

Yukon Territory.—The Yukon Territory Department of Education, headed by a Superintendent of Schools, operates 14 public schools and two Roman Catholic separate schools. In addition, under the jurisdiction of the Indian Affairs Branch of the federal Department of Citizenship and Immigration, there are four Indian schools in the Territory proper and another across the boundary in northern British Columbia.

Northwest Territories.—The federal Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources operates schools in the Northwest Territories for Eskimos and Indians, often with the co-operation of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. On behalf of (and at the expense of) the Territorial Government, it also operates schools for white and mixed-blood children and, in addition, is responsible for the education of Eskimos in northern Quebec.

Curricula in the schools of the Northwest Territories is adapted to the special needs and living habits of the people. Recently, provision has been made for vocational training and the education of adults, and for correspondence courses for those unable to receive classroom instruction. To accommodate the children of nomadic Eskimos and Indians, denominational hostels are being built (at federal expense) in certain of the centres in which there are federal day schools; they are then operated by the Anglican or Roman Catholic churches.

Federal Government Roles.—In addition to the responsibility of the federal Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources for education in the Northwest Territories, the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, in co-operation with the provinces, administers Indian schools throughout Canada; the Department of National Defence, also in co-operation with the provinces, operates schools on military stations in Canada and in Europe and operates three Canadian Services Colleges in Canada; the Department of Justice provides schooling in the penitentiaries; and the Department of Veterans Affairs has a program of education in veterans hospitals as well as correspondence courses for veterans, federal civil servants, and inmates of penitentiaries. Vocational training in the provinces is assisted by the Training Branch of the Department of Labour.

Higher education is aided by federal grants⁵ to universities and by the provision of fellowship, scholarship, bursary and loan funds. Research grants are made by a number of departments and agencies of the Federal Government. In the field of adult education, the Federal Government's participation is through such channels as the newly created Canada Council for the Encouragement of the Arts, Letters, Humanities and Social Sciences, the Canadian Citizenship Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the National Film Board, the National Museum and the National Gallery. These phases of education are dealt with in Part II of this Chapter, pp. 357-370.

Section 2.—Statistics of Schools, Universities and Colleges

Educational institutions in Canada are herein grouped under four captions: provincially controlled schools, privately controlled schools, universities and colleges, and federal schools which include schools in the Territories, schools for Indians and schools for children of Armed Forces personnel overseas. The first three groups are dealt with in this Section, while information on Indian schools, with the exception of enrolment figures shown in Table 2, is included with the general material on the Indians of Canada given in the Population Chapter, at pp. 166-170.

The provincially controlled schools, both public and separate, are most numerous and account for about 90 p.c. of the total enrolment shown in Table 1.