

colleges were set up in 20 regions to serve the communities at both the post-secondary and the occupational levels. While the CAATs were not designed to accommodate prospective university transfer students, the universities do accept first-class graduates from the two- or three-year post-secondary programs into the first- and second-year degree courses, respectively. On October 1, 1971 these institutions became the responsibility of the newly formed Department of Colleges and Universities. Four teachers' colleges existed in Ontario in 1973-74 but these would be integrated with the university system. There are over 20 universities and colleges in Ontario offering a wide program of courses leading to degrees, diplomas and certificates.

**Manitoba.** Over 90% of public school enrolment comes under the administration of 48 unitary division boards responsible for all public elementary and secondary education within their jurisdictions. Some schools in remote areas and other special schools are not included in these 48 unitary division boards.

Public kindergarten classes are available in most elementary schools. Enrolment has almost tripled in the past 10 years as these facilities have been expanded and the number of children in private nurseries and kindergartens has consequently declined.

There are two major patterns of school organization in the 12-grade system to senior matriculation: elementary (kindergarten and grades 1-8) and high school (grades 9-12); or elementary (kindergarten and grades 1-6), junior high school (grades 7-9) and senior high school (grades 10-12). Increased emphasis has been placed on open-area classrooms, higher qualifications for teachers, and improved curricula. Other innovations include: more meaningful curricula for Indian and Métis children now incorporated into regular elementary and secondary classes; emphasis on health programs in relation to alcohol and narcotics; audio-lingual programs in French and German at grade 10 level; and emphasis on continuous testing to replace formal examinations and on the concept of "independent study" for students in some secondary schools. Final examinations are set and marked under the auspices of the High School Examination Board of Manitoba. Entrance to university requires board standing in at least three subjects with school standing acceptable in two other subjects.

Vocational students may take either a pre-employment commercial or industrial program. Successful completion entitles them to an "academic transcript". Alternatively, students may complete the university entrance program and continue for an additional year in a special commercial program, or those following the industrial program may spend half their time in the university entrance program. There is also an occupational entrance program commencing at grade 7 and continuing until grade 10 or 11, during which period students receive part of their training on the job in business or industry.

The Manitoba Institute of Technology and Applied Arts, in Winnipeg and vocational centres at Brandon and The Pas, designated as community colleges in 1969, were renamed Red River Community College, Assiniboine Community College and Keewatin Community College, respectively. These institutions offer both post-secondary terminal career programs and vocational courses at the trades level. Although no provision is made for university-transfer programs, graduates from the career programs have, in special circumstances, been granted credits applicable to a university program. Training for nurses qualifying them for the RN diploma is provided at Red River College as well as at five hospital schools.

Teacher training is offered only at the university level. Seven colleges and universities have degree-granting programs. The largest — the University of Manitoba — offers courses in arts and sciences, law, medicine, education, applied sciences, architecture and many other fields.

**Saskatchewan.** Many schools in the larger centres offer kindergarten classes, although elsewhere in the province such classes are not normally available. The proportion of five-year-olds attending pre-grade 1 classes in the publicly controlled school system increased from about 27% in 1971-72 to 34% in 1973-74.

The traditional 12 elementary-secondary grades were replaced by four divisions, each consisting of three years of school for a student making normal progress. In