

to believe that the economy will prove capable of absorbing the increased numbers without difficulty.

At page 450:

What is being suggested in essence is that a deliberate effort be made to raise the quality and standards of Canadian universities to among the highest prevailing anywhere in the world.

And at page 451:

Fees at the present or at higher levels must be supported by a combination of scholarships, bursaries and loan funds, and, to meet the needs of increasing numbers of students, funds for student assistance must be steadily augmented.

I should like to pause on this last statement to re-emphasize the contention that I have previously made in this chamber that we are urgently in need of further national assistance to safeguard for higher education and training very large numbers of intellectually capable and willing and hard-working Canadian boys and girls who at present are prevented from proceeding with studies at institutions of higher learning, mainly because of financial difficulties. This type of direct student assistance involves the minimum of constitutional competency difficulties, being merely a sequential and needed extension of the present involvement of the federal Government in scholarships through the Department of National Health and Welfare, the National Research Council and the Canada Council. Canada, honourable senators, does lag behind both the United States and the United Kingdom in the provision of scholarships to universities, and this national problem requires bold and vigorous action by private enterprise, and by Governments at the federal and provincial levels.

Let me summarize for you these simple and I believe pertinent facts which we must keep in mind:

(1) Twenty years ago about 4 per cent of our college-age group became students in the universities. We have made great strides since then, and in 1957-58 8.8 per cent of our college-age group were enrolled in our colleges and universities. We anticipate that this rate is going to increase some more, and within the next ten years it may be 14 or 15 per cent, as the present trend indicates. But this compares with over 30 per cent in the United States. Accordingly, in proportion to our respective populations, the United States graduates 2.5 times as many from universities as we do in Canada. In 1955-56, 311,295 students received degrees in the United States. Approximately 15,000 received degrees in Canada in 1957.

(2) We need to increase the inflow of students into universities, colleges and technical institutions. This need has been well documented by many validated studies. A committee of the National Conference of

Canadian Universities estimated in 1955 that the accumulated shortage of university graduates would reach 190,000 within ten years, other things being equal.

(3) We estimate that 50 per cent of our intellectually capable and hard-working high school graduates do not go on to higher institutions of learning because of financial problems. We estimate that one out of every three very gifted students—students with I.Q.'s of 130 plus—does not go on to higher education.

(4) The United Kingdom now aids three-quarters of all students entering university. Australia provides national aid for one-half of all her university students. The United States provides financial aid to approximately 75 per cent of its university and college students, and just lately the National Education Association in the United States has asked the United States Government to set up a \$200 million-a-year national scholarship program to help to bring in an additional 200,000 talented students who drop out and do not go on to college.

Now, what is the situation in Canada? Canada's total scholarships, bursaries and loans amount to around \$10 million a year, roughly one-half of this sum for undergraduates, giving one scholarship to every four undergraduates. The scholarships average only \$325 a year. Some 61 per cent of our graduate students received aid. The grand total for Canada is 18,000 students aided by scholarships from \$25 up to \$1,000 or more. You have to compare that with our 1957-58 enrolment, which was around 85,000.

(5) The next point in this series of facts: it is estimated by a survey of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics that last year it cost on the average—and that may be more or less—\$1,215 for a student to attend university. Most universities are raising fees: McGill is raising its fees by 25 per cent; the University of Manitoba by 10 per cent. So the cost is going to go up. If the cost goes up and approaches \$1,300, and if we assume that a student may by summer employment earn \$500, he has to find another \$800 to go to college. For a family to provide \$800 or more for a student to go to college requires a certain level of income. How much annual income do we think a family should have in order to be able to give a boy or girl \$800, \$900 or \$1,000 a year while he or she is attending university? A rough estimate by one of these studies indicated a family income of at least \$5,000 a year would be necessary. While we do not quarrel with that figure, let us consider what the statistics show with respect to the number of Canadian families having an income of \$5,000 or more. A