

Under the Adult Occupational Training Act the federal government, through the Department of Manpower and Immigration, provides occupational training to adults who are or plan to be members of the labour force. If, in the opinion of a manpower counsellor at a Canada Manpower Centre, it is in the best interest of the individual and of the economy for an adult to undertake training or retraining, the person may be placed in a training place purchased by the federal government from a public or private training institution or from industry. The program also provides for payment of allowances to persons whose training programs have been arranged by a manpower counsellor. Payments range between \$40.00 and \$128.00 a week, depending on the individual's economic responsibilities.

Under the Canada Student Loans Act (RSC 1970, c.S-17), full-time students may borrow up to \$1,400 annually to a total of \$9,800. Loans are interest-free while the student is enrolled and for six months thereafter. Provision is made for the total amount allocated to this program to be increased year by year in proportion to the increase in enrolment in post-secondary institutions. The purpose of the loan plan is to assist those students who, for financial reasons, would otherwise be prevented from acquiring 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. There is no upper or lower age limit for eligibility. Funds authorized by certificates of eligibility are issued by the chartered banks, the federal government guaranteeing the loans and paying the interest while the student is attending college. All provinces except Quebec participate; Quebec offers its own student assistance program for the benefit of residents of that province.

The Act provides for basic allocations for each province and also for supplementary allocations to compensate for differences in relative demand between provinces, based on provincial population in the 18-24-year age group. The basic allocations for the year 1971-72 for participating provinces totalled \$87.3 million with authority for discretionary allocations up to \$37.6 million, making a total maximum of \$124.9 million authorized under the Act. Loans actually authorized amounted to \$91.8 million. In addition, federal payments to lending institutions in respect of interest on outstanding loans and other operational expenses amounted to \$23.3 million.

In 1966, the federal government inaugurated a program of massive financial support to the provinces to provide badly needed facilities for training professional personnel in health services. The Health Resources Fund Act (RSC 1970, c.H-4), administered by the Department of National Health and Welfare, authorized the establishment of a fund to assist financially in the planning, acquisition, construction, renovation and equipping of health training facilities, defined to mean any school, hospital or other institution for the training of persons in the health professions or any occupations associated with the health professions, or for conducting research in the health field; residential accommodation was excluded. The Fund was established in the amount of \$500 million, to be applied to costs incurred between January 1, 1966 and December 31, 1980; of that amount, \$400 million is available to the provinces on a per capita basis, \$25 million is available to the four Atlantic Provinces for joint projects, and \$75 million remains to be allocated by the Governor in Council. Contributions are payable to the provinces in amounts of up to 50% of the cost of projects approved by the Minister's Advisory Committee as part of a five-year plan for the development of health training facilities in a province.

During the first five years of operation of this program, 1966-67 to 1970-71, the federal government paid \$143.2 million to the provincial treasuries in respect of approved projects. Projects financed under this program included training facilities in universities or institutions connected with, or operated by, schools of medicine, schools of nursing, including new regional schools of nursing in Ontario, and schools for nursing assistants, as well as facilities for vocational types of training at the higher educational levels.

Through the Canada Council, the federal government in 1957 provided an amount of \$100 million, 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 million was to be used to assist in the development of the arts, humanities and social sciences, mainly through scholarships (see Section 7.3.3).

Other contributions are more indirect and include scholarships, research grants and reports or services of value to the schools. Research grants are made by the National Research Council, the Defence Research Board, the Department of National Health and Welfare, the