

In addition to pupils in Indian schools, there were 1,468 Indian children enrolled in elementary grades in provincial schools and 564 in secondary provincial schools. Thus the total enrolment of Indians in educational classes numbered 26,903 in 1950-51.

An active building program has been conducted in recent years and many new day schools have been erected. Assistance is given to pupils attending high schools, technical schools and universities through the payment of individual tuition grants. In 1950-51 there were 1,051 Indians receiving secondary education.

The administration of Indian affairs generally by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration is dealt with in Chapter III, pp. 156-160.

#### **Subsection 4.—Universities and Colleges**

The most significant event in the development of higher education in Canada during the academic year 1951-52 was the inauguration of a system of federal grants to be paid directly to the universities and colleges to help sustain their essential functions and to assist in their further development. Prior to 1951-52, federal assistance to the universities was restricted to fields of study and research considered as national in scope. This assistance usually took the form of national scholarships to students or subsidies to universities for research projects related to the promotion and utilization of national resources, related to national defence, or to national health and welfare.

The change in federal policy was the result of the inquiry of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences in Canada. The Commission reported that the universities, although provincial institutions, make great and indispensable contributions to the development of the arts, humanities and sciences, and to scholarship and research throughout the country, but that the financial position of most of the universities was such that they were unable further to develop their functions and were in danger of being forced to curtail and restrict their progress. The Royal Commission, therefore, recommended that federal grants be made to support the work of universities with full cognizance that such grants would not trespass on or limit provincial responsibilities in matters of education.

For the academic year 1951-52, the project was in a preliminary or experimental stage. The prescriptions and regulations governing the university grants for the initial year were authorized by Order in Council (P.C.123, Jan. 9, 1952). The amount, \$7,100,000, voted for this purpose under the present proposal was allocated on a population basis at a rate not exceeding 50 cents per capita for each province. The population figures used were those of June 1, 1951, estimated in August 1951 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and the proportion of the grant for each university and college within a province must not exceed that which the university-grade enrolment of the individual institution bears to the total provincial university-grade enrolment.

To overcome anomalies in the level of education considered as of university grade, the enrolment has been restricted to students in full-time attendance at a university or college registered in a program of studies leading to a recognized university degree, or to a diploma for which a university degree is prerequisite.