

more about the Maritimes. In my own home town in Nova Scotia is located one of the more eminent universities in Canada, Acadia University. It has a relatively small enrolment of 3,000 students, but the quality of student, be it man or woman, surpasses some of those in the larger institutions of the land.

Mr. Dingwall: Hear, hear!

Mr. Nowlan: They win national football and basketball titles. That university produced perhaps one of the few Nobel Prize winners of maritime universities in the person of Dr. Charles Huggins. He received the Nobel Prize for medicine out of the University of Chicago. He is still a very active and constructive Canadian even though he works offshore.

I do not have to go very far to find another university, St. Francis Xavier. The eminent Deputy Prime Minister (Mr. MacEachen), who is still on some mountain trying to commune with someone, is a respected alumn of St. Francis Xavier University. It is known world-wide for the Cody movement, the Antigonish movement and the whole genesis of the co-op movement. It has contributed people across the country and in fact across the world. There is also Dalhousie University.

Mr. Pepin: Don't forget your own Leader.

Mr. Nowlan: I thank the Hon. Minister. I did not want to be too parochial. Obvious my Leader has been a very active alumna and graduate of St. Francis Xavier. It is interesting that he and the Deputy Prime Minister worked hand in hand many times when it came to the university.

I really wonder where the Deputy Prime Minister is on Bill C-12 and/or where the Minister for International Trade (Mr. Regan), a former Premier of Nova Scotia, is on Bill C-12. With respect—and I am not becoming too political here—they are not discharging their responsibilities the way other Ministers from Nova Scotia discharge theirs. One of my predecessors, the Hon. Lorimer Ilsley, a former Member for Digby-Annapolis-Kings, was Minister of Finance many years ago in the St. Laurent Government and in the Mackenzie King Government which was instrumental in first getting federal involvement on a per capita basis of 50 cents and going up to a grand total of \$1.50 per student, and first acknowledged the interest of the federal Government in post-secondary education.

In the Atlantic provinces we have Acadia, Dalhousie—a great degree-conferring institution in law which has produced many Prime Ministers—St. Francis Xavier, UNB and P.E.I. They are universities of eminent quality far out of proportion to the relatively small population size of the Maritimes. This is why a reduction in funding in a general way with an arbitrary, unilateral six and five formula will hit hardest the maritime universities. I have excluded Memorial because there are some different considerations to be made, one of which is the fact that it has just gone to grade 12, so its figures this year in

Established Programs Financing

terms of grade 12 enrolments are out of proportion to the norm.

I will come to the millions of dollars which in effect will be saved; it is a very foolish form of savings by the federal Government as far as I am concerned. This decrease hits especially hard disadvantaged areas like the Maritimes. One of the reasons for this is that enrolment rates for many reasons in maritime universities are much higher than the national average. On Friday, Statistics Canada released the statistics for university enrolment. They surprised many educators. Because many people have not been able to find jobs, they have returned to university. The national average for increased enrolment is 5 per cent. Nova Scotia had the highest increase in the country, 9.5 per cent. In New Brunswick it was 7.5 per cent and 6 per cent in Prince Edward Island. Those are the percentage increases in enrolment.

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When you come to the second part of this whipsaw, you have increased enrolment in the maritime universities much higher than the national norm, yet the formula, which is described in incomprehensible terms in Clause 7 of the Bill, for the year 1983-84 is based on a 6 per cent increase per capita, multiplied by the population of the province. If a provincial population increases, the number of dollars under this formula will increase. If the population relative to other populations across the country decreases, there will be a decrease for that province. If it remains the same, it will receive at least the 6 per cent.

According to the Government's own figures, the inequity of this formula will hit an area that is already disadvantaged, the Maritimes. Let us use British Columbia as an example because of its growth. I am not against growth in other parts of the country, but I am certainly against penalizing those parts of the country that have had a history of serving students from all parts of the country. Because of the economic difficulties and the realities of the region, they are not able to pick up the slack. There is the unfortunate anomaly in that British Columbia under this formula, which is supposed to be fair, will receive a 9.1 per cent increase, the same as Alberta, whereas Newfoundland will receive 6.6 per cent, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 6.5 per cent—just a little over the 6 per cent—and Prince Edward Island 6.3 per cent. That is not acceptable.

Let us get off the formula and see what happens in terms of dollars. I will deal with 1983-84. Under Bill C-12, Nova Scotia will receive \$136.5 million. Without the Bill it would have received \$140.6 million. Therefore, it will receive \$4.1 million less. Under Bill C-12, New Brunswick will receive \$112.4 million. Without the Bill it would have received \$115.7 million. The amount is down \$3.3 million. The same is true of Prince Edward Island which will receive \$19.7 million rather than \$20.5 million, down \$800,000. Newfoundland will receive