Education.—This major key to continued Indian progress receives ever-increasing support from Indian parents, from their school committees, from non-federal governments and from professional groups specifically concerned with classroom instruction of Indian pupils. The Indian Affairs Branch maintains and operates a number of schools for Indians but 32,941 of the 64,439 Indian elementary and secondary school pupils attend non-federal schools. Attendance of Indians at non-federal schools has been arranged, for the most part, through agreements between the Branch and individual school boards. In 1964, however, an agreement was concluded with the Province of Manitoba whereby a uniform tuition fee is paid by the Branch for Indian pupils attending schools under the jurisdiction of that province. Manitoba also passed legislation to give Indian children the right to attend any non-federal school.

There are three types of schools operated at the expense of the Federal Government. On many reserves, day schools provide education for children who live at home. Residential schools care for orphaned children, children who come from broken homes and for those who, because of isolation or for other reasons, are unable to attend day schools. A third type of school gives instruction to children confined to hospital. All standard classroom supplies and authorized textbooks are used in federal schools, which follow generally the curriculum of the province in which they are located. Federal financial assistance for pupils attending non-federal schools varies from payment of tuition fees to full maintenance. Promising senior students are awarded scholarships to attend university or vocational school and scholarships are given to those who show promise in the arts.

24.—Enrolment of Indian Pupils in Elementary and Secondary Schools classified by Type of School and by Grade, School Years Ended 1962-67

Year and Type of School	Grade				Special	Absent	Total
	Pre-1	1-6	7-8	9-13	Special	Reserve 1	a oran
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1961–62 Federal Non-federal	3,560 3,403 157	32,746 24,256 8,490	5,698 3,361 2,337	3,381 596 2,785	739 739 —	1,616 1,616	47,740 32,355 15,385
1962–63 Federal Non-federal.	3,759 3,407 352	34,035 24,262 9,773	5,772 3,004 2,768	3,830 737 3,093	590 590	$\frac{1,924}{1,924}$	49,910 32,000 17,910
1963-64 Federal Non-federal	3,897 3,575 322	35,453 24,791 10,662	6,161 3,089 3,072	4,065 750 3,315	770 506 264	4,575 - 4,575	54,921 32,711 22,210
1964–65 Federal Non-federal	4,027 3,422 605	36,229 24,067 12,162	6,758 3,292 3,466	4,761 768 3,993	804 509 295	4,686 4,686	57,265 32,058 25,207
1965–66 Federal Non-federal	3,660 3,093 567	38,929 24,566 14,363	7,107 3,203 3,904	5,220 716 4,504	1,013 462 551	5,466 5,466	61,395 32,040 29,355
1966–67 Federal Non-federal	3,830 2,939 891	40,408 24,672 15,736	7,453 3,093 4,360	5,510 427 5,083	1,081 210 871	6,157 157 6,000	64,439 31,498 32,94

¹ Pupils (and parents) living off the reserves in communities with educational facilities usually attend non-federal schools but school records are not maintained by the Indian Affairs Branch.