

Established Programs Financing

ernment enacted a further cut of \$400 million per year for five years. We have a further cut in this legislation.

The result is severe damage to the educational service given by the universities and colleges. Class size is up, equipment and books are growing scarce and out of date and buildings go unrepaired. Student fees have shot up. This keeps many out of universities, students who have the ability to do well there. Grants to students are being replaced by loans, and loans are being collected by professional collectors whether or not the student has been able to find a job after graduation. Our educational system is demoralized and in danger.

In the ten minutes I have, I wish to illustrate some of the dramatic examples from one university, the University of Toronto in Spadina. The students' administrative council has begun a survey of the damage caused by underfunding. Some of the highlights found so far are as follows.

The First item deals with the physical plant. Many of the buildings are very old, but over \$24 million worth of maintenance had to be deferred. Maintenance staff was cut in eight years by 28 per cent so that most renovations are carried out by contractors at higher costs. Windows go unrepaired. The mining building needs massive internal renovation. Fire and safety standards are often not met. In certain dangerous labs, security is lacking because of staff cuts.

As regards libraries, staff and books have been chopped. The staff was reduced by 25 per cent since 1979. As a result, three faculty libraries cut their service by ten hours per week. Reference and photocopying are cut by 20 hours per week and are closed on Sundays. The Sidney Smith Library, with thousands of xeroxed papers used by 90 professors and their students, was closed last spring and is still closed. The huge Robarts Library has 50,000 books not yet catalogued or properly shelved, with the uncatalogued volumes growing by 12,000 per year.

Next we come to humanities. History has a faculty of 63 members who must share two secretaries. Tutorial sizes are increasing and the library has almost stopped buying books, let alone shelving them. Classics is to lose one-third of its professors by 1990, although first-year enrolment is rising.

The next item deals with the Spanish and Portuguese department. With a population of over 150,000 in Toronto and enrolment of up 25 per cent Spanish and 10 per cent Portuguese students, the department has cut back until only 24 professors serve 1,225 undergraduates and 28 graduates. Books are scarcely being bought or shelved. Next is the Italian department. With half a million Italians in the Toronto region, the University of Toronto provides Italian teachers for seven other Ontario universities and 121 high schools. Enrolment has doubled in ten years, with no increase in staff. Slavic studies teaches Polish, Ukrainian, Czech, Russian and Hungarian languages. A successful Russian summer immersion course has been scrapped for lack of staff. Work on language journals and a Ukrainian encyclopaedia is threatened. The staff will be reduced by one-third by 1988.

Then we come to the philosophy department. In four years enrolment has increased, but staff was cut 10 per cent. Almost no current books and audio-visual aids are being bought and shelved. The music department saved \$100,000 by not replacing two retiring professors, but have no more bodies to give away for the next four years. Record players, orchestral instruments and pianos are worn out, yet the faculty will be expected to absorb part of the Royal Conservatory of Music.

As regards the department of commerce, although the federal Government urges Canada to expand our trade, the commerce department has been forced to limit enrolment to 350 and hire no new chartered accountants with current experience. Physical sciences, which should be training the engineers and technicians, which the Liberal Government says we need, is in just as bad a shape as the rest.

The computer science department, with a doubling of enrolment from 1976 to 1983, had the staff chopped from 21 to 16. In the basic instructional computer system, because of a shortage of equipment, the students must often log off after one hour, and wait an hour and a half to finish a program. With regard to applied science, in five years while enrolment rose by 7.5 per cent, the budget was cut by 10.3 per cent. Staff has been cut by 5 per cent while graduate enrolment rose by 25 per cent. The recognized ratio is one staff member to 12 students, but the University of Toronto has a ratio of one to 20. Computers are one to 20 instead of the one to 10 needed. There are two computer-aided design stations instead of the 20 needed. In the department of mathematics, two tutorial hours per week are cut to one in four weeks with 50 per cent more students in each tutorial. In architecture, enrolment will be slashed by one-third, yet the student-staff ratio is 50 per cent worse than required by the National Architecture Accreditation Board.

What is happening at the University of Toronto, and no doubt right across the country, is that we are losing a generation of scholars. We are told that China lost ten years of scholars in the cultural revolution, but Canada is throwing away Ph.Ds between 25 and 35 years of age because there is no place for them in the university. When the time comes to expand again or to replace those who retire, Canada will be forced to import more brains.

These funding cuts hurt hundreds of thousands of Canadians, especially women and youth. New Canadians are clamouring to enter the university to be educated and trained for the high-tech society this Government preaches. These cuts in the funding of post-secondary education are unnecessary. The Government has legislated over \$10 billion in the years 1982-86 in tax gifts to oil companies, banks, and other large corporations. It says these giveaways were to create jobs and restore Canada to full employment, but this did not and will not occur, as the Government has admitted. If some of that money were given to educating Canadians, our country would be much stronger. Therefore this Government must answer to the people of Canada for damaging the education of our people, our chief resource. They are condemning Canadians to