

The Canadian Universities Foundation is exploring the possibility of a set of common university entrance examinations for the country, and of a national university admission service. It recently held a conference on the international role of Canadian universities, and has added an International Programmes Division to its organization.

Canadian university personnel have become increasingly conscious of their responsibilities in assisting newer institutions abroad, and in furthering international studies at Canadian universities. It is only fair to say that much more should still be done by both the universities and the nation as a whole, but beginnings have been made through supplying staff to institutions outside the country; cooperating with international organizations such as the International Association of Universities and UNESCO; and, in conjunction with the Federal Government and its External Aid Office, supplying student places for recipients of Canadian awards under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, the Colombo Plan, the West Indies Commonwealth Technical Assistance Program, and the Special Commonwealth Aid to Africa Program. The French-language universities in Canada have joined together in cooperation with their counterparts in French-speaking areas in the world.

The Federal Government's External Aid Office (75 Albert St., Ottawa 4, Ontario) attempts in so far as possible to coordinate educational, financial, technical and other assistance emanating from Canadian sources, and cooperates in this respect with private agencies and institutions.

Control and government of institutions

Civil legislation regarding the establishment of new institutions, or changes in existing ones, is usually enacted by provincial legislatures, except for Federal military colleges and a few institutions originally established by act of the Canadian parliament.

Once an institution is legally chartered, control is vested in its governing body, the membership of which is indicated in the charter. While various terms are used, and different-sized institutions may not have all of the following positions, institutional administration generally includes the following categories: visitor; chancellor; president or principal (often with the additional title of vice-chancellor), or recteur in the case of French-language institutions; board of governors (occasionally called the board of regents or the board of trustees); senate (occasionally called the faculty council or the university council); and sometimes advisory boards reporting to the senate or to the board of governors. The president is the administrative head of the university and will be an ex-officio member of the board and the senate. The chain of authority runs from the board of governors through the president to the senate and deans to the faculty as a whole. The chancellor, often elected by the graduates, or in the case of Roman Catholic institutions a senior cleric, is usually an ex-officio member of the board and senate, while the visitor (or patron) may be a distinguished political figure.

The composition of the board of governors varies according to the type of institution. Provincial universities normally have government representation; church-related institutions have clergymen. Nearly all boards have either direct representation from the business community, other organizations, and representation of alumni, or are advised by these groups through advisory boards or committees. The size of the board varies from a very few to over forty. It has ultimate control of the university and normally reserves to itself complete financial powers including the appointment of the president and most other staff. On occasion there will be faculty representation on the board, and recently there have been attempts on the part of faculty groups of many institutions to obtain greater representation on the boards of governors.

The senate usually has academic matters delegated to it by the board. It is responsible for admission, courses, discipline, and the awarding of degrees, and is composed mainly of faculty, although there may be alumni and representatives of non-academic groups. Usually the senate is a much larger body than the