

the case. Some of the education courses will be given at the Regina branch of the University, which is being expanded to give full undergraduate degree courses, and which may eventually become a separate university. A new campus is being built at Regina, and Campion College, a Roman Catholic junior college, announced that it would expand its course offerings to the full undergraduate level as an affiliate of the Regina branch.

Alberta: During the 1961-62 academic year the provincial government formed a joint government-university Survey Committee on Higher Education to study the growth and development of post-secondary education in the province. Its first report recommended more junior colleges in the province - a type of institution seemingly more in favour in Western Canada than, with a few exceptions, in central or Eastern Canada. Both Alberta and British Columbia have permissive legislation for the establishment of junior colleges. Several such institutions are being planned and are expected to open in 1964 and 1965, in affiliation with the University of Alberta. The Calgary campus of the university, now officially called the "University of Alberta, Calgary", had developed by 1963-64 to an institution offering full undergraduate and graduate degree courses in several faculties, and plans were underway to have it become a separate provincial university not later than 1966.

British Columbia: With the elevation of two colleges to university status in 1963, British Columbia became the first of the four western provinces to have more than one degree-granting university. Victoria University, formerly Victoria College, had for some years been an affiliated junior college of the University of British Columbia, although by 1960-61 it was offering full undergraduate degree programmes in certain fields. Notre Dame University of Nelson, a Roman Catholic institution, had been affiliated with St. Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia since 1961, and previously had been an affiliated junior college of Gonzaga University in the State of Washington in the United States of America.

The creation of these two universities followed, in point of time, a report by the President of the University of British Columbia on higher education in the province which included plans for the future. Among other things, the report recommended independence for Victoria College, and the creation of another full undergraduate college as well as several two-year post-secondary regional colleges. The report also recommended that two boards be formed to help coordinate the higher education system of the province: an academic board, and a grants commission to advise the government on financial support. Following publication of the report, the government laid the groundwork for the establishment of Simon Fraser University, at Burnaby (it is to open in the fall of 1965 with courses in arts, science, and education); and passed further legislation for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of two-year colleges. Action was also taken in appointing the Academic Board, and the financial Advisory Board for higher education. Work was also begun by several groups for the establishment of more two-year colleges.

Some national and international aspects of Canadian higher education

As there is no Federal Ministry of Education, national planning for higher education has been hampered. Each province, as indicated in the preceding section, is making plans for the future of higher education within its own boundaries, and as will be seen later in this paper, the Federal Government does contribute to higher education costs. In addition, various national organizations (some of which are listed in Appendix III) attempt to study and influence certain aspects of higher education at the national level.

An example of the latter is the announcement in 1963 by the Canadian Universities Foundation of a commission to study the financing of higher education in Canada, with particular reference to the decade ending in 1975. The Commission report is expected to be ready sometime in 1965. The costs of the study will be met by a \$100,000 Ford Foundation grant and approximately the same amount from Canadian business and industry.