of the senate of each university. It approves the curriculum and I suppose that in approving a curriculum it probably also gives some direction, if direction ought to be necessary, to the Deans or the employing authorities as to the type of individual or some indications as to the qualifications that they feel that an individual should have to deliver that particular type of program. So that, Mr. Chairman, is a responsibility of the university. Then of course the ultimate responsibility in one way or another falls upon the shoulders of the Board of Governors because invariably the offering of any program does create or call for financial expenditures which becomes the responsibility of the Board of Governors and the members of the Boards of Governors of our universities. I'm quite convinced that each and every one of them is a Canadian citizen so it would very much surprise me to find a member of a Board of Governors, whether it be one appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council or whether it be one by virtue of his office, whatever it may be, or elected by an alumni association or whatever, who would attach less significance and importance to Canadian content in our University programs than the Honourable Member for Fort Garry would or that I would or that any other honourable member in this House would.

The honourable member was concerned about the size of the University of Manitoba. He may recall that two or three years ago, contained within the report of the Oliver Commission on post-secondary education, the maximum size that was suggested was in the order of 15,000 to 20,000. I cannot recall without double checking whether a specific population number was given within the recommendation but I do recall that in referring to the University of Manitoba the Commission felt that the present size of the university is at about its maximum, perhaps with some elbow room, plus a thousand or a couple of thousand in total for all faculties probably at the very most, if it in fact said that. But I believe that it regarded the University of Manitoba as having reached its maximum size or very close to it. It would not be our intention to allow the university to develop into something of gigantic proportions to the point where it would become, as the Honourable Member for Fort Garry described it, a production mill. Now he did make

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) . . . . . reference to the size of the University of Manitoba campus of some years ago when it was a much smaller institution and perhaps one where there was a closer feeling of camaraderie amongst students and that's quite understandable. One must recall, Mr. Chairman, that in those years - that wasn't all that many years ago, no more than 20 or 25 - at which time the University of Manitoba did not have many of the faculties that it now has. So a good percentage of the increased enrollment is probably due to three factors: increase in population, the opportunity for greater accessibility to university, and number three, the increase in the number of faculties which offer their programs of studies: Physical Education, Dentistry are just a few that come to mind as well as the expansion of some of the older faculties such as Engineering and others, all of which has contributed to an increase in the enrollment of the university. Those faculties were either established, newly established or older faculties expanded to meet our local needs, the needs of the Province of Manitoba.

To go beyond that, as I've indicated in my opening remarks, at this point in time in the Province of Manitoba there is still need for optometrists, there is need for veterinarians and need for others. But the need for persons trained in those disciplines is not all that great, not at a level that would justify the establishment of a faculty and the provision of facilities to provide that type of training. So whenever we determine that there is need for us to participate in the training of post-secondary students in a certain discipline which may be uneconomic for us to offer an arrangement is made with some other university as has been made with the University of Saskatchewan for the training of veterinarians, as presently is under negotiation with the University of Waterloo in the Province of Ontario for the training of optometrists as well as in some of the para-professional fields with various technical schools in the Province of Saskatchewan. So at the moment, Mr. Chairman, I certainly do not envisage the need for the establishment of another campus in the Province of Manitoba, not beyond the facilities that we now have.

Insofar as space, particularly on the University of Manitoba campus, is concerned, space requirements they do fluctuate from time to time with increases and decreases in enrollment. Even in the case where we might have a series of years, consecutive years where there might be an increase in enrollment I really do not believe that that in itself ought to be justification for the building of additional facilities to accommodate that increase in students. Rather the first step that should be taken by the university - and I know that that is being done in negotiation and consultation in the dealings of the Universities Grants Commission - is firstly a rationalization of the use of available space. I suppose it's very very nice if each and every faculty would be able to offer its program of studies within a building specifically designated as one for its exclusive use. But that is not always practical nor is it desirable. Therefore that is the proper approach to take and I do believe that the Honourable Member for Fort Garry did allude to that. So in each and every case when any of the universities may indicate to the Universities Grants Commission a shortage of space for whatever need for whatever purpose, the approach that the Grants Commission proposes to the University is firstly to satisfy itself that it is using to maximum the space that it presently has available.

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MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Chairman, I thank the Minister for his answers but I come back to my basic question as to who is teaching Canadian History and Canadian Political Science? I still would like to know basically whether Canadian educators, Canadian born, Canadian trained, who understand the Canadian system and all its components are the people who are basically teaching Canadian History and Canadian Political Science in our universities. I think that is a key area. I appreciate that in certain specialities of an international nature that the national boundaries in terms of education should not be recognized. In fact it would be self-defeating to recognize them but I don't think that history and political science as related to a particular nation and its culture are international. I think that the subjects of that nature are very much connected to students and a student body's understanding and appreciation of its own country and I think for that reason that there should be an emphasis on national background or at least training in the Canadian environment.

Mr. Chairman, let me go back to the Budget for a moment. I raised the question a little earlier and we didn't get a chance to examine it. The University of Manitoba has brought in a balanced budget for 1976-77; it's the first balanced budget in some time. It's been achieved by removing \$1.9 million from the budget base and I would like to know how that saving was achieved. Presumably it was achieved through reductions in some areas including reductions in staff. What staff? I'm not asking for names but what kind of staff? To what degree has the academic level and the level of excellence in the teaching faculty been impaired by those reductions, if any? What budgets are affected in terms of teaching tools and supplements?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, once again I must bring to your attention that under the provisions of the legislation under which the Universities Grants Commission operates, it is not possible for me to go into the details of the budgeting process on a university by university basis. That is their own function, of the Universities Grants Commission. If the Honourable Member for Fort Garry is suggesting that we ought to repeal The Universities Grants Commission Act and that the universities deal directly with government and that my department account directly to the House on an appropriation by appropriation basis for university expenditures in the same manner as I do for community colleges, then let him say so. But we can't have it both ways, Mr. Chairman. It's got to be one or the other but not both.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I don't know whether this was merely a slip of the tongue, perhaps it was a Freudian slip and maybe that's what really was in the back of the honourable member's mind despite the fact that he may not have wished to say it in that fashion. In his desire to know who the faculty members are who are hired by the universities to teach Canadian studies programs, he asked, are they Canadian born? Mr. Chairman, I don't know whether they are Canadian born. One would have to ask the Senate whether they are Canadian born. Without wishing to interfere into the internal operations of the university, just expressing a personal opinion, I would doubt very much whether all of them are Canadian born, as I would doubt very much - in fact I know - that all legislators within this Chamber are not Canadian born. But nevertheless no one has ever suggested that any one of them is not capable or ineligible to deliberate upon and participate in the passage of legislation for the people of the Province of Manitoba. So similarly it may well be that there are many faculty members who are not Canadian born. Now if the honourable member would suggest that a university should only hire a Canadian born professor or lecturer, would he also suggest - why stop there? I would think that it would then become even more important to him to propose that Members of the Legislative Assembly and Members of the House of Commons ought to be Canadian born. -- (Interjection) -- Yes, and his colleague from Swan River is suggesting that all school teachers ought to be Canadian born. I'm sure that that is not what the Honourable Member for Fort Garry is suggesting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Chairman, that's carrying the argument to absurdity, absolute absurdity. In the first place I didn't say that I thought university professors should be Canadian born. I asked the question whether teachers of Canadian History and

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(MR. SHERMAN cont'd) . . . . Canadian Political Science in our universities are Canadian born or Canadian trained. I didn't say that I thought they should be Canadian born, although I think it's a consideration worthwhile looking at. When the Honourable Minister talks to me about the necessary prerequisites for serving in this Chamber, there is no analogy whatsoever. There is no reason why anybody who fulfills the necessary residency and citizenship requirements and can take the Oath can't serve and contribute to the general aura of ignorance in this Chamber. Anybody can do that.

But I tell you that when our children are learning about Canada and Canadian History and Canadian culture and our system of government I want to know that they're being taught by people who understand the nuances of that system, who understand what Canadian history is all about. I say to the Minister that it is unreasonable to suggest that a relative newcomer to a country is not able to understand those nuances for some considerable time. I don't think a Canadian, I don't think a Canadian who hasn't spent some considerable time in living and in training and in experience is equipped to teach United States History and United States Political Science to American students. That's all I'm saying.

I'm not suggesting that they have to be Canadian born, I'm asking the question whether there is at least a realistic division with a heavy preponderance on the side of those who have had the training and the experience in the environment in this country, whether Canadian born or Canadian naturalized, that have been here long enough to understand what Canada is all about. -- (Interjection) -- Well that's a laugh. That's a laugh for the Member for Radisson to suggest that any of us on this side are anti-American. That's just a joke. He knows it -- (Interjection) -- particularly in this bi-centennial year. The point is that we're not talking about mathematics which is universal; we're not talking about architecture or medicine, we're talking about Canada and the guts of Canada and the things that have made Canada what it is. You can't take somebody from another culture and another environment and just transplant them into a position of being able to teach that effectively and realistically and knowledgeably. I know that the Minister appreciates that point. He is simply trying to put a twist and a turn on the argument that enables him to avoid answering the question as to whether or not our students in our universities in Political Science and History courses in Manitoba are being taught about Canada by people who know a great deal about Canada. That's the question.

So the analogy to what kind of background one needs for a political career and a teaching career in those sensitive disciplines, in those two sensitive disciplines, does not wash, it does not stand up. It's sensitive but it requires and it demands and I think it prospers on input from different perspectives, different backgrounds, different points of view. But Canadian History and Canadian Political Science do not prosper from input from opposing and ignorant points of view if those points of view happen to be ignorant. And you can't argue that they do. There are certain things about our country that are important and if you don't understand them, you can't teach them to other people.

A MEMBER: Right.

MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Chairman, on the other point about the budget and the cuts in staff, I reject out of hand the Minister's contention that despite the fact that he's the Minister of Colleges and Universities for this province and despite the fact that the University of Manitoba is a provincial institution supported by taxpayers, and generally speaking, at least within loose parameters, the responsibility of the province, and the province is represented by the gentleman sitting on those benches opposite, that he can't answer for the effects at least in a general way of the budget cutting at the university. Surely he knows what cuts were made in faculty and to what degree there were sensitive areas of faculty and important areas of faculty affected. And furthermore, when he raises the question about my wanting to take the . . . or he asked the question as to whether I want to do away with the Universities Grants Commission and just construct a system or propose a system where there would just be the government and the university and nothing in between, I suggest to him that the University of Manitoba Faculty Association is very concerned that that's happening under this administration already.

A MEMBER: Right, right.

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MR. SHERMAN: They're already saying and they have said in submissions made to the Minister and made to other members of this House, including myself, that the approach that this government has taken has been in effect virtually to emasculate the Board of Governors of the University of Manitoba and the Universities Grants Commission to set them up as errand boys for themselves, the government, to issue the orders and simply have them rubber-stamped by the Board of Governors and the Universities Grants Commission and be handed down and imposed on the university. Now that is the position dated April 21, 1976 of the UMFA. And the Minister knows that as well as I. So if we're going to talk about whether to cut out the middleman, I'm not the only one involved in that argument. I don't think it's a good thing to cut out the middleman. I suggest to the Minister the middlemen to a certain extent have already been cut out. They've already been emasculated and the university is calling the shots, pulling the strings, giving the orders and that being the case, this Minister knows what the effects of that \$1.9 million budget cut are and he can spell them out for us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, the honourable member said that faculties such as Canadian History and Political Science cannot prosper from ignorant points of views, and he also made reference to this Legislature. I take it by implication you are suggesting that someone in this House, perhaps on his side, feels that they can prosper from ignorant points of view. Now, Mr. Chairman, I really would like to know what the honourable member's position is because . . .

A MEMBER: We're not the government, why do you want our position?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. Order please.

MR. HANUSCHAK: You know, Mr. Chairman, it's rather interesting that there are some who sit on that side of the House who recognize the fact that there's a certain measure of responsibility to be borne by members on this side of the House but they don't accept the fact that they as an opposition also have a certain level of responsibility to bear, and they fail to realize what their role is or ought to be as an opposition. Well, Mr. Chairman -- (Interjection) -- Yes, we certainly will for the information of the Honourable Member for Roblin. I really would like to know whether the . . . because the Honourable Member for Fort Garry out of one corner of his mouth says that: no, he does not wish to encroach upon the independence and autonomy of the universities, upon the independence and autonomy of the Boards of Governors, and he would not wish to see me encroach upon it, and then out of the other corner of his mouth he seems to be advocating it. Now, Mr. Chairman, suppose on the question of . . . all right, with respect to faculty members and again I'm saying this not wishing or desiring to encroach upon the authority of the Senate and the Boards of Governors of the universities, but I think I could safely say that some faculty - he asked me whether the faculty members are Canadian born or Canadian educated - I think I can safely say that many are Canadian born, many are Canadian educated but not Canadian born, and many others are Canadian born and Canadian educated. And as the Honourable Minister for Corrections points out, some may even hold dual citizenship. But really, Mr. Chairman, I must once again attempt to impress upon the Honourable Member for Fort Garry that I do regard the Senates of the universities or the Board of Regents as it is known in . . . the Senates rather and the Boards of Governors and Boards of Regents as it is known in others that I consider them to be responsible individuals and I do know that they are Canadian citizens, and I have every confidence that to them the preservation of Canadian content and the presentation of Canadian content in whatever course of studies it may be, in its proper perspective, is just as important as it may be to anyone else. And I have every confidence that they are discharging that responsibility, and that they are discharging that responsibility without making it necessary for myself or for the Honourable Member for Fort Garry or anyone else to encroach upon their area of responsibility, Mr. Chairman.

Now insofar as what budget cuts were in fact affected: the budget process is one that's resolved between the respective Boards of Governors and the Universities Grants Commission and again, Mr. Chairman, I have every confidence in the Grants Commission and in the Boards of Governors and as I've said, some of whom are members of the

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) . . . . . Board ex officio, some are elected by alumni associations, others are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, that in balancing their budget that they were mindful of - and so was the Grants Commission - mindful of the fact of the need for the university to function efficiently in a physical sense and hence the proper level of support staff was provided for, and also being very mindful of the very reason for the existence of the university and that is for the purpose of delivering a variety of academic programs, to see to it that there's a proper balance of academic staff to deliver the type of programs that the students enrolled in the universities expect and deserve and the people of the Province of Manitoba deserve. Now, I'm really at a loss to know, Mr. Chairman . . . you know, when the honourable member raises questions about whether there were proper cuts made, it seems to me that he is questioning the ability and the credibility of the Boards of Governors of the universities. And if that is what he is questioning then let him say so. And once again I must say, if he is advocating the abolition of the Boards of Governors and have the government take over the direct administration and operation of the universities, let him stand up and say that too.

MR. SHERMAN: Well, Mr. Chairman, I think it's fair to question the credibility and the capability of the Board of Governors at the University of Manitoba. I think it's eminently fair. In the first place, the majority of the Board is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council; in the second place, the Board went through a crisis last year which every reading Manitoban knows about, and there was a change, there were major changes at the level of leadership of the Board and I think that there is a valid question as to the . . . not the inherent competence or capability of the Board to acquit itself and meet the terms of reference of its assignment properly but of the capacity for the Board to do that under the constraints that have been put upon it. And I suggest there have been constraints put upon it and I suggest that the reason for much of the difficulties, and much of the upheaval, and much of the unhappiness involving certain members of the Board whose names do not need to be mentioned here, stems from the fact that the Board doesn't know how much leadership and responsibility and direction it is entitled to pursue and entitled to deliver. So I don't feel at all embarrassed by the Minister's suggestion that I seem to be questioning the position and the credibility of the Board. I am, in that context. Taken by themselves I don't question their credibility and their ability. But put into the present situation where there seems to be interference, there seems to be this kind of encroachment upon autonomy that the Minister suggests in his counter argument is so worthwhile preserving, taken in that context I think the position of the Board and the work of the Board and the abilities of the Board to discharge its duties, are very legitimately in question. And I ask the Minister again what his attitudes or reaction or comments are to the position currently being taken and in fact it's been taken for some time over the past year, year and a half, by the University of Manitoba Faculty Association, that there seems to have been an elimination of the rights of the Board in particular and of the Universities Grants Commission, too, to fulfill the functions originally granted them.

MR. SCHREYER: Would you permit a question?

MR. SHERMAN: Yes, I would.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: I would like to ask the honourable member whether he is of the opinion that an increase in university grant support in the order of 15 percent plus or minus a half a percent, this year over last year, is insufficient escalation or increase in grant support for universities in the historical context here, or in the relative context across Canada today?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: No, Mr. Chairman, in response to the First Minister, I certainly don't consider it an insufficient increase in any context. I think it. . . as a matter of fact I think it's rather a munificent increase and doubtless it will enable the University of Manitoba and the other universities in the province to do better the jobs that they are trying to do. But that doesn't -- (Interjection) -- Pardon? No, I think that is a good, particularly in this year of restraint, this time of restraint, that's a very very sizable increase.

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(MR. SHERMAN cont'd) . . . . But it doesn't, it really doesn't bear on the point that I'm trying to make as to who runs the show and who runs, you know . . . The Minister argues that I seem to be suggesting that autonomy should be invaded and that the university should be run by the province. What I'm suggesting to him is that many people feel that that's already happened, notwithstanding the 14½ percent increase in grants, that that's already happened.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. HANUSCHAK: I was very much tempted to rise on a matter of privilege but I . . . in fact I still am but I will not. I will simply ask the honourable member --(Interjections) -- I will ask the honourable member . . . You know he's casting these innuendoes, there seems to be interference, there seems to be elimination of the rights of the Board. Well, Mr. Chairman, all I would say to the honourable member is let him put up or shut up.

MR. SHERMAN: Well, okay, Mr. Chairman, I'll put up and if that isn't good enough, I'll shut up.

A MEMBER: Hooray.

MR. SHERMAN: That might be a dangerous commitment, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

MR. SHERMAN: In a statement dated April 21, 1976 which isn't that long ago - it's only what? - three weeks ago, from the University of Manitoba Faculty Association and presumably the Minister offers some recognition to that organization and that association. The very point to which I'm alluding is very clearly stated by that body. They say that, for example - and I'm quoting directly from the letter and I'm perfectly willing to table it although probably the Minister has a copy himself, that: "UMFA is seriously concerned that the university's autonomy as an employer is being directly threatened. The Universities Grants Commission has apparently accepted a 'salary policy' that originated in the Provincial Government. No legislation has been passed to authorize the application of such a provincial policy, yet the government is attempting to impose it on the university as if faculty members were employed directly by the government." Now, Sir, this is in reference to salary negotiations that have been going on in recent months between the University of Manitoba Faculty Association and the University itself, and the Board, but it's related to the overall question of university autonomy and who makes the decisions. And I'm simply suggesting to the Minister that this inference, or this implication comes from persons far better equipped and more knowledgeable of the situation than I, namely the people in the Faculty Association who are working on the university campus. And I ask him further: If everything is so perfect, why is Mr. Justice John Hunt no longer the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors or the Chairman of the Board of Governors; why did the changes that took place at the top level of the Board take place in an aura and an atmosphere of frustration and unhappiness and discontent in recent months? I repeat that I'm simply conveying to the Minister an impression that many persons have, not just the Member for Fort Garry, and asking him if this has really happened, if the autonomy of the university is now no more than a word, is now no more than academic, then surely the Minister and the government know what is involved in the budgetary mathematics released for the 1976-77 year. The Minister has said to me that I seem to be suggesting that the province should encroach on the university's autonomy, I'm saying to him that many people feel that has already happened.

MR. SCHREYER: Oh, nonsense.

MR. SHERMAN: Well, the First Minister says, "Oh, nonsense." But it's still a provincial university and it's funded by the taxpayer and you appoint the majority of the Board of Governors. You're trying to maintain an arm's length relationship but nonetheless, within the past year the university . . . it was made very plain to the University of Manitoba that they had to pare a substantial amount of money out of their Budget and they had to get within Budget. I'm not saying that isn't desirable. I'm not saying that isn't desirable, that's all to the good. What I'm saying is, will you tell me what the result of that budget cut is? Has that any damaging effects on the faculty, on the supplies, on the teaching tools of the university? Where did that saving take place? Did you cut it . . .



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MR. SCHREYER: According to the best judgment of the administration.

MR. SHERMAN: Well the First Minister says according to the best judgment of the administration. That's a pretty general, nebulous kind of. . . --(Interjection) --

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. HANUSCHAK: . . . a question. I'm desperately trying to understand the Honourable Member for Fort Garry. Is he suggesting that under the agreement that we had entered into with the Government of Canada that the universities ought to be exempt from the wage guidelines? Is that what he is suggesting?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: As a matter of fact I'm not and the University of Manitoba Faculty Association says the same thing in their letter, that they recognize - they say "that the Board of Representatives strongly urges the Board of Governors to continue to bargain in good faith and without outside interference, the resulting agreement to be submitted to the Anti-Inflation Board." They're not arguing that we defy the Anti-Inflation Board and I'm not arguing it.

In their view the fact that a budgetary policy, a salary policy, in their view, was laid down by the Provincial Government and imposed through the rubber stamps of the Board of Governors and the UGC, and imposed on the university, in their view that is interference, yes. If that's what happened then what I'm saying is the autonomy that the Minister is talking about is out the window anyways. So then why can't he tell me what happened in terms of the establishment at the university to make it possible to cut the Budget by \$1.9 million. I don't see that that's an unreasonable question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable, the First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, the debate this evening with the exception of the last ten, fifteen minutes was I thought on a very high plane and with the forbearance and indulgence of the Minister I would like to no longer resist the temptation to engage in the debate that took place earlier this evening. Certainly it was interesting to hear the point of view expressed by the Honourable Member for Lakeside which strangely enough was in somewhat of a direct contrast apparently to the point of view expressed by the Honourable Member for Assiniboia and my colleague the Member for Radisson. But all, certainly I suppose, should be thanked for the high level of debate which they put this question on.

The whole matter of public policy as it bears and relates to university operations is a very subtle one. The relationship is very subtle and we are not about to lose our cool on this side by being harassed by the honourable members opposite, two of whom seem to have quite contradictory or contrasting views on the question of foreign students enrolled in our universities, and also in the question as to whether or not we have somehow, some way, materially changed the relationship that exists between the government of the province and the Board of Governors and the University Grants Commission, which is juxtaposed between.

I would begin by saying in relation to the matter of foreign students enrolled in our universities that I rather sympathize with the idealistic view expressed by the Member for Lakeside, if only because university by the very meaning of the word university, means that it is to have a more universal view of life and learning. I believe the origin of the word "university" comes from universitas from medieval Latin meaning "of the universe." Therefore to take a xenophobic view of university operations is 180 degrees opposite to what a university is all about.

Then again, Mr. Chairman, it's not that simple. Because let us suppose, and alas it seems to be a fact that one province after another in Canada is turning the screws against the doors, open until now to foreign students enrolling in our universities. Maybe reasons of economy are what is prompting successive provincial governments to start closing the doors, at least by degree. If that happens in whole or even in large part it would be in a sense a pity. Because again I say, ideally speaking and speaking in the same vein as the Member for Lakeside, it would be optimum for universities to continue to welcome foreign students and also to a degree - all of this is a matter of degree, Sir - to teachers and professors who are of other parts of the world.

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(MR. SCHREYER cont'd)

Where we start running into problems, and I have to agree with the Member for Fort Garry in this respect at least, is that if an entire faculty goes out of balance as between the proportion of that faculty that is indigenous or Canadian and the proportion that is not - and without mentioning any particular university names let alone faculties or departments, some of them have one out of whack in that regard. These have been disproportionately heavily staffed by other than Canadian professors. But that doesn't mean that the converse is ideal, that is to say where there is a rigid rule against the hiring from time to time of some proportion of staff who are graduates of other universities across the continent and the world.

But what will happen, Mr. Chairman, if one province after the next does start to close its doors, or if not close its doors, put on a two-tier fee system, should they be faulted? Well, viewed idealistically, yes they should be faulted. Viewed realistically, can you blame them much when in fact state after state in the United States has for decades, let alone years, had a non-resident fee substantially higher than that of in-state resident students. If any of these state universities were to enroll foreign students, that was deemed to be a matter of financial responsibility of various aid agencies of the Federal Government of the United States, including the Fulbright Scholarship mechanism and various foreign public aid bills passed by Congress. Then scholarships would be provided as foreign aid to students enrolling in various state universities, but the financial onus was not left on the state universities.

So that is a practical problem which hopefully can be ironed out in Canada before the present unfortunate trend goes much further in our country where I believe now four provinces have, in the last six to twelve months, indicated as a matter of formal policy and intent that they are going to either put a quota on foreign students and/or put a differentiated higher fee. Now the Member for Assiniboia shakes his head affirmatively. Yes, we can agree that those are the facts. That doesn't mean that we should jump to the conclusion that this is desirable. It does, you know, put extra pressure on those provinces which have not as yet wanted to depart from our previous open door policy. But it certainly could put intolerable pressure if five provinces put on a much higher fee for foreign students and/or quotas; then the remaining provinces would be - perhaps inundated is an exaggeration - but put under the kind of volume pressure and financial pressure that I feel we would be hard pressed to justify. So what is the solution, Sir? In my humble opinion it would be to attempt to get an interprovincial consensus across Canada, preferably federal-provincial, so that there is proportionate effort put into foreign aid as it relates through the medium of the education of foreign students.

There is another very large question involved and that is to what extent is the education of foreign students who come here under the guise of countervailing foreign aid, to what extent is it really helpful to the countries from which they come? What is the rate or the incidence by which they return to their home countries and to what extent do they stay here. That is an aspect of this problem that I know least about and therefore don't feel qualified to offer any opinion. But certainly this much is self-evident, that we cannot, simply as four or five provinces out of ten, sustain an effort that is compounded because the other four or five provinces have gone a different road. That cries out for federal-provincial co-ordination of effort. Maybe it also cries out for a federal foreign aid program which will be modified to provide for scholarship funds to cover students who are here on bona fide foreign aid. — (Interjection) — Beg your pardon? Well that's perhaps the greater part of the answer and hopefully some supplementation to that as well.

Now the Member for Fort Garry who I felt made a very good contribution to debate on this matter, then unfortunately spoiled by entering into an area in a very polemic way by suggesting that somehow we were willingly, deliberately intruding or impinging on university autonomy. Then he raises the name of Mr. Justice John Hunt in a way that, Mr. Chairman, can only be described as being by innuendo. The honourable member didn't state specifically that this gentleman who was a member of the Board of Governors left any particular reason, but by the mere mentioning of the name leaves the question in the listener's mind. I guess the word for that is innuendo. I believe that's the meaning

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(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) . . . . of the word innuendo. Well I want to reassure the Honourable Member for Fort Garry that we have as a matter of fact taken great pains, really great pains to avoid, to resist the sort of easier path of trying to get all of our financial priorities followed by the university by means of direct instruction. What we have done I believe is traditional, not only traditional it is current across Canada, and that is that we do use the instrumentality of the University Grants Commission to global or aggregate finance the operations of the university and then we don't have much else to do but hope and trust that the judgment of the decision makers of the Board of Governors, as sort of influenced by the Senate and the faculty representations, will somehow in the final analysis result in the right prioritization of their Budget.

The Honourable Member for Fort Garry, to his credit, did answer quite unequivocally that it would seem in the context of 1976, given the performance in terms of real growth in our economy, nationally and provincially, given the kind of constraints that we are, as a nation, trying to live with for better or worse, that an increase in the order of the magnitude of 15 percent for universities financing was not exactly paucity or excessive restraint. Therefore, beyond that, we really leave it to the Grants Commission and the university Board of Governors and the administration to juxtapose to each other and interact so that in the final analysis the best possible sets of compromises can materialize. By and large that's how the university operates. That's how it operated in the past and I have seen no evidence that there is some dramatic, miraculous way of changing the relationship between the government of the province that has the responsibility for the raising of the funds for the making of the grants and yet at the same time doing so in a way that doesn't intrude on internal operations. Well the word for that is global budgeting. That's essentially the practice we follow.

Now global budgeting does not mean, Mr. Chairman, that governments who have that responsibility must sit by idly and in mounting frustration, while a university or universities decide that they don't choose to live with any kind of global limit. Well, I'm sure my honourable friend the Member from Fort Garry will see the essential contradiction or conundrum of following that path of reason.

The fact of the matter is that in the Province of Ontario, although I needn't single out just Ontario, the Province of Ontario and all provinces have in the past three or four years, they've had to live with a change in pattern and the change in pattern is that whereas starting some time in the early sixties and pretty well all through the sixties and for the first three years of the seventies, universities became accustomed to a never-ending pattern of escalation of budgeting in a way that was disproportionately higher than that of government generally. Having become accustomed to a ten or thirteen year pattern, it was painful, and I think if you check with any provincial minister of colleges or post-secondary education, you will find that they've had to go through that wringer in all ten jurisdictions. At least that's my impression and certainly that is the case with respect to the Province of Ontario with whom we've had several discussions.

I think that it was fair to say that while no body, and that includes university administrators and presidents and perhaps members of Boards of Governors of universities, like to live with any kind of restraint, that in the final analysis they will agree that there is such a practical necessity from time to time and that if in doubt, one of the best measuring sticks for arriving at a guideline of constraint is that no one should think that a university has an entitlement to a greater part of the total public wealth than that of the totality of all programs that are offered by democratically elected government. Now that's a pretty crude calculus or guideline but it is at least a guideline that serves for purposes of discussion. Prior to that it seems that when universities were in the expansion phase, and certainly there was major expansion, not just here, but far greater even in terms of Peterborough, Trent, York, Simon Fraser, etc., Waterloo, and I'm sure I've missed quite a number, the constraint just didn't enter into discussion because it was a sort of page or period in the history when there was a backlog of expansion to be carried out at the post-secondary level. Times change. In our case, times have changed not perfectly coinciding with the change in government, it was about a three or four year lag, but in the case of the Province of Ontario, government is basically the same government but with nevertheless

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(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) . . . . that kind of dramatic change in emphasis and they have had to go through that same kind of reconsideration. No doubt when a closer prioritization, a finer prioritization is needed because of some constraint then it is, I think, not surprising that certain pressure, if not resentments, do well up to the surface.

The particular reference to Justice Hunt, I say in a mild way to my friend the Honourable Member for Fort Garry, I really regard it as unfortunate because I'm sure that he has means of enquiring directly of Justice Hunt and I think had he done so he would have been satisfied that there was nothing substantive but rather the general desire of that gentleman not to take himself off in terms of time commitment to the point where he was feeling it was impinging on his duty and obligation as a Judge of Superior Court, and I think in a nutshell that's basically the reasoning involved there.

My honourable friend should not either make too much of the point that I believe under the statute we do as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council appoint, I believe it is 13 out of the 25 that serve on the Board of Governors. There are gentlemen on that Board of Governors, you know, I wouldn't be surprised if two or three are not yet those who served for a decade perhaps or longer. So we have not been in the habit of appointing and replacing people on the Board because of partisan considerations. We hope and trust that in the admittedly harder task of prioritization today that they will bring their best judgment to bear and that the province, the Provincial Government, the Cabinet, will not have to become involved, precisely we will not have to become involved in questions such as what courses should be dropped from the syllabus, because that is the negation of the relationship we seek to maintain, which is one of non-involvement by government of the day in the internal academic operations of the University.

My honourable friend, I think has too pristine pure a view as to the extent to which governments have a right to encourage ways of some saving or rationalization in university operations and expenditure. Would he be surprised to know that even prior to 1969 there was a mechanism known as IPCUR, in fact it was established on the request, perhaps I should say instructions, of the Prairie Premiers of 1967-68, Inter-provincial Committee on University Rationalization. And what was their term of reference? It was basically to meet inter-provincially as Ministers responsible for Colleges to see if certain courses couldn't be rationalized by dropping low enrolment courses in one or the other university and concentrating it in the third, and vice versa with respect to yet other courses.

It frankly never got too far, but I regarded it then, and I regard it today as a perfectly legitimate and valid exercise to be run from time to time. If we are in a time of constraint, is it logical for a university that is complaining about budgetary limitations to find that indeed it is running some courses with enrolments as low as three or four. Babylonian history might be one of them, two or three students enrolled - well, that's kind of a semi facetious example, but there are certain courses which may be on a regional western Canadian basis that was the thinking, and we still try to look for examples such as that.

Would the honourable member regard it as an intrusion on the autonomy of a university if there was a determined bid to establish a college or faculty of veterinarian medicine in a given province's university and the policy decision of the governments, with or without the recommendation of the Grants Commission was no better to have that on an interprovincial regional basis. So that while in large part it is clear what constitutes intrusion on the part of government in the internal operations of a university - and this I submit we do try to avoid like the plague - nevertheless as is to be expected in the ordinary course of human affairs there are some matters which are in the so-called grey zone, particularly matters of global budget, and there if we were to be any more circumspect I tell my honourable friend we might as well abdicate responsibility for control of the purse. So that's the other side of the coin. And in the final analysis any country that has a high living standard such as we do should want as a matter of priority to maintain a high standard of post-secondary education in universities, but even that cannot be taken to the extreme where there grows up a kind of assumption that there is an entitlement there that is subject to no ordinary mundane laws of legislators or parliaments. We can't have that either.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. DONALD W. CRAIK (Leader of the Official Opposition) (Riel): Mr. Chairman, I want to raise one point and it relates to specifically to the Estimates here. I notice that in the description of this item it says that this item is to "act as a supplement to other income to enable them to maintain the quality of service at the existing level," and there has been some discussion on the size of the increase of the grant to the universities through the University Grants Commission.

I would seriously question whether or not the size of the increase in grants to the universities can be stated as being equitably in line with the other budget increases of the Provincial Government. I don't think one can answer that unless you know what the increase in enrolment has been or what programs have come onto the scene this year that may be a requirement of the university. I would be more inclined to raise the question as to whether the increase had been sufficient by looking at some evidence that had been produced and I would point to reports just recently that there had been a cut to the extent of staff to the order of 94 people, I think that was entirely at the University of Manitoba. I assume it wasn't faculty staff, but included faculty staff as well as other staff at the university for that total and probably may have affected the other universities to some extent but not to that great a degree.

I would also point to reports that the likes of the Engineering School was in some fear as reported of losing its national accreditation because of the budget restrictions on that particular faculty. So the evidence that's coming from the university, that is coming to us publicly at least without internal knowledge of the detail of what's happening, which we don't press for through the Minister because we realize the autonomous nature of the administration of the University, however, the evidence that is coming to us of a nature that would indicate that the university is probably, despite this increase, practicing restraint to an extent that is greater than what is being practiced by the Provincial Government. The enrolment at the universities in total are up, and up significantly, and in addition to that, or at the same time if you look at the general responsibility of government and at the population of the province, which is relatively static in terms of total numbers of people in the province, the civil service, of course, is not restrained in its growth to the same extent that the university, staffing, faculty staff and others, are being restrained. I think if you look at that aspect of it you'd have to conclude that universities have, as one agency of government, probably restrained this particular year which is supposed to be a year of restraint to a degree that is greater than other parts of the public sector, and I include the civil service, the government departments and Crown corporations and other agencies of government, so from that point of view I don't think you can conclude, I would hesitate to conclude that an increase in budget of 14 percent or whatever the figure is 74.3 to 85, is in fact an indicator of whether or not they have been given a satisfactory increase because of this other evidence that is apparent, and that's the sort of information we're after the government on. It says here, and I repeat as I said in the opening sentences, that it says here that it's to provide a quality of service at the existing level, and there is significant evidence to say that that fact is not happening with these cuts in staff and also these outcries of losing national accreditation in this one particular instance. So I think that's the main point that has to be asked on the budgeting itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, in response to that I would like to indicate to the honourable member, just trace back over the past nine years and give the honourable member a comparison on the basis of expenditure per full-time student. The expenditure for a full-time student, Mr. Chairman, in brief, increased from 1967-68 when it was \$2,198 per full-time student to the last year when it was \$4,502, which is an estimate, I agree, because we do not have the audited figures for the last year; and for the forthcoming year, Mr. Chairman, with only a modest estimated increase in enrolment, as I indicated earlier in the debate of my estimates, of \$18,650, about a 3 percent increase. Well if one were to divide that figure into this year's appropriation one would arrive at a figure much higher than \$4,502 per student. So, I think what this indicates without going

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) . . . . into any debate on a university by university of a type of program that is being offered, that whatever the additional expense items that the university is faced with, inflation, any expansion of program that it must undertake, that those factors are taken into account in providing them with the 15 percent increase in our budgetary appropriation.

Now with respect to the position of the Faculty of Engineering and the suggestion by the Honourable House Leader of the Conservative Party that someone feels that it may run the risk of losing its accreditation, I want to point out to you, Sir, that I'm not aware of that being raised as an issue in the budgeting process between the University Board of Governors and the Universities Grants Commission. Now, if it is a problem then I can only conclude at this point in time that it's a local problem and no doubt can be resolved at the local level - and I must underline and stress the point, if it is a problem because at this point in time I do not know whether it is, or is not - but I'm quite satisfied that the increase in the appropriation that we offered the universities, that the universities will be able to discharge their responsibilities within those parameters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 33, the Honourable Acting House Leader.

HON. SAUL A. MILLER (Minister of Urban Affairs) (Seven Oaks): Mr. Chairman, I move Committee rise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Committee rise, call in the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply has considered certain resolutions, reports progress and asks leave to sit again.

IN SESSION

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for St. Vital.

MR. D. JAMES WALDING (St. Vital): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Churchill that the report of the Committee be received.

MOTION presented and carried.

MR. SPEAKER: The hour of adjournment having arrived, the House is adjourned and will stand adjourned until 2:30 p.m. tomorrow afternoon.