

programs for their employees, particularly basic training for skill development, re-training of technologically displaced persons, and apprenticeship training; higher level and other training projects are also encouraged. A Manpower Consultative Service has been established to assist industry with problems encountered in the fields of manpower training and employment and to take part in the manpower research program.

### Federal Contributions to Education

Some 50 Federal Government departments and agencies contribute to education in one way or another. As stated on p. 355, the Federal Government has no responsibility for the organization and administration of education. It has, however, a vital interest in the general level of education and skills of the population and the extent of the scientific research carried on in Canada, realizing the profound effect these factors exercise upon the development of the national economy. Accordingly, the most important educational programs financed by the federal treasury are: (1) various provincial schemes of vocational training; (2) operating grants to universities and colleges computed in 1966-67 at approximately \$5 per capita of provincial population and distributed to individual institutions according to their full-time enrolment by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada; and (3) grants for specific research projects undertaken by individual professors and other research personnel at universities. In the year ended Mar. 31, 1967, the federal treasury spent slightly more than \$221,000,000 on provincial vocational training programs, almost \$71,000,000 on operating grants to universities, and over \$42,000,000 on grants for research in universities, a total of more than \$334,000,000 on these three programs alone.

As a result of the federal-provincial conference of October 1966, the Federal Government undertook to provide increased support to education. Recognizing that education is a provincial responsibility, it decided to discontinue payment directly to universities of operating grants, and to expand its support beyond university education and include in its program all, or almost all, post-secondary education, i.e., the educational institutions and courses requiring for admission at least junior matriculation, or its equivalent, in each province. The provinces have been offered the choice of either a federal grant amounting to \$15 per head of population, or 50 p.c. of operating costs of post-secondary education, whichever is the greater. Implementing this proposal, the Parliament passed, in March 1967, the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1967, dealing with this program, and placed the responsibility for its administration upon the Department of the Secretary of State. Under the terms of this Act certain percentages of federal revenues plus required cash will be transferred by the federal treasury to the provinces, commencing with the 1967-68 fiscal year, and will continue for five years. It is estimated that the financial resources so transferred to the provinces in 1967-68 will amount to \$345,000,000, and will be disbursed by the provincial governments at their discretion.

The student loan 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. Provision is made for the allocated amount to be increased year by year in proportion to the number of persons 18-24 years of age in the population. The purpose of the loan plan is to assist those students who, for financial reasons, would otherwise be prevented from getting a post-secondary education or would not be able to devote full time to their studies. These loans may be made only on the basis of certificates of eligibility issued by the participating province through the university or institute of technology concerned. There is no upper or lower age limit for eligibility. The loan scheme is operated by the chartered banks, the