

and commissioned officers for careers in the Canadian forces.

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RRMC was established in 1942 as a naval cadet college. It became a Canadian services college in 1948 and was accorded degree-granting status in 1975. RRMC accepts high school graduates into arts, science and engineering programs, and offers degrees in physics and oceanography, physics and computer science, general science, and military and strategic studies. Engineering students transfer to RMC after completion of the second year.

CMR was established in 1952 and from 1969 to 1985 was affiliated with l'Université de Sherbrooke, which conferred degrees on CMR graduates. In 1985, the province of Quebec accorded degree-granting status to CMR. The college offers degree programs in arts, science, administration and computer science. After third year, officer cadets go to RMC for engineering or to RRMC for its specialized programs.

4.4.2 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 constitution restricts direct participation. Many departments have educational functions, but they tend to be financial, such as grants for postsecondary and minority language education, funds for citizenship and language instruction for immigrants, and sponsorship of manpower training programs.

Department of the Secretary of State. In 1963, the education support branch of the Department of the Secretary of State was established to advise the Cabinet on postsecondary education. In 1967, it assumed responsibility 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 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 cooperation with the Department of External Affairs to co-ordinate Canada's international efforts.

In addition to administering postsecondary adjustment payments, the branch took over the Canada Student Loans Program from the Department of Finance in 1977. Established in 1964 under

the Canada Student Loans Act, the program guarantees loans to students whose resources are insufficient to provide for the cost of full- or part-time studies at the postsecondary level.

Applications for loans are assessed by provincial governments according to criteria agreed upon by both levels of government. Federal and provincial officials meet regularly to review student assistance issues so that all applicants are treated as equitably as possible.

The loans, negotiated by students at banks or other financial institutions designated by the Secretary of State, are guaranteed by the government of Canada. The government pays interest on the loans while borrowers are enrolled in full-time studies and for six months afterwards. Under a special interest relieving program, introduced in 1983, an extension to 18 months may be granted to individuals who are unemployed or temporarily incapacitated. There is no interest subsidy on loans to part-time students. Students make repayment arrangements with the financial institution. Under the Act, the federal government provides an alternative payment to Quebec, which operates a separate student assistance program. All other provinces complement the federal program with various student assistance programs of their own.

Official languages in education. The federal government provides financial assistance to the provinces and territories in support of the additional costs they incur in the maintenance and development of minority language education and second official language instruction at the elementary, secondary and postsecondary levels. Responsibility for this function lies with the Official Languages in Education Directorate, established within the Department of the Secretary of State in 1970. Contributions under the program are made on the basis of federal-provincial and territorial agreements.

The objectives are to promote, encourage and assist the development and provision of education services in the minority language of each province or territory, and to provide opportunities for Canadians to learn their second official language.

From 1970-71 to 1982-83, contributions were provided through "formula payments" calculated on the basis of enrolment and provincial education costs; and a number of "non-formula" programs of support for specific provincial activities and initiatives. During this period, formula and non-formula contributions by the federal government in support of bilingualism in education totalled \$1.8 billion.

Following an agreement in 1983-84 between the Secretary of State and the Council of Ministers