

Oliver is expected to ask Trudeau not to do anything major for the next two years.

#### CAUT WANTS HIGHER TUITION

Meanwhile, CAUT takes a bolder stand; insisting that provincial governments be bypassed and funds be provided directly to the universities from Ottawa.

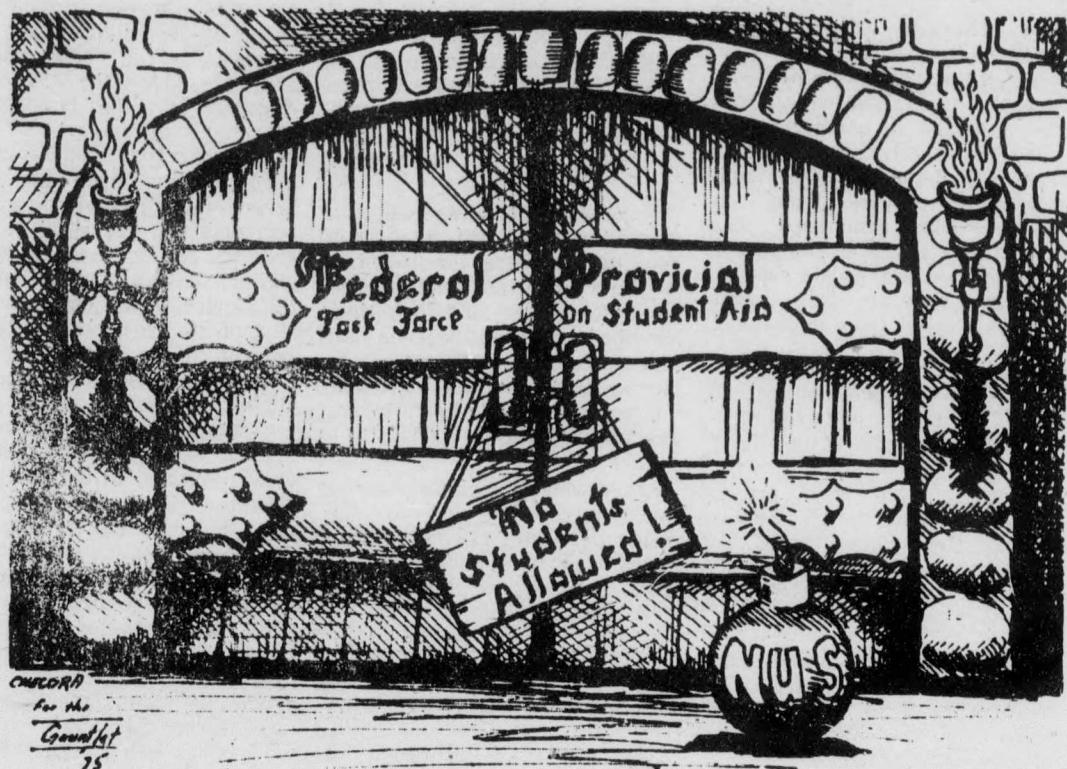
CAUT points out the problems of provincialization similar to the ones AUCC mentioned.

forming their own recommendations to their minister, Hugh Faulkner.

He neglected to mention the National Union of Students.

When asked about the omission, the official noted that "NUS represents a lot less than 100 percent of students in Canada." He later clarified his remarks by saying NUS has made a submission to his department and that the submission is being considered.

NUS executive secretary Dan O'Connor



But CAUT in its brief goes beyond the request for direct federal aid for university operating expenses. It says students should be required to pay higher fees.

CAUT claims costs of running universities have increased greatly in recent years while tuition fees remain stable.

"We conclude that the fee component should, at a minimum, remain stable in the mix of financial resources, and this implies annual cost-of-living adjustments to the fee component. To this extent, we support increased students fees ..."

The CAUT position parallels that of a secretive federal-provincial task force on student aid, which has been working since June 1974 on a program to amend the Canada Student Loans Act.

The task force has been considering a large-scale change of the loan system, which would force students to pay a much greater percentage of their education costs, and repay the government with increased loan obligations.

Students have been excluded from participating directly in the task-force decision-making, even though they are the people who will be most affected by the decisions.

Students also are being excluded from the debate on the Fiscal Arrangements Act.

#### NUS: POLICIES WITHOUT PROGRAM

An official in the secretary of state department, which administers the act, said policy officials consider submissions from AUCC and CAUT important in

admitted the organization hasn't pursued with maximum vigour its presentations on the Fiscal Arrangements Act, pointing out the organization's executive has been occupied with the student loan plan controversies.

O'Connor also said the person who was researching the fiscal arrangements issue and prepared recommendations for the fall

NUS conference in Fredericton, is now in Argentina.

The NUS recommendations, sent to the secretary of state department without detailed explanations, include the organization's insistence that tuition fees be abolished.

NUS asks that "tuition fees not be considered part of the financial sources for post-secondary education and that the fiscal transfers be conditional on the abolition of tuition fees."

NUS also approved motions asking that all moneys granted to provinces through the act should be used for post-secondary education, and joined with CAUT and the AUCC in asking the 15 percent annual limit on funding increases be eliminated.

#### UPHILL BATTLE WITH HIGH STAKES

But NUS faces an uphill battle in getting its points across.

Both the AUCC and CAUT want the federal government to take a greater role in post-secondary policy making. That is appealing to the federal government, which might see an opportunity to get some tangible political returns for the money it spends.

It may also result in a constitutional battle between the provincial and federal governments, since the British North America Act clearly specifies the provinces have jurisdiction over education.

But while the provinces and the federal government have the resources to press their self-interests, the position of students and the NUS is less than perfect.

The proposal by CAUT that students be required to pay greater tuition fees has obvious appeal to the provinces and federal government. The AUCC also is believed to support increased tuition fees, although it has not yet mustered the courage to state its opinion publicly.

And NUS so far has been unable to mobilize massive enough support to convince the federal and provincial bureaucrats, university administrators and teachers of the merits of its position.

It remains to be seen what that failure will mean for students' pocketbooks and accessibility to post-secondary education.

Table 3. - POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS TO PROVINCES<sup>1</sup>  
IN RESPECT OF FISCAL YEARS 1967-68 to 1974-75

Province	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Newfoundland	2,106	2,922	4,041	5,905	6,347	6,219	5,734	5,012
Prince Edward Island	1,078	641	962	1,341	1,447	1,430	1,329	1,135
Nova Scotia	7,694	10,064	13,480	16,350	15,965	17,054	18,486	19,421
New Brunswick	2,584	3,657	5,103	7,590	8,241	8,047	7,616	6,610
Quebec	64,719	75,386	97,621	119,115	155,024	162,742	176,070	216,609
Ontario	51,310	81,911	105,014	143,409	160,741	161,744	153,637	142,635
Manitoba	7,772	10,740	12,585	17,454	19,220	19,236	17,699	15,925
Saskatchewan	12,316	10,766	13,681	15,072	16,184	14,221	16,440	13,231
Alberta	23,914	29,808	38,693	54,069	60,793	53,745	53,370	52,515
British Columbia	9,015	11,286	11,878	15,464	14,701	19,288	14,320	16,023
ALL PROVINCES <sup>2</sup>	182,508	237,182	303,058	395,769	458,663	463,726	464,701	489,166

<sup>1</sup> For any year, the figures shown represent monthly advance payments made during the year in question as well as subsequent recoveries or additional payments in respect of that year. The figures are subject to revision due to changes in final value of the federal revenue reduction and to final audit of eligible operating expenditures.

<sup>2</sup> Individual figures may not add to total figure shown due to rounding.