

Education characteristics

Results from the 1976 census indicate that 37.7 per cent of the Canadian population have a secondary school graduation certificate or a higher degree, certificate or diploma.

The 1976 census contained for the first time an enquiry on non-university certificates or diplomas (such as those obtained at nursing schools and community colleges). The results show that 11.1 per cent of the population possess the qualifications mentioned. Numbers in this category exceed the totals of all the other post-secondary qualifications combined.

In terms of current school attendance (defined as either full-time or part-time attendance at an educational institution between September of 1975 and June 1, 1976) the results show that 34.3 per cent of the population between 15 and 24 years of age were attending school full-time, and 4.4 per cent were attending part-time. The corresponding figures for 1971 were 46.9 per cent and 5.2 per cent respectively.

The table shows distribution of the population not attending school full-time.

Another unsung hero

Reginald Aubrey Fessenden has been called "the father of radio", but his name remained almost unknown to Canadians until a biography by Ormond Raby appeared last year. Even some standard reference books still give him scant credit, although those who have studied the history of radio transmission claim that he was a more important inventor than Marconi.

Born in East Bolton, Quebec, on October 6, 1866, Fessenden was educated at Bishop's College in Lennoxville, Quebec, and worked a while in the Edicon Laboratories in the United States. Certainly, even though popular fame was denied him, Fessenden earned a fortune during his lifetime.

Quite early in his career, Fessenden speculated that if an electric impulse over a telephone wire could be heard in the natural tones of voices and music, the same could be achieved by radio. He triumphantly proved his theory when he broadcast a program of voices and orchestral music, on December 21, 1906, which was carried from a tower he had erected

in Massachusetts in the U.S., and was heard as far away as Scotland, where another tower had been built to receive it. It was the first radio broadcast. Up till then, radio messages had been carried only by Morse code.

Other inventions

Among numerous other inventions, Fessenden can claim credit for the radio telephone, the radio compass and an oscillator for submarines. As an indication of the importance of his patents, he sued the Radio Trust of America for infringements of his patent rights and was awarded \$2.5 million in 1928.

When Fessenden died in Bermuda in 1932, the *New York Times*, the *Herald Tribune* and the *London Observer* all hailed him as the father of radio broadcasting, and the world's outstanding genius in electronic communications. It was not until 45 years later that *Radio's First Voice* was published, making his name known to his fellow Canadians.

Marcus Van Steen prepared the preceding article for Canadian Scene dated May 12, 1978.

Population 15 years and over, not attending school full-time, showing highest degrees, certificates and diplomas, Canada and provinces

Statistics Canada 1976 census	No degree, certificate or diploma	Secondary school graduation certificate	Non- university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma	Bachelor degree(s) number	Degree in medicine dentistry or veterinary medicine	Master's degree(s)	Earned doctorate	Total
Newfoundland	242,160	46,960	32,185	5,335	9,065	725	1,725	485	338,640
Prince Edward Island	53,945	8,745	8,965	1,125	2,855	235	510	145	76,520
Nova Scotia	372,055	70,240	67,240	7,390	22,580	1,770	4,825	1,495	547,595
New Brunswick	305,920	60,845	48,760	4,965	15,625	1,005	2,860	835	440,820
Quebec	2,462,690	1,012,245	423,515	68,415	156,740	13,950	42,910	10,690	4,191,160
Ontario	3,456,175	998,570	620,445	81,085	287,750	22,290	64,415	19,605	5,550,345
Manitoba	480,040	84,590	76,295	9,550	31,915	2,420	5,505	1,875	692,180
Saskatchewan	441,290	73,145	64,115	11,730	21,575	1,850	3,415	1,250	618,380
Alberta	734,685	200,305	158,115	19,785	67,275	4,125	11,570	3,995	1,199,855
British Columbia	1,024,750	331,105	208,030	31,150	85,095	7,115	16,240	4,810	1,708,300
Yukon	8,125	2,585	2,190	250	735	65	105	5	14,060
Northwest Territories	16,340	2,730	3,220	400	1,195	65	200	25	24,175
Canada	9,598,180	2,892,065	1,713,075	241,195	702,415	55,615	154,275	45,210	15,402,030
Newfoundland	71.5	13.9	9.5	1.6	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	100.0
Prince Edward Island	70.5	11.4	11.7	1.5	3.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	100.0
Nova Scotia	67.9	12.8	12.3	1.3	4.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	100.0
New Brunswick	69.4	13.8	11.1	1.1	3.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	100.0
Quebec	58.8	24.2	10.1	1.6	3.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	100.0
Ontario	62.3	18.0	11.2	1.5	5.2	0.4	1.2	0.3	100.0
Manitoba	69.4	12.2	11.0	1.4	4.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	100.0
Saskatchewan	71.4	11.8	10.4	1.9	3.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	100.0
Alberta	61.2	16.7	13.2	1.6	5.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	100.0
British Columbia	60.0	19.4	12.2	1.8	5.0	0.4	1.0	0.3	100.0
Yukon	57.8	18.4	15.6	1.8	5.2	0.5	0.7	—	100.0
Northwest Territories	67.6	11.3	13.3	1.6	4.9	0.3	0.8	0.1	100.0
Canada	62.3	18.8	11.1	1.6	4.6	0.4	1.0	0.3	100.0