

Laval University (Quebec) has a single-tier form of government called le conseil de l'université. The University of Waterloo has approved a single-tier government; this amendment to the University Act is now before the Ontario Legislature.

Apart from the president, the chief administrative officers include the registrar (secrétaire-général in French-language institutions), who often acts as secretary to the various boards and whose office usually admits students, prepares timetables and keeps student records; the business officer (often called comptroller or bursar), whose office is charged with the day-to-day financial operations of the institution, including the collection of fees; and deans and department heads, who administer faculty and departmental affairs.

Most universities now have vice-presidents (vice-recteurs at French-language institutions). Small institutions may have only one; larger universities will have several, each responsible for a particular area of university life (academic matters, administration, finance, research, development).

Other administrative posts may include an admissions officer, a buildings and grounds superintendent, deans of men and of women, a librarian, as well as others.

Increased public interest in the universities, the need for a greater internal as well as external flow of information, student and faculty unrest, have combined to make information officers a necessary feature of every Canadian university.

Teaching Staffs

The usual terminology employed for the various ranks of teachers below the level of dean (doyen in French-language institutions) of a faculty or school is, in descending order, professor (professeur), associate professor (professeur agrégé), assistant professor (professeur adjoint), and lecturers and instructors (chargés de cours). The more junior grades - demonstrators, class and laboratory assistants, and fellows - are often filled by graduate students.

A typical university department will have more assistant and associate professors than full professors. New appointments are usually made at the assistant-professor level or lower, a master's degree usually being the minimum qualification required.

In addition to the Canadians who are recruited, many people from other countries are also recruited. The development of Canadian universities has depended to a considerable degree on the immigration of university personnel, without whom Canadian universities could not have developed to their present state. Although Canadian graduate schools are growing, it will be many years before they can fill the staffing needs of Canadian universities.

The average salaries for teaching staffs for 1968-69 were as follows: \$22,555 for deans; \$18,516 for full professors; \$14,058 for associate professors; \$11,030 for assistant professors; and \$8,649 for lecturers and instructors.