

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

There are federal, provincial, and municipal courts. Judges, except those in municipal courts, are appointed for life by the federal government and may be removed from office only by the passage of a joint address by both houses of parliament.

The Criminal Code of Canada is based largely on the British code but is an act of the Canadian Parliament. The province of Quebec has its own Civil Code, based to a large degree on the Napoleonic Code. The Civil law of the remainder of the country is based on the Common Law of England.

The Supreme Court is the final court of appeal in Canada. Civil cases tried in the Supreme Court may, with the consent of the court, be appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council at Westminster. This right of appeal beyond the courts of Canada can be repealed by the Canadian Parliament whenever it decides to do so.



Chief Justice Rinfret presides at citizenship ceremony.

SOCIAL and CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION

Education in Canada is democratic. It is modern in outlook; it has achieved a high standard in academic and technical studies, and it is marked by racial and religious tolerance. Ninety-seven per cent of Canadian adults are literate.

Since education is a provincial responsibility, there are, strictly speaking, ten educational systems in Canada, including two (a French and an English-language system) in Quebec. It is possible, however, to describe the general features of a national system. Interprovincial co-operation and the work of national educational associations have produced a

growing uniformity of standard across the country, although Quebec's French-language system, serving one-quarter of Canada's youth, has an individuality that distinguishes it sharply from the others.

The Canadian educational system generally is based upon free public schools, maintained by provincial and municipal authorities. The first free schools were established after the Act of Union in 1841. Egerton Ryerson, the first superintendent of education in Upper Canada, was the outstanding leader in the movement which led to the provision of free public education.

Today, public schools are free and attendance is compulsory to the age of fourteen or sixteen, depending upon provincial regulations. There are separate schools for religious minorities in four provinces—Protestant in Quebec, and Roman Catholic in three others. Privately-operated schools, which follow provincial standards, are attended by a small proportion of the nation's youth. In the predominantly English-speaking provinces, between two and three per cent go to private schools; in Quebec, about ten per cent attend schools operated mainly by religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church.

Study programs are flexible in the secondary stage of school instruction. There are college preparatory curricula leading to university and teachers' courses, composite courses for a general education, vocational training, commercial studies, home economics and agricultural courses.

Sports and physical training are important and there is a growing emphasis on health programs. Regular dental and medical check-ups are provided in many schools and nursing services in some. There are free milk and lunches for the younger pupils in many communities.

New techniques in education are widely used, including the learning by project method. Films are being used in the schools, and a regular series of school broadcasts is carried to classrooms in every section of the country by the networks of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation working in co-operation with the provincial authorities.

HIGHER EDUCATION

There are thirty degree-granting universities in Canada. About three per cent of the present Canadian youth become university graduates.

Students stroll on campus, University of Manitoba.

