

Canadians who could profit from it. Various methods are therefore being sought to lighten the financial burden upon the individual and to equalize the rapidly increasing load being carried by the taxpayer. It is now evident that the Federal Government has a key role to play in this matter, particularly in adult technical and vocational training and in university education—both matters of prime concern to the nation as a whole. Acknowledgment of this fact is to be seen in the increasing activities of the federal Department of Manpower and Immigration, the formation of a federal office to deal with higher education, the founding of a nation-wide Service for Admission to Colleges and Universities, the holding of an interprovincial Ministers' conference on education and manpower, and renewed attempts to introduce uniform methods of statistical reporting.

Thus it appears that ethical considerations concerning the duties of society in the satisfaction of the personal needs of the individual and economic considerations concerning the kinds of individuals required to satisfy the manpower needs of society are combining to encourage the extension and equalization of educational opportunity. The rising costs of this endeavour are causing a reappraisal of traditional methods of financing education, tending toward the assumption of increasing proportions of the load by higher levels of government. Taken along with other developments in the economic, social and cultural life of the community, this is resulting in the emergence of the federal authority as an important partner in the task of providing for the education of Canadians.

Section 2.—Administration and Organization of Education

Responsibility for Education in Canada

Canada is a federal state, in which responsibility for the organization and administration of public education is exercised by the provincial governments. The Federal Government is directly concerned only with the provision of education for certain special groups—some 64,500 Indian and 3,300 Eskimo children of school age, other children in the Territories, inmates of federal penitentiaries and families of members of the Armed Forces on military stations (although whenever possible provincial educational facilities are used). In addition, the Federal Government makes grants for adult vocational training, provides per capita grants to each province to be divided among its universities and colleges, participates to a considerable extent in informal education and makes grants-in-aid for research personnel and equipment that assist educational institutions indirectly.

Because each of the ten provinces has the authority and responsibility for organizing its education system as it sees fit, organization, policies and practices differ from province to province. Each has a department of education, headed by a minister who is a member of the Cabinet. Ontario has, in addition, a Department of University Affairs under its Minister of Education. Each department is administered by a deputy minister, or director, who is a professional educationist and a public servant. He advises the minister, supervises the department and gives a measure of permanency to its education policy, in general carries out that policy, and is responsible for the enforcement of the Public School Act. The department of education usually also includes: a chief inspector of schools and his staff of local inspectors; directors or supervisors of curricula, technical education, teacher training, home economics, guidance, physical education, audio-visual education, correspondence instruction and adult education; directors or supervisors of other sections (according to the needs of the particular province); and technical personnel and clerks. Quebec operates a dual system, with an associate deputy minister for each of the Roman Catholic and Protestant sectors. In Newfoundland, which has a public denominational system, there is a superintendent for each one of the five denominations recognized by the School Act.

Other provincial departments having some responsibility for operating school programs are: departments of labour, which operate apprenticeship programs; agriculture depart-