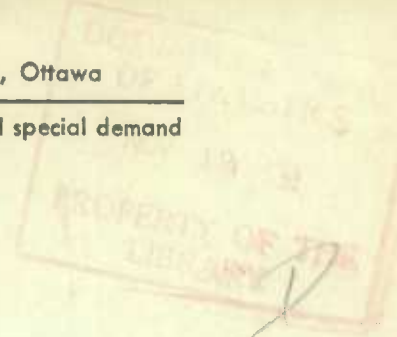


This is not a report or publication, but a statement compiled to meet a limited and special demand

CONTRIBUTIONS  
OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA  
TO  
EDUCATION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES



## C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction.      Scope of the Paper .....	1
Table I.      Grants and Services of the Government of Canada to Education and Related Activities .....	4
Table II.      Expenditures of the Government of Canada on Education and Related Activities .....	6
Appendix.      A Review of Educational Activities carried on by Departments or Agencies of the Government of Canada .....	12
Agriculture .....	13
Archives .....	14
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....	14
Citizenship and Immigration, Canadian Citizenship Branch ...	15
Indian Affairs .....	16
Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Trade and Commerce) .....	17
External Affairs .....	17
Finance .....	17
Fisheries .....	18
Justice .....	18
Labour .....	19
Library of Parliament .....	25
Massey Commission .....	26
National Defence .....	26
National Film Board .....	27
National Gallery .....	28
National Health and Welfare .....	29
National Research Council .....	32
Resources and Development, National Museum .....	32
- North West Territories and the Yukon .....	33
Royal Canadian Mounted Police .....	33
Transport .....	34
Veterans Affairs .....	34

## CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA TO EDUCATION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The Education and Training Group of the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada, as a contribution to our factual knowledge of Canadian educational activities and institutions, has assisted the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in preparing the present compilation, covering activities and expenditures of the Government of Canada related to education. It is intended as a supplement to available data concerning formal education in the provinces.

Under "activities related to education" it was planned to include as many as possible of the following: (1) all direct formal education items of expense whether for Indian, Eskimo or white children in the North West Territories, and Yukon; Indian schools in the provinces; children of members of the armed forces for whom special schools had to be provided; members of the armed forces; inmates of the penitentiaries, and grants to assist the provinces in the construction, equipment and provision of instructors for vocational schools, (2) cultural activities which are mainly educational in nature, upkeep and expansion of cultural institutions; (3) training, of a vocational nature conducted in educational institutions or through prepared courses by correspondence, but not on-the-job staff training conducted generally by departments of government; (4) bursaries, scholarships or grants in aid inclusive of leave with pay to assist students to attend institutions of learning; (5) contributions to research conducted by the universities unless primarily for other ends such as improved defence, industrial expansion etc.; (6) publications, including supplementary texts for use in schools, omitting those intended primarily to give information, promote health, etc. (7) miscellaneous items.

Time lag of the data is regrettable as the situation is dynamic. Each year new but insistent problems arise and new adjustments are made to meet changing conditions affecting Canada in the international, national, provincial and municipal spheres. Many of these adjustments necessitate new activities and expenditures which may then be incorporated as continuous services. Such wide variety did not lend itself to easy classification. Never the less a fair number of these items were grouped as "education and related activities"; and included such activities as school education, vocational education grants, scholarships and bursaries, curricular materials, research, extension, and cultural institutions.

Such a concept of education is much broader than that commonly held at the time of Confederation when authority to make laws with respect to education, with a few specified limitations, was given to the provincial governments which in turn found it expedient to delegate certain powers to municipal units or school boards. For the most part the concept of education at that time was limited to school education aimed at teaching the fundamentals to all, and providing special training for a sufficient number of professionals to meet the needs of that era. Vocational education was usually given in the home, through apprenticeship or on the job, while projectors, radio, travelling libraries and such present day media of learning were unknown.

Since that time numerous new problems related to education have arisen some of which concern all of Canada and are related to defence, health, welfare, industrial expansion, propaganda, agriculture etc. In addition certain state functions such as recruitment for the armed forces, family allowances



payable during pre-school and school years, and cadet training, for example, all have educational implications. Drawing a line of demarcation between education and culture, education and health, education and training, or education and propaganda must of necessity be a rather arbitrary procedure as there are so many borderline items on which there could be wide difference of opinion as to whether or not they should be included. Despite its limitation the present compilation gives some idea of the number and extent of activities presently carried on.

The practice of making land grants in aid of education pre-dates Confederation by many years. The practice was continued when the Western provinces were formed and the Provincial legislature passed legislation providing for administration of newly received natural resources. The financial statement in this paper neither shows the School Land Fund, interest paid on these sums to the provinces, nor sums paid in lieu of these.

Back in 1912 an Agricultural Aid Act provided that the Governor-General-in-Council make grants to assist agricultural education for ten years. Sums were distributed until 1923. No provision existed concerning sharing the cost by the provinces, supervision of projects undertaken nor expenditure incurred.

Participation of the Federal Government in vocational education, introduced shortly after, in 1919, while allowing each province to conduct its program nevertheless provided for an accounting of money expended and roughly determined the fields in which grants would be receivable. Federal participation began as a matter of contributing to the economic efficiency of the people in relation to home and foreign markets and has been reflected in unemployed youth camps, increased efficiency in the industrial war effort, expenditures for vocational schools, veteran training and other vocational endeavour entered co-operatively with the provinces.

Indirectly and intermittently the Bureau of Geology and Topography, through the Geological Survey of Canada, has made considerable information available on Canadian geography, topography, geology, palaeontology, minerology, zoology, geology, botany, ethnology and anthropology. Likewise the National Museum and Art Gallery contribute aids to the school, and the Library of Parliament and the Archives are available for research students. The Department of National Health and Welfare provides educational booklets on health as well as grants to further specialized education in the field of health. The Department of Agriculture provides various services to rural areas, from judging at fairs, to bulletins on home making, fruit and grain growing, animal husbandry etc., and answers to specific questions from individual farmers. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics includes a Division which compiles and publishes statistics covering educational institutions across Canada. It also publishes the Canada Year Book and handbook, Canada. The Department of Labour which is responsible for the Federal Government's financial assistance, according to agreements with the provinces, in vocational education, publishes a survey Vocational Education, brochures on vocations and the Labour Gazette. The Department of Justice is responsible for the education of the inmates of penitentiaries who lack public school education. Similarly the education of the Indians including the provision of buildings, teachers, supplies etc. according to the Act is the responsibility of the Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration,

and the education of children in the Northwest Territories is the responsibility of the Northwest Territories Council, Resources and Development.

While not directly classifiable as government contributions, contributions are made by the National Research Council, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and the National Film Board.

As a matter of fact every Department of Government contributes directly or indirectly to Canadian education. Some idea of these contributions is given in the statements which follow. The first table lists contributions of the Federal Government to Canadian education, giving the Departments concerned in many cases; the second table shows expenditure for various items by departments including certain auxiliary expenditures which in part belong in this category but in part belong elsewhere. In the appendix some idea of organization and services of various departments is given to afford a better appreciation of the work undertaken by the Government of Canada at this time.

### Summary of Contributions

<u>Elementary and secondary education</u>	\$
Academic	5,840,515
Technical and vocational	4,455,797
<u>Higher education (student fees, operation of military colleges, living allowances)</u>	
Veteran	23,704,000
Non-veteran	2,507,886
<u>Other education costs (administration statistics, fees to other schools)</u>	
Veteran	1,332,982
Non-veteran	26,144
Scholarship and research grants	1,468,603
Extension services	1,342,877
Professional training	207,724
Supervisory training	30,379
Technical training	143,868
Apprenticeship and trade training	2,528,737
Vocational training for veterans	4,719,268
Citizenship	92,894
Cultural institutions	617,137
Cultural societies	333,797
Cultural activities	4,737,071
Amount on account of veterans	29,756,250
Amount of other contributions	24,333,429
<u>Total</u>	<u>54,089,679</u>

Table 1

Grants and Services of the Federal Government in Education and Related Activities

		Departments etc. concerned <sup>x</sup>
Residential and day schools	(1) Indian schools	4
	(2) North West Territories' for Indians, Eskimos and other residents	22A
	(3) Children of members of the armed forces	17
Other school services	(1) Classes for penitentiary inmates	11
	(2) Classes for penitentiary officers	11
	(3) Classes for members of the R.C.M.P.	23
	(4) Classes for members of the armed forces - trade courses - classes for illiterates during wartime	17 17
	(5) National Defence Colleges	17
	(6) Classes in co-operative marketing etc.	10
Vocational school grants	(1) Grants toward construction of buildings	12
	(2) Maintenance grants - for equipment and supplies; for teachers' salaries	12
Scholarships and bursaries	(1) C.V.T. bursaries	26
	(2) Grants to veterans	26
	(3) Fees etc. for special courses for members of the armed forces	17
	(4) Grants or leave with pay, or half pay, for members of the Civil Service	xx
	(5) N.C.P.F. (Physical Fitness) scholarships - Post graduate	20
Curricula materials	(1) Geographical - maps, weather data, etc.	22A
	(2) Agriculture - data from experiments, etc.	1
	(3) Health - data from experiments, etc.	20
	(4) Miscellaneous information - from fisheries, lands and resources, archives, fire prevention, post office etc.	8, 22A, 2, etc.
Education aids	(1) Films, filmstrips	
	- agriculture	1
	- historical	2
	- art	19
	- health & mental hygiene etc.	20
	(2) Pictures, reprints, silk screen productions	19, 22A
	(3) Lantern slides	1, 18, 3, 7
	(3) Geological specimens, maps	24
	(5) Radio programs	3 xx
	(1) Vocational Guidance - Labour Gazette, Canadian Occupation Monographs, Employment Facts, Careers in Natural Science and Engineering etc.	12
	Supply and Demand in the Professions, Census information for Counselors	7
	(2) Art, Canadian Art	19
	(3) Education statistics on elementary, secondary, higher education and libraries etc.	7
	(4) General information - Canada Year Book, and handbook Canada Information on Canadian Citizenship - Facts about Canada, Our History, Our Government, Our Land etc.	7 4
	Canada's Forests, The Yukon Territory, Anglers' Guide etc.	15
	Canada Vacations unlimited etc.	
	(5) Information on agriculture including Farmer's Bulletin, Household Bulletin, Technical Bulletin etc.	1
	(6) Information on health e.g. The Canadian Mother and Child, Healthful Eating, Guides for Leaders in Community Recreation, etc.	20
	(7) Miscellaneous bulletins - Reference papers etc. Fire Prevention Education	8, 24, etc.
	(8) Report of the Massey Commission	14



Table 1 (cont'd)

Grants and Services of the Federal Government in Education and Related Activities

		Departments etc. concerned <sup>x</sup>
Research and Extension	(1) General education - education extension service for - fisherfolk judging at agricultural - fairs, lectures, talks by R.C.M.P.	10, 1, 20, 23
Training professional	(1) Grants to persons and institutions for Social Welfare (2) Leadership training courses (3) Members of the Civil Service receiving advanced courses	20 20 25
Technical	(1) Classes for staffs of the penitentiaries (2) Youth training, supervisory training, retraining of unemployed (3) Veterans' vocational training, retraining of unemployed (4) Vocational training of veterans (5) Vocational training of merchant marine seamen, with overseas service (6) Leadership training short course (7) Training of teachers for veterans' hospitals (8) Rehabilitation classes (9) Technical education for Civil Servants	11 26, 12 21, 10 26, 12, etc. 10, etc. 20 26 26 6
Cultural activities and institutions grants to societies	(1) Royal Astronomical Society, Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, Canadians Writers Foundation (2) Production and distribution of educational films (3) Preparation and broadcast of education programs (4) Maintenance of National Art Gallery, National Museum, Library of Parliament, Archives (5) Membership in international organizations e.g. U.N., Unesco, I.L.O., F.A.O., W.H.O., etc. (6) Membership in international societies doing work related to various Departments of Government e.g. I.A.S.I., I.S.I. etc. (7) Consultant and reference service in Theatre Arts	8 18, 1, 20 etc. 3 6 xx 16
x	1. Agriculture 2. Archives 3. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation 4. Canadian Government Travel Bureau 5. Citizenship and Immigration a. Canadian Citizenship Branch b. Indian Affairs 6. Civil Service Commission 7. Dominion Bureau of Statistics 8. External Affairs 9. Finance 10. Fisheries 11. Justice 12. Labour 13. Library of Parliament 14. Massey Commission 15. Lands, Parks and Forest Branch, Mines and Technical Surveys 16. Mines and Technical Surveys, Geological Surveys 17. National Defence 18. National Film Board 19. National Gallery 20. National Health and Welfare 21. National Research Council 22. Resources and Development a. National Museum, b. North West Territories and the Yukon 23. Royal Canadian Mounted police 24. Surveys and Mapping Branch 25. Transport 26. Veterans Affairs	

xx All Departments.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA TO EDUCATION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Fiscal year ending March 31, 1949

	Formal Education				Scholarships and Research	Extension	Training		Cultural		Activities
	Elementary & Secondary		Higher Education	Other			Professional	Technical & Supervisory	Institutions	Societies	
	Academic	Vocational									
External Affairs -											
Grants to UNESCO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320,772	-
Grants to United Nations in Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-
Finance -											
Grants to Royal Astronomical Society	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
Royal Canadian Academy of Arts .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,025	-
Canadian Writers Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-
Fisheries -											
General education .....	-	-	-	-	-	1,043,358	-	-	-	-	-
Education extension services.....	-	-	-	-	-	129,803	-	-	-	-	-
Grants for educational endeavour	-	-	-	-	-	76,822	-	-	-	-	-
Justice -											
Grants in lieu of public school taxes	4,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and instruction for inmates	34,332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational training for inmates .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,228	-	-	-
Remodelling and repair of buildings .	15,211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction (vocational) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,871	-	-	-
Training for penitentiary officers ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,784	-	-	-
Labour -											
Administration of Vocational Training											
Co-ordination Act .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,005	-	-	-
Youth training .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334,276	-	-	-
Supervisory training .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,646	-	-	-
Apprenticeship training .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255,259	-	-	-
Vocational schools assistance											
- buildings .....	-	2,377,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Operations .....	-	1,994,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Replacement of machinery .....	-	35,283	1,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational training for veterans ....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,508,688	-	-	-
Retraining of unemployed .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,849	-	-	-
Technical education Act .....	-	29,002	-	-	-	-	-	1,561	-	-	-
Preparation of occupational booklets etc., .....	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau of Technical Personnel .....	-	-	-	-	38,169	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legislation -											
Library of Parliament .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126,426	-	-
Mines and Resources -											
National Museum .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144,178	-	-
Education in N. W. T. ....	64,069	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenditure from liquor profits .....	16,965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School buildings .....	72,141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Affairs -											
Indian Education .....	3,150,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential schools .....	2,232,259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical education, (B.C.) .....	-	19,766	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Defence -											
Fees for special courses .....	-	-	517,331	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education of children of army personnel .....	174,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Military College .....	-	-	543,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Canadian Naval College .....	-	-	609,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees for special courses .....	-	-	648,477	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extramural research grants .....	-	-	-	-	202,585	-	-	-	-	-	-



	Formal Education						Training		Cultural			
	Elementary & Secondary		Higher	Other	Scholarships and Research	Extension	Pro-fessional	Technical & Supervisory	Insti-tutions	Societies	Acti-vities	
	Academic	Vocational	Edu-cation									
Health & Welfare -												
School medical services -												
Quebec .....	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Schools of Social Work .....	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Canadian Nurses' Association .....	-	-	9,718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Health grant projects .....	-	-	127,584	-	156,800	-	115,786	115,612	-	-	-	
Physical Fitness -												
Teacher training .....	815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
School programmes .....	1,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Leadership courses .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	-	-	-	-	
Public Archives - .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172,978	-	-	
Public Works -												
National Gallery .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,555	-	-	
National Research Council -												
Scholarships .....	-	-	-	-	166,914	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants in aid of Research .....	-	-	-	-	761,635	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grant to Atomic Energy Control Board .....	-	-	-	-	142,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grant to the Royal Society .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transport -												
Vocational training -												
merchant seamen .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,825	-	-	-	
Grants to schools of navigation ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,931	-	-	-	
Grant to L'école d'arts et Métiers - Rimouski .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	
Training of meteorologists .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,520	-	-	-	-	
Veterans Affairs - Salaries of												
teachers in hospitals etc., .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	
Administration .....	-	-	-	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rehabilitation services .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,067	-	-	-	
Vocational and technical training benefits .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,692,201	-	-	-	
University -												
tuition fees .....	-	-	5,731,738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
living allowances .....	-	-	14,772,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
supplementary grant .....	-	-	3,200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fees to other schools .....	-	-	-	1,032,982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Citizenship Branch -												
Administration .....	-	-	-	-	-	82,894	-	-	-	-	-	
Grant to Canadian Citizenship Council .....	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	
D. B. S. -												
Education Division .....	-	-	-	26,144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Civil Service -												
Educational leave .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,292	-	-	-	-	
Education within the Civil Service .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	
National Film Board -												
Production of educational films ..	58,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178,939	
Distribution of educational films.	11,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	545,245	
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation -												
International service .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4,012,888	

Summary of Contributions

<u>Elementary and secondary education</u>	\$
Academic	5,840,515
Technical and vocational	4,455,797
<u>Higher education (student fees, operation     of military colleges, living allowances)</u>	
Veteran	23,704,000
Non-veteran	2,507,886
<u>Other education costs (administration     statistics, fees to other schools)</u>	
Veteran	1,332,982
Non-veteran	26,144
Scholarship and research grants	1,468,603
Extension services	1,342,877
Professional training	207,724
Supervisory training	30,379
Technical training	143,868
Apprenticeship and trade training	2,528,737
Vocational training for veterans	4,719,268
Citizenship	92,894
Cultural institutions	617,137
Cultural societies	333,797
Cultural activities	4,737,071
Amount on account of veterans	29,756,250
Amount of other contributions	<u>24,333,429</u>
Total	54,089,679

Expenditures on Auxiliary Activities 1948-49

Agriculture	X
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	
Expenditure including depreciation (domestic service)	7,596,663
Income	7,553,214
Income from International Service	4,247
Citizenship, publications	4,598
External Affairs	
Canadian General Council of Boy Scouts	15,000
Canadian Council of the Girl Guide Association	6,000
United Nations	1,095,500
Food and Agriculture Organization	190,000
World Health Organization	199,897
Conference expenses - U.N. assembly	130,665
UNESCO	9,289
Economic and Social Council	12,720
U.N. Freedom of Information and the Press	7,432
National Film Board	
contract work for other agencies	725,952
National Health and Welfare Physical Fitness	
publications	11,339
visual aids	2,332
scholarships	4,000
programme	1,074
Dominion Bureau of Statistics	
Canada Year Book and handbook Canada	_____

X Not available

Notes on selected items from Table 11

Fisheries - Items cover educational extension services of the Department and subsidies paid to St. Francis Xavier University, College Ste-Anne de la Pocatiere and the University of British Columbia for extension work in co-operative producing and selling among fisherfolk. Data here are based on estimates computed according to a derived percentage.



Justice - Items cover payment in lieu of taxes made to local school boards providing for the education of the children of staff members residing on crown property; the cost of constructing a school at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and academic and vocational training given in the penitentiaries.

Labour - Expenditures on vocational training including administration, youth training, apprenticeship training, vocational schools assistance, foremanship training and rehabilitation training for the unemployed. The total shown, \$1,994,061, is distributed by the provinces to their vocational schools. Item 2 was paid to Manitoba for the encouragement of technical education. Item 14 is the expenses of the Bureau of Technical Personnel (formerly the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel), for organizing the placement of new university graduates or undergraduates.

Mines and Resources - Items 2-4 include the education expenses of the Northwest Territories Council and grants to the residential schools in the Territories. These cover direct expenditures on Indian schools and grants made to the Indian residential schools. \$106,715 was spent on secondary and college education outside the Indian schools. In the re-organization of the Department of Mines and Resources Indian Affairs became a branch of the Department of Immigration and Citizenship.

National Defence - Items 1 and 5 are payments on fees for army personnel taking special training (2) is for the cost of education of children of army personnel. (3 - 4) are the operating expenditures of the two training colleges, and is the amount of debit to the trust account of the Defence Research Board and representing grants or scholarships in aid of research and investigations.

Health and Welfare - The items shown represent three kinds of endeavour - assistance in public health research, provision for professional training and the extension and improvement of school medical services. The latter is the amount of a grant paid to extend and improve school medical services in the Protestant schools of Quebec. The last items are contributions of the Physical Fitness Division to assist the provinces. Scholarships were first awarded in the spring of 1949. It is customary to earmark funds each year for expenditure during the following fiscal year.

Public Archives - This item includes the cost of general administration and technical services and a special payment for the living and travelling expenses of the members of the National Library Advisory Committee.

Public Works - The first two items are expenditures on alterations and construction for the National Film Board. The third item is the expenditures of the National Gallery of Canada which include five scholarships which amount to \$7,250.

National Research - The first item represents scholarships to post graduate students engaged in research. The grants in aid of research are not so clearly education. The details as given on Y-42 of Public Accounts are:

To trust fund for aiding investigations and promoting research ..	\$462,342
To various committees	\$198,200
To individuals for research	254,270
To further international affiliations	9,872
Medical research .....	255,792
Heavy-metal production research .....	41,901
Building research .....	1,600

The grants for research and investigations with respect to atomic energy went to Queen's University, University of British Columbia and University of Saskatchewan.

Transport - By order-in-council provision was made for vocational training for merchant seamen who, during the war, served at least six months in dangerous waters. The next two items totalling \$16,431 are grants to the schools of navigation distributed as follows:

L'ecole d'Arts et Metiers de Rimouski .....	\$3,500
Department of Education, British Columbia	\$2,700
Queen's University	500
Other - not identified	<u>9,731</u>
	12,931

Veterans Affairs - Rehabilitation benefits to veterans provide for correspondence courses, vocational and technical training and university training including preparatory courses. To the amounts shown might be added \$45,590 (vote 553G) covering travelling expenses of veterans to and from the vocational training centre. The greater part went to university education. The rest was for education at normal schools, business colleges, correspondence course schools, Bible schools, schools of art and music, etc.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The amount shown represents the expenditures of the Division of the Bureau concerned with the statistics of education.

Appendix - The appendix to the table lists expenditures on other activities which are either on the borderline between education and other activities or in part educational. The United Nations Society and related organizations are all doing educational work but the amount of their time and energy devoted to education varies greatly.

The Agriculture Department has always provided leadership and found it necessary to assist in adult education. However, this is incidental to its other duties and from the viewpoint of administration neither time nor money is budgeted for this work.

The C.B.C. expenditure and income are given here to indicate that its domestic service is self-sustaining and to indicate the amounts involved.

APPENDIX

A resume of educational activities carried on by  
Departments or Agencies of the Government of Canada



### Agriculture<sup>x</sup>

The Federal Department of Agriculture is primarily concerned with problems dealing with production and distribution of agricultural products. This has however necessitated experimentation and making the results known to farmers. This latter phase of the work is essentially agricultural education and is carried on by schools, extension workers from agricultural and provincial colleges, provincial and federal departments of Agriculture; and through press releases, publications, classes, short courses, exhibitions etc.

At present there are some 400 titles in the list of agricultural publications available from the Federal Agriculture Department's Information Service, of which perhaps 100 deal with acts, regulations, etc., and the remaining 300 cover such fields as: agricultural economics, horticulture, insect diseases and pests, livestock, plant and plant products, poultry and soils. The majority of these publications, while produced primarily for farmers and others concerned with agriculture and related fields, are commonly used as reference material by schools, colleges, and extension departments. In 1950-51, \$458,325 was expended for printing and in 1951-52 the amount budgeted was \$485,175. In addition, a press and radio service provides current agricultural information in French and English.

About \$40,000 is spent annually for the production of films some of which are promotional, such as "Story of Standards" and "Stamp of Approval" which show the value of maintaining standards. The others cover such general fields of agricultural education as care of the land, production of milk and milk products, etc.

Grants are made to Class A and B fairs and assistance given to Boys and Girls clubs. An additional \$25,000 was used by the Information Service to provide 75 educational exhibits which were displayed at fairs and other agricultural gatherings.

There are experimental farms and stations at representative but widely scattered locations over the country and 166 illustration stations operated by the farm owner under the direction of the Experimental Farms Service. On these, agricultural representatives call meetings to discuss effective farm procedures for the district.

Other services include providing judges for fairs and answering a heavy correspondence consisting mainly of inquiries from farmers concerning problems of production etc.

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x There are no entries in the table for expenditures on education by Agriculture as the primary function of the Department is to improve and co-ordinate Agriculture. Grants to members for advanced studies come under the Civil Service. Other contributions are made in the course of duties related to Agriculture.

### Archives

The chief function of the archives is to collect and preserve public records and other historical material and to make this available to government departments, universities, research scholars and historical writers. At present the record of Canada's history up to the time of Confederation is fairly complete in document, manuscript, letter, pictures etc. within the archives whereas many documents covering more recent years remain within the files of various government departments. The work of compiling records from Canada, London and Paris continues for the whole period and is so far advanced that today no authority would consider writing an historical novel or a history of Canada without having first conducted research in the Archives.

The chief divisions of the Archives comprise: manuscripts, of which there are at present some 150,000 volumes, maps, pictures, information and auxiliary services. The 60,000 or more school children and members of the general public, who visit the Archives and War Museum annually, are perhaps primarily interested in the costumes, pictures, maps, etc. while students and historians search for and weigh the contents of the manuscripts. Both are necessary to provide a true picture for posterity.

The Vote of the Public Archives provides for the salaries of permanent and temporary employees in Ottawa, London, England, and Paris, France, necessary to collect, service and supervise the use of manuscripts and other historical material in the Archives, and to pay the necessary travelling expenses of the staff. It also provides for the maintenance of the library, purchase of addition historical material as available and printing of historical documents and the annual report.

### Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

The C.B.C. is to a large extent an independent public Corporation with an Act of its own. It operates its national service in Canada on the proceeds from radio receiving set license fees and commercial revenues. It operates the International Service as agent of the government which finances this service through separate government appropriations.

School broadcasting on a nationwide basis in Canada began in 1942 and expanded until by 1950 there were 1,200 school broadcasts, or 30 minutes or more of school broadcasting available each school day. In addition the pre-school programme, "Kindergarten of the Air" was heard five days a week from September to May, inclusive.

The school broadcasting policy of the C.B.C. is: (1) To co-operate with provincial departments of education by providing them with the facilities (time on the air, network, studio and production) necessary to enable them to conduct their own school broadcasts; and (2) To provide, with the advice of the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting, programs aimed at strengthening the sense of Canadian citizenship in the younger generation.

The National Advisory Council meets each spring to plan National School Broadcasts. Personnel of this Council includes one member from each of the provincial Departments of Education (two from Quebec), two members representing: the Canadian Universities, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, and the



Canadian Home and School, one from the Canadian Trustees' Association and, as honorary secretary, the Supervisor of School Broadcasts of the C.B.C.

Subjects of Provincial School Broadcasts vary according to the curriculum of the province. Those for National School Broadcasts are directed towards promoting a stronger consciousness of Canada and its achievements. Exchange broadcasting as a regular feature began with U.S.A., in 1942, and has since been extended to the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and other commonwealth countries.

Some idea of the radio audience reached in 1950 is reflected by data showing 6,764 schools applying for free receiving licenses, provincial figures showing 20,000 classrooms equipped with radio and an estimated classroom audience of 430,000 as well as thousands of adults who listen in their homes. The Provincial Departments spend about \$200,000 annually on programmes and grants to help install receivers; and designate special officers who are responsible for developing the work in the province.

A brief on school broadcasting presented to the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences by the C.B.C., asked for a grant from public funds to permit growth in three phases of their work: more pictorial and printed aids to supplement the broadcasts; transcription of school broadcasts; and experiments in the use of television education.

#### Citizenship and Immigration

##### The Canadian Citizenship Branch

The Canadian Citizenship Branch of the Government was organized during World War II, on advice of the Committee on Co-operation in Canadian Citizenship composed of a number of prominent citizens. The Branch was to create among English and French-speaking Canadians a better understanding of New Canadians and an appreciation of the best traditions of Canadian life. It is concerned with implementing Section 37 of the Canadian Citizenship Act, 1947, which directs the Secretary of State to take steps to provide facilities for candidates to receive instruction in the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian Citizenship.

The Branch is composed of: (1) The Liaison Division which co-ordinates citizenship training programs sponsored by provincial departments of education, national organization and societies: (2) the Research Division, which has prepared citizenship training manuals and data relating to others and cultural groups: and (3) the information Division which provides suitable material weekly for the foreign language newspapers etc.

Close contact is maintained with the various national and provincial, public and private organizations active in citizenship training. By March 1949 eight provinces had instituted some 675 classes enrolling over 17,000 prospective Canadians. Booklets on "Our Land", "Our History", "Our Government" and "Our Resources" have been prepared and widely distributed to the provinces, upon request, for Adult Education classes etc. Several printings of "How to Become a Canadian Citizen" were necessary. Ordinarily pamphlets are printed in English and French but in addition Lithuanian, German, Dutch, Polish and Ukrainian translations of "Facts About Canada" have been prepared to assist immigrants during their first few months in Canada.



Considerable work has been done with film **strips** and films.

While most of the work of this Branch can properly be considered as educational, in the financial table of this report only the following are included:

Printing and distribution of Citizenship pamphlets which was \$8,000 in 1948-49, and \$66,712 in 1949-50; \$10,000 granted to the Canadian Citizenship Council each year: and \$3,640 for radio in 1949-50.

#### Indian Affairs Branch

The quinquennial departmental census of 1949 counted 136,407 Indians of whom 3.6 p.c. were in the Maritimes, 11.7 in Quebec, 35.2 in the Prairie Provinces; 20.5 in British Columbia and 3.6 in the N.W.T. and Yukon. The Governor-in-Council is empowered to establish day schools and industrial or boarding schools for any Indian reserve, or to declare any school which has agreed to provide board, lodging and instruction for Indian children as an industrial or boarding school. Transportation to and from boarding schools may be provided. Regulations may provide standards for buildings, equipment, teaching and discipline of all schools and determine inspection services.

To meet this need there are at present 599 establishments of which 46 are seasonal and 553 regular schools. Of these 71 are residential and five are combined white and Indian. At present the Government employs 561 teachers of whom 28 have qualified for permanency under the Civil Service Act and 533 are temporary. A recent addition to the educational picture is the employment of welfare teachers who are teachers responsible for encouraging and organizing adult education, women's organizations, improved living conditions, home economics, etc. At present 38 such workers are employed. With the exception of three residential schools where the government pays salaries of the teachers, the churches engage the teachers for the other 68 residential schools.

Personnel in the Department at Ottawa includes a Superintendent of Education, an educational survey officer, a supervisor of vocational training, a supervisor of physical education and recreation, two clerks, and four stenographers. To conduct the work in the field regional inspectors have been appointed for Ontario, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Alberta and one will soon be appointed for Saskatchewan, and a second for Quebec and New Brunswick.

The Department at Ottawa works with the Departments of Education of the various provinces. During 1949-50 some 1,180 Indian children attended Provincial and private schools in the elementary grades and another 367 attended secondary schools, 12 were in college, five at normal school, 13 taking nursing, 28 in commerce and trades and 39 in other schools.

Evidence from the hearings of the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons appointed in 1946 emphasized inadequacies in Indian education. Remedial steps were taken immediately and additional sums provided to bring about improvements. Construction on new buildings followed and surveys were conducted to ensure that educational facilities will be provided for all Indian children. The Department of National Health and Welfare co-operated in the health programme. School lunch facilities were made available where necessary. Vitamin pills and biscuits have been distributed. Two nutritionists visit the boarding schools, and menus and shopping lists have been provided.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Education Division

By Section 33 of the Statistics Act, 1918, the D.B.S. was required to collect, abstract and tabulate statistics of education for Canada.

To do this a special section for education was organized under a professional educator. The present Director of the Education Division is also Director of Information for the D.B.S. To assist him is a staff of 10 who compile basic statistics for several provinces, prepare tables and reports covering education throughout Canada. Special forms are used to compile data on colleges and universities, private schools, adult education, classes and business colleges, etc. for all provinces. Whenever time permits, members of the staff conduct special surveys or do research work and make information obtained available in special reports. Reports on education have been published regularly since 1921. The chief publications include: 1. Elementary and Secondary Education a biennial survey which covers enrolment, attendance, age and grade distribution of pupils, information on teachers, school finance etc. for publicly-controlled schools with supplementary tables on private schools. 2. Survey of Higher Education, a biennial survey with tables showing enrolment, degrees and diplomas granted, teaching staffs and finances and containing a directory of all institutions showing the various professional schools and faculties. 3. Survey of libraries, a biennial survey covering public, university, governmental and special libraries and including a directory of libraries covered. In addition special reports cover teachers salaries; information on literacy, attendance, supply and demand in the professions as obtained from the censuses etc. In addition the D.B.S. published the Canada Year Book and handbook Canada both of which contain chapters on education.

Department of External Affairs

The Department of External Affairs acts as liaison and co-ordinates the work of UNESCO and other U.N. agencies interested in education and related activities, makes arrangements for delegates to attend international conferences in which Canada participates; and by means of publications of the Information Division seeks to provide a record of Canadian policy in the field of foreign affairs as well as general information about Canada to all interested abroad and at home. In addition to its publications the Information Division provides recorded and sheet music of Canadian origin to Canadian Missions abroad for foreign listeners, and books on Canada for foreign governments and libraries.

Publications include: Canada and the United Nations; Canada Treaty Series; Canadian Weekly - a summary condensation of official government news which may be published throughout the world; Canada from Sea to Sea; Reference Papers - on such Canadian subjects of topical interest as education; Statements and Speeches, Fact Sheets and Reprints of magazine and other articles on Canada.

Department of Finance

In the estimates of this Department are grants to the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts, Canadian Council of the Girl Guides Association, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, Canadian Writers Foundation and Canadian Olympic Association. It was decided that the



first two and last of these more properly belonged under recreation and hence they were placed in the auxiliary expenditures from the table, the others are included.

### Department of Fisheries

The Department showed a marked increase, 1948-49, in conservation and development of fisheries resources, inspection, education and information and in economic studies and surveys. The Department's education programme emphasized efforts to educate the public to an appreciation of the significance of the fishing industry in the national life. Exhibits and films, both instructional and documentary, complement this programme. The Fisheries Research Board of Canada in 1948 reached the fiftieth year of scientific investigation towards the perpetuation and improvement of Canadian Fisheries.

Appropriations included in this study include amounts for general Educational Extension Service which included a grant of \$3,000 to Lunenburg Fisheries Exhibition and for the extension of educational work in co-operative producing and selling among fishermen. The amount of \$1,043,360 for general education approximates the cost of training personnel, demonstrating principles and disseminating technical information acquired not only in Canada but throughout the world.

### Department of Justice

The Federal Government is responsible for providing necessary facilities for the education of inmates of the penitentiaries. To provide academic school service the Department expended \$28,470 on teachers' salaries, \$5,854 on text books, supplies and sundries and D.V.A. courses, and \$5,854 on school buildings and renovations. In addition \$4,050 was provided as school grants to municipalities on account of children of officers living on penitentiary reserves in lieu of taxes. To provide vocational training for the inmates \$19,688 went for instructors, \$58,961 for materials and supplies, \$18,579 for machinery, equipment and tools and \$23,871 for new construction.

#### Education for Illiterates and Low Literates

Regulations of the penitentiary provide that inmates of low literacy should attend school until their educational level reaches a minimum of public school leaving if possible. Such inmates are assigned to school for two or three half days per week. At the present time a total of fifteen qualified teachers are engaged to direct this work. During the fiscal year 1948-49 the educational staffs were increased. Necessary text-books and supplies are provided for the inmates free of charge.

#### Correspondence Courses

School correspondence courses are available to all inmates. The majority take the courses offered by the Department of Veterans Affairs. These are provided by D.V.A. for veterans free of charge while non-veterans take these courses on request at the expense of the Department of Justice. An increasing number of inmates are availing themselves of correspondence courses offered by provincial Departments of Education which in most cases are offered free of charge by the provincial governments to inmates normally domiciled in their respective provinces. A limited number of inmates are taking university extension courses and **certain** Canadian universities have co-operated by waiving



the usual fees. Efforts are made to provide necessary text-books through the penitentiary library. At the present time approximately 1,500 inmates are enrolled in correspondence courses of some kind.

#### Vocational Training

A programme of full-time vocational training, mainly in the construction trades, is now provided in four penitentiaries, primarily for selected, younger inmates. A programme of approximately 1,000 hours of instruction is given, together with such related academic training as may be necessary. Efforts are being made to relate vocational training in the institutions to the apprenticeship and trade-training programmes of the various provinces. All instructors are qualified vocational instructors. At the present time there are 21 instructors and approximately 200 inmates undergoing training.

#### Training of Officers

In February, 1948 an officers' training school was established in Ottawa. It was found necessary to undertake specialized training for penitentiary officers because of the lack of any other suitable form of technical or professional training for prison workers. Officers attend these courses in groups of 20 to 30, on leave with pay from their institutions, for a full six weeks of training. The course includes such subjects as elementary psychology, penology, sociology, as well as practical aspects of their work. This programme is somewhat more extensive than staff training as ordinarily carried on in Government departments and is actually a form of technical or professional training suited to the needs of our officers. In the year 1948-49, \$10,784.02 was expended for this purpose, exclusive of salaries. Estimates for the current year provide for an expenditure of \$34,600.00 for this purpose. In each of these institutions a programme of in-service training is carried out, the costs of which are not represented in this figure.

#### Department of Labour

The Department of Labour among its activities produces The Labour Gazette, administers the Canadian Vocation Training Act and produces publications essentially steered towards vocational education and guidance.

#### Canadian Vocational Training

The present Training Branch was established in 1937 for the purpose of organizing and administering the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training program, which was designed to train and fit unemployed young people, ages 16-30, for gainful employment. Agreements with the provinces provided for the Dominion sharing with the provinces in expenditures upon projects which were approved by both Provincial and Dominion authorities.

Training carried on included a wide variety of projects for urban and rural youth, such as mining, prospecting, surveying, forestry, industrial training, agricultural courses, farm mechanics, fisheries, physical training, citizenship, home service training, waitress training, dressmaking and aid to students.

In 1939, the Dominion Government passed the Youth Training Act making an

annual appropriation of \$1,500,000 available for three years. With the outbreak of war, the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training program was adapted to train workers in war industries and tradesmen for the Armed Forces. This program was administered by the Training Branch.

In 1940, the Dominion-Provincial War Emergency program was officially organized and sums were appropriated by Parliament to carry on such training at Dominion expense. The following schedules were carried on under this agreement and were administered by the Training Branch:-

Schedule "G" - Training of tradesmen and aircraft personnel for the R.C.A.F.

Schedule "K" - Training of tradesmen for Army and Navy, and workers for war industries.

Schedule "L" - Vocational rehabilitation training of men and women discharged from active armed forces.

When the Youth Training Act expired in 1942, the Vocational Training Co-Ordination Act was passed by Parliament, authorizing the Minister of Labour, with approval of the Governor-in-Council, to enter into agreements covering any period with any province to provide financial assistance for the following purposes. These agreements, administered by the Canadian Vocational Training Branch covered:

- (a) Training of workers for war industries and tradesmen for the armed forces;
- (b) Vocational rehabilitation training for those discharged from the armed forces;
- (c) Continuation of projects formerly carried on under the Youth Training Act;
- (d) Projects to train for the conservation or development of natural resources;
- (e) Training of apprentices or supervisors in industry;
- (f) Developing and carrying on vocational training at the secondary school level after the war.
- (g) Unemployed workers.

The following table gives the total Dominion payments towards vocational training projects administered by the Training Branch from its inception, April 1937 to April 30, 1950.

DOMINION-PROVINCIAL TRAINING PROJECTS

Total Dominion Payments Made - April 1, 1937 to April 30, 1950

National Forestry Program	\$ 932,258.04
Acceleration of Courses at Universities	261,900.00
Special Student Aid	273,814.96
War Emergency (Schedules "G" and "K")	22,011,963.65
Miscellaneous - War Emergency	29,677.94
Veterans' Training Special Fund	4,436,607.94
Veterans' Training - Schedule "L"	21,334,223.99
Youth Training	6,026,170.26
Apprentice Training	933,797.52
Unemployed Workers (Schedule "M")	420,278.19
Vocational Schools' Annual Allotment	8,399,598.82
Vocational Schools' Capital Allotment	6,078,710.99
Depreciation of Equipment	73,498.13
Service Tradesmen	69,186.63
Supervisory Training	38,726.15
Grand Total	\$ 71,320,413.21

Canadian Vocational Training Branch

This Branch administers the various vocational projects authorized by the Vocational Training Co-Ordination Act of 1942. The following activities were carried on during 1948-49 by means of Dominion-Provincial agreements:-

1. Youth Training and Student Aid;
2. Supervisory Training;
3. Apprenticeship Training;
4. Rehabilitation Training of Veterans;
5. Training of Unemployed Persons;
6. Vocational Schools' Assistance;
7. Replacement of Equipment Depreciated through War Emergency Training;

Other activities of the Branch included:-

1. Promotion and Co-Ordination of the development of Canadian Vocational Correspondence Courses.
2. Preparation of the booklets "Apprenticeship in Canada" and "Vocational Education in Canada".

Administration of Branch

The Advisory Council, composed of a Chairman and 16 Members having equal representation from Employers, Labour, Provincial Officials, Canadian Manufacturers Association, and Veterans Organizations, met twice during the year.

During 1948-49 the Training Branch staff consisted of 13 members reduced to 6 in 1950)



Activities of the Vocational Training Branch

1. The negotiation, renewal, or amendment of existing agreements, with **Provincial Officials**.

Agreements in force at present are as follows:-

(a) Vocational Training Agreement (with all Provinces)

- (i) Youth Training and Student Aid;
- (ii) Training of Unemployed Persons;
- (iii) Supervisory Training;
- (iv) Veterans Rehabilitation;
- (v) Service Tradesmen.

- (b) Vocational Schools' Assistance Agreement (with all Provinces).
- (c) Apprenticeship Agreement (with 7 Provinces).
- (d) Vocational Correspondence Course Agreement (with 6 Provinces).

2. Recommending to the Minister the Dominion appropriation for each agreement and its distribution between the provinces.
3. Advising the Minister in matters regarding Dominion assistance to and participation in vocational projects, programs and training.
4. Consults with and advises provincial officials with regard to the administration and promotion of vocational education and training.
5. The staff make regular visits to the provinces with regard to the operation of existing agreements and upon request assists the provinces in promoting vocational education, advises upon buildings, equipment, programs and syllabi and participates in vocational teacher training.
6. Prepares and disseminates factual material on vocational education and training, e.g. - booklets on "Apprenticeship in Canada" and "Vocational Education in Canada".
7. On request of National Defence Headquarters arranges with provinces for the vocational training of Armed Service tradesmen.
8. Promotes and co-ordinates the development of Canadian Vocational Correspondence Courses.
9. During World War II, responsibility for arranging and administering war emergency training in co-operation with the Provincial Governments.
10. Organizing and administering rehabilitation training of veterans in co-operation with the Department of Veterans Affairs and Provinces.
11. Co-operating with the Department of Justice in the promotion of vocational training in the penitentiaries.

Administration Expenditures (1948-49) - \$42,005.47

### Youth Training

Under the Youth Training Division of the Vocational Training Agreement, the Dominion shares equally with the provinces approved costs of training and living allowances for young people, ages 16 to 30, who have not previously been gainfully employed. Included are persons living and working on their own farm, students at universities, nurses in training and fishermen.

There is a predominance of agricultural courses and courses in rural home-making such as:

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Farm Mechanics;           | 12. Rural Electrification;    |
| 2. Agriculture;              | 13. Farm Machinery;           |
| 3. Poultry and Egg Grading;  | 14. Auto Mechanics;           |
| 4. Homecraft and Handicraft; | 15. Navigation;               |
| 5. Dressmaking;              | 16. Marine Engines;           |
| 6. Rural Home Training;      | 17. Butter and Cheese making; |
| 7. Home Making;              | 18. Nurses' Aides;            |
| 8. Canning;                  | 19. Diesel Engineering;       |
| 9. Rural Leadership;         | 20. Power Machine Sewing;     |
| 10. Co-Operative Fishing;    | 21. Commercial Work.          |
| 11. Sewing and Weaving;      |                               |

Total expenditures including Student Aid 1948-49 - \$334,275.62

Total number of trainees, including Student Aid - 1948-49 - 7,457

### Student Aid

Assistance through grants or loans to university students and nurses in training is also included in the Youth Training Division of the Vocational Training Agreement. Selection is based upon scholastic standing and economic need. During 1948-49 financial assistance was given to 440 nurses in training and 2,200 students at universities. These include 406 taking medicine, 88 in dentistry, 39 in engineering, 64 in agriculture, and 777 in arts and science.

### Supervisory Training

The Dominion Government shared equally with Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia the costs of training supervisors and personnel officials through institutes and conferences in Job Instruction, Job Relations, Job Methods and Job Safety. (This type of training has been discontinued in all provinces except Quebec, 1950).

1948-49 Total Number Enrolled - 9,481      Expenditures - \$9,645.88

### Apprentice Training

Apprenticeship Agreements have been completed with British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Under these Agreements the Dominion shares equally with the provinces costs of training apprentices in full-time and part-time classes, their supervision on the job and living allowances during full-time class training.

Number of Apprentices		Dominion
in Class Training -	4,788	Expenditure - \$255,258.85

### Vocational Schools' Assistance Agreement

This Agreement provides Dominion financial assistance to the provinces for capital costs of approved vocational buildings and equipment. Capital projects must have been approved by the Minister before March 31, 1948, and funds from the capital allotment may be used to match approved provincial expenditures until March 31st, 1952, up to the limit of each provincial allotment. Plans for each project are submitted to the Training Branch to ensure that they conform to minimum standards as agreed.

Dominion Expenditures for Buildings and Equipment 1948-49 - \$2,377,657.58.

A further section of this Agreement provides a Dominion, annual-allotment for each province to be used for administrative and operational costs of vocational schools and programs, for student bursaries and for buildings and equipment. All Dominion contributions must be matched by a similar amount from the provincial government.

Expenditures 1948-49 - \$1,974,391.00

Approximate Enrollment - Day Classes 63,000 - Evening Classes 75,000

### Replacement of Depreciated Equipment

School equipment used for war emergency training had been depleted to a considerable extent. P.C. 16 authorized a Dominion refund to schools of 75 p.c. of the cost of equipment purchased from War Assets Corporation up to an amount approved by the Minister for each school.

In 1948-49, nine schools received assistance to the amount of \$37,110.

### Booklets

The booklet "Apprenticeship in Canada" was prepared and distributed - (Included under Administration Expenses) - Cost \$1,561.13.

### Vocational Training of Veterans

The Rehabilitation Training program for training discharged members of the Armed Services, the costs of which were borne wholly by the Dominion Government, had passed its peak and was being closed out. During the year, 4,107 veterans were in training, 3,126 completed training, 548 withdrew from training, and 424 were in training at the end of the year - Expenditures \$1,058,688.29.

### Training of Unemployed Persons

Approved costs of training selected unemployed persons, including instruction, allowances and capital costs for equipment, were shared equally between the provinces and the Dominion. Classes were in operation in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Ontario. Instruction was given in Cooking, Barbering, Diesel Repair, Shoe Repair, Welding, Auto Body Repair, Upholstery, Sheet Metal, Machine Woodworking, Dressmaking, Practical Nursing, Commercial Work, Cabinet Making, Machine Shop, Radio Servicing,



Power Sewing Machine Operating.

Total Number of Trainees - 1,335

Expenditures - \$165,848.80

A booklet "Vocational Education in Canada" although authorized and prepared, was not published until 1949-50.

Vocational Correspondence Courses

The Training Branch acts as co-ordinating agent for an Inter-Provincial Committee which has undertaken the preparation of vocational correspondence courses.

Technical Education Act (1919)

During the fiscal year 1948-49, the final payments under this Act were made to Manitoba for vocational education and training.

Expenditures - \$29,001.90

Research and Statistics Branch

The Occupational Monograph Section of the Research and Statistics Branch prepared the Canadian Occupational series of monographs for the use of teachers and guidance officers, and pamphlets for the use of students and individuals.

During the year 1948-49, about 60,000 monographs and pamphlets covering the following five occupations - Carpenter, Bricklayer, Plasterer, Painter, Plumber were prepared and distributed. The distribution was made chiefly to Provincial Departments of Education. Since 1948-49 distribution has increased materially.

Expenditures - \$10,000.00

Technical Personnel Division

The Bureau of Technical Personnel acts in an advisory capacity on employment matters. During 1948-49 it studied the employment field as applied to engineers and scientists but particularly part-time and full-time employment of university students. It makes available information on supply and demand, trends in employment market etc. necessary for guidance work etc.

Library of Parliament

The library of Parliament is primarily for the use of the Members. During sessions others are restricted in their use of the facilities but at other times when introduced by a Member or at the discretion of the Librarians its use is at their disposal in accordance with the regulations.

At present the building houses some 400,000 volumes to which nearly 10,000 volumes are added annually, 1,800 by copyright the others as gifts or purchases.

### The Massey Commission

In 1949 the Committee of the Privy Council appointed a Commission, popularly known as the Massey Commission, to conduct an examination into such agencies and activities as "express national feeling, promote common understanding and add to the variety and richness of Canadian life, rural as well as urban," "with a view to recommending their most effective conduct in the national interest and with full respect for the constitutional jurisdiction of the provinces". The Commissioners were to examine and make recommendations upon: radio and television broadcasting, such agencies and their activities as the National Film Board, the National Gallery, the National Museum and War Museums, the Public Archives, the Library of Parliament, etc., relations with UNESCO and related agencies in the same fields and relations of the government of Canada or its agencies with voluntary national bodies operating in the field of enquiry.

The Report of this Committee was tabled in Parliament in 1951 and consideration is being given to its recommendations such as providing assistance to Canadian Universities, etc.

### The Department of National Defence

The relation of the Department of National Defence to education is immediate and direct in that the Department is responsible for the instruction and training of those who enter the naval, military and air branches of the defence services of Canada. Education endeavour has included the construction of Military Colleges and a National Defence College, the establishment of Officers Training Corps in all universities and colleges which request such; cadet services under local management and supervision advised by a Cadet Committee. During the war the Canadian Legion Education Services with the co-operation of Universities and Departments of Education undertook to provide the armed forces with such higher academic and technical qualifications as are needed for mechanical warfare; to maintain morale during periods of inactivity through constructive study and recreational activity and to fit them better for civilian life after demobilization. In 1940 a national committee on education took over this work and education officers were appointed to assist in the appraisal of status, registration, testing, organization of classes and preparing instructors to teach.

The Department of National Defence entered the field of education for three main purposes:

- (a) To provide a well-trained corps of officers for the three armed forces;
- (b) To provide elementary school education for the children of armed forces personnel living in Government quarters;
- (c) To assist existing educational institutions to carry on certain specialized forms of higher education and research work vital to the defence effort.

There are two Services Training Colleges. The Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario, which provides a four-year training course at the college level, combined with military training; and Royal Roads, near



Victoria, B.C., which carries on the first two years of a parallel course. In March, 1949, R.M.C. had an enrollment of 100 Officer Cadets and an Administrative and Teaching staff of 33; Royal Roads had an enrollment of 140, with a staff of 28. The proportion of staff to students was high because the Colleges were being re-organized in preparation for an extension of the training course. Students who complete the first two years at either college take the third and fourth years at R.M.C., and, if successful, are commissioned in the service of their choice. Outstanding graduates are frequently financed for a further year or two of advanced University work at one or other of Canada's leading Universities.

In order to attract and retain the necessary number of men in the services it has been necessary to make special provision for married personnel. Defraying the expense of educating their children has been a natural outgrowth. This is particularly true in such establishments as those at Churchill and at various army camps and airports, which are normally at considerable distances from well-established municipal school systems. In some cases, the Department builds schools, pays teachers and provides textbooks. In others, it provides transportation for children to established schools and pays non-resident school fees. When a special school is set up, arrangements are made with the appropriate Department of Education to have it inspected by provincial school inspectors.

As shown in Table 2 of the report, the Department financed special training, including the advanced education of service personnel, at an expense of over \$600,000. It also provided more than \$200,000 for research grants to Universities and other institutions which carried on advanced scientific research of value to the Department and the Nation. This expenditure has increased since 1949 and all indications are that it will continue to increase for some years to come.

#### The National Film Board

Under The National Film Act of 1950 a Minister selected by the Governor in Council controls and directs a National Film Board consisting of a Commissioner, as Chairman, and eight appointed members three of whom are selected from the public service or the Canadian Forces elected for three years or at pleasure.

The Board is to produce, distribute and promote the production and distribution of films designed to interpret Canada to Canadians and other nations, to represent the Government or Government Department concerning the production of films for the Government by commercial films; to engage in research activity, advise the government on film activities, and any other work as assigned. In its brief submitted to the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences The National Film Board outlines its function, and the function of all government information agencies.

"The prime duty of a government information agency in a democracy is to explain and illuminate, under Parliament, the common objectives of the people. Its function is to stimulate and strengthen the processes of representative government, to reinforce a sense of community, and to emphasize not only the privileges



but the responsibilities of a free society. The vitality of a democracy depends upon the vigor and alertness of its individual members and of the associations through which they act. NFB, in performing its function, has interpreted the national spirit as it has revealed itself not only through governments, but through individual and community action in response to local, national and international needs, and in moral and aesthetic as well as political fields. This has determined NFB production programs and distribution methods, and whether in production or distribution the cooperation of the citizen and the organizations to which he belongs has been sought and an effort made to serve his varied interests and manifold needs".

In the year 1948-49 the NFB completed 166 films including 43 newsreel stories, newsclips and trailers. Of these 31 were in colour; 70 were one-reel, 39 two-reel and 18 three-reel or more in length. Other government departments requested 59 of these and four were joint productions. Considering distribution, 28 were for theatrical distribution including 42 newsreels; 102 were non-theatrical productions on health, agriculture, defence, travel, citizenship, community activity, trade, industry and labour, natural resources and world affairs, and five films were designed for television. Some idea of the distribution of NFB films may be obtained from the following figures. Films were deposited in 235 film libraries and depots, used by 250 films councils, reached 3,000 circuit centres etc. For the theatrical distribution of 145 titles seven contracts were signed in Canada and 27 in 20 other countries, while non-theatrical films were contracted for by 5 countries and 182 titles shown. A basic film library of 30 prints was established in all Canadian posts abroad; actually there were 1,700 prints of films and 137 filmstrips deposited.

In Canada, through the co-operation of universities and provincial Departments of Education, films are widely distributed for educational purposes. In 1948-49 rural schools reported 24,472 film shows and urban schools 15,024; and 371,933 school children used teaching guides and saw films during an average month. More than 3,300 urban and rural communities had regular information films and projection services in addition to itinerant service to 3,000 communities and schools.

In 1948-49 the production of films cost \$737,861 of which about \$224,986 could properly be considered as aimed at school and adult education; another \$120,779 went for the production and distribution of other visual materials including filmstrips mainly for schools. About half of the net expenditure of \$828,373 went for educational purposes and part of the \$725,952 for contract work for other agencies was used to prepare educational films with other Departments. It is impossible to divide revenue received according to source including educational institutions.

#### The National Gallery of Canada

The National Gallery of Canada laid on the Board of Trustees the responsibility of developing the National Gallery into an instrument of real educational value and the cultivation of artistic taste and public interests in art generally in

Canada by all appropriate means. During 1948-49 accessions by purchases and gifts added to the early Flemish, the Spanish, and the British sections. Educational services included the distributions of reproductions and silk screen prints, film showings and lectures, circulation of loan materials, including 37 special loans, the holding of 32 exhibitions throughout Canada, Saturday morning art classes exclusive of 350 works on tour outside Canada. The Industrial Design Section in co-operation with the School of Architecture of the University of Toronto prepared the "Design Centre" at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

In association with the National Research Council five post-graduate scholarships of \$1,500 were awarded to graduates in engineering and architecture who enrolled in universities in the United States.

#### Department of National Health and Welfare

The Department of National Health and Welfare conducts or supports a number of public health research projects, provides assistance to universities and hospitals conducting courses, and refresher courses in special fields, provides grants to mental health courses, public health etc. Grants to assist in projects undertaken by provincial health departments were omitted but grants to universities or persons attending universities were included here and categorized under three headings - formal education, technical training, and professional training. Included also are (1) a grant of \$50,000 to the schools of Social Work, a payment of \$9,718 to the Canadian Nurses Association to assist in relieving an acute shortage of graduate nurses etc.; and research conducted in universities etc.

Physical Fitness Division - The primary purpose of this Division is the administration of the Act under agreement with eight of the ten provinces and the Northwest Territories. Under its terms the Government of Canada provides certain funds, payable to the Provinces on a matching and per capita basis, which are utilized for the provision of Fitness and Recreation Programmes. These programmes which vary in content include a wide selection of activities. However, owing to the limited funds available no province includes all of the activities listed below. The overall programme includes -

1. Assistance for Leadership Training at the professional, vocational and voluntary levels.
11. Consultative Services, Programme Aids, and Special Instructions and Grants-In-Aid (at the Provincial level)
  - (a) Community organization for Recreation.
  - (b) Organization of Special Groups and Clubs.
  - (c) Assistance to Provincial and Municipal Groups.
  - (d) Grants-In-Aid (various types)
    - (i) free transportation, (ii) free rental, (iii) special services, (iv) financial grants.
  - (e) Assistance for specific activities.  
Aquatics, Arts and Crafts, Camping and Outdoor Activities, Dance and Rhythmic Activities, Discussion Groups and Forums, Drama, Exercise and Posture, Gymnastics, Hobbies, Individual and Dual Sports, Industrial Recreation Programme, (Mental



Institutions, Penal Institutions, etc.) Music, Remedial Exercises, Social Recreation, Special Recreation Programmes for Specific Age Groups, Team Sports, Track and Field Athletics, Tumbling and Stunts.

- (f) Assistance for specific types of programme - pre-school children, school age, young adults, older age groups, orphanages, etc.

III. Therapeutic Recreational Services.

IV. Therapeutic Physical Activities.

In certain provinces some of these activities were functioning prior to the establishment of the Fitness and Recreation Programme and are provided for by other Government agencies and financed from other sources. For any particular province it is neither easy to select those sections of the programme which properly come under the terms of this report, nor determine the proportion of the total expenditure which relates to particular items. Again, since most provinces allocate additional sums of money, it is impossible to specify the Federal contribution to any particular item. In the Report Form, intended to evaluate and analyze programmes administered in the provinces under the Act, the provinces have provided fairly detailed figures on the comparative amounts expended in various service and programme areas. First these percentages were related to the actual expenditures made in the period under review. Second, from details of the programme areas served, an estimate was made of the percentage of each media of service which is of an educational nature. Third, from these two estimated percentages an amount representing the actual provincial expenditure, in each media, of an educational nature was computed. The relationship of the Federal grant to the total provincial expenditure is in the form of a percentage. This percentage was used to calculate the Federal contribution to each media of service, or programme area. Estimated expenditures are indicated as such.

During the period under review no payments were made in respect of scholarships by the Physical Fitness Division. Since 1950 provision has been made for post-graduate scholarships and it is expected that it will become an annual expenditure. A figures in brackets has accordingly been included for this item. Similarly, in 1948-49, no Federal grant was paid to the Province of Ontario, which did not participate in the federal plan until 1949. Appropriate figures have been included in brackets. The figures used in this report are the corrected figures as given by the provinces for reimbursements made by the Federal Government in respect of disbursements made during 1948-49



Expenditure on Physical Fitness Programmes in the Provinces

	Actual Disbursements 1948-49	Federal Grant 1948-49	Percentage Federal Grant is to Total
Alberta .....	\$ 33,573.75	\$15,567.75 <sup>a</sup>	46.0
British Columbia .....	92,202.51	15,993.00	16.5
Manitoba .....	14,736.38	6,969.42 <sup>b</sup>	47.3
New Brunswick .....	12,561.28	6,280.65	50.0
Nova Scotia .....	24,858.50	11,317.98 <sup>c</sup>	45.0
Ontario .....	-	-	18.0
Prince Edward Island ....	9,984.23	1,858.50 <sup>e</sup>	18.0
Saskatchewan .....	48,520.04	17,520.04	36.1
North West Territories ..	25,000.00	234.00	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>266,436.69</b>	<b>75,741.34</b>	

- a. Includes \$895.96 submitted after end of fiscal year 1948-49.
- b. Manitoba submitted accounts of \$7,237.93 which was adjusted to the amount shown.
- c. \$14,001.98 was paid to Nova Scotia covering 15 month period.
- d. Ontario did not complete an agreement under the Act until April 1949. comparable figures are - Actual Disbursements \$584,163.22  
Federal Grant 74,063.25  
and Proportion 12.7 p.c.
- e. \$2,326.25 was paid to Prince Edward Island 1948-49 covering a fifteen months period.

No account was taken of expenditures made in respect of salaries or office expenses. It is impossible to assess, either in the Division or in the provincial Fitness Offices, the amount of time allotted to any particular aspect of the programme. However as most of the time is devoted to professional recreation services and as a considerable part of the programme is educational in nature it is probable that a fair percentage of the following expenditures should be included:-

Physical Fitness Division	\$ 14,751.00
Alberta .....	7,050.49 (estimated)
British Columbia .....	42,963.51 (estimated)
Manitoba .....	7,275.04 (estimated)
New Brunswick .....	11,538.79 (estimated)
Nova Scotia .....	22,621.24 (estimated)
Ontario .....	153,050.76 (estimated)
Prince Edward Island .....	3,794.01 (estimated)
Saskatchewan .....	39,029.03

(Note:- Office expenses and salaries were included in provincial expenditures. Ontario figures are based on 1949-50 expenditures. During the period reviewed, considerable office time was spent on a research project on the possibility of using the "Letzel Grid" to assess normal growth and development in children and youth.

### National Research Council

The Research Council Act of 1924 provided for a Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research appointed from the King's Privy Council of Canada by the Governor in Council; a Council consisting of a President, Vice President (administration), Vice President (Scientific) and not more than 17 other members to be appointed by the Governor in Council, and an Executive Advisory Committee consisting of the President, Vice Presidents and three or more other members selected by the Council. The Council has charge of all matters affecting scientific and industrial research in Canada assigned to it by the Committee and in turn advises the Committee concerning the expansion of Canadian industries and the utilization of the natural resources of Canada.

Close co-operation with the Universities in research and scholarships makes it difficult to decide what grants should properly be included under education and related activities and what grants more properly belong under research in industry, health, defense etc. Associate Committees of experts are concerned and provide the means for the direction of a well-prepared and comprehensive programme of research.

Assisted research grants, made by the Council almost since its inception, are made to heads of university science departments to purchase needed specialized equipment and for the employment of junior helpers, usually students. All such apparatus becomes the property of the National Research Council and may later be made available where needed. In 1948-49 there were 118 grants totalling \$207,111.71 and 9 special grants valued at \$80,600.

Financial assistance for graduate work for selected students is provided. In 1948-49 awards included 67 bursaries of \$450, 54 studentships of \$750, two fellowships of \$900 and 7 special scholarships ranging from \$250 to \$3,000. In addition there were 30 Medical Research Fellowships totalling \$63,100.

Where expedient, such as in the case of atomic energy, special lectures or education is provided.

### National Museum

The National Museum of Canada carried on a wide variety of activity during 1948-49. Ethnological investigations were carried on in British Columbia, Quebec, and Nova Scotia; archaeological research in the Prairie Provinces, Yukon, Northern Quebec and Baffin Island; studies of birds and mammals in western Saskatchewan and botanical work in Manitoba and the Yukon. The Biological Division completed the beaver habitat group and started on one of red foxes. Completed paintings add to the value of the exhibits. A film program "Canada in Colour", water colours on eskimo life, marionettes exhibitions based on Indian legend etc. provided effective education in those fields. Attendance for the year was 225,048 of which 150,000 were outside visitors including scientists, teachers, students and the general public. Attendance at lectures numbered 21,475. During the year distribution of Museum publications was in excess of 40,000 copies. Accessions to the Museum collection were through gift, purchase, exchange, museum expeditions and work of the staff and included birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles, implements etc.

From 1917 to 1949 awards included 62 special scholarships, 200 fellowships, 705 studentships and 697 bursaries totalling \$1,154,271.19 in value.



### Education in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon

The Northwest Territories Council is responsible for the welfare of residents of the Territories including their education facilities. The education of white, Indian, Eskimo and Half-breed children is carried on at Territorial and Indian day schools completely maintained by the Federal Government, and at residential and mission day schools operated by the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church and the Northern Canada Evangelical Mission. These receive annual operation grants, grants for the maintenance of native children of destitute white and half breed parents, and school supplies and equipment. An exception is the modern eight-room elementary and secondary school at Yellowknife which although maintained chiefly by local taxation receives an annual grant from the Federal Government. It is administered by a local school board. Its graduates are accepted by universities throughout Canada.

The schools of the Mackenzie District are inspected periodically by a superintendent of education located at Yellowknife. At present the Alberta program of studies is being used although consideration is being given to preparing a modified program for elementary pupils. Remote areas make use of Alberta's correspondence courses. The new schools are staffed by welfare teachers who provide leadership and carry on community welfare work in addition to their regular teaching duties.

The Eskimos present a unique problem. In the Eastern Arctic Eskimo children are given some education at mission day schools. As they seldom remain for long at the settlements, periods of schooling are short. For a long time they have used a system of syllabic writing in geometric, phonetic characters. Most of them become proficient in this and it has been used to instruct them in health, hygiene and native economics. It is hoped that many of them will soon be able to speak and read English. Day schools for Eskimos are operated by the Federal Government at Fort Chimo and Port Harrison in Quebec.

In the Yukon the British Columbia curriculum is followed and in outlying districts their correspondence courses are used. Educational matters are in charge of a Superintendent of Schools residing at Dawson who makes annual inspections and is responsible to the Commissioner.

A recent program designed to improve educational and welfare facilities throughout the Northwest Territories has introduced an extensive circuit for the monthly distribution of educational films; special school radio broadcasts from CHAK at Aklavik; has provided additional manual training equipment and supplies; has focussed attention on improving instruction and establishing new day schools where necessary. Scholarship awards and tuition grants have been established to assist worthy students residing in the territories.

During 1948-49 there were 11 day schools with 23 teachers and 582 pupils. The public schools at Fort Smith and Yellowknife enrolled more than 200 pupils while residential schools enrolled something less than 400 pupils.

### Royal Canadian Mounted Police

During the four years 1947-51, 17,000 educational talks on Eskimos, Arctic patrols, the story of the R.C.M.P., good citizenships etc. were given to



1,500,000 children. Members also visited industrial schools, encouraged sports and making toys for poor children, etc. One man at each headquarters in the Western provinces is placed in charge of this work.

#### Department of Transport

In the interest of safety of life and property, regulations concerning certification of masters and mates for ships of Canadian registry exceeding ten tons are enforced. Facilities are made available for imparting information necessary to seafaring men desirous of becoming candidates for Certificates of Competency as Masters and Mates. Navigation schools have been established at Halifax and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; Saint John, New Brunswick, and Quebec, P.Q., while financial aid is given to Navigation Schools at Kingston and Vancouver. The schools at Quebec and Kingston were open during the winter; the others were open all the year round. The average monthly attendance at Vancouver was 39, at Halifax 31, at Saint John 6, at Quebec 29 and at Kingston 5. During the year 310 Masters, 232 Mates and 61 second Mates certificates were granted, while \$5,282 in fees were collected and deposited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Departments of Veterans Affairs and Transport jointly drafted regulations concerning the rehabilitation of merchant seamen actively engaged during the war years. Vocational training was available for seamen under 30 years of age who were eligible to receive a War Service Bonus for service subsequent to April 1944 and a Special Bonus for more than six months service prior to April 1944. By the end of the fiscal year 75 applications had been found eligible and approved for training and allowances. However it was estimated that the programme was just under weigh in 1948-49 and would finally cost \$450,000.

#### The Training Division, Department of Veterans Affairs

The Training Division of the Department of Veterans Affairs is a section of the Veterans Welfare Services Branch. The functions of the Division are to organize a rehabilitation training programme for veterans of World War II; to administer training allowances, fees and costs in respect of approved courses; and to provide therapeutic and pre-vocational training for patients in hospitals and treatment institutions of the Department. These training benefits are provided under the provisions of the Veterans Rehabilitation Act 1945, which consolidated and replaced previous orders-in-council, the first of which was passed on October 1, 1941.

#### Purpose and Policy of Training

The purpose of rehabilitation training is to compensate veterans for loss of opportunity due to war service. The objective of such training is twofold, - first, to meet the immediate rehabilitation needs and interests of individual veterans and secondly, to serve the public interest by assisting universities to develop Canada's future leaders from amongst the ranks of outstanding veteran students. The rehabilitation needs of a veteran are deemed to have been met when he is re-established in that status of civilian life which he might reasonably be expected to have attained had his career not been interrupted by service.

### Scope of Programme

In organizing the work of the Training Division, use has been made of every suitable, available training facility in Canada, and efforts were made to promote the organization and development of new training facilities wherever needed to meet the specific rehabilitation needs of veterans. Training has been given in other countries where suitable training facilities were not available in Canada, or where the veteran was discharged overseas for such purpose, or where the applicant resided in some other country prior to enlistment and resumed such residence following discharge.

The programme itself has been organized under four main divisions, namely counselling services, institutional training, vocational training, and university training. The work of these four sections has been closely coordinated and integrated into a complete training programme designed to fit the immediate and future needs of each individual. Except in hospitals and treatment institutions, the actual training and educational activities have been conducted by outside agencies such as the dominion-provincial organization known as Canadian Vocational Training, universities and colleges, private schools of various types, industrial and commercial organizations, and correspondence schools. Contact has been maintained with individual trainees through the counselling service, field officers, and specially appointed student counsellors in the larger schools and universities.

### Counselling Service

The counselling service started in the Armed Forces prior to demobilization through the medium of specially trained counsellors who worked in close co-operation with the Department. Counsellors in the Department then assisted each veteran in planning a suitable training programme and in arranging for any necessary changes and adjustments during the training period. Supplementary grants paid to universities were used in part to pay the salaries of student counsellors on the payroll of universities. Officials of Canadian Vocational Training in each province co-operated to the fullest extent in locating suitable placement opportunities for training on the job and making necessary adjustments up to the time of placement in employment.

### Institutional Training

The post-discharge training programme for many veterans commences in hospitals and treatment institutions of the Department during periods of prolonged treatment and convalescence. All such training is given primarily for its therapeutic value, but wherever convenient the training programme for each patient is designed to be of direct benefit in connection with post-discharge training or employment.

Institutional training includes bedside training, occupational therapy, classroom instruction in academic subjects, shop work in various types of industrial and technical occupations, and correspondence instruction in handicrafts and hobbies.



### C.I.E.S. Correspondence Courses

In April 1947, the Department of Veterans Affairs took over the administration of correspondence courses which had been prepared by the Canadian Legion Educational Services for the use of members of the Armed Forces. These courses consist of elementary instruction in English and French conversation, complete courses covering the elementary and secondary school grades leading to junior and senior matriculation, and a number of agriculture, trade, and commercial courses.

The original intention was to confine this service to veterans who had commenced such courses prior to discharge, but in response to urgent requests from various sources, authority has been granted by order-in-council to provide courses to merchant seamen who are qualified for war bonuses, to members of the Permanent Forces, to members of the R.C.M.P., to inmates of Canadian penitentiaries, to inmates of tuberculosis sanatoria, and to members of the Civil Service of Canada. The service is rendered free to veterans and merchant seamen, but a small charge to cover the actual cost of marking papers is made where courses are used by civilians.

### Canadian Vocational Training

The programme of vocational training has been greatly facilitated and assisted by the Training Division of the Department of Labour operating through the dominion-provincial organization known as Canadian Vocational Training. This organization co-operated with the Department of Veterans Affairs by providing special training facilities for veterans in all provinces and by arranging for the placement of veterans in provincial, municipal and privately-operated schools through the Dominion. Until recently C.V.T. also supervised training-on-the-job and paid fees for trainees in certain schools.

### Vocational Training

Generally speaking, all forms of training except those given in universities and professional colleges have been classified as vocational training. Such training programmes may be divided into five groups, namely,

- (a) academic or pre-vocational courses required for entrance to an occupation or as pre-requisites to occupational training;
- (b) vocational training in provincial and municipal schools and in special classes organized by Canadian Vocational Training;
- (c) technical courses of less than university grade;
- (d) training on the job including apprenticeship in skilled trades and articleship in certain professional occupations;
- (e) professional and semi-professional training in colleges and training institutions not affiliated with universities, such as chiropractic, art, music, and drama.

Allowances and fees are payable by the Department of Veterans Affairs on behalf of veterans in such courses for a period up to, but not exceeding, the



period of active service. With the exception of technical and professional courses, the bulk of such training programmes were completed within a twelve month period. Except in the case of a disabled veteran, application must have been made to the Department within twelve months after discharge or prior to December 31, 1947, whichever is the later date.

#### University Training

University Training was provided under four divisions, namely;-

- (a) pre-matriculation courses including all forms of academic training of a secondary grade leading to university entrance;
- (b) pre-professional training, such as pre-medical and pre-dental courses;
- (c) academic and professional training of all types in undergraduate degree granting courses;
- (d) post-graduate or post-professional training leading to master's degree and doctorates or to specialization in medicine and other professions.

Allowances and fees for university courses were payable up to the period of service with provision for extensions to those students who attained at least second class honours and who were recommended by the university scholarship committees. Post-graduate training is approved on the basis of scholarship and extensions may be granted on the basis of outstanding attainment where it is deemed to be in the public interest. Such training must have been commenced within fifteen months from discharge, unless delayed for good reasons acceptable to the Minister.

#### Disabled Veterans

Special provision is made in the Act and Regulations for the training of pensioners and disabled veterans. In the case of blinded veterans the Canadian National Institute for the Blind acts as agent for the Department in administering all types of training required for the readjustment of such veterans in civilian life. The Department also has the co-operation of the Institute for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing in its effort to meet the peculiar problems of this group of disabled veterans. Any pensioner who, because of his disability, whether pensionable or non-pensionable, is unable to carry on in his regular occupation or in other suitable occupation for which he has been trained, may be trained or re-trained at any time for some suitable occupation. Similarly any unemployed pensioner for whom no suitable work is available may, at any time, be given a short course of training necessary to fit him for available employment.

#### Merchant Seamen

Members of Canada's Merchant Navy who were eligible for a bonus during World War II were eligible for vocational training with full benefits provided application for such training was made on or before September 30, 1950 and the approved training programme was commenced not later than January 31, 1951.

### Organization

Specially trained supervisors, counsellors, interviewers and field representatives in each of twenty districts, including one in London, England, have been charged with the responsibility of approving courses, supervising training activities and checking on the results of various types of training programmes.

### Allowances and Fees

Training allowances for single persons are \$60.00 per month with extra allowance of \$30.00 for a wife, \$25.00 for a dependent parent and a descending scale of allowances for dependent children ranging from \$18.00 for the first child to \$10.00 for the sixth child. The maximum fees payable in any one year are \$500. A supplementary grant not to exceed \$150. per student year is payable to universities to assist them in meeting the operating deficits resulting from greatly increased enrollments.

### Statistics of Enrollments

To date approximately 100,000 veterans have been approved for various types of vocational training and 55,000 veterans have taken advantage of university training. The greatest number of veterans enrolled at one time in all types of training programmes occurred towards the end of 1947 with over 34,000 students enrolled in vocational courses and approximately 43,000 in various university courses. At the beginning of the academic year 1950-51 about 8,000 were enrolled, of whom less than 1,000 were in vocational courses. More than 3,500 veterans have been approved for training in the United States and 650 are now completing courses in that country. Another 750 veterans have received part or all of their training in the United Kingdom and Europe. The average enrollment in departmental correspondence courses during the past two years has been approximately 5,000 and since April 1947 approximately the same number of certificates have been issued by the Department to those who have successfully completed courses. Over 2,000 patients in departmental hospitals and treatment institutions receive instruction of various types from over 75 teachers, most of whom are employed on a part-time basis.

### Expenditures

A figure for total expenditure on the rehabilitation training programme is not available but a rough estimate indicates that the total cost since the inception of the programme in 1941 exceeds \$300,000,000.

Public Accounts for the fiscal year 1948-49 show that the Department spent \$24,736,782.87 on university students during that year, including allowances, fees, and special grants to universities. Allowances and fees for vocational students amounted to \$4,692,201.12 with an additional amount of \$44,589.84 for travelling expenses of those students who were obliged to take training away from home. Instructors received \$27,066.51 for marking the examination papers of correspondence courses conducted by the Department.

While the foregoing are the only items reported separately in Public Accounts and represent the bulk of direct expenditures for education and training of veterans, they are far from complete. Approximately \$100,000. has been

expended annually for part-time and full-time teachers in hospitals. Considerable sums are spent each year for equipment and supplies required for hospital training and there are printing and other expenses with respect to correspondence courses. The main item of administrative expenses which is not included is the cost of salaries and travelling expenses for officials and clerical staff who devote their full time to this work at head office and in the twenty district offices. While this expenditure has rapidly decreased during the past three years it amounted to approximately \$300,000 during the fiscal year 1948-49.

The bulk of the training programme has been completed but there will be a considerable number of trainees in hospitals, and a few in vocational courses and universities for many years to come. Ultimately all such trainees will be pensioners.



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