

institution is legally chartered, control is vested in its governing body, the membership of which is indicated in the charter. The chain of authority runs from the board of governors through the president (or *recteur*) to the senate and deans to the faculty as a whole. 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.

Although there are variations, most students enter a university or the cours collégial of a collège classique after the completion of from 11 to 13 years of elementary and secondary schooling. In from three to five years, courses of instruction lead to a bachelor's degree in arts, pure science and such professional fields as engineering, business administration, agriculture and education. Courses in law, theology, dentistry, medicine and some other fields are longer—usually requiring for admission completion of part or all of a first-degree course in arts or science. For those pursuing graduate studies and research, the second degree is normally the master's or *licence*—at least one year beyond the first degree—and the third is the doctorate, normally requiring at least two additional years beyond the second degree.

Most universities state their requirements for admission to first-degree courses in terms of the certificates of completion of secondary schooling issued by the department of education of the province in which they are located. As a general rule, they accept equivalent certificates from other provinces and countries as qualification for entrance. Universities in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario (in a few cases) and British Columbia admit students at the junior matriculation level, after 11 or 12 years of schooling. Those in the other provinces admit only at the senior matriculation level, which is one year more advanced.

Trade and Technical Education and Training

Increasing use of automated processes in business and industry is resulting in a shrinking market for unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Early school dropouts are finding it increasingly difficult to find suitable employment and many are now trying to acquire in their adult years the general education or training in the skilled trades that they missed in their youth. Those persons still in the regular school system are tending to remain longer and go farther in the system, partly because of the changing attitudes of society toward education and partly for economic reasons.

Hand in hand with this growing demand for better educational facilities, educators are striving to provide comprehensive programs at all levels to meet the needs not only of the university-bound but also of the great majority who require adequate preparation for early entry into the labour force. It is now accepted that vocational education for adults as well as for youths is a public responsibility which must be provided, as needed, throughout man's working life. Education of this nature is of national concern and has a direct impact upon material prosperity, the national economy and the standard of living.