

the Department of National Health and Welfare; vocational training grants by the Department of Labour; language and citizenship classes administered by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration; training projects in and out of Canada under the Colombo and other external assistance plans by the External Aid Office; educational film production by the National Film Board; and the National Gallery and other awards.

A large federal contribution is made through the Canada Council. The Council, formed in 1957, was granted \$100,000,000, half of which was to be distributed to Canadian institutions of higher education over a ten-year period for specific building or equipment supply purposes, eligibility and payment to be based essentially on the scheme used for university grants. The interest on the other \$50,000,000 was to be used to assist the development of the arts, humanities and social sciences through graduate scholarships and grants to individuals and organizations in these fields (see pp. 363-365).

One of the most spectacular federal contributions to education in recent years has resulted from the passing of the Technical and Vocational Assistance Act in December 1960, by which the Federal Government agreed to contribute to each province 75 p.c. of the total amount expended by that province up to Mar. 31, 1967 on the building and equipping of vocational training facilities and also to share the cost of training technicians, vocational teachers and students in technological training programs, and the training or re-training in the classroom of unemployed persons, physically disabled persons and apprentices, etc. (see p. 335).

Another important contribution to education will be made through the Canada Student Loans Act, which was passed by the Federal Parliament on July 28, 1964. Through the provisions of this Act a full-time student at the post-secondary level will be able to secure an interest-free loan of up to \$1,000 a year for five successive years—a total of \$5,000 to be repaid commencing six months after he ceases to be a full-time student. (See also p. 334.) The total loan provision for the loan year commencing in 1964 is \$40,000,000; loan provision for subsequent years will be an amount that bears the same relationship to \$40,000,000 as the estimated number of persons in Canada aged 18-24, inclusive, bears to the estimated number of persons in Canada of the same age group in 1964.

Correspondence Courses.—The federal Department of Veterans Affairs has long been engaged in preparation and distribution of correspondence courses for veterans, Armed Services personnel and, at a later stage, for selected groups of civilians. In 1960-61, the Department offered 95 courses—12 courses at the elementary or introductory level, 32 courses at the secondary level (including senior matriculation), 16 courses in agriculture and small holdings, and other special courses.

The Department of Justice, which administers the federal penitentiaries, encourages inmates to take academic or vocational correspondence courses from the Department of Veterans Affairs and provincial Departments of Education. All Department of Veterans Affairs courses are available to the inmates and the fees are paid by the Department of Justice. During the past ten years about 40 p.c. of the inmates who enrolled in these courses have been successful.

The Civil Service Commission conducts a correspondence course in office management for civil servants who aspire to supervisory positions.

External Aid in Education.—The External Aid Office of the Department of External Affairs reported 160 Canadian school teachers overseas in 1963 under its own or other programs, such as that of the Canadian University Students Overseas Organization. About 90 of these teachers were in Africa and one third of them were engaged in teacher training. In addition, 24 Canadian university professors were at universities in developing countries, in some cases as a result of 'twinning' arrangements between a Canadian and a foreign institution. Other Canadians served abroad with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and similar international organizations.

Canada played host to about 1,000 technical trainees who were at Canadian schools and universities and in industry under the Colombo, Special Commonwealth Assistance,