

1969 provides for schools for trainable retarded children to be established under the jurisdiction of a special divisional board of education.

Ontario has a 13-grade system (senior matriculation) with provision for kindergarten and pre-school enrolment. The predominant pattern of school organization consists of elementary school (kindergarten and grades 1-8) and secondary school (grades 9-13). A variation in this organization is the 6-3-4 pattern: elementary school (kindergarten and grades 1-6), junior high school (grades 7-9) and senior high school (grades 10-13).

One of the latest developments is the employment of a "credit system" to cover the former grades 9-12 leading to the secondary school graduation diploma. This will provide more flexible schedule patterns with a view to greater freedom of student choice within an expanding range of subject offerings, even to the creation of "individual timetables" for students. A credit is defined as a course successfully completed, normally after 110 to 120 hours of scheduled time. The diploma (grade 12 standing) is awarded after the successful completion of a minimum of 27 credits.

High schools in this province offer double-option trade courses in the science, technology and trades programs, and double-option business courses in the business and commerce programs. There is also a two- or three-year occupational program to which some students may voluntarily return for a fourth year. There are also special one-year commercial and technical programs that follow grade 11 or 12.

In Ontario at the beginning of the 1967-68 school year, the former institutes of technology and the provincial vocational centres were incorporated into colleges of applied arts and technology known as CAATs. These colleges were set up in 20 regions to serve the needs of 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. In addition to the regional schools of nursing and the hospital schools of nursing, Humber College and Ryerson Polytechnical Institute offer nurses' (RN) diploma programs. Eight independent teachers' colleges existed in Ontario in 1972-73 but it is assumed that a number of these will soon be integrated with the university system. There are over 20 universities and colleges in this province offering a diversified program of courses leading to degrees, diplomas and certificates.

**Manitoba.** In 1971-72 over 90% of public school enrolments in Manitoba came under the administration of 48 unitary division boards responsible for all public elementary and secondary education within their jurisdictions. In addition, there are some schools in the remote areas of the province and other special schools that are not included in these 48 unitary division boards.

Public kindergarten classes are available in most elementary schools in Manitoba. Enrolments have 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 is being placed on open-area classrooms, higher qualifications for teachers, and improved curricula. Other innovations in the elementary and secondary schools include: more meaningful curricula for Indian and Métis children now incorporated into regular classes; emphasis in 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 evidence of Board standing in at least three subjects with school standing acceptable in two other subjects.

In Manitoba, vocational students may take either a pre-employment commercial or industrial program, the successful completion of which 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, dur-