

Administration.—Pursuant to the British North America Act, the administration of Indian Affairs, which had been under the management of several provinces, came under the jurisdiction of the Government of Canada. Since January 1950, Indian Affairs have been the responsibility of a Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

The Indian Affairs Branch is composed of a headquarters staff at Ottawa, nine regional offices, and 89 field agencies. Specialists in such matters as education, economic development, resource management, social welfare, and engineering and construction are attached to headquarters and regional staffs. Liaison is maintained with the Indian and Northern Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare, the federal agency concerned with the medical care of Indians.

It is the primary function of the Indian Affairs Branch to administer the affairs of Indians in a manner that will enable them to participate fully in the social and economic life of the country. To this end, the Branch has brought into effect a wide range of programs in the fields of education, economic development, social welfare and community development. Underlying administrative duties of the Branch include the management of Indian reserves and surrendered lands, the administration of band funds, estates management, enfranchisement of Indians, and the administration of treaty obligations.

Education.—More than 40,000 Indian students are enrolled in schools throughout the country. Nearly one-quarter of these attend provincial and private schools, the cost of tuition being assumed by the Federal Government. As a further encouragement to the integration of Indian children in non-Indian schools, grants are made toward the cost of any new or supplementary construction required by their admission.

There are four types of Indian schools, all operated at the cost of the Government. On most reserves, day schools have been established to provide education for children who live at home. Residential schools are operated to care for orphaned children, children from broken homes, and for those who, because of isolation or other reasons, are unable to attend day schools. Seasonal schools have been established for the children of migratory families, particularly in the Far North. The fourth type of school is designed to meet the needs of children confined to hospital.

All standard classroom supplies and authorized textbooks are provided in Indian schools. Financial assistance for students attending non-Indian schools varies from payment of tuition fees for some, to full maintenance for others. Promising senior students are awarded scholarships to attend university or vocational school and scholarships are given to those who show promise in the arts.

26.—Enrolment of Indian Pupils, classified by Type of School and by Grade, Academic Year 1959-60

Classification	Grade				Technical	Professional	Total
	Kindergarten	1-6	7-8	9-13			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Day school.....	1,780	15,669	1,660	65	—	—	19,174 ¹
Residential school boarders attending classes at residential schools.....	475	7,024	1,107	503	—	—	9,109
Day pupils attending classes at residential schools.....	158	1,363	166	14	—	—	1,701
Seasonal school.....	253	520	—	—	—	—	773
Hospital school.....	21	306	64	10	—	—	401
Provincial, private or territorial school	—	5,945	1,370	1,689	354	121	9,479 ²
Totals.....	2,687	30,827	4,367	2,281	354	121	40,637

¹ Includes 362 residential school boarders attending Indian day schools.

² Includes 902 residential school boarders attending provincial and private schools.