

A limited survey of organized training programs for apprentices, technicians, first-line supervisors and skilled tradesmen in such fields as manufacturing, transportation and communications, mining, quarrying and oil wells, and public utilities was conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1963 in co-operation with the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour. Results revealed that almost 17 p.c. of the establishments surveyed conducted some organized training programs, with an incidence of 8 p.c. for establishments employing from 15 to 50 persons and 25 p.c. for those with 50 or more employees. In addition to the establishments that reported some form of organized program for their staffs, many others indicated that they gave tangible encouragement to individual employees by contributing to the payment of fees for courses or by other means.

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 Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada with amounts based on a rate of \$2 per head of population (increased to \$5 for the school year 1966-67), 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; in 1965-66 it was \$60,000,000.

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. 347). As already mentioned (p. 348), the capital expenditure for vocational training in the provinces during the period Apr. 1, 1961 to Mar. 31, 1966 totalled over \$1,102,000,000; of this amount, over \$620,000,000 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 pp. 375-376).

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 Manpower and Immigration and other agencies. Some Departments such as Agriculture, Health and Welfare, etc., provide materials and publica-