

Other contributions are more indirect and include scholarships, research grants and reports or services of value to the school. Research grants are made by the National Research Council, the Defence Research Board, the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Department of Labour and other agencies. Some Departments such as Agriculture, Health and Welfare, etc., provide materials and publications of value in the school programs and the National Museum, the National Gallery, the National Film Board and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation contribute directly or indirectly to various school programs (see pp. 373-382).

More directly, the Federal Government is responsible for the education of the Eskimos, Indians and white persons in the Territories (see p. 350), the Indians on the reserves, prisoners in penitentiaries, members of the Armed Services and their dependants and in-service training for permanent personnel. It also assists in citizenship training and other out-of-school informal education activities.

External Aid.*—Some six thousand university students, the majority in the graduate schools, come to Canada each year from some 150 countries although the largest number are from the United States. The number has been steadily increasing year by year at about the same rate as Canadian university enrolment growth and annually represents about 6 p.c. of the total. The number of such students is about the same as the number of Canadians studying abroad of whom, again, the majority are graduate students.

Canada's External Aid Office is responsible for the operation and administration of external assistance programs, including educational assistance to Commonwealth and other countries. Since 1960, such assistance consisted of provision of 261 teachers including teacher college personnel, 61 university staff members sent out individually or in teams, and 119 technical advisers in vocational education, health and welfare, government administration and other areas as well as the provision of such services as television facilities, film units, farm forums and radio broadcasts. Some 4,500 persons under the UN agencies and Commonwealth scholars have been trained in Canada since 1950 and the number trained annually has more than doubled during the period. It is hoped that those trained will return to develop training facilities within their own countries.

From 1960 to 1964 Canada's expenditures on capital projects abroad amounted to about \$1,280,000 and some \$4,000,000 was earmarked for such projects for the two years following. Major projects include Canada Hall, a residence for the University of the West Indies in Trinidad; technical equipment to schools in Malaysia and Tanganyika; and audio-visual equipment, handicraft supplies and other teaching aids to various countries.

In 1964, under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan which began in 1960, some 234 Commonwealth students were brought to Canada (see also p. 173).

Canada has a number of voluntary agencies interested in aiding students from other countries, several of which receive some assistance from the Federal Government. Among these are the Canadian University Service Overseas, the African Students Foundation, and the World University Service of Canada.

Section 3.—Statistics of Schools, Universities and Colleges

Elementary and secondary schools may be classified as either publicly controlled or private. The publicly controlled schools include: the public and separate schools under local school boards—by far the most numerous group; provincial schools which at this level are limited mainly to trade schools, correspondence courses, and special schools for

* See also pp. 171-174.