

has increased from 383 to 1,221. It is significant that the Indian Affairs Branch engaged 19 Indians as teachers last year, bringing to 110, or eight per cent of the teaching staff, those of Indian ethnic origin. Salaries have also improved. In 1948, for example, the salary range of teachers was from \$1,440 to \$2,520. Today the teacher starts at \$2,700 and can go up to \$6,300. If he or she performs special duties and becomes a "community teacher", the maximum salary reaches \$7,560. Community principals may earn a maximum salary of \$8,960.

The number of fully qualified teachers increases each year. A quarter of a century ago less than half the Indian teachers were qualified. Today 90.5 per cent of the day school and 83.5 per cent of the residential school staff hold the required certificates.

### Building Programme

To keep pace with the amazing growth in Indian pupil enrolment, the Federal Government, in spite of its efforts to channel Indian students into integrated schools, has had to undertake a major building programme. The number of classrooms in day and residential schools has risen from just under 700 in 1948 to 1,200 today. These new rooms are in addition to the replacement of many obsolescent and very inadequate schools.

Education costs have risen from \$5,400,000 in 1948 to almost \$22,000,000 in the last school year. This year the Indian Affairs Branch has earmarked \$25,097,350 for Indian education. Of this, nearly \$18,000,000 is for operation and \$7,362,500 for capital expenditures.

As more Indian children go to school and stay there longer, provision must be made to meet a yearly influx which varies in number from place to place. The Indian Affairs Branch has drawn up a programme covering the next five years, based on the number of children from one to five years of age who will soon reach school age. Enrolment is now almost 39,000. The forecast is that by 1964 between 48,000 and 50,000 Indian children will require education, an increase of roughly 25 per cent over the present number. Taking into account the fact that in many remote areas classes are smaller than provincial averages, it is estimated that the equivalent of just over 400 new classrooms will have to be provided.

This construction programme envisages a capital expenditure of nearly \$30,000,000 over the next five years, to accomplish this task. Let me make on point clear: not all the 400 classrooms will be built by the Indian Affairs Branch. If that was to be the case it would be comparatively simple to plan a building programme. The unknown factor is, of course, the degree of integration which will take place in the next few years. New classrooms will be built only when it cannot be arranged for Indian children to attend non-Indian classes.