

Student Resources.—Prior to World War II, higher education in Canada concentrated almost exclusively on the production of trained professionals to serve the community as doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc., and only three Canadian universities had established graduate schools. In 1963-64, however, 34 universities and colleges were offering work at the graduate level, 19 of them with doctorate programs. The writing of a research thesis is an important part of the requirements for the award of the higher degrees toward which the students enrolled in these schools work. Compilations of the numbers of such students by sex, course, university, degree sought and year of expected graduation may be found in the annual series *Statistical Summary of Students Registered in the Graduate Schools of Canadian Universities in Physical and Earth Sciences, in Architecture and Engineering, and in Life Sciences*, published by the National Research Council, and *Graduate Students in the Humanities and Social Sciences Registered at Canadian Universities*, published by the Canadian Universities Foundation (now the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada).

In 1963-64 there were 6,045 graduate students registered in those fields covered by the National Research Council publication, of whom 2,341 were preparing for the doctorate. Comparable figures for the humanities and social sciences were 6,903 graduate students and 975 doctorates, making a total of nearly 13,000 graduate students enrolled in 1963-64. In the same year, 481 Ph.D.'s and 3,490 Masters degrees and licences were conferred.

Financial Resources.—Financial support for university research comes primarily from five sources: departments and agencies of the Federal Government, quite heavily committed to support research largely in the natural and life sciences; industry, which supports both basic and applied research; private foundations, which have for many years been generous supporters of research, sometimes in selected fields; provincial governments; and the United States Government. Among these sources, the Federal Government is the largest single contributor. In 1963-64, its share of the total provision of funds for university research amounted to more than 60 p.c.; provincial governments and industry each contributed about 5 p.c.; 13 p.c. came from private foundations; and the remainder from other sources.

Although federal funds are channelled through almost a score of different departments and agencies, by far the greatest part of the total is disbursed by four agencies: the Defence Research Board, the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Medical Research Council and the National Research Council. Most of the assistance is in the form of direct grants in support of research projects undertaken by university staff members but a significant part of the total program is the assistance given to graduate students working for higher degrees. Funds are also made available to defray associated expenditures, such as those incurred in the publication of research journals and the holding of conferences.

The activities of the Defence Research Board in support of university research consist mainly in the provision of funds (\$2,400,000 in 1963-64) for projects in basic sciences that are relevant to the defence of the nation. Funds administered by the Department of National Health and Welfare (\$3,900,000) and the Medical Research Council (\$5,100,000) go chiefly to support research in the medical and para-medical sciences. The National Research Council (\$12,600,000) confines its support to the physical and earth sciences, architecture and engineering, and the life sciences.

In the humanities and social sciences, federal support of research is on a much smaller scale. Some Federal Government agencies such as the Defence Research Board and the Departments of Citizenship and Immigration, Labour, and Northern Affairs and National Resources operate small programs of university grants and contracts for research in economics, anthropology, sociology and related disciplines, but the total funds made available under these programs in 1963-64 amounted to only about \$100,000.