

Canadian society must continue to put a high priority on the right of all...citizens to a university education. The risk of balkanizing the...system must be avoided. The [Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada] fears that a major reduction...of federal support will...lead to the erection of barriers to interprovincial mobility.²

- The [community] colleges...represent an essential component of Canada's post-secondary educational resources.... It is the colleges which play the leading role in responding to the needs for skill training to meet Canadian industrial development and retooling in the immediate future....³
- Governments have a strong...interest in maintaining equality of opportunity, accessibility to higher education and interprovincial mobility of students and staff...in developing an adequate pool of highly qualified manpower; in building a strong research base...and adequate support for Canadian culture, including that of both our founding peoples.⁴
- A nation which seeks to compete must get its national and fiscal priorities right... We find ourselves at a time... when new knowledge... is going to determine the future of nations. This will place strong pressure on Canadian universities to produce graduates who can keep Canada competitive... It is clear that, if Canada is to achieve its goal of R & D expenditures... it will be necessary to increase substantially the... rate of production of highly qualified manpower... Canada needs an estimated additional 1500 researchers by 1985 to meet the federal target of 1.5% of GNP to be spent on R & D by the mid-1980's. Canada needs... 8,000... foresters over the next decade, or twice the number now graduated in Canada. Canada needs... 740 Ph.D.s in agricultural science between 1980 and 1986, but... is only turning out 49 graduates per year... Canadian universities have about 300 openings for business professors and yet... 15 to 20 Ph.D.s will be graduated annually. This shortage... will prevent students from studying in Faculties of Commerce...⁵
- With regard to post-secondary education, the Government of New Brunswick believes a continued strong federal participation is essential for a number of reasons:

- i) the mobility of students and graduates;
- ii) universal accessibility and varying provincial funding capabilities;
- iii) the importance of highly qualified manpower to the economic well-being of Canada;
- iv) the universities as national resources;
- v) the role of universities in the international community;⁶

- The University Students' Council believes that education is a national concern, and there is a basic need for co-ordination between the provinces and the federal government... We believe there are several areas of post-secondary education that the federal government should have direct responsibility and commitment to:

International Relations...

Research and Development...

Mobility...

Information, i.e., the collection and publication of statistical and research information...

National Interests... such as: telecommunications, transportation, energy development/conservation, northern affairs, oceans and river systems...⁷

(In response to a question from the Chairman of the Task Force about the negotiation of a federal-provincial agreement on objectives related to post-secondary education:)

- ...if it were about only objectives and the number of people going to universities, and things like this, or in some other fields, probably we would agree. I think the interest of our group of university professors is to increase the number of people, at least in Quebec, going to university... Si l'accord Ottawa-Québec prévoyait cet accroissement avec certains objectifs, par exemple, si on va accroître l'enseignement supérieur en physique nucléaire ou si on a certains objectifs quant aux champs dans lesquels on va accroître la fréquentation de l'université, nous serions parfaitement d'accord... je pense que l'entente devrait être assez générale, comme vous le soulignez, pour viser des taux de fréquentation.⁸