

Canada Council -- This agency was created by the Government of Canada in 1957 to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences. It carries out its task mainly through a broad programme of fellowships and grants of various types. With other organizations, it helps the Department of External Affairs implement Canada's cultural relations with other countries and administers, as a separate agency, the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO.

Canadian National Commission for UNESCO -- This Commission advises the Government, through the Department of External Affairs, on the UNESCO programme, provides liaison between UNESCO and Canadian agencies directly concerned in UNESCO's affairs and publicizes the work of UNESCO.

National Film Board - This agency produces education slides, film strips and films.

National Research Council -- The Awards Office provides pre-doctorate and post-doctorate scholarships in science and engineering and research grants to university staff members.

#### Financing Canadian Education

Within the last 100 years, education in Canada has ceased to be the privilege of the few and become the right of the many, advancing from log schoolhouses to multi-million dollar establishments. Today, a school enrolment of five million children in a population of 20 million has involved the nation in the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for new and expanded facilities and services; most of this increased expenditure has occurred since the Second World War. The portion of Canada's gross national product allocated to education rose from 1.5 per cent in 1944 to an estimated 6.0 per cent in 1964. In those 20 years not only percentage but the GNP itself redoubled. Thus, over 16 times as much money was spent on Canadian education in 1964 as in 1944. (In 1965, the estimate for expenditure on education was 6.3 per cent of the GNP.)

In keeping with the provincial responsibility for academic elementary and secondary education, as specified in the BNA Act, the cost of this basic education for children of school age is borne by provincial, municipal, and local administrations. The Federal Government contributes to some vocational training in the high schools, much of the post-secondary vocational training, and substantially to higher education costs.

The Federal Government pays the entire cost of educating Indians and Eskimos, members of the armed forces and their children, and some dependent children of the war dead and of veterans.

Since 1964-65, a special programme of federal loans to university students provides up to \$1,000 a year to individual students, free of interest until after graduation.