

Academic correspondence courses at the elementary and secondary level were provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (which offers courses to veterans, members of the Armed Forces, civil servants and inmates of federal penitentiaries) and by the provincial departments of education. During 1963-64, about 40,000 adults were taking correspondence courses from these two sources. In addition, 11,259 children were taking a complete grade by correspondence and 13,592 others were attending day school classes and taking some of their courses by correspondence.

Vocational correspondence courses are provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, the provincial departments of education and private trade and business schools. During 1963-64, 14,124 Canadians registered for vocational correspondence courses with the provincial departments of education and the Department of Veterans Affairs, and 30,312 took courses offered by private trade or business schools.

At the university level, 6,703 students were registered for correspondence courses giving credit toward a degree or diploma, and 13,009 were taking non-credit courses of a social, cultural or professional interest.

Federal Contributions to Education

Some 24 Federal Government departments or agencies contribute in one way or another to education. Interest in education in the provinces by the Federal Government stems from its realization of the contribution of schooling to production, services and trade, and the benefits from research. The chief contributions are therefore sums or grants to assist the provincial departments with their vocational programs and grants to the universities. The University Grants Program is administered by the Canadian Universities Foundation* with amounts based on a rate of \$2 per head of population, the provincial portions being allocated to the universities according to their full-time enrolment. The student loans program is operated under the Canada Student Loans Act (SC 1964, c. 24), assented to July 28, 1964, when \$40,000,000 was set aside to enable full-time students to borrow up to \$1,000 annually, interest-free for five years—the \$5,000 or less to be repaid with interest commencing six months after the student has graduated. The loan scheme is operated by the chartered banks with the students being approved for loans by the universities and institutes of technology. The Federal Government guarantees the loans and pays the interest while the student is attending college. The amount allocated will be increased year by year in proportion to the increase in the number of persons 18-24 years of age.

Under the Technical and Vocational Assistance Act (SC 1960-61, c. 6), the Federal Government, until 1975, contributes 75 p.c. of the total spent by a province on buildings and equipment for approved projects as determined under the agreements between the federal and provincial governments which cover some ten programs. These programs cover high school vocational classes, trade schools, institutes of technology, organized training on-the-job, apprenticeship, rehabilitation, management education, etc., (see also p. 353). As already mentioned, (p. 354), the capital expenditure for vocational training in the provinces during the period Apr. 1, 1961 to Mar. 31, 1965 totalled over \$801,000,000; of this amount, over \$471,000,000 came from the federal coffers.

The Federal Government through the Canada Council in 1957 provided an amount of \$100,000,000, half of which was to be distributed among the universities for specified building and equipment purposes, similar to the distribution of grants. Interest from the remaining \$50,000,000 was to be used to assist in the development of the arts, humanities and social sciences mainly through scholarships (see p. 382).

* On Aug. 1, 1965 the Canadian Universities Foundation became the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.