

FURTHER DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

NOTES ON THE PETITION OF THOMAS H LABY H B KIRK, AND OTHERS, IN
REFERENCE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

1 It is true that there are thirteen different bodies dealing with the University education in connection with the University itself and the affiliated institutions, but of these only one—the Senate—has any share in the direct government and administration of the University. Besides the Senate there are the four Professorial Boards, the four Councils or Boards of Governors, and the four Courts of Convocation, one body of each kind in connection with each University College. It does not appear from the constitution of the various universities into which I have looked that this number of bodies is unusual, looking at them as bodies dealing with the affairs of the several colleges. On the other hand, it is not a common thing for a university to have only one body controlling its affairs.

2 It is quite true that these bodies are distinct, and their functions have not been co-ordinated by legislation.

3 The statement that the distribution of powers amongst these bodies is unusual appears to be correct. For the purpose of comparison I give here the constitution and powers of the bodies controlling the Universities of Toronto, Wales, and Birmingham, the two former being universities having, like that of New Zealand, constituent or affiliated colleges, and the last-named having practically no affiliated colleges.

(a.) *Toronto University*.—There are five bodies or sets of bodies dealing with University matters, not including bodies controlling the affiliated or “federated” colleges. These are,—

- (i) Board of Governors, consisting of Chancellor *ex officio*, elected by the Convocation of graduates, the President *ex officio*, appointed by the Board, who appears to be always a professional member, and eighteen persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, one of whom is named as Chairman of the Board. The chief functions of the Board are that it appoints all officers and servants of the University, upon the nomination of the President, and manages the property, revenue, business, and affairs of the University. It determines salaries and fees.
- (ii) The Senate (101 members in 1907–8), consisting of (1 *ex-officio* members (18 in 1907–8)—namely, the Chancellor, Chairman of the Board of Governors, the President of the University, Principal or President of each federated college, the Deans of the five faculties named below, and all past Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors, 2) representatives of the faculties (professors) in the University and the University colleges (32 in 1907–8); (3) members appointed by the federated colleges and (one each) by the Law Society, Agricultural College, College of Music, College of Pharmacy, College of Dental Surgeons, and Veterinary College (15 in 1907–8), (4) elected members (36 in 1907–8—32 elected by graduates of the several faculties in the federated colleges, and 4 by principals and assistants in high schools).
The powers of the Senate are the establishment of courses of study, the determination of the courses on the report of the various Faculty Councils, management of the library, and the making of recommendations on various matters to the Board.
- iii.) The Convocation, consisting of the whole body of graduates of the University, elects the Chancellor, and, by faculties, members of the Senate, and makes recommendations to the Senate.
- (iv) Faculty Councils, five in number—namely (1 Arts, (2) Medicine, (3) Applied Science and Engineering, 4) Household Science, (5) Education. Each Faculty Council consists of all the professors and associate professors engaged in teaching students in the faculty. Lecturers therein have seats, but no votes. The duties of the Faculty Councils are to draw up the curriculum of studies, appoint examiners, conduct examinations, &c.—all subject to the approval of the Senate.
- (v) The Caput. The Caput is a committee composed of the President, the Principals of the federated colleges, and the deans of the faculties of the University, has power to authorize teaching and lectures by others than the regularly appointed staff, and exercises discipline in University matters and where more than one college is concerned.

(b.) *University of Wales*.—In this University there are three bodies dealing with the affairs of the University, exclusive of those concerned with the affairs of the University Colleges,—

- (i) University Court. This consists of 100 members *ex officio* appointed and elected, consequently it is a mixed professional and non-professional body. It is the supreme governing body of the University, and controls the income and business affairs of the University. It appoints an external examiner in each subject, to act jointly with the examiners appointed by the constituent colleges, and may appoint visitors of constituent colleges, hears appeals of the colleges from the decision of the Senate, and, upon the recommendation of the Senate, but not otherwise, legislates upon matters concerning studies, examinations, degrees, scholarships, &c.