

oceanography. Third-year cadets in other disciplines complete their degrees at either RMC or CMR.

CMR was established in 1952, and since 1971 has been affiliated with l'Université de Sherbrooke, which confers degrees on CMR graduates. CMR accepts junior or senior matriculants in arts, science, administration and engineering, but offers degree programs in only the first three of these disciplines. After the second year, cadets go to RMC for engineering or to RRMC for oceanography.

Officer professional development. The department of national defence provides professional development training to selected officers and federal government executives through staff and defence colleges, foreign staff and defence colleges, and a management development school.

Academic upgrading. A University of Manitoba CF program, begun in 1974, allows military personnel and their dependents to work toward a degree.

Formal university education is also available to service personnel through a university training plan. Selected officers and other ranks may complete a university education already begun on their own initiative. Most candidates complete their studies at one of the three military colleges, or if the program is not offered there, at a university.

Under a postgraduate training program, the department sponsors studies in advanced technology and management fields at domestic and foreign institutions.

A military medical training plan and military legal training plan provide up to five years subsidization, including internship and articling, to complete a medical or legal degree.

Trades accreditation. To gain recognition for training and experience acquired by Canadian forces members, and so facilitate their return to civilian life, a military-civilian training accreditation committee was set up in 1974.

4.4.2 Other federal programs

The Public Service Commission provides federal public servants with refresher and upgrading courses, study grants, career development opportunities, and language training. The veterans affairs department provides allowances and pays fees for the postsecondary education of children of persons whose deaths were due to military service. The department of the solicitor-general has an educational program for inmates of federal penal institutions. Full- and part-time instruction is offered in vocational and academic subjects, sometimes with credit given by provincial authorities. A day-parole system allows some prisoners to attend secondary schools, colleges and universities. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) operates and administers a technical assistance program in developing countries.

4.4.3 Indirect participation

The growth of education, both in size and importance, made it almost inevitable that the federal government would play some role in its development even though the BNA Act restricted direct participation. Many departments have educational functions, but they tend to take a financial form such as grants for postsecondary and minority language education, funds for citizenship and language instruction for immigrants, and sponsorship of manpower training programs. A number of federal bodies make significant contributions.

Department of the Secretary of State. In 1963 the education support branch of the secretary of state department was established to advise the cabinet on postsecondary education. In 1967 it became responsible for administering those parts of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act related to postsecondary finance. By 1973 the branch's authority had been enlarged to include the development, formulation, implementation and review of all federal policies and programs on education. This entailed communication with provincial governments, the academic community and national organizations, and co-operation with the external affairs department to co-ordinate Canada's international efforts.

In addition to administering postsecondary adjustment payments, the branch took over the student loans plan from the finance department in December 1977. Students had received direct aid since 1939. However, not until 1964 was a comprehensive scheme adopted to assist those whose financial circumstances would prevent them from carrying on full-time postsecondary studies.

Under the plan the government guaranteed loans made by chartered banks and other designated lenders to students on the basis of certificates of eligibility issued by participating provinces. The federal government carried the cost of interest payments on these loans while students continued full-time studies and for six months after. There was no age limit for borrowing. All provinces participated except Quebec, which had its own student assistance scheme. After July 1975 the maximum amount students could borrow over the course of their studies was \$9,800. The repayment period could extend up to 10 years from the time a borrower left the educational institution. The act provided for basic allocations to each province and also supplementary allocations to compensate for differences in relative demand based on provincial populations between the ages of 18 and 24.

The revenue department gave students further financial aid. In 1961 they were permitted deduction of tuition costs from taxable incomes and in 1972 education expenses up to \$50 a month also became deductible.