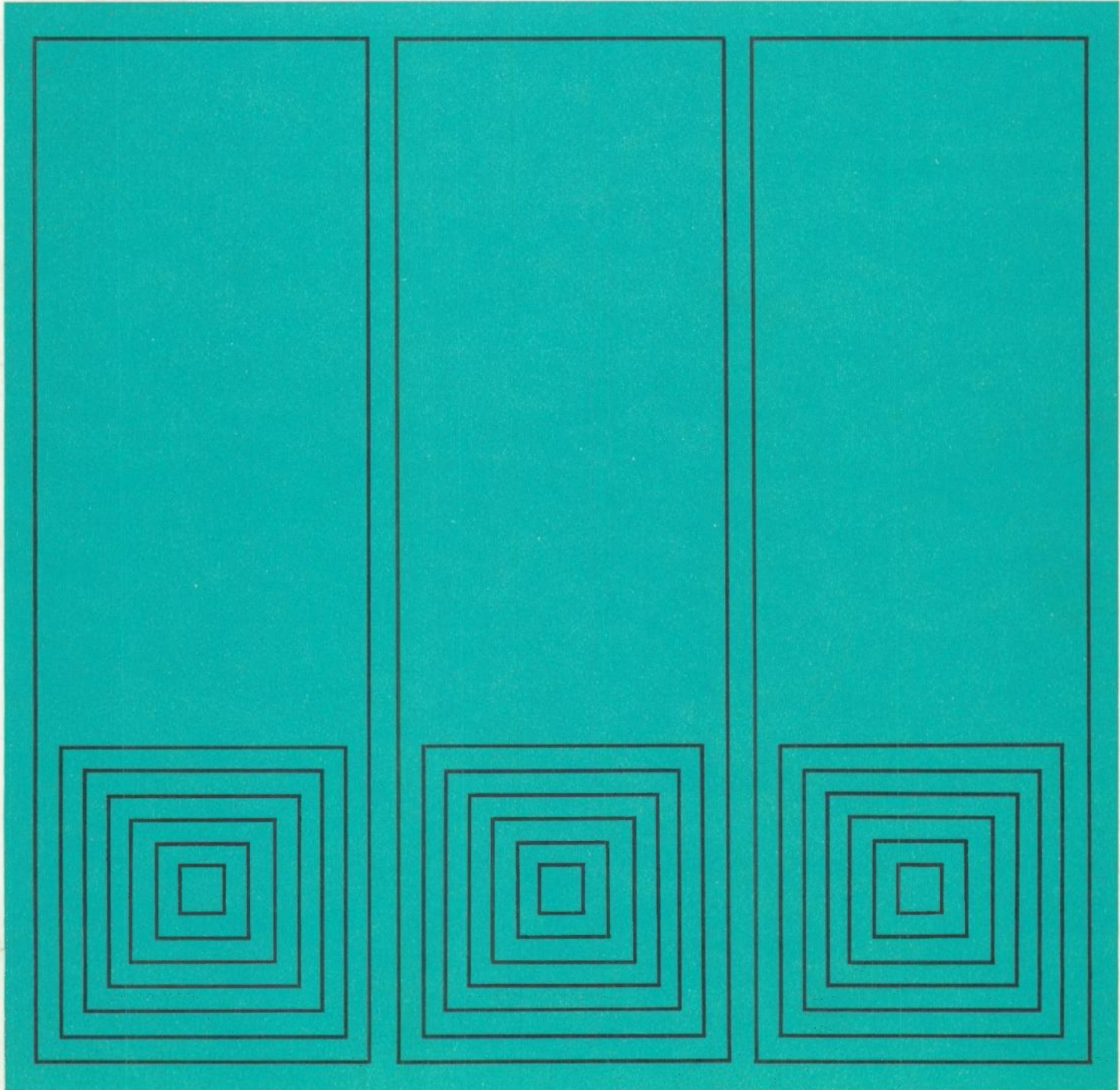


Universities and colleges of Canada

1975

Universités et collèges du Canada

1975





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Education, Science and Culture Division — Division de l'éducation, des sciences et de la culture
in co-operation with the — en collaboration avec
ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES — L'ASSOCIATION DES UNIVERSITÉS
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UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF CANADA

UNIVERSITÉS ET COLLÈGES DU CANADA

1975

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PREFACE

The Education, Science and Culture Division of Statistics Canada and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada share a common goal, the collection and dissemination of information on higher education in Canada. The purpose of this Handbook is to serve the needs of students, universities, governments and the public.

This volume is the eighteenth edition of the Handbook, the third to be published jointly by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and Statistics Canada. In the twenty-seven years since it first appeared, the Handbook has been established as a reliable source of basic information concerning universities and colleges. Again this year, two articles have been included: one on the development of Canadian higher education contributed by Dr. David Munroe; the other on Canadian community colleges written by Dr. Gordon Campbell.

The largest part of the Handbook is devoted to entries for 66 universities and their affiliated colleges. In addition to the previously mentioned articles, this volume contains an article on admissions, plus several statistical tables, a listing of research institutes, a listing of community colleges and another of national associations and agencies and a comprehensive table of university programs.

Each university entry describes the institution, its location, size, undergraduate and graduate admission requirements, programs of study, annual budget, available student financial assistance, extension programs, calendars, academic year, grading systems and research institutes. The names of deans of faculties, directors of schools, department chairmen and senior administrative officers are also included.

While space does not permit a complete list of the many people who have contributed their time and knowledge in preparing this document, the following people should be mentioned: Claude Thibault, Acting Executive Director, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada; Yvon Fortin, Director, Education, Science and Culture Division, Statistics Canada.

PETER G. KIRKHAM,
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President, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

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Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

PRÉFACE

La Division de l'éducation des sciences et de la culture de Statistique Canada et l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada partagent un but commun: recueillir et diffuser des renseignements sur l'enseignement supérieur au Canada. Le présent Répertoire a pour objet de répondre aux besoins des étudiants, des universités, des gouvernements et du public.

La présente édition du Répertoire en est la dix-huitième. C'est la troisième fois qu'il est publié conjointement par l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada et par Statistique Canada. Au cours des vingt-sept années écoulées depuis sa première parution, le Répertoire a été un ouvrage de référence fondamental et sûr dans le domaine des universités et des collèges. Cette année encore, deux articles sont publiés: l'un sur le développement de l'enseignement supérieur au Canada, rédigé par M. David Munroe et l'autre sur les collèges communautaires du Canada, écrit par M. Gordon Campbell.

La plus grande partie du présent Répertoire est consacrée aux notices des 66 universités et de leurs collèges affiliés. En plus des articles mentionnés plus haut, le présent volume contient un article sur les admissions ainsi que plusieurs tableaux statistiques, la liste des instituts de recherches et des collèges communautaires ainsi que celle des associations et organismes nationaux qui s'intéressent à l'enseignement supérieur et le tableau complet des programmes d'études offerts dans les universités.

Chaque notice donne des renseignements sur l'établissement d'enseignement, sa situation géographique, sa taille, les conditions d'admission à ses programmes de 1^{er}, 2^e et 3^e cycles, ses programmes d'études, son budget annuel, ses programmes d'aide financière aux étudiants, ses programmes d'éducation permanente, son annuaire, son année universitaire, ses systèmes de mentions et ses instituts de recherches. Les noms des doyens des facultés, des directeurs des écoles, des directeurs des départements et des cadres supérieurs sont aussi mentionnés.

Bien que l'espace ne permette pas de dresser la liste complète des nombreuses personnes qui ont mis leur temps et leurs connaissances à la disposition de ceux qui ont préparé le présent document, il convient toutefois de mentionner les personnes suivantes: Claude Thibault, Directeur administratif suppléant de l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada et Yvon Fortin, Directeur de la Division des de l'éducation, des sciences et de la culture de Statistique Canada.

Le statisticien en chef du Canada,

PETER G. KIRKHAM.

Président, Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada,
M. LARKIN KERWIN.

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Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada.

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Introductory articles

Articles introductifs

THE UNIVERSITIES OF CANADA

(Le texte français se trouve à la suite/French version follows)

by Dr. David Munroe

(Dr. Munroe was formerly Director of the Institute of Education of McGill University. He served as Vice-chairman of the Royal Commission of Enquiry on Education [Quebec Parent Commission] , Vice-chairman of the Superior Council of Education, Quebec and Special Advisor to the Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.)

The term "university" is used in Canada to describe almost any post-secondary educational institution which has the power to grant degrees. In this sense, in 1973, there were 66 universities, 16 of which held their degree-granting powers in abeyance while in federation or affiliation with other universities. About 25 of these are multi-faculty institutions in the usual sense of the term. Until recently, the term "college" was occasionally applied to other post-secondary institutions with limited powers or to constituent parts of a university but this term is now generally applied to "community colleges" which are outside the university structures and are fully described in an accompanying article.

ORIGINS

The first colleges and universities in Canada followed European

models. Laval University, the oldest, was established as a Jesuit college in 1635 and became affiliated with the Grand Séminaire in Quebec during the 1660's. Its charter as a university was granted by Queen Victoria in 1852 and by the Pope in 1876. A provincial charter, by which it became a secular institution, was issued in 1970. When English counterparts were founded in the Maritime provinces and in Lower and Upper Canada, the pattern adopted was either that of the Oxford and Cambridge colleges or Scottish city universities like Edinburgh or Glasgow. Almost all of these institutions were supported and controlled by religious authorities and their purpose was to provide training for the clergy and for a small, select group of laymen who wished to enter the professions of law or medicine. Teaching was concentrated on theology, philosophy, the classics and, perhaps, mathematics. The teachers, most of whom came directly from Europe, were steeped in the classical traditions of the time.

A reaction against these practices and attitudes began to appear about the middle of the 19th century. William Dawson, a native of Nova Scotia who became principal of McGill University in 1855, wrote soon after his appointment "I have no feeling for a college set up on the old Oxfordian plan".¹ A geologist of distinction himself, he immediately introduced courses in natural sciences, opened a normal school for elementary school teachers, strengthened the faculties of law and medicine, and later pioneered instruction in applied science and engineering. About

¹ Institute of Education, McGill University. *A century of teacher education* (Montreal: Institute of Education, McGill University, 1957), p. 10.

the same time, similar changes were introduced at other universities – Dalhousie University in Halifax, Queen's University at Kingston and in the new federated institution known as the University of Toronto.

In the French-language community, the reaction took a different form. The Napoleonic reforms in French education were rejected completely by colonial religious leaders who created a system of classical colleges and seminaries that became affiliated with Laval. These were operated by the various religious communities and organized on a modified form of the Jesuit pattern. They offered a secondary school and undergraduate program to be covered in eight years, the B.A. degree being awarded by the parent university. Most of the students were candidates for the priesthood but some also entered the university faculties of law and medicine. Thus, while the trend in English-speaking institutions was toward practical and scientific studies and secular control, in the French-language sector the emphasis continued on classical studies and clerical control was maintained.

Other innovations appeared by the end of the century, perhaps the most significant of which was the admission of women. Mount Allison University in New Brunswick granted the first B.A. degree to a woman candidate in 1882 and, after some bitter controversies, this example was followed elsewhere. The Royal Victoria College was opened at McGill University in 1899 as a college for women although there, as almost everywhere, restrictions were imposed on entry to professional faculties.

With the settlement of the Western provinces, other university structures began to emerge. The University of Manitoba was granted a charter in 1877 and operated as an examining body on the model of the University of London until 1904. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, provincial universities were established soon after those provinces entered into Confederation in 1905. There, as indeed in the neighboring provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, the example of the land-grant colleges in the United States led to a strong commitment to extension programs and community service. As an expression of this purpose, the first president of the University of Saskatchewan stated in 1914:

“The Keynote of such a University must be utility. The State is interested in the University because it can serve the State. A State University must also serve the interests of the multitude and not of the select few: it must be liberal in its attitude and have an open door.”¹

By the outbreak of World War I in 1914 there were about a score of universities in Canada and they had begun to develop distinctive characteristics. To the traditional faculties of theology, law and medicine had been added schools of engineering, agriculture, forestry, education, dentistry and home economics. To one Scottish observer at least, the “practical side” was the distinguishing feature of Canadian universities as compared with those of the old land.²

1. The Annual Review Publishing Company Ltd. *Canadian annual review* (Toronto: The Annual Review Publishing Company Ltd., c1915), p. 46.

2. James McNaughton, “Student life in Canadian universities”, *Empire Review*, Vol. 28, 1903, p. 366.

DEVELOPMENT

A novel experiment grew out of the war when the Khaki University was organized through the voluntary efforts of academic leaders to offer instruction for servicemen during the period of demobilization. As many of these veterans were young men whose high school or undergraduate studies had been interrupted and as there were long delays in securing ocean transport to return them to Canada, this institution served a useful purpose in rehabilitation by offering classes in England. The initiative in this venture was taken by Henry Marshall Tory, who had already played a leading part in founding provincial universities in British Columbia and Alberta and played a similar role at Carleton University. In several of the universities these efforts were supplemented by accelerated programs in the professional faculties of law, medicine and engineering. This gave an impetus to extramural and summer courses in the 1920's by which candidates could qualify for degrees through part-time study. Two centres where summer sessions were particularly successful were Queen's University in Kingston and Laval University in Quebec.

There was also considerable institutional expansion during the years following World War I. New colleges were founded in Newfoundland (Memorial), Nova Scotia (Mount Saint Vincent), Prince Edward Island (St. Dunstan's). In Quebec, the University of Montreal was granted a charter establishing its independence from Laval and permitting it to develop its own system of affiliated classical colleges. The University of Ottawa, which had been established and granted a papal charter in the 19th century, was given a civil charter by the Ontario legislature, enabling it also to grant degrees through affiliated classical colleges.

The most significant development during the post-war years, however, was the rapid expansion of graduate studies and research. Following the establishment of the National Research Council in 1916, research facilities particularly in the physical sciences were rapidly developed in some of the larger centres, especially at the University of Toronto, McGill University in Montreal and, to a lesser degree, at Dalhousie University in Halifax. This led to the organization of faculties of graduate studies and the granting of master's and doctor's degrees. The research programs in the medical sciences were especially successful, resulting in the discovery of insulin at the University of Toronto and the establishment of The Montreal Neurological Institute at McGill.

At the outset of World War II in 1939, there were 28 universities. They varied in size, the largest, the University of Toronto having an enrolment of about 7,000 full-time students, while several of the smaller institutions had fewer than 1,000 students. The larger ones had begun to develop research and graduate programs, while most of the smaller ones adopted the pattern of the “liberal arts colleges” in the United States. University expenditures, which were estimated at \$11,872,000 in 1926, had risen a decade later to \$14,147,000 and there were about 40,000 students or 5% of the population group between the ages of 18 and 24.

EXPANSION

Radical changes began immediately after World War II. As a result of the Veteran's Rehabilitation Program, initiated by the federal government, enrolments rose to 83,000 in 1947-48 and between 1944 and 1951, 53,000 veterans entered the universities. The immediate problem of accommodation was solved by the use of temporary buildings and the creation of satellite colleges, such as Ajax at Toronto and Dawson at McGill. While the heaviest

enrolments were concentrated in the large urban universities like Toronto, McGill, Alberta and The University of British Columbia in Vancouver, almost all the universities participated in the effort and their co-operation with the government made the program a remarkable success.

Expansion was only a first step, however. It was also necessary to adapt administrative structures to serve the new clientele. Admissions policies were reviewed and in some instances revised to make it possible for mature candidates to enter university. Guidance services were organized to give tests and advice in the choice of careers. In many institutions the academic calendar was altered so that classes continued throughout the year. For the first time, residences were provided for married students and auxiliary services were sometimes organized for wives and children.

There were important changes also in courses and programs. These were most noticeable in the professional and graduate schools. As Senator Maurice Lamontagne has noted in his report, *A science policy for Canada*, Canadian scientists had worked closely throughout the war with their opposite numbers in Great Britain and the United States on the front lines of science and technology and they entered the post-war period with fresh approaches in fields such as microwave techniques, aircraft jet engines, nuclear power and digital computers.¹ The physical sciences and engineering attracted many students, while others chose traditional professions like law, medicine or teaching, as well as new careers in social work or library science.

CRISIS

By the mid-1950's the places vacated by the veterans had been filled by an increasing number of graduates from the high schools and it had become apparent that the demand for university expansion would continue and even increase. The full force of this pressure came in the 1960's. During this decade, university enrolment, which in 1951-52 had stood at less than 65,000, rose from 128,894 in 1961-62 to 341,030 in 1971-72. In meeting this demand, several of the large city universities grew into what are described in North America as "multiversities", while provincial governments also granted charters to 19 new institutions. The new institutions included provincially supported universities in Ontario and three of the Western provinces, a new provincial

university in Prince Edward Island, a new type of multi-campus institution in Quebec and a French-language university in New Brunswick.

Up to this time, in the central and Maritime provinces at least, provincial authorities had left the responsibility for higher education very largely to private initiative. Thereafter, however, the governments in all provinces became increasingly involved in the financing of university education as well as in the planning of its development. The federal government also showed deep concern. Acting favorably on appeals from university leaders, the Parliament of Canada inaugurated a system of grants in 1952, which increased from an initial sum of about \$7,000,000 to over three-quarters of a billion dollars in 1971-72. During these years the grant pattern was altered from a per capita sum based on total population to the payment of half of the provincial expenditures on post-secondary education and the responsibility for distribution was moved from the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges (predecessor to the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada) to the provincial governments.

The results of these developments have been far-reaching. The universities, most of which were operated as private institutions before 1960, have now become heavily dependent on public funds. Religious sponsorship and control of universities has been modified and, even where it continues, sectarian restrictions on staff and students have been dropped. New collegial institutions have been developed as an alternative to university education. Taken together, these have had drastic repercussions. In Quebec, for example, the classical college systems operated by Laval and the University of Montreal have been completely demolished.

Perhaps the best evidence of the involvement of provincial governments is the appointment of various commissions to make recommendations on future development and the insistence that the universities be fully integrated in the educational systems. Since 1960, studies have been made in each of the provinces, either of the whole range of educational services as in Quebec, Newfoundland and Alberta, or of special aspects such as higher or post-secondary education. These enquiries form an impressive survey of the resources and needs in the various provinces although there are wide variations in approach and in the solutions recommended. The list of studies is as follows:

¹ Canada, Senate Special Committee on Science Policy, *A Science Policy for Canada*, report (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1970) II, p. 63.

| Provinces | Date of act | Name | Appointment of chairman | Number of members | Powers |
|---|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Newfoundland | 1949 | Board of Regents | Government | 19 | Direction |
| Prince Edward Island ¹ | 1969 | Commission on Post-Secondary Education | Government | 3 | Consultation, Decision |
| Nova Scotia ¹ | 1963 | University Grants Commission | Government | 7 | Consultation |
| New Brunswick ¹ | 1967 | Commission on Higher Education | Government | 9 | Consultation, Decision |
| Quebec | 1968 | Conseil des universités | Government | 17 | Consultation |
| Ontario | 1974 | Council on University Affairs | Government | 12+ | Consultation |
| Manitoba ² | Task Force Recommendation | Commission on Post-Secondary Education | Government | 13 | Consultation, Decision |
| Saskatchewan | 1974 | Universities Commission | Government | 9 | Consultation |
| Alberta | 1966 (abolished 1973) | Universities Commission | | | |
| British Columbia | 1974 | Universities Council | Government | 11 | Consultation |
| New Brunswick, ¹ Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island | 1974 | Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission | Government | 16 | Consultation |

¹ The Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick commissions were abolished in the summer of 1974 and replaced by the *Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission* (MPHEC).

² Recommended by Task Force on Post-Secondary Education, 1973. Legislation not yet implemented.

As a result of these studies, statutory bodies have been established in most provinces to advise the government on university development and several of these have issued reports relating to planning and development.

In addition to these provincial initiatives, several important national reports have been prepared under the auspices of the

Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada in cooperation with other national organizations. The first of these, *Financing Higher Education in Canada*, was published in 1965 and was followed by several others: *University Government in Canada*; *The University, Society and Government* and *Quest for the Optimum – Research Policy in the Universities of Canada*. Studies have also been prepared on the analysis of university costs and on the effects of admission policies.

In the early 1970's the growth rates began to decline. Enrolments in most universities were below the forecasts, numbers of students began to withdraw before completing their courses and there was a trend toward part-time rather than full-time attendance. It appeared that a plateau had been reached and policies of retrenchment were adopted. Budgets were cut, building programs were restricted, staff positions were reduced and governments declared a moratorium on granting new university charters. Indeed, in some instances, provincial authorities encouraged existing institutions to amalgamate or to co-ordinate their programs and to experiment with new patterns of part-time and year-round instruction. Thus, for the time being at least, university expansion had been interrupted and the provincial governments took further steps to integrate the institutions within the framework of their post-secondary services. Carried to the extreme, these policies could lead to the provincialization of Canadian universities and the loss of their national and international character.

STRUCTURE

The traditional form of university government in Canada is the "two-tier" system: a board of governors and an academic senate with a president or principal acting as the chief executive officer. By statute, the corporate power usually resides in the board of governors which makes the final decisions on all matters of policy. The board is usually made up of laymen and the size and composition vary with the kind of control under which the university operates. The board may include a majority of clerics in church-related institutions and in these the church will have the power to nominate all or most of the members. In provincial universities, the power of nomination usually rests with the lieutenant-governor and some members may be direct representatives of the government. In the private universities, independent of both church and state, the board of governors usually is a self-perpetuating body. Participation on boards of governors by academic administrators has increased in recent years and student members have been added to many of these bodies.

The duties of the board include the appointment of the president or principal, the exercise of financial control and the approval of recommendations from the senate on academic matters. In practice, boards tend to turn their attention to matters which are not directly academic, although through their responsibility for raising funds and the financial operations of the institution, they naturally exercise a good deal of influence on many academic decisions.

The senate is generally responsible for academic policy. Its membership is drawn from the administrative and academic staff and usually the president or principal acts as the presiding officer. In recent years, most universities have admitted students to membership on the academic senate. In some instances, particularly in the provincial universities the senate may include representatives from groups in the community having a special interest in the university. In such instances it may have as many as 200 members. The university charter usually specifies powers which are the responsibility of the senate and these usually include admission requirements, the approval of academic courses and programs, the appointment of professorial staff, student discipline and the granting of degrees both in-course and honorary.

As a rule, both the board and the senate deal with recommendations from subsidiary bodies, such as statutory or ad hoc committees, faculties or departments. In this way it is possible to draw on the advice of a much broader representation from the

university than would be included in the membership of either body.

A third element in the internal government of the university is represented by the chancellor and vice-chancellor. The duties of the chancellor are usually performed by a person of distinction who acts as the honorary and ceremonial head of the institution. In the Roman Catholic universities it is usually the bishop in whose diocese the institution is located. In some instances the chancellor may preside at meetings of the board of governors but it is more usual for the board to elect a special officer as chairman.

The president or vice-chancellor and principal or rector is the chief executive officer. The title depends on the traditions of the institution, president being borrowed from practice in the United States, vice-chancellor being copied from English universities, principal following the practice of Scotland and rector the nomenclature of France. As the senior administrative official of the university, the president acts as a link between the lay board of governors and the academic senate. Although his appointment is made by the board, the senate and other representatives of the faculty and students are frequently consulted in making the nomination. As a rule the candidate has been a university professor and is a person with a scholarly background.

Following a comprehensive survey of current practices in Canadian universities, Sir James Duff and Dr. R.O. Berdahl issued a report in 1966 entitled *University government in Canada*.¹ Noting that the Parent Commission had already expressed the opinion that "the charters and statutes of North American universities have in general erected an unfortunate opposition between administrators and teachers,"² the commissioners recommended a number of fundamental reforms. They suggested that the two-tier system of university government be retained but that the powers of the board of governors and senate should be more clearly defined and separated. At the same time, it was pointed out, the two bodies must be brought into closer contact at many stages during the legislative process. It was recommended also that administrative officers, including the president, vice-president and deans should be chosen by special committees on which the staff and students were represented. While reaction to these proposals has varied from institution to institution and province to province, a number of changes have since been initiated.

One of the most controversial experiments has been the establishment of a one-tier system of government with representation from all interested groups, including administrators, teachers, students, graduates and the public. This structure was adopted at Laval University in 1965 and at the University of Toronto in 1971.

ORGANIZATION

Most Canadian universities are organized through faculties which

1. James F. Duff and Robert O. Berdahl, *University government in Canada*; report of the Commission sponsored by the Canadian Association of University Teachers and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1966), p. 17.

2. *Report of the Royal Commission of Enquiry on Education in the Province of Quebec*, A.-M. Parent, Chairman (Quebec: Department of Education, 1963), II, Chapter VII, Paragraphs 359-360.

are responsible for determining admission requirements, approving courses, recommending candidates for degrees and other aspects of internal administration, such as the calendar, timetables and examination procedures. The traditional structure of European universities included four faculties — theology, law, medicine and letters — and this has been most closely followed in the French-language institutions where faculties of philosophy and social sciences have also been added. In the English-language universities, the central faculty is that of arts and science which offers instruction in the humanities and the social, physical, and biological sciences. In a few, the arts and science sections have now been separated into two faculties, while in some of the smaller institutions there is a single faculty, as in the liberal arts colleges of the United States. New professional faculties have been added in most of the larger universities where agriculture, commerce, dentistry, education, engineering and music now enjoy separate status.

Within each faculty there is a departmental structure based on the individual disciplines or subjects. Specialization in recent years has led to the demand for the subdivision of many of the older departments and the distinction is now frequently made between romance and Slavic languages, political science and economy, philosophy and psychology, geology and crystallography, biology and genetics. Where research has led to the introduction of graduate degrees, a faculty of graduate studies and research has usually been established with undergraduate and graduate instruction provided by the same departments.

The senior officer of each faculty is the dean, who is now appointed usually for a limited period of three to five years by the board of governors on the recommendation of the president or principal after consultation with representatives of the staff and students. He is a member of the senate and is the official spokesman of the faculty. His duties include the preparation of the faculty annual budget in consultation with each departmental chairman.

Practices vary a good deal both in the method of appointing department chairmen and in the responsibilities confided to them. In the larger institutions they, or a certain number of their representatives, form a "faculty council" under the chairmanship of the dean.

Variations are found in internal structures at some universities where departments are organized as colleges or schools. These may focus on particular areas of study, such as commerce or business administration, education, engineering, journalism, library science, pharmacy or social work. Usually, these units report through one of the faculties. With the recent demand for interdisciplinary studies, even these innovations have not proved sufficiently flexible and an experiment has been introduced in the University of Quebec, where the faculty structure has been abandoned and a "modular pattern" adopted in its place. Under this plan, the basic unit is the department to which each professor is attached. The student is related to a "module", which is a course or program of study that may cut across departmental lines. The modules vary in size and are composed of both professors and students who have parity in the membership on the module council.

The demand for interdepartmental cooperation has been particularly strong in the areas of graduate studies and research. This has resulted in the establishment of various institutes and centres through which the resources of a number of departments may be directed toward problems considered of special character or urgency. Examples of these are the Islamic Institute at McGill, the Centre for Culture and Technology at Toronto, the Institute of

Canadian Studies at Carleton University, the Division of Environmental Studies at the University of Waterloo, the Centre for Northern Studies at Laval, the Institute of Criminology at Montreal, the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies at Alberta and the Institute of Oceanography at British Columbia.

During the past decade, with the growing complexity of university operations, most of the institutions have provided for the appointment of vice-presidents or vice-principals with responsibilities in such areas as academic policy, administration, research, finance and planning. The number and duties of these senior officials varies from institution to institution, as does the manner in which they discharge their duties. Frequently they act through statutory bodies such as an academic or planning committee, reporting through the senate to the president and board of governors.

CURRICULUM

Admission to Canadian universities is usually after 11 to 13 years of prior schooling, each institution, in some instances each faculty, exercising control over its admission standards and policies.

Until a few years ago, applicants were judged on their record in examinations prepared by provincial departments of education at the end of the high school course and on their general school record as certified by the principal. Recently, however, departmental examinations have been discontinued in several provinces and the school record has become the main basis for judgment, together with other information such as the SACU test described in the accompanying article "Admission to university in Canada".

Provision is now made in many universities for "mature matriculation" whereby students may be accepted who do not meet the ordinary entrance requirements. Otherwise it is customary for students to enter directly from high school, except in Quebec where they qualify through the colleges of general and vocational education.

Most universities offer the first or bachelor's degree after three or four years of full-time study, usually in the faculty of arts and science. In some institutions, however, a first degree is also granted in engineering and education. Admission to faculties of law, medicine, dentistry, business administration and theology usually is conditional upon the completion of part or all of the requirements for the first degree. A distinction is frequently made between general and honors degrees at the bachelor's level, the difference being that the honors degree is more specialized and usually requires an additional year of study.

The academic session begins after the middle of September and continues until April or early May. It is usually divided into two terms, with most of the courses continuing throughout the full session. Half-courses, which are completed in one term, are given in some institutions by certain departments. The undergraduate student is usually required to complete five courses, or the equivalent, each session which means a minimum of 15 class or laboratory hours each week. Written examinations are generally required at the conclusion of each course.

Provision is now made for part-time students and a number of universities conduct off-campus courses in various centres. This has led to the adoption of a "credit system", whereby one or more credits are granted upon completion of each course and the candidate is expected to accumulate a specific number of credits within a certain period of time. The usual requirement is 20 credits for the first degree. During the last few years, the number

of part-time students has been increasing more rapidly than the full-time enrolment.

Experiments have been initiated with both "year-round" operation and "work-study" programs. While most of the universities operate summer schools, only one has actually adopted a 12-month calendar. This is Simon Fraser University, where the academic year is divided into three terms and students may enter in the autumn, winter or spring. They may choose to continue their studies without interruption and thereby speed up their courses if they so wish. Wellington College at the University of Guelph and the University of Regina have also adopted modified year-round programs. The work-study pattern, whereby the student alternates between supervised regular employment and classroom study, has been adopted in the faculties of engineering, mathematics and science at the University of Waterloo. It is also in operation in certain faculties of the University of Sherbrooke and at Memorial University.

During the past decade, there has been a steady trend toward greater flexibility in curriculum requirements. The practice of adopting a fixed pattern of course sequences has been modified and students are permitted to choose from a number of options. Experiments have also been conducted in cooperative planning of courses, with students and faculty participating in the process of course design, as well as in determining the requirements and methods of examination. Perhaps the most advanced of these programs is one offered by the University of Waterloo, where the student may set his own goals and proceed toward them through independent research, course work, seminars, tutorials, special projects and field work. Upon completion of the curriculum the candidate qualifies for the degree of bachelor of independent studies.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Some universities have conducted extension programs for many years. Probably the most successful were those in the provincial universities of the western provinces, following the example of "land-grant" colleges of the United States, and at St. Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia which organized co-operatives among the fishermen of the nearby coastal villages. Besides these practical and vocational programs other cultural and recreational services were developed in some of the urban universities of central Canada. These activities were widely diversified. Some courses were granted recognition for academic credits, others were not. Many were offered only on-campus, others were provided in external centers as well. Both full-time and part-time staff were recruited as instructors and some courses were concentrated in one-week or two-week periods, while others might continue through the academic year.

Since the end of World War II, however, the demand for continuing education has increased and now teaching media, such as television, have greatly broadened the range of facilities. Although efforts have been made to distinguish between activities which are academic and those that can be classified as community services or adult education, most universities now offer extramural courses and degrees and in several provinces there have been proposals to introduce programs similar to that of the Open University in Great Britain. This solution has been rejected, however, in Manitoba and in the Maritime provinces. Manitoba has chosen instead to establish regional resource centres to which the universities as well as other types of educational institutions will contribute. Thus, while the degree and type of involvement varies from one institution to another, extension programs have now become a responsibility recognized and accepted by universities in Canada.

INSTRUCTION

The typical pattern of instruction in Canadian universities is still the formal lecture, usually given twice weekly and supplemented by a conference or laboratory period in smaller groups. In the professional faculties this is varied by clinical teaching in medicine, shopwork in engineering and field work in areas as different as surveying and social work. In recent years, expanding enrolments have created problems which the authorities have attempted to meet by larger classes or by giving parallel instruction to several divisions. Neither solution has been completely satisfactory and, to meet the criticism of impersonal relations between professors and students, counselling services have been introduced for new students, as well as seminars, conferences and tutorials wherever possible.

In some institutions it has been possible to develop a "college system", using the models of Oxford and Cambridge. This has been achieved more fully at Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario than anywhere else but even large universities like the University of Toronto have created satellite colleges in the metropolitan area where experiments in teaching methods are being carried out.

Some universities are bilingual, Ottawa and Laurentian being the notable examples. In these, instruction is offered in both English and French and students may choose whichever medium they wish. Some universities, while offering instruction in one language only, permit the student to submit term papers, examination answers and theses in either French or English. At York University, Glendon College is a small, liberal arts institution where emphasis is placed on Canadian studies and bilingualism. All students in the bilingual program are required to take the second language during the first two years of the course.

Many universities have attempted to review their instructional methods and improve the quality of teaching. One study at the University of Toronto¹ recommended drastic changes both in teaching procedures and in the degree patterns in arts and science. These included the reduction in the number of lectures and classroom time, the reform of examination procedures, inspection of beginning members of staff during their first years of university teaching and a revision of the patterns of general and honors degrees. This report, published in 1967, has had considerable effect in other Ontario universities and some of the proposals will no doubt be applied even more widely.

The function of libraries in university instruction has altered considerably in recent years. Most Canadian universities have reassessed their resources and broadened the concept of their services. Large-scale purchases have improved certain collections and facilities are now provided for loans and exchanges between institutions. One report has pointed out that, whereas in the past libraries were regarded as a place where materials were kept, they must now be considered as a collection, not only of books but also of microfilms, tapes, pictures and other learning aids, from which

¹ University of Toronto, Presidential Advisory Committee on Undergraduate Instruction in the Faculty of Arts and Science, *Report of the Committee Undergraduate Instruction in Arts and Science* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1967).

items may be borrowed and taken away, both intellectually and physically.¹ The new \$41.7 million Robarts Library building at the University of Toronto was justified because its facilities were conceived in these broad and inclusive terms.

These and other fundamental changes have been investigated through various enquiries and within the institutions themselves. Television and technology in university teaching was the subject of a report for the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario in 1970.² The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, as Statistics Canada was then known, surveyed the use of various media for instruction in the Maritime universities and the National Research Council has assisted in various projects for the use of computers. Meanwhile, a Centre for Learning and Development was established at McGill in 1969 to help improve the learning environment, teaching practices and learning methods and most universities now have teaching aids centres from which staff and students may draw support in developing teaching materials.

The most common teaching aid is the film slide, film strip or film which the Bureau of Statistics survey found were used in most institutions for teaching courses in education, the health professions and occupations, agriculture and the biological sciences. Frequently the instructor prepares the slides or transparencies himself, sometimes with the assistance of a university media centre or with help from students.

Television is also used, although much less widely. Summarizing the situation in Ontario, the Trotter Report estimated that about 40% of the students in all universities have been exposed to at least one classroom viewing experience and that approximately \$1,200,000 was designated in university budgets for television services in 1969-70. More sophisticated use of closed-circuit television has been attempted in some faculties of medicine, engineering and science.

Computers are now found in most universities but it appears they are used for management and research rather than instruction. Courses are offered in computer programming but computer-assisted learning is not widely encouraged. The National Research Council initiated a project in 1967, enabling universities to buy research equipment offering a central facility to be linked with remote terminals. The cooperating institutions are expected to provide, develop and test course material. Up to the present, participation has been limited to The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, The University of Calgary, McMaster University and a Quebec CEGEP, Édouard-Montpetit College. Simon Fraser University has also developed courses in chemistry with the assistance of IBM and further projects include courses in physics, mathematics, biology and economics.

STAFF

The character and competence of the academic and administrative staff is, of course, a vital factor in the development of higher education. During the 1960's, the demand, not only for

expansion, but also for adaptation and innovation in the universities strained their resources to the limit and the resulting problems have not yet been resolved.

In sheer numbers the task of recruitment was enormous. From about 7,000 in 1960-61, the teaching force was increased to over 28,000 in 1973-74. Most of the new appointees were Canadians but the number coming from other countries was sufficiently large to provoke criticism from within and without the academic community. As a matter of fact, Canadian universities have never produced sufficient graduates to supply their own needs and they have always depended on Great Britain, the United States and France for some of their staff. In the recent emergency this dependence has continued and numbers of university teachers have also been recruited from other countries in Europe and Asia. Although the institutions have been reluctant to impose any restrictions that might suggest discrimination against non-Canadians, some provincial governments have attempted to compile information that might be relevant. Estimates may not be entirely reliable but it appears that about 40% of the teaching staff in Canadian universities are nationals of other countries.

For appointment to a university staff, a doctorate degree is usually expected. However, this requirement is actually applied in practice only in the pure sciences. In the humanities and social sciences, many candidates hold only a master's degree and may continue their studies toward higher qualifications. In the professional faculties, many of the staff have met only professional requirements, but the trend is toward possession of a doctorate. There is a wide gap, however, between policy and practice, since only about half of the full-time university teachers hold a doctorate degree.

The lowest teaching rank is that of lecturer. This is usually a one-year appointment and the Canadian candidate will be expected to have completed his undergraduate studies with honors or distinction and obtained a master's degree, preferably from an institution other than the one which he attended as an undergraduate. If he has continued in a doctoral program, it may be at a university in the United States, Britain or France. It is not always possible to equate these requirements with the credentials submitted by candidates from other countries and this has occasionally given rise to friction or misunderstanding.

After one or more years of satisfactory service or upon proof of suitable scholarship or experience, the candidate may be appointed to the rank of assistant professor on a two- or three-year contract. From this point, he becomes eligible for promotion as associate professor and professor or, in the French-language institutions, as *professeur agrégé* and *professeur titulaire*. The rules for tenure and promotion vary from one institution to another, with the chairman of a department and the dean of a faculty exercising a good deal of discretionary power.

In each of these categories the judgment of competence is based on scholarship and ability to conduct research as demonstrated through publications. Ability as a teacher is taken for granted and it is only very recently that in-service training in instructional methods has been organized in some universities. A committee at the University of Toronto recommended that each department should be responsible for helping novice lecturers by enabling one or two of its excellent teachers to serve as consultants or mentors to junior members of its staff. This might help to meet the criticism of students and the public that undergraduate teaching is often ineffective and that it is neglected in favor of research.

The teaching load is usually scaled according to academic rank and other responsibilities. A lecturer may be assigned 12 or 15

1. Alberta, Commission on Educational Planning, *A Future of Choices, A Choice of Futures* (Edmonton: Queen's Printer, 1972), p. 325.

2. Bernard Trotter, *Television and Technology in University Teaching* (Toronto: Council of Presidents of the Universities of Ontario and Committee on University Affairs, 1970).

class hours a week, depending on the need in some instances to repeat course material for several sections. Full professors are generally expected to give two courses, which normally means three lectures in each during the week. This is frequently modified by the inclusion of a weekly discussion group or seminar for which junior members of staff are made responsible. In addition to teaching, most faculty members have some administrative duties or serve as members of committees.

Salary scales differ from university to university. The highest in 1973-74 was at The University of Alberta in Edmonton, where the minimum for a full professor was \$21,827. In about a dozen universities, the minimum salary paid to teachers of that rank was at least \$18,000. The national median salary for all full-time university teachers was \$17,100 in 1973-1974. The basic salary may be supplemented by payments for summer school or evening classes and in most institutions the staff is also permitted to accept consultant fees for private and government contracts outside the university.

In several institutions there has been a noticeable shift of faculty opinion toward support for affiliation with unions or syndicates representing teachers, administrators, specialist staff like librarians and technicians and non-academic personnel. This has been carried farthest in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba, where such unions have either been recognized or are in the process of gaining recognition as bargaining agents by the provincial labor relations boards.

STUDENTS

The reform of university government has also given students a larger voice in its operation. Until a decade ago the student was usually considered a minor and, while permitted to organize a wide range of extracurricular activities including athletics, he had no voice at all in matters of academic policy or student discipline. This has changed. Students are now represented on departmental and faculty committees and it is not unusual for students to sit as regular members of the senate and board of governors. In some instances they have been included in committees established to consider the appointment and promotion of staff, although this practice is by no means general.

One factor in this change of attitude is the action taken by the federal and provincial governments in lowering the voting age to 18. This is about the normal age for entry to university and, although legal anomalies still exist, it is widely assumed that students have reached the age of majority and parents cannot be held responsible for their actions.

There were 314,000 full-time students in Canadian universities in 1972-73. This represents over 12% of the persons between the ages of 18 and 24 and is about double the proportion in 1960. In addition, over 150,000 part-time students were registered in degree programs. The number of graduate students has been increasing rapidly during the past few years and registration has been rising in the faculties of commerce and education, while there is a decline in the faculties of arts. Men outnumber women by about two to one, although the proportion of women is expected to rise steadily during the next decade. Student self-government is now encouraged in most universities and student councils enjoy a great deal of independence. About one-fifth of the students live in campus residences, some of which are co-educational. Other students live in off-campus lodgings, while many live within commuting distance of the institution.

Tuition fees are charged in all institutions, although they usually differ from one faculty to another and in some instances higher

fees are charged to non-residents of the province. In Quebec, all universities now base their fee structure on the number of credits taken, irrespective of faculty. In the mid-1960's, over one-quarter of university income was derived from student fees but by the end of the decade that proportion had dropped to one-eighth. As a consequence of increased public support most of the provincial authorities have imposed limits which must be respected in order to qualify for government financing and the political parties in some provinces have actually committed themselves to a policy of free tuition at the post-secondary level in the future. Meanwhile, tuition fees are considered an important factor in deterring some deserving candidates from attending university and it is estimated that about 40% of all students take advantage of the Canada Student Loans Plan to finance the cost of their studies.

The introduction of alternative programs in the community colleges has undoubtedly altered the composition of the student body in the university and this will be altered even more. It may be expected that universities will remain selective but the criteria for selection will be raised to a higher level and the period of study may be condensed. In future the colleges may become responsible for providing general education for the graduates of high school, while the universities will continue to be centres of advanced, specialized and professional studies.

FINANCE

The 1960's marked a turning point in the development of higher education because governments began to assume a major share of financial support. Expenditures in the universities rose in that decade from about \$200,000,000 to over a billion and in the final year, 1969-70, the federal and provincial governments together contributed 76.7% of the total amount. As a result, other sources of revenue including fees and private contributions declined, as they have continued to do ever since. Whereas in the 1950's governments contributed only a little more than half of the total costs, they now have become the main source of revenue.

This remarkable change in the attitude of governments must be attributed in part to the reports of two royal commissions which had a strong impact on public opinion in Canada. The Massey Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences stated:

"Universities have become essential institutions of higher education, of general culture, of specialized and professional training and of advanced scientific research... It is certainly neither our right nor our wish to tell universities how to do their work, but, if financial stringency prevents these great institutions from being, as they have said, 'nurseries of a truly Canadian civilization and culture', we are convinced that this is a matter of national concern."¹

Testimony of another sort came from the Gordon Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. Declaring it was their bounden duty "to call attention as forcefully as we can to the vital part which the universities must play in our expanding and increasingly complex economy, and to the necessity of maintaining them in a healthy and vigorous condition," the commissioners pointed out:

¹ *I. Canada, Report of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences* (Ottawa, King's Printer, 1951), p. 143.

"They are the source of the most highly skilled workers, whose knowledge is essential in all branches of industry. In addition they make a substantial contribution to research and in the training of research scientists."¹

Authoritative opinions such as these could not fail to impress political leaders as well as the public at large.

Canada was not alone in making this reassessment of higher education. In most other countries and particularly in Europe and North America, the political significance of universities was given belated recognition because of their relationship to the productive system and because of public pressure to assure equal educational opportunity. These pressures, from both without and within the country, spurred federal and provincial leaders to supply the funds necessary to maintain and expand the whole structure of post-secondary education.

Advice was offered by university leaders, speaking through the voice of the Bladen Commission on Financing Higher Education in Canada. Dividing its recommendations into four categories, addressed to the federal government, provincial governments, the universities and individual and private donors, the commission based its proposals on a forecast of 460,000 university students in 1975-76. The level of support it suggested for operating, capital and research expenditures was well beyond anything governments or the public had previously envisaged and, while the federal authorities failed to adopt the method of distribution indicated in the report, they responded even more generously than had been recommended. Expenditures on post-secondary education, which were estimated at \$835,300,000 in 1965 when the Bladen Report was published, rose to \$2,140,800,000 by the end of the decade.²

Provincial governments, which by the Canadian constitution are charged with the operation of programs in education, acted with equal generosity. While usually insisting that, as institutions operated through government support, the universities should be integrated with the other elements of the provincial educational system, the governments provided funds for operation and construction and even, in some instances, for various types of research. Differences in policy, however, resulted in discrepancies in the growth rates among the provinces.

Operating grants from both federal and provincial sources are now paid through the provincial authorities. In 1967, Ontario adopted a policy of "formula financing", as recommended by the Bladen Commission, and variations of this method have been adopted in several other provinces. This method of support was reasonably satisfactory so long as enrolments were rising but difficulties have arisen since 1970 when registrations began to decline. Supplementary grants have been necessary in several instances and in Ontario the basis of the formula was altered by

using enrolment estimates from the past, rather than the current, year. Another unfortunate feature of this policy is the emphasis it places on the numbers and categories of students for this has led to severe competition for candidates among institutions in certain areas of the country.

"Formula financing" is now being reconsidered. In Ontario, a complete review of its use since 1967 has been in progress for over two years. In Manitoba, the Task Force on Post Secondary Education has rejected single formula financing and recommended a more flexible approach.¹ Quebec, after considerable hesitation, has now decided to use a formula designed to suit each university and adapted to six categories of university activity.

UNIVERSITY-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

As government support has become a more vital factor in the development of universities, efforts have been made to protect the institutions against the worst aspects of political interference and control. In 1964, Ontario established a separate Department of University Affairs, which has since been enlarged to include the colleges and a number of cultural activities. Two other provinces, Manitoba and Alberta, have also adopted this practice. Elsewhere, however, the provincial authorities have chosen to keep the administration of the educational system within the framework of a single department.

There is greater unanimity on the need for a council or commission to act as a buffer between governments and the universities in long-range planning, determining short-term priorities, scrutinizing individual budgets and distributing government grants. Except in Newfoundland, where the negotiations with the single university may be said to be conducted through the Board of Regents, consultative bodies have been appointed in all the provinces, although the universities commission in Alberta was abolished in 1973 leaving the universities to deal directly with the Department of Advanced Education.

Although there is wide-spread recognition of the need for such a body, the views about its structure, powers and purpose differ widely. The number of members varies from 7 to 17. The Conseil des universités in Quebec includes representatives from all 7 universities, while the Universities Council now being created in British Columbia specifically excludes all university personnel. In most instances, the chairman is a full-time official appointed by the government, although the time required from the other members and the level of remuneration vary greatly. Some of the councils have jurisdiction over all post-secondary institutions, while others deal only with the universities. Examples of these variations are indicated in the accompanying table:

1. Canada, *Final Report of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects* (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1957), p. 452.

2. Canada, Statistics Canada, *Education in Canada: A Statistical Review for the Period 1960-61 to 1970-71* (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973), p. 176.

1. Manitoba, Task Force on Post-Secondary Education, *Post-Secondary Education in Manitoba* (Winnipeg: Queen's Printer, 1973), p. 158.

| Province | Date | Title of Report | Chairman of Commission |
|----------------------|---------|--|-----------------------------------|
| British Columbia | 1962 | Higher Education in British Columbia and a plan for the future | Macdonald, John B. |
| Quebec | 1963-65 | Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Education in the Province of Quebec | Parent, Alphonse-Marie, Msgr. |
| New Brunswick | 1962 | Report of the Royal Commission on Higher Education in New Brunswick | Deutsch, John J. |
| Ontario | 1962-63 | Post-Secondary Education in Ontario, 1962-70; report of the presidents of the Universities of Ontario to the Advisory Committee on University Affairs | Deutsch, John J. |
| Prince Edward Island | 1965 | Report of the Royal Commission on Higher Education | Bonnell, J.S. |
| Ontario | 1966 | Report of the Commission to Study the Development of Graduate Programmes in Ontario Universities; submitted to the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents of Provincially Assisted Universities | Spinks, J.W.T. |
| Newfoundland | 1964-68 | Report of the Royal Commission on Education and Youth | Warren, Philip J. |
| Prince Edward Island | 1969 | Report on Post-Secondary Education | Sheffield, E.F. |
| Alberta | 1972 | A Future of Choices – A Choice of Futures; report of the Commission on Educational Planning | Worth, Walter H. |
| Ontario | 1972 | The Learning Society; report of the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario | Wright, Douglas T. Davis, D.O. |
| Manitoba | 1973 | Post-Secondary Education in Manitoba; report of the Task Force | Oliver, Michael |
| Nova Scotia | 1974 | Report of the Royal Commission on Education, Public Services and Provincial-Municipal Relations | Graham, John |

Attempts to establish inter-provincial commissions which began in the Prairie provinces several years ago have progressed farthest in the Maritime provinces, where the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC) began operating in April 1974. This represents a co-operative effort by the governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and the membership includes representatives from the universities, colleges, public officials and the public at large. The commission has a full-time chairman appointed by the governments. As stated in the legislation, its purpose is "to assist the provinces and the

institutions in attaining a more efficient and effective utilization and allocation of resources in the field of higher education in the region". It remains unclear whether the provincial commissions will continue to operate.

Research support in Canadian universities for the physical and natural sciences, and more recently in the social sciences and humanities, is provided through more than 40 federal departments and agencies. The main channels are: the National Research Council, established in 1916; the Canada Council,

created in 1957; and the Medical Research Council, which became independent of the National Research Council in 1960. During the 1960's the funds made available by these three bodies rose from \$8,000,000 in 1960-61 to over \$100 million ten years later and the research grants of such departments as agriculture, energy, mines and resources, environment, health and welfare, manpower and national defence also grew substantially.

This sudden increase in research activity reflected a growing concern in most countries for the development of national policies and a number of studies on this subject have been conducted in Canada. The Science Council and the Economic Council were established in the 1960's and both have published special and regular reports. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development conducted an enquiry and published its findings in 1969. A further study was recently completed by the Special Senate Committee on Science Policy, and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada has published the report of two commissioners who examined research policies at the institutional level.¹ No revolutionary changes in policy have yet occurred but a new federal Ministry of State for Science and Technology was created in 1971 and the mandates and procedures of the three granting bodies are now under review.

Provincial governments have also been drawn into the discussions of research policy. Most now have provincial research councils which offer support grants and scholarships in areas of particular interest such as the development of national resources, health and social services. There have been instances of duplication, the distortion of priorities and not infrequently of projects initiated by federal authorities for which the provincial authorities are expected to provide support after a trial or experimental period is over. In 1973 the Council of Ministers of Education made a recommendation to the federal government that all research grants should be channeled through the provincial departments rather than to the universities directly and that they should be divided into three categories: those concerning matters entirely under federal jurisdiction; those under provincial jurisdiction; and those for which both levels of government are responsible. These proposals are not considered acceptable by the universities, which insist that they should continue to have direct access to the granting agencies and a voice in policy decisions. For its part, the federal government has not made its position clear.

COOPERATION

A decade ago, it was noted in the AUCC news and opinion magazine, *University Affairs*, that the most striking trend was the growth of provincialism in higher education. During the interval this movement has not abated. If anything, it has intensified and the absence of agreement on national objectives becomes more apparent day by day. The dangers are more apparent also.

¹ Canada, Science Council, *The Role of the Federal Government in Support of Research in Canadian Universities*, Special Study No 7 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1969).

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Reviews of National Science Policy: Canada* (Paris: 1969).

Canada, Senate Special Committee on Science Policy, *A Science Policy for Canada*, Report (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1970).

Louis-Philippe Bonneau and J.A. Corry, *Quest for the Optimum: Research Policy in the Universities of Canada* (Ottawa: Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, 1972).

Obstacles to mobility of students and staff, inequalities in services as between regions and provinces, differences in priorities, duplication and competition in programs are evidence of failure to achieve cooperation at a time when the demands on university leadership are particularly exacting.

The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada was originally established as the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges in 1911. It opened a national office in Ottawa soon after the end of World War II and it now functions through an elected board of directors and a permanent executive director and staff. Almost all the degree-granting institutions are members, as well as a number of affiliated colleges of which some do not have the statutory power to confer degrees. The association has also a score of associate members, such as the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges and the Canadian Association of Schools of Social Work, and its staff conducts research and supplies information services for the university community. The annual meeting each autumn brings together university leaders and representatives including faculty and students from all parts of Canada. Provision is made for bilingual services in all of the activities of the organization. The association has initiated a number of important studies of national problems, for example, the financing and the government of Canadian universities. It has also sponsored organizations like the Service for Admission to College and University and the Canadian University Service Overseas.

There are a number of national organizations which represent certain groups within the universities. One of these, the Canadian Association of University Teachers was established in the 1950's and represents all categories in the teaching staff. It is governed by a council which includes representatives from each member university and it maintains an office in Ottawa. In recent years, regional and provincial groupings of staff have been formed and these have taken the initiative in dealing with provincial authorities on matters of salary, working conditions and university development generally. A different trend has developed among subject or special interest groups whose national organizations hold annual meetings in conjunction with the Royal Society of Canada in June of each year. These "learned societies" include the Canadian Association of Graduate Schools, the Canadian Historical Association, and the recently formed Canadian Society for the Study of Higher Education.

The Council of Ministers of Education (Canada) was established in 1966. Its members include the ministers from each province and its meetings are also attended by the deputy ministers. An office has been established in Toronto under the direction of a secretary-general. University education is one area of the council's concern and during the past two years it has been engaged in discussions with the federal authorities on the subject of future support for higher education. Because of frequent changes in the council's membership caused by the uncertainties of politics, it has been difficult to evolve a general and stable policy, especially since the federal government is not represented at the council's meetings even by an observer.

In its Annual Review of 1970, the Economic Council of Canada stated:

"...it is urgent that strong and continuing efforts be made to define and clarify the aims and objectives of post-secondary education — both of particular institutions and of the larger systems in which they operate."¹

¹ Canada, Economic Council, *Patterns of Growth*, Seventh Annual Review (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1970), p. 68.

This need has been widely recognized and it is reflected in the appointment of committees and officials to draw up specific plans and proposals for future development. To be fully effective, however, the strategy must be based on a deep and broad understanding of the issues at stake. These have been clearly defined and explained in the Faure report, published by UNESCO under the title: *Learning To Be*. One of its statements reads as follows:

“Many economic, social and political factors combine to make change in post-secondary education necessary. But they cannot be achieved merely by adding or superimposing elements on to the existing system. Really suitable education for increasingly numerous and differentiated learners calls for a thoroughgoing diversification in post-secondary institutions. But this presupposes a change in traditional attitudes towards universities. If the public feels that institutions of a new kind lack prestige, these institutions will fail to fulfil their function, while the traditionally organized universities will continue to be overloaded and inevitably apply discriminatory procedures.”¹

The experience of the 1960's gives rise to both hope and apprehension. It has proved that Canada has the resources to expand, to experiment, to innovate in the vital area of higher education. But it demonstrates also the need for a national approach to the problems of equality of opportunity, mobility, regional disparities and interprovincial cooperation, and, up to the present time, no machinery has been invented to provide solutions to these problems or to define and secure agreement on national goals.

LES UNIVERSITÉS DU CANADA

par M. David Munroe

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Le terme “université” est utilisé au Canada pour désigner presque tous les établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire qui ont le pouvoir de conférer des grades. En ce sens, en 1973, il y avait 66 universités, dont 16 n'exerçaient pas leur pouvoir de conférer des grades parce qu'elles étaient fédérées ou affiliées à d'autres universités. Environ 25 de ces universités se composent de plusieurs facultés dans le sens habituel de ce terme. Jusqu'à récemment, le terme “collège” était parfois appliqué à d'autres établissements postsecondaires qui avaient des pouvoirs limités ou à des parties constituantes d'une université, mais ce terme s'applique maintenant en général aux “collèges communautaires” qui ne font pas partie des structures universitaires et qui sont décrits d'une façon exhaustive dans un article du présent Répertoire.

ORIGINES

Les premiers collèges et universités du Canada ont suivi les modèles européens. L'Université Laval, la plus ancienne, a été établie comme collège jésuite en 1635 et s'est affiliée au Grand Séminaire de Québec durant les années 1660. Sa charte universitaire lui a été accordée par la Reine Victoria en 1852 et par le Pape en 1876. Une charte provinciale en vertu de laquelle cette université devint un établissement séculier a été émise en 1970. Quand les universités anglophones ont été fondées dans les provinces maritimes et dans le Bas- et le Haut-Canada, le modèle adopté a été soit celui des collèges d'Oxford et de Cambridge ou des universités urbaines écossaises comme celles d'Édimbourg ou de Glasgow.

Presque tous ces établissements ont été appuyés et dirigés par les autorités religieuses et leur objectif était de former les membres du clergé ou de petits groupes choisis de laïcs qui désiraient devenir avocats ou médecins. L'enseignement était concentré sur la théologie, la philosophie, les études classiques et parfois les mathématiques. Les enseignants, dont la plupart venaient directement d'Europe, avaient été formés à l'école des traditions classiques de l'époque.

Une réaction contre ces coutumes et cette mentalité a commencé à se manifester vers le milieu du 19^e siècle. William Dawson, originaire de la Nouvelle-Écosse, devenu principal de l'Université McGill en 1855, a écrit peu de temps après sa nomination: “Je ne crois pas à un collège formé sur le vieux modèle oxfordien.” Lui-

¹ I. Edgar Faure and others, *Learning To Be*, Report of the International Commission on the Development of Education (Paris: Unesco, 1972), p. 200.

¹ Institute of Education, McGill University. *A century of Teacher Education* (Montreal: Institute of Education, McGill University, 1957), p. 10.

même géologue éminent, il mit immédiatement sur pied des cours en sciences naturelles, ouvrit une école normale pour la formation des instituteurs des écoles primaires, renforça les facultés de droit et de médecine et par la suite, fut l'avant-garde de l'enseignement dans les sciences appliquées et le génie. Vers la même époque, des changements semblables se sont produits dans d'autres universités — à l'Université Dalhousie d'Halifax, à l'Université Queen's de Kingston et dans le nouvel établissement fédéré connu sous le nom d'Université de Toronto.

Dans la collectivité francophone, la réaction a pris une forme différente. Les réformes napoléoniennes de l'enseignement français ont été rejetées complètement par les chefs religieux coloniaux qui ont créé un système de collèges classiques et de séminaires affiliés à l'Université Laval, administrés par diverses communautés religieuses et organisés selon le modèle jésuite modifié. Ils offraient un programme d'études secondaires et d'études conduisant au premier grade, d'une durée de huit ans, le baccalauréat étant accordé par l'université mère. La plupart des étudiants étaient des candidats à la prêtrise, mais certains se dirigeaient aussi vers les facultés universitaires de droit et de médecine. Par conséquent, alors que les établissements anglophones étaient axés en général sur les études pratiques et scientifiques et dirigés par des séculiers, les établissements francophones mettaient l'accent sur les études classiques tout en demeurant sous la domination du clergé.

D'autres innovations ont vu le jour à la fin de ce siècle, la plus importante d'entre elles étant peut-être l'admission des femmes dans les universités. L'Université Mount Allison du Nouveau-Brunswick a accordé son premier baccalauréat à une femme en 1882 et après certaines controverses aiguës, cet exemple a été suivi ailleurs. Le Collège Royal Victoria a été ouvert à l'Université McGill en 1899 à titre de collège pour les femmes bien qu'à cet endroit, comme presque partout ailleurs, des restrictions étaient imposées à l'entrée dans les facultés professionnelles.

La formation des provinces de l'Ouest a contribué à l'établissement d'autres structures universitaires. L'Université du Manitoba a obtenu sa charte en 1877 et a fonctionné comme un organisme d'examen sur le modèle de l'Université de Londres jusqu'en 1904. En Saskatchewan et en Alberta, des universités provinciales ont été établies peu de temps après l'entrée de ces provinces dans la Confédération en 1905. Là, comme à vrai dire dans les provinces voisines du Manitoba et de la Colombie-Britannique, l'exemple des "land-grant colleges" des États-Unis a amené ces universités à mettre fortement l'accent sur les programmes d'éducation permanente et les services communautaires. Comme expression de cet objectif, le premier président de l'Université de la Saskatchewan a déclaré en 1914:

"La caractéristique principale de cette Université doit être son utilité. L'État est intéressé à l'Université parce qu'elle peut servir l'État. Une Université d'État doit aussi servir les intérêts de la multitude et non pas ceux d'un petit groupe choisi: elle doit avoir une mentalité libérale et une politique d'accès général¹."

Lorsque la Première Guerre mondiale a éclaté en 1914, il y avait un bon nombre d'universités au Canada et elles avaient commencé à se donner des caractéristiques distinctives. Aux

facultés traditionnelles de théologie, de droit et de médecine s'étaient ajoutées des facultés de génie, d'agriculture, de génie forestier, d'éducation, d'art dentaire et d'économie domestique. Selon au moins un observateur écossais le "côté pratique" a été la caractéristique distinctive des universités canadiennes comparativement à celles de l'Europe¹.

NOUVEAUX FAITS

De la guerre est né un nouveau genre d'université, l'Université Kaki, organisée grâce aux efforts volontaires de chefs de file universitaires qui dispensaient l'enseignement aux militaires durant la période de démobilisation. Vu qu'un grand nombre de ces anciens combattants étaient des jeunes hommes dont les études secondaires ou pré-grade avaient été interrompues et que l'attente se faisait longue pour revenir au Canada par voie de surface, cette université a rempli une fonction utile en Angleterre grâce à l'initiative d'Henry Marshall Tory. Celui-ci avait déjà joué un rôle de premier plan dans la fondation d'universités provinciales en Colombie-Britannique et en Alberta et a joué un rôle semblable à l'Université Carleton. Dans plusieurs des universités, cet enseignement a eu comme compléments des programmes accélérés dans les facultés professionnelles de droit, de médecine et de génie. Cela a donné une impulsion aux cours dispensés à l'extérieur des universités et aux cours d'été dans les années 1920, grâce auxquels les candidats pouvaient être admissibles à des diplômes en faisant des études à temps partiel. L'Université Queen's de Kingston et l'Université Laval de Québec ont été deux centres où les cours d'été étaient particulièrement couronnés de succès.

Il y a eu aussi une expansion considérable des établissements d'enseignement universitaire au cours des années qui ont suivi la Première Guerre mondiale. De nouveaux collèges ont été fondés à Terre-Neuve (Memorial), en Nouvelle-Écosse (Mount Saint Vincent) et à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard (St. Dunstan's). Au Québec, l'Université de Montréal a reçu une charte établissant son indépendance de l'Université Laval et lui permettant d'établir son propre système de collèges classiques affiliés. L'Université d'Ottawa, qui avait été établie au 19^e siècle en vertu d'une charte papale, a reçu une charte civile de l'assemblée législative de l'Ontario lui permettant ainsi de conférer des grades par l'intermédiaire des collèges classiques affiliés.

Toutefois, le nouveau fait le plus important durant les années d'après-guerre a été l'expansion rapide des études et des recherches supérieures. À la suite de l'établissement du Conseil national de recherches en 1916, les installations de recherches, en particulier dans les sciences physiques, ont connu une expansion rapide dans certains des grands centres, en particulier à l'Université de Toronto, à l'Université McGill de Montréal et à un degré moindre, à l'Université Dalhousie d'Halifax. Comme conséquence, on a organisé des facultés d'études supérieures et accordé des maîtrises et des doctorats. Les programmes de recherches en médecine ont été particulièrement couronnés de succès ayant eu pour résultat la découverte de l'insuline à l'Université de Toronto et l'établissement de l'Institut neurologique de Montréal à l'Université McGill.

Au début de la Deuxième Guerre mondiale, en 1939, il y avait 28 universités. Elle variaient en taille, la plus grande étant l'Université de Toronto qui comptait environ 7.000 étudiants à plein temps alors que plusieurs des établissements plus petits avaient moins de 1.000 étudiants. Les plus grandes universités

¹ The Annual Review Publishing Company Ltd. *Canadian annual review* (Toronto: The Annual Review Publishing Company Ltd., c1915), p. 46.

¹ James McNaughton, "Student life in Canadian universities", *Empire Review*, Vol. 28, 1903, p. 366.

avaient commencé à établir des programmes d'études et de recherches supérieures alors que les universités plus petites avaient adopté le modèle des "liberal arts colleges" des États-Unis. Les dépenses des universités estimées à \$11,872,000 en 1926 s'élevaient dix ans plus tard à \$14,147,000 et environ 40,000 étudiants ou 5% des jeunes de 18 à 24 ans fréquentaient les universités.

EXPANSION

Des changements radicaux ont commencé à se produire immédiatement après la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale. À la suite du programme de rééducation des anciens combattants, mis sur pied par le gouvernement fédéral, les inscriptions ont été portées à 83,000 en 1947-48 et entre 1944 et 1951, 53,000 anciens combattants fréquentaient les universités. Le problème de logement, qui s'est posé immédiatement, a été résolu par l'utilisation de bâtiments provisoires et la création de collèges satellites, comme Ajax à Toronto et Dawson à McGill. Alors que les grandes universités urbaines ont connu le plus grand nombre d'inscriptions, comme Toronto, McGill, l'Université de l'Alberta et l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique de Vancouver, presque toutes les universités ont participé à cette expansion et leur collaboration avec le gouvernement a permis à ce programme de connaître un succès remarquable.

Toutefois, l'expansion n'était qu'une première étape. Il a aussi été nécessaire d'adapter les structures administratives afin de répondre aux besoins des nouveaux étudiants. Les politiques d'admission ont été réexaminées et, dans certains cas, modifiées afin de permettre l'admission de candidats à titre d'adultes. Des services d'orientation ont été organisés afin d'administrer des tests et de donner des conseils sur le choix des carrières. Dans de nombreux établissements, le calendrier de l'année universitaire a été modifié de façon que les classes se continuent tout au long de l'année. Pour la première fois, des résidences étaient fournies aux étudiants mariés et des services auxiliaires étaient organisés parfois pour les épouses et les enfants.

Il y a eu aussi d'importants changements dans les cours et les programmes d'études. Ces changements ont été les plus remarquables dans les écoles professionnelles et les écoles d'études supérieures. Comme le Sénateur Maurice Lamontagne l'a mentionné dans son rapport, *Une politique scientifique canadienne*, les scientifiques canadiens avaient travaillé en étroite collaboration tout au long de la guerre avec leurs confrères de la Grande-Bretagne et des États-Unis dans des domaines de pointe des sciences et de la technologie et ils entraînaient dans la période d'après-guerre avec des approches fraîches de certains champs comme la technique des micro-ondes, le moteur d'avion à réaction, l'énergie nucléaire et les calculatrices électroniques¹. Les sciences physiques et le génie ont attiré de nombreux étudiants alors que d'autres ont choisi des professions traditionnelles comme le droit, la médecine ou l'enseignement ainsi que de nouvelles carrières en service social ou en bibliothéconomie.

CRISE

Au milieu des années 50, les places laissées vacantes par les

anciens combattants ont été remplies par un nombre croissant de diplômés d'école secondaire et il est devenu apparent que la demande de places dans les universités continuerait et augmenterait même. Le paroxysme a été atteint dans les années 60. Durant cette décennie, les inscriptions dans les universités qui s'étaient maintenues en 1951-52 à moins de 65,000 sont passées de 128,894 en 1961-62 à 341,030 en 1971-72. Pour satisfaire à cette demande, plusieurs universités des grandes villes se sont transformées en ce qu'on appelle en Amérique du Nord des "multiversités" et les gouvernements provinciaux ont accordé des chartes à 19 nouveaux établissements comprenant les universités subventionnées par le gouvernement provincial en Ontario et dans trois des provinces de l'Ouest, une nouvelle université provinciale à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et un nouveau genre d'établissement comportant plusieurs constituantes au Québec ainsi qu'une université francophone au Nouveau-Brunswick.

Jusqu'à ce moment-ci, dans les provinces centrales et dans les Maritimes du moins, les autorités provinciales avaient laissé en très grande partie la responsabilité de l'enseignement supérieur aux initiatives privées. Par la suite, toutefois, les gouvernements de toutes les provinces ont participé de plus en plus au financement des études universitaires ainsi qu'à la planification de leur expansion. Le gouvernement fédéral s'y est aussi montré profondément intéressé. En réponse aux demandes des dirigeants des universités, le gouvernement du Canada a mis sur pied, en 1952, un système de subventions qui sont passées d'une valeur initiale d'environ \$7,000,000 à plus de trois quarts de milliard de dollars en 1971-72. Durant ces années, la façon d'accorder des subventions est passée d'un montant per capita fondé sur la population totale au paiement de la moitié des dépenses des provinces pour l'enseignement postsecondaire, et la responsabilité de distribuer les montants d'argent est passée de la Conférence nationale des universités et des collèges canadiens (organisme auquel a succédé l'Association des universités et collèges du Canada) aux gouvernements provinciaux.

Les résultats de ces nouveaux faits ont eu une longue portée. Les universités, dont la plupart fonctionnaient à titre d'établissements privés avant 1960, sont devenues largement dépendantes de fonds publics. Le parrainage et les pouvoirs religieux des universités ont été modifiés et, même là où ils se continuent, les restrictions sectaires en ce qui concerne le personnel et les étudiants ont été éliminées. De nouveaux établissements d'enseignement collégial ont été établis pour remplacer les études universitaires. Ensemble, ils ont eu des répercussions fantastiques. Au Québec, par exemple, les systèmes de collèges classiques administrés par l'Université Laval et l'Université de Montréal ont été complètement abolis.

La meilleure preuve de la participation des gouvernements provinciaux est peut-être la nomination de diverses commissions chargées de faire des recommandations sur le progrès des universités et l'insistance pour que les universités soient complètement intégrées aux systèmes éducatifs. Depuis 1960, des études ont été faites dans chacune des provinces, soit sur l'ensemble des services éducatifs comme au Québec, à Terre-Neuve et en Alberta ou sur des aspects particuliers, comme l'enseignement supérieur ou postsecondaire. Ces enquêtes constituent un relevé impressionnant des ressources et des besoins dans les diverses provinces bien qu'il y ait de grandes différences dans l'approche et dans les solutions recommandées. Voici la liste de ces études:

1. Canada, Comité sénatorial de la politique scientifique, *Une politique scientifique canadienne, rapport* (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1970), II, p. 63.

| Provinces | Date de la Loi | Nom | Nomination du président | Nombre de membres | Pouvoirs |
|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Terre-Neuve | 1949 | Board of Regents | Gouvernement | 19 | Direction |
| Île-du-Prince-Édouard ¹ | 1969 | Commission on Post-Secondary Education | Gouvernement | 3 | Consultation, décision |
| Nouvelle-Écosse ¹ | 1963 | University Grants Commission | Gouvernement | 7 | Consultation |
| Nouveau-Brunswick ¹ | 1967 | Commission on Higher Education | Gouvernement | 9 | Consultation, décision |
| Québec | 1968 | Conseil des universités | Gouvernement | 17 | Consultation |
| Ontario | 1974 | Council on University Affairs | Gouvernement | 12+ | Consultation |
| Manitoba ² | Task Force Recommendation | Commission on Post-Secondary Education | Gouvernement | 13 | Consultation, décision |
| Saskatchewan | 1974 | Universities Commission | Gouvernement | 9 | Consultation |
| Alberta | 1966 (abolie en 1973) | Universities Commission | | | |
| Colombie-Britannique | 1974 | Universities Council | Gouvernement | 11 | Consultation |
| Nouveau-Brunswick ¹ Nouvelle-Écosse Île-du-Prince-Édouard | 1974 | Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission | Gouvernement | 16 | Consultation |

¹ Les commissions de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, de la Nouvelle-Écosse et du Nouveau-Brunswick ont été abolies à l'été de 1974 et remplacées par la *Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC)*.

² Recommandation du Groupe d'étude sur l'enseignement postsecondaire, 1973. Les mesures législatives n'ont pas encore été mises en application.

À la suite de ces études, des organismes statutaires ont été établis dans la plupart des provinces afin de conseiller le gouvernement sur le progrès des universités et plusieurs d'entre eux ont publié des rapports se rapportant à la planification et à l'expansion.

En plus de ces travaux réalisés au niveau provincial, plusieurs importants rapports nationaux ont été préparés sous les auspices

de l'Association des universités et collèges du Canada en collaboration avec d'autres organismes nationaux. Le premier de ces rapports, *Le financement de l'enseignement supérieur au Canada*, a été publié en 1965 et suivi de plusieurs autres: *Structure administrative des universités au Canada*; *L'université, la société et le gouvernement* et *Poursuivre l'Optimum — Politique de la recherche dans les universités au Canada*. Des études ont aussi été

faites sur l'analyse des coûts des universités et sur les effets des politiques d'admission.

Au début des années 70, le taux de croissance a commencé à diminuer. Les inscriptions dans la plupart des universités étaient inférieures aux prévisions, de nombreux étudiants commençaient à abandonner leur programme d'études avant qu'il soit terminé et l'accent a été mis davantage sur les études à temps partiel plutôt que sur les études à plein temps. Il a semblé qu'un sommet avait été atteint et des politiques d'économie ont été adoptées. On a fait des réductions dans les budgets, les programmes de construction ont été restreints, les postes ont été diminués dans le personnel et les gouvernements ont retardé l'octroi de nouvelles chartes aux universités. À vrai dire, dans certains cas, les autorités provinciales ont encouragé les établissements existants à amalgamer ou à coordonner leurs programmes et à faire l'expérience des nouveaux modes d'enseignement à temps partiel et à la longueur d'année. Par conséquent, à l'heure actuelle du moins, l'expansion des universités est interrompue et les gouvernements provinciaux ont pris d'autres mesures pour intégrer les établissements dans le cadre de leurs services postsecondaires. Portées à l'extrême, ces politiques pourraient conduire à la provincialisation des universités canadiennes et à la perte de leur caractère national et international.

STRUCTURE

La forme traditionnelle d'administration universitaire au Canada est celle "à deux paliers": il s'agit d'un conseil d'administration et d'un sénat ayant à leur tête un recteur faisant fonction de chef. En vertu des statuts, le pouvoir corporatif est détenu habituellement par le conseil d'administration qui prend les décisions définitives sur toutes les questions de politique. Le conseil est formé habituellement de laïcs et sa taille et sa composition varient selon le genre de direction dont dépend le fonctionnement de l'université. Le conseil peut se composer d'une majorité de clercs dans les établissements confessionnels; dans ces cas, l'Église a le pouvoir de proposer tous les membres ou la plupart d'entre eux. Dans les universités provinciales, le pouvoir de proposer les membres revient habituellement au lieutenant-gouverneur et certains membres peuvent être des représentants directs du gouvernement. Dans les universités privées, indépendantes de l'Église et de l'État, le conseil d'administration est habituellement un organisme qui s'autopérpétue. Un plus grand nombre d'administrateurs de l'enseignement font partie depuis quelques années des conseils d'administration et des étudiants sont également membres de bon nombre de ces conseils.

Les tâches du conseil comprennent la nomination du recteur, l'exercice du contrôle financier et l'approbation des recommandations émanant du sénat sur les questions relatives à l'enseignement. Les conseils s'occupent généralement de questions qui ne se rapportent pas directement à l'enseignement, mais vu qu'ils sont chargés de la perception des fonds et des opérations financières de l'établissement, ils exercent naturellement une assez grande influence sur de nombreuses décisions relatives à l'enseignement.

Le sénat est généralement responsable de la politique en matière d'enseignement. Ses membres proviennent du personnel administratif et enseignant, et habituellement le recteur fait fonction de chef. Récemment, la plupart des universités ont admis des étudiants comme membres de leur sénat. Dans certains cas, en particulier dans les universités provinciales, il peut arriver que le sénat comprenne des représentants de groupes de la collectivité qui portent un intérêt spécial à l'université. Dans ces cas, il peut compter jusqu'à 200 membres. La charte de l'université précise habituellement les pouvoirs du sénat qui portent sur les conditions

d'admission, sur l'approbation des cours et des programmes d'études, sur la nomination du personnel enseignant, sur la discipline des étudiants et sur l'octroi des grades, tant des grades honorifiques que ceux obtenus dans le cadre d'un programme d'études.

Généralement, le conseil d'administration et le sénat s'occupent des recommandations émanant d'organismes subsidiaires comme les comités statutaires ou spéciaux, les facultés ou les départements. De cette façon, il leur est possible de compter sur les conseils d'un plus grand nombre de représentants de l'université.

Le chancelier et le vice-chancelier représentent un troisième élément de l'administration interne de l'université. Les fonctions de chancelier sont habituellement remplies par une personne distinguée qui fait fonction de dirigeant honoraire de l'établissement et qui préside les cérémonies. Dans les universités catholiques romaines, c'est habituellement l'évêque dans le diocèse duquel l'établissement est situé qui préside. Dans certains cas, il est possible que le chancelier préside les réunions du conseil d'administration mais, plus souvent, le conseil choisit un membre particulier comme président.

C'est le président, le vice-chancelier, le principal ou le recteur qui est le chef de l'établissement. Le titre dépend des traditions de l'établissement; le nom de président est emprunté aux coutumes américaines, celui de vice-chancelier est copié sur les universités anglaises, celui de principal suit les coutumes de l'Écosse et celui de recteur se conforme à la nomenclature de la France. En tant que chef de l'université, le recteur fait le lien entre les membres du conseil d'administration qui ne sont pas des professeurs et le sénat. Bien que cette nomination soit faite par le conseil, le sénat et d'autres représentants des professeurs et des étudiants sont souvent consultés à cette occasion. En règle générale, le candidat a été professeur d'université et possède des antécédents scientifiques.

À la suite d'une étude exhaustive sur les coutumes actuellement en vigueur dans les universités canadiennes, Sir James Duff et M. R.O. Berdahl ont publié un rapport en 1966 intitulé *Structure administrative des universités au Canada*.¹ Constatant que la Commission Parent avait déjà exprimé l'opinion que "les chartes et statuts des universités d'Amérique du Nord ont en général établi une malheureuse opposition entre administrateurs et professeurs"², les commissaires ont recommandé certaines réformes fondamentales. Ils ont suggéré que le système d'administration universitaire à deux paliers soit conservé, mais que les pouvoirs du conseil d'administration et du sénat soit plus distincts et précisés plus clairement. Il a aussi été signalé que les deux organismes devraient entretenir des relations plus étroites à de nombreuses étapes durant les processus législatifs. Il a été recommandé aussi que les cadres, y compris le recteur, le vice-recteur et les doyens, soient choisis par des comités spéciaux au sein desquels le personnel enseignant et les étudiants sont

1. James F. Duff, et Robert O. Berdahl, *Structure administrative des universités au Canada*; rapport de la Commission parrainée par l'Association canadienne des professeurs d'université et l'Association des universités et collèges du Canada, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1966), p. 18.

2. *Rapport de la Commission royale d'enquête sur l'enseignement dans la province de Québec*, A.-M. Parent, Président (Québec: ministère de l'Éducation, 1963), II, chapitre VII, paragraphes 359-360.

représentés. Bien que les réactions à ces propositions aient varié d'un établissement à un autre et d'une province à une autre, un certain nombre de changements ont été mis sur pied depuis ce temps.

Une des expériences les plus controversables a été l'établissement d'un système d'administration à palier unique comportant des représentants de tous les groupes intéressés, y compris des administrateurs, des professeurs, des étudiants, des diplômés et le public. Cette structure a été adoptée à l'Université Laval en 1965 et à l'Université de Toronto en 1971.

ORGANISATION

La plupart des universités canadiennes se composent de facultés qui ont la responsabilité de déterminer les conditions d'admission, d'approuver les cours, de recommander les candidats admissibles à des grades et de faire des recommandations sur d'autres aspects de l'administration interne comme l'annuaire, les horaires et les façons de procéder relativement aux examens. La structure traditionnelle des universités européennes comprenait quatre facultés — théologie, droit, médecine et lettres — et cette structure a été suivie très étroitement dans les établissements francophones où ont été ajoutées les facultés de philosophie et de sciences sociales. Dans les universités anglophones, la faculté centrale est celle des arts et des sciences qui offre des cours dans les humanités, ainsi que dans les sciences sociales, physiques et biologiques. Dans quelques-unes, la section des arts et des sciences est maintenant séparée en deux facultés, alors que dans certains des établissements plus petits il y a une seule faculté, comme dans les "liberal arts colleges" des États-Unis. De nouvelles facultés professionnelles ont été ajoutées dans la plupart des grandes universités où l'agriculture, le commerce, l'art dentaire, l'éducation, le génie et la musique jouissent maintenant d'un statut séparé.

Dans chaque faculté, il y a une structure départementale basée sur les disciplines ou matières individuelles. La spécialisation des dernières années a amené la subdivision d'un grand nombre d'anciens départements et, de plus en plus, on fait maintenant une distinction entre les langues romane et slave, la science politique et l'économique, la philosophie et la psychologie, la géologie et la cristallographie, la biologie et la génétique. Là où la recherche a amené l'établissement de diplômés supérieurs, une faculté des études et des recherches supérieures a habituellement été créée, l'enseignement pré-grade et post-grade étant dispensé par les mêmes départements.

Le chef de chaque faculté est le doyen qui est maintenant nommé habituellement pour une période limitée de trois à cinq ans par le conseil d'administration sur la recommandation du recteur après consultation avec des représentants du personnel enseignant et des étudiants. Il est membre du sénat et le porte-parole officiel de la faculté. Ses fonctions comprennent la préparation du budget annuel de la faculté en consultation avec chaque directeur de département. Les coutumes varient beaucoup tant dans la façon de nommer les directeurs de département que dans les responsabilités qui leur sont confiées. Dans les grands établissements, eux où certains de leurs représentants forment un "conseil de facultés" sous la présidence du doyen.

Il y a des différences dans les structures internes de certaines universités là où les départements sont organisés en collèges ou en écoles. Ces derniers peuvent se concentrer sur des domaines particuliers d'études, comme le commerce ou l'administration, l'éducation, le génie, le journalisme, la bibliothéconomie, la pharmacie ou le service social. Habituellement, ces unités sont responsables à une des facultés. À cause de la demande récente

d'études interdisciplinaires, même ces innovations ne se sont pas avérées suffisamment flexibles et, à titre d'essai, l'Université du Québec a abandonné les facultés pour adopter les modules. Dans ce système, l'unité de base est le département auquel chaque professeur est attaché. L'étudiant est relié à un "module" qui est un cours ou un programme d'études qui peut avoir rapport à certains départements. Les modules ont une taille variable et ils se composent des professeurs et des étudiants représentés en nombre égal au sein du conseil de modules.

La demande de collaboration entre les départements a été particulièrement forte dans les domaines des études et des recherches supérieures. Comme conséquence, on a établi divers instituts et centres à l'aide desquels les ressources d'un certain nombre de départements peuvent être orientées vers des problèmes spéciaux ou particulièrement urgents, comme l'Institut d'études islamiques de l'Université McGill, le Centre de la culture et de la technologie de l'Université de Toronto, l'Institut d'études canadiennes de l'Université Carleton, la Division des études de l'environnement de l'Université de Waterloo, le Centre d'études nordiques de l'Université Laval, l'Institut de criminologie comparée de l'Université de Montréal, l'Institut d'études nordiques de l'Université de l'Alberta et l'Institut d'études océanographiques de l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique.

Durant la dernière décennie, à cause de la complexité croissante de l'administration universitaire, la plupart des établissements ont pris des dispositions pour nommer des vice-recteurs qui ont des responsabilités dans des domaines comme la politique d'enseignement, l'administration, la recherche, les finances et la planification. Le nombre et les fonctions de ces cadres supérieurs varient dans chaque établissement, tout comme la manière de s'acquitter de leurs fonctions. Fréquemment, ils remplissent leurs fonctions par l'intermédiaire d'organismes statutaires comme un comité d'enseignement ou de planification, responsable par l'intermédiaire du sénat au recteur et au conseil d'administration.

PROGRAMME D'ÉTUDES

L'admission aux universités canadiennes se fait habituellement après 11 à 13 ans de scolarité, chaque établissement, et dans certains cas chaque faculté, exerçant un droit de regard sur les normes et les politiques d'admission.

Jusqu'à récemment, les candidats étaient jugés d'après les résultats qu'ils avaient obtenus aux examens du ministère de l'Éducation à la fin des études secondaires et d'après leur dossier scolaire général conformément à l'attestation du directeur de l'école. Toutefois, récemment, plusieurs provinces ont abandonné les examens du ministère de l'Éducation et c'est le dossier scolaire qui est devenu la base principale sur laquelle on se fonde pour admettre les candidats ainsi que d'autres renseignements comme les tests du SACU décrits dans l'article du présent répertoire, intitulé "Admission aux universités canadiennes".

Des dispositions sont prises dans de nombreuses universités pour admettre des étudiants à titre d'adultes qui ne satisfont pas aux conditions ordinaires d'admission. Dans les autres cas, les étudiants entrent ordinairement à l'université directement après l'école secondaire sauf au Québec où ils deviennent admissibles à l'université en passant par les collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel.

La plupart des universités offrent le premier grade ou le baccalauréat après trois ou quatre années d'études à plein temps, habituellement dans la faculté des arts et des sciences. Toutefois, dans certains établissements, un premier grade est aussi accordé en génie et en éducation. L'admission aux facultés de droit, de

médecine, d'art dentaire, d'administration des affaires et de théologie exige habituellement que soient remplies en totalité ou en partie les conditions pour le premier grade. On fait souvent une distinction entre les grades généraux et spécialisés au niveau du baccalauréat, ces derniers comportant une plus grande spécialisation. Jusqu'en 1969, dans les universités ontariennes, le grade spécialisé exigeait une année supplémentaire d'études.

L'année universitaire commence après la mi-septembre et se poursuit jusqu'au mois d'avril ou au début de mai. Elle se divise habituellement en deux termes, la plupart des cours se continuant tout au long de l'année. Certains départements offrent des demi-cours d'une durée d'un terme. L'étudiant du niveau pré-grade doit habituellement terminer cinq cours ou l'équivalent chaque année, ce qui signifie un minimum de 15 heures de classe ou de laboratoire chaque semaine. L'étudiant doit habituellement subir des examens écrits à la fin de chaque cours.

Des dispositions sont prises maintenant pour admettre des étudiants à temps partiel et certaines universités donnent des cours hors campus dans divers centres. On a donc adopté un "système de crédits"; un ou plusieurs crédits sont accordés à la fin de chaque cours et le candidat doit accumuler un nombre particulier de crédits pendant une certaine période de temps. On exige habituellement 20 crédits pour le premier grade. Au cours des dernières années, le nombre d'étudiants à temps partiel s'est accru plus rapidement que le nombre d'étudiants à plein temps.

Des expériences ont été tentées dans le domaine du fonctionnement des universités à longueur d'année et des programmes coopératifs. Alors que la plupart des universités administrent des écoles d'été, seulement une a adopté actuellement l'année scolaire de 12 mois. Il s'agit de l'Université Simon Fraser où l'année universitaire est divisée en trois termes et où les étudiants peuvent entrer en automne, en hiver ou au printemps. Ils peuvent choisir de continuer leurs études sans interruption et ainsi de les accélérer s'ils le désirent. Le Collège Wellington de l'Université de Guelph et l'Université de Regina ont aussi adopté des programmes modifiés offerts à longueur d'année. Le système coopératif en vertu duquel il y a alternance entre un emploi supervisé et des cours en classe a été adopté dans les facultés de mathématiques, de génie et de sciences à l'Université de Waterloo. Il fonctionne aussi dans certaines facultés de l'Université de Sherbrooke et à l'Université Memorial.

Au cours de la dernière décennie, il y a eu une tendance régulière vers une plus grande souplesse dans les exigences des programmes d'études. Les étudiants peuvent maintenant suivre des cours facultatifs au lieu d'une série de cours obligatoires. Des expériences ont aussi été tentées dans la planification coopérative des cours, les étudiants et les professeurs participant à la conception des cours, ainsi que dans la détermination des exigences et des façons de procéder relatives aux examens. Le plus avant-gardiste de ces programmes est peut-être celui offert par l'Université de Waterloo dans le cadre duquel l'étudiant peut déterminer ses propres objectifs et les atteindre au moyen de recherches indépendantes, de cours, de séminaires, de cours en petits groupes, de projets spéciaux et de travail sur le terrain. Une fois le programme d'études terminé, le candidat est admissible au grade de bachelier d'études indépendantes.

PROGRAMMES D'ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE

Certaines universités offrent des programmes d'éducation permanente depuis de nombreuses années. Probablement celles qui ont connu le plus de succès sont les universités provinciales des provinces de l'Ouest qui ont suivi l'exemple des "land-grant" collèges des États-Unis et de l'Université St. Francis Xavier de la

Nouvelle-Écosse qui ont organisé des coopératives de pêcheurs des villages côtiers avoisinants. En plus de ces programmes pratiques et professionnels, d'autres services culturels et récréatifs ont été établis dans certaines des universités urbaines du Canada central. Ces activités ont été grandement diversifiées. On a reconnu certains cours auxquels on a accordé des crédits universitaires alors que d'autres ne l'ont pas été. Bon nombre de ces cours ont été offerts seulement dans les universités, alors que d'autres étaient également offerts dans des centres situés à l'extérieur de l'université. On a recruté du personnel à plein temps et à temps partiel pour dispenser l'enseignement et certains cours ont été concentrés dans des périodes d'une ou deux semaines alors que d'autres se sont poursuivis tout au long de l'année universitaire.

Depuis la fin de la Deuxième Guerre mondiale, toutefois, la demande d'éducation permanente s'est accrue et maintenant, les média didactiques, comme la télévision, ont grandement élargi la gamme des possibilités. Bien que des efforts aient été faits pour faire une distinction entre les activités universitaires et celles qui peuvent être classées comme service communautaire ou d'éducation des adultes, la plupart des universités offrent maintenant des cours extra-muros et des grades et, dans plusieurs provinces, on a projeté d'établir des programmes semblables à ceux qu'offre l'Université pour tous (Open University) de la Grande-Bretagne. Cette solution a toutefois été rejetée au Manitoba et dans les provinces Maritimes. Le Manitoba a choisi plutôt d'établir des centres de ressources régionales auxquelles les universités ainsi que d'autres types d'établissements d'enseignement apportent leur contribution. Par conséquent, alors que le degré et le type de participation varient d'un établissement d'enseignement à un autre, les programmes d'éducation permanente sont maintenant devenus une responsabilité reconnue et acceptée par les universités du Canada.

ENSEIGNEMENT

L'enseignement le plus courant dans les universités canadiennes est encore le cours magistral habituellement donné deux fois par semaine et auquel s'ajoute en supplément une conférence ou une période de laboratoire en petits groupes. Dans les facultés professionnelles, il y a des variations comme l'enseignement clinique en médecine, le travail d'atelier en génie et le travail sur le terrain dans des disciplines comme la géodésie et le service social. Au cours des dernières années, les inscriptions croissantes ont créé des problèmes que les autorités universitaires ont tenté de résoudre par des classes plus grandes ou en donnant des cours parallèles à plusieurs divisions. Aucune de ces solutions n'a été complètement satisfaisante et, pour répondre à la critique de relations impersonnelles entre les professeurs et les étudiants, des services d'orientation sont maintenant offerts aux nouveaux étudiants ainsi que des séminaires, des conférences et des cours en petits groupes là où c'est possible.

Dans certains établissements, il a été possible de créer un "système de collèges", selon les modèles d'Oxford et de Cambridge. L'Université Trent de Peterborough en Ontario l'a fait plus complètement qu'ailleurs, mais même de grandes universités comme l'Université de Toronto ont créé un système de collèges satellites dans leur région urbaine où des expériences dans les méthodes d'enseignement sont en train d'être réalisées.

Certaines universités sont bilingues; l'Université d'Ottawa et l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury en sont des exemples remarquables. Dans ces universités, les cours se donnent en anglais et en français et les étudiants peuvent choisir la langue d'enseignement de leur choix. Bien que certaines universités offrent des cours dans une langue seulement, elles permettent à

l'étudiant de remettre ses travaux et de rédiger ses examens et sa thèse en français ou en anglais. Le Collège Glendon de l'Université York est un petit établissement des arts libéraux où l'on met l'accent sur les études canadiennes et sur le bilinguisme. Tous les étudiants du programme bilingue doivent suivre des cours dans la langue seconde durant les deux premières années du programme d'études.

De nombreuses universités ont tenté de faire l'examen de leurs méthodes d'enseignement et d'améliorer la qualité de leur enseignement. Une étude effectuée à l'Université de Toronto¹ a recommandé des changements importants dans les façons d'enseigner et dans la structure des grades dans les arts et les sciences. Cela a compris la réduction du nombre de cours et d'heures de classe, la réforme des façons de procéder relativement aux examens, la supervision des membres débutants du personnel enseignant durant leurs premières années d'enseignement universitaire et la modification des structures des grades généraux et spécialisés. Ce rapport, publié en 1967, a eu un effet considérable dans les universités de l'Ontario et certaines de ses propositions seront sans doute mises en application plus largement.

La fonction des bibliothèques dans l'enseignement universitaire a été modifiée considérablement au cours des dernières années. La plupart des universités canadiennes ont réexaminé leurs ressources et élargi la notion de leurs services. Des achats de grande envergure ont amélioré certaines collections et des installations sont maintenant fournies pour les prêts et les échanges entre établissements. Un rapport a signalé qu'alors que dans le passé une bibliothèque était considérée comme un endroit où l'on gardait des documents, on la regarde maintenant comme une collection non seulement de livres, mais aussi de microfilms, de bandes sonores, de photographies et d'autres aides didactiques qui peuvent être empruntés et emportés tant intellectuellement que physiquement². La nouvelle Bibliothèque Robarts de \$41.7 millions de l'Université de Toronto a été justifiée parce que ses installations ont été conçues en fonction de ces nouvelles idées qu'on a des bibliothèques.

Diverses enquêtes ont fait l'examen de ces changements fondamentaux ainsi que d'autres changements et les établissements d'enseignement eux-mêmes en ont tenu compte. La télévision et la technologie dans l'enseignement universitaire ont fait l'objet d'un rapport rédigé pour le compte du Comité des affaires universitaires et le Comité des présidents des universités de l'Ontario en 1970³. Le Bureau fédéral de la statistique, nom sous lequel Statistique Canada était connu à ce moment-là, a fait une enquête sur l'utilisation des différents media dans l'enseignement des universités des Maritimes, et le Conseil national de recherches a accordé son aide à divers projets relativement à l'utilisation des ordinateurs. Par ailleurs, le Centre d'apprentissage et de développement a été établi à l'Université

McGill en 1969 afin d'aider à améliorer le milieu et les méthodes d'enseignement et la plupart des universités ont maintenant établi des centres d'aide didactique grâce auxquels le personnel enseignant et les étudiants peuvent obtenir de l'appui pour leur matériel didactique.

Les aides didactiques les plus fréquemment utilisées sont les diapositives, les films fixes et les films sonores. Selon le relevé effectué par Statistique Canada, ces aides sont utilisées dans la plupart des établissements pour les cours en éducation, dans les professions et les emplois sanitaires, les sciences agricoles et biologiques. Fréquemment, l'instructeur prépare les diapositives lui-même, parfois avec l'aide d'un centre universitaire des media ou avec l'aide d'étudiants.

La télévision est aussi utilisée, mais à un niveau moindre. Résumant la situation en Ontario, le Rapport Trotter a estimé qu'environ 40% des étudiants de toutes les universités avaient expérimenté au moins une classe télévisée et qu'environ \$1,200,000 avaient été prévus dans les budgets universitaires pour les services télévisés en 1969-70. Dans certaines facultés de médecine, de génie et des sciences on a fait l'expérience plus complexe d'un réseau de télévision en circuit fermé.

On trouve maintenant des ordinateurs dans la plupart des universités, mais il appert qu'ils sont utilisés pour l'administration et la recherche plutôt que pour l'enseignement. Des cours sont offerts dans la programmation d'ordinateurs, mais l'enseignement à l'aide de l'ordinateur n'est pas beaucoup encouragé. Le Conseil national de recherches a mis sur pied un projet en 1967, permettant aux universités d'acheter de l'équipement de recherche offrant une installation centrale devant être reliée à des terminaux éloignés. Les établissements qui collaborent à ce projet doivent fournir, développer et expérimenter le matériel des cours. Jusqu'à maintenant, la participation s'est limitée à l'Institut d'études pédagogiques de l'Ontario, à l'Université de Calgary, à l'Université McMaster et au Collège Édouard-Montpetit, un CEGEP québécois. L'Université Simon Fraser a aussi mis sur pied des cours de chimie avec l'aide d'IBM et d'autres projets, y compris pour l'avenir des cours de physique, de mathématiques, de biologie et d'économique.

PERSONNEL

Le caractère et la compétence du personnel enseignant et administratif sont certes des facteurs vitaux pour l'expansion de l'enseignement supérieur. Durant les années 60, la nécessité, non seulement d'expansion mais aussi d'adaptation et d'innovation dans les universités, a forcé les ressources à la limite et les problèmes qui en ont résulté n'ont pas encore été résolus.

Le recrutement des professeurs a constitué une tâche énorme si l'on considère le nombre qu'il a fallu embaucher. D'environ 7,000 en 1960-61, les effectifs sont passés à plus de 28,000 en 1973-74. La plupart des nouveaux professeurs étaient des Canadiens, mais le nombre de professeurs provenant d'autres pays était suffisamment grand pour provoquer la critique tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur du monde universitaire. En fait, les universités canadiennes n'ont jamais fabriqué suffisamment de diplômés pour satisfaire à leurs propres besoins et elles ont toujours dépendu de la Grande-Bretagne, des États-Unis et de la France pour certains de leurs professeurs. Lors de l'état d'urgence qui s'est produit récemment, cette dépendance s'est continuée et de nombreux professeurs d'université ont été recrutés dans d'autres pays d'Europe et d'Asie. Bien que les établissements aient été peu pressés à imposer des restrictions qui pourraient laisser supposer de la discrimination contre les non-Canadiens, certains gouvernements provinciaux ont tenté de recueillir des

1. University of Toronto, Presidential Advisory Committee on Undergraduate Instruction in the Faculty of Arts and Science, Report of the Committee, *Undergraduate Instruction in Arts and Science* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1967).

2. Alberta, Commission on Educational Planning, *A Future of Choices: A Choice of Futures* (Edmonton: Queen's Printer, 1972), p. 325.

3. Bernard Trotter, *Television and technology in university teaching* (Toronto: Council of Presidents of the Universities of Ontario and Committee on University Affairs, 1970).

renseignements qui pourraient être pertinents. Il est possible qu'on ne puisse se fier entièrement aux estimations, mais il appert qu'environ 40% du personnel enseignant des universités canadiennes sont des ressortissants d'autres pays.

Pour obtenir un poste de professeur d'université, on doit habituellement être titulaire d'un doctorat. Toutefois, cette exigence ne s'applique actuellement, en pratique, qu'aux sciences pures. Dans les humanités et les sciences sociales, de nombreux candidats sont titulaires d'une maîtrise seulement et il peut arriver qu'ils continuent leurs études en vue d'obtenir un grade supérieur. Dans les facultés professionnelles, de nombreux membres n'ont rempli que les exigences professionnelles, mais de plus en plus, ils possèdent un doctorat. Il y a un grand écart, toutefois, entre la politique et la pratique, vu que seulement la moitié environ des professeurs d'université à plein temps sont titulaires d'un doctorat.

Le rang le plus bas est celui de chargé de cours. Les chargés de cours sont habituellement nommés pour un an et les candidats canadiens doivent avoir terminé leurs études pré-grade avec distinction et avoir obtenu une maîtrise, de préférence d'un établissement autre que celui qu'ils ont fréquenté à titre d'étudiants pré-grade. Si ce professeur a poursuivi des études de doctorat, il peut arriver que ce soit dans une université américaine, anglaise ou française. Il n'est pas toujours possible que ces exigences équivalent aux titres et qualités soumis par les candidats provenant d'autres pays et cela a donné lieu de temps à autre à des frictions ou à des mésententes.

Après une ou plusieurs années de service satisfaisant ou sur la preuve que le professeur possède une érudition ou une expérience convenables, le candidat peut être nommé au rang de professeur adjoint pour un contrat de deux ou trois ans. À partir de ce moment, il devient admissible au rang de professeur agrégé et de professeur titulaire ou, selon la terminologie des établissements anglophones, "associate professor" et "professor". Les règles relatives à la permanence et aux promotions varient d'un établissement à un autre, le directeur d'un département et le doyen d'une faculté exerçant une bonne part de pouvoir discrétionnaire dans ce domaine.

Dans chacune de ces catégories, le jugement relatif à la compétence se fonde sur l'érudition et l'aptitude à effectuer des recherches, démontrées au moyen des publications. L'aptitude pour l'enseignement est considérée comme allant de soi et ce n'est que très récemment qu'on a organisé dans certaines universités des programmes de formation sur place sur les méthodes d'enseignement. Un comité de l'Université de Toronto a recommandé que chaque département aide les chargés de cours en permettant à un ou deux de ses excellents professeurs de faire fonction de conseillers des jeunes membres de son personnel enseignant. Cela pourrait aider à répondre à la critique des étudiants et du public voulant que l'enseignement pré-grade soit souvent inefficace et qu'il soit négligé en faveur de la recherche.

La charge d'enseignement est habituellement fixée selon le rang et les autres responsabilités que le professeur a dans l'université. On peut assigner 12 ou 15 heures de classe par semaine à un chargé de cours selon le besoin, dans certains cas, de répéter les cours pour plusieurs sections. Les professeurs titulaires doivent en général enseigner deux cours, ce qui signifie normalement trois leçons dans chacun de ces cours chaque semaine. Cela est souvent modifié par l'insertion dans l'horaire d'une discussion en groupe ou d'un séminaire hebdomadaire dont les jeunes membres du personnel enseignant sont responsables. En plus de l'enseignement, la plupart des professeurs doivent remplir certaines tâches administratives ou faire partie de comités.

Les échelles de traitements diffèrent d'une université à une autre.

Les traitements les plus élevés en 1973-74 ont été enregistrés à l'Université d'Alberta (Edmonton) où un professeur titulaire gagnait au minimum \$21,827. Environ une douzaine d'universités versaient à leurs professeurs titulaires une rémunération d'au moins \$18,000. Le traitement médian national des professeurs d'université à plein temps était de \$17,100 en 1973-74. La plupart des universités permettent aussi de toucher un traitement d'appoint provenant des cours d'été et des cours du soir ainsi que des honoraires de conseiller dans le cadre de contrats privés et gouvernementaux remplis à l'extérieur de l'université.

Dans plusieurs établissements d'enseignement, il convient de remarquer que les professeurs ont changé d'opinion face à l'affiliation aux syndicats représentant les professeurs, les administrateurs et du personnel spécialisé comme des bibliothécaires, des techniciens et du personnel non enseignant. On est même allé plus loin en Nouvelle-Écosse, au Québec et au Manitoba où de tels syndicats ont été reconnus ou sont en voie de l'être comme agents négociateurs par les commissions provinciales des relations de travail.

ÉTUDIANTS

La réforme de l'administration universitaire a aussi permis aux étudiants de participer davantage au fonctionnement de l'université. Jusqu'à la dernière décennie, l'étudiant était considéré habituellement comme un mineur et, bien qu'on lui ait permis d'organiser toute une gamme d'activités parascolaires y compris des activités sportives, il n'avait aucun mot à dire dans toutes les questions se rapportant à la politique en matière d'enseignement ou à la discipline. Cela a changé. Les étudiants sont maintenant représentés au sein des comités de départements et de facultés et il n'est pas rare d'en voir siéger régulièrement au sénat et au conseil d'administration. Dans certains cas, ils font partie des comités chargés d'examiner les candidats aux nominations et aux promotions bien que cette coutume ne soit pas du tout générale.

Les mesures prises par les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux visant à permettre aux jeunes de 18 ans de voter ont contribué à changer cette mentalité. C'est à peu près l'âge normal pour entrer à l'université et, bien qu'il existe encore des cas particuliers, on suppose en général que les étudiants ont atteint l'âge de la majorité et que les parents ne peuvent pas être tenus responsables de leurs agissements.

Il y avait 314,000 étudiants à plein temps dans les universités canadiennes en 1972-73. Cela représente plus de 12% des personnes âgées de 18 à 24 ans et environ le double de la proportion de 1960. En outre, plus de 150,000 étudiants à temps partiel étaient inscrits à des programmes conduisant à un grade. Le nombre d'étudiants du niveau post-grade s'est accru rapidement au cours des dernières années et les inscriptions ont augmenté dans les facultés de commerce et d'éducation alors qu'elles ont diminué dans les facultés des arts. Il y a environ deux fois plus d'hommes que de femmes bien qu'on prévoit que la proportion des femmes augmentera régulièrement au cours de la prochaine décennie. On encourage maintenant l'autonomie des étudiants dans la plupart des universités et les conseils étudiants jouissent d'une grande part d'indépendance. Environ un cinquième des étudiants habite en résidences dans le campus et certaines sont mixtes. D'autres étudiants logent hors campus alors que d'autres vivent assez éloignés de l'université.

Tous les établissements d'enseignement demandent des frais de scolarité bien que ces frais diffèrent habituellement d'une faculté à une autre et dans certains cas sont plus élevés pour ceux qui ne sont pas domiciliés dans la province d'études. Au Québec, toutes les universités fondent maintenant leur structure de frais sur le

nombre de crédits pris peu importe la faculté. Vers le milieu des années 60, plus du quart des revenus des universités provenait des frais de scolarité des étudiants, mais à la fin de cette décennie, cette proportion était tombée à un huitième. Comme conséquence de l'appui accru du gouvernement, la plupart des autorités provinciales ont imposé des limites qui doivent être respectées afin d'être admissible à recevoir l'aide financière gouvernementale et les partis politiques de certaines provinces se sont engagés formellement à établir une politique de scolarité gratuite au niveau postsecondaire dans l'avenir. Par ailleurs, on considère que les frais de scolarité sont un facteur important qui empêche certains candidats de valeur de fréquenter l'université et on estime qu'environ 40% de tous les étudiants obtiennent de l'aide du Régime canadien de prêts aux étudiants afin de financer leurs études.

Les effectifs étudiants dans les universités ont sans aucun doute été modifiés, et le seront encore beaucoup, par la mise sur pied d'autres programmes d'études dans les collèges communautaires. On peut s'attendre à ce que les universités demeurent sélectives, mais les critères de sélection seront plus élevés et il est possible que la durée des études soit condensée. À l'avenir, il peut arriver que les collèges aient la responsabilité de fournir l'enseignement général aux diplômés d'école secondaire alors que les universités continueront d'être des centres d'études supérieures, spécialisées et professionnelles.

FINANCES

Les années 60 ont marqué un point tournant dans le progrès de l'enseignement supérieur parce que les gouvernements ont commencé à assumer une grande part de l'appui financier. Les dépenses des universités sont passées durant cette décennie d'environ \$200,000,000 à plus d'un milliard et durant la dernière année, soit en 1969-70, les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux ont apporté ensemble une contribution de 76.7% du montant total. Comme conséquence, les autres sources de revenu, y compris les frais de scolarité et les contributions privées, ont diminué comme elles ont continué de le faire par la suite. Alors que durant les années 50 les gouvernements ont apporté une contribution de seulement un peu plus de la moitié du coût total, ils sont maintenant devenus la source principale de revenu.

Ce changement remarquable dans l'attitude des gouvernements doit être attribué en partie aux rapports des commissions royales d'enquête qui ont eu de fortes répercussions sur l'opinion publique au Canada. La Commission Massey sur l'avancement des arts, des lettres et des sciences au Canada a mentionné ce qui suit:

"Les universités sont des institutions essentielles d'instruction supérieure et de culture générale; elles sont le terrain de formation des spécialistes et des hommes des professions libérales et le lieu de la recherche scientifique supérieure... Nous n'avons, certes, ni le droit ni le désir d'enseigner aux universités comment conduire leurs affaires, mais la pénurie des fonds entrave vraiment leur fonction de 'pépinières d'hommes représentatifs d'une civilisation et d'une vie culturelle réellement canadiennes' (c'est leur propre expression), nous sommes alors convaincus que le problème réclame l'attention de la nation tout entière¹."

1. Canada, *Rapport de la Commission royale d'enquête sur l'avancement des arts, des lettres et des sciences au Canada* (Ottawa: Imprimeur du Roi, 1951), p. 170.

Un autre témoignage semblable a été rendu par la Commission Gordon sur les perspectives économiques du Canada. Déclarant qu'ils avaient le droit "d'appeler l'attention de façon aussi énergique que possible sur le rôle indispensable que doivent jouer les universités dans notre économie en plein essor et toujours de plus en plus complexe, et sur la nécessité de les maintenir bien portantes et vigoureuses", les commissaires ont signalé que les universités:

"... sont la source de la plupart des travailleurs très spécialisés dont les connaissances sont indispensables à toutes les branches de l'industrie. Elles contribuent aussi grandement à la recherche et à la formation des chercheurs¹."

Des opinions qui font autorité comme celles-là ne peuvent pas manquer d'impressionner les chefs politiques et le grand public.

Le Canada n'a pas été seul à faire cette réévaluation de l'enseignement supérieur. Dans la plupart des autres pays et en particulier en Europe et en Amérique du Nord, on a reconnu trop tard la signification politique des universités à cause de leur rapport au système de production et à cause des pressions du public visant à assurer l'égalité des chances de s'instruire. Ces pressions, tant de l'intérieur que de l'extérieur du pays, ont forcé les chefs fédéraux et provinciaux à fournir les fonds nécessaires pour maintenir et étendre toute la structure de l'enseignement postsecondaire.

Les dirigeants universitaires ont donné leur avis à la Commission Bladen sur le financement de l'enseignement supérieur au Canada. Divisant ses recommandations en quatre catégories, à l'intention du gouvernement fédéral, des gouvernements provinciaux, des universités ainsi que des donateurs individuels et privés, la Commission a fondé ses propositions sur une prévision de 460,000 étudiants en 1975-76. Le niveau de l'aide proposé pour les dépenses de fonctionnement, d'investissements et de la recherche était de beaucoup plus élevé que celui que les gouvernements ou le public avaient envisagé précédemment et, bien que les autorités fédérales n'aient pas adopté la méthode de distribution indiquée dans le rapport, elles ont répondu même plus généreusement que ce qu'on avait recommandé. Les dépenses pour l'enseignement postsecondaire, estimées à \$835,300,000 en 1965 au moment de la publication du Rapport Bladen, ont été portées à \$2,140,800,000 à la fin de cette décennie².

Les gouvernements provinciaux qui, d'après la constitution canadienne, sont responsables de l'éducation au Canada, ont fait preuve d'une générosité égale. Bien qu'en mettant habituellement l'accent sur le fait qu'en tant qu'établissements d'enseignement subventionnés par le gouvernement les universités devraient être intégrées aux autres éléments du système d'enseignement provincial, les gouvernements ont accordé des fonds pour le fonctionnement et la construction et même dans certains cas, pour divers types de recherches. Des différences de politique, toutefois, ont entraîné des inégalités des taux de croissance parmi les provinces.

1. Canada, *Rapport final de la Commission royale d'enquête sur les perspectives économiques du Canada* (Ottawa: Imprimeur de la Reine, 1957), p. 466.

2. Canada, Statistics Canada, *L'éducation au Canada: revue statistique pour la période 1960-61 à 1970-71* (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973), p.176.

Les subventions de fonctionnement provenant de sources fédérales et provinciales sont maintenant versées par l'entremise des autorités provinciales. En 1967, l'Ontario a adopté une politique de "financement par formule", comme l'avait recommandé la Commission Bladen et des variations de cette méthode ont été adoptées dans plusieurs autres provinces. Cette méthode d'aide a été raisonnablement satisfaisante tant que les inscriptions augmentaient, mais des difficultés se sont produites depuis 1970, période à laquelle on a commencé à enregistrer une diminution des inscriptions. Il a été nécessaire d'accorder des subventions supplémentaires dans plusieurs cas et, en Ontario, le fondement de la formule a été modifié en utilisant des estimations des inscriptions de l'année précédente plutôt que de l'année en cours. Un autre trait malheureux de cette politique consiste dans le fait que l'accent est placé sur le nombre et les catégories d'étudiants, ce qui a entraîné une concurrence serrée parmi les candidats dans certaines régions du pays.

On est présentement en train de repenser le "financement par formule". En Ontario, on fait depuis deux ans un examen complet de l'utilisation de cette formule depuis 1967. Au Manitoba, le Groupe d'étude sur l'enseignement postsecondaire a rejeté le simple financement par formule et recommandé une approche plus souple¹. Le Québec, après avoir beaucoup hésité, a maintenant décidé d'utiliser une formule conçue pour être appropriée à chaque université et adaptée à six catégories d'activités universitaires.

RELATIONS ENTRE LES UNIVERSITÉS ET LES GOUVERNEMENTS

Au fur et à mesure que l'aide gouvernementale est devenue un facteur plus vital dans le développement des universités, on s'est efforcé de protéger les établissements d'enseignement contre les

pires aspects de l'ingérence et du pouvoir politiques. En 1964, l'Ontario a établi un ministère distinct des Affaires universitaires qui s'est depuis élargi afin d'englober les collèges et un certain nombre d'activités culturelles. Deux autres provinces, le Manitoba et l'Alberta, ont également adopté cette façon de procéder. Ailleurs, toutefois, les autorités provinciales ont choisi de garder l'administration du système éducatif dans le cadre d'un seul ministère.

On est grandement d'accord sur le besoin d'un conseil ou d'une commission chargé de faire fonction de tampon entre les gouvernements et les universités dans la planification à long terme, la détermination des priorités à court terme, l'examen des budgets individuels et la répartition des subventions gouvernementales. Sauf à Terre-Neuve où les négociations avec la seule université peuvent être considérées comme étant menées par l'intermédiaire du Conseil des régents, des organismes consultatifs ont été nommés dans toutes les provinces, bien que la commission des universités de l'Alberta ait été abolie en 1973, laissant les universités traiter directement avec le ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur.

Bien qu'on reconnaisse grandement la nécessité d'un tel organisme, les opinions sur sa structure, ses pouvoirs et ses objectifs diffèrent grandement. Le nombre des membres varie de 7 à 17. Le conseil des universités du Québec comprend des représentants des sept universités, alors que l'Universities Council qui vient d'être créé en Colombie-Britannique exclut précisément tout le personnel des universités. Dans la plupart des cas, le président est un cadre supérieur à plein temps nommé par le gouvernement, bien que le temps exigé des autres membres et le niveau de rémunération varient grandement. Certains des conseils ont pouvoir sur tous les établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire alors que d'autres s'occupent seulement des universités. Certaines de ces variations sont indiquées dans le tableau ci-dessous:

¹ I. Manitoba, Task Force on Post-Secondary Education, *Post-Secondary Education in Manitoba* (Winnipeg: Queen's Printer, 1973), p. 158.

| Province | Date | Titre du rapport | Président de la commission |
|-----------------------|---------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Colombie-Britannique | 1962 | Higher Education in British Columbia and a plan for the future | Macdonald, John B. |
| Québec | 1963-65 | Rapport de la Commission royale d'enquête sur l'enseignement dans la province de Québec | Parent, Alphonse-Marie, Mgr |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 1962 | Report of the Royal Commission on Higher Education in New Brunswick | Deutsch, John J. |
| Ontario | 1962-63 | Post-Secondary Education in Ontario, 1962-70; report of the presidents of the Universities of Ontario to the Advisory Committee on University Affairs | Deutsch, John J. |
| Île-du-Prince-Édouard | 1965 | Report of the Royal Commission on Higher Education | Bonnell, J.S. |
| Ontario | 1966 | Report of the Commission to Study the Development of Graduate Programmes in Ontario Universities; submitted to the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents of Provincially Assisted Universities | Spinks, J.W.T. |
| Terre-Neuve | 1964-68 | Report of the Royal Commission on Education and Youth | Warren, Philip J. |
| Île-du-Prince-Édouard | 1969 | Report on Post-Secondary Education | Sheffield, E.F. |
| Alberta | 1972 | A Future of Choices – A Choice of Futures; report of the Commission on Educational Planning | Worth, Walter H. |
| Ontario | 1972 | The Learning Society; report of the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario | Wright, Douglas T. Davis, D.O. |
| Manitoba | 1973 | Post-Secondary Education in Manitoba; report of the Task Force | Oliver, Michael |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 1974 | Report of the Royal Commission on Education, Public Services and Provincial-Municipal Relations | Graham, John |

Des tentatives visant à établir des commissions interprovinciales, commencées dans les provinces des Prairies il y a plusieurs années, se sont poursuivies jusque dans les provinces Maritimes où la Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC) a été mise en oeuvre en avril 1974. Cela représente un effort coopératif fait par les gouvernements du Nouveau-Brunswick, de la Nouvelle-Écosse et de l'Île du Prince-Édouard et les membres se composent de représentants provenant des universités, des collèges, de membres de la fonction publique et du grand public. La commission a un président à plein temps, nommé par les gouvernements. Comme il est mentionné dans la loi, son objectif

est 'd'aider les provinces et les établissements d'enseignement à utiliser et à allouer plus efficacement les ressources régionales dans le domaine de l'enseignement supérieur'. Il n'est pas encore certain que les commissions provinciales continueront d'exister.

Plus de 40 ministères et organismes fédéraux subventionnent la recherche dans les universités canadiennes en ce qui a trait aux sciences physiques et naturelles et, plus récemment aux sciences sociales et aux humanités. Les principaux intermédiaires sont le Conseil national de recherches, établi en 1916, le Conseil des Arts du Canada, créé en 1957 et le Conseil des recherches médicales,

devenu indépendant du Conseil national de recherches en 1960. Durant les années 60, les fonds accordés par ces trois organismes sont passés de huit millions en 1960-61 à plus de cent millions dix ans plus tard et les subventions de recherche de ministères comme ceux de l'Agriculture, de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, de l'Environnement, de la Santé et du Bien-être, de la Main d'œuvre et de la Défense nationale ont aussi augmenté considérablement.

Cet accroissement soudain d'activités de recherche a correspondu à l'intérêt croissant de la plupart des pays pour l'établissement de politiques nationales et un certain nombre d'études sur ce sujet ont été effectuées au Canada. Le Conseil des Sciences et le Conseil économique ont été établis dans les années 60 et ont tous deux publié des rapports spéciaux et réguliers. L'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques a effectué une enquête et publié ses résultats en 1969. Une autre étude a été terminée récemment par le Comité sénatorial de la politique scientifique et l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada a publié le rapport de deux commissaires qui ont examiné les politiques de recherche au niveau institutionnel¹. Aucun changement révolutionnaire de politique ne s'est encore produit, mais un nouveau ministère fédéral des Sciences et de la Technologie a été créé en 1971 et on fait présentement l'examen des mandats et des façons de procéder des trois organismes subventionnaires.

On a aussi entraîné les gouvernements provinciaux dans les discussions de politique de recherche. La plupart d'entre eux ont maintenant des conseils de recherche provinciaux qui offrent des subventions de recherche et des bourses dans des domaines particuliers d'intérêt comme le développement des ressources nationales, les services de santé et sociaux. On a vu des cas de duplication, de distorsion des priorités et, assez souvent, de projets entrepris par des autorités fédérales, auxquels les autorités provinciales doivent apporter leur aide après une période d'essai. En 1973, le Conseil des ministres de l'Éducation a recommandé au gouvernement fédéral que toutes les subventions de recherche soient canalisées par les ministères provinciaux plutôt que remises directement aux universités et qu'elles soient réparties en trois catégories: celles concernant des questions qui relèvent entièrement du gouvernement fédéral; celles relevant de la compétence provinciale et celles desquelles les deux niveaux de gouvernement sont responsables. Les universités ne considèrent pas ces propositions comme acceptables et elles insistent pour continuer à avoir directement accès aux organismes subventionnaires et leur mot à dire dans les décisions de principe. Pour sa part, le gouvernement fédéral n'a pas fait connaître clairement sa position.

1. Canada, Conseil des Sciences, *Le gouvernement fédéral et l'aide à la recherche dans les universités canadiennes*, Étude spéciale n°7 (Ottawa: Imprimeur de la Reine, 1969).

Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques, *Reviews of National Science Policy: Canada* (Paris: 1969).

Canada, Comité sénatorial de la politique scientifique, *Une politique scientifique canadienne*, Rapport (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1970).

Louis-Philippe Bonneau et J.A. Corry, *Poursuivre l'Optimum: Politique de la recherche dans les universités au Canada* (Ottawa: Association des universités et collèges du Canada, 1972).

COLLABORATION

Durant la dernière décennie, il a été mentionné dans le magazine de nouvelles et d'opinions de l'AUCC, Affaires Universitaires, que la tendance la plus frappante a été la croissance du provincialisme dans l'enseignement supérieur. Par la suite, ce mouvement n'a pas diminué. Il s'est même intensifié et l'absence d'accord sur les objectifs nationaux devient de plus en plus apparent jour après jour. Les dangers sont également plus évidents. Les obstacles à la mobilité des étudiants et du personnel enseignant, les inégalités dans les services entre les régions et les provinces, les différences dans les priorités, la duplication et la concurrence dans les programmes sont des preuves du manque de collaboration à une époque où l'on est particulièrement exigeant envers les dirigeants des universités.

L'Association des universités et collèges du Canada a été établie au début en tant que Conférence nationale des universités et collèges canadiens en 1911. Elle a ouvert un bureau national à Ottawa peu après la fin de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale et elle fonctionne maintenant au moyen d'un conseil d'administration élu, d'un directeur administratif et d'un personnel permanents. Presque tous les établissements conférant des diplômes en sont membres ainsi qu'un certain nombre de collèges affiliés qui n'ont pas tous le pouvoir statutaire de conférer des diplômes. L'Association compte aussi un bon nombre de membres associés, comme l'Association des facultés de médecine du Canada et l'Association canadienne des écoles de service social, et son personnel effectue des recherches pour les universités et leur fournit des services d'information. L'assemblée annuelle qui a lieu chaque automne réunit les dirigeants et les représentants des universités, y compris des professeurs et des étudiants de toutes les parties du Canada. Des dispositions ont été prises afin de fournir des services bilingues dans tous les domaines. L'Association a mis sur pied un certain nombre d'études importantes sur les problèmes nationaux comme, par exemple, le financement et l'administration des universités canadiennes. Elle a aussi parrainé des organismes comme le Service d'admission au collège et à l'université et le Service universitaire canadien outre-mer.

Il y a des organismes nationaux qui représentent certains groupes au sein des universités. Par exemple, l'Association canadienne des professeurs d'université a été établie dans les années 50 et représente toutes les catégories du personnel enseignant. Elle est administrée par un conseil qui comprend des représentants de chaque université membre et son bureau siège à Ottawa. Au cours des dernières années, des groupements régionaux et provinciaux de personnel universitaire ont été formés et ils ont pris l'initiative de négocier avec les autorités provinciales sur la question des traitements, des conditions de travail et du développement des universités en général. Il y a aussi certains groupements d'intérêt particulier qui tiennent leur assemblée annuelle conjointement avec la Société royale du Canada en juin. Ces "sociétés savantes" comprennent, entre autres, l'Association canadienne des écoles d'études supérieures, la Société historique du Canada et la Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'enseignement supérieur, fondée récemment.

Le Conseil des ministres de l'éducation (Canada) a été établi en 1966. Ses membres se compose des ministres de chaque province et les sous-ministres assistent également aux réunions. Un bureau a été établi à Toronto sous la direction du secrétaire général. Le Conseil s'intéresse à l'enseignement universitaire et, durant les deux dernières années, il a entamé des discussions avec les autorités fédérales sur le sujet de l'aide future à l'enseignement supérieur. Les membres du Conseil changent souvent à cause des aléas de la politique et, par conséquent, il a été difficile d'établir

une politique générale et stable, en particulier depuis que le gouvernement fédéral n'est pas représenté aux réunions du Conseil, même pas par un observateur.

Dans son exposé annuel de 1970, le Conseil économique du Canada a mentionné ce qui suit:

“... il est indispensable qu'un effort sérieux soit consacré à la définition des objectifs de l'enseignement postsecondaire. Cet effort est nécessaire à la fois au niveau des institutions individuelles et du système dans son ensemble ¹.”

On a reconnu de plus en plus ce besoin qui s'est traduit dans la nomination de comités et de hauts fonctionnaires chargés de dresser des plans et des propositions de développement futur. Toutefois, pour être pleinement efficace, cette stratégie doit se fonder sur une compréhension profonde et vaste des questions en cause. Ces questions ont été précisées et expliquées clairement dans le rapport Faure, publié par l'Unesco et intitulé *Apprendre à être*. On y mentionne entre autres ce qui suit:

“De très nombreux facteurs économiques, sociaux, politiques, concourent à imposer la transformation de

l'enseignement postsecondaire. Cette transformation ne peut cependant résulter de la simple addition ou superposition d'éléments plaqués sur le système existant. En vue de dispenser un enseignement réellement approprié à une 'clientèle' de plus en plus nombreuse et différenciée, une diversification très poussée des institutions postsecondaires s'impose. Mais cela suppose au préalable un changement dans les attitudes traditionnelles à l'égard de l'Université. En effet, si les institutions d'un type nouveau sont trop dénuées de prestige aux yeux du public, elles ne rempliront pas leur objet et les universités de type traditionnel continueront à être surchargées et appliqueront nécessairement des procédures discriminatoires ¹.”

L'expérience des années 60 a donné naissance à la fois à l'espérance et à l'appréhension. Il a été prouvé que le Canada possède les ressources pour l'expansion, les expériences et les innovations dans le domaine vital de l'enseignement supérieur. Mais cette expérience démontre aussi le besoin d'une approche nationale des problèmes de l'égalité des chances de s'instruire, de la mobilité, des disparités régionales et de la collaboration interprovinciale et, jusqu'à maintenant, aucun mécanisme n'a été en place pour fournir des solutions à ces problèmes ou pour assurer des accords sur les objectifs nationaux.

1. Canada, Conseil économique, *Les diverses formes de la croissance*, septième exposé annuel (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1970), p. 75.

1. Edgar Faure, et autres, *Apprendre à être*, Rapport de la Commission internationale sur le développement de l'éducation (Paris: Unesco, 1972), p. 226.

ADMISSION TO UNIVERSITY IN CANADA

Le texte français se trouve à la suite/French version follows

INTRODUCTION

Education in Canada is a provincial responsibility, and in this regard the 10 provinces are considered as independent. Each province has its own school curriculum and awards its own certificates of completion of secondary school studies. Canadian universities have individual admission requirements based on the secondary school certificates awarded in their own province, but all treat certificates of other provinces as approximately equivalent.

1 ADMISSION TO FIRST DEGREE

Depending on the province and on the university, high school students are eligible for admission to a first-degree program after completion of grades XI, XII, or XIII (Ontario only). In practice, for admission to courses leading to a first degree, most universities admit grade XII students, and require specified grades in appropriate subjects, as well as a minimum overall average.

Generally, a student with a minimum overall average of at least 60% with no subject below 50% should gain admission to university, though not always to the course or institution of his first choice. It should also be noted that admission to certain faculties, such as law, medicine, dentistry, nursing, education and divinity, sometimes requires the completion of a bachelor's degree, or at least two years of post-secondary studies.

In June 1972 the Ontario Universities Application Centre was opened for Ontario students applying to Ontario universities. A common application form is being used and students can list three universities of their choice. When an applicant has been accepted by one university, the centre will advise the other two. If a student cannot be accepted by any of his three selections, he will be informed of openings at other institutions.

Students from other Canadian provinces, as well as out-of-country students, do not use the centre, but rather apply directly to the university(ies) of their choice.

For admission purposes, the universities of Quebec require students to submit a certificate of completion of college studies (Diplôme d'études collégiales), from the colleges of general and vocational education established in different regions of the province. These colleges act as a bridge between secondary and university levels. They offer a two-year course to which students are admitted after their secondary studies (Secondaire V). Admission to Quebec universities for both French- and English-language candidates is granted upon completion of this two-year college program.

The province of Alberta has established a council to deal with admission and transfer problems relating to post secondary educational institutions. The council will be responsible for developing guidelines and procedures to ensure: a) that candidates who would benefit by post secondary education are provided admission to the Alberta system of advanced education; b) that transferability of credit facilitates student mobility, promotes a career-ladder concept, and avoids unnecessary repetition of content and student effort.

2 ADMISSION TO MASTER'S PROGRAMS

Admission to a master's degree program requires either a general or an honors bachelor's degree with at least second-class standing (65-70%) and, in some cases, first-class standing in one or two courses in which the candidate is specializing. The student must demonstrate fluency in the language of instruction (English or French) and usually competence in one or more other languages, as determined by the department.

The master's degree requires at least one year's study following the honors bachelor's degree and two years following the general or pass bachelor's degree. In most cases, the master's degree must be completed within three to six years from the initial date of admission to the program.

Candidates admitted to the program with an honors degree are required to register in up to five courses of which two may ordinarily be replaced by a thesis. Most courses are taken at the graduate level although some may also be permitted at the honors undergraduate level. Courses must be approved by the department which will also determine the division of studies between research and courses.

Studies generally comprise seminars, reading courses and a course in bibliography and research methods. Courses already taken at the graduate level may, in some cases, be counted toward the master's program if they have not already counted as credit toward the baccalaureate degree.

A thesis is ordinarily required, though it may, in a very few cases, be replaced by a research paper or dissertation. The thesis must display original scholarship expressed in satisfactory literary form consistent with the discipline studied. If the thesis is not completed in a period of three to six years, the candidate may be required to withdraw.

An average of 66-70% is required in all courses taken at the master's level although in some cases a mark as low as 60% may be accepted in one course. Frequently, general and comprehensive written and oral examinations are required at the discretion of the faculty or department. An oral examination on the content of the thesis is also usually required.

In some cases a supplemental examination may be permitted in no more than one or two courses for which less than 60% was originally obtained. In other cases no supplemental examination is permitted.

3 ADMISSION TO DOCTORAL PROGRAMS

Graduates holding the master's degree with high second-class standing (70-80%) or the honors bachelor's degree with first-class or high second-class standing may be admitted to a program of doctoral studies. Candidates having successfully completed the first year of the master's program may also be admitted.

Candidates must have demonstrated the ability to carry out research of high quality leading to an advancement in knowledge in their field of study and must exhibit a comprehensive mastery of their subject. Some university departments require candidates to sit for graduate record examinations and to submit the results with their application. Candidates must be fluent in the language of instruction (English or French) and competent in one or more other languages, as determined by the department.

Candidates holding the master's degree and admitted into a doctoral degree program must spend at least two full years in residence, while those with an honors bachelor's degree must spend at least three years in residence.

Candidates are required to register for each year the degree is being pursued and are expected to complete full requirements for the degree within five to seven years from the initial date of admission to the program.

Candidates are required to outline their proposed course and research program in consultation with the head of the department in which they are specializing and writing their thesis, and with the director of research to whom they have been assigned. The program must have the approval of the dean of the faculty of graduate studies and, in many universities, of a committee of three members established to supervise the candidate's progress. The department and faculty share the responsibility for arranging examinations and adjudicating the thesis.

The number of courses for the doctoral degree is not usually specified for candidates admitted with the master's degree, although they are generally required to choose both a major field and one or two minor fields in related disciplines. A program of studies usually consists of seminars, formal courses at the graduate level, assigned reading, field work and consultations. Frequently, candidates who have not fulfilled the language requirements for the degree are required to attend language reading courses.

The doctoral thesis must constitute a significant contribution to knowledge, embody the results of original investigation and analysis, and be of such value as to merit publication.

The subject of the thesis must be approved by the faculty of graduate studies within at least one year of the date of registration for the degree and the thesis itself must be submitted within five to seven years from the date of admission. The thesis is generally submitted to three examiners, one of whom is an "outside examiner".

In some cases, if the thesis is found unacceptable, a candidate is permitted to rewrite or revise it and resubmit it within a period of six to twelve months. However, candidates are not normally permitted to submit the thesis more than twice.

Candidates must obtain at least 66-70% in each examination and 75-80% in their subjects of major specialization. Comprehensive oral and/or written examinations, called candidacy or preliminary examinations, are generally held mid- or part-way through the program or at the end of the second year of the doctoral program when the thesis is well under way to test the candidate's mastery of his major and minor fields of study and to determine his eligibility to continue in the program with full doctoral status. Further course examinations may be held when the thesis is submitted.

Candidates are urged to complete their language requirements by the end of the penultimate year of their residence and are generally required to sit for either one examination in two foreign languages, if two languages are required, or two examinations held at an interval of several months, in one foreign language, if only one language is required.

Upon acceptance of the thesis, a final oral examination is held during which the candidate must defend his thesis.

4 EARLY ADMISSION

In the past, universities did not accept undergraduate students before the final secondary school examinations had been written. However, there are an increasing number of exceptions to this rule and many institutions accept a candidate's early application on the basis of his high school record, a confidential report from the principal and the results of aptitude and achievement tests.

5 TESTS AS AN ADMISSION REQUIREMENT

Candidates for admission may take the Canadian Scholastic Aptitude Test (Test d'aptitude générale aux études postsecondaires) and the Canadian English-Language Achievement Test (or Test de français langue maternelle) prepared by the Service for Admission to College and University (SACU, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N1), an interprovincial and interuniversity organization.

These tests will be administered twice in the school year 1974-75. The main general administration will be held on December 4, 1974, at approximately 1,500 centres in Canada and overseas, and the second administration will be on April 12, 1975, in approximately 70 selected centres across Canada. It is not intended that the tests be used as the sole criterion for admitting students to university, and institutions continue to require the certificate of completion of secondary school studies, school record, and principal's recommendation.

6 STUDENT AID

Financial assistance, in the form of scholarships, bursaries, fellowships, grants-in-aid, assistantships and loans, is available to some but not to the majority of students. Awarding bodies include the government of Canada through various departments and agencies, provincial governments, the universities, business and industrial corporations, voluntary associations and professional societies.

Details are to be found in the calendars of the universities, in "Awards for Graduate Study and Research" (Statistics Canada), and in the publication "National Student Aid Information Service" (Canadian Scholarship Trust Foundation). (See separate section entitled "Associations and agencies related to higher education" for addresses.)

Information concerning the "Canada Student Loans Plan" is available from provincial and territorial governments and from universities and colleges.

7 ADMISSION OF FOREIGN STUDENTS

A growing number of foreign students attend Canadian universities. They are usually required to show facility in English or French by passing SACU tests, or one of the English-language proficiency tests administered by the College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB), 1888 Seventh Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A. or by the universities of Cambridge and Michigan. Candidates from the United States are normally required to pass the College Board Scholastic Aptitude and Achievement tests (CEEB). Graduation from an American high school is usually the equivalent of Canadian grade XI, while the freshman year at college is equivalent to grade XII.

Students who hope to enter Canada to study should make their initial inquiries and arrangements several months, and preferably

a full year, before the date they wish to begin their studies. They should not leave for Canada until they have received official acceptance of their application for admission to a university and have satisfied the requirements of Canadian immigration officials. They should not count on being able to earn their expenses during the course of their studies.

In addition to the officers and organizations in the universities themselves, there are several national associations devoted to the reception, orientation and welfare of students from abroad. The main ones are World University Service of Canada and the Canadian Bureau for International Education. (See separate section entitled "Associations and agencies related to higher education" for addresses.) In addition, the AUCC publishes "Notes for foreign students". This brochure and information concerning courses offered by Canadian universities are available upon request. Information is also available from Canadian embassies and high commissions abroad.

Details of awards available to foreign postgraduate students can be found in "Study Abroad (Études à l'étranger; Estudios en el Extranjero)", a Unesco publication. This directory is available in most university libraries, or from the Unesco sales agent in the student's own country.

ADMISSION AUX UNIVERSITÉS CANADIENNES

INTRODUCTION

L'enseignement au Canada relève de la compétence provinciale et, à cet égard, chacune des dix provinces est considérée comme étant indépendante. Chaque province a ses propres programmes d'études et décerne ses propres certificats d'études secondaires. Chaque université canadienne établit ses propres conditions d'admission selon les certificats d'études secondaire que sa province accorde, mais toutes considèrent les certificats des autres provinces comme approximativement équivalents.

1 ADMISSION AUX ÉTUDES DU PREMIER CYCLE

Selon les provinces et les universités, sont admissibles aux études du premier cycle les élèves qui ont terminé une 11^e, 12^e ou 13^e année (Ontario seulement). Dans la pratique, la majorité des universités admettent les élèves après la 12^e année et exigent certains pourcentages prévus dans des matières déterminées. La plupart des établissements exigent une moyenne générale minimale et des moyennes définies dans les matières déterminées. D'ordinaire, l'élève qui détient un certificat indiquant une note d'au moins 50 p. cent dans chaque matière et une moyenne générale d'au moins 60 p. cent est admissible même si ce n'est pas toujours dans le programme d'études ou l'établissement qu'il préfère. Il faut également signaler que pour être admis à certaines facultés, telles que les facultés de droit, de médecine, d'art dentaire, de nursing, de pédagogie et de théologie, il faut parfois posséder un baccalauréat ès arts ou avoir fait au moins deux années d'études postsecondaires.

Depuis le mois de juin 1972, les élèves ontariens qui désirent s'inscrire à une université de l'Ontario s'adressent au Centre d'inscription des universités de l'Ontario. Ils utilisent une formule d'admission commune sur laquelle ils indiquent trois choix. Lorsqu'ils sont acceptés dans une université, le centre en prévient

les deux autres. Il signale les possibilités qui existent ailleurs aux élèves qui ne sont acceptés par aucune des trois universités choisies.

Les étudiants d'autres provinces canadiennes et les étudiants de l'extérieur du pays ne s'adressent pas au Centre, mais présentent leur demande d'admission directement à ou aux universités de leur choix.

À l'admission, les universités du Québec exigent un Diplôme d'études collégiales délivré par les collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel et par les collèges privés établis dans diverses régions de la province. Ces établissements permettent de passer du niveau secondaire au niveau universitaire en offrant un programme d'enseignement de deux ans aux élèves qui ont terminé leurs études secondaires (Secondaire V).

La province de l'Alberta a établi un conseil chargé de s'occuper des problèmes d'admissions et de transferts relatifs aux établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire. Ce conseil aura la responsabilité d'élaborer des directives et des façons de procéder afin d'assurer: a) que les candidats qui auraient avantage à poursuivre des études postsecondaires soient admis dans le système albertain d'études supérieures; b) que la transférabilité des crédits facilite la mobilité des étudiants, serve à promouvoir l'idée d'une échelle de carrières et à éviter la duplication inutile des cours et du travail des étudiants.

2 ADMISSION AUX ÉTUDES DE LA MAÎTRISE (2^e CYCLE)

Pour être admis à la maîtrise, un étudiant doit normalement avoir obtenu un baccalauréat avec spécialisation et avoir conservé une moyenne d'au moins 65 p. cent au cours de ses dernière et avant-dernière années d'études et, en certains cas, 75 p. cent dans un ou plusieurs des cours faisant partie de sa spécialisation.

Tout candidat doit faire valoir son aptitude à suivre les cours dans la langue d'enseignement (le français ou l'anglais). Pour les candidats possédant un baccalauréat avec spécialisation, la durée des études préparatoires à la maîtrise est d'au moins une année complète à l'université. Les candidats ne justifiant que d'un baccalauréat général doivent consacrer au moins deux ans à la préparation d'une maîtrise.

En règle générale, la préparation d'une maîtrise doit se faire dans un délai de six ans à compter de la date d'admission à ce diplôme. Le programme des études et le projet de thèse sont déterminés, pour chaque candidat, en consultation avec le directeur du département où doit être préparée sa maîtrise. Ils doivent être approuvés par le directeur de l'école des diplômés ou par un comité inter-disciplinaire nommé par lui. Les études en vue de la maîtrise (en un an) comportent environ cinq cours dont deux peuvent être remplacés par une thèse. En plus des cours magistraux, la scolarité de la maîtrise comporte la participation aux colloques, des lectures obligatoires, l'établissement d'une bibliographie et l'initiation aux méthodes de recherche. L'assiduité aux cours est une condition d'admission aux examens.

La présentation d'une thèse est habituellement requise pour l'obtention d'une maîtrise. Exceptionnellement, cette thèse peut être remplacée par un exposé des recherches effectuées ou par une dissertation. Une thèse doit manifester une certaine originalité de pensée et doit être écrite en style convenable et compatible avec le sujet traité. Si la thèse n'est pas rédigée entre trois et six ans, il peut arriver qu'on demande au candidat de se retirer.

Un examen est requis pour chacun des cours suivis et le candidat doit y conserver une moyenne de 66 à 70 p. cent. Exceptionnellement, une note aussi basse que 60 p. cent peut être acceptée, mais seulement pour un des examens. Fréquemment, un examen d'ensemble écrit et oral est requis, à la discrétion du département ou de la faculté en cause. La thèse doit être lue par deux examinateurs au moins.

3 ADMISSION AUX ÉTUDES DE DOCTORAT (3^e CYCLE)

Pour être admis au doctorat, un candidat doit normalement avoir obtenu sa maîtrise avec grande distinction (70 à 80 p. cent). Exceptionnellement, certains des meilleurs candidats à la maîtrise peuvent être autorisés à passer directement au doctorat sans avoir à présenter une thèse de maîtrise. L'admission des candidats se fait toujours après examen de leur dossier universitaire. En plus de cet examen, certains départements exigent qu'un candidat leur soumette les résultats d'un test spécial d'aptitude aux études supérieures dans le domaine particulier de sa spécialisation. Tout candidat doit pouvoir s'exprimer couramment en français ou en anglais, selon la langue d'enseignement de l'université de son choix.

La durée des études pour les candidats justifiant d'une maîtrise et admis de plein droit à un programme de doctorat est d'au moins deux années complètes à l'université. Les candidats admis conditionnellement doivent s'attendre à ce que l'on exige d'eux une scolarité plus longue. Un candidat a de cinq à sept ans pour terminer son doctorat.

C'est au candidat lui-même qu'il appartient ordinairement, en consultation avec le directeur du département où il se spécialisera, de proposer le programme de ses études et son projet de recherche. La proposition du candidat doit être approuvée par le directeur de l'école des diplômés et par un comité spécial de trois membres chargé de suivre les progrès du candidat et de l'aider dans la planification de son travail et dans la préparation de sa thèse. La connaissance d'une ou parfois de deux langues étrangères est aussi requise pour l'obtention du doctorat.

Même si un candidat au doctorat n'est pas astreint à un programme d'études déterminé d'avance, il doit néanmoins suivre un certain nombre de cours principaux et de cours secondaires. À ces cours s'ajoutent la participation aux colloques, des lectures prescrites, le travail sur le terrain ou en laboratoire, ainsi que des rencontres périodiques avec son directeur de thèse et, au besoin, avec d'autres professeurs. Tout candidat au doctorat dont la connaissance des langues étrangères requises est insuffisante doit suivre des cours de perfectionnement.

Une des deux ou trois années de la scolarité, mais jamais la dernière, peut se faire dans un autre établissement que l'université qui décerne le doctorat.

La préparation et la soutenance d'une thèse sont absolument requises pour l'obtention du doctorat. Cette thèse doit représenter une contribution réelle au savoir, être le résultat de recherches originales et d'analyses personnelles et être présentée dans un style qui la rende digne d'être publiée. Le sujet de la thèse doit être approuvé par l'école des diplômés dans l'année qui suit la première inscription d'un candidat au doctorat. La thèse elle-même doit être soumise dans une période variant entre cinq et sept ans, selon les universités, après la première inscription du candidat. La thèse d'un candidat au doctorat est habituellement soumise à trois examinateurs, dont un n'est pas de l'université

fréquentée. En cas du refus de sa thèse, le candidat a entre six mois et un an pour la réviser et présenter un texte corrigé. Une thèse de doctorat ne peut être normalement soumise plus de deux fois.

Un candidat au doctorat doit conserver entre 66 et 70 p. cent à chacun de ses examens, et dans son sujet majeur de spécialisation, entre 75 et 80 p. cent. Au milieu de sa scolarité, ou au plus tard avant de présenter sa thèse, il doit subir un examen de synthèse écrit et oral, appelé examen de candidature ou préliminaire, qui permet d'apprécier sa maîtrise des matières inscrites à son programme d'études et d'autoriser la poursuite de son travail pré-doctoral. Au cours de l'avant-dernière année de scolarité, un candidat doit subir avec succès un examen sur deux langues étrangères ou deux examens, passés à quelques mois d'intervalle, sur une langue étrangère, selon qu'on exige d'en connaître une ou deux. Une fois sa thèse présentée et acceptée par le jury d'examen, le candidat doit en faire la soutenance.

4 ADMISSION ANTICIPÉE

Autrefois, les universités n'admettaient pas de candidats avant qu'ils aient subi les examens de fin d'études secondaires. Cependant on s'en tient de moins en moins à cette règle, et de nombreuses institutions acceptent les demandes anticipées de candidats en se fondant sur leur dossier scolaire au niveau secondaire, sur le rapport confidentiel du directeur, et sur les résultats des tests d'aptitudes et de connaissances.

5 LES TESTS D'ADMISSION

Les candidats à l'admission peuvent subir le Test d'aptitude générale aux études postsecondaires (Canadian Scholastic Aptitude Test) et le Test de français langue maternelle (ou le Canadian English-Language Achievement Test) préparés par le Service d'admission au collège et à l'université (SACU), organisme interprovincial et interuniversitaire.

Ces tests seront offerts au moins deux fois au cours de l'année 1974-1975. La principale session d'examens aura lieu le 4 décembre 1974 dans environ 1,500 centres au Canada et à l'étranger, et la suivante aura lieu le 12 avril 1975 dans quelque 70 centres canadiens.

6 AIDE AUX ÉTUDIANTS

Certains étudiants peuvent obtenir de l'aide financière sous forme de bourses d'études, de bourses d'entretien, de bourses de perfectionnement, de subventions et de prêts. Les organismes qui accordent une telle aide comprennent le gouvernement du Canada, par l'intermédiaire de divers ministères et organismes d'État, les gouvernements provinciaux, les universités, les sociétés commerciales et industrielles, les associations bénévoles et professionnelles.

On trouvera des détails dans les annuaires des universités, dans "Bourses d'études supérieures et de recherches", Statistique Canada, dans "Service de renseignements sur l'aide nationale aux étudiants", de la Canadian Scholarship Trust Foundation. (Voir la section intitulée "Associations et organismes intéressés à l'enseignement supérieur" pour les adresses.)

On peut obtenir des gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux ainsi que des universités et collèges des renseignements sur le "Régime canadien de prêts aux étudiants".

7 ADMISSION DES ÉTUDIANTS ÉTRANGERS

Un nombre croissant d'étudiants étrangers viennent au Canada. On leur demande d'ordinaire de justifier leur connaissance de l'anglais ou du français au moyen des tests du SACU. Dans bien des cas, on exige que les candidats venant des États-Unis passent le "Scholastic Aptitude Test" du College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB), 1888 Seventh Ave., New York, N.Y., 10019, U.S.A. Le certificat d'un "high school" des États-Unis est généralement considéré comme l'équivalent de la 11^e année, et la première année universitaire au niveau collégial équivaut à la 12^e année.

Tous ceux qui désirent venir au Canada afin de poursuivre leurs études devraient se renseigner et prendre les mesures nécessaires plusieurs mois et, de préférence, une année avant la date à laquelle ils désirent commencer leurs études. Ils ne devraient pas quitter leur pays avant que leur demande d'admission à une université ait été officiellement acceptée et d'avoir satisfait aux règlements de l'immigration canadienne. Ils ne doivent pas compter être en mesure de gagner assez d'argent pour acquitter leurs dépenses au cours de leurs études au Canada.

Outre les directeurs et les organismes des universités mêmes, les principales associations nationales se consacrant à l'accueil, à l'orientation et au bien-être des étudiants étrangers sont le Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale et l'Entr'aide universitaire mondiale du Canada. (Voir section intitulée "Associations et organismes intéressés à l'enseignement supérieur".) De plus, l'AUCC publie une feuille de renseignements intitulée "Notes pour les étudiants étrangers", qu'on peut se procurer sur demande, ainsi que d'autres renseignements sur les programmes d'études offerts dans les universités canadiennes. On peut aussi obtenir des renseignements de la part des ambassades et des hauts commissariats canadiens à l'étranger.

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les bourses offertes aux étudiants du niveau supérieur dans "Études à l'étranger (Study Abroad; Estudios en el Extranjero)", publication de l'UNESCO. On peut la consulter dans la plupart des bibliothèques d'université ou se la procurer auprès du représentant de l'UNESCO dans son propre pays.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES OF CANADA

(Le texte français se trouve à la suite/French version follows)

by Dr. Gordon Campbell

(Dr. Campbell is the author of *Community Colleges in Canada* published in 1971 by Ryerson-McGraw Hill, and other works including an annotated bibliography of English and French documents and studies about colleges. A book on the sociological origins of colleges in Alberta is to be published in 1975 by McClelland and Stewart. Dr. Campbell has been awarded a Canada Council research fellowship to continue research relating to colleges. Inquiries and correspondence should be addressed to Dr. G. Campbell, faculty of education, The University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4.)

Among dowager circles, the community college is the *enfant terrible* of Canadian education. Its arrival has altered existing educational arrangements, threatened conventional ways of doing things, and consumed funds others wanted. It has forced governments to develop new administrative structures and to examine how the life-long learning requirements of society can best be met. If it continues to be well cared for, the community college may provide some of the most promising educational achievements in the country.

How to portray such diverse, bumptious, self-assertive and irreverent institutions across Canada as community colleges is an intriguing exercise. Should commentary be confined to the college as an institution? Should major attention be given to the learner — the locus from which all college activities ought to diverge and converge? Should the Canadian college “movement” be viewed from the east-west perspective of the country in all its diversity? Or, given the jurisdictional constraints of the British North America Act that segregate education province by province, should the emphasis be upon provincial systems? This article will view colleges as systems — their multiple origins, current operation and challenges. A summary of characteristics and a note about terminology will be followed by the history, structure and function of each system, concluding with an evaluation of issues now confronting colleges throughout Canada.

EVOLVING IDENTITY

Canadian colleges exhibit in varying degrees: ease of access, comprehensiveness, community outreach, emphasis upon the teaching/learning process, commitment to flexibility. By and large, Canadian community colleges have adopted most, and in some cases, all of the following purposes: 1) preparation for entry or reentry directly into employment; 2) preparation, after pre-professional education, for transfer to a university; 3) remedial and general education for students of all ages; 4) general services of a wide variety for the community; 5) counselling services; 6) particular concern for the part-time student.

At the heart of the college system (as well as the university system) is its admission policy. Colleges hold to the conviction that all citizens are educable; that educational opportunities must be available beyond the existing school and university systems to

include a broader segment of society; that post-secondary education should be available within commuting distance (except in sparsely populated areas) for the many rather than the few. Implied in the community college "open-door" concept are some assumptions: low cost to students; psychological accessibility; diversified curricula; the option of leaving traditional academic pursuits temporarily to gain learning through other experience; careful counselling; the opportunity to change direction while in college; more educational scope and thus more career possibilities for the part-time student beyond the conventional school age.

The term comprehensive, although employed extensively in college literature, has no uniform meaning across Canada. In some provinces (Alberta and British Columbia, for instance), it implies a curriculum including: two years of university-level studies; career programs leading directly to employment; remedial-developmental programs and a variety of recreational, thematic and general education studies. Elsewhere, as in Ontario, colleges explicitly provide a vocational alternative to universities. Here, "comprehensive" suggests a range of remedial, general and technical studies and training leading to almost every destination other than a university. In Quebec, colleges are considered stage three in a comprehensive four-tiered total system (primary, secondary, college, university). Institutes of technology, agricultural colleges, marine schools are not included in legislation governing community colleges. However specialized, they are certainly comprehensive vocational colleges and, as such, are included in a broad definition of community college.

The community orientation of a college is determined by college philosophy, its leadership, its location (city centre, sub-urban or rural), the educational services asked for by the community, and its relationship to other educational institutions and agencies. There is no agreement as to what "community" in a college title signifies. In British Columbia only one college uses the term community in its title. That change was made in 1974. In Alberta, the government forbids the use of the term "junior" in college titles and encourages "community". However, only two colleges in Alberta include "community" in their titles; another uses "regional". Colleges of applied arts and technology in Ontario were not allowed to use "community" when the names for individual colleges were being considered. Many college administrators in Quebec would reject outright the implications of the term *collège communautaire*.

From the point of view of curriculum, "community" cannot be interpreted to mean merely that the program of instruction has been designed to meet local needs alone. To a degree not formerly anticipated, Ontario colleges are developing distinctive programs attractive to people outside a local vicinity. Indeed, many colleges across Canada offer instruction in subjects where no local employment possibility exists. In Saskatchewan it is estimated that one out of every three technical institute graduates each year leaves the province in search of employment. In sum, all colleges do have a community dimension, however, interpreted. Some institutions may specialize in programs of local interest. For others, the community may be a matter of geography: a district, a region or the province and beyond. For most colleges, especially as they concern the local part-time student or the mature student over 18 (20 in Quebec) who lacks appropriate admission qualifications, "community" means the promise to promote the cultural, intellectual and social life of the district above and beyond regularly scheduled day and evening classes. A college does not exist exclusively for the university, or for industry and the professions or an elite; it also provides an oasis to which workers, youth and all who seek to learn, can regularly return. Increasingly, work and study are being interwoven throughout a lifetime. And, while it is a fact that much has been done to open colleges to all

sorts of people, insufficient attention has been given to adjusting the method and content of education to meet their needs.

Colleges are teaching institutions. Whereas university faculty, in addition to teaching, are obliged through scholarly research and consulting to contribute to the advancement of knowledge, college teachers are expected to give highest priority to excellence in the teaching/learning process. This is not to suggest that college instructors do not value research or that colleges ought not to conduct institutional research. The point is, rather, that a college is a community of learners, not a community of advanced scholars. In this context, the centrality of the individual learner is paramount.

In their commitment to flexibility, colleges have set for themselves formidable and lofty goals: to generate motivation among students whose experience in secondary school turned them off learning; to serve effectively new economic and social classes; to establish classrooms anywhere in the community — highrise, storefront or church basement; to break the lock-step time bind in the traditional pacing of education; to offer persons of all ages a means of self-fulfillment. Thus dedicated, colleges must search out fresh approaches and serve new constituencies with zeal and imagination. Short-term study, remedial-development programs and opportunities for re-entry of all age groups into vocational and general studies demand sensitive and often unprecedented mechanisms for adult learning.

A word about terminology. *Transfer* denotes studies providing credits toward a baccalaureate degree. This term creates difficulties as community college systems develop and inter-institutional relationships increase. Programs are being developed for articulation among many kinds of institutions. Indeed, students who have met the requirements for a university degree are attending a community college for specific technical training prior to employment. *Junior college* denotes an institution whose program of studies is confined largely to the first year or two of studies leading to a baccalaureate degree given elsewhere. There are few such public institutions now left in Canada. *Post-secondary* is an inclusive term referring to all post-high school institutions, including universities. It does not indicate clearly, however, that a third level or system beyond the primary and secondary systems has come into being in Canada consisting of two categories: degree-granting and non-degree granting institutions. A better term, one that incorporates both these divisions is *tertiary*. In English-speaking Canada, *college* designates either a part of a university or a non-degree granting institution whose emphasis on vocational training makes its purpose quite different from that of the university. The chief executive officer of a college in Alberta and Ontario is called *president*, in Quebec, *director general*, in British Columbia and Saskatchewan *principal*, and in Manitoba, *director*. A variety of titles is used in the Atlantic provinces. A *community college* is a locally oriented, tertiary level, non-degree institution offering general and specialized programs for full-time and part-time studies. The normal duration of college studies is two years for those proceeding to a university and up to three years for those intending to enter the labor market directly.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

No Canadian college system resembles more closely the American community junior college pattern than does that of British Columbia. At the same time, the early affiliation of colleges in this province was peculiarly Canadian. Between 1903 and 1915 Victoria College (now the University of Victoria) was affiliated with McGill University although administered by the Victoria School Board and later, under the same administration, affiliated with The University of British Columbia (which also had been

affiliated with McGill). The close alignment of colleges with school boards remains a salient characteristic of B.C.'s college system. (More than 46 of approximately 75 school districts are involved in the operation of colleges.)

The architect of B.C. college development in the 1960's was undoubtedly John B. Macdonald. His report in 1962, *Higher Education in British Columbia and a Plan for the Future*, recommended the establishment of two-year colleges for designated communities. Amendments to the Public Schools Act in 1958 permitted the formation of school district colleges "in which tuition in first and second year university work is offered by authority of a board of school trustees". Until 1963, colleges were obliged to be affiliated with The University of British Columbia. Amendments to the Public Schools Act in that year provided for the establishment and government of colleges as a responsibility of locally elected boards of school trustees and generally facilitated the implementation of the Macdonald report. A college could be established only after citizens had passed a plebiscite (approval in principle) and a referendum (approval of specific local taxation for capital costs). School boards were easily successful in plebiscites; nearly everyone wanted a college. Referenda did not fare so well. Of the three in the province put to ratepayers by school boards only one succeeded (supporting Selkirk College). In February 1970, the government introduced major amendments to the Public Schools Act: vocational schools were to be "melded" with adjacent colleges; distinctions between regional district colleges were abandoned; the principal was removed from the voting membership on the college council (board of governors) but his authority as chief executive officer was more clearly defined; a council would consist of two members appointed by government, the district superintendent of schools (since removed from council membership), school board appointees and community representatives appointed by government. Provision was not made for faculty or student representation.

Nine comprehensive colleges currently offer university transfer and career programs; one institute of technology concentrates upon technical training and studies at a high level of proficiency. A tenth college located in Abbotsford, named Fraser Valley College, was created in late 1974. Four colleges are located on the lower mainland, two on Vancouver Island and four in the interior. Seven colleges now have vocational divisions which, in British Columbia terminology, means less technically sophisticated training for employment. The colleges are comprehensive and emphasize the "open door" admissions policy. In a survey of grade 12 students within college districts, conducted by John Dennison and Alex Turner in June 1972, students consistently were attracted to the nearest college as their first choice for further studies rather than to the university.

Outstanding changes are occurring in the British Columbia system. Following the election of a new government in 1972, the provinces assumed full cost of college capital development. A Task Force on the Community College was established by the Minister of Education in November 1973 under the chairmanship of Hazel l'Estrange. It has completed a nine month public process which will lead to new directions for the college system. Following 75 public meetings in January and 100 meetings in May, the Task Force Report was made public in mid-September of 1974. Its 100 recommendations dealt with major aspects of college governance, finance and institutional roles, including proposals for the first college act in British Columbia. Every region of British Columbia is to be served by community colleges. Colleges are to play regional roles by serving surrounding school districts as well as the informal education system. Major emphasis on community and

continuing education is stressed. A feasibility study to uncover means of promoting life-long learning, such as worker educational leave, is recommended. Some recommendations have already been acted upon - financial assistance for full-time students in British Columbia has been tripled and aid for part-time students has been initiated.

The province in 1974 passed its first Institute of Technology Act. Previously, the British Columbia Institute of Technology (BCIT) had been administered directly by the Department of Education. The act establishes a board of governors and corporate powers for BCIT.

The minister of education has promised an announcement of government policy before 1975 concerning the imaginative but contentious proposals of the Royal Commission on Post-Secondary Education in the Kootenay Region involving Selkirk College, Notre Dame University, The Kootenay School of Art and the former Nelson Vocational School.

Change and growth rarely occur without accompanying disruption. In September 1974, Vancouver City College was struck in a conflict involving the Vocational Instructors Association. This incident is simply a reflection of the growing importance of collective bargaining procedures in all of the tertiary level institutions of B.C. and indeed, across Canada.

ALBERTA

Alberta did not experience the dramatic changes in its education system that took place in Quebec and Ontario. It shares with British Columbia a pattern of steady evolutionary growth.

Managed by locally elected school boards and funded by local taxation, a public junior college was established first at Lethbridge in 1957 under provisions of the Alberta Public School Act. The Public Junior Colleges Act (1958) required junior colleges to be affiliated with a university and to be supported in part by local taxation. Colleges developed at Red Deer (1964), Medicine Hat (1965), Grande Prairie and Calgary (1966). New legislation, the Colleges Act (1969), realigned the existing system and added to it the Alberta Colleges Commission, a nine-member board having wide financial and other regulatory powers. Under the 1969 legislation colleges became independent of local school divisions and support by local taxation was replaced by provincial financing. A revised structure for college boards provided for eight members including five selected by the government, the president, a faculty and a student representative. (Other provinces which have student and faculty board representation are Quebec and Saskatchewan.) As before, colleges were to be comprehensive, offering career, university parallel and general education programs.

During 1969-70 there were two major developments. A government white paper, *Post-Secondary Education Until 1972*, announced the establishment of a new university and community college in the Edmonton area. Later the government commissioned Walter H. Worth to study the province's educational system. His report, *A future of choices: a choice of futures*, three years later made sweeping recommendations concerning colleges. For instance, it proposed (and this has been implemented) the dissolution of the Alberta Colleges Commission and the Alberta Universities Commission and the creation of a department of advanced education to work with the existing department of education. All colleges, institutes of technology, agricultural and vocational schools now come under this new department. Before the Alberta Colleges Commission was dissolved in March 1973, it had conducted an extensive and much

respected program of research and planning, including a *Master Plan For Non-University Colleges*, published in September 1972.

Three major developments affecting the college system occurred in 1974. Firstly, the final report proposing an Alberta-British Columbia College for the Peace River Region was tabled concurrently in the legislature of both provinces in May. The report proposes an amalgamation of Grande Prairie Regional College and Fairview College, and affiliation with various educational centres in north-eastern British Columbia. Secondly, the government established a council on transferability on which sit representatives of universities and colleges. The government is to appoint a full-time chairman. This decisive move represents a determination on the part of the government to remedy dissatisfactions accumulated over the years concerning the appropriate placement for all students entering and transferring within Alberta's tertiary level institutions. Thirdly, the government has established a far-reaching Program Coordination Policy. The main purpose of the policy is to provide a systematic and fair means by which the research, development, evaluation and implementation of new programs can be coordinated in all of Alberta's universities and colleges.

According to the statistics of the Department of Advanced Education, there were in 1973-74 a total full-time enrolment of the public college system of 5,930 compared to the equivalent enrolment basis of 7,865 in the two institutes of technology. In other words there were more students in the two institutes of technology than in the six colleges combined. The full-time enrolment of public colleges, agricultural colleges and institutes of technology was 14,611, which represents 65% of the 18-24 year old population of 214,000 as compared to a total full-time enrolment of 13,600, in the first two years of Alberta's universities. Therefore, about the same number of new students enrolled in universities as in colleges.

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan governments have broken new ground with social legislation and the Community Colleges Act of 1973 promises to be no exception. The act permits the formation of regional college boards with authority for all adult programming in their respective areas. It establishes a college system without a campus or new buildings; it envisages adult learning (as distinguished from schooling) as a fundamental process of democratic society that begins where people are and on their terms. Whether the organization being formulated is appropriately called a community college system rather than an extensive development of continuing education classes, long familiar to rural Saskatchewan citizens particularly, remains to be determined.

The province has been some time getting to this adventuresome point. In the thirties, there were seven "junior" colleges in the province, a number of them church-related. Most of these either affiliated with the University of Saskatchewan or became high schools. The first adult education branch of the department of education was established in 1944. Between then and 1950, there was an extensive adult education "lighted school" program coordinated by regional field men assisting communities in the development of the arts, public affairs and human relations. The Centre for Community Studies, created at the university in 1957, gained national recognition for its approach to rural community development. By 1966, the centre had been disbanded, the adult education branch was phased out, and the regional field staff withdrawn.

In 1967, a committee chaired by President J.W.T. Spinks of the University of Saskatchewan urged that a "middle-range" college

system be established. An advisory committee reporting to the minister of education proposed in 1970 that a system of "colleges of applied arts and sciences" be instituted in the province's four largest cities. The committee's report included draft legislation.

A new government, elected in 1971, convened two conferences to assess the proposed draft legislation. They found it wanting; the proposals seemed too traditional, too little concerned about people and about rural community development. Setting the draft aside, the minister of education charged an advisory committee with responsibility to search the province for a more appropriate concept. Fifty meetings were held involving some 3,000 citizens. The committee reported on August 15, 1972, recommending a provincial system unlike any other in Canada.

The key word in the new proposal is not 'college' but 'community'. Permanent staff, like permanent courses, are to be avoided where possible; instead the college will use local resources and will contract services from universities and technical institutes. Full use will be made of regional and provincial libraries and other government agencies. Following the completion of the college report, the chairman of the advisory committee, Ron Faris, was commissioned to report on the development of an integrated college - educational communications system for the province. His *Saskmedia Report* (June 1973) recommended integrating college and communications development using the regional library system as the provincial media distribution mechanism. The college report was acted upon quickly. Four pilot areas, each with unique demographic characteristics, were established after an initial 'college - community development process'. The first colleges have been operating for over a year and five more colleges have just been announced, in order that all of Saskatchewan will be served by community colleges by 1975. In short, Saskatchewan has launched an experiment to determine if a provincial community college system can be created in which the provision of learning opportunities is acknowledged to be a community rather than an institutional concern. Implications of this undertaking are far-reaching. Power in hands of learners rather than institutions, leaves educators faced with unfamiliar dilemmas.

Saskatchewan is continuing, meanwhile, to be served by three institutes of technology governed directly by the department of continuing education, colleges branch. On September 1, 1973, the Saskatoon institute changed its name to Kelsey Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences; the Regina institute is now called Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences. The name of the Saskatchewan Technical Institute at Moose Jaw remains unchanged.

In their first season, the four colleges gave 1,090 courses to 15,582 people including seven university credit courses, 17 job training courses and more than 1,000 general interest courses averaging 20 to 25 hours per course. From the planning stage in late 1972 until the end of March 1974, the community colleges had cost the province only \$734,000 including special start-up grants of \$114,000. In sum, the government is attempting to implement a college concept at low operating cost free from costly buildings and staff and emphasizing mobility, flexibility and maximum initiative within each community.

Prince Albert Regional Community College and Vocational Center, established some years ago has now been incorporated within the 1973 legislation.

Since July 1974 seven new community colleges have been under development. The newly created regions, though not firmly

established, are as follows: Kindersley-Biggar; Moose Jaw; Nipawin; North Battleford; Regina; Saskatoon, and Souris-Estevan. The establishment of boards and the introduction of courses in these new areas is not expected before 1975.

MANITOBA

Manitoba shared with its sister Prairie provinces a tradition of private church-related colleges and public technical schools. In 1969, the Manitoba Institute of Technology and two vocational schools were renamed as community colleges. Their structure and function remain largely unchanged, are managed not by a board of governors but directly by the department of colleges and university affairs.

A task force on post-secondary education, established in February 1972 under the chairmanship of Michael Oliver, president of Carleton University, recommended in November 1973, major reforms affecting colleges. The task force proposed that a commission on post-secondary education be formed and that post-school education be regionally organized. Winnipeg was to be divided into two regions, one responsible for francophone education within the city and throughout the province. The remainder of the province was to be divided into four regions. Regional coordinators would assist communities in contracting services with universities and community colleges. The task force was critical of centralization, inflexibility and lack of local control within the existing structure. It urged administrative decentralization, especially within the provincial government offices, less dependence upon federally funded adult retraining programs and a system of financing each college separately. The task force group is currently under review by government officials.

ONTARIO

One of the more spectacular developments in the history of Canadian education was initiated on May 21, 1965 when the then minister of education, William G. Davis, introduced Bill 153, An Act to Amend the Department of Education Act to provide for the immediate development of a system of colleges of applied arts and technology (CAAT). The minister defined the situation as a crisis. In the past, Ontario had attended to such crises by alteration or addition to its secondary or university systems. The new college bill created, however, an entirely new system of post-secondary institutions as a valid alternative to universities and not as feeder stations for them. Twenty colleges were put together in the course of a few months. Some were created from scratch; others incorporated the four existing institutes of technology, three vocational centers, the Haileybury School of Mines and three trades institutes.

The CAAT system, let it be emphasized, was intended not to be a mere aping of the American junior college model, which is largely based on the university transfer system, but rather a genuine alternative to university with functions different from it and with a deep commitment to local communities. (There is still no university transfer route within the Ontario system although the universities of the province have agreed to admit with advanced standing college graduates on the basis of individual merit. The emphasis, however, is upon the so-called career student, the student being prepared by the CAAT system for paraprofessional occupations in business, industry and public services of all kinds.)

The rationale for Bill 153 can be briefly summarized. First, it made good sense to cater to the training needs of a legion of high school graduates across the province who needed technical training for employment but who were either unable or unwilling to gain admittance to a university. Second, the industrial economy

required more competently qualified manpower. Third, the government already had put into train massive reforms expanding the secondary and university sectors; required now was a host of full-time and part-time opportunities for those citizens who had not previously been served at all. Finally, a new stream of high school graduates whose training did not prepare them for entry to a university would graduate in 1966 and be turned out on the labor market. The colleges were to bring equality of educational opportunity to high school graduates for whom hitherto the only alternative to university had been the world of work.

Today the aspiring student can attend 15 publicly supported universities, one polytechnical institute, a college of art, four colleges of agricultural technology, and a number of professional schools in addition to 22 CAATs — the latter having campuses in over 50 cities and towns.

As of September 1973, all schools of nursing in Ontario are incorporated into the CAAT system. Financial control of the colleges rests with the ministry of colleges and universities through the college affairs branch. An advisory group to the minister, the Ontario Council of Regents, consisting of 15 members appointed by the government, advises on new programs and matters other than financial. Allocation of funds rests with the branch. Each college is organized as a separate corporation with a 12-member board of governors. The college president is an *ex-officio* member of the board.

As in Quebec, the government of Ontario in the 1960's used the post-school, non-university system generally as an instrument of social reform and to provide access to further education for any citizen willing and able to make use of it. The new institutions, together with existing ones were funded lavishly. The government has been equally generous in fiscal support systems for individual students. The question in the late 1960's was whether college and university costs should remain such a high priority. A commission to inquire into this and related post-secondary matters was established on April 15, 1969; its final report *The Learning Society* was submitted December 20, 1972.

The commission was concerned, among other things, with the limited degree of decision-making powers within individual colleges. Given a centralization of authority, local initiatives may be thwarted, thus making a community college a contradiction in terms. Students and faculty, for example, are not represented on the board. (About half the colleges now have faculty and student observers at board meetings and there is increasing pressure to have them appointed to the board.) Further, under the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act, negotiations for Ontario's 5,500 college instructors in 1974 (this figure includes the teaching staff of the former nursing schools, which have now been absorbed into the CAAT system) were conducted at the provincial level by the Civil Service Association of Ontario. In sum, colleges appear to enjoy less freedom than that traditionally accorded to universities.

Ontario's colleges in 1974 faced a faculty-administration bargaining crisis of serious proportions. There is abundant evidence that the present system of management-employee decision-making is inappropriate for a college system. Inordinate fears and tensions between levels of management and faculty have tended to lead to the use of provincially negotiated contracts as the major determinant of working conditions and the yard-stick of reward. College teachers have been working without a contract since September 1, 1973.

A new college entitled Simcoe College is to be located near Orillia. A report released by the Joint Committee on Co-operation

between Universities and Colleges reveals an increase in activities and interchange in areas of mutual concern, such as admission procedure, transfer and sharing of resources. For instance, a three-year art education program is operated jointly by Sheridan College and Erindale College of the University of Toronto. Five of the 15 credits required for the BA degree at the University of Toronto may be obtained at Sheridan. Other areas of university-college cooperation designed to prevent duplication of facilities and programs within a community are described in the report.

While government initiatives have proven beneficial in the birth and growth of colleges, a larger degree of decentralization and freedom for individual colleges to serve society in a multiplicity of ways is clearly called for. The commission proposed that individual CAATs wishing to award distinctive bachelor's degrees to students who had successfully completed appropriate three-year programs should be permitted to do so. Colleges raised dissenting voices. (One would have thought that the case had been made to diminish rather than to enhance the significance of certification. That a "people's college" graduate had the right to be judged on performance rather than institutional certification seems axiomatic.)

Ontario's colleges give striking evidence of citizen support. Full-time enrolment increased 10% in 1974 over 1973 and multi-year plans indicate an annual 8% growth rate. Part-time enrolment annually increases in the neighbourhood of 50%. Official enrolment statistics issued March 1, 1974 by the Ministry of Colleges and Universities indicate that the 22 colleges enlisted 16,330 full-time students in retraining, 2,510 in apprenticeship, 51,878 entitled 'post-secondary' for a total of 70,718. This figure added to a part-time enrolment of 96,806 gives a total of full and part-time enrolment of 167,524. All enrolments stated above are for a certain period in time rather than cumulative for the year.

QUEBEC

Prior to the 1960's education in Quebec was largely either Catholic and French or Protestant and English. For the French, education was largely the prerogative of the Church; the English were given free rein to operate as they saw fit. (Anglo-Catholics had carved out their own existence within the French-Catholic sector.) A critical turning point in the *ancien régime* occurred in May 1961 when the government set up a Royal Commission of Inquiry on Education chaired by Monsignor Alphonse-Marie Parent. The commission — balanced and authoritative — became the architect for massive reforms in the educational structure. Volumes two and three of the report, issued in October 1964, recommended the formation of "institutes" — comprehensive institutions for post-school students preparing them either for university or employment. On May 13, 1964, the ministry of education was established by Bill 60; within a month, Paul Gérin-Lajoie was named the first minister of education in the history of Quebec. In June 1967, the National Assembly passed a bill creating *collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel* (CEGEP). By September 1967, 12 CEGEP (colleges of general and vocational education) had been formed and within five years some 37 dotted the province. Of these four are English-language colleges in the Montreal area. In addition there are 28 private fee-paying colleges which are financed 80% publicly.

As a rule, CEGEP were not created afresh but were built from a reorganization of existing institutions including normal schools, classical colleges and technical institutes. Administered by a public corporation comprising representatives of faculty, students, parents and community, the colleges offered, tuition free, an astonishing breadth of programs with striking contrasts between rural and urban settings. Taken together, the overriding purpose,

in the words of the Parent report, was to provide opportunities "for everyone to continue his studies in the field which best suits his abilities, his tastes and his interests up to the most advanced level he has the capacity to reach". There exists now a certain number of regional colleges whose primary goal is to respond to an area larger than a local district. While the CEGEP are autonomous public corporations, they depend for revenues wholly on the department of education. The departmental agency *Direction générale de l'enseignement collégial* (DIGEC) regulates budgets and issues guidelines regarding curriculum and administrative structures.

Quebec is the only province where university-bound students must enrol first in a community college. Before the CEGEP were created, Quebec had one of the lowest university ratios in all of Canada. The CEGEP and the creation of the University of Quebec in 1969 gave francophone students greater access to university studies and substantially increased university enrolment.

The growth of the CEGEP system has been steady though uneven and restive. Given the enormity of the sociological as well as educational changes, it is understandable that pressures would develop inside and outside college walls. First are the strains of change and growth. Curricular problems, inadequate facilities, shifts from classical studies to technical programs, and student anxiety about employment were among the factors contributing to a province-wide student strike in October 1968, that closed the CEGEPs for a while. The Superior Council of Education, an independent advisory body to the Quebec ministry of education, has accepted a request by the education minister to undertake an extensive evaluation and assessment of the programs, administration and objectives of the province's CEGEP. It will report in late 1974. Considering the corps of masters the CEGEP is obliged to serve — parents, government, industry, professions, taxpayers, not to mention students (with rising expectations) and faculty (with reclassification difficulties) — the present success of the CEGEP is a great tribute to CEGEP educators.

After a period marked by the consolidation of college education within the school system, 1973 was, in many ways, a period of stabilization for the CEGEP. Action was taken to avoid unnecessary changes in the curricula. The educational services became stable and continued to adjust to the needs of the community and society. As a result of the application of budgetary rules and standards, the disparity between the well-endowed CEGEP and those experiencing difficulties was diminished.

The régime pédagogique which has been an ongoing issue regarding the optional and compulsory course content is still under review. Its solution awaits the report of the Superior Council of Education. The question of teacher certification remains unresolved although the government is drafting a compulsory certification program for teachers. The classification issue has, however, abated because in many disputes the government has found in favor of the teachers. A classification commission of the government will examine new approaches prior to bargaining next spring.

CLESEC (Comité de liaison entre l'enseignement supérieur et collégial) has moved to become the binding body in CEGEP - university relations. Requirements for entry to university by CEGEP graduates have become uniform across the province. The rapid turnover of senior administrative personnel is a serious problem facing both English and French-language CEGEP. There does not appear to be an immediate solution to this difficulty.

In 1974-75, enrolment in the CEGEP should reach 100,450 and it

is expected that 51% of the students will opt for the academic programs and 49% for vocational.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

There is a long history of post-school education in the Atlantic provinces. It appears as elsewhere, to be determined as much by politics, race, religion and geography as by educational need. A number of colleges serve a variety of constituencies in the Atlantic provinces - institutes of technology; an agricultural college; a navigational school; a land survey institute; a college of fisheries; marine engineering and electronics - but these do not everywhere function as a system comparable to those in other provinces. A variety of pressures, including the opportunity to share available federal resources among the four provinces, is hastening movement towards college systems with more community control.

The Maritime Provinces Higher Education Act has been proclaimed by the three Maritime provinces, namely, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The acts establishing the New Brunswick Higher Education Commission, the Nova Scotia Grants Commission and the Prince Edward Island Higher Education Commission have been repealed. The Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission has been established under authority of the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission Act and now has the responsibility of advising the three governments concerned as to the direction of post-school education in the Maritime provinces.

The New Brunswick government has enacted legislation establishing The New Brunswick Community College. Proclaimed November 1, 1973, the act provides for one provincial board of governors. This new corporate body has the responsibility of advising the ministry of education regarding the pattern and administration of all post-school non-degree programs. The act requires the province to be divided into college regions. Five regional boards have been established to facilitate close communication with the public.

With the proclamation of this legislation, New Brunswick now inaugurates yet another Canadian model of a provincial college system. New Brunswick did not have comprehensive community colleges offering both programs for university preparedness and job readiness. There were two year institutions which provided some academic programs and institutes of technology which offered job oriented programs. These two categories were not combined in any one institution. One reason for the construction of a system with one province-wide board is the flexibility and coordination it affords. Technology, trade and special programs are now operated under the same administration. Previously, institutes of technology operated without a board; they reported directly to the department of education. The new structure is expected to permit greater community consultation and to place the board in closer touch with the needs of students rather than the needs of the staff. In creating a board, albeit a single province-wide body governing all institutions, New Brunswick has followed the lead of the other provinces in interposing a lay body between an institution and the government. Curiously, the provincial board has similarities to the now disbanded Alberta Colleges Commission and to the continuing Ontario Council of Regents.

The only college in Prince Edward Island, Holland College, was founded in 1969. It was modelled along the lines of the Ontario colleges; indeed, its letterhead proudly asserts that it is a 'College of Applied Arts and Technology in Prince Edward Island'. A revised statement of college objectives prepared jointly by representatives of the board, faculty and students emphasizes its

character as a technical training institution 'for students seeking jobs at semi-professional levels'. Very little retraining is done as most of the students are post high school.

In 1968 a Royal Commission on Education and Youth in Newfoundland urged the establishment of community colleges. While there are currently strong feelings that community colleges offering comprehensive programs should be developed, there is no official policy on the matter. In June 1973, a regional college of Memorial University was established at Corner Brook, thus enabling students who live hundreds of miles from St. John's to complete two years of study toward the baccalaureate degree. The director of the college continues as a member of Memorial's faculty. A two-year diploma is also available at the college for those not pursuing a degree. Two technical institutes in Newfoundland - the College of Fisheries and the College of Trades and Technology both operate under their own legislation; both have a board of governors.

No formalized community college system exists in Nova Scotia nor is there widespread concern for one. (The recently published report of the Royal Commission on Education, Public Service and Provincial-Municipal Relations does not mention the community college concept.) Nonetheless, Nova Scotia has long been served by specialized institutions offering post-school programs. The Nova Scotia Institute of Technology, the Nova Scotia Land Survey Institute and the Nova Scotia Teachers College are operated directly by the department of education. The Nova Scotia Agricultural College, operated by the provincial department of agriculture, offers three years of study toward a degree as well as non-degree programs. Perhaps the most significant development in post-school, non-degree studies in 1973 was the mergers creating two new institutions. The former Nova Scotia Eastern Institute of Technology joined with St. Francis Xavier University, Sydney Campus (formerly Xavier Junior College), to form a new autonomous institution with its own board of governors known as the College of Cape Breton. The Act was proclaimed in the summer of 1974. The Marine Navigation School and the Marine Engineering School have been amalgamated and named the Nova Scotia Nautical Institute. Although these new alignments represent a move toward greater economy, efficiency and service to students, Nova Scotia remains (with Newfoundland) as the last province to overhaul its college machinery and create a province-wide college system.

ISSUES

The first issue facing community colleges involves the changing partnership between government and colleges. The long-term coordination and administration of colleges is currently a concern of most provincial governments. While direct government administration of colleges appears to create difficulties, there is a clear public demand for greater planning, coordination and economy.

There are at least four patterns of provincial government management of colleges: (a) direct establishment and operation of institutions - a pattern now largely confined to institutes of technology in western Canada and the Atlantic provinces; (b) a triangular partnership between the government, the colleges and the school district boards - a pattern now existing only in British Columbia; (c) much delegation of provincial administrative responsibility to college boards which are coordinated by a provincial commission or board - a pattern operating in Ontario and New Brunswick; (d) a partnership between the department of education and college boards supplemented by non-governmental college associations, as in Quebec. In all of these

approaches, the contribution of the federal government is subtle, usually disguised, but nonetheless substantial to the capital and operating costs of every public college.

There is no national consensus as to what the proper relationships between Canada's 11 governments and its colleges ought to be. Because tertiary education involves trained manpower, research and other services essential to the national well-being, it is believed by some that the federal government should be directly involved. In fact, there are many buildings housing technical programs within all educational levels which were built with funds derived from federal sources. And yet, many in Canada cling to the belief that education is not a national problem.

The authority for education within provincial boundaries creates certain problems which require continuing dialogue between federal and provincial governments. Mechanisms need to be established for regular communication with a variety of federal government departments if community colleges are to make their maximum contribution to the national life.

Much more public debate is needed to work out the means through which Canadian colleges and their communities can expedite the national, social and cultural goals as determined by the governments of Canada. An examination of the extraordinary diversity of college-government relationships and of the national interest might give rise to such questions as: How is the national concern for trained manpower and the transmission of cultural values to be effected on an on-going basis? How is the public's right to have their community colleges give adequate community services to adults best assured? With increased governmental control, how is local initiative to be maintained? How can centralization of decision-making powers increase without losing local distinctiveness and flexibility?

A second issue concerns the status of institutes of technology in Saskatchewan, British Columbia Alberta and the Atlantic provinces. With the recent exception of British Columbia, all are managed directly by departments of government; their personnel are civil servants. In Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, existing institutes were absorbed into the college system as it developed in these provinces. Ryerson Polytechnical Institute in Ontario was an exception. In Saskatchewan, however, a recent request of the institutes to have "college" in their titles was refused, presumably to emphasize their distinctiveness from colleges currently under development. In Alberta there has been much debate as to whether the two institutes of technology should be included operationally in the community college system. Provision was made for such an eventuality in the College Act, (1969).

The status of the British Columbia Institute of Technology in the post-secondary non-degree system of B.C. (the only province with a single institute) is of special interest. Opened in 1964, lavishly equipped, it is operated directly by the department of education. BCIT has enjoyed an outstanding reputation among students, industry and other academic institutions. It attracts highly qualified students (frequently it is more difficult to gain entry to BCIT than to B.C. universities), gives them rigorous formal training and practically guarantees them employment. Placement has been nearly 100% of the first seven graduating classes.

In the three western provinces in particular, the question appears to be whether greater coordination, more equitable distribution of funds, better planning at the provincial level and more effective service (less duplication and competition) to students at the local level would result if institutes were to be administered as other colleges are, while at the same time maintaining their specialized character and the high level of public appreciation they currently

enjoy. An additional question is whether the institutes should become, as Ryerson Polytech has, degree granting in particular programs.

A third issue concerns what is *not* known about colleges. Education is Canada's biggest industry. One of every three persons is either a teacher or employed by an educational institution. Twenty cents of every tax dollar raised from all sources goes to education. Colleges are not inexpensive. According to the Worth report, an estimate (1970) by The University of Alberta to maintain a first-year student in the faculty of arts was \$1,726; the average per student expenditure in Alberta's colleges and institutes was \$1,967. *The Learning Society* reports that Ontario spent, in 1971-72, \$3,552 in operating costs per average full-time student in universities and \$2,628 in CAATs. On September 26, 1973, the minister of education in British Columbia announced that her province would be spending one hundred million dollars over a five-year period on a greatly accelerated program to increase the number of colleges and to provide existing institutions with better facilities. (While these figures indicate a considerable investment in college-level education, Canada still has fewer college students proportionately than the United States.) In view of college costs, it seems extraordinary that so little research, planning and publication has been undertaken.

The 1970's require a continuous study of a model or models against which to test the effectiveness of particular types of institutions in achieving societal goals. We have seen (and are seeing) the creation of entirely new provincial systems of post-secondary education to serve a new clientele. Lacking in most provinces prior to the creation of these college systems was a carefully constructed long-range plan. Federal money was found to be available; politicians decided that more institutions were needed and suggested that more was better. The more young adults there are in a classroom for a longer period, the greater the number off unemployment insurance rolls (and the street), the better things are. Impressive as more is, however, the net effect is not known. Little effort has been made on a national basis to study the flow of students through secondary school into various types of institutes, colleges and universities and from there to employment. From a Canadian perspective, the lack of in-depth analyses and the shortage of statistical information about the operation of colleges is something of a disgrace. Very little is known about the mature adult students, where they have come from, why they are studying and what they are going to do. Greater scope and intensity of institutional research and provincial analysis are required throughout the country. Other provinces might well emulate the superior research programs of the Alberta Colleges Commission and of the *Fédération des CEGEP*. The federation is controlled by the colleges but supported with provincial government funding (\$8,000 basic contribution per college plus \$5.50 for each full-time student exceeding 1,500 but not more than 2,565). The federation, by virtue of its independence and generous funding, is able to respond authoritatively to college-defined needs for research and information sharing and to speak with one voice on behalf of all the colleges. Its independence was amply demonstrated when it successfully opposed government attempts in 1973 to legislate new academic regulations for the colleges.

A fourth issue concerns the need for various groupings of college personnel in Canada to meet with one another and discover the ways in which colleges sensitively reflect the social climate, the wealth, the mood for change and above all the political forces (the ultimate decision-makers) operative in each province. Every province has responded to its non-university further education needs in a distinctive fashion. For years, American literature and models have been the guidelines. The opportunity now exists to

study some remarkably creative social inventions right at home. Yet the opportunities to do so on an interprovincial basis are extremely limited. Some provinces virtually forbid out-of-province travel for college personnel. The Association of Community Colleges in Canada (ACCC), with headquarters in Toronto, has facilitated travel to some extent. Founded in 1970 (with American support, from the Kellogg Foundation), it serves as a national clearing house for information, research and as a liaison among colleges. Although its leadership is greatly needed, and its potential capacity to serve the information and planning needs of colleges virtually unlimited, it is seriously underfunded. Other national enterprises that could also serve colleges on an interprovincial basis are floundering for want of support.

A fifth issue is the problem of certification and standards. Colleges, by-and-large, have not invested substantially in the professional growth of faculty. The annual residential seminars in Banff sponsored by the Canadian Community Colleges Institute, entitled "Excellence in the Instructional Process" have given leadership in facilitating in-service training programs. But colleges themselves clearly ought to solve the professional questions inherent in collective bargaining and certification. If they do not, other institutions will.

A sixth issue is the cleavage, now becoming acute, between the rhetoric found in college calendars and the reality. The performance of colleges in community outreach, in programs for persons beyond the conventional college age, in counselling, in imaginative work/study opportunities for students, needs serious examination. Concerning the latter, a happy exception is the Quebec invention — the college *animateur*, a teacher/counsellor who facilitates the out-of-class learning interests of students. In a word, there are those who seriously question the capacity of colleges, institution bound as so many are, to provide valid learning alternatives to traditional modes of learning. The notion that colleges are altering class lines in Canada and contributing to the greater social mobility and democratization of Canadians is a dubious proposition.

LES COLLÈGES COMMUNAUTAIRES DU CANADA

par M. Gordon Campbell

(M. Campbell) est l'auteur de l'ouvrage *Community Colleges in Canada*, publié en 1971 par Ryerson-McGraw Hill, et d'autres ouvrages dont une bibliographie annotée sur des documents et des études, en anglais et en français, traitant des collèges. Son livre sur les origines sociologiques des collèges en Alberta doit être publié en 1975 par McClelland et Stewart. M. Campbell a reçu une bourse de recherches du Conseil des arts du Canada pour continuer ses recherches sur les collèges. Les demandes de renseignements et la correspondance doivent être adressées à M. G. Campbell, faculté d'éducation, Université de Lethbridge [Alberta] T1K 3M4.)

Pour les gens d'un certain âge, le collège communautaire est l'enfant terrible de l'éducation canadienne. Il a révolutionné le monde de l'éducation, menacé les traditions et pris les fonds que d'autres demandaient.

Il a forcé les gouvernements à mettre en place de nouvelles structures administratives et à examiner comment on pourrait répondre le mieux aux exigences de la société en matière d'éducation permanente. Si l'on continue de bien s'en occuper, il est possible que le collège communautaire puisse apporter certaines des réalisations les plus prometteuses dans le domaine de l'éducation au Canada.

Brosser le tableau de ces établissements divers, prétentieux, autoritaires et irrévérents constitue un exercice intrigant. Les commentaires devraient-ils se confiner au collège en tant qu'établissement? Devrait-on mettre l'accent sur l'étudiant — le centre à partir duquel doivent diverger et vers lequel doivent converger toutes les activités du collège? Le "mouvement" des collèges canadiens devrait-il être considéré à partir de la perspective est-ouest du pays dans toute sa diversité? Ou, étant donné les contraintes qu'imposent les champs de compétence déterminés par l'Acte de l'Amérique du Nord Britannique, contraintes qui séparent les compétences province par province dans le domaine de l'éducation, l'accent devrait-il être mis sur les systèmes provinciaux? Le présent article considérera les collèges en tant que systèmes — leurs origines multiples, leur fonctionnement et leurs défis actuels. Le résumé des caractéristiques et une note sur la terminologie seront suivis de l'historique, de la structure et de la fonction de chaque système; en conclusion, une évaluation sera faite des problèmes qui se posent maintenant aux collèges partout au Canada.

FACETTES DIVERSES

Les collèges canadiens montrent diverses caractéristiques: facilité d'accès, caractère global, aspect communautaire, souplesse, accent mis sur l'enseignement et l'acquisition des connaissances. Les collèges communautaires canadiens ont adopté tous les objectifs suivants ou la plupart d'entre eux: 1) préparer des étudiants à entrer ou à revenir sur le marché du travail; 2) préparer des étudiants qui ont fait des études pré-professionnelles à entrer à l'université; 3) offrir des cours généraux ou de rattrapage à des étudiants de tout âge; 4) offrir une grande variété de services

généraux à la collectivité; 5) offrir des services d'orientation; 6) s'occuper particulièrement de l'étudiant à temps partiel.

Au coeur du système collégial (tout comme du système universitaire) se trouve la politique des admissions. Les collèges sont convaincus que tous les citoyens peuvent s'instruire, que les chances de s'instruire doivent être offertes dans d'autres systèmes que les systèmes scolaires et universitaires existants au plus grand nombre de citoyens possible, que les cours post-scolaires doivent être offerts dans une distance assez facilement accessible (sauf dans les régions où la population est dispersée). La notion d'accès général au collège communautaire suppose des frais peu élevés pour les étudiants, l'accessibilité psychologique, des programmes d'études diversifiés, la possibilité de quitter temporairement les études traditionnelles pour acquérir des connaissances à l'aide d'autres expériences, une orientation soignée, la possibilité de changer de programme d'études alors qu'on étudie au collège, un plus grand champ d'instruction et, par conséquent, de plus grandes possibilités de carrières pour les étudiants à temps partiel qui ont passé l'âge scolaire ordinaire.

Le terme "global" ou "comprehensive" en anglais, bien qu'il soit employé beaucoup dans les collèges, n'a pas la même signification partout au Canada. Dans certaines provinces (l'Alberta et la Colombie-Britannique, par exemple), il signifie un programme d'études comprenant deux années d'études de niveau universitaire, des programmes de carrières conduisant directement à des emplois, des programmes servant à remédier à des lacunes et des programmes de perfectionnement ainsi qu'une variété d'études récréatives, thématiques et générales. Ailleurs, comme en Ontario, les collèges fournissent explicitement d'autres possibilités professionnelles que les universités. Ici, le terme "global" signifie une gamme d'études générales et techniques et d'études de recyclage et des programmes de formation conduisant à presque n'importe quelle autre destination qu'à l'université. Au Québec, les collèges sont considérés comme le troisième palier d'un système en comportant quatre (élémentaire, secondaire, collégial, universitaire). Les instituts de technologie, les collèges d'agriculture, les écoles d'études océaniques ne sont pas compris dans la législation régissant les collèges communautaires. Tout spécialisés qu'ils soient, ils sont certainement des collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel et, à ce titre, ils sont compris dans une définition large du collège communautaire.

L'orientation communautaire d'un collège est déterminée par les principes du collège, son leadership, sa situation (dans le centre-ville, en banlieue ou dans une région rurale), les services éducatifs demandés par la communauté et ses rapports aux autres établissements et organismes d'éducation. On ne s'entend pas du tout sur ce que la qualification de "communautaire" signifie. En Colombie-Britannique, pas un seul collège n'utilise le terme "communautaire" dans son titre. Ce changement a été fait en 1974. En Alberta, le gouvernement défend d'utiliser le terme "junior" dans le titre des collèges et encourage l'emploi du mot "communautaire". Toutefois, seulement deux collèges de l'Alberta mentionnent le mot "communautaire" dans leur titre; un autre se sert du mot "régional". On n'a pas permis aux collèges des arts appliqués et de technologie de l'Ontario d'utiliser le terme "communautaire" quand on a songé à donner un nom à chaque collège. Bon nombre d'administrateurs de collèges du Québec rejetteraient sur-le-champ les conséquences de l'emploi du terme *collège communautaire*.

Du point de vue du programme d'études, le mot "communautaire" ne peut pas être interprété pour signifier que le programme d'études a été destiné à répondre aux besoins locaux seulement. Dans une mesure qu'on n'avait pas prévue auparavant, les collèges ontariens établissent des programmes distinctifs qui

attirent les gens qui habitent hors du voisinage. À vrai dire, bon nombre de collèges de tout le Canada offrent l'enseignement dans des matières où il n'existe aucune possibilité d'emploi dans la région. En Saskatchewan, on estime qu'un diplômé d'institut de technologie sur trois quitte chaque année la province pour se trouver un emploi. En somme, quelle qu'en soit l'interprétation, tous les collèges ont une dimension communautaire. Certains établissements peuvent se spécialiser dans des programmes d'intérêt local. Pour d'autres, l'aspect communautaire peut être une question de situation géographique: un district, une région, la province ou quelque chose de plus grand. Pour la plupart des collèges, en particulier en ce qui concerne l'étudiant à temps partiel du voisinage ou l'étudiant à titre d'adulte âgé de plus de 18 ans (20 ans au Québec) qui ne remplit pas suffisamment les conditions d'admission, le terme "communautaire" signifie la promesse de promouvoir la vie culturelle, intellectuelle et sociale de la région au-delà des cours réguliers de jour et du soir. Un collège n'existe pas seulement pour l'université, l'industrie et les professions ou pour une élite, il fournit aussi une oasis où les travailleurs, les jeunes et tous ceux qui veulent apprendre peuvent retourner régulièrement. De plus en plus, le travail et l'étude s'entremêlent tout au long de la vie. Et bien qu'on ait beaucoup fait pour rendre les collèges accessibles à toutes sortes de gens, on n'a pas porté suffisamment attention au règlement de la méthode et du contenu de l'instruction pour répondre aux besoins.

Les collèges sont des établissements d'enseignement. Alors que les professeurs d'université doivent, en plus de l'enseignement, contribuer à l'avancement des connaissances à l'aide de la recherche et de la consultation, les professeurs de collège doivent accorder la plus grande priorité à l'excellence de l'enseignement et de l'acquisition des connaissances. Cela ne veut pas laisser entendre que les instructeurs de collège ne font pas grand cas de la recherche ou que les collèges ne doivent pas faire de recherche institutionnelle. La question c'est plutôt qu'un collège est une communauté de gens qui désirent s'instruire, non une communauté de savants. Dans ce sens, il est primordial que ce processus soit axé sur l'individu qui désire s'instruire.

En ce qui a trait à la souplesse, les collèges se sont fixés des buts formidables et élevés: faire naître la motivation chez des étudiants que l'école secondaire a détournés de l'acquisition des connaissances, servir efficacement de nouvelles classes économiques et sociales, établir des salles de classe n'importe où dans la communauté — dans des tours, dans des devantures de magasins ou des sous-sols d'églises, faire sauter les cloisons relatives à la période de temps traditionnelle pour la poursuite des études, offrir les moyens de s'épanouir à des personnes de tout âge. À cette fin, les collèges doivent chercher des approches fraîches et répondre avec zèle et imagination aux besoins de nouveaux groupes. Les études à court terme, les programmes de recyclage et les programmes de perfectionnement ainsi que les chances de poursuivre des études professionnelles et générales pour des groupes de tout âge qui retournent aux études exigent des mécanismes appropriés et souvent inédits d'éducation des adultes.

Voici d'abord quelques observations sur la terminologie. Le mot *transfert* s'applique à des études pour lesquelles on accorde des crédits donnant droit au baccalauréat. Ce terme crée des difficultés au fur et à mesure que les systèmes de collèges communautaires progressent et qu'augmentent les relations entre les différents établissements d'enseignement. Les programmes doivent être élaborés pour pouvoir s'appliquer aux nombreux genres d'établissements. En fait, les étudiants qui ont rempli les exigences en vue de l'obtention d'un grade universitaire fréquentent un collège communautaire pour obtenir une formation technique particulière avant d'entrer sur le marché du travail. *Junior college*

signifie un établissement dont le programme d'études se confine largement à la première année ou aux deux premières années conduisant au baccalauréat accordé ailleurs. Il ne reste que quelques établissements publics de ce genre au Canada. Le terme *postsecondaire* englobe tous les établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire, y compris les universités. Il n'indique pas clairement, toutefois, qu'un troisième niveau ou qu'un troisième système au-delà des systèmes élémentaire et secondaire a fait son apparition au Canada et comprend deux catégories: les établissements qui confèrent des grades et ceux qui n'en confèrent pas. Un meilleur terme, qui incorporerait ces deux divisions, est celui de *tertiaire*. Au Canada anglais, le terme *collège* désigne soit une partie d'une université ou d'un établissement ne conférant pas de grades dont l'accent est mis sur la formation professionnelle, ce qui fait que son objet est très différent de celui d'une université. Le dirigeant d'un collège en Alberta et en Ontario s'appelle *président*, au Québec, *directeur général*, en Colombie-Britannique et en Saskatchewan, *principal*, au Manitoba, *directeur*. Divers titres sont utilisés dans les provinces atlantiques. Un *collège communautaire* est à vocation locale, de niveau tertiaire, ne confère pas de grades, offre des programmes d'études généraux et spécialisés à l'intention des étudiants à plein temps et à temps partiel. La durée normale des études collégiales est de deux ans pour ceux qui projettent d'aller à l'université et jusqu'à trois ans pour ceux qui ont l'intention d'entrer directement sur le marché du travail.

COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Aucun système collégial canadien ne ressemble plus étroitement au modèle des collèges communautaires américains que celui de la Colombie-Britannique. En même temps, l'affiliation des collèges de cette province était particulièrement canadienne au début. Entre 1903 et 1915, le Collège Victoria (aujourd'hui l'Université de Victoria) était affilié à l'Université McGill bien qu'administré par le Conseil scolaire de Victoria et plus tard, sous la même administration, a été affilié à l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique (qui avait aussi été affiliée à McGill). Les relations étroites entre les collèges et les conseils scolaires demeurent une caractéristique frappante du système collégial de la Colombie-Britannique. (Plus de 46 sur environ 75 districts scolaires participent au fonctionnement des collèges.)

C'est sans aucun doute à John B. Macdonald que l'on doit l'expansion des collèges de la Colombie-Britannique durant les années 60. Son rapport de 1962, *Higher Education in British Columbia and a Plan for the Future*, a recommandé l'établissement de collèges offrant des programmes d'études de deux ans pour des collectivités désignées. Les modifications apportées à la Loi sur l'instruction publique de 1958 ont permis la formation de collèges de districts scolaires "dans lesquels l'enseignement des deux premières années universitaires est offert sous l'autorité d'un Conseil d'administrateurs scolaires". Jusqu'en 1963, les collèges étaient obligés d'être affiliés à l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique. Les amendements apportés à la Loi sur l'instruction publique en 1963 ont prévu l'établissement et l'administration de collèges sous la responsabilité de conseils d'administrateurs scolaires élus au niveau local et ont en général facilité la mise en application du rapport Macdonald. Un collège pouvait être établi seulement après que les citoyens avaient passé un plébiscite (approbation de principe) et un référendum (approbation de l'imposition d'une taxe locale particulière pour payer les immobilisations). Les conseils scolaires obtenaient facilement du succès avec les plébiscites; presque tout le monde voulait un collège. Mais il n'en était pas de même des référendums. Les conseils scolaires ont présenté trois référendums sur les immobilisations aux contribuables qui ont approuvé l'établissement d'un seul collège, le Collège Selkirk. Au mois de février 1970, le gouvernement a présenté des modifications

importantes à la Loi sur l'instruction publique: les écoles professionnelles devaient être fusionnées avec les collèges adjacents; les distinctions entre les collèges de districts régionaux étaient abandonnées; le principal n'était plus membre votant au sein du conseil du collège (conseil d'administration), mais son autorité de dirigeant était précisée plus clairement; un conseil se composerait de deux membres nommés par le gouvernement, les surintendants de district des écoles (qui depuis ne fait plus partie du conseil), les membres du conseil scolaire et les représentants de la communauté nommés par le gouvernement. Aucune disposition n'était prise relativement à la représentation des professeurs ou des étudiants.

Neuf collèges globaux offrent présentement des programmes de transfert dans les universités et des programmes conduisant à des carrières; un institut de technologie se concentre sur la formation technique et les études à un haut niveau de compétence. Un dixième collège situé à Abbotsford, nommé le Collège Fraser Valley, a été créé vers la fin de 1974. Quatre collèges sont situés dans les basse-terres, deux dans l'île de Vancouver et quatre dans les terres intérieures. Sept collèges ont maintenant des divisions professionnelles qui, selon la terminologie de la Colombie-Britannique, signifient une formation technique moins poussée en vue d'un emploi. Les collèges sont globaux et mettent l'accent sur la politique d'accès général. Lors d'une enquête sur les étudiants de 12^e année dans les districts collégiaux, effectuée par John Dennison et Alex Turner au mois de juin 1972, les étudiants étaient fortement attirés par le collège le plus près plutôt que par l'université comme leur premier choix pour d'autres études.

Des changements remarquables se produisent dans le système de la Colombie-Britannique. À la suite de l'élection du nouveau gouvernement en 1972, les provinces ont assumé tous les frais d'immobilisations de l'expansion des collèges. Un Groupe d'étude sur les collèges communautaires a été établi par le ministre de l'Éducation en novembre 1973 sous la présidence d'Hazel l'Estrange. Il a terminé ses neuf mois d'audiences publiques qui ont eu pour résultat l'établissement de nouvelles orientations pour le système collégial. À la suite des 75 réunions publiques de janvier et des 100 réunions de mai, le Rapport du Groupe d'étude a été rendu public à la mi-septembre de 1974. Ses 110 recommandations traitent des principaux aspects de l'administration des collèges, des finances et de leurs rôles institutionnels et comprend des propositions pour la première loi sur les collèges de la Colombie-Britannique. Toutes les régions de la Colombie-Britannique doivent être dotées de collèges communautaires. Ces collèges doivent jouer des rôles régionaux en desservant des districts scolaires environnants ainsi que le système d'enseignement non officiel. L'accent est mis principalement sur l'aspect communautaire et d'éducation permanente. On recommande de faire une étude sur la possibilité de découvrir des moyens visant à promouvoir l'acquisition des connaissances durant toute la vie, entre autres en établissant des congés d'études pour les travailleurs. Certaines recommandations ont déjà été mises en application - on a triplé l'aide financière accordée aux étudiants de la Colombie-Britannique et on a offert, pour la première fois, de l'aide financière aux étudiants à temps partiel.

En 1974, la province a adopté sa première loi établissant un institut de technologie. Auparavant, l'Institut de technologie de la Colombie-Britannique était administré directement par le ministère de l'Éducation. La loi établit un Conseil d'administration et détermine des pouvoirs corporatifs pour l'Institut de technologie.

Le ministre de l'Éducation a promis d'annoncer une politique gouvernementale avant 1975 concernant les propositions imaginatives, mais contestataires de la Commission royale

d'enquête sur l'enseignement post-secondaire dans la région de Kootenay impliquant le Collège Selkirk, l'Université Notre-Dame, l'École des arts de Kootenay et l'ancienne École professionnelle de Nelson.

Les changements et l'expansion se produisent rarement sans que des conflits les accompagnent. En septembre 1974, le Collège de la ville de Vancouver a été divisé par un conflit impliquant l'Association des enseignants du cours professionnel. Cet incident traduit simplement l'importance croissante que prend la négociation collective dans tous les établissements de niveau tertiaire de la Colombie-Britannique et, à vrai dire, de tout le Canada.

ALBERTA

L'Alberta n'a pas connu de changements radicaux dans sa structure éducative comme ceux dont ont été témoins le Québec et l'Ontario. Tout comme en Colombie-Britannique, son système d'éducation est en expansion constante.

Administré par des conseils scolaires élus au niveau local et financé par les taxes des contribuables de la localité, un "junior college" public a d'abord été établi à Lethbridge en 1957 en vertu des dispositions de la Loi sur l'instruction publique de l'Alberta. La Loi sur l'instruction publique des "junior colleges" (1958) exigeait que les "junior colleges" soient affiliés à une université et appuyés en partie par les taxes des contribuables de la localité. Des collèges ont été établis à Red Deer (1964), à Medicine Hat (1965), et à Grande Prairie et Calgary (1966). Les nouvelles mesures législatives de la Loi sur les collèges (1969) ont modifié les systèmes existants et y ont ajouté la Commission des collèges de l'Alberta, conseil composé de neuf membres ayant de grands pouvoirs financiers et d'autres pouvoirs de réglementation. En vertu des mesures législatives de 1969, les collèges devenaient indépendants des divisions scolaires locales et l'appui des contribuables a été remplacé par le financement du gouvernement provincial. Une structure modifiée des conseils de collèges prévoyait huit membres, y compris cinq choisis par le gouvernement, le président et un représentant des professeurs et des étudiants respectivement. (Les autres provinces qui comptent des représentants des étudiants et des professeurs au sein de conseil sont le Québec et la Saskatchewan.) Comme auparavant, les collèges devaient être globaux et offrir des programmes d'études généraux, parallèles à l'université et conduisant à des carrières.

En 1969-70, deux nouveaux faits importants se sont produits. Le Livre Blanc du gouvernement, intitulé *Post-secondary education until 1972*, a annoncé l'établissement d'un nouveau collège universitaire et communautaire dans la région d'Edmonton. Plus tard, le gouvernement a commandé à Walter H. Worth de faire une étude sur le système d'éducation de la province. Son rapport, *A future of choices: a choice of futures*, paru trois ans plus tard, contenait des recommandations renversantes sur les collèges. Par exemple, il a proposé (et cela a été mis en application) la dissolution de la Commission des collèges de l'Alberta et de la Commission des universités de l'Alberta et la création d'un ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur qui travaillerait avec le ministère de l'Éducation existant. Tous les collèges, les instituts de technologie, les écoles d'agriculture et les écoles professionnelles relèvent maintenant de ce nouveau ministère. La Commission des collèges de l'Alberta avait effectué, avant sa dissolution au mois de mars 1973, un vaste programme de recherches et de planification digne de considération, y compris un plan directeur intitulé *Master plan for non-university colleges* et publié au mois de septembre 1972.

Trois nouveaux faits importants touchant le système des collèges

se sont produits en 1974. Premièrement, le rapport final proposant l'établissement d'un Collège de l'Alberta et de la Colombie-Britannique pour la région de Peace River a été déposé en même temps à l'Assemblée législative de ces deux provinces en mai. Le rapport propose l'amalgamation du Collège régional de Grande Prairie et du Collège Fairview et l'affiliation avec divers centres éducatifs du Nord est de la Colombie-Britannique. Deuxièmement, le gouvernement a établi un Conseil de la transférabilité au sein duquel siègent des représentants des universités et collèges. Le gouvernement doit nommer un président à plein temps. Ce pas décisif traduit la détermination du gouvernement de remédier aux insatisfactions accumulées au cours des années concernant le placement approprié de tous les étudiants qui entrent dans les établissements d'enseignement de niveau tertiaire de l'Alberta ou qui y transfèrent. Troisièmement, le gouvernement a établi un programme de longue portée de politique de coordination. L'objectif principal de cette politique est de fournir des moyens systématiques et justes grâce auxquels on puisse coordonner la recherche, le développement, l'évaluation et la mise en application des nouveaux programmes dans toutes les universités et tous les collèges de l'Alberta.

Selon les statistiques du ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur, il y avait en 1973-74 5,930 étudiants à plein temps inscrits dans le système public des collèges comparativement à 7,865 étudiants à plein temps dans les deux instituts de technologie. En d'autres mots, il y avait plus d'étudiants dans les deux instituts de technologie que dans les six collèges combinés. Les inscriptions à plein temps dans les collèges publics, les collèges d'agriculture et les instituts de technologie s'élevaient à 14,611, ce qui représente 65% de la population âgée de 18 à 24 ans qui comprend 214,000 personnes comparativement aux 13,600 inscriptions à plein temps dans les deux premières années des universités de l'Alberta. Par conséquent, il y a à peu près le même nombre de nouveaux étudiants inscrits dans les universités que dans les collèges.

SASKATCHEWAN

Les gouvernements de la Saskatchewan ont ouvert de nouvelles voies dans le domaine des mesures législatives et sociales et la Loi sur les collèges communautaires de 1973 ne fera probablement pas exception. Cette loi prévoit la formation de conseils collégiaux régionaux ayant l'autorité d'établir toute la programmation à l'intention des adultes dans leur région respective. Elle établit un système collégial sans campus ou sans de nouveaux immeubles; elle envisage l'éducation des adultes (en tant que distincte de la scolarité) comme un processus fondamental de la société démocratique qui commence là où sont les gens et selon leurs termes. Il reste à déterminer si l'organisation qu'on doit faire est à juste titre un système de collèges communautaires plutôt qu'un important développement de classes d'éducation permanente que connaissent bien les citoyens des régions rurales de la Saskatchewan en particulier.

Il y a déjà un certain temps que la province essaie de se lancer dans cette aventure. Dans les années 30, il y avait sept "junior colleges" dans la province, dont un certain nombre étaient des collèges confessionnels. La plupart d'entre eux se sont affiliés à l'Université de la Saskatchewan ou sont devenus des écoles secondaires. La première division d'éducation des adultes du ministère de l'Éducation a été établie en 1944. Entre ce moment-là et 1950, il y a eu un vaste programme d'éducation des adultes "lighted school" coordonné par des groupes régionaux travaillant sur le terrain aidant les collectivités à encourager les arts, les affaires publiques et les relations humaines. Le Centre d'études communautaires, créé à l'Université en 1957, a acquis une reconnaissance nationale pour son approche du progrès rural communautaire. En 1966, le Centre a été dissous, la Division de

l'éducation des adultes a été éliminée progressivement et les personnes travaillant sur le terrain dans les diverses régions se sont retirées.

En 1967, un comité présidé par J.W.T. Spinks, Président de l'Université de la Saskatchewan, a recommandé l'établissement d'un système collégial mitoyen appelé "middle range". Un comité consultatif, responsable au ministre de l'Éducation, a proposé en 1970 d'instituer un système de "collèges d'arts et de sciences appliqués" dans les quatre grandes villes de la province. Le rapport du comité comportait une débauche de mesures législatives.

Le nouveau gouvernement élu en 1971 a convoqué deux conférences pour faire l'appréciation des mesures législatives proposées. On y a trouvé des lacunes: les propositions ont semblé trop traditionnelles, trop peu préoccupées des gens et du progrès rural communautaire. Mettant de côté cette ébauche, le ministre de l'Éducation a chargé un comité consultatif de faire des recherches dans la province pour établir un système plus approprié. Cinquante réunions ont eu lieu auxquelles ont participé environ 3,000 citoyens. Le comité a présenté son rapport le 15 août 1972 et a recommandé l'établissement d'un système provincial unique en son genre au Canada.

Le mot clef de la nouvelle proposition n'est pas 'collège' mais 'communautaire'. Le personnel permanent, tout comme les cours permanents, doivent être évités autant que possible; au contraire, le collège aura recours aux ressources locales et conclura des contrats de service avec les universités et les instituts de technologie. On utilisera pleinement les bibliothèques régionales et provinciales et d'autres organismes gouvernementaux. Après qu'il eût terminé son rapport sur les collèges, le président du Comité consultatif, Ron Faris, a été enjoint de faire un rapport sur l'établissement d'un système intégré de communication en matière d'éducation pour cette province. Son rapport intitulé *Saskmedia*, publié en juin 1973, a recommandé d'intégrer l'essor des collèges et des communications en utilisant le système des bibliothèques régionales comme moyen de diffusion des médias dans la province. On a donné rapidement suite à ce rapport. Quatre régions choisies à titre d'essai, chacune comportant des caractéristiques démographiques uniques, ont été établies après qu'on eût procédé à un développement collégial et communautaire. Les premiers collèges fonctionnent depuis un an et on vient d'annoncer l'établissement de cinq autres collèges afin que toute la Saskatchewan soit desservie par des collèges communautaires en 1975. Bref, la Saskatchewan tente une expérience visant à déterminer si l'on peut créer un système provincial de collèges communautaires dans lequel l'acquisition des connaissances n'est pas associée à un établissement d'enseignement, mais plutôt à une collectivité particulière. Les conséquences de cette entreprise sont de longue portée. Mettre le pouvoir dans les mains de ceux qui acquièrent les connaissances plutôt que de le donner aux établissements d'enseignement présente des dilemmes peu familiers aux éducateurs.

Entre-temps, la Saskatchewan continue à être desservie par trois instituts de technologie administrés directement par la Division des collèges du ministère de l'Éducation permanente. Le 1^{er} septembre 1973, l'Institut de Saskatoon a changé son nom en celui d'Institut Kelsey des arts et des sciences appliqués, l'Institut de Regina s'appelle maintenant l'Institut Wascana des arts et des sciences appliqués. Le nom de l'Institut de la Saskatchewan d'études techniques à Moose Jaw demeure le même.

Dans leur première saison, les quatre collèges ont donné 1,090 cours à 15,582 personnes y compris sept cours donnant droit à des crédits universitaires, 17 cours de formation à des emplois et plus

de 1,000 cours d'intérêt général comprenant en moyenne de 20 à 25 heures par cours. Depuis l'étape de la planification à la fin de 1972 jusqu'à la fin de mars 1974, les collèges communautaires ont coûté à la province seulement \$734,000 y compris les subventions spéciales de démarrage de \$114,000. En somme, le gouvernement tente de mettre en application un concept des collèges comportant des frais de fonctionnement peu élevés, n'ayant pas d'immeubles et de personnel coûteux et mettant l'accent sur la mobilité, la souplesse et l'initiative apportée au maximum dans chaque collectivité.

Le Collège communautaire régional et Centre professionnel de Prince Albert, établi il y a quelques années, est maintenant incorporé dans les mesures législatives de 1973.

Depuis juillet 1974, sept nouveaux collèges communautaires sont en voie de développement. Les régions nouvellement créées, bien qu'elles ne soient pas établies fermement, sont les suivantes: Kindersley-Biggar; Moose Jaw; Nipawin; North Battleford; Regina; Saskatoon; et Souris-Estevan. On ne prévoit pas établir de conseils et mettre des cours sur pied dans ces nouvelles régions avant 1975.

MANITOBA

Le Manitoba a partagé avec ses provinces-sœurs des Prairies une tradition de collèges privés confessionnels et d'écoles d'études techniques publiques. En 1969, l'Institut de technologie du Manitoba et deux écoles professionnelles ont reçu le nom de collèges communautaires. Leur structure et leurs fonctions demeurent en grande partie les mêmes et ils sont administrés non pas par un conseil d'administration, mais directement par le ministère des Affaires collégiales et universitaires.

Un groupe d'étude sur l'enseignement postsecondaire, établi au mois de février 1972 sous la présidence de Michael Oliver, Président de l'Université Carleton, a recommandé en novembre 1973 des réformes importantes concernant les collèges. Le groupe d'étude a proposé qu'une commission d'étude sur l'enseignement postsecondaire soit formée et que l'enseignement postsecondaire soit organisé sur le plan régional. Winnipeg aurait été divisé en deux régions, l'une ayant la responsabilité de l'enseignement français dans la ville et dans la province. Le reste de la province aurait été divisé en quatre régions. Les coordonnateurs régionaux aideraient les collectivités à conclure des contrats de services avec les universités et les collèges communautaires. Le groupe d'étude a critiqué la centralisation, le manque de souplesse et de direction locale de la structure existante. Il a recommandé la décentralisation administrative, en particulier au sein des bureaux du gouvernement provincial, moins de dépendance des programmes de recyclage des adultes financés par le gouvernement fédéral et un système de financement particulier à chaque collège. Le groupe d'étude du gouvernement fait présentement l'objet d'un examen par les fonctionnaires.

ONTARIO

L'un des nouveaux faits les plus spectaculaires de l'histoire de l'éducation au Canada s'est produit le 21 mai 1965 quand le ministre ontarien de l'Éducation d'alors, M. William G. Davis, a présenté le Bill 153, une Loi sur la modification de la Loi du ministère de l'Éducation, visant à pourvoir à l'établissement immédiat d'un système de collèges des arts appliqués et de technologie (CAAT). Le ministre a qualifié de crise la situation existante. Dans le passé, l'Ontario avait mis fin à ces crises en modifiant ou en apportant des compléments à ses systèmes secondaire ou universitaire. La nouvelle mesure ministérielle à l'intention des collèges créait, toutefois, un système entièrement

nouveau d'établissements postsecondaires aussi valables que les universités et non pas comme des étapes préalables à l'université. Vingt collèges ont été établis dans l'espace de quelques mois. Certains ont été créés de toutes pièces, d'autres ont incorporé les quatre instituts de technologie existants, trois centres professionnels, l'École minière de Haileybury et trois instituts de métiers.

Le système des CAAT, il faut le souligner, avait pour objet non pas d'imiter simplement le modèle des "junior colleges" américains qui se fonde largement sur le système de transfert à l'université, mais plutôt d'être une solution unique de remplacement du système universitaire, fonctionnant différemment de ce système et étant profondément engagé envers les communautés locales. (Il n'y a encore aucun programme de transfert à l'université au sein du système de l'Ontario bien que les universités de cette province aient accepté d'admettre des diplômés des collèges en leur accordant des équivalences et en se fondant sur la valeur de chaque individu.) Toutefois, l'accent est mis sur la carrière envisagée de l'étudiant, ce dernier étant préparé par le système des CAAT à des emplois paraprofessionnels dans le monde des affaires, de l'industrie et des services publics de toutes sortes.

On peut résumer brièvement la raison d'être du Bill 153. Premièrement, il est plein de bon sens de pourvoir aux besoins de formation d'une foule de diplômés d'écoles secondaires partout dans la province qui ont besoin de formation technique en vue d'un emploi, mais qui ne peuvent ou ne veulent pas aller à l'université. Deuxièmement, l'économie de l'industrie a exigé du personnel qualifié plus compétent. Troisièmement, le gouvernement avait déjà mis en marche des réformes massives d'expansion des secteurs secondaires et universitaires; ce dont on avait besoin maintenant, c'était d'une foule de chances de poursuivre des études à plein temps et à temps partiel pour les citoyens qui n'avaient pas pu le faire auparavant. Enfin, les diplômés du secondaire de 1966 que la formation n'avait pas préparés à l'université étaient obligés d'entrer sur le marché du travail. En établissant les collèges, on allait accorder aux diplômés du secondaire l'égalité des chances de s'instruire, eux qui jusqu'ici avaient été placés devant l'alternative suivante: l'université ou le monde du travail.

Aujourd'hui, l'étudiant ambitieux peut fréquenter 15 universités à caractère public, un institut polytechnique, un collège des arts et quatre collèges de technologie agricole, et un certain nombre d'écoles professionnelles en plus des 22 CAAT — ces derniers ayant des campus dans plus de 50 villes.

Au mois de septembre 1973, toutes les écoles de sciences infirmières de l'Ontario ont été incorporées au système des CAAT. Le contrôle financier des collèges relève de la Division des affaires collégiales du ministère des Collèges et Universités. Un groupe consultatif du ministre, le Conseil ontarien des régents, composé de 15 membres nommés par le gouvernement, fournit des conseils sur de nouveaux programmes et sur des questions autres que les questions financières. C'est la Division qui est responsable de l'allocation des fonds. Chaque collège est organisé comme une société distincte ayant un conseil d'administration de 12 membres. Le président du collège est membre d'office du conseil d'administration.

Comme au Québec, le gouvernement de l'Ontario s'est servi durant les années 60 du système postsecondaire non universitaire généralement comme instrument de réforme sociale et afin de permettre à tout citoyen qui le désirait et le pouvait de poursuivre ses études. Les nouveaux établissements, ainsi que ceux déjà existants, ont été financés avec prodigalité. Le gouvernement a

aussi été généreux dans l'aide financière qu'il a accordée aux étudiants. À la fin des années 60, il s'agissait de savoir si les coûts des collèges et des universités devaient rester prioritaires. La commission chargée de faire enquête dans ce domaine et sur des questions se rapportant à l'enseignement postsecondaire a été établie le 15 avril 1969 et son rapport final, *The Learning Society*, a été remis le 20 décembre 1972.

Ce qui a préoccupé la commission, entre autres, c'est le degré restreint de pouvoirs décisionnels au sein de chaque collège. Si les pouvoirs sont centralisés, les initiatives locales peuvent être contrecarrées, rendant ainsi le terme "collège communautaire" contradictoire. Les étudiants et les professeurs, par exemple, ne sont pas représentés au sein du conseil d'administration. (Environ la moitié des collèges ont maintenant des professeurs et des étudiants qui assistent aux réunions du conseil à titre d'observateurs et on exerce de plus en plus de pressions pour qu'ils soient nommés membres du conseil.) En outre, en vertu de la Loi sur les négociations collectives des employés de la couronne, les négociations des 5,500 professeurs de collège en 1974 (ce chiffre comprend le personnel enseignant des anciennes écoles de sciences infirmières maintenant intégrées au système des CAAT) ont été engagées au niveau provincial par l'Association de la fonction publique de l'Ontario. En somme, les collèges semblent jouir de moins de liberté que ce qu'on accordait aux universités auparavant.

En 1974, les collèges de l'Ontario font face à une crise dans les négociations entre les enseignants et l'administration, qui prend des proportions alarmantes. Cela prouve que le présent système de prise de décision par des employés n'est pas approprié aux collèges. Des craintes et des tensions peu ordinaires entre les différents niveaux d'administration et les enseignants ont eu pour effet le recours aux contrats négociés au niveau provincial comme facteur déterminant des conditions de travail et de promotion. Les professeurs de collège travaillent sans contrat depuis le 1er septembre 1973.

Un nouveau collège, le Collège Simcoe, doit être situé près d'Orillia. Un rapport publié par le Comité mixte pour la coopération entre les universités et les collèges, révèle un accroissement d'activités et d'échanges dans les domaines d'intérêt mutuel, comme les procédés d'admission, les transferts et le partage des ressources. Par exemple, un programme d'études de trois ans en arts est offert conjointement par le Collège Sheridan et le Collège Erindale de l'Université de Toronto. Cinq des 15 crédits nécessaires pour l'obtention du BA à l'Université de Toronto peuvent être obtenus au Collège Sheridan. D'autres domaines de collaboration universitaire-collégiale visant à empêcher la duplication des installations et des programmes au sein de la collectivité sont décrits dans le rapport.

Bien que les initiatives du gouvernement se soient avérées bénéfiques dans la création et la croissance des collèges, il est clair que les collèges individuels ont besoin d'un plus grand degré de décentralisation et de liberté afin de servir la société de multiples façons. La commission a proposé que chaque CAAT désirant accorder des baccalauréats distincts aux étudiants qui avaient terminé avec succès les programmes appropriés de trois ans devraient pouvoir le faire. Les collèges n'ont pas été unanimes à ce sujet. (On aurait dit que cette mesure avait été prise pour diminuer plutôt que rehausser la signification du diplôme. Il semble axiomatique qu'un diplômé d'un "collège populaire" ait le droit d'être jugé sur sa performance plutôt que sur la titularisation institutionnelle.)

Les collèges de l'Ontario sont la preuve tangible de l'appui des citoyens. Les inscriptions à plein temps ont augmenté de 10% en

1974, par rapport à 1973, et des plans s'échelonnant sur plusieurs années indiquent un taux annuel de croissance de 8%. Les inscriptions à temps partiel augmentent chaque année aux environs de 50%. Les statistiques officielles sur les inscriptions, publiées le 1er mars 1974 par le ministère des Collèges et Universités, indiquent que sur les 22 collèges compris dans le rapport, 16,330 étudiants à plein temps sont inscrits aux cours de recyclage, 2,510 comme apprentis et 51,878 comme étudiants du niveau 'postsecondaire' pour un total de 70,718 étudiants. Ce nombre ajouté aux 96,806 inscriptions à temps partiel donne un total de 167,524 inscriptions à plein temps et à temps partiel. Toutes les inscriptions mentionnées ci-dessus sont pour une certaine période de temps plutôt que cumulatives pour l'année.

QUÉBEC

Avant les années 60, l'éducation au Québec était en grande partie catholique et française ou protestante et anglaise. Pour les francophones, l'éducation était surtout la prérogative de l'Église; les anglophones ont été laissés libres d'agir comme bon leur semblait. (Les Anglo-catholiques s'étaient taillés leur propre existence au sein du secteur franco-catholique.) Un point critique de l'ancien régime s'est produit au mois de mai 1961 quand le gouvernement a établi la Commission royale d'enquête sur l'enseignement présidée par Mgr Alphonse-Marie Parent. Cette Commission — équilibrée et revêtue d'autorité — a été l'architecte des réformes massives qui se sont produites dans la structure éducative. Les volumes deux et trois du rapport, publiés au mois d'octobre 1964, recommandaient la formation "d'instituts" — établissements globaux pour les étudiants du niveau postsecondaire qui se préparent à entrer à l'université ou sur le marché du travail. Le 13 mai 1964, le Bill 60 a établi le ministère de l'Éducation et un mois plus tard, Paul Gerin-Lajoie était nommé ministre de l'Éducation, le premier dans l'histoire du Québec. Au mois de juin 1967, l'Assemblée nationale a adopté le projet de loi créant les collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel (CEGEP). Au mois de septembre 1967, 12 CEGEP étaient établis et cinq ans plus tard la province en comptait 37. Parmi ceux-ci, quatre sont des collèges anglophones de la région de Montréal. Il y a, en outre, 28 collèges privés qui demandent des frais de scolarité et qui sont financés par des fonds publics dans une proportion de 80%.

En règle générale, les CEGEP n'ont pas été créés de toutes pièces, mais à partir d'une réorganisation d'établissements existants comprenant les écoles normales, les collèges classiques et les instituts d'études techniques. Administrés par une société publique comprenant des représentants des professeurs, des étudiants, des parents et de la collectivité, les collèges ont offert, gratuitement, une variété étonnante de programmes d'études ayant des contrastes frappants entre les cadres ruraux et urbains. Dans l'ensemble, l'objectif primordial, selon les mots du rapport Parent, était de fournir les chances "à chacun de continuer ses études dans le domaine qui répond le mieux à ses aptitudes, à ses goûts et à ses intérêts jusqu'au niveau le plus avancé qu'il peut atteindre". Il existe maintenant un certain nombre de collèges régionaux dont le but premier est de répondre aux besoins d'un secteur plus vaste qu'une région locale. Alors que les CEGEP sont des sociétés publiques autonomes, ils dépendent entièrement du ministère de l'Éducation quant à leurs revenus. La Direction générale de l'enseignement collégial (DIGEC), organisme ministériel, réglemente le budget et émet les directives relatives aux structures des programmes d'études et aux structures administratives.

Le Québec est la seule province où les étudiants qui veulent aller à l'université doivent d'abord passer par un collège communautaire. Avant la création des CEGEP, le Québec avait l'un des taux de fréquentation universitaire le plus bas de tout le Canada. Les

CEGEP et la création de l'Université du Québec en 1969 ont donné aux étudiants francophones une plus grande possibilité de poursuivre des études universitaires et ont augmenté d'une façon importante les inscriptions dans les universités.

La croissance du système des CEGEP s'est faite régulièrement bien que d'une façon inégale. Étant donné l'énormité des changements sociologiques et éducatifs, il est compréhensible que des pressions se manifestent tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur des murs de collège. Il y a, entre autres, les contraintes provoquées par le changement et la croissance. Les problèmes des programmes d'études, des installations insuffisantes, le passage des études classiques aux programmes techniques et les étudiants soucieux d'obtenir un emploi, tout cela a contribué à la grève des étudiants qui a eu lieu dans la province au mois d'octobre 1968 et qui conduit à la fermeture des CEGEP pour un certain temps. Le Conseil supérieur de l'éducation, en tant qu'organisme consultatif indépendant du ministère de l'Éducation du Québec, a accepté la demande du ministre de l'Éducation d'entreprendre une évaluation en profondeur des programmes, de l'administration et des objectifs des CEGEP de la province. Il fera rapport à la fin de 1974. Considérant le corps de maîtres que les CEGEP sont obligés de servir — parents, gouvernement, industrie, professions, contribuables, sans parler des étudiants (qui ont des aspirations de plus en plus grandes) et des professeurs (qui ont des difficultés de reclassement) — le succès actuel des CEGEP est un vibrant hommage aux éducateurs québécois.

Après une période marquée par la consolidation des études collégiales au sein du système d'éducation, 1973 a été, sous de nombreux rapports, une période de stabilisation pour les CEGEP. On a pris des mesures pour éviter des changements non nécessaires dans les programmes d'études. Les services éducatifs sont devenus stables et permanents pour répondre aux besoins de la collectivité et de la société. À la suite de l'application des règles et des normes budgétaires, on a constaté un écart moins grand entre les CEGEP bien dotés et ceux qui connaissent des difficultés financières.

Le régime pédagogique a toujours été un problème en ce qui a trait à la teneur des cours optionnels et obligatoires et on en fait toujours l'examen. On attend le rapport du Conseil supérieur de l'éducation avant de prendre des mesures pour le solutionner. La question des brevets d'enseignement n'est pas encore résolue bien que le gouvernement rédige un programme de brevets obligatoires pour les enseignants. Le problème du classement pour sa part est en veilleuse étant donné que le gouvernement a constaté que bon nombre de questions litigieuses étaient en faveur des enseignants. Une commission gouvernementale chargée de s'occuper de cette question fera l'examen des nouvelles approches avant les négociations collectives du printemps prochain.

CLESEC (Comité de liaison entre l'enseignement supérieur et collégial) est devenu l'organisme de liaison entre les CEGEP et les universités. Les conditions d'admission à l'université pour les diplômés des CEGEP sont maintenant uniformes dans toute la province. Le roulement rapide du personnel administratif supérieur constitue un problème sérieux auquel font face les CEGEP anglophones et francophones. Il ne semble pas y avoir de solution immédiate à ce problème.

En 1974-75, les inscriptions dans les CEGEP devraient atteindre 100,450 et on prévoit que 51% des étudiants opteront pour les programmes d'études générales et 49% pour les études professionnelles.

PROVINCES ATLANTIQUES

L'historique de l'enseignement postsecondaire dans les provinces

atlantiques est long. Il semble être déterminé, comme ailleurs, tout autant par la politique, la race, la religion et la géographie que par les besoins du domaine de l'éducation. Un certain nombre de collèges - des instituts de technologie, un collège d'agriculture, une école d'études océaniques, un institut de géodésie, un collège des pêcheries, de génie maritime et d'électronique - desservent une variété d'étudiants dans les provinces atlantiques, mais ces écoles ne fonctionnent pas partout comme un système comparable à celui des autres provinces. Diverses pressions, y compris la possibilité de partager entre les quatre provinces les ressources fédérales mises à leur disposition, hâtent le mouvement vers des systèmes collégiaux ayant un pouvoir plus communautaire.

La Loi sur l'enseignement supérieur des provinces maritimes a été décrétée par les trois provinces maritimes à savoir la Nouvelle-Écosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard. Les lois établissant la Commission de l'enseignement supérieur du Nouveau-Brunswick, la Commission des subventions de la Nouvelle-Écosse et la Commission de l'enseignement supérieur de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard ont été abrogées. La Commission de l'enseignement supérieur des provinces maritimes a été établie sous l'autorité de la loi de la Commission de l'enseignement supérieur des provinces maritimes et a maintenant la responsabilité de conseiller les trois gouvernements sur la direction des études postsecondaires dans les provinces maritimes.

Le gouvernement du Nouveau-Brunswick a décrété la loi établissant les collèges communautaires du Nouveau-Brunswick, le 1^{er} novembre 1973. Cette loi comporte des dispositions pour l'établissement d'un Conseil provincial d'administration ayant la responsabilité de conseiller le ministre de l'Éducation sur l'organisation et l'administration de tous les programmes d'études postsecondaires ne conduisant pas à des grades. Elle exige que la province soit divisée en régions collégiales. Cinq conseils régionaux ont été établis afin de faciliter les communications avec le public.

Le Nouveau-Brunswick inaugure ainsi un autre modèle canadien de système provincial de collèges. Le Nouveau-Brunswick n'avait pas de système global de collège communautaire offrant des programmes d'études préparatoires à l'université et au monde du travail. Il y avait des établissements d'enseignement offrant des programmes d'études générales et des instituts de technologie qui offraient des programmes axés sur des carrières. Ces deux catégories n'ont pas été combinées en un seul établissement d'enseignement. On a opté pour un système administré par un Conseil provincial à cause de la souplesse et de la coordination qu'il offrait. Les programmes technologiques, commerciaux et spéciaux relèvent maintenant de la même administration. Antérieurement, les instituts de technologie fonctionnaient sans Conseil et étaient directement responsables au ministère de l'Éducation. On prévoit que la nouvelle structure permettra une plus grande consultation avec la communauté et rendra le Conseil plus au courant des besoins des étudiants que des besoins du personnel. En créant un tel Conseil, bien que ce soit un Conseil provincial unique administrant tous (les établissements d'enseignement; le Nouveau-Brunswick a suivi l'exemple des autres provinces en interposant un conseil composé d'administrateurs entre un établissement d'enseignement et le gouvernement. Il est curieux de constater que ce Conseil provincial a des ressemblances avec la Commission des collèges de l'Alberta, maintenant dissoute, et le Conseil ontarien des régentis qui existe toujours.

Le seul collège de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, le Collège Holland, a été fondé en 1969. Il a été modelé sur les collèges de l'Ontario; à vrai dire, il affiche fièrement le titre de 'Collège des arts appliqués et de technologie de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard'. L'énoncé des

objectifs du Collège, révisé conjointement par des représentants du Conseil, du corps enseignant et des étudiants, met l'accent sur son caractère d'établissement de formation technique 'pour les étudiants qui se cherchent un emploi au niveau semi-professionnel'. On fait très peu de recyclage vu que la plupart des étudiants ont terminé leurs études secondaires.

À Terre-Neuve, la Commission royale d'enquête sur l'éducation et la jeunesse a recommandé fortement en 1968 qu'on établisse des collèges communautaires. Bien qu'on soit fortement d'accord à l'heure actuelle pour qu'il y ait des collèges communautaires offrant des programmes globaux, il n'existe aucune politique officielle à ce sujet. En juin 1973, un collège régional de l'Université Memorial a été établi à Corner Brook, permettant ainsi aux étudiants qui habitent à des centaines de milles de St. John's de terminer deux années d'études en vue du baccalauréat. Le directeur du collège continue d'être membre du corps professoral de l'Université Memorial. Un programme de deux ans conduisant au diplôme est également offert au collège à l'intention de ceux qui n'étudient pas en vue d'obtenir un grade. Deux instituts de technologie de Terre-Neuve - le Collège des pêcheries et le Collège de commerce et de technologie, fonctionnent tous deux en vertu de leur propre législation et ont chacun un Conseil d'administration.

Il n'existe pas de système proprement dit de collèges communautaires en Nouvelle-Écosse et on ne semble pas s'en soucier beaucoup non plus. (Le rapport qu'a publié récemment la Commission royale d'enquête sur l'éducation, les services publics et les relations provinciales-municipales ne fait pas mention des collèges communautaires.) Néanmoins, la Nouvelle-Écosse est desservie depuis longtemps par des établissements spécialisés offrant des programmes d'études postsecondaires. L'Institut de technologie de la Nouvelle-Écosse, l'Institut de géodésie de la Nouvelle-Écosse et le Collège de formation des maîtres de la Nouvelle-Écosse relèvent directement du ministère de l'Éducation. Le Collège d'agriculture de la Nouvelle-Écosse, administré par le ministère provincial de l'Agriculture, offre un programme d'études de trois ans conduisant à un grade ainsi que des programmes d'études ne conduisant pas à des grades. Le nouveau fait le plus important à signaler dans les études postsecondaires ne conduisant pas à un grade en 1973 est peut-être la création de deux nouveaux établissements. L'ancien Institut de technologie de l'est de la Nouvelle-Écosse s'est joint à l'Université St. Francis Xavier, Campus de Sydney (autrefois le Xavier Junior College), pour former un nouvel établissement autonome ayant son propre Conseil d'administration connu sous le nom de Collège du Cap Breton. La loi établissant ce Collège a été décrétée à l'été de 1974. L'École de navigation maritime et l'École de génie maritime ont été fusionnées et portent le nom d'Institut nautique de la Nouvelle-Écosse. Bien que ces nouveaux faits représentent une tendance vers une plus grande économie, une plus grande efficacité et de meilleurs services rendus aux étudiants, la Nouvelle-Écosse reste (avec Terre-Neuve) la dernière province à faire l'examen de son système d'études collégiales et à créer un système provincial de collèges.

PROBLÈMES

Le premier problème auquel font face les collèges communautaires est celui des relations changeantes entre le gouvernement et les collèges. La coordination et l'administration à long terme des collèges préoccupent actuellement la plupart des gouvernements provinciaux. Bien que le fait que les collèges soient administrés directement par les gouvernements semble créer des problèmes, il est clair que le public demande une plus grande planification, une meilleure coordination et une économie plus étendue.

Il y a au moins quatre modèles d'administration des collèges par le gouvernement provincial: (a) établissement et fonctionnement directs des collèges — modèle qui se confine maintenant en grande partie aux instituts de technologie de l'Ouest du Canada et des provinces atlantiques; (b) liaison triangulaire impliquant le gouvernement, les collèges et les conseils scolaires régionaux — modèle qui existe maintenant seulement en Colombie-Britannique; (c) les responsabilités administratives provinciales déléguées en grande partie aux conseils collégiaux qui sont coordonnés par une commission ou un conseil provincial — modèle qui existe en Ontario et au Nouveau-Brunswick; (d) administration faite par le ministère de l'Éducation et les conseils collégiaux aidés d'associations collégiales non gouvernementales, comme le Québec. Dans tous ces cas, la contribution du gouvernement fédéral est subtile, habituellement déguisée, mais néanmoins importante en ce qui concerne les frais de fonctionnement et d'investissement de chaque collège public.

On ne s'entend pas au Canada sur ce que doivent être les relations appropriées entre les 11 gouvernements canadiens et leurs collèges. Vu que l'enseignement tertiaire comporte l'utilisation du personnel qualifié, des recherches et d'autres services essentiels au bien-être national, certains jugent que le gouvernement fédéral devrait y participer directement. En fait, il y a plusieurs immeubles dans lesquels sont offerts des programmes techniques à tous les niveaux de l'enseignement et qui ont été érigés au moyen de fonds provenant de sources fédérales. Et pourtant, plusieurs au Canada s'accrochent à la chimère voulant que l'éducation ne soit pas un problème national. L'autorité de l'éducation exercée dans les limites des provinces crée certaines difficultés qui exigent des pourparlers continus entre les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux. Il est nécessaire d'établir des mécanismes de communications régulières avec divers ministères du gouvernement fédéral pour que les collèges communautaires apportent leur contribution maximale à la vie du Canada.

Le public devrait examiner beaucoup plus longuement cette question afin de déterminer les moyens par lesquels les collèges canadiens et leur collectivité peuvent réaliser les buts nationaux, sociaux et culturels déterminés par les gouvernements du Canada. L'examen de la diversité extraordinaire des relations entre les collèges et les gouvernements et de l'intérêt national pourrait soulever des questions comme les suivantes: "Comment doit-on éveiller l'intérêt national pour une main-d'oeuvre qualifiée et transmettre des valeurs culturelles sur une base permanente? Comment peut être assuré le droit du public de faire rendre à ses collèges communautaires des services communautaires appropriés aux adultes? Le pouvoir du gouvernement étant accru, comment seront maintenues les initiatives locales? Comment la centralisation des pouvoirs décisionnels peut-elle augmenter sans perdre le caractère particulier et la souplesse au niveau local?"

Un deuxième problème concerne le statut des instituts de technologie en Saskatchewan, en Colombie-Britannique, en Alberta et dans les provinces atlantiques. Sauf en Colombie-Britannique tous ces instituts sont administrés directement par des ministères gouvernementaux dont le personnel se compose de fonctionnaires. Au Québec, en Ontario et au Manitoba, les instituts existants ont été intégrés au système des collèges au fur et à mesure qu'il a été établi dans ces provinces. Seul l'Institut polytechnique Ryerson de l'Ontario a fait exception. En Saskatchewan, toutefois, la demande récente des instituts d'avoir le mot "collège" dans leur titre a été refusée, supposément pour les distinguer des collèges actuellement en pleine expansion. On a longuement débattu, en Alberta, la question de savoir si les deux instituts de technologie devaient être intégrés, au point de vue de leur fonctionnement, dans le système des collèges communautaires. Des dispositions ont été prises pour une telle éventualité dans la Loi sur les collèges (1969).

Le statut de l'Institut de technologie de la Colombie-Britannique dans le système postsecondaire ne conduisant pas à un grade de cette province (seule province ayant un institut) est particulièrement intéressant. Ouvert en 1964 et fort bien équipé, il est administré directement par le ministère de l'Éducation. L'Institut jouit d'une réputation remarquable parmi les étudiants, le monde de l'industrie et les autres établissements d'enseignement. Il attire des étudiants hautement qualifiés (il est souvent plus difficile d'être admis à l'Institut qu'aux universités de la Colombie-Britannique), il leur donne une formation formelle et rigoureuse et il leur garantit presque un emploi. En effet, presque tous les étudiants qui ont reçu leur diplôme dans les sept premières années ont obtenu un emploi.

Dans les trois provinces de l'Ouest en particulier, on se demande si une plus grande coordination, une répartition plus équitable des fonds, une meilleure planification au niveau provincial et des services plus efficaces aux étudiants de la localité (moins de duplication et de concurrence), seraient atteints si les instituts étaient administrés comme les autres collèges tout en maintenant leur caractère spécialisé et le haut niveau de l'opinion publique dont ils jouissent actuellement. On se demande également si les instituts devraient devenir, comme l'Institut polytechnique Ryerson, des instituts conférant des grades dans des programmes particuliers.

Le troisième problème concerne ce qu'on *ne connaît pas* sur les collèges. L'éducation est la plus grosse industrie au Canada. Une personne sur trois est soit professeur ou étudiant ou employée par un établissement d'enseignement. Vingt cents de chaque dollar perçu en impôt de toutes les sources vont à l'éducation. Les collèges coûtent cher. Selon le rapport Worth, l'Université de l'Alberta a estimé en 1970 qu'il coûtait \$1,726 pour maintenir un étudiant de première année dans la faculté des arts; la moyenne des dépenses par étudiant dans les collèges et les instituts de l'Alberta était de \$1,967. Le rapport intitulé *The learning society* mentionne qu'en 1971-72, l'Ontario a dépensé \$3,552 en frais de fonctionnement par étudiant à plein temps, en moyenne, dans les universités et \$2,628 dans les CAAT. Le 26 septembre 1973, le ministre de l'Éducation de la Colombie-Britannique a annoncé que sa province dépenserait \$100,000,000 durant une période de cinq ans pour un programme grandement accéléré visant à augmenter le nombre des collèges et à fournir de meilleurs services aux établissements existants. (Bien que ces chiffres indiquent un investissement considérable dans le domaine de l'éducation au niveau collégial, le Canada a encore moins d'étudiants de niveau collégial comparativement aux États-Unis.) Étant donné les frais de fonctionnement des collèges, il semble extraordinaire que si peu de recherches, de planification et de publication aient été faites.

Les années 70 exigent l'étude continue de modèles en regard desquels on puisse expérimenter l'efficacité de types particuliers d'établissements dans la réalisation des buts de la société. Nous avons vu (et nous voyons) la création de systèmes provinciaux d'enseignement postsecondaire entièrement nouveaux visant à servir une nouvelle clientèle. Ce qui manquait dans la plupart des provinces, avant la création de ces systèmes de collèges, c'était un plan à long terme soigneusement préparé. Le gouvernement fédéral a accordé des fonds à cette fin, les politiciens ont décidé qu'il était nécessaire d'avoir un plus grand nombre d'établissements et ils ont laissé entendre qu'il était mieux d'en avoir davantage. Plus il y a de jeunes adultes dans une classe pour une période de temps plus longue, plus le nombre de chômeurs diminue et mieux vont les choses. On ne connaît pas toutefois l'effet précis de cette situation. On n'a pas beaucoup étudié, au niveau national, le passage des étudiants de l'école secondaire à divers genres d'instituts, de collèges et d'universités et, partant de

là, leur entrée sur le marché du travail. D'un point de vue canadien, le manque d'analyses en profondeur et la pénurie de renseignements statistiques sur le fonctionnement des collèges sont déshonorants. On connaît très peu de choses sur les étudiants adultes — d'où ils viennent, pourquoi ils étudient et ce qu'ils ont l'intention de faire. On a besoin, partout au pays, d'un champ plus vaste et plus profond de recherches institutionnelles et d'analyse provinciale. Il est bien possible que d'autres provinces imitent les programmes de recherches supérieurs de la Commission des collèges de l'Alberta et de la Fédération des CEGEP. Cette dernière est sous la dépendance des collèges, mais financée par le gouvernement provincial (contribution fondamentale de \$8,000 par collège plus \$5.50 pour chaque étudiant à plein temps si le nombre d'inscriptions dépassent 1,500, mais ne dépassent pas plus de 2,565). La Fédération, en vertu de son indépendance et de son financement généreux, est capable de répondre avec autorité aux besoins définis des collèges en matière de recherches et d'échanges de renseignements et d'être le porte-parole de tous les collèges. Son indépendance a été amplement démontrée quand elle s'est opposée avec succès aux tentatives du gouvernement en 1973 de légiférer dans le domaine de nouveaux règlements pour les collèges.

Le quatrième problème concerne le besoin de divers groupements du personnel des collèges au Canada afin qu'ils puissent se réunir et trouver les moyens par lesquels les collèges puissent refléter d'une façon appropriée le climat social, les ressources, le mouvement vers le changement et, par-dessus tout, les forces politiques (les derniers décisionnaires) qui s'exercent dans chaque province. Toutes les provinces ont répondu d'une façon particulière à leurs besoins d'études avancées non universitaires. Depuis des années, la littérature américaine et les modèles américains ont servi de lignes directrices. Maintenant, l'occasion est offerte d'étudier certaines inventions sociales remarquablement créatrices chez-nous. Cependant, les chances de le faire sur une base interprovinciale sont extrêmement limitées. Certaines provinces défendent presque au personnel des collèges de se déplacer à l'extérieur de la province. L'Association des collèges communautaires du Canada (ACCC), dont le siège social est situé

à Toronto, a facilité les déplacements dans une certaine mesure. Fondée en 1970 (grâce aux subventions de la Fondation Kellogg), elle remplit le rôle de centre national de renseignements et de recherches, et de liaison entre les collèges. Bien qu'on ait grandement besoin de sa direction et qu'elle possède une capacité presque illimitée de répondre aux besoins d'information et de planification des collèges, elle n'est pas suffisamment subventionnée. D'autres organismes nationaux, qui pourraient aussi répondre aux besoins des collèges sur une base interprovinciale, s'effondrent, faute d'appui.

Le cinquième est celui de la titularisation et des normes. Les collèges n'ont pas investi suffisamment dans le perfectionnement professionnel des professeurs. Par contre, les séminaires annuels intitulés "Excellence in the instructional process", tenus à Banff et parrainés par l'Institut canadien des collèges communautaires, ont aidé à faciliter les programmes de formation en cours d'emploi. Mais les collèges eux-mêmes ont clairement besoin de résoudre les problèmes professionnels inhérents à la convention collective et à la titularisation. S'ils ne le font pas, d'autres établissements le feront.

Le sixième problème est celui de la contradiction, maintenant devenue grave, qui existe entre ce qu'on trouve dans les prospectus des collèges et la réalité. Le rendement des collèges dans les collectivités qu'ils desservent, dans les programmes à l'intention des personnes qui ont dépassé l'âge normale d'étudier, dans l'orientation des étudiants et dans les possibilités d'études et de travail créateur pour les étudiants a besoin d'être examiné sérieusement. (Relativement au dernier point, l'invention québécoise — l'animateur de collège — fait une heureuse exception; cet animateur est un professeur-conseiller qui facilite les intérêts d'apprentissage des étudiants en dehors de la classe.) En un mot, il y a des gens qui mettent sérieusement en doute la capacité des collèges de fournir d'autres possibilités valables d'acquisition des connaissances que les modes traditionnels. On hésite à affirmer que les collèges modifient le système des classes au Canada et qu'ils contribuent à une plus grande mobilité sociale et à une plus grande démocratisation des Canadiens.

University chapters

Chapitres sur les universités

ACADIA UNIVERSITY*

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Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – C.B. Huggins, BA, MD, MSc, DSc, LL.D. President and vice-chancellor – J.M.R. Beveridge, BSc, PhD, MD, DSc, LL.D, FCIC, FRSC. Vice-president (academic) – E.C. Smith, BSc, AM, PhD. Vice-president (administration) – F.J. Elderkin, LL.B. Dean of student affairs and provost – E.S. Hansen, BSc, PhD. Registrar – D.J. Green, BA, MA. Director of extension – R.H. MacNeill, MSc, FGAC. Director of student assistance – A.B. Cann, BComm, CA, MBA. Associate registrar – R.A. Stead, BSc. Comptroller – H. Austin, BA, RIA. University librarian – H.W. Ganong, BA, BLS. Director of alumni affairs and information services – W.F.G. Parker, BA. Director of physical plant and fire marshal – R.A. Fraser, BEng. University chaplain – I.J. Levy, BA, BD, STM, DD. Chief accountant – G.E. Fraser, RIA. Purchasing agent – D. Timney. Manager of bookstore – D.I. Mosher.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts – A.H. MacLean, CD, CM, BA, MA, PhD. Science – E.C. Smith, BSc, AM, PhD. Theology –

A.J. Langley, BTh, MA, BD, DD.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Business administration – D.L. Misener, BComm, BEd, MS. Education – W.R. MacDonald, BA, BEd, MA, AIE, EdD. Home economics – V.A. Campbell, BSc, MSc, PhD. Music – V.A. Ellis, BMus, MMus. Science, applied – F.C. Turner, BE, MEng. Recreation and physical education – G.W. Chapman, AAS, BS, MEd, PEDir. Secretarial science – J.E. Marsh, BA, MA.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Art – I. James, MFA. Biology – G.M. Curry, BA, MS, AM, PhD. Chemistry – E.P. Linton, BSc, MSc, PhD. Classics – W.G. Fletcher, BA, MA, PhD. Computer science – A.A. Mufti, BEng, MEng, PhD. Economics – J. Winter, BA, MA. English – G.D. Killam, BA, PhD. French – M.H. Bailet, BA, DLitt. Geology – G.R. Stevens, AB, MA, PhD. German – G.S. Waseem, MA. History – A.H. MacLean, CD, CM, BA, MA, PhD. Mathematics – K.D.C. Haley, BA, MS, PhD. Philosophy – H. Lewis, BA, MA, PhD. Physics – R.H. Magarvey, BSc, MSc. Political science – D.G.L. Fraser, CD, BA, MA. Psychology – W.A. Draper, BA, MA, PhD. Religious studies – J.R.C. Perkin, MA, DPhil. Sociology – F.J. Schrag, BA, BD, PhD. Spanish – J.A. Valverde, BA, MA.

GENERAL INFORMATION Acadia University is a non-denominational, co-educational institution with an enrolment of approximately 2,600 students. The university is provincially assisted and the main source of income is public. Residential accommodation is provided for most of those from out of town.

BACKGROUND The roots from which the university grew were Horton Academy, set up by the Baptists of Nova Scotia in

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

1828 as a literary and theological seminary, and Queen's College, founded on the same campus in 1838. Regular instruction in arts began in January 1839, with 20 students, and the members of the first graduating class received their degrees in 1843. In 1841 the name Acadia College was adopted and in 1891 the Nova Scotia legislature approved changing the name to Acadia University. Another special bill was passed in 1966 reapportioning the powers of appointing governors. Although the founders of Acadia were Baptist, denominational tests have never been permitted. The design of the founders and the governing bodies has been to provide qualified students with a liberal education.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors is appointed in part by the Baptist Convention of the Maritime provinces, but students and faculty are subject to no religious tests. Of the 38 governors, 14 are appointed by the Associated Alumni of Acadia University, 14 by the Baptist Convention, 6 by the governor-in-council of the province of Nova Scotia, 2 by the board itself (elected by faculty), the president of the Students' Union, and the president of the university who is a member *ex officio* (voting). By the 1840 act of incorporation and subsequent amendments, the board of governors has authority over all matters of property, finance and discipline, and all appointments of academic and administrative staff.

SENATE The Senate — comprised of approximately 40 members of whom 6 are governors, 6 (of whom two are students) are appointed by the senate from the population at large, and the remaining members are from the faculty, either by election or by virtue of the position they occupy — has final authority over all academic matters including curricula, grants, diplomas and degrees in all departments and faculties. Curricula and examinations are the province of the faculty subject to final confirmation of senate. The president is chairman of the senate and of the combined faculty.

INCOME (Fiscal year 1972-73.) Total academic operating income, \$7,152,000 (academic fees, 23.8%; gifts, 0.6%; endowments, 2.4%; government, operating, 54%; debt repayment, 16.1%; other income, 3.1%). Ancillary enterprises income, \$1,838,000.

PUBLICATIONS Calendars: general calendar, awards calendar, Acadia Divinity College calendar, extension calendar, spring and summer session calendar. Departmental brochures: school of business administration; school of education; school of engineering; school of home economics; school of music; school of physical education and recreation; school of secretarial science. Other: student counselling centre brochure; religious activities brochure; general information brochure; Acadia Alumni Bulletin (quarterly); The Axe (student yearbook); The Athenaeum (student newspaper — weekly); Acadia Alumni Calendar (yearly).

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to late April. Spring and summer sessions: mid-May to late June; early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Acadia University is located in the Annapolis Valley town of Wolfville, Nova Scotia, 65 miles northwest of Halifax. Wolfville is a beautiful residential town of 3,000 people with four churches and good elementary and secondary schools. The university is situated on a high terraced slope that faces the broad diked meadows of the historic Evangeline country, and the tidal waters of the Minas Basin, the body of water in the north-eastern part of the Bay of Fundy.

Situated on 250 acres of land, the university is comprised of 10

academic buildings, a central library with several departmental branches, an administration building, a new Students' Centre (opened in January 1972), a well-equipped gymnasium with extensive other sports facilities, 11 student residences accommodating approximately 1,600 students, two dining halls, a faculty club, and a chapel. Laboratories are available in biology, chemistry, engineering, geology, home economics, languages, and physics. A greenhouse, herbarium and arboretum may also be found on the campus. The affiliated Acadia Divinity College is located on the university campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES For women: Dennis House, 149 students; Chase Court, 296; Horton House, 87; Raymond House, 14; Seminary House, 101; Whitman House, 108; Willett House 68; The Highlander 31. For men: Chipman House, 120; Crowell Tower, 258; Eaton House, 209; Memorial House, 147; The Highlander 94.

LIBRARIES There are three libraries: Vaughan Memorial (main) library; biology department library; and the science library. Holdings consist of 257,000 volumes and 2,900 periodicals in the three libraries. Special collections include: Eric Dennis and John D. Logan collections of Canadiana, William Inglis Morse collection of rare editions, Atlantic Baptist historical collection, and the Acadia University archives.

STUDENT LIFE Students attending Acadia have the opportunity to participate in numerous extracurricular activities. There are more than 25 organizations and clubs on campus. Included are such organizations as: the Scuba Club, Musicadians, winter carnival, Choral Society, Radio Acadia, Acadia Dramatic Society, and the Student Christian Movement. Experience in the field of journalism can be gained by working with the student newspaper, The Athenaeum, or the yearbook, The Axe. Almost every faculty and school has its own student club. These groups meet regularly on matters of common interest, and through their sponsorship of entertainment and projects they are responsible for a great deal of the spirit which is present at Acadia. Athletic activities are geared to three levels: intramural, junior varsity, and varsity with all activities being conducted on the campus. Facilities available include three gymnasias, two swimming pools, five outdoor fields, a quarter-mile track, a hockey arena and courts for tennis, handball and squash. The Students' Representative Council is the elected body of the Students' Union and enacts legislation dealing with extracurricular activities of the student body. The SRC also employs an administrator of student services and a building manager to handle the planning of events and the day-to-day operations of the recently completed Students' Centre. The centre, officially opened in January 1972, is built on seven levels, contains a cafeteria, T.V. lounge, pool room, auditorium-ballroom, a specialty store, several meeting rooms, a reading lounge, an art gallery and a music lounge. In addition, there are general offices, a day-care centre, vending machine area and a complete photography laboratory.

MEDICAL SERVICES The university has its own director of medical services, nursing service and central infirmary for men and women. The medical services at the university infirmaries are provided to students registered for room and board without an additional charge. If a student living off campus and not paying room and board to the university requires hospitalization in one of the infirmaries, he or she is required to pay a fee of \$5 per day.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The counselling centre, located in the Students' Centre, makes its services available to all students. The centre was established to give students professional assistance in solving their problems and to give them information which enables them to make appropriate

decisions concerning their future. The centre is equipped to administer tests in order to help a student discover his or her abilities, interests, and aptitudes.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The Acadia University bookstore is located on the ground floor of McConnell hall and has a branch "the gift within" in the new Students' Centre. The stores are owned and operated by the university. The McConnell hall store supplies all student needs: textbooks, required reading, and a large section of reference material. "The gift within" handles stationery, paperbacks, souvenirs, games, and sundry. No special discounts are available.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Department of Manpower and Immigration of the government of Canada, in co-operation with Acadia University, maintains a full-time Canada Manpower Centre on the campus to provide student placement services on a year-round basis. The purpose of this centre is to assist graduates and undergraduates to obtain permanent, summer or part-time employment, to provide employment counselling for students, and to assist employers wishing to recruit at Acadia University. The services of this centre are also available to the alumni of the university.

STUDENTS' UNION The Students' Representative Council is the elected body of the Students' Union and consists of a president, three vice-presidents and representatives from the faculties of arts, science, business administration (includes secretarial science), home economics, physical education, engineering, education and one representative from each of faculty and the board of governors. Full-time students are required to pay \$50 union fees, part-time students \$20 union fees, and all students are required to pay an additional \$20 Students' Centre building fund fee.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION The association for graduates and former students of Acadia University is known as the Associated Alumni of Acadia University. It was incorporated in 1860 and its objectives are to bring about the unity of graduates and former students and to afford them the opportunity to promote the best interests of Acadia University. All degree, certificate or diploma holders are regular members of the association; any person who attended Acadia University for a minimum of two years, and left the university in good standing may become a regular member upon application to and approval by the executive board; graduates of the Acadia Ladies Seminary and Horton Academy are considered regular members. Members of faculty and the board of governors of Acadia University who are not otherwise entitled membership shall be honorary members. Any person, other than a regular member, who receives an honorary degree from Acadia University shall be an honorary member of the association. Any friend of Acadia University may become an associate member of the association upon application to and approval by the executive board.

The affairs of the association are managed by an executive board consisting of 15 members. The director of alumni affairs is responsible for carrying out the wishes of the executive board.

GRADING SYSTEM Excellent: A+ — 94%-100%; A — 87%-93%; A- — 80%-86%. Good: B+ — 77%-79%; B — 73%-76%; B- — 70%-72%. Fair: C+ — 67%-69%; C — 63%-66%; C- — 60%-62%. Pass: D+ — 57%-59%; D — 53%-56%; D- — 50%-52%. A very limited number of courses are offered on a pass-fail basis. The grading system is uniform for all faculties.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Acadia University offers a number of undergraduate scholarships

ranging from an entrance scholarship of \$300 to a university scholarship of \$6,000 (\$1,500 annually for four years). Scholarships are awarded on the basis of high school grades, departmental examinations, class standing, principals' recommendations, and overall student ability. Scholarships are given without assessment of financial need and usually include monetary reward with honorary recognition of academic merit. Alumni awards are also given in recognition of particular abilities or talents. Bursaries are available to students who have been accepted by the university and who show need for additional financial support which is not available from other sources. The Canada student loans plan is available to assist students to attend approved post-secondary school institutions, and is administered by the individual provinces.

Graduate fellowships and scholarships are available from the university. Assistantships are granted to students who are assigned certain duties by their departments. For information on student awards and financial assistance contact the director of student assistance.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Three-hour examinations are required in all courses. For half-courses the examinations are held just prior to the Christmas break. For full courses the examinations are held during the latter part of April. Exemptions may be granted on an individual basis upon individual consideration by the Timetable, Examination and Instruction Hours Committee.

Supplemental examinations may only be written if a student has no more than two course failures and he may only write supplemental examinations in two full courses of one academic year, provided he had obtained a minimum final grade of 40% in the course in which he wishes to write a supplemental. Supplemental examinations must be written the September after the course is failed, however, potential graduates who fail a half-course at Christmas may write a special supplemental the following May in order that they might graduate at the spring convocation.

GRADUATION Convocations are normally held twice a year. The spring convocation in early May at the conclusion of the regular academic year and a fall convocation held in conjunction with the Founders' Day Program. Acadia University confers all degrees.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per academic year. Undergraduate full-time: applied science, arts, business administration, education, home economics, music, recreation and physical education, science and secretarial science, \$635; undergraduate part-time, except music, less than three courses, \$140 per course; divinity, \$450; graduate, \$550 first and second year and \$50 each subsequent year. Miscellaneous compulsory fees per year: undergraduate, \$75; graduate, MDiv, and BEd, \$70.

Residence rates, room and board. Double room and 21 meals per week \$1,130, double room and 15 meals per week \$1,075, single room and 21 meals per week \$1,225, single room and 15 meals per week \$1,170.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Four-year ordinary degree or three-year diploma program: Nova Scotia grade 11 (junior matriculation) in English, mathematics (algebra and geometry) and four other academic university preparatory subjects chosen with reference to the

program to be followed at Acadia; minimum average of 65%, no subject less than the stated school minimum pass mark. Three-year ordinary degree or diploma program or four years honor degree: requirements as above and Nova Scotia grade 12 (senior matriculation) in English and four other academic subjects as specified by the chosen faculty; minimum average of 65%; no subject less than the stated school minimum pass mark. A principal's report and recommendation is required.

2. Certificates of equivalent standing from other provinces are required.

3. Tests for admission. SACU test scores are required.

Foreign students

USA – four-year program, grade 12 high school graduation with 16 points in academic subjects: English 4, algebra 2, geometry 1, history 1, laboratory science 1, and seven from second language, history, chemistry, physics, trigonometry or other courses; and CEEB minimum total score of 2,500 (two SAT and three achievement). Others: applicants who have completed six subjects including English and mathematics at the ordinary general certificate of education level, or its equivalent, with passes at the grade-four level or higher may be considered for admission to a four-year program and applicants who have successfully completed advanced level subjects with satisfactory grades may be considered for admission to a three-year program. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Graduate

1. Applicants must have received an undergraduate degree from an approved university with a major in a field of study in which they intend to pursue graduate work, and at least a B average in the major and minor courses of the last two years of study. Departments may require additional criteria.

2. Applicants for a master of education program must have a bachelor's degree, BEd or equivalent, two years' teaching experience, and the graduate record examination or Miller analogies test.

3. Applicants for a master of arts degree in psychology must have both the Miller analogies test and the graduate record examination.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). Four years beyond junior matriculation or three years beyond senior matriculation with major specialization in biology, chemistry, computer science, economics, English, French, geology, German, history, Latin, mathematics, music, philosophy, physics, political science, psychology, religious studies, sociology, and Spanish.

Bachelor of arts (honors) [BA(Hons)]. Four years beyond either junior or senior matriculation with major specialization in economics, English, French, German, history, philosophy, political science, psychology and sociology.

Master of arts (MA). At least one year beyond BA. Offered in

economics, English, French, history, mathematics, political science, and psychology.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

School of business administration

Bachelor of business administration (BBA). Four years from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation. The program is designed to provide a foundation in liberal arts in the first year and the study of business organization and management principles in the last years.

EDUCATION

School of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). Persons who have received the degree of bachelor of arts, science, engineering, or commerce from an approved university, may apply for admission to a one-year program of studies leading to the degree of bachelor of education from Acadia University and the teaching certificate, class 5, from the Nova Scotia Department of Education.

Junior and senior diplomas in education. A diploma in education is awarded to students who complete two or three years of study at Acadia, and who complete an additional year of study in the school of education. A junior diploma in education requires 10 university courses together with a year of education; the Nova Scotia Department of Education will award a teacher's certificate class 3 on successful completion of this program. A senior diploma in education requires 15 university courses and a year of education; a teacher's certificate class 4 will be awarded by the Nova Scotia Department of Education on successful completion of this program.

Master of education (MEd). At least one year from bachelor of education degree, or equivalent, with at least two years' successful teaching experience. Four programs are offered: (a) general program designed for teachers who wish to increase their knowledge in the field of education and in their special teaching field; (b) educational administration; (c) guidance and counselling; (d) special education with emphasis on learning difficulties and exceptional children.

Engineering, see science, applied

HOME ECONOMICS

School of home economics

Bachelor of science (home economics) [BSc(HE)]. Four years from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation with either a general major or a foods and nutrition major.

MUSIC

School of music

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years from junior matriculation including grade VIII in applied music. Major in composition or piano, organ, voice, violin, viola, and brass instruments.

Bachelor of arts (major in music) [BA(Mus)]. Four years from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation with grade VI in applied music. Major in composition or piano, organ, voice, violin, viola, and brass instruments.

Bachelor of music education (BMusEd). Four years from junior

matriculation or three years from senior matriculation with grade VI applied music. The program is designed to prepare persons to teach music in the public schools and consequently includes courses from the school of education and the faculty of arts.

SCIENCE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). Four years beyond junior matriculation or three years beyond senior matriculation with major specialization in biology, chemistry, computer science, geology, mathematics, physical education and recreation, physics, or psychology.

Bachelor of science (honors) [BSc(Hons)]. Four years beyond either junior or senior matriculation with major specialization in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics or psychology.

Master of science (MSc). At least one year beyond BSc (honors). Offered in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, and psychology.

SCIENCE, APPLIED

Ivan Curry school of engineering

Certificate of applied science (CertAppSci). Three-year engineering program beyond junior matriculation giving a broad foundation in the areas of pure science and the specialized applied science courses necessary for the final two years of engineering degree programs offered by the various engineering schools in chemical, civil, electrical, geological, industrial, mechanical, or mining engineering.

Bachelor of science and certificate in applied science. A four-year program of study beyond junior matriculation or a three-year program beyond senior matriculation, allowing for a bachelor of science degree with major in chemistry, mathematics or physics combined with the certificate in applied science.

SECRETARIAL SCIENCE

School of secretarial science

Bachelor of secretarial administration (BSA). Four years beyond junior matriculation or three years beyond senior matriculation. Program of studies includes arts, business administration, and secretarial science courses and is designed for those who will seek responsible positions in business.

Diploma in secretarial science. Students who wish to obtain a knowledge of the theory of business and skill in office and secretarial techniques, may combine courses in secretarial science

with a program of studies leading to either a bachelor of arts, bachelor of commerce, or bachelor of science degree.

THEOLOGY

Courses given by the Acadia Divinity College

Bachelor of theology (BTh). A four-year course from junior matriculation of mixed arts and theology.

Master of divinity (MDiv). Three years from BA or equivalent bachelor's degree.

Master of theology (MTh). At least one year from MDiv, in clinical pastoral education.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Undergraduate courses offered during the winter session at various centres in arts, business administration, education, and science. Certain courses in arts, business administration, education, and theology are also offered by correspondence. For information contact the director of the department of extension.

Undergraduate courses are offered in arts, business administration, education, physical education and recreation, and science, and graduate courses are offered in education, at a summer session. For information contact the director of summer school.

For no university credit

A number of courses are given to teachers and others who are not in a formal degree program.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE Acadia University Institute, founded in 1955, formed to focus resources of the university or other interested parties toward solution of community problems in any field of endeavor. Over 20 projects have been completed in the last 17 years covering such topics as establishment of a mental health centre, ferry services in the Minas Basin, local development programs and educational and psychological assessments. Executive director: Dr. John Connor.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION Acadia Divinity College, Wolfville, Nova Scotia. Principal: A.J. Langley, BTh, MA, BD, DD. Theological seminary, co-educational, and church-related. It is operated under the auspices and direction of the Atlantic United Baptist Convention and assumes and carries on work and academic training previously carried on by the school of theology. Founded in 1968 and located on the campus of Acadia University. Undergraduate and graduate instruction is given with degrees being awarded in BTh, MTh, MDiv. Residential accommodation is available.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA*

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DEANS OF FACULTIES Agriculture and forestry – F.V. MacHardy, BSc, MS, PhD. Arts – R.G. Baldwin, PhD. Business administration and commerce – E.J. Chambers, BCom, BA, MA, PhD. Dentistry – J. McCutcheon, BA, MSc, DDS. Education – M. Horowitz, BA, MEd, EdD, FCCT. Engineering – G. Ford,

BSc, MSc, PhD. Graduate studies and research – J.R. McGregor, BSc, BEd, MEd, PhD. Law – G.H.L. Fridman, BA, BCL, MA, LL.M. Medicine – D.F. Cameron, BA, MD, RCofP&S(C), FACA. Pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences – M.J. Huston, MSc, PhD, FCIC. Physical education – M.L. Van Vliet, MS, EdD. Science – D.M. Ross, MA, PhD, ScD. Collège universitaire Saint-Jean – F.J. McMahon, BA, MTh.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Dental hygiene – J. McCutcheon, BA, MSc, DDS. Household economics – E. Empey, BSc, PhD. Library science – M.E.P. Henderson, BLS, MA. Nursing – R.E. McClure, BSc, MPH. Rehabilitation medicine – F.B. Wilson, BS, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Anthropology – H.T. Lewis, BA, MA, PhD. Art and design – R.A. Davey, BA. Botany – P.R. Gorham, BA, MS, PhD. Chemical engineering – D.G. Fisher, MSc, PhD. Chemistry – W.E. Harris, BSc, MSc, PhD. Civil engineering – K.L. Kulak, BSc, MSc, PhD. Classics – M.W. MacKenzie, BA, BEd, AM, PhD. Comparative literature – M.V. Dimic, Dip. Computing science – A. Wouk, BS, MA, PhD. Drama – C.T. Peacocke, BEd, BA, MFA. Economics – B.W. Wilkinson, BCom, MA, PhD. Educational administration – E. Miklos, BEd, BA, MEd, PhD. Educational foundations – R.S. Patterson, MEd, PhD. Educational psychology – W.H.O. Schmidt, BA, DrPhil. Electrical engineering – C.R. James, BAsc, MAsc, PhD. Elementary education – D.A. Mackay, BA, MA, PhD. English – E.J. Rose, AM, PhD. Genetics – R.C. von Borstel, BA, MSc, PhD. Geography – P.J. Smith, BA, MA, Dip, PhD. Geology – R.J. St. Lambert, BSc, MA, PhD. Germanic languages – G. Marahrens, PhD. History – C.J. Lowe, BA, PhD. Industrial and vocational education – J.E. Gallagher, BEd, MEd. Linguistics – C.I.J.M. Stuart, BA, MA. Mathematics – S.G.

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Ghurye, BSc, MSc, PhD. Mechanical engineering — J.S. Kennedy, BSc, MSc, PhD. Microbiology — D.W.S. Westlake, BSc, MSc, PhD. Mineral engineering — F.H. Vitovec, DipIng, DrTechSci. Music — R.A. Stangeland, BMus, MMus, DMA. Philosophy — P.A. Schouls, BA, MA, PhD. Physics — J.T. Sample, BA, MA, PhD. Political science — J.P. Meekison, BSc, BA, MA, PhD. Psychology — T.M. Nelson, BA, MA, PhD. Religious studies — E.H. Waugh, BA, MA, MA, PhD. Romance languages — R.G. Motut, BA, BEd, MA, PhD. Secondary education — G.L. Berry, BA, MA, BEd, EdD. Slavic languages — T.M.S. Priestly, BA, MA, PhD. Sociology — C.W. Hobart, BA, MA, PhD. Zoology — J.R. Nursall, BA, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Alberta is a co-educational, non-denominational publicly supported institution. It is governed by a board of governors, a senate and a general faculties council.

BACKGROUND The University of Alberta was inaugurated by an act of the provincial legislative assembly in 1906, and instruction began in 1908. The first degrees were awarded in 1912. From 1951 to 1964, the university also offered programs of study at Calgary. However, in 1964, the University of Alberta at Calgary became autonomous in academic matters and in 1966 was constituted a separate provincial university known as The University of Calgary.

The former co-ordinating council of the universities at Calgary and Edmonton has been replaced by a "universities co-ordinating council" with provision for the inclusion of representatives not only from The University of Alberta, The University of Calgary, The University of Lethbridge and The University of Athabasca, but also from any other provincial universities which may be established.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors is a corporation with the name "The Governors of The University of Alberta". It consists of a chairman appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, the chancellor, the president, and 14 other persons appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. Of the 14, two are members of the alumni association nominated by the association; one is a member of the senate, nominated by it from those of its members who are not on the university staff; two are members of the academic staff nominated by the general faculties council; two are students nominated by the students' council; and one is a student nominated by the graduate students' association. The conduct, management, and control of the university and all its property, revenue, business, and affairs are vested in the board.

SENATE The Senate of the university consists of the chancellor, who is chairman; the president; the vice-president (academic); the provost; the director of extension; the president and the vice-president of the alumni association; two deans, appointed by the deans' council; two members of the board appointed by the board; three members of the general faculties council, appointed by the council; two members of the alumni association, appointed by the association; five members of the public (formerly appointed by the universities commission); four students, appointed by the students' council; one student appointed by the graduate students' association; 30 representative members, to be elected by the ex-officio and appointed members to represent affiliated colleges or institutions, geographical areas, and groups and organizations with an interest in the university. It is the duty of the senate to inquire into any matter that might tend to enhance the usefulness of the university.

INCOME (1973-74) Total operating income — \$72,836,000 (provincial government, 84.45%; fees, 12.92%; interest, 1.92%;

endowments, .23%; other, .48%). Total capital income — \$17,232,000.

PUBLICATIONS The prospective student should ask for the calendar entitled "University regulations and information for students" and the calendar for the faculty or school which he wishes to enter. These may be obtained from the office of the registrar. A calendar "Information for foreign students" is available from the foreign student adviser.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Spring session: early May to mid-June. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Intersession (for graduate students): early May to early September.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus is located in the city of Edmonton (population 442,365), the provincial capital, on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan River on a site of 154 acres. The university farm, extending to 724 acres, is some two miles to the south. There are 35 teaching buildings, two swimming pools, a year-round ice rink, four libraries (over 1,389,000 volumes), two administration buildings, a students' union building, a printing services building, sports and food services facilities, three student residences, a faculty club, two car parks, and married student housing.

Affiliated residential colleges with buildings on the campus are St. Stephen's and St. Joseph's. Integrated with the university is the Collège universitaire Saint-Jean. Adjoining the campus are The University Hospital, the Research Council of Alberta, the Aberhart Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium, the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium and the W.W. Cross Cancer Institute.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university is currently able to provide room and board for some 1,800 students in the Lister Complex. Also situated on campus is a new 900 bed apartment/shopping mall complex. The university also has a 547-unit married student housing complex consisting of one, two, and three bedroom apartments in this high rise, row house and maisonette development. As well, the student housing service of the university prepares lists of rooms available to students for off-campus housing. A limited number of co-op homes in an adjacent area to the university is also available for students.

LIBRARIES The libraries of the university contain more than 1,500,000 volumes, 250,000 documents, 16,500 periodical subscriptions, audio-visual aids and a large collection of research materials in microform. There are five major subject collections. The Humanities and Social Sciences Library is located in the Rutherford Library Complex with some units, including an undergraduate collection, located in the Cameron Library. Also housed in the Cameron Library are the General Sciences Library, with branches for mathematics in the Central Academic Building and for physical sciences in the Physics-Chemistry Building, and the Medical Sciences Library, with a branch at the University Hospital. The Weir Memorial Law Library is housed in the Law Centre. The other major library on campus is the Education Library, occupying a wing of the Education Building, and including a Curriculum Materials Library.

STUDENT LIFE The physical education complex has three gymnasias with a fourth in the education building. There are excellent swimming facilities both in the main building and in the east wing. The complex provides ultra-modern surroundings in its handball, paddle ball and squash courts, wrestling room, weight-training room, and gymnastics areas. Varsity arena features artificial ice and seats about 2,300 persons; it also has a terrazo

floor which serves for dancing and other activities. Outside there are playing fields, a quarter-mile all-weather track, and tennis courts. There is an intercollegiate program, an intramural program and a recreational program. Questions about student extracurricular life or non-academic matters should be directed to the dean of men or the dean of women.

MEDICAL SERVICES Comprehensive medical care is available throughout the year for students and staff. Full-time medical and nursing staff, as well as laboratory, pharmacy, psychiatry and dentistry personnel are available at the health service, out patient and in patient facilities. The health service is located east of the emergency entrance of The University of Alberta Hospital, whose resources are also available for consultation and referral. There is a small voluntary fee for services not covered under the Alberta Health Care Insurance Commission.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Counselling is offered to students and to prospective students throughout the year. Counselling with respect to vocational and program choice is available to prospective students during their grade XII year or afterwards. University students may use the services for any of the purposes indicated: a) study skills; b) vocational planning; c) personal problems; d) change of faculty; e) withdrawal from university; f) unsatisfactory standing.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE Textbooks, reference books, trade and pocket books, all discounted at 5% to staff and students of the university. Essential supplies, stationery, notebooks, etc., sold at under retail prices. Other supplies, considered as a service only, are sold at local retail prices. The bookstore is an auxiliary service of the university.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Department of Manpower and Immigration in co-operation with the university maintains a full-time employment service on the campus on a year-round basis. Students are invited to use the facilities of this office whether seeking part-time, summer, or permanent employment. Local employers as well as employers from all across Canada use the services of the Canada Manpower Centre to interview prospective employees from the university. Interviews usually commence during the last week of October and continue throughout the academic year.

STUDENTS' UNION All undergraduate students at the university are automatically members of the Students' Union. The students at the university have a long tradition of self-government, and of maintaining their own discipline with little interference from the university. The student body elects its own executive committee and a Students' Council with representation from each faculty, who administer the Students' Union affairs and apportion its budget. The union is represented on the board of governors, the senate of the university, the General Faculties Council and many important committees. It publishes a handbook each fall and runs a freshman orientation program. The union publishes a newspaper, The Gateway, which appears twice a week during the winter session. HUB is a Students' Union owned and operated shopping and housing complex. There are three types of accommodation available for students: (a) bachelor units; (b) two-bedroom units; and (c) four-bedroom units. Membership fees are \$34 for most full-time undergraduate students.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION In terms of the Alberta Universities Act, the G.S.A. represents all the graduate students on campus, including full-time and part-time graduate students registered with the faculty of graduate studies and research, and the council of the G.S.A. is the main governing body.

The G.S.A. has an executive composed of up to 10 members and including the following officials: president; vice-president, external; vice-president, internal; secretary and treasurer; elected by the G.S.A. council from amongst the registered graduate students. The G.S.A. council has representatives from all the university departments which provide graduate programs.

Fees commencing the academic year 1974-1975 are: \$5 for full-time registered graduate students; \$2 for part-time registered graduate students. The G.S.A. constitution provides as its stated objectives the following: a) to provide for the administration of the affairs of the graduate students; b) to promote the general welfare of the graduate students; c) to serve and further the intellectual, cultural, social and recreational activities of the graduate students; d) to provide official representation for graduate students within and without the university.

GRADING SYSTEM Nine-point grading system as follows: 9, 8 (excellent); 7, 6 (good); 5, 4 (pass); 3 (conditional); 2, 1 (fail). For students proceeding toward an undergraduate degree the passing grade is normally 4; in courses taken toward a graduate degree the passing grade is 6. Some courses may be offered on a "pass/fail" basis. Conditions under which a student may take such a course are specified by his faculty or school council.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The university has a program of scholarships and bursaries at each of the three levels: matriculation, undergraduate, and graduate studies. Application dates are July 15, June 1, and February 1, respectively. Many of the matriculation awards are restricted to students from Alberta high schools, and most of the undergraduate awards are based on academic work done at this university. Most of the graduate studies awards are open to graduates of any university but who are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants at the date of application. Many graduate studies departments also offer assistantships.

Students who are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants and who have been in Alberta for one year may apply for financial assistance in the form of loans on a basis of financial need. For information on awards and financial assistance, write to the administrator of student awards. For information on assistantships, write to the faculty of graduate studies or the particular department concerned.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS With certain exceptions, a final examination is held in each course. In courses completed in the first term, final examinations are held during test week in December. All other final examinations are held at the end of the session.

The number of supplemental examinations allowed to any student is determined by the student's faculty council. They are only granted in cases where the weight assigned to the final examination is 40% or higher. Notification of permission to write one or more supplemental examinations is included in the statement of marks sent to each student. Deferred final examinations — a student who has missed a final examination for a compelling reason may apply for a deferred final examination. Deferred first-term final examinations — a student who cannot take a first-term final examination in December due to a compelling reason will be granted a deferred final examination to be written by the time of the March recess. Special examinations — a special supplemental or a special deferred final examination may be granted to a student who for some compelling reason is prevented from writing a supplemental examination or a deferred final examination at the regular time.

GRADUATION On the recommendations of the faculty council, degrees are conferred by the chancellor of the university at a convocation of the faculty, alumni, graduands, and their guests. Convocations for the conferring of degrees are normally held in the spring and fall of each year.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees for each of the two terms of the winter session: full-time undergraduate (part-time fees per individual course are indicated in brackets after full-time fees) — agriculture and forestry, arts, business administration and commerce, dental hygiene, education, household economics, law, library science, nursing, pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences, physical education, rehabilitation medicine, and science, \$200 (\$67.50); engineering, \$250 (\$85); dentistry, medicine, \$300 (\$100). Miscellaneous compulsory fees per term: undergraduate — \$24.50 (\$4.50 part-time).

Details on graduate fees are available in the calendar "University regulations and information for students" which may be obtained from the registrar's office.

Residence rates, board and room, from August 31/74 to April 25/75 are: (a) \$976 double occupancy; and (b) \$1,156 single occupancy.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Alberta — five prescribed grade 12 courses and a 60% minimum average or other equivalent certificate. All applicants are required to pay a \$10 application fee.

2. Other certificates equivalent to Alberta grade 12.

3. Specific requirements. The admission requirements are divided into 6 patterns. Pattern I — agriculture and forestry, engineering, rehabilitation medicine, science: English, mathematics 30, two sciences, and one subject from sciences, humanities, or fine arts. Pattern II — food sciences, household economics, medical laboratory science (minimum average of 65% required). Nursing (minimum average of 65% required), pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences: English, chemistry, two sciences, and one subject from sciences, humanities, or fine arts. Pattern III — arts (for fine arts, see calendar), English, language (other than English), one humanity or fine arts, one science, and one subject from sciences or humanities. Pattern IV — education, physical education, recreational administration: English, 3 sciences or humanities and one other subject. Pattern V — business administration and commerce: English, mathematics, two subjects from humanities or sciences, and one subject from humanities, fine arts or sciences. Pattern VI — dental hygiene: English, chemistry, biology, two subjects in the sciences or humanities (not two languages).

Foreign students

Certificates' evaluation in terms of the normal requirements. UK: GCE O-level in subject category plus at least two appropriate subjects at A-level is accepted as senior matriculation. Other Commonwealth: requirements as prescribed in the Commonwealth Universities Yearbook for admission to "home" university. USA: full academic high school program plus satisfactory scores in CEEB aptitude and prescribed achievement test. Europe: requirements as for admission to a European university and satisfactory standing on a prescribed oral and

written English-language examination. Middle East, Asia, West Indies, South America: certificates such as GCE, CEEB achievement tests, University of Hong Kong matriculation, etc., and proof of proficiency in English. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Students of mature age who do not meet the normal requirements may be excused from presenting a high school diploma; apply to the registrar for full information.

Graduate

1. A baccalaureate degree with a grade point average of at least 6.0 in the work of the last two undergraduate years at the university, or an equivalent qualification from another institution; and,

2. a statement from the chairman of the department concerned to the effect that the applicant is, in all respects, acceptable to the department.

Date for receipt of applications

Undergraduate applications for admission to post-matriculation programs must be received by July 2 of the year in which admission is sought (except for fine arts and rehabilitation medicine which is May 1). Graduate studies applications, August 15. Students from abroad should apply about one month in advance of these dates.

COURSES AND DEGREES

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Faculty of agriculture and forestry

Bachelor of science in agriculture (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation or from a diploma (with additional high school credits) at a provincial school of agriculture. Specialization offered in agricultural economics and rural sociology, agricultural engineering, animal and poultry science, entomology, field crops and plant breeding, crop ecology and weed science, grazing management, horticulture, plant pathology, plant physiology and biochemistry, food chemistry, food processing and food microbiology, soil genesis and classification, soil physics, soil chemistry, soil microbiology, soil fertility, soil conservation.

Bachelor of science in forestry (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in general forestry, forest management, forest hydrology and grazing management.

Interdisciplinary program in food science. Bachelor of science in agriculture with a major in food science (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation. Offered co-operatively by the faculties of agriculture and forestry, and science; and the school of household economics. Permits greater specialization in food science than is possible in FdSc option, BSc in agriculture.

Pre-veterinary medicine — two years from senior matriculation. Students who are selected by the Western College of Veterinary Medicine take a further four years of study at the University of Saskatchewan to qualify for the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine. There is a quota on the number of Alberta students who can be selected to transfer to the DVM program in Saskatoon.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from a bachelor's degree in agriculture. Offered in all the fields listed above with the exception of forestry.

Master of agriculture (MAg). Three years of satisfactory professional experience from a bachelor's degree in agriculture prior to admission and a minimum of one year's study. Offered in agricultural economics and rural sociology; agricultural engineering; animal science; and soil science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc, or three years from BSc. Offered in the fields listed for the BSc with the exception of agricultural mechanization, agricultural engineering, and forestry.

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Special course, four years from senior matriculation. (c) BA(CanadianStudies), four years from senior matriculation. (d) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation, available in single or combined programs. Available in ancient history, anthropology, Canadian studies, classical archaeology, classics, comparative literature, drama, economics, English, French, French-Canadian language and literature, geography, German, history, history of art, Italian, linguistics (general, Germanic, romance or Slavic), mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, romance languages, Slavic languages, sociology, Soviet and East European studies, Spanish and Spanish-American studies, and combinations of these.

The BA general and special programs require that the student select two areas of concentration. Available for this purpose in addition to those disciplines listed under honors programs above are: art and design, music, religious studies and Scandinavian languages. The BA(CanadianStudies) calls for a reading knowledge of French and a principal area of concentration together with eight courses specified as "Canadian content" courses.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of arts (MA). At least two years from ordinary BA or at least one year from honors BA. Offered in anthropology, archaeology, classics, comparative literature, drama, economics, English, French, geography, German, Greek, history, ancient history, Latin, philosophy, political science, psychology, romance languages, Slavic languages, sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA, or three years from honors BA. Offered in anthropology, classics, comparative literature, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, philosophy, political science, psychology, romance languages, Slavic languages, sociology, Spanish.

COMMERCE

Faculty of business administration and commerce

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). Ordinary course, four years from senior matriculation. Specialization possible in accounting, business, computing and data processing, business economics, finance, industrial relations, marketing, management science, organizational theory and behavior.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of business administration (MBA). One year from four-year BCom. Two years from an undergraduate degree.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of arts (MA). A program administered by an interdepartmental committee responsible to the faculty of graduate studies and research. At least one year, including a four-month field internship, for students with adequate background in required subjects; otherwise an initial qualifying year required.

DENTISTRY

School of dental hygiene

Diploma in dental hygiene. Two years from senior matriculation.

Faculty of dentistry

Doctor of dental surgery (DDS). Four years from two years of science beyond senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from an undergraduate degree.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). Four years from senior matriculation, or two years for students with a bachelor's degree. Teaching specializations offered in elementary, industrial arts, secondary and vocational education.

Professional diploma. One year for holders of approved undergraduate degrees. (Under review.)

Graduate diploma in education. One year following an approved program which resulted in a university degree and a professional teaching certificate.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of education (MEd). At least one year from bachelor's degree in education. Offered in anthropology and intercultural education, audio-visual education, computer-assisted instruction, counselling, secondary education, developmental psychology, educational administration, educational foundations, elementary education, exceptional children, history of education, human learning, industrial arts, philosophy of education, psychology, school psychology, sociology of education, testing and measurement, vocational education.

Doctor of education (EdD). At least two years from MEd degree. (Prerequisites: several years of successful teaching, reading knowledge of an appropriate modern language.)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MEd degree. Offered in the fields provided for the master's degree except industrial arts and vocational education.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of science in engineering (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, and mineral engineering.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Graduate programs are offered in all fields of engineering listed for BSc, and also in petroleum, mining, metallurgical engineering, and in metallurgy.

Master of engineering (MEng). At least 9 months from bachelor's degree in engineering.

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from bachelor's degree in engineering.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from the master's degree in engineering, or three years from the bachelor's degree in engineering.

FINE ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Four years from senior matriculation. Applicants must present a portfolio for art and design or pass an audition for drama. Available in art and design or in drama with specialization in acting or design.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from four-year BFA. Offered in dramatic literature, dramatic theory and criticism, or theatre history.

Master of fine arts (MFA). One year from four-year BFA. Offered in drama, design, directing or playwriting.

Master of visual arts (MVA). Normally two academic years from four-year BFA. Offered in graphic design and photography, industrial design and sculpture, painting, and printmaking.

FOOD SCIENCE

Faculty of agriculture, school of household economics, and faculty of science

Bachelor of science in food science [BSc(FdSc)]. A four-year program administered by an interdisciplinary committee of the faculties of agriculture and science and the school of household economics.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS

School of household economics

Bachelor of science [BSc(HEc)]. Four years from senior matriculation. Three programs available: food and nutrition, clothing and textiles, or family studies.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (MSc). Usually two years from BSc in household economics. Offered in behavioral aspects of clothing, family studies, foods, and nutrition.

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years from either the BA or other acceptable degree, or, in very special circumstances, three years from the completion of two years of a program leading to a BA degree.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of laws (LLM). At least one year from LLB degree.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

School of library science

Bachelor of library science (BLS). One year from BA or other acceptable degree.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of library science (MLS). One year from BLS or its equivalent.

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Bachelor of science in medical laboratory science [BSc(MLS)]. Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in medicine [BSc(Med)]. Normally, one year in a branch of medical science after completion of two of the four undergraduate years of study in the MD course.

Doctor of medicine (MD). Four years after two years of science beyond senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from an undergraduate degree. Available in anatomy, bacteriology, biochemistry, experimental medicine, ophthalmology, paediatrics, pathology, pharmacology, physiology, radiology, and experimental surgery.

Master of health services administration (MHSA). A two-year program from an undergraduate degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from the master's degree, or at least three years from honors BSc or from MD degree. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, medical sciences, pharmacology, physiology and surgery.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years from senior matriculation. Applicants must pass an audition test. Available in theory and composition, applied music (keyboard, orchestral or voice), and music history and literature.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of music (MMus). One year from four-year BMus. Offered in applied music, composition, music history and literature, and music theory.

NURSING

School of nursing

Bachelor of science in nursing (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in nursing for registered nurses (BSc). Two years plus summer school after graduation from an approved RN diploma program in nursing.

Certificate in advanced practical obstetrics. Five months for qualified registered nurses.

PHARMACY

Faculty of pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences

Bachelor of science in pharmacy (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation. Provision for specialization in community pharmacy, hospital pharmacy, and pharmaceutical sciences.

Hospital residency. One year from four-year BSc in pharmacy. Emphasis of program on organized training in hospital pharmacy.

Master of hospital pharmacy (MHP). At least two years after four-year BSc in pharmacy; includes a residency.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from four-year BSc in pharmacy. Available in various fields, including biochemical studies with radioactive tracers, biopharmaceutics, pharmaceutical chemistry, manufacturing pharmacy, pharmaceutics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from four-year BSc in pharmacy. Available in the fields provided for the MSc, except radiopharmacy.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Faculty of physical education

Bachelor of physical education (BPE). Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of arts in recreation administration. Four years from senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of arts (MA) or master of science (MSc). At least one year from four-year BPE degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Three years from four-year BPE degree or two years from MA or MSc in physical education.

REHABILITATION MEDICINE

School of rehabilitation medicine

Diploma in physical therapy, diploma in occupational therapy. Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of occupational therapy (BOT). Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of physical therapy (BPT). Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in speech pathology and audiology (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation.

Diploma in teaching occupational therapy. Two-year program open to graduates in occupational therapy with minimum of two years of experience following graduation.

Science, applied, see engineering

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General program, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Professional program, four years from senior matriculation. Available in biochemistry, chemistry, computing science, entomology, genetics, geography, geology, applied geophysics and geology, mathematics, microbiology, physics, psychology, zoology. (c) Honors program, four years from senior matriculation. Available in biochemistry, botany, chemistry, computer science, entomology, genetics, geography, geology, geophysics, linguistics, mathematics, applied mathematics, microbiology, pharmacology, physics, applied physics, physiology, psychology, statistics, zoology, and combinations of these. (d) Students who intend to proceed to MD or DDS degree may follow a prescribed program in two pre-professional years to qualify for the BSc at the end of a further two years in the professional faculty.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (MSc). At least two years from general BSc, or one year from honors BSc. Available in botany, chemistry, computing science, genetics, geography, geology, linguistics, mathematics, meteorology, microbiology, physics, mathematical physics, psychology, statistics, zoology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc or three years from honors BSc. Available in botany, chemistry, computing science, genetics, geography, geology, linguistics, mathematics, microbiology, physics, mathematical physics, psychology, statistics, zoology.

THEOLOGY

Degree and continuing education programs in theology offered by St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, an affiliated college.

SPECIAL SESSIONS

For university credit

Evening credit program – undergraduate and graduate courses primarily in arts and education offered during the winter session at various off-campus centres. Spring session and summer session – undergraduate and graduate courses which can be justified by enrolment are offered primarily towards degrees in education, arts, science, graduate studies, and commerce. Teachers proceeding toward a first degree, graduate work, or toward a diploma in education can do so through summer session courses.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For no university credit

The department of extension offers over 400 continuing education courses, classes, and seminars for adults who wish to gain new

insights into the world around them or to expand their knowledge and skills in liberal studies; business, technical, and professional studies; community resources development; fine arts; human relations; and public administration. Of the 12,574 students enrolled, over 3,359 are in programs leading to certificates. Two service divisions reinforce the work of the department — the extension library which maintains a collection of 78,000 volumes available to users across the province, and the educational media division which maintains libraries of films, slides, filmstrips, records, videotapes, and audio cassettes, and offers instruction in education through the use of these media.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES The Boreal Institute for Northern Studies. The principal function of the institute is to promote, support, or conduct scientific research throughout the Canadian North. By virtue of its location, the institute has a particular interest in the northern part of the province of Alberta. The institute's activities include the financial support of short-term field research which is awarded annually to individual scholars. Longer-term and more comprehensive research programs are also operated under the aegis of the institute. The institute maintains a library which also serves as an information centre on existing material concerning the North. Inquiries regarding the work of the institute should be addressed to the director and those for information from the reference service, to the librarian.

Cancer Research Unit (McEachern Laboratory). The research program of the unit is concerned primarily with the chemotherapy of cancer; major areas of interest are development of new drugs, and basic biochemical studies of tumor cell metabolism and drug mechanisms of action. Operating funds are provided by the National Cancer Institute of Canada. Through appointments held by its professional staff, the unit has affiliations with the department of biochemistry and with the Dr. W.W. Cross Cancer Institute. Several postdoctoral research fellowships are available each year.

Institute of Law Research and Reform. The institute was established to promote law reform, particularly at the provincial level, and to encourage legal research in co-operation with the faculty of law.

Centre for the Study of Mental Retardation. The centre is a multidisciplinary research institute sponsored by the university and the Canadian Association for the Mentally Retarded. Its purposes are to: (a) develop a centre staffed by research scientists probing problems of intellectual subnormality; (b) encourage faculty and graduate students to carry out investigations; (c) secure financial and other support for approved research projects; (d) publish and disseminate the findings of such research. The centre provides assistance for scientists conducting studies on mental retardation and the treatment and education of mentally retarded children.

Nuclear Research Centre. The centre conducts fundamental studies in both low and medium energy nuclear physics studies. The low energy work makes use of a seven-million volt van de Graff accelerator on the Edmonton campus. The medium energy work makes use of the 500 MeV proton cyclotron at The University of British Columbia operated by the TRIUMF group of which the Nuclear Research Centre is a member. The centre offers research fellowships to physicists for research in nuclear physics.

Surgical-Medical Research Institute. The institute offers facilities for members of the clinical faculty in the field of experimental medicine. It also houses the division of surgical research of the department of surgery and offers facilities and guidance for fellows in experimental surgery. The institute is involved in the

graduate program leading to the degrees of master of science and doctor of philosophy in experimental surgery for physicians. It also offers a single term course in experimental surgery for non-medical graduate students. Director — Dr. K Kowalewski.

Institute of Theoretical Physics. The institute was established to promote research in theoretical physics. The research interest ranges over astrophysics, statistical physics, physical acoustics, general relativity, etc. The permanent membership is comprised of the university staff actively engaged in research in theoretical physics. There are currently about a dozen postdoctoral fellows carrying out research under the sponsorship of the institute, which offers in addition, special visiting fellowships to physicists of distinction.

Centre for Advanced Study in Theoretical Psychology. The centre was established as a primarily postdoctoral research organization devoted to the clarification of conceptual problems in psychology and for investigation of the field's theoretical-philosophical presuppositions. The centre's activities, which relate to annual themes of interest, include regular seminar meetings, a program of visiting scholars, occasional conferences, staff research projects, and graduate studies.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE Collège universitaire Saint-Jean, 8406 — 91 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6C 4G9. Dean: F.J. McMahon, BA, MTh. Co-educational. Founded as a private institution in 1911, affiliated with the university in 1963, established as a constituent college in 1970. The college offers a bilingual program towards the BA, BEd, and BSc degrees.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES Two denominationally sponsored colleges are related to the university by a form of agreement described as "affiliation", and have buildings located on the university campus. These colleges are:

St. Joseph's College, Edmonton, Alberta. Rector: Rev. J.B. Courtney, CSB, MA. Roman Catholic (Basilian Fathers). Co-educational. Established 1926 as an affiliate of the university with the right to offer undergraduate courses in philosophy and history. The college offers courses in philosophy and Christian theology. Residence for men only.

St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, Alberta. Principal: Rev. G.M. Tuttle, BA, BD, ThD, DD. United Church. Co-educational. Established 1927 through the union of Robertson College (1910) and Alberta College South. Affiliated with the university since 1909. Offers certain courses for credit towards degrees at the university as well as conferring degrees in theology and providing courses in continuing education for ministry.

Three private colleges are related to The University of Alberta by affiliation agreements under which certain courses offered by the colleges will be accepted for university credit. These colleges are:

Camrose Lutheran College, Camrose, Alberta. President: K.G. Johnson, BA, BD, STM. Lutheran. Co-educational. Established 1959 and affiliated to the university as a junior college. Two years of instruction after senior matriculation.

Canadian Union College, Lacombe, Alberta. President: N.O. Matthews, BSc, BT, MEd, PhD. Seventh-Day Adventist. Established in 1907 and affiliated with the university in 1971. One year of instruction after senior matriculation.

Concordia Lutheran College, Edmonton, Alberta. President: R.A. Frantz, BA, BD. Lutheran. Co-educational. Established 1921 and affiliated to the university in 1968. One year of instruction after

senior matriculation.

Affiliations and other formal relationships between The University of Alberta and the public colleges of the province are currently under review for two other colleges. These are:

Grande Prairie Regional College, Grande Prairie, Alberta. President: H.M. Anderson, BEd, BA, PhD. Non-denominational. Co-educational. Established 1966. One year of instruction after senior matriculation.

Red Deer College, Red Deer, Alberta. President: Mervyn Eastman, BEd, BA, MEd, MBA, DBA. Non-denominational. Co-educational. Established 1964. Two years of instruction after senior matriculation. (Only arts, science, physical education, and education programs offered in second year.)

Also affiliated to the university are the following non-university institutions: The University Hospital (Edmonton), the Glenrose Provincial General Hospital (Edmonton), the Research Council of Alberta, the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health, and the Western Board of Music.

ATLANTIC INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

5244 South Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1A4

Telephone: 902-425-5430

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chairman, board of governors – Norman Fergusson, BSc, MA, MEd. Director – Joseph Lauwerys, BSc, DSc, DLit, FRIC. Co-director – Gary Anderson, BSc, DipEd, MA, EdD.

CO-ORDINATORS Open access study plan – James Muir, BA, BEd, MEd, EdD. Lighthouse learning – Denis Cassivi, BA, BEd, MA.

BACKGROUND AND GENERAL INFORMATION Towards the end of 1969 the legislature of the province of Nova Scotia unanimously passed the Atlantic Institute of Education Act. To date other Atlantic provinces have not taken similar action, therefore, funding has come from Nova Scotia only. It is anticipated that the government of Nova Scotia will enter into an agreement with one or more of the governments of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland for the continuance, operation and financing of the institute. In June 1970, the lieutenant-governor-in-council passed the necessary order which established the institute.

The aims of the institute, as stated in the act, are: (a) to promote co-operation among all institutions, universities, colleges and persons concerned with the education of teachers; (b) to sponsor and provide overall planning and development in relation to the

education of teachers with a view to avoiding duplication of effort; (c) to make available tangible and human resources to assist and advance the education of teachers; (d) to provide for, advance, promote and assist research in relation to the education of teachers and, generally, in the field of education; (e) to do all things that promote and advance the foregoing objects or that properly relate to an institute of education. The first BEd degrees were awarded in 1972 jointly with universities in the region.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors of the Atlantic Institute includes 12 members and two official observers. The members include representatives of the Association of Atlantic Universities (1); the teaching profession (2); the provincial department of education (2); the minister of education (1); the deans or heads of faculties of education (2); the Nova Scotia Association of Students in Education (1); the Nova Scotia School Boards Association (1); the director and the co-director. The official observers represent the Nova Scotia Association of Students in Education (1) and the Nova Scotia School Boards Association (1).

INCOME The operating income for the fiscal year 1974-75 is \$404,000 by government grant (Nova Scotia).

CALENDAR AIE brochure describes the staff, history, programs of study and admission requirements. Available on request.

ACADEMIC YEAR The Atlantic Institute of Education operates on a year round basis.

STAFF AND BUILDING The AIE has a full-time staff complement of 20 which is expected to remain constant for some

time. The institute is housed in a 19-room house in the south-end of Halifax (population approximately 130,000) which contains offices, meeting rooms and teaching areas.

FEES AND COSTS Open access study plan fees are \$50 per credit hour of study.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS The minimum qualifications for admission to the MEd program are: (a) BEd or equivalent; (b) satisfactory teaching experience or other relevant experience in working with children. The minimum qualifications for admission to the PhD program are: (a) MEd or equivalent; (b) satisfactory experience in the field of education. Applications are considered all year round.

OPEN ACCESS STUDY PLAN (OASP)

The "Open Access Study Plan" is an overall structure which enables educators in Atlantic Canada to pursue, part-time or full-time, studies under the supervision and with the help of the Atlantic Institute of Education. OASP will provide for the background, interests and learning needs of the individual concerned. Each will draw upon such learning resources in the four Atlantic provinces as can be developed and used appropriately in work and study situations. This will also enable students to pursue programs of study in fields not at present offered at existing institutions. The OASP may be used to earn credit towards increased professional qualification and may culminate in the award of MEd and PhD degrees in education by the AIE. The plan is designed to accommodate a very special group of students — students who know exactly the kind of learning they wish to pursue, where they would like to pursue it and with whom they wish to study. Thus, OASP is not appropriate for all teachers interested in furthering their education.

PROGRAMS

LIGHTHOUSE LEARNING

The Lighthouse Learning Program began in September 1971 with financial support from the Donner Canadian Foundation. Its purpose is to promote excellence in education by identifying and supporting educational initiatives unique to the Atlantic Region and by disseminating information on them to those interested. Because of the large number and variety of initiatives that the project has uncovered, it has established the following areas as priorities for this academic year. They are: local studies, outdoor education, establishment of a teacher centre, and some beginning work in developing curriculum related to the needs of the four Atlantic Provinces within which the program functions. In addition, a journal called "Lighthouse" is distributed to those interested, free of charge, four times a year.

AIE has various experimental projects, such as work in precision teaching in several Nova Scotia school systems. Studies in the area of educational technology are being conducted in conjunction with the federal-provincial agreement. AIE is also continuing research and development in the field of special education.

RESEARCH

AIE has conducted research studies principally for governments in the Atlantic region on such topics as post-secondary education, early childhood and community schools.

ATLANTIC SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

640 Francklyn Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3B5

Telephone: 902-423-6939

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS President – Rev. Lloyd Robertson, BA, BTh, MEd. Librarian – Sister Margaret Flahiff, MA, MLS.

TEACHING STAFF Church history – Gordon MacDermid. New Testament – J.B. Corston; J.B. Wheaton. Old and New Testaments – John Hibbitts. Old Testament – John Hardie. Pastoral theology – Douglas Archibald; R.G. Nodwell; Rodney Stokoe. Systematic theology – B.S. Carew; F.G. Krieger; T.A. Mabey.

BACKGROUND AND GENERAL INFORMATION The Atlantic School of Theology was founded in the spring of 1971. Founding parties were: Holy Heart Theological Institute (Roman Catholic); University of King's College Faculty of Divinity (Anglican Church of Canada); and Pine Hill Divinity Hall (United Church of Canada). With the beginning of the 1971-72 academic year, the school took on the responsibilities for theological education which were formerly fulfilled by the founding institutions. Besides the work of preparing candidates for ordination, AST offers programs in continuing education for both laity and clergy. The school has associate membership in the American Association of Theological Schools. By an act of the legislature of Nova Scotia, effective May 1, 1974, the Atlantic School of Theology was incorporated, and given the power to grant degrees in its own name.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND SENATE The Board of Governors has 20 members, with each of the founding parties naming 5. There are 2 representatives of the faculty, 2 representatives of the student body and the president. The board has the management and control of the school and of its property, revenue, expenditures and affairs and has all powers necessary or convenient to perform its duties and to achieve the objects of the school.

The Senate has as members all full- and part-time members of faculty, as well as student representation, for a total of 18 members at present. Its functions are those normally proper to such a body.

PUBLICATIONS Annual calendar and brochures.

ACADEMIC YEAR First term: September 12 – December 18; second term: January 6 – April 18.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The school is located in Halifax, a city of 130,000 people. Main campus is on the northwest arm of Halifax Harbor.

LIBRARIES The Atlantic School of Theology library now houses the Pine Hill Divinity Hall and the Holy Heart Theological Institute collections giving a total of 63,000 volumes and 303 periodicals by yearly subscription.

The theology collection of the University of King's College is available to students of the Atlantic School and this numbers an additional 18,450 volumes.

GRADING SYSTEM Credit, non-credit.

FEES AND COSTS \$60 per one-term course; full-time students take 10 courses per year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS, COURSES AND DEGREES

The Atlantic School of Theology is a graduate school with its basic degree program leading to a master of divinity degree. Normal entrance requirement to the basic degree program is the attainment of the bachelor's degree from a recognized university.

Under certain conditions older candidates may be admitted to the program which will lead to a bachelor of theology degree.

In addition to these programs, the Atlantic School of Theology offers a master of theological studies program, designed primarily

for persons who, while not seeking preparation for the ordained ministry, do want a more profound penetration into the various theological sciences and their sources. Entrance to this MTS program requires a previous bachelor's degree and may be carried out on a full- or part-time basis.

Clergy may enter into a master of theology program following upon their achieving a master of divinity degree. This MTh program may have emphasis more on the directly academic or on pastoral care.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS Besides the degree programs (MTS, MTh) for clergy and laity interested in continuing education, the school also offers programs of a non-degree nature to interested groups. These are developed as needs are made known.

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY*

Lennoxville, Quebec JOB 1ZO

Telephone: 819-569-9551

Telex: 05-836168

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – Hon. Mr. Justice W. Mitchell, BA, BCL, DCL. Principal – D.M. Healy, BA, LèsL, Ddel'UdeParis. Registrar – W.F. Duncan. Librarian – G. Belisle, BèsL, BA, BPh, BèsScBiblio. Alumni secretary – G. Richards, BA. Director of athletics – B. Coulter. Comptroller – Jean-Luc Grégoire, RIA.

DEAN OF FACULTY Dean of the faculty – C.B. Haver, BSc, PhD.

DIVISIONAL CHAIRMEN Business administration – P.F. Fenton, BA, MA. Graduate studies and research – Rev. R.E. Reeve, BA, MA, BD. Humanities – K. Harper (Miss), MA, PhD. Natural sciences – C.L. Arnot, BSc, PhD. Social sciences – D.D. Smith, BA, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION Bishop's is a predominantly residential university whose primary concern is offering to undergraduate students a quality education in the arts, sciences,

and business administration. Its academic programs are broadly based and stress the interrelationships of disciplines rather than their specializations. The residential aspect and small size of the university encourage an informal atmosphere in academic and social situations. Emphasis is placed on personal contact between faculty and students through small classes and frequent use of seminars, laboratories and tutorials. Self-directed study is encouraged with student research projects and special independent study programs. Approximately 1,000 students will be enrolled in Bishop's courses in 1974-75.

BACKGROUND Bishop's University was founded in 1843 by the Right Reverend G.J. Mountain, third bishop of Quebec, as a liberal arts college. In 1853 it was constituted a university with the power to grant degrees. Teaching began in 1845 and the first degrees were awarded in 1854. The university remained under the control of the Church of England until 1947; it is now controlled by a corporation with jurisdiction over business affairs. There is a senate which governs the academic work of the university, subject to the jurisdiction of the corporation.

THE CORPORATION The Corporation consists of the Bishops of the Dioceses of the Anglican Church of Canada situated in the province of Quebec, at least 21 trustees, and at least 3 members of the College Council. It possesses jurisdiction and final authority in all affairs of the university, whether academic, economic, social or otherwise. The trustees and members of the College Council are appointed by the Bishops. At least six trustees are appointed from the full-time faculty of the university; at least three trustees are appointed from the full-time students, and the remaining trustees and members of the College Council are community representatives. An Executive Committee of Corporation, consisting of the chancellor, the president of the

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

corporation, the vice-president of corporation, the principal, the dean, nine community representatives, six members of faculty and three students, is appointed by the Corporation from among its members at its annual meeting. The Executive Committee has authority to exercise all the powers held by the Corporation between meetings of the Corporation, except that it does not have the power to amend, modify or repeal the rules, orders and regulations of the university or to appoint the chancellor or the principal.

SENATE The Senate consists of the principal, the dean, the librarian, ten members of the faculty, five students and two community representatives. The faculty members are elected by and from the full-time teaching faculty of the university. The student members are the student chairman of the Academic Affairs Committee and four others elected by and from the full-time student body. The community representatives are appointed by and from the Corporation. Subject to the control and jurisdiction of the Corporation, the Senate governs the academic work and life of the university. It prepares and recommends plans and policies for the academic development of the university, and reviews the main elements of the operating and capital budgets after they have been approved by the Executive Committee, in order to advise the Corporation of their consistency with the long-range plans for the university.

INCOME (1973-74) Operating income \$2,662,000 (government grants 70%; endowments, 2%; fees, 16%; rents, 12%).

PUBLICATIONS Calendar; summer school brochures; brochure for certificate in industrial management, available through the registrar's office.

ACADEMIC YEAR Semester credit system. Fall session: September to Christmas. Winter session: January to May. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Bishop's is attractively situated at Lennoxville (population approximates 4,000) amid the rolling hills of the Eastern Townships of southern Quebec. The campus occupies 310 acres. Bishop's is a predominantly residential university. The residential aspect and small size of the university encourage an informal atmosphere in academic and social situations. In addition to the usual academic buildings, library (over 120,000 volumes), chapel, gymnasium, students' centre, bookstore, artificial ice arena, theatre, etc., and homes for some of the faculty are provided on the campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Accommodation in single rooms is provided in three new residences: Munster Hall, Kuehner Hall and Abbott Hall. There is accommodation for 326 men and 234 women.

LIBRARY The John Bassett Memorial Library houses a growing collection of 120,000 books, over 1,300 current periodicals and many government publications and microforms. The present library was opened in 1959. In 1970 an addition was completed which doubled the size of the building. It provides generous space for the general services of the library and accommodates over 500 readers with comfortable study and lounge areas. Special collections include the P.H. Scowen Eastern Townships Historical Collection and the Honorable C. Gordon Mackinnon Collection of Canadiana, as well as rare books in the fields of literature, history and religion.

STUDENT LIFE Bishop's has developed a diversified athletic and recreational program which makes use of facilities on

the campus and in the surrounding area. Interuniversity sports are available including football, soccer, basketball, skiing, golf, tennis, curling, and field hockey. Intramural sports include flag football, tennis, cross-country skiing, golf, volleyball, hockey, basketball, badminton, broomball, squash, floor hockey and softball. Individual sports, with rifle shooting, judo, karate, skiing, curling, and swimming are also available. A variety of entertainment and events of cultural interest are sponsored at Bishop's; dramatic and music productions and symposia are held in the Centennial theatre. Students publish a weekly newspaper and broadcast a weekly radio program. Academic clubs, political clubs, social service clubs and a film society are available on campus. Student activities extend outside the campus in various ways. The Students' Executive Council maintains an exchange program with Acadia University and The University of Alberta. Bishop's is a regular participant in the World University Service of Canada seminars, Canadian Crossroads international summer programs and Canadian University Service Overseas.

MEDICAL SERVICES The university operates a student health service for all students, both resident and non-resident.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES A student counselling service provides personal, educational and vocational counselling to all students, resident and non-resident.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university bookstore handles textbooks and caters to the demands of the community for auxiliary supplies.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Assistance in career placement is provided by the placement office. The office provides information on job openings, arranges contacts with representatives from business, industry, government, community services, and universities, and assists students in presenting credentials.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT The Students' Executive Council consists of five students elected by the Students' Association. The council serves its constituents on a broad scale by carrying out the duties necessary to establish student representation in university governing bodies and committees, and by maintaining a variety of activities and organizations of interest to students.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded as follows — first-class: 80% and over; second-class: 65-79%; third-class: 50-64%; failure: below 50%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Bishop's offers 62 entrance scholarships, ranging in value from \$300 to \$4,000, available by competition to students with honors standing. A student loan fund is administered by the university. Except in special circumstances grants from this fund are not awarded to first-year students. These loans are interest-free until six months after leaving the university. Loans are also offered by the department of education of the government of Quebec. A small number of bursaries are awarded to deserving applicants.

GRADUATION Convocation is held once a year in the spring. Degrees and diplomas, approved by the senate and the business meeting of convocation, are conferred at this ceremony by the chancellor of the university. Honorary degrees are also conferred at convocation.

FEEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year: full-time undergraduate, arts, \$630; education, \$630; science, \$695; graduate, 1st year \$630, 2nd year \$225; part-time (per subject),

\$130. Summer school for teachers fees: tuition (per course), \$50; room and board, \$300.

Residence rates, room and board: \$1,050 per academic year. Extension courses: each full course \$130, each half-course, \$65.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS The normal requirement for admission to a 90-credit program is a CEGEP or collegial diploma (D.E.C.) or senior matriculation. Students not having a D.E.C. may be required to take additional courses according to the requirements of the program they enter. Other cases will be considered on an individual basis. A student who does not qualify for admission under the normal regulations may nonetheless be considered for admission if he shows exceptional ability in any one field. Teachers holding the Quebec "class II permanent diploma" will be considered for admission to a 60-credit arts program.

Applications from "mature students" of 21 years of age or older are considered on their individual merits. Part-time students may be admitted to complete the requirements for a degree.

For admission to courses leading to a first degree in divinity and education, a bachelor's degree is required. Early admission will be made in April or June.

Graduate

For admission to graduate study, a student must have obtained a degree with specified grades in appropriate subjects.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) Pass course, three university years. Areas of emphasis: classics, drama, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, mathematics, North American studies, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, sociology, and combinations of these. (b) Honors course, three university years, available in classics, drama, economics, English, French, geography, history, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, sociology, and combinations of these.

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from an honors bachelor's degree or two years from a pass bachelor's degree. Available in English, history, and religion.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of business administration (BBA). Pass and honors courses, three university years. Also BA with both majors and minors in business administration. Three university years.

Commerce, see business administration above

EDUCATION

Graduate school of education

Diploma in education (for teaching in schools). Postgraduate year after completion of arts or science degree.

Diploma in education (for teaching in colleges). Postgraduate year after completion of MA or MSc or an honors BA or BSc.

Diploma in advanced studies in education. As for MEd degree, but does not require a thesis.

Master of education (MEd). Two years from a bachelor's degree plus two years of teaching experience. May be taken entirely at summer sessions.

SCIENCE, PURE

Bachelor of science (BSc). Pass and honors courses, three university years. Areas of emphasis: biology, chemistry, mathematics, physics, and combinations of these.

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from an honors bachelor's degree or two years from a pass bachelor's degree. Available in biology, chemistry and physics.

THEOLOGY

Master of theology (ThM). One year full-time from honors bachelor's degree.

Bachelor of divinity (BD). Awarded on recommendation of board of examiners of general synod of the Anglican Church of Canada.

Doctor of divinity (DD). Awarded on recommendation of board of examiners of general synod of the Anglican Church of Canada.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Summer school — for the benefit of teachers, the university conducts a summer session during which graduate courses with credit towards the diploma in advanced studies in education or the degree of MEd are offered. The sessions is of six weeks' duration. Four summer sessions are usually necessary to meet the course requirements for the MEd degree.

The extension department of Bishop's University offers degree credit courses by summer session and winter evening classes. Summer school courses are offered at the university for six weeks during July and August. Winter evening classes are offered only during the normal academic year. The courses given are determined by demand.

For no university credit

In addition, the extension department offers a series of free fall lectures of general interest and various workshops according to the needs of the local population.

BRANDON UNIVERSITY*

Brandon, Manitoba R7A 6A9

Telephone: 204-728-9520

Telex: 0350272

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – Stanley Knowles, BA, BD, MP. President and vice-chancellor – A.L. Dulmage, BA, MA, PhD. Registrar – C.W. Kennedy, BA. Director of development – D.R. Mackay, CD, BA, FCIS. Comptroller – C.F. Rust, BA, CA. Director, credit extension – R.B. McFarlane, BA. Dean, student affairs – R.B. McFarlane, BA. Librarian – Eileen McFadden, BA, BLS. Director of counselling – Campbell Connor, BTh.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts – M. Blonar, BA, BEd, MA, PhD. Education – R.R. Pippert, BA, MS, PhD. Science – J.L. Tyman, MA, MA, PhD.

DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL Music – Lorne Watson, BA, MA, LTCM.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Botany – A. Rogosin (acting), BSc, MSc. Chemistry – P. Letkeman, MSc, PhD. Classical and

modern languages – W.H. Entz, PhD. Economics – G.F. MacDowell, BA, MA. English – R.F. King, MA, PhD. Geography – R.C. Rounds, MS, PhD. Geology – H.R. Young, BSc, MSc. History – W.N. Hargreaves-Mawdsley, BA, MA, DPhil, FSA, FRHistS. Mathematics – G.E. McMaster, BA(Hons), MA. Music – L. Watson, BA, MA, LTCM. Philosophy – K.R. Hanly, MA, PhD. Physics – W.G. Wong, BSc, MA. Political science – M.V. Naidu, MA, LLB, LLM, PhD. Psychology – E.J. Tyler, MSc, PhD. Religion – R.E. Florida, ME, BD, MA, PhD. Sociology and anthropology – J. Hamer, MA, PhD. Zoology – D.B. Stewart (acting), BSc(Hons), MD, ERCS.

GENERAL INFORMATION Brandon University is a co-educational, non-denominational, government-supported institution.

BACKGROUND Brandon University is the outgrowth of Brandon College, which was originally organized in 1899 by the Baptist Union of Western Canada. In 1938 it became non-denominational and was reorganized as Brandon College Incorporated. Teaching at the college began in September 1899. From 1899 to 1910 the college was affiliated to The University of Manitoba; from 1911 to 1938 it was affiliated to McMaster University. From 1938 to 1967 the college was affiliated to The University of Manitoba which granted degrees to students of the college.

The authority for the organization of Brandon University is The Universities Establishment Act of the legislative assembly of the province of Manitoba of 1966, and an order-in-council under the act passed in January 1967. The order-in-council provides for a board of governors and a senate. The board of governors is

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

responsible for the business management, and the senate is responsible for academic policy.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors at the university has 15 members, eight of whom are appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, two are elected by members of the Brandon University Association, one is elected by the alumni, one is elected by the senate and one is elected by the Students' Union. The chancellor (chosen by the senate) and the vice-chancellor (president) are members ex officio. The comptroller is secretary of the board. The board is responsible for the business and financial management of the university.

SENATE The Senate at the university has 31 members: the chancellor, the vice-chancellor (president), the deputy minister of education (or designate), deans and directors (six), and the director of library services are members ex officio; one is appointed by the board of governors, one representative is elected by each faculty or school (four), six professors or associate professors are elected by the faculty at large, two assistant professors or lecturers are elected by the faculty at large, and eight students are elected by the student body. The registrar is secretary of the senate. Senate is responsible for academic policy.

INCOME (1973-74) Total operating income: \$5,211,000 (student fees, 15%; provincial grants, 70%; services, 13%; other sources, 2%).

PUBLICATIONS General calendar which includes all faculties; summer school and spring session calendar; faculty brochures; — available from registrar's office. President's report (annual); Quill, students' weekly newspaper; Sickie, students' yearbook; Alumni News, quarterly by the Alumni Association; News Letter, bi-monthly, general university news by the office of the director of development.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session — third week of September to the last week of April, 2 terms; spring session — seven weeks in May and June; summer session — seven weeks in July and August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Brandon University is situated in the western section of the City of Brandon (population, 1972 — estimate 36,000) with a site of approximately 18 acres. The original buildings now house administrative and faculty offices with the original science building serving as a drama centre. New buildings constructed since 1960 include a library and arts building, a 300-seat lecture theatre, a music building, an education building, three residences and dining-hall, a physical education building, Western Manitoba Centennial Auditorium, and J.R. Brodie Science Centre. Special research facilities are housed in the J.R. Brodie Science Centre and at the H.S. Perdue Wildlife Research Station at Plum Lake, 45 miles from campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Accommodation is available in a ladies' residence for 150, a men's residence for 150, and a co-educational residence tower for 280 students. An adjoining dining-hall and cafeteria serves 1,000 students. The university housing office also provides a housing register of accommodation available in private homes.

LIBRARIES There are three main libraries on campus: the main library provides general services, with emphasis on service to the arts and science faculties; the music library houses a collection of books, periodicals, scores and sound recordings; the Christie Library, with emphasis on service to the faculty of education, houses a collection of professional books and journals, a curriculum collection and a demonstration school library

collection. The total campus library collection consists of over 130,000 volumes, including 2,500 journal titles.

STUDENT LIFE All full-time students are members of the students' union which has vested in it all legislative functions of student government to promote welfare of student body. Any student in good standing is eligible to run for election to the university senate. Students serve on numerous senate committees. Athletics for men and women, both intramural and varsity, are many and varied: football, soccer, cross-country, basketball, swimming, wrestling, indoor and outdoor track, hockey, baseball, tennis, golf, badminton, gymnastics, skiing.

The university gives support to religious life of students in many ways; affords use of university facilities for student groups of all faiths and co-operates with official agencies of the various faiths of students. Approximately 60 special-interest student organizations are active on campus.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The department of counselling services provides personal counselling for all students and refers students who require academic, medical, psychiatric or spiritual advice to appropriate advisers. The department also assists students in obtaining part-time and summer employment.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE Located in the Umphrey Centre, the bookstore carries, in addition to textbooks, a wide range of reference and general paperback titles, stationery and supplies.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Both Brandon University, through its student counselling services, and the Canada Manpower Centre, through its offices on campus, make available a wide variety of advice and practical assistance to students regarding career planning and vocational choice. Graduating students may meet with prospective employers through a program of on-campus interviews conducted by leading industrial firms. Assistance is also provided for students seeking part-time or seasonal employment.

STUDENT UNION The Brandon University Students' Union Inc. initiates academic, social and leadership programs for all students attending Brandon University. The B.U.S.U. is headed by the Student Council composed of a president, vice-president external, vice-president internal, treasurer, secretary, activities director, sticks of the four faculties or schools, athletic representative, and two councillors-at-large. All positions are elected annually, in late January. The B.U.S.U. is vitally concerned with making itself relevant in the university community. It has representatives on the university senate and board of governors.

The B.U.S.U. continues to offer a complete program of social activities, which are planned under the direction of the activities director. The intramural athletic program on the campus is coordinated by the athletic council, whose chairman sits on the B.U.S.U. council. The B.U.S.U. is a member of the World University Service of Canada, Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, campus and counterparts of the national political parties. The B.U.S.U. was incorporated in the fall of 1969, by an act of the Manitoba legislature. It now functions under law of the Companies Act of the province, and the constitution is set up in the form of corporate by-laws. The offices of the students' union are located in the basement of the high-rise residence.

GRADING SYSTEM All faculties use a 4-point grade system. A+, A-, 4 points; B+, 3.5 points; B, B-, 3 points; C+, 2.5 points; C, 2 points; D, 1 point; F, 0 points. A grade point average of 2 is necessary for graduation for all degrees except for the BEd degree in which case an average of 2.8 is required.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
Awards and financial assistance are based on academic qualifications or need, or a combination of the two. All students are considered for assistance. Applications for admission and financial aid are to be submitted to the registrar.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS In general, final examinations are held at the close of a term (viz., December and April for the winter session). In certain instances final grades may be based entirely on term work. The practice of supplemental examinations has been discontinued, but in cases where a student is unable to write an examination, or has failed to achieve a mark considered to be representative of his/her ability as demonstrated throughout the duration of the course, at the discretion of the department and the dean, the student is allowed to sit a special examination.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by the chancellor in May and October.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees are \$85 per full course or \$425 for a full year in all faculties. Residence fees: \$25.80 – \$30 per week or \$800 – \$929 per year for room and board. Brandon University Students' Union Inc. fee (regular term only). All students enrolled in the equivalent of three or more full courses are required to pay the B.U.S.U. fee. Students enrolled in less than three full courses who wish to join the students' union may do so by applying directly to the student union office and paying the full fee of \$41. The student fee is for the following purposes – student union building fund, \$10; student union general operation, \$25; athletic fee, \$5; accident insurance \$1.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. Grade 12 graduation or grade 12 equivalency as recognized by the provincial department of education.
2. Equivalent certificates of high school graduation for admission to a university in home province.
3. Specific requirements. Agriculture I – chemistry 300, mathematics 300, English 300 or 301 and two electives are required (physics 300 is recommended). Applicants with English 301 must have an additional 300 course. Students who successfully complete agriculture I are admitted to the second year of the agriculture degree program at The University of Manitoba. Education – applicants must submit a 1,000-word autobiography; some applicants may be requested to present themselves for an interview. Music – a) music education – applicants must show proficiency on a musical instrument (or voice) to approximately the level of grade VII or VIII Western Board; b) applied music – honors in grade X Western Board examinations (piano, organ, voice, strings) or grade IX (woodwinds and brass) or equivalent. Theory prerequisite – students are expected to have some knowledge of theory. Applicants are expected to perform at a satisfactory level in an audition and to pass an entrance test.

Foreign students

Certificates equivalent to the standing required for Canadian students. UK and Commonwealth: GCE with two or three subjects at A-level or equivalent; students whose mother tongue is not English must pass an English-language proficiency test to be eligible for admission. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission. Last date for receipt of applications is July 2.

Mature students

Only candidates who have reached the age of 21 by September 1 of the winter session, May 1 of the spring session or the summer session in which they wish to register, will be considered. The program is intended for those persons who do not have the qualifications necessary to gain entrance as regular students.

Closing date for receipt of applications

Dates for application: foreign students – July 2; spring session – April 30; summer session – June 24; winter session – August 30.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). General course, three years from senior matriculation.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of teaching (BT). A three-year course for high school graduates.

Certificate of education. First of two years of work towards the BEd degree in full-time course. Open to holders of BA, BSc, or other bachelor's degree, or to a person within one year of completion of such a degree. Successful candidates are awarded a certificate by the Department of Education.

Bachelor of education (BEd). The second year of work is offered in extension courses on a part-time basis. Holders of a bachelor's degree may obtain the BEd.

MUSIC

School of music

Bachelor of music (BMus). With specialization in music education or performance, four years from senior matriculation.

SCIENCE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). General course, three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of general studies (BGS). This 3 year degree program is offered to the student who has completed the equivalent of 90 credit hours, or any 15 courses taken from the various faculties and schools on the campus. In some cases, the student may transfer in courses from other universities or the community colleges. The BGS Committee, a committee of senate, reviews the overall program and the individual student's program.

Wildlife biology certificate. One year beyond BSc graduation with a zoology major.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening and Saturday classes – undergraduate classes in arts, science, and education. Write to director of extension for complete details.

Summer school – courses offered in arts, science, music and education for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers who may wish to improve their professional qualifications. Write to director of extension for complete details.

For no university credit

Diploma and certificate courses not requiring matriculation – certificates in music under the program of the Western Board of Music, and of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. General interest courses – music, oral French, etc.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS The IMPACTE program – Indian Metis Project for Careers Through Teacher Education – is

designed for Indian and Metis students. It aims to produce fully qualified certified teachers through the faculty of education to teach Indian and Metis children. The PENT Program – project for educating native teachers – this program, five summers in length, (2 full courses taken in each summer), is designed to meet the emergency need for native teachers.

Winnipeg Centre Project – intended to provide inner-city people in the Winnipeg area with an opportunity to take teacher training. The program takes special account of the needs of inner-city people.

Special Mature Student Program – designed for students over 21 years of age who wish to obtain the bachelor of education degree or bachelor of science degree. Students admitted to the program are financed with support monies from the province of Manitoba. CORE Program – intended for students who have been out of high school for some while and who wish to proceed to a BA, BSc, or a teaching certificate. Student allowances are paid for by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

BRESCIA COLLEGE*

(Affiliated with The University of Western Ontario)

1285 Western Road, London, Ontario N6G 1H2

Telephone: 519-432-8353

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chairman, advisory board – Gail Lamb, BArch, MRAIC. Principal – Sister Frances Ryan, BA, MA, PhD. Registrar – E.M. Arnold (Mrs). Librarian – Sister Pierina Caverzan, BA, MALS. Dean of students – Sister Ruth Marie Curry, BA, MEd. Alumni adviser – Sister Margaret Hanley, MA.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Classical studies – Sister Mary Turner, MA. English – Sister Corona Sharp, PhD. French – Sister Eva Meloche, MA, DipSupd'EtFr. German – Sister Mary Teresa, BA. Home economics – Patricia Giovannetti (Miss), PhD. Philosophy – Sister St. Michael Guinan, PhD. Psychology – Sister Dolores Kuntz, PhD. Religious studies – Sister Marie-Anne Quenneville, MA. Sociology – Sister Arleene Walker, BA, MA.

GENERAL INFORMATION Brescia College is an undergraduate arts college, offering in co-operation with the university's faculties of arts and social sciences all the general and some of the honors arts programs of the university.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

BACKGROUND Brescia College was established by the Ursuline Sisters and affiliated with The University of Western Ontario in 1919 as a women's college under Roman Catholic auspices, though open to students of all faiths. The original name of Ursuline College was officially changed in 1963 to that of Brescia College. The first degrees were conferred on its graduates by The University of Western Ontario in 1923.

Brescia operates the department of home economics within the university (the latter offering the science courses prescribed in the program of home economics) from which students graduate with a BA. All Brescia College graduates receive the BA degree granted by The University of Western Ontario.

SENATE AND BOARD All academic matters come under the jurisdiction of the Academic Senate of The University of Western Ontario, on which the college has two voting representatives in accordance with the University Act of 1967. The board is composed of 16 members, 11 of whom are from the London community, plus representatives of alumnae, faculty, students and Ursuline Sisters, chosen by these groups, and the principal ex officio. Its chief function is to advise in financial affairs.

INCOME All capital income and a small percentage of operating income is provided by the Ursuline Sisters who own and operate the college. The balance of operating income derives from student fees and provincial government operating grants.

PUBLICATIONS General annual calendar.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session, early September to mid-May.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The main residence building, which also accommodates some of the home economics laboratories, was opened in 1925, with a wing added in 1949 and an additional wing built in 1972. There are facilities for approximately 400 students. The Mother St. James Memorial Building, opened in 1963, provides administration offices, classrooms, laboratories, and auditorium. One wing of this building is the Bishop Michael Francis Fallon Memorial Library. The campus adjoins that of The University of Western Ontario (the population of London is approximately 232,660).

STUDENT RESIDENCES Brescia College offers residence only to students registered at the college. There are residence facilities for 174 students. Facilities include double rooms for first-year students, and single rooms for students who have completed first year. A cafeteria provides three meals a day for seven days a week.

LIBRARY One wing of the Mother St. James Memorial Building houses the Bishop Michael Francis Fallon Memorial Library.

STUDENT LIFE Brescia students share in all university activities; academic, social, athletic and cultural, with students from The University of Western Ontario. Student government is divided into the Brescia College Council, which administers student affairs within the college as a whole and sends representatives to the university student council, and the Brescia residence council, which concerns itself with residence life.

STUDENT SERVICES Student services provided by The University of Western Ontario are also available to Brescia College students.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as for The University of Western Ontario, see separate entry.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE A certain number of scholarships and bursaries are available. For details see the college calendar.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition and incidental fees per year — \$676. Preliminary year — \$726. Residence rates — \$1,292 for winter session, including room and board for seven days a week.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS Admission requirements for the general and honors programs and for home economics are the same as for The University of Western Ontario — see separate entry. Admission to preliminary year is from Ontario grade XII or its equivalent and is based on percentage, rank-in-class, and principal's report.

COURSES AND DEGREES

Bachelor of arts (BA). a) General program in arts, social sciences and secretarial science, three years from senior matriculation. b) The home economics program is a three-year program leading to a bachelor of arts degree. It is offered jointly by the university and Brescia College and has concentrated studies in specified home economics courses and an optional fourth year for specialization. c) Honors program, four years from senior matriculation, available in English, French, history, philosophy, or any combination containing one of these. d) The college offers a preliminary program which is the equivalent of Ontario grade XIII. This program is co-educational.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA*

2075 Wesbrook Place, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1W5

Telephone: 604-228-2211

Cable: Grey point

Telex: 0453296

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – The Hon. Nathan T. Nemetz, BA, LL.D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. President and dean of inter-faculty and student affairs – W.H. Gage, CC, MA, LL.D. President (effective June 30, 1975) – D.T. Kenny, MA, PhD. Deputy president – William Armstrong, B.A.Sc., P.Eng. MCIM, FRSC. Deputy president and bursar – William White, CGA. Registrar – J.E.A. Parnall, B.Ed., MA. Executive director, alumni – H.J. Franklin, BA. Director, academic planning – R.M. Clark, BA, B.Com., AM, PhD. Coordinator, animal care – J.R. Gregg, MRCVS, MA. Director, athletics – R.J. Phillips. Director of the botanical garden – R.L. Taylor, B.Sc., PhD, FLS. Director, centre for continuing education – G.R. Selman, MA. Director, ceremonies – M.F. McGregor, MA, PhD, DCL, DLitt, FRSC. Director, computing centre – J.M. Kennedy, MA, PhD. Director,

health service and health service hospital – A.M. Johnson, MD, FRCP(C). Director, information services – T.A. Myers. Director, instructional media centre – T.G. Whitehead, BSA, MEd, PAg. Director, international house – C.H. Smith, BEd, MA. Director, personnel and ancillary services – J.F. McLean, DSO, CD, BA. Director, physical plant – N. Smith, B.A.Sc., P.Eng. Director, purchasing – W.W. Aylsworth, B.Sc. Director, residences – Leslie Rohringer, BArch. Director, student services – A.F. Shirran, MA. Director, summer session – N.S. Watt, BPE, MS, EdD. Dean of women – E. Margaret Fulton (Miss), MA, PhD. Executive director, The University of British Columbia Press – A.N. Blicq. Research administrator – R.D. Spratley, B.Sc., PhD. Librarian – B. Stuart-Stubbs, BA, BLS. Treasurer – A. Baxter, B.Com., CA. Financial aid officer – B.H. Hender, B.Com. Chief accountant – J. Lomax, AIAC. Manager of bookstore – R.J. Smith, MBA. Director of housing – L. Rohringer.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Agricultural sciences – M. Shaw, M.Sc., PhD, FLS, FRSC. Applied science – W.D. Finn, BE, M.Sc., PhD, M.AmSocCE, MASEE. Arts – D.T. Kenney, MA, PhD. Commerce and business administration – N.A. Hall, B.Com., MBA, DBA. Dentistry – S.W. Leung, B.Sc., DDS, PhD, FACD, FICD, FRCD(C). Education – J.H.M. Andrews, MA, PhD. Forestry – J.A.F. Gardner, MA, PhD, FCIC, FIAWS. Graduate studies – I. McT. Cowan, OC, BA, PhD, LL.D., FRSC. Law – A.J. McClean, LLB, PhD. Medicine – D.V. Bates, MB, BCh, MD, FRCP(CandLondon). Pharmaceutical sciences – B.E. Riedel, CD, M.Sc., PhD. Science – G.M. Volkoff, MBE, MA, PhD, D.Sc., FRSC.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Architecture – R.K. Macleod, BArch. Community and regional planning – B. Wiesman (acting), MArch. Home economics – M. Lee (acting), MA, PhD.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Librarianship — R. Stokes, MA, FLA. Nursing — Muriel Uprichard, MA, PhD. Physical education and recreation — R.F. Osborne, BA, BEd. Rehabilitation medicine — B.M. Fahrni, MD, FRCP(C), FACP. Social work — G.M. Hougham, MA, PhD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Agricultural economics — G.R. Winter, BSc, MS, PhD. Agricultural engineering and agricultural mechanics — W.D. Powrie, MA, PhD. Anaesthesiology — L.C. Jenkins, BA, MD, CM, FRCP(C). Anatomy — S.M. Friedman, BA, MD, CM, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Animal science — W.D. Kitts, MSA, PhD. Anthropology and sociology — K.O.L. Burrige, MA, BLitt, DipAnth, PhD. Asian studies — E.G. Pulleyblank, BA, PhD, MA. Biochemistry — W.J. Polglase (acting), MA, PhD. Botany — R.F. Scagel, MA, PhD, FRSC, FLS. Chemical engineering — F.E. Murray, BSc, PhD, PEng, MTechSectCPPA. Chemistry — C.A. McDowell, MSc, DSc, FRIC, FCIC, FRSC. Civil engineering — S.L. Lipson, BAsC, MS, PEng, FAmSocCE, MemAmCI, MEIC. Classics — M.F. McGregor, MA, PhD, FRSC, DCL, DLitt, FRSC. Computer science — J.E.L. Peck, MSc, PhD. Creative writing — R. Harlow, DFC, BA, MFA. Diagnostic radiology — J.S. Dunbar, MD, FRCP(C). Economics — R.A. Shearer, MA, PhD. Electrical engineering — A.D. Moore, MSc, PhD, PEng, SenMemIEEE. English — R.M. Jordan, MA, PhD. Fine arts — S.R.I. Knox, MA, PhD. Food science — W.D. Powrie, MA, PhD. French — L.L. Bongie, BA, DUParis. Geography — J.W. Robinson, BA, MA, PhD. Geological sciences — H.R. Wynne-Edwards, BSc, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Geophysics and astronomy — R.D. Russell, MA, PhD, FRSC. German — M.S. Batts, BA, DrPhil, DLitt. Health care and epidemiology — C.J.G. MacKenzie, MD, CM, DPH, FRCP(C). Hispanic and Italian studies — H.V. Livermore, MA. History — Margaret Prang (Miss), BA, MA, PhD. History of medicine and science — W.C. Gibson, BA, MSc, DPhil, MD, CM, FACP, FRCP. Linguistics — R.J. Gregg, BA, PhD. Mathematics — D.J.C. Bures, BA, PhD, FRSC. Mechanical engineering — J.P. Duncan, BE, ME, DSc, PEng, ChE, FIMechE, FIProdE, AInstP. Medical genetics — J.R. Miller, MA, PhD. Medicine — E.D. Wigle, MD, FRCP(C), FACP. Metallurgy — E. Teghtsoonian, BAsC, MA, PhD. Microbiology — J.J.R. Campbell, BSA, PhD, FRSC. Mineral engineering — J.B. Evans, BSc, BME, PEng, MAIMM, MCIM. Music — D.M. McCorkle, BMus, AM, PhD. Obstetrics and gynaecology — F.E. Bryans, BSc, MD, FRCS(C), FRCOG. Ophthalmology — S.M. Drance, MB, ChB, MD, DO, FRCS(CandEngland). Oral biology — L. Kraitz, AB, MA, PhD. Oral medicine — G.J. Parfitt, DMD, FDS, RCS, MRCS, LRCP, FRCD(C). Oral surgery — D.T. Zack, DMD, MSD. Orthodontics — C.S.C. Lear, BDS, DMD. Paediatrics — S. Israels, BSc, MD, FRCP(C), FACP. Pathology — W.L. Dunn, BSc, MD, PhD. Pharmacology — M.C. Sutter, BSc, MD, PhD. Philosophy — P. Remnant, MA, PhD. Physics — R.R. Haering, MA, PhD, FRSC. Physiology — D.H. Copp, OC, BA, MD, PhD, LLD, DSc, FRCP(C), FRSC, FRSC, FRS. Plant science — V.C. Runeckles, BSc, PhD, DiplmpColl, FRSA. Political science — H.A.C. Cairns, MA, DPhil. Poultry science — W.D. Kitts, MSA, PhD. Psychiatry — M.H. Miller, BS, MD, CRCP(C). Psychology — P. Suedfeld, BA, MA, PhD. Public and community dental health — D.J. Yeo, DDS, MPH, FICD. Religious studies — C.G.W. Nicholls, MA. Restorative dentistry — T.J. Harrop, LDS, DDS, MS, PhD. Slavonic studies — B. Czaykowski (acting), BA, MA. Soil science — C.A. Rowles, MSc, PhD. Surgery — R.C. Harrison, MD, MS, FRCS(C), FACS. Theatre — J. Brockington, BA, DFA. Zoology — P.A. Larkin, MA, DPhil, FRSC.

GENERAL INFORMATION The university is provincial, non-denominational and co-educational. It is governed by a board of governors, a senate, a convocation and a faculty council.

BACKGROUND A university for the province of British

Columbia was first advocated in 1877; in 1890 an act of the legislature established The University of British Columbia. However, this endeavor failed when the first meeting of the senate lacked a quorum.

In 1899, Vancouver High School was affiliated to McGill University and in 1906, the McGill University College was formed to offer an expanded academic program. In 1908, the act of 1890 was repealed and a new act established and incorporated the new University of British Columbia. In 1915, the university took over the classes of the McGill University College; the first degrees were awarded in 1916.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board consists of 11 members, comprising the chancellor, the president, three members elected by the senate from its own members, and six members appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

SENATE The Senate is composed of (a) the chancellor; (b) the president; (c) the deans of faculties and one member of each faculty elected by the members of that faculty; (d) other deans determined by the senate; (e) the librarian; (f) one member elected by the governing body of each affiliated college of the university; (g) four members appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, only one of whom is an official of the department of education; (h) 15 members, elected by convocation from the members thereof, who are not members of the faculties; (i) three representatives of the board of management of the alumni association; (j) 12 students elected by the Alma Mater Society; (k) a number of members, equal to the number provided in clauses (g), (h), (i) and (j), elected by the faculties either in joint meeting or in such manner as the faculties in joint meeting may by regulation determine. Current membership is 99.

INCOME (1974-75) Total — \$109,014,923 (provincial grants, 68%; student fees, 10.1%; research grants, 14%; services, 3.6%; gifts, grants and bequests, 2%; miscellaneous, 2.3%).

PUBLICATIONS Calendars and brochures are available at the office of the registrar. Composite calendar of academic year; summer session calendar; independent study correspondence courses; extension credit courses.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Intersession: early May to late July.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus, consisting of 1,000 acres, is situated on the peninsula of Point Grey, Vancouver, bounded on three sides by the Gulf of Georgia. The population of greater Vancouver regional district is approximately 1,114,477.

There are more than 72 buildings in which lectures are held, including some converted army huts used for teaching, library, administration buildings, gymnasium, auditorium; permanent student residences and temporary buildings housing a limited number of suites for married couples; faculty club and social centre; student union building, International house, Panhellenic house; graduate student centre. Also located on the campus are the provincial research council building, the federal fisheries, forestry, and agricultural sciences building and the following buildings: The Anglican Theological College of British Columbia, Union College of British Columbia — United Church (the two are now combined to form the Vancouver School of Theology), St. Mark's College (Roman Catholic), St. Andrew's Hall (Presbyterian), and Carey Hall (Baptist).

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence accommodation is

provided for the academic year (fall and spring terms), for single students on a room-and-board or room-only basis. All rooms are completely furnished, and all bedding is supplied, however, students are expected to bring their own towels. Information booklets containing further details are available on request. Family housing is provided in a limited number of unfurnished suites in Acadia Park and Acadia Camp. Conditions and rates are detailed in a booklet available from the office of director of residences.

Off-campus accommodation — the Alma Mater Society offers a student housing list as a service to its members. Special accommodation — the dean of women's office provides a limited service to women students who wish to work for their room and board. A file for such recommended accommodation may be consulted by students in the office of the dean of women. International House provides help in finding off-campus accommodation for foreign students.

Theological colleges provide a limited number of beds in the following residences: Carey Hall (Baptist), St. Andrew's Hall (Presbyterian), and Vancouver School of Theology (United/Anglican). Fraternities offer limited accommodation.

LIBRARIES The University of British Columbia library is the largest university library in western Canada, with almost 2,000,000 volumes including microforms. It serves the university through a system of 13 libraries and a number of departmental reading rooms. The library has particularly strong holdings in the fields of Canadiana, English literature of the 19th and early 20th centuries, Chinese literature and history, forestry, fisheries, and Slavonic studies. Several of these collections are of international importance. Especially strong are the collections of serial publications.

Sedgewick Undergraduate Library — this large collection of books, periodicals, and reference material has been carefully selected to serve students in most undergraduate arts courses, and in first- or second-year science and applied science courses. Although the main library is open to all students, the Sedgewick library is often the best and most convenient source of materials needed by undergraduates. Also provided are coin-operated photocopying machines, lounging areas and two floors of study space. Librarians are at the reference desk seven days a week to provide help in using and interpreting library materials. In the Sedgewick library is the Wilson record collection and listening room.

In addition to Sedgewick, 11 other branch libraries offer specialized materials and reference service to students and faculty working in particular subject fields: Animal Resource Ecology Library; Crane Memorial Library for the Blind; Curriculum Laboratory; MacMillan Library; Law Library; Mathematics Library; Music Library; Marjorie Smith (Social Work) Library; Woodward Biomedical Library and Biomedical Branch Library.

STUDENT LIFE AND STUDENT UNION The Alma Mater Society with its governing executive, the Student Council, controls all student activities and is responsible for student discipline. Every student automatically becomes a member of the Alma Mater Society when he enrolls in the university and each faculty and school is represented on council. Members of Student Council are elected every spring to hold office through the next year. The Alma Mater Society publishes "The Ubysey", the student newspaper which appears twice weekly; an introductory handbook about student affairs; and "Bird Calls", a student telephone directory. In addition several undergraduate societies publish technical journals of interest to their respective professions. The University Clubs Committee (U.C.C.) comprises

representatives from each of the campus clubs (numbering nearly 100). The U.C.C. executive administers to these clubs' needs and directs their activities.

All women students in the Alma Mater Society are members of the Women's Athletic Association and are eligible to participate in the intramural and extramural women's athletic program. There are 13 extramural sports and 11 intramural sports. This program is run entirely by the students. All male students are members of the Men's Athletic Association and as such, have the opportunity to participate in the broad, 27-sport, extramural program. Athletics are administered by the Men's Athletic Committee formed of faculty, students and alumni representatives. The athletic director is responsible to the men's athletic committee for the implementation and direction of the sports program.

Fraternities and sororities are recognized by the senate of the university as student organizations. Fraternities are governed by the Inter-Fraternity Council composed of representatives of each of the fraternities and a member of the faculty. Membership in fraternities is by invitation. Sororities are governed by the Women's Panhellenic Association. Membership in sororities is by invitation.

Campus organizations serving students from abroad are: International House, World University Service of Canada (WUSC), Friendly Relations with Overseas Students (FROS).

MEDICAL SERVICES The Student Health Service comprises an up-to-date out-patient department together with a 26-bed hospital. This facility is available to all students who are taking three units or more. In addition to providing medical and nursing care and investigation of any health problems arising in students, the health service also provides chest X-rays and various immunization procedures.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Organized counselling services staffed by trained advisors are available for students either registered at the university or those considering registering. The counselling service offers the students an opportunity to discuss, in a confidential and professional setting, any matter that may be of concern to them. This might include concerns regarding vocational and educational choice, or students may wish assistance with concerns of a more personal nature that seem to be impairing their university performance. On matters dealing with course requirements and prerequisites for study programs for specific objectives, students should consult advisors in the faculty in which they are registered or plan to register. The office is open during the summer months and it is particularly desirable that students planning to enter the university secure an interview during June, July, and August. In assisting students the office maintains an up-to-date library of calendars or bulletins of most of the major Canadian and American universities, together with a file on professional and vocational opportunities. Copies of the booklets "Career planning for students at the university" and "Student information bulletin" are available on request.

A program of voluntary aptitude testing is available to all students who are either attending the university or planning to attend. The purpose of these tests is to provide assistance to students in determining educational and vocational goals. The results of these tests will not, in themselves, indicate definite objectives. When measures of aptitude, achievement, and interest are used in conjunction with other information, they often can assist students to choose satisfactory and realistic goals.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The bookstore is prepared to

supply all textbooks, notebooks, instruments, and general stationery required by students. At the end of each regular and summer session, the bookstore will repurchase from students used books in good condition up to the estimated requirements for the next regular session. These books will be accepted from students until April 30.

The bookstore is operated on a self-sustaining financial basis with respect to both operating and capital development costs in accordance with the requirement of the government of the province of British Columbia.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The placement section of the office of student services assists university students to obtain part-time and summer jobs while attending The University of British Columbia. In addition, an active program of campus interviews is arranged with company representatives who are recruiting prospective graduates during their final year of study. The placement service is continued for alumni and new graduates on an individual basis after graduation. Information about companies, including job descriptions and company employment policies, is available in the reading room of the office of student services. Students are encouraged to avail themselves of this information and the placement service while attending university.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION All students of the faculty of graduate studies are subject to a membership fee of \$26, which entitles them to use the facilities of the graduate student centre (the Thea Koerner House). The Graduate Student Association executive consists of seven members, two of whom are representatives on the Alma Mater Society Student Council. The objective of the Graduate Student Association is to promote and serve the social, intellectual, cultural and recreational activities of graduate students.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject as: class 1, 80-100%; class 2, 65-79%; pass, 50-64%; failed, below 50% (in medicine, dentistry, graduate studies, below 60%).

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Examinations are held in most courses in April except for those courses terminal in December. In most faculties supplemental examinations are provided and held in early August.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by the chancellor at congregation held in late May. Authorization for the granting of degrees is prerogative of senate which considers candidates in November and in May.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year: full-time for first degree – agricultural sciences, \$479; applied science, \$560; architecture, \$556; home economics, \$464; social work (first year), \$508; commerce and business administration (first year), education, science, \$462; physical education, \$464; recreation, \$465; dental hygiene, \$560; law, \$544; pharmaceutical sciences (first year), \$468, (other years), \$546; dentistry, \$698; librarianship, \$513; medicine (first and second years), \$678, (third and fourth years), \$664; music, \$578; forestry, \$544; nursing, \$416; rehabilitation medicine, \$420; social work (second year), \$462; graduate studies, doctoral (each of first, second and third years), \$510, (each subsequent year), \$90; master's (each of first and second years) \$510, (each subsequent year), \$30 plus student levied fees; part-time, undergraduate \$30 per unit, graduate \$60 per unit; summer session per 3-unit course, undergraduate \$100, graduate \$180.

Residence rates, board and room, during the winter session \$983 (single), \$941 (double); \$597 (room only); \$597 each person (shared suite for married couples without children).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian and United States students – undergraduate

1. Secondary school graduates after at least 12 years of formal schooling, no university degree credit granted for any secondary school work. Credits may be given for courses of a recognized post-secondary academic institution after 12 years of formal schooling to equivalent of two years' university. Minimum age 16. \$10 fee from all applicants presenting educational documents issued outside B.C. except for faculty of graduate studies.

2. Specific requirements. Agriculture – chemistry, biology and physics, at grade 11; mathematics at grade 12. Applied science – (engineering) required in pre-engineering year; chemistry, mathematics, physics B standing, English and elective C standing. Arts – English, only required subject at grade 12, second language recommended. Commerce and business administration – English, mathematics required in pre-commerce year. Education – English only required subject at grade 12. Forestry – English, chemistry, mathematics (botany or biology) and physics required in pre-forestry. Home economics (dietetics) – English, mathematics required at grade 12, physics and chemistry at grade 11. Home economics (family science) – English at grade 12, mathematics and chemistry at grade 11. Nursing – English, chemistry at grade 12 and mathematics, physics and biology at grade 11. Pharmacy – English, chemistry, mathematics, biology or zoology or physics required in pre-pharmacy year. Physical education and recreation – English, mathematics at grade 12, chemistry and biology at grade 11. Rehabilitation medicine – chemistry and mathematics at grade 11, mathematics at grade 12.

Foreign students

Students must demonstrate adequate knowledge of English and write a test administered by the office of student services, otherwise admission may be denied. Number and level of courses and remedial courses will be specified on basis of test. Transfer students from other universities or colleges will only be accepted after a first degree. Students from abroad attending junior college or secondary school in Canada or USA must meet all requirements for admission of students coming directly from their home country. Satisfactory evidence of ability to meet all educational and living costs is required. Certificates equivalent to Canadian certificates required.

UK – GCE, average grade of three required, no subject less than four in at least five subjects and A-level in at least three of these subjects. Possible credits: pre-engineering – mathematics, physics, chemistry. Pre-commerce – English, mathematics, one other exemption. Pre-forestry – mathematics, chemistry, physics, or botany; three A-level subjects may exempt first-year arts, science, agriculture, education.

West Indies – same as UK; Cambridge overseas school certificate alternative to GCE. Hong Kong – educational level for admission to University of Hong Kong in subjects required for admission to U.B.C., or equivalent through GCE. Individual subject grades required. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission with advanced credit on same basis as for GCE A-level.

Commonwealth students writing exams in May, June, or July of one year may be considered for admission only in September of the following year.

3. For admission to courses leading to a first degree in applied science, commerce, forestry, and pharmacy, first-year arts or science of college or university with adequate standing. For admission to a first degree in dentistry, law and medicine, three years beyond secondary school graduation. For admission to a first degree in architecture and librarianship, a bachelor's degree.

Graduate

For admission to graduate studies, an honors bachelor's or a first professional degree.

Date for receipt of applications

Applications for admission must be received before June 30 of the year in which admission is sought. New Canadian students must apply before May 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES

AGRICULTURE

Faculty of agricultural sciences

Bachelor of science in agriculture [BSc(Agr)]. Four years from secondary school graduation. Specialization offered in agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, agricultural microbiology, agronomy, animal genetics, animal nutrition, animal physiology, dairy science, entomology, food science, horticulture, plant genetics, plant nutrition, plant protection, poultry genetics, poultry nutrition, poultry physiology, poultry processing, soil science.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from a bachelor's degree in agriculture. Specialization offered in agricultural economics, agricultural extension, agricultural mechanics, animal science, dairying, food science, genetics (animal, plant and poultry sciences), plant science, poultry science, soil science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree in agriculture. Available in agricultural microbiology (dairying, soil science), food science, genetics (animal, plant and poultry sciences), animal and poultry sciences, plant science, soil science.

ARCHITECTURE

School of architecture, faculty of applied science

Bachelor of architecture (BArch). Three years from a bachelor's degree in arts, science, or engineering.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of architecture (MArch). At least one year from BArch. Theory of design, housing, and structures. See also community and regional planning.

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) Major course, four years from secondary school graduation. (b) Single honors, the same, but course load heavier. (c) Combined honors, the same but specialization in two subjects. (d) Double honors, an additional

year. Areas of emphasis: anthropology, Asian studies, Chinese, classical studies, economics, English, fine arts, French, geography, German, Greek, history, Italian, Japanese, Latin, linguistics, mathematics, music, philosophy, Polish, political science, psychology, religious studies, romance studies, Russian, Slavonic studies, sociology, Spanish, theatre.

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). (a) Major course, four years from secondary school graduation. Areas of emphasis: creative writing, studio art.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from an approved bachelor's degree. Specialization offered in anthropology, Asian studies, classics, comparative literature, creative writing, economics, education, English, fine arts, French, geography, German, Greek, history, Italian, Latin, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, romance studies, Slavonic studies, sociology, Spanish, theatre.

Master of fine arts (MFA). At least one year from an approved bachelor's degree. Offered in creative writing and in theatre (stage direction, and scene and costume design).

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree. Available in anthropology, Buddhist studies, Chinese, classics, economics, English, fine arts, French, geography, German, Greek, history, Japanese, Latin, linguistics, musicology, philosophy, political science, psychology, romance studies (Spanish literature), Slavonic literature and sociology.

Business, see commerce and business administration below

COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Faculty of commerce and business administration

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). (a) Ordinary course, four years from first-year arts. (b) Combined law and commerce: BCom degree granted after three years of commerce and two years of law. Options: accounting and management information systems, commerce and economics, commerce and teaching, finance, industrial administration, marketing, organizational behavior and industrial relations, transportation and utilities, urban land economics.

A program of study for university graduates leading to a degree of licentiate in accounting is offered. (Two years.)

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of business administration (MBA). At least one year from a BCom degree; two years from other degrees.

Master of science in business administration (MSc). As for MBA.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree. Fields of specialization: accounting, finance, management science, marketing, organizational behavior.

COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING

Faculty of graduate studies

Either master of arts (MA) or master of science (MSc). Two years from a bachelor's degree in agriculture, architecture, arts, commerce, engineering, forestry, law, science, or social work.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree.

DENTISTRY

Faculty of dentistry

Diploma in dental hygiene (DipDentHyg). Two years from first-year science.

Doctor of dental medicine (DMD). Four years from the third year of arts or science.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). (a) Elementary field, four years from secondary school graduation. (b) Secondary field, five years from secondary school graduation. Specialization offered in high school teaching fields.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA in education). One year from bachelor's degree followed by teacher training and teaching experience. Specialization in education courses.

Master of education (MEd). At least one year from BEd or bachelor's degree and teacher training, no thesis required.

Doctor of education (EdD). At least two years from master's degree.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of applied science

Bachelor of applied science (BASc). Four years from first-year science. Specialization offered in agricultural, chemical, civil, electrical, geological, mechanical, metallurgical, and mineral engineering and engineering physics.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of applied science (MASc). One year from a bachelor's degree in engineering. Specialization offered in agricultural, chemical, civil, electrical, forest, geological, geophysical, mechanical, metallurgical, and mineral engineering, and engineering physics.

Master of engineering (MEng). One year from a bachelor's degree in engineering. A non-thesis program with specialization offered in agricultural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical and mineral engineering.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree in engineering. Specialization offered in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, geological, geophysical, and mineral engineering, metallurgy, and engineering physics.

FORESTRY

Faculty of forestry

Bachelor of science in forestry (BSF). Four years from first-year science. Specialization offered in forest business administration, forest entomology, forest management, forest pathology, forest

products and wood technology, logging, silvics, and wildlife management.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). One year from BSc, BASc, BSA or BSF.

Master of forestry (MF). One year from BSF, or BASc in forest engineering.

Master of applied science (MASc). One year from BASc in forest engineering.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree, in co-operation with the departments of botany and zoology.

HOME ECONOMICS

School of home economics, faculty of arts

Bachelor of home economics (BHE). Four years from secondary school graduation; major in foods and nutrition or general.

Master of science in human nutrition. One year from appropriate bachelor's degree.

Doctor of philosophy in human nutrition (PhD). At least two years from master's degree.

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years beyond penultimate year in four-year bachelor of arts course.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of laws (LLM). At least one year from bachelor's degree in law.

LIBRARIANSHIP

School of librarianship, faculty of arts

Master of library science (MLS). Two years from an acceptable bachelor's degree.

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Doctor of medicine (MD). Four years from the third year of arts or science beyond secondary school graduation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from an MD or honors BSc degree. Specialization offered in anatomy (human), audiology and speech sciences, biochemistry, health services planning, medical genetics, neurology, pathology, pharmacology, physiology, psychiatry, surgery.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, medical genetics, pathology, pharmacology, physiology.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years from secondary school graduation.

Master of music (MMus). At least one year from bachelor of music degree or equivalent. Studies offered in: ethnomusicology, general music, musicology, theory/composition, performance.

Doctor of philosophy in musicology (PhD). At least two years from master's degree.

Doctor of musical arts (DMA). At least two years from master's degree.

NURSING

School of nursing, faculty of applied science

Bachelor of science in nursing (BSN). Four years from secondary school graduation.

Master of science in nursing (MSN). Two years from BSN.

PHARMACY

Faculty of pharmaceutical sciences

Bachelor of science in pharmacy [BSc(Pharm)]. Four years from first-year arts or science. Specialization in drug distribution, hospital pharmacy, product development.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science in pharmacy (MSc). One year from BSc(Pharm) or other acceptable bachelor's degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

School of physical education, faculty of education

Bachelor of physical education (BPE). Four years from secondary school graduation.

Bachelor of recreation education (BRE). Four years from secondary school graduation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of physical education (MPE). At least one year from BPE.

REHABILITATION MEDICINE

School of rehabilitation medicine, faculty of medicine

Bachelor of science in rehabilitation (BSR). Three years from first year arts or science. Occupational therapy and physiotherapy.

Science, applied, see engineering

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General course, four years from

secondary school graduation. (b) Single major course, four years from secondary school graduation. (c) Single and combined honors, four years from secondary school graduation. Areas of emphasis: astronomy, biochemistry, biology, botany, chemistry, computer science, geology, geophysics, mathematics, microbiology, physical geography, physics, physiology, zoology.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from an approved bachelor's degree, not necessarily a BSc. Specialization offered in astronomy, biochemistry, biology, botany, chemistry, fisheries, genetics, geography, geology, geophysics, mathematics, metallurgy, microbiology, oceanography, physics, physiology, zoology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree. Available in agricultural microbiology, astronomy, biochemistry, biology, botany, chemistry, fisheries, genetics, geology, geophysics, mathematics, metallurgy, microbiology, oceanography, physics, physiology, zoology.

SOCIAL WORK

School of social work, faculty of arts

Bachelor of social work (BSW). Two years from second year arts.

Master of social work (MSW). Two years from an acceptable bachelor's degree.

THEOLOGY

Courses offered at affiliated colleges.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Correspondence courses — offered in a number of fields. Evening classes — chiefly undergraduate arts, education, nursing and science courses. Summer school — graduate courses in arts, commerce, education and science. Undergraduate courses in arts, education, industrial education, commerce, home economics, physical education, and science.

For diploma or certificate credit

Diploma courses in: adult education; criminology; early childhood education; engineering administration. Continuing, professional and technical education programs in many areas.

For no university credit

Continuing professional education. Short courses, conferences, seminars in most professional fields. Liberal education, public affairs, community programs, creative arts, public and agency leadership. Various formats.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES Institute of Animal Resource Ecology aims to identify principles of theoretical ecology, applied ecology and population genetics and to relate them to specific ecological systems — freshwater and marine communities, mammal, bird, fish and insect populations and human systems. Director: C.S. Holling, MSc, PhD.

Institute of Applied Mathematics and Statistics is to co-ordinate

advanced teaching in statistics and applied mathematics and to promote the growth of interdisciplinary research activities in these fields. Acting director: J.M. Varah, MS, PhD.

Institute of Asian and Slavonic Research is concerned mainly with the promotion and direction of postgraduate research in these fields, with emphasis on interdisciplinary studies in the social sciences, including modern history. Director: B.M. Morrison, MA, PhD.

Arctic and Alpine Research involves biology, geography, geology and glaciology in both Alpine and Arctic environments. Current areas of special interest to the committee are the Mackenzie River Basin, N.W.T., and the Keremeos region of B.C.

Institute of Astronomy and Space Science has been formed to coordinate research and graduate studies in astronomy and space science carried out in several departments of The University of British Columbia. Acting director: M.W. Ovenden, BSc, MA, PhD, FRAS, FRSE.

Institute of Industrial Relations includes the study of manpower analysis, collective bargaining studies, the study of human relations issues as well as economic and social analyses of these areas. The program is interdisciplinary in character. Director: N.A. Hall, BCom, MBA, DBA.

Institute of International Relations encourages interdisciplinary research and study in the relations between states, their organizations and laws, and the social, political, and cultural conditions affecting those relations, organizations and laws. Director: M.W. Zacker, MA, PhD.

Institute of Oceanography represents the co-operative effort of the departments of botany, chemistry, geological sciences, geography, mathematics, physics, and zoology to train graduate students in one or more of these branches in the principles and techniques of oceanographic research. Director: G.L. Pickard, MBE, MA, DPhil, FRSC.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS The Vancouver School of Theology, Vancouver, British Columbia. Principal: J.P. Martin, BSc, BD, ThM, PhD. Continues the work of the former Anglican Theological College of British Columbia and the former Union College of British Columbia. Provides theological education for laymen, future clergy and for graduates in theology.

Carey Hall, Vancouver, British Columbia. Dean of residence: D.F. Hayward, LLB. Baptist. For men only. Student residence accommodation.

St. Andrew's Hall, Vancouver, British Columbia. Dean of residence: Rev. J.A. Ross, MA, BD, PhD. Presbyterian. For men only. Student residence accommodation.

St. Mark's College, Vancouver, British Columbia. Principal: Rev. R.W. Finn, CSB, MA, LMS. Roman Catholic. For men only. Incorporated 1965. Student residence accommodation.

Regent College, Vancouver, British Columbia. Principal: J.M. Houston, MA, BSc, DPhil. Trans-denominational in character and evangelical and biblical in basis. Offers courses for lay men and women.

BROCK UNIVERSITY*

Merrittville Highway, St. Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1

Telephone: 416-684-7201

Cables and telegrams: Unibrock, St. Catharines, Ontario

Telex: 0215133

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – Cecil Gordon Shaver, FCCP, CRCP(C), IntMed(TB). President – Alan Earp, MA, MLitt, LLD. Registrar (pro-tem) – Gordon Coggins, MA. Secretary to the university – Robert Nairn, BA. University librarian – James Hogan, BA, DipLibr. Comptroller – Terrence Varcoe, MBA, CA. Dean of students – Ronald McGraw, BA. Director of athletics and recreational activities – Les Korchuk, BSc(PE), MSc(PE). Director of the computer centre – F.R. Skilton, FBCS. Director of continuing education – Josephine Meeker, MA, MPhil. Director of personnel services – R.F. Anderson, BCom. Director of administrative services – D.M. Edwards. Staff director, physical plant – Ray Woodfield, BSc(EE), PEng. Director of counselling services – David Jordan, MA, PhD. Information and liaison officer – Doug Geddie, BA. Awards officer – Ann Stavina (Mrs). Housing officer – Jo Palmer (Mrs).

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts and science – Colin Plint, MA, PhD. Education, college of – Sidney Irvine, MA, MEd, PhD.

DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL Physical education – Arnold Lowenberger, BEd, MS, PhD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Administration – W.D.K. Kernaghan, BA, PhD. Biological sciences – Donald Ursino, BA, MSc, PhD. Chemistry – Richard Hiatt, AM, PhD. Classics – Noël Robertson, BA, PhD. Computer science – F.R. Skilton, FBCS. Drama – Maurice Yacowar, MA, PhD. Economics – I.J. Masse, BA, MA, PhD. English – Michael Hornyansky, MA. Extradepartmental studies – J.A. Mayer, AM, PhD. Geography – B.W. Thompson, BSc, FRMetS. Geological sciences – Bruce Liberty, MA, PhD. Germanic and Slavic studies – Herbert Schutz, MA, PhD. History – F.C. Drake, MA, PhD. Mathematics – John Mayberry, MA, PhD. Music – Ronald Tremain, BMus, DMus. Philosophy – Zygmunt Adamczewski, AM, PhD. Physics – John Moore, BSc, PhD. Politics – Victor Fic, MA, PhD. Psychology – John Lavery, BA, PhD. Romance studies – Michael Cardy, MA, BLitt. Sociology – W.E. Thompson, MA, PhD. Urban studies – A.W.F. Banfield, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION Brock University is under provincial government control. It is a co-educational institution whose main source of income is public. The university is controlled by a board of trustees and a senate.

BACKGROUND The university was established ten years ago. The first class entered its doors in September 1964. The official opening had been preceded by seven years of vigorous action on the part of numerous citizen groups seeking a university

within the Niagara peninsula. Their efforts were successful when the Brock University Act was passed by the Ontario legislature in March 1964, and subsequently revised in June 1971. The university is named after Sir Isaac Brock, killed in action at Queenston Heights on the Niagara River during the war of 1812.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES The university is controlled by a Board of Trustees with jurisdiction over financial and governmental affairs, with the exception of matters specifically assigned to the senate. The board consists of the chancellor and the president as ex-officio members, with not more than 30 nor less than 20 members at large, elected or appointed for a term of up to three years in the manner prescribed by by-laws of the board, and of whom three shall be members of faculty elected by the senate. Provision has been made for three student members elected by the students. The board elects a chairman and three vice-chairmen from among its members on an annual basis.

SENATE The Senate has power over the educational policy; the establishment of departments; the courses of study, standards of admission; qualifications for degrees and diplomas; examinations; awarding of fellowships, scholarships, bursaries, medals, prizes, etc; the conferring of undergraduate, graduate and honorary degrees and the creation of committees to exercise its powers. The senate is composed of the chancellor, the president, the dean of the faculty of arts and science, the dean of the college of education as ex-officio members by virtue of the Brock University Act. The registrar, the librarian and the dean of students are ex-officio members by vote of senate. Two representatives of the board of trustees are named by the board. The full-time faculty members on senate always constitute a majority: at present, fifteen. Five full-time faculty members are elected annually, by the full-time members of faculty, to serve a term of three years. The Brock University Students' Union elects four students to sit on senate. Two students are elected annually to serve two-year terms.

INCOME (1972-73) Total operating income \$7,850,000 (student fees — 25.2%, provincial and federal grants — 74.2%, other sources — .6%).

PUBLICATIONS Calendars, departmental brochures, admissions bulletin, and the Brock University international students' association handbook are obtainable from the registrar's office.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer evening session (for extension work): May — mid-July. Summer day session (for extension work): early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university has two campuses: a small one, the Glenridge campus, housing the science laboratories of physics, biology and chemistry, and a large 600-acre DeCew campus, where a 14-storey building, the Brock Tower, contains a library of over 230,000 volumes, classrooms, cafeteria and administration. The "Thistle" complex, with theatres, lecture rooms and bookstore, surrounds the Brock Tower. Residence facilities of ten houses accommodating 420 (210 women, 210 men) students were completed in 1970.

An academic building containing classrooms, laboratories and administrative offices and a physical education and recreation centre were completed in 1973. The physical education centre, in addition to housing the academic program, offers a variety of recreational facilities to the university community - tennis, squash, handball, combative sports, dancing, and scuba are available in addition to the normal intercollegiate and intramural sports.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence facilities of 10 houses accommodate 420 (210 women, 210 men) students.

STUDENT LIFE The intercollegiate athletic program includes competition in badminton, basketball, curling, cross-country, fencing, golf, hockey, rowing, rugby, soccer, track and volleyball. Various student, faculty and staff physical recreation clubs are set up each year according to expressed interest. The student union publishes the student handbook, the student directory, the student newspaper and a poetry magazine; it is also in charge of Radio Brock. There is substantial student representation within university government. Campus organization serving students from abroad is World University Service of Canada.

MEDICAL SERVICES The health service provides medical services, referrals and consultation when required. Completed medical information forms for first-year and transferring students must be completed before registration is considered complete. All full-time students subscribe to a \$10 per year health plan of which \$2 per year goes toward a prescription plan. Students must present their Ontario Health Insurance Commission number before seeing the physician.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES A professional counselling service is available on campus. Primary services to students include group and individual counselling. All contacts with students are regarded as confidential.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The bookstore is located in the Thistle complex on the DeCew campus. In addition to textbooks, it carries trade and reference books, a wide selection of paperbacks, stationery and technical supplies, crested gifts and souvenirs. A special order service is available for items not in stock. No student discounts available.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT For the convenience of students needing assistance in finding part-time or summer employment, a placement service is provided.

STUDENT UNION All full-time students at Brock University are members of the Students' Union. The union elects a chairman to preside over the union and the administrative council. There is considerable student participation in the university government at both the board of trustees and senate levels. The students run the campus centre, the pub, the tuck shop, the Press (student newspaper), Radio Brock and the central advertising bureau as well as organizing various social functions.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION The objectives of the Graduate Students' Association of Brock University are: to promote the general interest of the university; to promote the mutual understanding and friendship among graduate students and encourage social activities; to give the opinion of the graduate body; and to provide facilities for graduate students. Membership includes honorary, ordinary (current graduate students of the university), past graduates of the university and associate members. Associate membership is open to all members of Brock University, excluding undergraduates. The association is governed by an executive body of a president, a vice-president, a secretary and treasurer.

GRADING SYSTEM A — first-class honors: 80% and over; B — second-class honors: 70-79%; C — satisfactory: 60-69%; D — pass: 50-59%; lowest passing grade: 50%; F — below 50%. A C average is required for graduation.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The

university awards both entrance and in-course scholarships to students of academic excellence. All students applying for admission to full-time studies will be considered for an award. In-course awards will be available to students entering the second, third, and fourth year. Departmental prizes are awarded for excellence in a particular area of study. No application is required. All students who can show evidence of financial need are expected to apply for assistance under the Ontario student awards program. Application forms are obtainable from secondary schools and the student awards officer at Brock University. Bursaries are usually awarded late in the academic year to students who have satisfactory standing and can show that without some financial assistance they are unable to complete the academic year.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are required in all courses numbered 100-199. Final examinations for first-term half-courses are held in December; for full courses and second-term half-courses, finals are held in April.

Special examinations are written in mid-August. If a student is unable to write a final examination due to ill-health, he should apply to the registrar for permission to write a special examination. This application must be accompanied by a medical certificate signed by a physician who has personally seen the student and must be submitted within seven days of the end of final examinations. The Committee on Academic Standing rules on the eligibility of students to write special examinations, as prescribed by the academic regulations of the university.

GRADUATION The senate confers honorary, graduate and undergraduate degrees at the spring convocation held late in May and at the fall convocation held late in October.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fee per year: \$615. Student activity fee: \$55. Fees for part-time studies: \$130 per course.

Residence fees are as follows: single room, \$685; double room, \$610. Food options: 10 meals per week, \$446; 14 meals per week, \$525; 19 meals per week, \$575.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. Outstanding Ontario junior matriculation (grade 12) students may be accepted into special summer course and if successful will be admitted to year 1. All candidates are encouraged to apply and will be considered individually on the basis of evidence of probable success in their chosen year 1 program. The norm for admission will be the Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma with standing satisfactory to the university.

2. Tests for admission. SACU test scores are normally considered though not required.

3. Specific requirements. For entry in arts degree programs – English is mandatory. For entry in science degree programs – two credits in mathematics are mandatory, English is strongly recommended, with the following required subjects: biological sciences – any two of biology, chemistry, physics (chemistry and physics preferred); chemistry – chemistry, physics; geological sciences – any two of biology, chemistry, physics, geology; mathematics – a third credit in mathematics, physics is strongly recommended; physics – chemistry, physics, a third credit in mathematics is strongly recommended.

Note – biology, chemistry, and physics are considered three different subjects; although a candidate may present more than

one credit in mathematics, the credits will be considered as one subject. The same would apply to English, French, etc. For admission purposes, a weighted average will be calculated for 1973 Ontario applicants, taking into account the credit values assigned to individual courses by the secondary schools.

Foreign students

Certificates equivalent to Ontario grade 13 are required. UK – GCE with two A-level and three O-level passes in appropriate subjects. USA – grade 12 (US) graduation plus 30 semester hours of subjects at a college or university equivalent to Ontario grade 13. CEEB test scores and/or advanced placement scores are desirable. Grade 12 graduates with high CEEB scores and exceptional secondary school records may be admitted directly to year 1. Students whose mother tongue is not English must present satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English language test or the test of English as a foreign language. Candidates submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Applicants who have not completed the normal grade 13 admission requirements may request special consideration for admission if they have been out of school for at least two years. At the discretion of the admission board such applicants will be required to successfully complete one of the following four alternatives prior to admission: a) to write a special aptitude and achievement test; b) to complete a grade 13 course with an average of 60% or above. English is strongly recommended for applicants to arts, and mathematics for applicants to the sciences; c) to complete a one-year college of applied arts and technology course with an average of 60% or above. As in b) the recommended courses are English and mathematics; d) to complete successfully a special summer admissions program.

Graduate

For information regarding admission to graduate programs, contact the department concerned.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of administration (BAdmin). Available in administration. Honors course, four years from senior matriculation.

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). Available in classics, drama, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, Italian, music, philosophy, politics, psychology, Russian, sociology, Spanish, and urban studies. (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation.

Master of arts (MA). Available in philosophy and politics; programs to be introduced in other disciplines over the next five years.

EDUCATION

College of Education

Certificate in education studies. Six courses, three in education, three in arts or science.

Professional diploma in education studies (DipEd). One-year course, leading to provincial certification. Candidates must hold an acceptable pass bachelor's degree.

Bachelor of education (EdB). Candidates must hold a recognized bachelor's degree and a teaching certificate and have several years of teaching experience.

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). Available in biological sciences, chemistry, computer science (combined major only), geological sciences, mathematics, and physics. (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation.

Master of science (MSc). Available in biological sciences, chemistry, geological sciences, and physics.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening session – undergraduate courses in administration, arts and science. Summer session – courses offered in administration, arts and science for undergraduates proceeding to a degree, and

for teachers who may wish to improve their professional qualifications.

For no university credit

Adult education services. Systematic courses in the humanities and sciences on a non-credit basis.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary programs – the university has established special interests in administration, urban and environmental studies, and Asian studies. Senate, therefore, has approved three interdisciplinary programs in each of those fields. These programs involve contributions from several disciplines to provide a broader focus in these fields than could otherwise be possible by trying to select appropriate courses from just one or two departments. A similar program in Canadian studies is being developed.

Special summer school program for grade 12 students. This is an experimental program for Ontario grade 12 students of the highest calibre. The purpose is to identify those students who, in the judgment of their high school teachers and members of the Brock faculty, are ready for university entrance from grade 12. A limited number of these students, recommended for admission by their principal or guidance officers, will participate in a summer school program consisting of lectures, labs, small group discussions with faculty members, and the preparation of seminar papers, reports and essays. Upon completion of the program, students judged likely to succeed in year 1 will be eligible for admission to Brock University in September. For further details about the program, principals and guidance officers are invited to write to the registrar's office.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY*

2920 – 24 Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4

Telephone: 403-284-5110

Telex: 038-21545

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – W.A. Friley, BS. Chairman of the board of governors – C.O. Nickle. President and vice-chancellor – W.A. Cochrane, MD, FRCP(C), FACP, FAAP. Vice-president (academic) – F.A. Campbell, BSc, MA, PhD, FRSCan. Vice-president (finance) – H.W. Bliss, FCA. Vice-president (services) – H.A.R. dePaiva, BSc, MS, PhD. Registrar and academic secretary – W.F.M. Stewart, MA, PhD. Administrative assistant to the president and secretary to the board of governors – M.G. McGinley, BA, MBA, CA. Director of the office of institutional research – B.S. Sheehan, BE, SM, PhD, PEng. Director of the division of student personnel services – C.W.H. Linton, BA. Associate vice-president (research) – W.R.N. Blair, CD, BA, MA, PhD. Associate vice-president (finance) – J.A. Hamilton, BComm, CA. Director of the division of information services – D.H. Norrie, BE, BSc, PhD. Chief librarian – K.M. Glazier, BA, BD, MA, PhD, MLS. Director of computer services – C.B. Marx, BCom, MBA. Director of

communications media – L.A. Robertson, MBE, BEd, MFA. Associate registrar – Julia Turner. Controller – J.M. Creasey, RIA. Manager, employee relations – D.R. Franklin, BA. Director, office of fund development – P.R. Judge, BA, LTh, BD. Manager, office of administrative systems – E.F. Nowakowsky, CA. Director, physical plant and development – I.W. Duncan, BSc, PEng, MEIC. Director of support services – B.E. Frisby, BEd, MEd. Public relations manager – Dorothy Patterson. Research grants officer – R.W. Martin, BA.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts and science – R.G. Weyant, BA, MA, PhD. Business – S.G. Peitchinis, BA, MA, PhD. Education – J. Macdonald, MA, DipED, EdB, PhD. Engineering – to be appointed. Environmental design – W.T. Perks, BEng, MCD. Fine arts – J.M. Salmon, DA, ATD, MSIA, FSAE. Graduate studies – J.B. Hyne, BSc, PhD, FCIC. Medicine – L.E. McLeod, BSc, MD, MSc, FRCPCan, FACP.

DIRECTORS OF CENTRES AND SCHOOLS Banff School of Fine Arts – D.S.R. Leighton, BA, MBA, DBA. Continuing education – F. Terentiuk, BSc, MA, PhD. Environmental Sciences Centre – G.W. Hodgson, BSc, MSc, PhD. Nursing – Marguerite Schumacher, BSc, MA, EdM. Physical education – L. Goodwin, BA, BEd, MEd, PhD. Social welfare – F..H. Tyler, BCom, BSW, MSW, EdD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Ambulatory care – A.H. Finley, BSc, MD, CM, FRCPCan. Anaesthesia – F.L. Parney, BSc, MD, FFARCS, FRCPCan. Anthropology – V.C. Serl, BA, PhD. Archaeology – P.L. Shinnie, BA, MA, FSA. Art – V.R. Brosz, BEd, MEd. Biology – D. Parkinson, BSc, PhD. Chemistry – E. Tschukow-Roux, BS, MS, PhD. Classics – M.V. Molitor, BA, MA, PhD. Community health sciences – J.H. Read, BSc, MD,

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

DPH. Continuing medical education — to be appointed. Diagnostic radiology — H.E. Duggan, MD. Drama — J.A. Euringer, BA. Economics — D.A. Seastone, BA, MA, PhD. Education administration — F.D. Oliva, BEd, MEd, EdD. Educational foundations — R.F. Lawson, BA, MA, PhD. Educational psychology — B.P. Frost, BA, MA, PhD, CertEd. Education curriculum and instruction — J.O. Fritz, BComm, MA, MSc, DEd. Engineering, chemical — E.L. Tollefson, BA, MA, PhD, FCIC, PEng. Engineering, civil — M.A. Ward, BSc, PhD, DIC. Engineering, electrical — F.N. Trofimenkoff, BE, MSc, PhD, DIC. Engineering, mechanical — A.G. Doige, BE, MSc, PhD. English — H. Dahlie, BA, BEd, MA, PhD. Family practice — W.M. Gibson, MB, ChB. Geography — M.B. Giovinetto, MS, PhD. Geology — J.E. Klován, BSc, AM, PhD. Germanic and Slavic studies — R.S. Struc, MA, PhD. History — A.W. Rasporich, BA, MA, PhD. Linguistics — V.C. Serl, BA, PhD. Mathematics — P. Lancaster, BSc, MSc, PhD. Medical biochemistry — R.B. Church, BSc, MSc, PhD, DipTransplant. Medical biophysics — S. Rowlands, BSc, PhD, FIP, MRCS. Medical educational planning and assessment — L.A. Fisher, BSc, BEd, MEd, PhD. Medical physiology — K.E. Cooper, MB, BS, BSc, MSc, MA, DSc. Medicine — M. Watanabe, BSc, MD, CM, PhD, FRCPCan. Morphological science — A.D. Dickson, MB, BCh, BAO, MD, MA. Music — S.G. Finn, BA, MA, PhD. Obstetrics and gynaecology — H. Brody, BSc, MD, FRCSCan. Paediatrics — R.G. McArthur, MD, FRCPCan. Pathology — R. Lannigan, MB, ChB, MD, PhD, FRCPath. Pharmacology and therapeutics — K.L. MacCannell, BSc, MD, PhD, FRCPCan. Philosophy — J.W. Heintz, AB, PhD. Physics — H.R. Krouse, BSc, PhD. Political science — J.T. Woods, BA, MA, PhD. Psychiatry — K.I. Pearce, MB, BS, MD, MRCS, LRCP, FRCPCan. Psychology — R.E. Schaub, BA, MA, PhD. Romance studies — R.M. Chadbourne, BA, MA, PhD. Sociology — M.B. Brinkerhoff, BA, MS, PhD. Surgery — N.T. McPhedran, MD, FRCSCan, FACS.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Calgary is a non-denominational, co-educational and provincial university; it is governed by a board of governors, a senate, and a general faculties council.

BACKGROUND The University of Calgary had its origin in 1945 when the former Normal School became a branch of the faculty of education of The University of Alberta in Edmonton. By 1960 when it moved to its present campus, The University of Alberta at Calgary offered a full program for the degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science, the first two years of education and the first year of commerce, engineering and physical education. In 1963, a faculty of arts and science, a faculty of education, a division of the faculty of engineering, and a department of the school of physical education were set up at Calgary with their own heads.

In 1964, The University of Alberta at Calgary gained autonomy in academic matters and in that same year, a faculty of graduate studies was established. In 1965, the division of engineering gained faculty status. The university gained full autonomy in 1966. A school of social welfare was established in 1967. A school of physical education, the faculty of business, and the faculty of fine arts were also established in 1967. The faculty of medicine and the school of nursing accepted their first students in the fall of 1970. In 1972, the faculty of environmental design accepted its first students.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors as the corporate body has the ultimate powers appropriate to such a body. The board consists of the chairman, the chancellor, the president of the university and 14 other persons appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. Of the 14 members, eight are

nominated by various associations of the university; i.e., general faculties council, alumni association, senate, students' union and graduate students' association.

SENATE The Senate's function is to act as a bridge between the university and the life and activities of the province rather than to deal with academic matters; it is, however, empowered to inquire into any matters which might tend to enhance the usefulness of the university; it is designed to serve as the public conscience of the university; it also elects the chancellor and authorizes the conferring of honorary degrees. The senate consists of 56 members of which seven are ex officio, 19 are appointed, and 30 are elected by the ex-officio and appointed members.

GENERAL FACULTIES COUNCIL Direct control of academic and related matters rests with the council. The general faculties council consists of the president, the vice-presidents, the dean of each faculty, the director of each school, the chief librarian, the director of continuing education, the registrar, the elected members representing the faculties and schools that have school councils, fourteen students, and the appointed members.

INCOME (1973-74) \$42,185,882. Principal sources, government grants, 76%; fees, 13%; and operating, 11%.

PUBLICATIONS The university publishes five calendars annually: the general calendar, which includes all faculty programs and course offerings; the faculty of graduate studies calendar; the faculty of environmental design calendar; the calendar of evening and late afternoon course offerings and spring summer session calendars which serve a special function. An individual calendar is also published by the faculty of medicine and school of nursing. Calendars are available through the registrar's office.

ACADEMIC YEAR The academic year is 12 months in duration, July 1 to June 30. There are four sessions at the university: fall and winter sessions of 13 weeks' duration each (September to December and January to April); spring and summer sessions of six weeks' duration each (mid-May to the end of June and beginning of July to mid-August).

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus which is located in the northwest section of the city of Calgary (population over 400,000) consists of some 314 acres. The campus has grown from two buildings in 1960 to twenty-five today. The medical school, which is situated adjacent to the Foothills Hospital, is on a site about one mile southwest of the campus. The Environmental Sciences Centre is located about 40 miles west of the city in the forestry reserve. Other teaching and research facilities are situated near Priddis, at Banff, and near Calgary.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university has one twin-tower student residence complex with accommodation for approximately 350 men and 350 single women, full-time students. A small percentage of single graduate students can also be accommodated. Most rooms are shared occupancy. Meals are served in the dining centre adjacent to the residence halls. A complex of 250 apartments in town-house style is available for married students. The majority of the units consists of two bedrooms, living-dining room, kitchen and basement. There are a few one-bedroom and three-bedroom units.

LIBRARY The university library building contains close to 500,000 volumes with 10,000 serials and periodicals being received on subscription. The university also has a "rare books" and "special collections" section.

STUDENT LIFE Student services on the campus include a health service, counselling, student awards offices, a dining centre, students' union and employment services. For international students, general information about Calgary and the university, assistance in finding suitable accommodation, and reception arrangements are services provided by the student affairs office.

MEDICAL SERVICES Professional services for students are available on a 24-hour basis. The services are maintained by an annual appropriation from revenue. The university health services claim the benefits for medical services from the Alberta Health Care Insurance Commission and/or any other insurance carried by the student utilizing the service. Policies are contained in a brochure which is available to all students. Unless an emergency arises, staff use outside medical services.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES A staff of professionally trained counsellors and psychologists provide the following services: personal counselling, educational counselling, vocational counselling, psychological assessment, an occupational-educational information library, and a reading and study skills program.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university bookstore offers for a discount, textbooks, magazines, stationery, gifts, records, posters, art reproductions and a variety of other books.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The department of Manpower and Immigration operates a student placement service on campus. This office assists students in obtaining permanent, part-time, and summer employment.

STUDENT UNION The Students' Union provides a number of services to enrich the lives of students on campus. Details can be obtained from the Students' Handbook. The Students' Union is located in its own building on campus. Students' union fees are automatically charged to part-time and full-time students as part of the course registration. Full-time students at the undergraduate level presently pay \$44.50 for the fall/winter sessions.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION The association was founded with the aim of promoting and serving the intellectual, cultural and social activities as well as the general welfare of graduate students of the university and to officially represent the graduate students whenever necessary. Presently, the association maintains a graduate student centre. Membership in the association consists of active members (all students registered in graduate studies), associate members (wives and husbands of graduate students), and honorary members (all others not included above). All registered graduate students must pay the annual fee which consists of a \$6 building fund (optional to part-time students), and association fees of \$9 for part-time students and \$16 for full-time students.

GRADING SYSTEM Since the beginning of the 1967 academic year, the university has been using a five-letter grading system: A, B, C, D, and F. In 1970, the letter grades A+ and B+ were added. For students proceeding toward an undergraduate degree, the clear passing grade for each course is a C unless otherwise specified; in courses taken towards a graduate degree, the passing grade is a B.

In the determination of the undergraduate grade point average (GPA), the grades are based on: A+ (outstanding) – 4; A (excellent) – 4; B+ (very good) – 3; B (good) – 3; C (satisfactory) – 2; D (minimal pass) – 1; and F (fail) – 0; and courses will be weighted on the basis of full, half- or quarter-courses.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Awards and financial assistance are available to matriculated and undergraduate students, provided they are 21 years of age and have been residents of the province of Alberta for 12 consecutive months; or if under the age of 21, provided their family resides in the province of Alberta. Further information together with applications may be obtained from the student awards office at The University of Calgary. Completed applications must be received no later than June 15, for undergraduate awards and July 15 for matriculation awards. Awards and financial assistance are also available to graduate students. Inquiries should be directed to the graduate awards service, faculty of graduate studies, The University of Calgary.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS All courses have a final examination, unless dispensation has been given by the dean. Examinations are held in the examination period immediately following the end of the session. Supplemental examinations are not available but deferral of final examinations because of illness, domestic affliction, or religious conviction is available.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred twice a year; spring convocation in early June, and autumn convocation in early November.

FEES AND COSTS Annual tuition fees: (a) full-time: bachelor's degrees, \$400 (engineering – \$500 and medicine – \$800); master's and doctor's, \$500; environmental design, \$500. (b) Part-time (per subject): \$135 per full course or \$67.50 per half-course; engineering and graduate studies, \$170 per full course or \$85 per half-course; medicine, \$200 per full course. Compulsory general fees fall/winter session: undergraduate, \$44.50 (full time) which includes athletic facilities privileges, \$9 (part-time); medicine, \$35.50; graduate studies, \$32 (full-time) and \$19 (part-time).

Residence rates, board and room, \$980 (double occupancy) to \$1,189 (single occupancy) for an eight-month period (September – April).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. Alberta high school diploma with a minimum average of 60% and no subject below 50% for the specified matriculation (grade 12) courses or satisfactory scores on CEEB tests prescribed by the faculty concerned.

2. Students from outside of Alberta require equivalent standards to those for Alberta students.

3. Tests for admission. In those cases where CEEB tests are acceptable, CSAT and CELAT administered by SACU will be considered as equivalent to SAT and ECT administered by CEEB/ETS.

4. Specific requirements. Arts, business, and science: either English, math (algebra), two of math (geometry-trigonometry), chemistry, physics, biology, social studies, French, German or another language at equivalent level, and a fifth matric subject; or SAT (or SACU) and three CEEB achievement tests – English, math, and one other (not an additional English or math). Education: either English, three of math (algebra and/or geometry-trigonometry), chemistry, physics, biology, social studies, French, German or another language at equivalent level and a fifth matric subject or SAT (or SACU) and three CEEB achievement tests (only one paper is acceptable in any area where

two papers are available). Engineering: either English, math (algebra and geometry-trigonometry), chemistry and physics; or SAT (or SACU) and three CEEB achievement tests — math (level II), chemistry and physics. Fine arts: either English, one of music, drama or art, three of math, chemistry, physics, biology, French, German, or another language at equivalent level; or SAT (or SACU) and three CEEB achievement tests (only one paper is acceptable in any area where two papers are available). Music: as for fine arts (see above) together with completion of the Western Board of Music grade VIII practical and grades IV and V theoretical exams or equivalent. Nursing: either English, math (algebra), biology, chemistry, a fifth matric subject or SAT (or SACU) and three CEEB achievement tests — math level I, chemistry, biology. Limited enrolment. Physical education: either English, one of chemistry or biology, two of math, social studies, physics, French, German, or another language at equivalent level, or biology, or chemistry if not already presented, and a fifth matric subject or SAT (or SACU) and three CEEB achievement tests — one of which must be chemistry or biology (only one paper is acceptable in any area where two papers are available). Social welfare: applicants must have completed one full year of university studies or equivalent. Limited enrolment.

Foreign students

Certificates are evaluated in terms of the normal requirements; \$10 fee for evaluation of certificates. UK and other Commonwealth countries: GCE is accepted in the subjects prescribed for admission to the appropriate faculty with at least two appropriate subjects at A-level and three appropriate subjects at O-level; the same subject cannot be counted at both levels. Certificates equivalent to GCE may be accepted. USA: either satisfactory standing in accredited university or college, courses deemed equivalent to subjects required by the faculty concerned; or high school grade 12 academic graduation and satisfactory scores on CEEB tests prescribed by the faculty concerned (see above). France: baccalauréat deuxième partie in prescribed subjects and satisfactory standing on a prescribed oral and written English language exam. Europe: requirements as for admission to a European university and satisfactory standing on a prescribed oral and written English language exam. South America: requirements as for admission to universities in home country; satisfactory scores on SAT and CEEB achievement tests recommended and often required. Proof of proficiency in English is required. Asia: certificates equivalent to senior matriculation (12 or 13 years of schooling), early submission essential. Proof of proficiency in English is required. Applicants presenting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Alberta residents of mature age (23 or above) who do not meet the normal requirements may be excused from presenting senior matriculation. Applicants must be interviewed by a designated representative of the faculty to which they are seeking entrance. No entrance examinations required.

Graduate

Applicants for admission must normally hold an appropriate first degree from a recognized institution with a minimum grade-point average of 3.0 (based on a four-point grading system) in the last two years of academic work. All degrees in course are open to approved graduates of other universities; non-graduates are not eligible.

Medicine — for entrance to the faculty of medicine, a student is normally required to present three years of study in an acceptable

undergraduate degree program. Since the number of positions is limited, applications from non-Canadian students are also limited.

Date for receipt of applications

Deadlines — March 31 for spring and summer sessions; July 2 for fall session (September); December 1 for winter session (January). Mature student applicants must contact the faculty they wish to enter by June 1 of the year in which admission is sought. Students from abroad should apply to the registrar well in advance of deadlines for full information.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). General and honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Principal and/or second subjects of study: anthropology, applied mathematics, archaeology, classics (including ancient history and civilization), economics, English, French, geography, German, Greek, history, Latin, Latin-American studies (second subject of study only), linguistics, philosophy, political science, psychology, pure mathematics, religious studies (second subject of study only), Russian, sociology, Spanish, and urban studies (second subject of study only).

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least two years full time from ordinary BA with one year residence required. Available in anthropology, archaeology, economics, English, geography, Germanic and Slavic studies (German), history, linguistics, philosophy, political science, resources — the environment and planning, romance studies (French), and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years full time from MA with two years' residence required. Available in archaeology (limited areas of study), economics (limited), English (limited), geography, philosophy, and political science (limited).

COMMERCE

Faculty of business

Bachelor of commerce (BComm). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in accounting, organization management (includes finance, management, marketing, and management science).

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). Four years from senior matriculation or two years from approved degree in arts or science. Specialization available in elementary school teaching, secondary school teaching.

Diploma in education (DipEd). One year from approved degree and a professional or permanent professional teaching certificate. Specialization in curriculum and instruction, educational administration, educational foundations, and educational psychology.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least two years full time from ordinary BA. Thesis required. Available in educational administration, educational curriculum and instruction, and educational foundations.

Master of education (MEd). At least 12 months from bachelor's degree. Non-thesis. Specialization in curriculum and instruction, educational administration, educational foundations, and educational psychology. No residence requirement.

Master of science (MSc). At least two years full time from ordinary BSc. Thesis required. Available in educational curriculum and instruction, and educational psychology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years full time from master's degree with two years' residence required. Available only in educational administration and educational psychology.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of science in engineering (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization available in chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

Diploma in engineering (DipEng). Four full courses after approved degree or equivalent. Specialization in designated areas.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year full time from appropriate bachelor's degree in engineering. Specialization available in chemical engineering, civil engineering including geotechnical engineering and transportation planning, electrical engineering, and mechanical engineering including heat transfer.

Master of engineering (MEng). Minimum one year from four-year bachelor's degree in engineering and two years' practical professional experience. Specialization in designated areas. No residence requirement.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years full time from the master's degree in engineering with two years' residence required. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering (limited).

ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

Faculty of environmental design

Master of environmental design (MEDes). Minimum three sessions (fall and winter and one other fall session) full time from appropriate first degree in architecture, environmental science, or urbanism.

FINE ARTS

Faculty of fine arts

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Four years from senior matriculation available in art and drama.

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Doctor of medicine (MD). Three years full time (after three full years of university education beyond Canadian equivalent senior

matriculation) and two years of postgraduate training. Enrolment is limited.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least two years full time from BSc, BA, MD, DVM, or similar degrees in the areas of medicine, natural sciences or mathematics. Available in medical science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years full time from MSc with two years' residence required. Available in medical science.

MUSIC

Faculty of fine arts

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years from senior matriculation. Candidates must have completed grade VIII practical and grade IV and V theoretical examinations of the Western Board of Music or present equivalent standing. Specialization available in music history and literature, performance, school music, and theory and composition.

NURSING

School of nursing

Bachelor of nursing (BN). Four years from senior matriculation. Limited enrolment.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

School of physical education

Bachelor of physical education (BPE). Three years from senior matriculation. Honors course, four years from senior matriculation.

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). General and honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Principal and/or second subjects of study: animal biology, applied mathematics, archaeology, astrophysics, biochemistry, biology, cellular and microbial biology, chemistry, computing science, environmental biology, geography, geology, geophysics, physics, plant biology, psychology (experimental), pure mathematics, and statistics. Combined honors programs available in: chemical physics, economics-mathematics, and geology-zoology.

In addition to the above programs and by special arrangement with other universities, students may be permitted to take the following programs at The University of Calgary: the first year only of courses leading to degrees in agriculture, food science, forestry, household economics, nursing post-basic, and pharmacy. Students wishing to enter architecture, dentistry, law, medicine, or veterinary medicine at certain other universities, may also complete the pre-professional requirements by special arrangement.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least two years full time from general BSc. Available in biology, chemistry, computing science, geography, geology, mathematics, physics, psychology, resources – the environment and planning, and statistics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years full time from MSc with two years' residence required. Available in biology, chemistry, geography, geology, mathematics, physics, psychology, and statistics and computing science.

SOCIAL WORK

School of social welfare

Bachelor of social work (BSW). Four years from senior matriculation or two years from approved degree. Limited enrolment.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least two years full time from ordinary BA. Thesis required.

Master of social work (MSW). Normally, at least two sequential terms (fall and winter sessions) full time from appropriate first degree. Non-thesis. Applicants will be required to present an undergraduate degree with second-class standing or better with emphasis on social and behavioral sciences.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Late afternoon and evening program. Undergraduate classes and some at the graduate level are offered during the spring/fall/winter sessions in arts and science, business, education, engineering, fine arts, nursing, physical education, and social welfare.

Spring and summer sessions. Six weeks in May and June, six weeks in July and August for undergraduates, graduates, and mainly teachers wishing to improve their qualifications. Courses mainly in arts and science, business, education, fine arts, physical education, and social welfare.

Banff School of Fine Arts. A limited number of courses in art, drama, French, and music are offered for credit towards a degree or diploma at the university.

For no university credit

Preparatory courses. A small number of courses at matriculation level are available for students who have not been able to complete matriculation because of the lack of certain subjects in the high school which they attended.

Adult education services. Non-degree evening classes are conducted through the department of continuing education in a wide variety of subjects. Non-degree courses at the Banff School of Fine Arts summer session in: ballet, creative writing, figure skating, geology, handicrafts, modern languages, music, musical theatre, painting, photography, theatre arts. The Banff School of Advanced Management offers management development programs.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Environmental Sciences Centre at Kananaskis; Cosmic-ray laboratory (atop Sulphur Mountain) at Banff; foreign studies program; resources, the environment, and planning; marine science program (in combination with three

other universities); Indian students' university program. In addition some courses, interdisciplinary in nature, are also being offered during the fall/winter sessions.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES Environmental Sciences Centre (Kananaskis). The university centre for advanced teaching and research on the properties of the environment and the interactions which occur between living things and their environment. Closely associated with the work of the university's committee on resources, the environment and planning. Director — G.W. Hodgson.

Petroleum Recovery Research Institute. An independent non-profit institute that carries out fundamental research aimed at increasing recovery of oil and gas from Alberta's reservoirs. Sponsored by 35 oil and gas companies, the government of Alberta, and The University of Calgary. Chief research officer — N. Mungan.

Institute for Transportation Studies. Co-ordinates and promotes transportation studies and research activities, acts as an agency for acquiring and distributing transportation research funds, encourages and develops a close working relationship with all levels of government and industry concerned with transportation. Chairman — J.F. Morrall.

Research Centre for Canadian Ethnic Studies. Promotes and co-ordinates research on all Canadian ethnic groups, through its collections makes available previously inaccessible materials, publishes a biannual journal "Canadian Ethnic Studies", and acts as a resource and advisory institute. Director — C.H. Cardinal.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES The colleges named below were affiliated to the university in 1966 under the terms of the university transfer programs. The admission regulations, course requirements, and the examinations are those set down by the university. None of these colleges has the right to confer degrees. Courses directly transferable to The University of Calgary are those which carry the same number as courses offered on the Calgary campus. Other programs are also offered by the following colleges:

Medicine Hat College, 101 — 5th St. S.W., Medicine Hat, Alberta. (Telephone 527-2277). President: E.S. Chace, BTh, MEd, EdD. Co-educational. Non-denominational. Established 1965. Two years of instruction after senior matriculation.

Mount Royal College, 4825 Richard Rd. S.W., Calgary, Alberta. (Telephone 246-6111). President: W.B. Pentz, BA, MA, EdD. Co-educational. Original college established 1910. Affiliated to The University of Alberta as a junior college in 1931. One year of instruction after senior matriculation. In September 1966, Mount Royal College became a public college.

CONSTITUENT TEACHING ORGANIZATION Banff School of Fine Arts, Banff, Alberta. Director: D.S.R. Leighton, BA, MBA, DBA. Established in 1933 as a school in the arts related to the theatre. Co-educational and non-denominational. Provides residence and dining accommodation, meeting and seminar arrangements. The summer session courses are offered for university credit, Banff School certificates, or simply for recreation and pleasure.

CARLETON UNIVERSITY*

Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6

Telephone: 613-231-4321

Cable: Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – Gerhard Herzberg, CC, DrIng, DSc, LL.D., FR.S., FRSC. President and vice-chancellor – Michael Oliver, BA, MA, PhD, LL.D. Registrar – James Jackson, DFC, BA, MFA. Vice-president (academic) – G. Ross Love, MA, PhD. Vice-president (administration) and bursar – A.B. Larose, BCom, CA. Information officer – Carolyn Midgley (Mrs), BA. Associate registrar (admissions) – J.L. Sevigny, BA, BPE. Awards officer – Jean Loates (Mrs), BA. Development officer – M.D. Roberts. Director of alumni affairs – J.E. Fraser, BA. Director of athletics – Keith Harris, BA, BPHE. Director of finance – J.K. Kettles, BCom, CA. Director of administrative services – D.N. Brombal, BA, CertinBusAdmin. Director of counselling and health services – Juanita Casselman (Mrs), BA, MD. Director of student housing and food services – R.A. Brown, BA. Director of physical plant – J.E. Whenham, BArch, MSc(CE), MRAIC, PEng. High school liaison officer – Pat O'Brien, BA. Librarian – Geoffrey Briggs, BA, MA, DipLib, DipArch. Overseas student advisor – Gerry Neary. Dean of student services – N.D. Fenn, BS, MEd.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Controller – M.F. Sutherland, CA. Purchasing agent – B.W. Dollin. Bookstore manager – R.D. Moore (Mrs).

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts, division II – R.A. Wendt, BA, MA. Arts, dean, division I – M. LaFrance, BA, MA, PhD. Engineering – Donald George, BEng, MS, ScD, PEng. Graduate studies – Gilles Paquet, MA. Science – J. Wolfson, BSc, MSc, PhD. St. Patrick's College, dean – Hugh MacDougall, OMI, BA, PhD.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Architecture – Douglas Shadbolt, BArch, DEng, FRAIC. Canadian Studies, Institute of – Davidson Dunton, CC, LL.D., DSc. Commerce – J.B. Waugh, BCom, MBA, CA. Industrial design – W. Gilles. International affairs – P. Uren, MA, PhD. Journalism – G.S. Adam, BJ, MA. Public administration – G.B. Doern, BCom, MA, PhD. Social work – S.J. Albert, BSc, MSW, DSW. Soviet and East European studies, Institute of – Teresa Rakowska-Harmstone, BA, AM, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Accounting – N.H. Lithwick, BA, PhD. Art history – D. Burnett, BA, MA, PhD, FRSA. Biology – J.A. Webb, BSc, PhD. Chemistry – J.W. ApSimon, BSc, PhD. Classics – T.R. Robinson, MA, PhD. Economics – N.H. Lithwick, BA, PhD. English – J. Downey, BEd, MA, PhD. French – H.P. Clive, BA, PhD. Geography – D.M. Anderson, BSA, MSc, Geology – W.M. Tupper, MSc, PhD. German – R.D. Gould, MA, PhD. History – P.J. King, MA, AM, PhD. Italian – R.L. Jackson, BA, MA, PhD. Law – J.A. MacKenzie, BSc, LLB, PhD. Linguistics – W. Cowan, AB, PhD. Mathematics – D. Dawson, BSc, MSc, PhD. Music – J. Churchill, BMus, FRCO, GRSM, LRAM, ARCM. Philosophy – J.W. Leyden, BA. Physics

— R.L. Clarke, BSc, PhD. Political science — N.H. Chi, LicenDroit, PhD. Psychology — T.N. Tombaugh, BA, MA, PhD. Religion — L.M. Read, BA, MA, PhD. Russian — V.I. Grebenshikov, MA, PhD, DipPhil. Sociology and anthropology — M. Frumhartz, BA, AM. Spanish — R.L. Jackson, BA, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION Carleton University is a provincially controlled university with the main source of income being public. The university is co-educational and non-sectarian.

BACKGROUND Carleton College was established in 1942 by the Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning. The association was incorporated in 1943 and operated Carleton College; the first degrees in journalism and public administration were awarded in 1946. In 1952, the Carleton College Act changed the corporate name to Carleton College and endowed it with the power to grant degrees. In 1957, the name was changed to Carleton University and the institution moved to the new Rideau River campus.

In July 1967, Carleton University acquired the St. Patrick's College property from the English Oblates of Eastern Canada, and members of the college became staff members of the university. At the same time, Carleton established a new division of its faculty of arts to be referred to as the St. Patrick's College division.

The college continued to be located in its original building on the Echo Drive campus. In 1972 that campus was negotiated for exchange with Algonquin College and construction of a new facility for St. Patrick's College on the Rideau River campus was begun for occupancy in September 1973. The college shared facilities with Algonquin College in the interim period.

In July 1967, members of the staff of the school of social welfare located at the St. Patrick's College campus also became staff members of the university to serve in the new school of social work established by Carleton University. For administrative purposes the school was incorporated into division II of the faculty of arts in June 1972. In the fall of 1972 the school was relocated in block D of the C.J. Mackenzie Building on the Rideau River campus.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors of Carleton University is composed of the chancellor, ex officio, the president, ex officio, and thirty elected members. The chancellor of the university is appointed by the board of governors and the governors are elected by the board. The government, conduct, management, and control of the college and of its work, affairs, and business, and of its property and revenues, and all other matters are vested in a board of governors. This board has all powers necessary or convenient to perform its duties and achieve the objects and purposes of the college, including the power to make by-laws.

SENATE The Senate is made up of 60 members; 36 elected from the faculty boards, 12 ex-officio members, 10 special appointments and 2 representatives from the board of governors. The functions of the senate are: (a) consider and determine all courses of study including requirements for admission; (b) recommend the establishment of additional faculties, schools, departments, chairs, or courses of instruction in the university; (c) receive and consider recommendations respecting academic matters from the faculty boards of the university; (d) conduct examinations and appoint examiners; (e) grant degrees, honorary degrees, and diplomas; (f) award university scholarships, medals, and prizes; (g) make rules and regulations respecting the conduct and activities of the students of the university; (h) publish the

university calendars; (i) make such recommendations as may be deemed proper for achieving the objects and purposes of the university; (j) make rules and regulations for the conduct of its affairs; (k) elect four of its members to serve on the board of governors.

INCOME (1973-74) Total income (except government grants for debenture interest), \$30,912,339 (fees, 20.9%; provincial government, 68.1%; sponsored research, 8.8%; miscellaneous, 2.2%).

PUBLICATIONS The following publications are produced by Carleton University and are available upon request from the registrar's office: Carleton University undergraduate calendar (includes St. Patrick's College); graduate studies calendar; summer school calendar; extension division brochure; part-time studies guide; and general admissions brochure. The following publications are available upon request from the Students' Association: the Charlatan, the Shillelagh, directory of students.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer session: evening division second-last week of May to mid-August. Day division — first week of July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Carleton University is located in Ottawa (metro population 619,000). The campus is situated in Ottawa south between the Rideau River and the Rideau Canal, on a 130-acre site. The university has 12 teaching and research buildings, an administration building, a library, five residences which accommodate 1,371 students, a gymnasium, a fitness centre and a 50-meter indoor swimming pool. A university centre houses a variety of recreational and extracurricular facilities.

The new St. Patrick's College facility contains classrooms, seminar room, office and auditorium/theatre space, a small library, food services, recreational space, a fine arts room and a language lab.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university has five residences. Lanark house is co-educational and has 175 beds. Russell and Grenville houses and one floor of Glengarry house are women's residences with 419 beds. The rest of Glengarry house is a men's residence with 576 beds. St. Patrick's College students are accommodated in Renfrew house with 147 beds. A limited number of graduate students can be placed in two off-campus houses in single and double rooms.

LIBRARIES The holdings of the Carleton University libraries are: 785,000 volumes, 185,000 microforms, and 18,000 current periodical subscriptions. Students may have access directly or through interlibrary loans to the National Library, National Science Library, and nearly 100 special government libraries.

STUDENT LIFE The awards office, Canada Manpower Centre, student housing and food services, and the athletics office are just a few of the many services available to students. The university centre offers recreational and educational services and conveniences that people may need or desire in their daily life on campus and provides an opportunity for them to gather in relaxed and informal discussion outside the classroom.

The campus organization, World University Service of Canada, a foreign students' advisor, and administrative officers provide services for foreign students. The community offers international house on Somerset Street as an international meeting place.

MEDICAL SERVICES There are two clinics and an infirmary on campus which are staffed by physicians and nurses. The services provided by these facilities are available to all students of the university.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The counselling service is staffed by counsellors qualified to provide counselling in areas of personal, academic, and career concerns. Consulting psychiatrists are also in attendance.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university bookstore offers a wide range of reference books and books for leisure reading as well as required and recommended books for classroom use. Stationery supplies, material for laboratory use, giftware and other student requirements are also available.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The bookstore, student enterprises, the university centre, the library, and the various food services offer student employment on campus. Recruiting is done individually by these offices. Students who are interested in part-time positions for the academic year are urged to register at an early date with the Canada Manpower Centre. Information is available on permanent employment opportunities, as well as summer positions, while the holdings of the guidance library are of use to those exploring various career areas.

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION The Students' Association, comprised of all registered students, sponsors a wide variety of programs and activities. Debates and symposiums concerning the financing and quality of education, publications including a weekly newspaper, a day-care centre, a student business agency, student co-op housing, a closed-circuit radio station, clubs, musical and dramatic societies, social functions, and other recreational and cultural undertakings constitute the co-curricular student program. The Students' Association was instrumental in proposing a plan of co-operative decision-making known as New University Government (N.U.G.). This scheme allows for formal student representations in the governing of the university at the levels of departments, faculty boards, senate, and the board of governors.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded as follows for all faculties – A: 80-100%; B: 70-79%; C: 60-69%; D: 50-59%.

FINANCIAL AWARDS AND ASSISTANCE Carleton University offers a number of entrance scholarships, the average value being \$1,000. These scholarships are open to all first-year applicants to the university. Bursary assistance is available to students not qualifying for government assistance.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are scheduled at the end of each term and session, with students having access to subsequent deferred, supplemental, and special examinations. Examinations are not held in all courses.

GRADUATION Convocation takes place in the spring and fall, with the following degrees being awarded: BJ, BA, BSc, BMus, BEng, BID, BCom, BArch, MA, PhD.

FEES AND COSTS All-inclusive fees comprise: tuition, students' association, athletics and health fees and where applicable, laboratory, graduation, and summer survey fees. Full time: (a) for first degree – arts, \$664; arts (St. Patrick's College), \$651.50; journalism, music, commerce, and science, \$664; engineering, industrial design and architecture, \$724; (b) for graduate studies – \$161.65 (per term) to \$664 (academic year). Part-time (per subject), Rideau River campus, \$129.50; St. Patrick's College, \$123.70.

Room and board residence per session, \$1,055 to \$1,155.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. All students planning to enrol on a full-time basis in either the qualifying or first year of a degree program, must apply through the Ontario Universities' Application Centre as follows: a) current Ontario grade 13 students – obtain an application form from your high school and arrange to have it submitted to the application centre; b) other applicants to a full-time qualifying- or first-year program – obtain a common application form from the office of admissions, Carleton University, and submit this completed form to the application centre. All other applicants (i.e., part-time, transfers beyond the first year, all former Carleton students) should request a Carleton application form from the office of admissions. This completed form should be submitted directly to Carleton University.

For admission to qualifying year (equivalent to grade 13 Ontario), the successful completion of the Ontario secondary school graduation diploma with a minimum 65% average and including appropriate prerequisites at level 4.

For admission to first year: Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma with minimum average 60% (65% for honors program).

2. Quebec applicants: a) to qualifying university year (all programs) – the successful completion of the Quebec Secondary V certificate with a minimum 65% average and including six, two unit, college preparatory subjects at the Secondary V level. b) to first year – the successful completion of the first year of the general or pre-university CEGEP program with a minimum third-class honors standing and including appropriate prerequisites.

Other provinces: equivalent standing at the corresponding level to the Ontario requirements; must meet admission requirements of universities in home province.

3. Specific requirements. Qualifying year – arts: two of the following subject areas at level 4: English, a language other than English, mathematics (a majority of the credits presented must be in the advanced or enriched phases). Engineering: an appropriate preparation in mathematics, chemistry, and physics (a majority of the credits presented must be in advanced or enriched phases). Science: an appropriate preparation in mathematics, chemistry, and physics (a majority of the credits presented must be in advanced or enriched phases).

First year – architecture: the Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma or the equivalent, with minimum 60% average including functions, calculus, and physics; or the successful completion of qualifying university year with an appropriate course pattern. Arts: the Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma or the equivalent with minimum 60% average; or the successful completion of qualifying university year arts. Commerce: the Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma or the equivalent with minimum 65% average including functions and calculus; or the successful completion of qualifying university year with an appropriate course pattern, including mathematics 69.010. Engineering: the Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma with minimum 60% average including functions, calculus, chemistry, and physics. A student unable to meet the specific course requirements but otherwise admissible to Carleton may be admitted to the faculty of engineering, but will be required to satisfy the outstanding requirements at the qualifying university year level. Industrial design: as the first two years of industrial design follow either an architectural or

engineering stream, admission to the first year is based on the admission requirements for these programs. Journalism: the Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma or the equivalent with minimum 65% average or the successful completion of qualifying university year and including a language other than English (French is recommended). Music: the Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma or the equivalent, with minimum 65% average; or the successful completion of qualifying university year. Science: the Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma; or the equivalent with minimum 60% average including functions, calculus, and two sciences or the successful completion of qualifying university year, including mathematics 69.010 and two sciences.

Foreign students

Foreign applicants can be considered for admission to either the qualifying or first year. Certificates equivalent to Ontario honor graduation required for first-year admission. UK and Commonwealth – GCE or equivalent in five subjects with at least two at A-level is a minimum requirement for first year. USA – high school graduation with a minimum of 16 units in grades 9-12 for qualifying year (freshman) consideration; advanced placement exams with grades of three or better credited. Students who achieve at a high level in the first ten courses at Carleton may have their program assessed for a possible reduction in degree requirements. College Board's SAT required with three achievement tests, including English composition, recommended.

Students whose mother tongue is not English must present satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English language test or the test of English as a foreign language. Candidates submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Persons lacking normal entrance requirements but who are 23 years of age or over, prior to the session in which they wish to enrol, and who can give evidence of potential success in university studies will receive consideration for admission to full-time studies.

Graduate

Admission requirements for each program offered in the faculty of graduate studies and research are briefly described below. The applicant must also be recommended by the department, institute, or school in which he plans to undertake his studies. Because certain fields of study may have additional or more particular requirements, prospective applicants must consult the annual graduate calendar.

Graduate diploma in public administration (DPA) – an applicant must have a bachelor's degree with at least second-class standing from a recognized university, and must have completed courses in introductory economics, Canadian government and politics, and in public administration.

Qualifying-year program – in many departments, applicants who do not qualify for direct admission to a master's degree program may be considered for admission to a qualifying-year program. If successful in this qualifying-year program, they may be admitted to a master's program the following year. Master of arts (MA) – an honors bachelor's degree (or the equivalent) with at least second-class standing is required for admission to the program. Master of engineering (MEng) – applicants are admitted under the general regulations (see MA) but in addition are required to

have strong undergraduate preparation in the appropriate engineering disciplines, computer programming, mathematics, and physics. Master of science (MSc) – the minimum requirements for admission to the program are as outlined above for MA. Master of social work (MSW) – the basic academic prerequisite is a bachelor's degree, preferably of the liberal arts type, with some emphasis on the social sciences. Normally at least B standing at the undergraduate level is expected for admission.

Doctor of philosophy in arts (PhD) – a master's degree, with at least high second-class standing is ordinarily required for admission to the program. Doctor of philosophy in engineering (PhD) – an applicant must hold a master's degree in engineering (or its equivalent) and by his previous program of study and scholastic record demonstrate a capacity for advanced study and research. Experience gained while working in an engineering or research environment will be taken into account when assessing the application. Doctor of philosophy in science (PhD) – applicants holding an MSc degree from a recognized university will be considered for admission into the program.

Date for receipt of applications

Undergraduate: students from abroad, April 1; mature matriculants and transfer students, July 1; special students applying for admission, August 15; others, August 1.

Graduate: candidates whose documents originate outside Canada must apply by the 1st of June. All other applications must be received no later than the 15th of August. Applicants wishing to be considered for the award of a fellowship, scholarship or assistantship administered by Carleton are reminded that they must submit their applications for admission by the 1st of March and that the supporting documents (e.g. transcripts and letters of reference) must be received by the 15th of March.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARCHITECTURE

School of architecture, faculty of engineering

Bachelor of architecture (BArch). Pass course, six years from junior matriculation, five years from senior matriculation.

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Note: Carleton University recently abolished all compulsory first-year courses in favor of a "free choice" system. Incoming students will be able to choose any five courses from a list of courses designated open to first-year students.

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) Pass course, four years from junior matriculation, three years from senior matriculation. Major programs are offered in the following areas: art history, biology, classical civilization, classics, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, Italian, law, linguistics, mathematics, music, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, Russian, sociology-anthropology, and Spanish. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation (three years in special cases). Honors programs are offered in the following areas: anthropology, art history, classics, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, law, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, public administration, religion, Russian, sociology, Soviet and East European studies, and Spanish.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Normally one year from the honors BA; available in Canadian studies, classics, comparative literature, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, international affairs, philosophy, political science, psychology, public administration, sociology, Soviet and East European studies, and Spanish.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years' full-time study from the MA; available in biology, chemistry, economics, engineering, geology, history, mathematics, physics, political science, psychology, and sociology.

Business, see commerce below

COMMERCE

School of commerce, faculty of arts

Bachelor of commerce (BCom honors). Five years from junior matriculation; four years from senior matriculation. The course is designed to provide a broad foundation in academic disciplines underlying business and economic affairs in general and to permit though not require a measure of concentration in one of the following fields: economics, accounting and finance, quantitative methods, and labor and industrial relations.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of engineering (BEng). Five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation. In the first three years of the program the emphasis is on fundamental mathematical, physical and engineering sciences. In the fourth year three options are offered: civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of engineering (MEng). Normally two years from a bachelor's degree in engineering; available in aeronautical, civil, electrical, materials, and mechanical engineering.

Doctor of philosophy in engineering (PhD). At least two years' full-time study from the MEng; available in aeronautical, civil, electrical, materials, and mechanical engineering.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

School of industrial design, faculty of engineering

Bachelor of industrial design (BID). Four years from senior matriculation. The program is completely integrated with both the engineering and architecture programs for the first two years. The third and fourth years are directly under the guidance of the school of industrial design.

JOURNALISM

School of journalism, faculty of arts

Bachelor of journalism (BJ honors). Two programs are available: (a) five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation; (b) one year after completion of first degree.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

School of public administration, faculty of arts

Certificate in public service studies (CPSS). Junior matriculation is required for admission. Applicants without their junior matriculation will be considered on their merits, and the completion of certain subjects at Carleton University may be required before admission. Length of term: six courses to be completed in full-time or part-time study.

Bachelor of arts with honors in public administration (BA). Five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Graduate diploma in public administration (DPA). One year from a bachelor's degree from a recognized college or university in the required pattern.

Master of arts in public administration (MA). One year or more from either a bachelor's degree and the graduate diploma in public administration; or a bachelor's degree with either honors or an additional year of graduate work.

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) Pass course, four years from junior matriculation, three years from senior matriculation. Areas of emphasis: biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, and physics. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation (three years in special cases), available in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physical geography, physics, psychology, combined programs in biology and geology; chemistry and geology; geology and physics; mathematics and physics. (c) General science degree, three or four years from senior matriculation for a major and honors program respectively. A total of 15 courses required. Eight or more courses must be from the faculty of science and the remainder from outside the faculty of science, that is, humanities, social science, and engineering.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). One year from an honors BSc. Available in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, and physics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years of full-time study after the MSc; available in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, and physics.

SOCIAL WORK

School of social work

Master of social work (MSW). At least two years from a bachelor's degree.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening courses — undergraduate classes in arts, science, engineering, and commerce. The following degrees, certificates, or diplomas may be taken entirely by evening study — BA, CPSS, DPA, and with permission, MA in specified disciplines. Studies for the BSc, BCom, and BJ may be begun in evening classes, but

candidates may expect to take part of their degree work in the day division. A selected number of courses are offered in off-campus centres.

Summer session – the summer session at Carleton University is designed for students proceeding to a degree by part-time study, for students taking courses towards professional and vocational qualifications, and for full-time students needing courses additional to their regular program, and for persons seeking to qualify for admission to the university. Virtually all disciplines are represented in the summer session, day and evening classes.

For no university credit

The extension division offers a wide variety of non-credit evening courses in liberal arts; communication arts; business and

professional development; social work; and languages as well as a number of day-time workshops/seminars for professionals. The division also sponsors an extensive series of public lectures on a wide range of topics, concerts, dramas, films, and other cultural events of interest to the general adult community.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS School of public administration; School of international affairs; Institute of Canadian studies; School of social work; School of journalism; Institute of Soviet and East European studies. Interdisciplinary courses are offered in computing science, humanities, and science. St. Patrick's College offers a unified liberal arts program which is designed to foster and develop the intellectual life of the participant by means of an integrated approach to the study of selected themes of continuing concern to man.

SEMINARY OF CHRIST THE KING

Mission, British Columbia V2V 4J2

Telephone: 604-826-8715

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – Right Reverend Eugene Medved, OSB, MA. Rector – Rev. Augustine Kalberer, SML, PhD. Registrar – Rev. Lawrence Bilesky, MA. Librarian – Rev. Boniface Aicher, MA.

GENERAL INFORMATION Seminary of Christ the King is a privately supported Roman Catholic ministerial training school and is staffed by Benedictine monks of Westminster Abbey, Mission, B.C., offering four years of tuition in the faculty of arts and four years in the faculty of theology to men preparing for the priesthood.

BACKGROUND The seminary was founded in 1931 by the Archbishop William Duke of Vancouver. The Benedictines assumed direction in 1939. In 1966 a provincial charter empowered the seminary to grant the bachelor of arts degree and degrees in theology.

GOVERNMENT The seminary staff of 21 constitutes the senate. It elects the chancellor. He is chairman of the board of governors and appoints the other six board members.

PUBLICATIONS The seminary calendar describes the courses in the faculty of arts and the faculty of theology, and may be obtained from the registrar. The Pax Regis, an abbey-seminary paper, is published twice a year.

ACADEMIC YEAR The academic year begins the second week of September and closes at the end of May. It is divided into two sessions or semesters, with examinations in December and May. Course credit is awarded on the semester basis.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The beautiful 200-acre campus is situated in the Fraser valley near Mission, B.C., 40 miles east of Vancouver.

LIBRARY The library contains 21,000 books along with current scientific journals.

STUDENT ASSOCIATION The Student Association functions as a student council and manages sports and recreational activities.

GRADING SYSTEM The mark for each course is entered on the student's record by a letter grade which has a numerical equivalent as follows: A, 4, first-class; B, 3, second-class; C, 2, pass; D, 1, pass; F, 0, failure; I, 0, incomplete; and W, 0, withdrew. Grade point average – grade points are established by multiplying the semester hours of the course by the numerical equivalent of the course grade. A grade point average for the semester is computed by dividing the total number of grade points by the total number of semester hours. Standing is determined by the grade point average as follows: first-class – 3.5 or higher; second-class – 2.5 or higher; pass – a grade point average of 1.0 or higher. The minimum requirement for the bachelor of arts degree is a grade point average of 2.0, computed on the courses used for credit towards the degree.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition in arts and theology, per annum

\$500. Board and lodging, per annum \$680. Other prescribed fees, \$60.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS Anyone who has the priesthood in mind may apply. The academic requirement for admission to the faculty of arts is the successful completion of grade 12 on a university entrance program. Admission to the faculty of theology normally requires a first degree (BA) with tuition in the humanities.

Mature students

A student who did not complete the academic entrance requirement and who, after working for a number of years, wishes to resume his studies and chooses the priestly ministry as his goal may apply as a mature student. Such a student will normally be admitted to the faculty of arts only if he is more than 25 years of age and has recently given evidence of his ability to profit from university studies, such as evening classes or correspondence courses with the department of education. Each application will be considered on its own merits.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). Normally a four-year program. Degree granted on a general program and a major program.

THEOLOGY

Faculty of theology

Bachelor of theology (BTh). Degree granted after three years of theological studies for which the BA or its equivalent is a prerequisite. A fourth year of theological studies is required to complete the professional training for the priesthood.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY*

1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal, Quebec H3G 1M8

Telephone: 514-879-5995

Direct general correspondence to the university registrar

Concordia University was created on August 24th, 1974 by Order-in-Council of the Government of Quebec. It incorporates the two institutions, Sir George Williams University and Loyola College.

For details, please refer to the separate listings for these institutions.

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — H.J. Hemens. Rector and vice-chancellor — John O'Brien, MA,

PhD. Chairman of the board of governors — C.A. Duff, BSc. Vice-rector, academic — Jack Bordan, MSc(Eng), MEIC. Vice-rector and principal, Loyola Campus — to be appointed. Vice-rector, administration and finance — John Smola, BCom, BA, MA, PhD. Executive assistant to the rector — F.M. Sheldon, MA. Assistant to the rector, public relations and university development officer — J.S. Dorrance, MA. Associate vice-rector, academic planning — James Whitelaw, MA. Associate vice-rector, academic — David McDougall, PhD. University registrar — Kenneth Adams, BSc. LMus. Associate registrar — John Noonan. Assistant vice-rector, academic — James McBride, MA. Associate vice-rector, administration — A.J. Ferrari, BCom, CA, RIA. Assistant vice-rector, physical resources — J.P. Pétrolas, BSc. Assistant vice-rector, ancillary services — J.A.O. Woodcock. Assistant vice-rector and treasurer — W.M. Reay, CA. Assistant vice-rector relations and audit — A.J. Laprade, BEng. Assistant vice-rector, communications — Graham Martin, MScEng. Secretary of the board of governors — R.P. Duder. Director of libraries — J.W. Kanasy, PhD. Associate director of libraries — J. Princz, BA, MA.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Commerce and administration — Andreq Berczi, BA, BSc, MBA, PhD. Engineering — J.C. Callaghan, BA, BEng, MS. Graduate studies — Stanley French, BA, MA, PhD. Loyola faculty of arts and science — R.W. Breen, BTh, STL, MS. Sir George Williams faculty of arts — Ian Campbell, BA, MSc. Sir George Williams faculty of science — Roger Verschingel, BSc, PhD.

*Ordinary member, AUCC. (Ordinary membership hitherto held by each of Sir George Williams University and Loyola College continued in the name of Concordia University. AUCC annual meeting, 1974.)

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY*

Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3J5

Telephone: 902-424-2211

Telex: 014-423-512

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – Lady Beaverbrook. President and vice-chancellor – The Hon. H.D. Hicks, CC, QC, BSc, BCL, MA, DEd, LLD, DCL. Vice-president (health sciences) – C.B. Stewart, OC, CD, BSc, MD, CM, DrPH, LLD, FAPHA, FRCP(C), LLD. Vice-president (academic) – W.A. MacKay, QC, BA, LL.M. Vice-president (administration) – D.H. McNeill, BSc, RIA. Registrar – A.J. Tingley, MA, PhD. Dean of student services – E.T. Marriott, BA, MEd. Dean of freshmen – W.J. Archibald, MA, PhD, DSc, FRSC. Dean of men – D.P. Chanter, BA, MA. Dean of women – Christine Irvine, CA, BCom. Director, university health service – W.B. Kingston, BA, MD. Director, student counselling centre – W.L. Mealiea, MA, PhD. Director, awards and secretary to the Killam trust – G.G. Steedman, BA. Director, communications and information systems – L.G. Vagianos, BA, MS, MA. Director, computer centre – I. Ali. Director, summer school and extension – F.T. Parker, BA, MA, LLD. Director, physical plant – A.F. Chisholm, BEng, MEIC. Director, planning and development – J.G. Sykes, BA, BArch. Director, alumni affairs –

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

B.G. Irwin, CD, BCom. Director, information and public relations – Derek Mann, CPRSAcc. University librarian – Dorothy Cooke (Mrs), BA, BLS. Co-ordinator and general administrator of cultural activities – E.A. Perth.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts and science – G.R. MacLean, BA, MA, PhD. Dentistry – J.D. McLean, DDS, FICD, FACD. Graduate studies – K.T. Leffek, BSc, PhD, FCIC. Health professions – R.M. MacDonald, BSA, MB, ChB, FRCP(C). Law – R. St.J. Macdonald, QC, BA, LLB, LL.M. Medicine – L.B. Macpherson, MBE, BSc, PhD.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS, INSTITUTES, AND COLLEGES Dental hygiene, school of – Kate MacDonald, CertDHyg, BS. Environmental studies, Oceanography, institutes of – L.M. Dickie, BSc, MSc, PhD. Library service, school of – N. Horrocks, BA, MLS, PhD, FLA, ALAA. Nursing, school of – Muriel Small, BN, MA. Pharmacy, college of – R.S. Tonks, BPharm, PhD. Physical education, school of – M.J. Ellis, MS, PhD. Physiotherapy, school of – A.H. Shears, MD, CM, CRCP(C). Public affairs, institute of – G. Henson, BA. Social Work, Maritime School of – C.G. Gifford, BA, MSW.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Anaesthesia – E.A. Moffitt, MD, CM, MS. Anatomy – D.G. Gwynn, MBBS, PhD. Biochemistry – C.W. Helleiner, BA, PhD. Biology – K.H. Mann, BSc, PhD, DSc. Chemistry – W.E. Jones, BSc, MSc, PhD. Classics – R.D. Crouse, MA, MTh, PhD. Commerce – J.R. Hanrahan, BCom, MBA. Continuing medical education, division of – M.R. Clark, MA, MD. Economics – A.M. Sinclair, BPhil, MA, PhD. Education – Doris Dyke, MA, MEd, EdD. Engineering – K.F. Marginson, BEng, MEng, MEIC, PEng. Engineering-physics – A. Levin, FIEE, AMIEE, MIEE. English – J. Gray, BA, MA, PhD.

FRSA(Lond). Family medicine, division of – B.K.E. Hennen, MD, CCFP. French – J.R. Lawler, BA, MA, PhD. Geology – F. Aumento, MSc, PhD. German – D. Steffen, PhD. History – J.E. Flint, BA, MA, PhD. Mathematics – W.R.S. Sutherland, MSc, PhD. Medicine – G.R. Langley, MDCM, FRCP(C), FASCP, FACP. Microbiology – K.R. Rozee, MSc, PhD. Music – P. Fletcher, MusB, MA, FRCO, ARCM. Neurosurgery – to be appointed. Obstetrics and gynaecology – W.R.C. Tupper, BSc, MD, CM, FACS, FICS, FRCOG. Ophthalmology – D.M. MacRae, BSc, MD, CM, FCCP, CRCS(C). Oral diagnosis and oral surgery – R.H. Bingham, DDS, FICD. Otolaryngology – G.M. Novotny, MD, FRCS(C), FACS. Paediatric and community dentistry – B.P. Kearney, MBE, CD, DDS, FICD. Paediatrics – R.B. Goldbloom, MD, CM, FRCP(C). Pathology – D.T. Janigan, BSc, MD, CM. Pharmacology – J.G. Aldous, MA, PhD. Philosophy – R.P. Puccetti, MA, PhD. Restorative dentistry – R.H. March, BSc, MSc, DPhil. Physiology and biophysics – J.C. Szerb, MD. Political science – K.A. Heard, MA, PhD. Preventive medicine – P.C. Gordon, BSc, MD, CM, DPH, CRCP(C), FAPHA. Psychiatry – R.O. Jones, BSc, MD, CM, FAPA, FRCP(C), DEng(Hon). Psychology – J.C. Fentress, BA, PhD. Radiology – J.S. Manchester, MDCM, CRCP(C). Religion – W.C. Smith, MA, PhD. Restorative dentistry – H.J. MacConnachie, DDS, MSD. Russian – N. Maloff (acting), BA, MA, Sociology and anthropology – D.F. Campbell, BA, MA, PhD. Spanish – S.F. Jones, MA, PhD. Surgery – G.W. Bethune, BSc, MD, CM, FRCS(C). Theatre – L.H. Lawrence, BA, MA. Urology – F.G. Mack, MD, CM, FRCS(C).

GENERAL INFORMATION Dalhousie University is a private, non-denominational co-educational university. The board of governors is the supreme governing body. The president is the chief executive officer, and the senate is entrusted with the internal regulations of the university.

BACKGROUND Dalhousie University was founded in 1818 by the ninth Earl of Dalhousie, who was then lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia. However, except for a few years between 1838 and 1845, Dalhousie did not function as a university until 1863. The first degree of bachelor of arts was awarded in 1866.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors is composed of 46 members. The membership includes the chancellor, and the vice-chancellor who is the president of the university. The governor-in-council appoints 25 members; the alumni association appoints 9 members and the Dalhousie union appoints 4 members. Two members represent King's University, the United Church of Canada names one representative and Mount Saint Vincent University names two representatives. The mayor of the city of Halifax is an ex-officio member.

SENATE By statute of the legislature the Senate is entrusted with the internal regulations of the university subject to the approval of the board of governors. All degrees are conferred by the senate. Senate is composed of the president and vice-presidents, deans of faculties, chairmen of departments, directors of schools and institutes, registrar, all faculty holding rank of full professor, 25 elected representatives of faculties, representatives from affiliated institutions, a representative of the Dalhousie faculty association and 7 members elected from the Dalhousie student union.

INCOME (1972-73) \$37,038,400 (student fees, 11.9%; endowments, 5.8%; government grants, 54.5%; restricted funds, 10.7%; miscellaneous, 17.1%).

PUBLICATIONS Alumni news (quarterly); Ansul (quarterly); Dalhousie Gazette (weekly); Dalhousie review

(quarterly); McDal (annually); University news (fortnightly tabloid).

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to early May. Summer session: six weeks in May and June; six weeks in July and August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Located on 62 acres in a residential area of the southwest end of Halifax, (population 261,461), the university has over 10 teaching and research units; a gymnasium and skating rink. Major buildings: arts and administration building, Killam Memorial Library, student union building, life sciences centre, arts centre, chemistry building, Sir James Dunn science building, Weldon law building, Sir Charles Tupper medical building. Medical science facilities and the faculty of health professions are located in the Sir Charles Tupper medical complex, as is the animal care centre.

There are extensive laboratories in the psychology section of the life sciences complex designed for research with primates, small mammals, birds, and fish. Among the specialized facilities are a nursery school for the study of child behavior, and a seawater tank for the study of marine mammals. A mobile laboratory is available for off-campus study of nursery, elementary, and secondary school students.

The Maritime School of Social Work of Dalhousie University is located on the corner of Oxford Street and Coburg Road. It was integrated into the university in 1969. The dentistry building contains the laboratories and teaching clinics for instruction in subjects of a purely dental nature.

The Dalhousie computer centre is equipped with a CDC 6400 series computer. Other computers installed on the campus include an XDS sigma 5 computer (biophysics) and two decline-8 computers (biology, psychology and oceanography) which are used for laboratory experimentation. There is an arts centre for the performing and visual arts with auditorium, ancillary areas for music activities, a drama theatre with supporting workshops and teaching quarters, and an art gallery.

STUDENT RESIDENCES A residence for women (Shirreff hall) and a residence for men (Howe hall) are located on campus. Each residence can accommodate about 400 students. Off campus there is a 113-unit married student residence which contains a pre-school child care centre, and in addition there are a number of houses which are available for students. Included in off-campus accommodation is Fenwick towers which accommodates approximately 812 students.

LIBRARIES The university library system accommodates the needs expressed in the undergraduate teaching programs, and specialized professional schools. Its component units are: law library (68,000 volumes); health sciences library (102,000); Killam library (over 345,000); and Macdonald science library (60,000 volumes).

STUDENT LIFE There are many clubs and societies in which students may participate; some examples are: Dalhousie chorale, concert band, Dawson geology club, Dalhousie liberal association, Cameron house film society, Dalhousie commerce society, law society, pre-med society, Canadian University Service Overseas (recruits qualified Canadians to work in their fields of specialty for two years in a developing country), art gallery committee, and Dal-King's reading club.

Student council, the student newspaper, and other student organizations have accommodation in the student union building.

The student union building offers lounges, a cafeteria, meeting rooms, games room, television lounge, a bank, a barber shop and a bookstore (additional to the main university bookstore).

The International Students Association provides a common meeting ground for overseas students attending Dalhousie; promotes a feeling of fellowship among overseas and Canadian students, thus furthering the education of all concerned. The association aids overseas students in solving particular problems which they encounter while attending Dalhousie, and hosts a welcoming reception for new students, a Christmas program, films, folk nights, dances, and an international soirée. Other campus organizations serving foreign students are: African students society; Dal-Chinese students society; Dal-West Indian society; Indisa. Included in the religious organizations are: Dalhousie Christian fellowship, Hillel society (Jewish), Newman club (Catholic), Bahais at Dalhousie, and Dalhousie Muslim Students Association.

MEDICAL SERVICES University health service: the university operates a health service and a small in-patient infirmary. Further specialist services in a fully accredited medical centre are available when indicated. The university health service is not open to university staff except in emergency cases.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The staff of the Student Counselling and Psychological Services Centre provides free assistance to students who have problems or who wish to develop the ability to function more effectively as persons or as students. The following programs are offered: (a) professional individual counselling, available for any personal or social problem which a student may encounter; (b) anxiety management program which is a group program offered to students who experience troublesome tension and worries when writing tests and exams or about other things; (c) study skills program consisting of eight sessions with videotaped lessons covering topics such as organizing study time, taking lecture notes, reading textbook material, writing exams, etc.; (d) vocational exploration program for students who are uncertain about their educational area or vocational plans; (e) effective listening program which aims at helping students become more effective listeners and hence better communicators; (f) couples communication program which has been arranged for couples — married, engaged, or dating. They can participate in a six-week group program aimed at increasing knowledge and skill in communicating with others.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The bookstore stocks textbooks, reference books and some general "browsing" material. Students pay Toronto list price for textbooks. In addition to the bookstore, the College shop, situated in the student union building, carries an assortment of college items; e.g., glassware, jackets, tracksuits, magazines, book-ends, etc.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Department of Manpower and Immigration, manpower division, in co-operation with the university, maintains a year-round Canada Manpower Centre in the student union building. The main function of this office is to provide personal employment counselling and assistance to the students of the university. Up-to-date information is available on most careers of interest to university graduates.

Personal interviews for graduating students can be arranged with over 100 employers who visit the campus each year (usually from mid-October to mid-December). Information and interviews for summer employment are available in January, February and March of each year. Bulletins on all job opportunities are posted on employment bulletin boards in various locations throughout the university.

STUDENT UNION All full-time fee-paying Dalhousie students are represented on the Student Council — the student governing body. This body is composed of some 22 elected representatives and three appointed members. The student union fee is fixed at \$40 per full-time student. Stated objectives are: (a) to promote artistic, literary, educational, social, recreational, charitable and sporting activities for the advancement of the interests of its members and others; (b) to act as the official organization of the students of Dalhousie University; (c) to co-ordinate, promote and direct the activities of the students of the university, subject to the rules and regulations of the university.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION Membership includes all graduate students enrolled in non-professional degree programs. Officers of the association are elected annually by the membership. The fees are \$10 annually. The association has as its objective the promotion of the cultural, educational and artistic education of the graduate students.

GRADING SYSTEM Faculty of arts and science — letter grade, no numeric equivalent. Faculty of dentistry — distinction, 80-100%; pass, 50-79%; pass mark, 50%; average of 60% required after the first year, when an average of 50% is required. Faculty of graduate studies — pass mark, B-; thesis grading, approved or not approved. Faculty of health professions — letter grade and grade point average. Faculty of law: pass mark 50%; overall weighted average of 55% required. Faculty of medicine — distinction, 80-100%; pass, 55-79%; pass mark, 55%; average of 60% required on all subjects of the year.

FINANCIAL AWARDS AND ASSISTANCE Dalhousie offers the following student financial support: 1) entrance scholarships — awarded to graduating high school students on the basis of academic performance; 2) bursaries — awarded to full-time students who demonstrate financial need; 3) undergraduate scholarships — awarded to undergraduates at Dalhousie on the basis of academic performance; 4) postgraduate scholarships and fellowships — awarded to new and continuing postgraduate students on the basis of academic performance; 5) prizes and medals — awarded to eligible students during an undergraduate career or at graduation. The awards office co-ordinates all student financial support programs and offers financial and budgetary counselling.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Arts and science — in all classes covering two terms, examinations are conducted at the end of the first term, and in the spring. Medicine — May. Dentistry — students in first, second and third year write examinations in May and graduating students write in April. Graduate studies — April. Health professions — examinations are held at dates appointed by the instructors.

A student may be permitted to write a supplemental examination in one class in which he failed if: a) he has otherwise fulfilled the requirements for class work; b) he has obtained a mark not less than 40% (or FM grade) in the final examination; c) he has not failed his year. The supplemental must be written in August immediately following the failure. It may not be deferred. A student who fails to pass the supplemental can obtain credit for that class only by repeating it. No more than one supplemental may be written by any student on the work of any one year. A supplemental examination may, at the discretion of the department concerned, constitute the same proportion of the final mark as did the spring examination in the original class. No student may write both a supplemental examination and an examination at the end of the summer school in the same class in the same year. No supplementals are allowed for classes taken at summer school. No more than five passes may be obtained, as the

result of supplementals, and no more than 5 such passes may be counted towards a degree.

GRADUATION There are four spring convocations and a fall graduation at Dalhousie. Degrees are conferred by the senate of the university.

FEES AND COSTS Approximate tuition fees per year: full-time (a) for first degree — arts, commerce, pre-law, science, nursing, pre-medical, pre-dental, education, engineering, pharmacy, physical education, physiotherapy, \$720; law, \$745; medicine, \$817.50 (1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years) and \$520 (5th year); dentistry, \$835; dental hygiene, \$720. (b) For master of arts, or science, or laws, \$725 for first year; (c) for doctor's degree, \$725 for each required year of residence. Above fees inclusive (library, athletics, societies, etc.). Part-time, one or two classes, per class, \$150.

1974/75 residence rates (on campus), board and room, \$1,048.50-\$1,125.50.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS (Note — no person under sixteen years of age is admitted except by special permission of the senate.)

Students educated in Canada — undergraduate

1. The normal minimum requirement for admission to any undergraduate program in the faculties of arts and science and health professions and for admission to the school of dental hygiene is completion of Nova Scotia grade XII in the university preparatory program or its equivalent. The student is required to have achieved an average of at least 60% in grade XII examinations. It should be noted that students who do not meet the normal admission requirements will, in certain instances, be considered for admission.

2. Completion of the following grades in other provinces is considered equivalent to Nova Scotia grade XII. New Brunswick — grade XIII or grade XII and first-year university or junior college. Prince Edward Island — first year at the University of Prince Edward Island. Newfoundland — first year at Memorial University of Newfoundland. Quebec — senior high school leaving certificate, or first year of CEGEP general program, or first year of university collegial program. Ontario — grade XIII (secondary school honor graduation diploma). Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia — grade XII.

3. Specific requirements. Law (LLB) — (a) The applicant must have received, with standing satisfactory to the admissions committee, the degree of BA, BSc, BCom or an equivalent degree from Dalhousie University or from another degree-granting college or university recognized by the senate. (b) If he has no degree within rule (a) the applicant must have completed, with standing satisfactory to the admissions committee, at least three full years' study after junior matriculation or two full years after senior matriculation of a course leading to the degree of BA, BSc, BCom, or an equivalent degree at Dalhousie or at another degree-granting college or university recognized by the senate. For the purposes of this rule, junior matriculation means Nova Scotia grade XI or equivalent and senior matriculation means Nova Scotia grade XII or equivalent.

Medicine — minimum academic requirements. While enrolled in a regular degree course, completion of the requirements in either (a) or (b) following, before June 10 of the year of expected entry to the faculty of medicine. Classes in the program must be such that they permit the successful student to proceed to subsequent classes in the same subject at the university he or she is attending.

(a) Following senior matriculation which has included credits in English and mathematics. Completion of a minimum of 10 academic classes (usually during two years of full-time attendance) in a faculty of arts and/or science whose sole entrance requirement is senior matriculation (Nova Scotia grade XII or its equivalent) and from which a bachelor's degree may ordinarily be obtained in three academic years. This minimum academic course must include university classes in English, biology, general chemistry, organic chemistry and physics, each of an academic year's duration. The science classes must include laboratory instruction. The five additional elective classes must include two or more in one subject.*

(b) Following junior matriculation. Completion of a minimum of 15 academic classes (usually during three years of full-time attendance) in a faculty of arts and/or science whose bachelor's degree program ordinarily takes four academic years following junior matriculation (Nova Scotia grade XI or its equivalent). The minimum academic course must include two university classes in English and one each in mathematics, biology, general chemistry, organic chemistry and physics, each of an academic year's duration. The science classes must include laboratory instruction. The eight additional elective classes must include two or more in one subject. Senior matriculation biology, chemistry and physics will not be accepted as equivalent to the required subjects unless followed by second-level university classes in the respective subjects and show as a class-equivalent degree credit on the transcript of the university which the applicant has attended.

* Two or more of the elective classes must have been in one subject in order to provide more than elementary training in some field which has interested the applicant. Ordinarily the electives should be chosen from the following: anthropology, biology, chemistry, classics or classical languages, economics, English, history, mathematics, modern languages, philosophy, physics, political science, psychology or sociology. All elective classes should, if possible, be selected so as to conform to the degree requirements of the applicant's university.

Dentistry — (For admission requirements to the school of dental hygiene see undergraduate admissions above.) (a) Complete matriculation or its equivalent as required by the faculty of arts and science of Dalhousie University. (b) Successful completion of a minimum of ten classes during regular attendance in the faculty of arts and science of Dalhousie University or their equivalents at a university acceptable to the faculty of dentistry: (i) this minimum academic course must include university classes in English, biology, general chemistry, organic chemistry and physics, each of an academic year's duration; (ii) credit for the remaining five classes may be obtained in either of the following ways: by the successful completion of three classes chosen from the humanities and the social sciences plus two other elective classes; by bachelor's degree — if an applicant has a bachelor's degree in a course acceptable to the faculty of dentistry, it is assumed that a suitable selection of classes has been included in the degree program. Students who entered university with junior matriculation must complete 15 university classes including two in English and one each in biology, general chemistry, organic chemistry and physics, each of an academic year's duration.

All Canadian applicants must submit test results from the Canadian Dental Association dental aptitude testing program. Applicants from other countries may submit the American Dental Association dental aptitude testing program results.

Students educated abroad — undergraduate

Great Britain, West Indies, West Africa — GCE with pass

standing in at least five subjects of which two must be at advanced level and one must be English. Hong Kong – GCE as for Great Britain or University of Hong Kong matriculation certificate under the same conditions as for the GCE. India, Bangladesh, Pakistan – bachelor's degree with first- or second-class standing from a recognized university; or, in certain circumstances, first-class standing in the intermediate examinations in arts and science, provided the candidate has passes at the university level in English, mathematics and a language other than English. Note: neither standing is sufficient for admission to the sequential BE program. U.S.A. – first year at a recognized university or similar institution of higher learning (minimum 30 semester hours). Students of lesser standing will be considered if they appear exceptionally well qualified; e.g., on the basis of CEEB scores or advanced placement work. Other countries – write to the admissions office for further information.

Graduate

1. General requirements. Admission to the faculty of graduate studies, master's program. i) A bachelor's degree from a university of recognized standing, with: (a) honors, or the equivalent of honors as granted by Dalhousie University, in the field in which graduate work is to be done, or; (b) completion of at least four undergraduate classes, or their equivalent, in the field in which graduate work is to be done, with an average of at least second-class standing. ii) Candidates meeting i) (a) may be admitted to a one-year master's program. iii) Candidates accepted under i) (b) must be admitted to a two-year master's program.

Candidates who do not meet the minimum admission requirements as stated in i)(b) above may, upon the recommendation of the department, be admitted to a preliminary year of study. This year is to be known as the qualifying year. At the end of the qualifying year students must reapply for admission to a master's program. That application must meet the requirements of i)(b) above; successful candidates are admitted to a two-year master's program. Completion of the qualifying year is to be regarded as achievement of minimal entrance qualifications; it is not the equivalent of an honors degree or the first year of graduate work.

Requirements for admission to the faculty of graduate studies, doctoral programs. i)(a) A bachelor's degree from a recognized university with honors standing as granted by Dalhousie University, or; (b) a master's degree or its equivalent, from a recognized university. ii) Candidates with an honors undergraduate degree in the proposed field of study may be accepted into a three-year PhD program. iii) Candidates with a master's degree, or the equivalent, in the proposed field of study will be admitted to a two-year PhD program. Where that degree is in a field other than the proposed field of PhD study, the candidate may be accepted into a two-year program at the discretion of the department.

2. Specific requirements. Anatomy (MSc) – applicants are expected to have received sound basic training in general biology, chemistry and physics. Preference will be given to applicants with training in comparative anatomy, vertebrate embryology, microanatomy, physiology, biochemistry and biophysics. Medical graduates of high standing, with aptitude for research, may be accepted. Biochemistry (MSc) – an honors course in biochemistry or chemistry or equivalent, or the degree of MD with at least second-class standing in relevant subjects, or a general BSc with good standing in relevant subjects. PhD – a degree of MSc in biochemistry or equivalent, or degree of MD with good standing in relevant subjects. Under exceptional circumstances a well-qualified candidate for the MSc may, if his progress is considered

to be sufficient, be allowed to change to a PhD program. Business administration (MBA) – candidates are required to sit for the admission tests for graduate study in business (ATGSB). This requirement may be waived, in exceptional circumstances, at the discretion of the admissions committee. ATGSB results will be considered, with other information submitted by applicants, in deciding on eligibility for admission. Combined business administration and law (MBA/LLB) – candidates for the MBA/LLB program must also satisfy the entrance requirements of the faculty of law (see above). Education (MAEd) – a) BE (Dalhousie) or its equivalent, with at least second-class standing; or b) MA or MSc.

Law (LLM) – to be admitted as a candidate for the master of laws degree an applicant must have obtained the bachelor of laws degree from Dalhousie University with at least a high second-class standing, or a corresponding degree from another recognized law school with a commensurate standing. In some cases an applicant may be required to spend a period in attendance at Dalhousie Law School, during which time he must show ability to pursue graduate work before being admitted as a candidate for the master of laws degree. Library (MLS) – candidates for the degree program must: a) hold a bachelor's degree with at least second-class standing from a recognized university; b) have had the equivalent of two years' university level study in a foreign language, or be able to demonstrate a reading knowledge of a foreign language. Candidates whose native language is not English must demonstrate a working as well as a reading knowledge of English.

Microbiology (MSc) – candidates must have received sound basic instruction in chemistry and biology and one class in microbiology, with at least second-class standing. Oceanography – undergraduate preparation in any of the basic sciences: biology, chemistry, physics, or geology. Degrees in mathematics or engineering are also acceptable if the undergraduate work includes a reasonably good background in relevant basic science. Oral surgery (MSc) – candidates require DDS or DMD and temporary licensure by the Provincial Dental Board of Nova Scotia. Pathology – candidates require MD and high standing in courses relevant to pathology. Pharmacology (MSc) – applicants must have an honors BSc degree or BSc (Pharm) as offered at Dalhousie. PhD requirements – MSc or equivalent in one of the basic medical sciences or an MD with good standing. Physical education (MSc) – results of the Miller Analogies Test. Physics (MSc) – applicants should have an honors degree (or equivalent) in physics, mathematical physics or engineering physics. PhD – applicants should have an MSc, or its equivalent, in physics, mathematical physics or engineering physics.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in anthropology, biochemistry, biology, classics, economics, education, English language and literature, French, German, history, mathematics, mediaeval studies, music, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, Russian, sociology, Spanish and theatre.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least two years from general BA. The holder of a BA degree with honors or of a general degree with

very high standing may complete the requirements in one year, provided that full time is devoted to the course. Available in classics, economics, education, English, French, German, history, mathematics, modern languages, philosophy, political science, psychology, and sociology and anthropology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA. Available in economics, English, history, mathematics, political science and psychology.

COMMERCE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of business administration (MBA). Two-year program following bachelor's degree.

Combined master of business administration and bachelor of laws (MBA/LLB). Four-year program following bachelor's degree.

DENTISTRY

Faculty of dentistry

Diploma in dental hygiene (DipDHyg). Two-year diploma course beyond senior matriculation.

Doctor of dental surgery (DDS). Four years from three years of arts or science beyond junior matriculation or from two years beyond senior matriculation.

EDUCATION

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of education (BEd). Four years beyond senior matriculation for undergraduate degree and BEd or five years for honors degree.

Bachelor of education (BEd). A sequential course for students who have completed a BA, BSc or BCom degree course. One-year program.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts in education [MA(Ed)]. One year from BEd with at least second-class standing, or the degree of MA or MSc.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science for engineering [BSc(Engin)]. Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science with honors in engineering physics [BSc(Eng-Phy)]. Four years from senior matriculation.

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years from arts, science or

commerce degree or from three years leading to such degree beyond junior matriculation, or from two years beyond senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of laws (LLM). At least one year from LLB.

Combined master of business administration and bachelor of laws (MBA/LLB). Four-year program following bachelor's degree.

LIBRARY SERVICE

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of library service (MLS). Following a bachelor's degree with at least second-class standing a four-term course to be taken on a: a) two-year schedule; b) one-year (12 months) schedule; c) part-time schedule (to be completed in five years).

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Doctor of medicine (MD). Four years of university and one year of internship, following three years in arts or science beyond junior matriculation or two years beyond senior matriculation.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of music education (BMusEd). A four-year program following senior matriculation.

NURSING

School of nursing, faculty of health professions

Bachelor of nursing (BN). Four calendar years from senior matriculation or three years from graduation from a recognized school of nursing.

Diploma courses. Entrance requirements — one year after graduation from a recognized school of nursing (RN standing) and a satisfactory period of professional experience.

One-year diploma in (a) public health nursing (DipPHN) or (b) nursing service administration (DipNSA).

Two-year diploma in outpost nursing (DipOPN). One academic year at Dalhousie and one-year supervised internship in northern Canada. Two alternate courses of study within the outpost nursing program have been developed. The first has been devised for applicants who are already certified midwives and extends over a period of 13 months. The second has been devised for applicants who have completed a program in public health nursing and offers a combined course of study in outpost nursing and nursing service administration extending over a period of two years.

PHARMACY

College of pharmacy, faculty of health professions

Bachelor of science in pharmacy [BSc(Pharm)]. Four years from senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Normally two years from BSc in pharmacy. Twelve months of resident study and research is a minimum requirement.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION**Faculty of health professions**

Bachelor of physical education (BPE). Four years from senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (physical education) [MSc(PhysEd)]. One academic year plus thesis from bachelor's level.

PHYSIOTHERAPY**Faculty of health professions**

Diploma in physiotherapy (DipPhysio). Two years after senior matriculation.

POLITICAL SCIENCE**Faculty of arts and science**

Certificate in public administration (CertPA). One academic year. May be taken on a part-time basis.

Faculty of graduate studies

A two-year program leading to a degree of master of public administration (MPA), and a one-year program leading to a graduate diploma in public administration (DPA) following a bachelor's degree are available. The latter, and the final year of the former, may be taken on a part-time basis.

SCIENCE, PURE**Faculty of arts and science**

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, microbiology, physics and psychology.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least two years from general BSc. The holder of a BSc degree with honors or of a general degree with very high standing, may complete the requirements in one year provided that full time is devoted to the course. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, biology, chemistry, geology, microbiology, oceanography, oral surgery (three-year course), pathology, pharmacology, pharmacy, physics and physiology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from honors bachelor's degree, or two years from master's degree. Available in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, microbiology, oceanography, pharmacology, physics, physiology, and psychology.

SOCIAL WORK**Faculty of graduate studies**

Master of social work (MSW). At least two years from bachelor's degree.

Diploma of social work (DipSW).

EXTENSION PROGRAMS**For university credit**

Classes offered in arts, science, commerce and physical education. Mature students accepted. No residence requirements for undergraduate degree. Evening courses — regular classes are scheduled in late afternoon and evening and are open to both full-time and part-time students. Summer school courses — two sessions, May-June and July-August. Program planned on a three-year projection basis. Up to five credits allowed, one per session.

For no university credit

Correspondence — courses in municipal accounting, municipal administration, for assessors offered through the Institute of Public Affairs. Evening courses — late afternoon and evening classes in selected fields with or without examinations. Professional courses — in-service programs provided through the faculty of medicine and other professional faculties in co-operation with their respective professional societies. Other — special lecture series, conferences, seminars and workshops offered by various departments in the faculty of arts and science and by the Institute of Public Affairs. A series of lectures and workshops on computer programming offered through the computer centre.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Concentrated honors program in mediaeval studies; combined program — master of business administration and laws; integrated program in the humanities and social sciences; interdisciplinary programs in African studies, environmental studies, urban and regional studies, Canadian studies; joint honors program with Mount Saint Vincent University. Transition-year program — a program has been designed to assist educationally disadvantaged black and Indian communities in Nova Scotia. Aim is to prepare students to enter general degree courses. Experimental courses may be given in any session where demand is evident. Equivalent value with regular classes.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES The Clinical Research Centre — which is connected by a link to the Tupper medical building tower, houses the research laboratories for the departments of medicine, obstetrics, paediatrics and preventive medicine.

The Atlantic Research Centre for Mental Retardation conducts basic research in this field. It is situated in the link area between the Clinical Research Centre and the Tupper building, and is staffed with some university medical personnel.

The Trace Analysis Research Centre was made possible by a negotiated development grant from the National Research Council. The basic objectives of the centre are to train specialist analytical chemists and to contribute, through research, to the advancement of analytical chemistry. The long range goal is a centre of research and training excellence in analytical chemistry. General areas of present research interest include atomic spectroscopy, automated instruments, chromatography, clinical chemistry, electrochemistry, molecular fluorescence, and neutron and photon analysis.

The Centre for Foreign Policy Studies was established with the aid of a grant from the Donner Canadian Foundation. The centre's main purpose is the promotion of advanced teaching and research in comparative foreign policy analysis.

The Institute of Oceanography — is housed in the life sciences centre and includes a running seawater facility which contains controlled environmental rooms and large tanks and flumes suitable for experimental work in marine geology and biology. Opportunities for ocean-going research are provided by federal oceanographic ships, particularly those of the Bedford Institute. The institute provides a curriculum leading to the MSc and PhD in oceanography. Properly prepared undergraduates are admitted to these courses by special permission. The institute, in co-operation with the departments of biology, chemistry, geology, and physics, works in close association with other organizations in the area which have marine interests. These include the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Nova Scotia Technical College, the Nova Scotia Research Foundation, the Atlantic Regional Laboratory of the National Research Council, and the Defence Research Establishment Atlantic. Together they form a powerful

inter-institutional group for study of oceanographic and fisheries problems in the Canadian Maritimes.

ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES University of King's College, Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1923, the University of King's College moved from Windsor, Nova Scotia, to Halifax and became associated with Dalhousie. Under the terms of this association, King's holds in abeyance its power of granting degrees, except in divinity. In arts and science, the two staffs are combined. See separate entry.

Mount Saint Vincent University, Rockingham, Nova Scotia. In 1969, a five-year agreement was signed to permit improvement in fields of education mutual to the two institutions. See separate entry.

Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, N.S. B3J 2X4. After five years of co-operation under a formal agreement, it is now proposed that the Nova Scotia Technical College become a college of engineering and architecture of Dalhousie University, and it is expected that this will be accomplished by July 1975.

COLLÈGE DOMINICAIN DE PHILOSOPHIE ET DE THÉOLOGIE*

96, avenue Empress, Ottawa (Ontario) K1R 7G2

Téléphone: 613-233-5721 ou 232-7363

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au secrétariat général du collège

DIRECTION Chancelier – T.R. Père Georges Perreault, OP, BA, LTh, DPh, Prieur provincial des Dominicains au Canada. Régent des études – G.-D. Mailhiot, OP, BA, MST, SSL, DiplÉcbibl. Vice-régent des études – L.-M. Régis, OP, BA, MST, DPh. Secrétaire des études – Jean-Marie Tillard, OP, BA, MST, LTh, DPh. Registraire – Albert Gauthier, OP, BA, LPh, MA(Th); DDC, DiplDC. Secrétaire-trésorier – Thomas Potvin, OP, BPh, MA(Th), DTh. Bibliothécaire – Yves Cailhier, OP, BA, MA(Th), LTh.

DOYENS ET DIRECTEURS Philosophie – Simon Pierre, OP, BA, MA(Th), DPh. Théologie – G.-D. Mailhiot, OP, BA, MST, SSL, DiplÉcbibl. Pastorale – Marc Rompré, OP, BA, MA(Pastcaté).

HISTORIQUE Le Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie existe depuis 1900, à Ottawa. Le 12 juin 1909, l'Ordre des Frères Prêcheurs le reconnaissait comme **STUDIUM**

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC.

GENERALE de la province Saint-Dominique du Canada, à savoir comme centre d'études supérieures de philosophie et de théologie pour la formation doctrinale des étudiants dominicains. Durant la même année, le 31 mars 1909, le collège était incorporé civilement dans la province de l'Ontario et, par des lettres patentes supplémentaires en date du 6 octobre 1967, il devenait le Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie.

Le 26 juin 1965, la Congrégation romaine des universités érigeait le département de théologie en Faculté universitaire pontificale, selon une charte lui donnant le pouvoir de conférer aux étudiants dominicains les grades canoniques de baccalauréat, de licence et de doctorat en théologie. Le 22 mars 1967, au cours de la 5^e session de la 27^e législature du gouvernement de l'Ontario, le Collège dominicain se voyait octroyer une charte civile universitaire, lui donnant le pouvoir de conférer à n'importe quel étudiant les grades civils (baccalauréat, maîtrise, MA et PhD) en philosophie, en théologie et en théologie pastorale.

CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION Le conseil d'administration du collège est composé de deux membres ex officio (le chancelier et le régent des études) ainsi que du secrétaire-trésorier et de cinq membres élus selon des règlements particuliers. Le conseil d'administration établit les règlements concernant l'administration de chaque département, contrôle l'administration financière du collège et approuve les projets d'intérêt majeur pour le développement du collège.

SÉNAT Le sénat ou conseil du collège est composé du chancelier, du régent, du vice-régent, du secrétaire des études ainsi que des directeurs de chaque département. Il assure la promotion de l'enseignement et de la recherche. Sa compétence s'étend à tout ce qui a trait aux affaires académiques.

REVENUS Les revenus du collège proviennent principalement de subventions de la part de la province canadienne de l'Ordre des Frères Prêcheurs, ainsi que des frais de scolarité des étudiants. Le collège est aussi subventionné par le Gouvernement de la province d'Ontario.

ANNUAIRE On peut obtenir un exemplaire de l'annuaire du collège, en s'adressant au secrétariat, Collège dominicain, 96, avenue Empress, Ottawa (Ontario) K1R 7G2.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Deux semestres réguliers: du début de septembre au milieu de décembre, du début de janvier au début du mois de mai. Le collège offre également une session d'été.

BÂTIMENTS ET TERRAINS, ET BIBLIOTHÈQUES Le Collège dominicain est situé dans le centre-ouest de la ville d'Ottawa, à proximité des centres culturels de la capitale du Canada: Centre national des Arts, Galerie nationale, Musée national, Bibliothèque nationale et autres.

Le collège met à la disposition des professeurs et étudiants une bibliothèque spécialisée (70,000 volumes, 350 périodiques). Les étudiants peuvent prendre, s'ils le désirent, les repas au collège. Le secrétariat donne à ceux et celles qui le demandent les indications pour trouver un logement dans le voisinage du collège.

Le département de théologie pastorale, situé à proximité du campus de l'Université de Montréal, met à la disposition de ses professeurs et étudiants une bibliothèque spécialisée en sciences humaines et dans les disciplines intéressant les études pastorales.

ASSOCIATION DES ÉTUDIANTS Les étudiants sont groupés en une association (AECDO), dont le comité directeur a pour fonctions d'entretenir des rapports avec la direction et le conseil des professeurs, d'informer les étudiants, d'organiser des activités parascolaires et de participer au nom des étudiants à tout ce qui peut promouvoir le bien commun du collège.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS 85% – excellent; 80% – très bien; 75% – bien.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE Les étudiants dont les parents résident dans la province de Québec peuvent bénéficier des prêts et bourses du gouvernement de cette province. Les étudiants laïques, résidant dans la province de l'Ontario, peuvent bénéficier des prêts du service d'aide aux étudiants du ministère de l'Éducation du gouvernement de l'Ontario.

EXAMENS FINALS Un examen final a lieu pour chaque cours à la fin du semestre. Si un candidat échoue à un examen, il a la possibilité de se présenter de nouveau à une session spéciale d'examens qui a lieu au début du semestre suivant. Au terme du premier cycle, l'étudiant doit être reçu à un examen spécial sur des questions choisies dans la matière des trois premières années. Un examen semblable mais plus spécialisé est aussi requis pour l'obtention de la maîtrise, de la MA ou du PhD.

DROITS D'INSCRIPTION Étudiants à temps plein, \$525; étudiants à temps partiel, \$30 (par crédit); étudiants en rédaction de thèse ou de mémoire de recherche, \$40. Étudiants libres, \$20 (par crédit).

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION Département de philosophie – le candidat qui a complété une année dans une faculté des arts ou des études équivalentes peut être admis au département de philosophie. Faculté de théologie – pour être admis au premier cycle d'études théologiques, le candidat doit

être porteur d'un baccalauréat ès arts (BA) ou avoir fait des études collégiales qui le rendent admissible aux facultés de théologie des universités canadiennes.

Études supérieures

Maîtrise en théologie – pour être admis au second cycle d'études théologiques, l'étudiant doit détenir un baccalauréat en théologie (BTh) ou avoir fait des études jugées équivalentes. De plus il doit posséder une connaissance suffisante des langues anciennes (latin et grec) pour consulter les sources avec profit et une connaissance pratique d'au moins deux des langues suivantes: français, anglais, allemand. **Maîtrise ès arts en théologie** – les conditions d'admission à la maîtrise sont les mêmes que celles requises pour la maîtrise en théologie.

Doctorat en théologie – pour être admis à la scolarité du doctorat l'étudiant doit détenir une maîtrise en théologie (MTh) ou une maîtrise ès arts (MA) en théologie, ou avoir fait des études jugées équivalentes. De plus, le candidat doit être capable d'utiliser de première main les textes anciens (latins, grecs et hébreux) et avoir une connaissance pratique des trois langues suivantes: français, anglais et allemand.

Dates limites pour la réception des demandes d'inscription

Pour le semestre d'automne, le 1^{er} août; pour le semestre d'hiver, le 1^{er} décembre; pour la session d'été, le 10 juin.

COURS ET GRADES

PHILOSOPHIE

Département de philosophie
Grades civils

Baccalauréat avec mention en philosophie [BA(Ph)]. Deux ans après la première année de la faculté des arts ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en philosophie (BPh). Deux ans après le DEC avec concentration en philosophie ou le programme de philosophie équivalent dans une faculté des arts.

Maîtrise ès arts en philosophie [MA(Ph)]. Un an après le BPh. Mémoire de recherche.

THÉOLOGIE

Faculté de théologie
Grades civils

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh). Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en théologie (MTh). Trois semestres après le BTh. Mémoire.

Maîtrise ès arts en théologie [MA(Th)]. Quatre semestres après le BTh. Mémoire de recherche.

Doctorat en philosophie en théologie [PhD(Th)]. Deux ans après la MTh. Thèse.

PASTORALE

Institut de Pastorale, 2715, chemin de la Côte Ste-Catherine, Montréal 250 (Québec)
Grades civils

Baccalauréat en études pastorales (BEP). Un an après le DEC et deux certificats d'études pastorales (60 crédits) ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en théologie pastorale (BThpast). Un an après le DEC et 60 crédits d'études théologiques ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise professionnelle en pastorale (Mprofpast). Un an après le BTh ou le BThpast. Sans thèse.

Maîtrise en théologie pastorale (MThpast). Un an après le BTh ou le BThpast. Mémoire de recherche.

SERVICE D'ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Cours spéciaux de théologie – cours sur les problèmes actuels de l'Église; le samedi. Cours du soir – en français (le mardi), en anglais (le jeudi); cours de théologie. Sessions et cours publics en pastorale – 2715, chemin de la Côte Ste-Catherine, Montréal 250 (Qué.).

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH*

Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1

Telephone: 519-824-4120

Telex: 069-56540

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – The Hon. Mr. Justice E.M. Hall, LLB, DCL, DMed. President and vice-chancellor – W.C. Winegard, BSc, MSc, PhD, LL.D. Vice-president, academic – J.P. Smith, BA, MA, PhD, DLit. Vice-president, administration – W.W. Bean, BA. Registrar – A.G. Holmes, BSA. Associate registrar (admissions) – P.L. Tron, BA. Associate registrar (records) – W.R. Heath, BSA. Assistant registrar (awards) – R.G. Davidson, BComm. Provost – R.P. Gilmor, BA, MA. Chief librarian – Margaret Beckman, BA, BLS, MLS. Director of alumni affairs and development – J.K. Babcock, BSA. Director of diploma course and co-ordinator of agricultural extension – N.C. Stoskopf, BSA, MSA, PhD. Director of administrative services – P. Clark, BA, ACIS. Director of audio-visual services – G.A.B. Moore, BA, BD, MA, PhD. Director of information – D.L. Waterston, BSc(Agr). Comptroller – N.M. Sullivan, BComm. Director of personnel – J.E. Hurst, BA. Director of information systems – D.M. Mozier, BSc(Eng). Internal auditor – W.A. Fitzgerald, BComm. Director of physical

resources – W.A. Brown, BEng, PEng. Purchasing agent – D.R. Dyson. Bursar – F.E. Nairn.

DEANS OF COLLEGES AND FACULTY Arts – M.H.M. MacKinnon, BA, MA, PhD. Family and consumer studies – Janet Wardlaw, BA, MS, PhD. Graduate studies – H.S. Armstrong, BA, MA, PhD, DSc, DUC, FRSCan. Ontario Agricultural College – C.M. Switzer, BSA, MSA, PhD. Ontario Veterinary College – D.G. Howell, BSc, PhD, MRCVS, DipBact. Research – W.E. Tossell, BSA, MSA, PhD. Science, biological – K. Ronald, BSc, MSc, PhD, DipRadBiol, FIBiol. Science, physical – E.B. MacNaughton, BA, MA, PhD. Science, social – J.W. Skinner, BA, MA, PhD.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Agricultural economics and extension education – T.K. Warley, BSc, MSc. Athletics – W.F. Mitchell, BSA. Computing science, Institute of – K. Okashimo, BA, MA, PhD. Continuing education – M.W. Waldron, BSc(Agr), MSc, PhD. Educational disabilities, Centre for – D.H. Stott, MA, PhD, DipEduc. Engineering – H.D. Ayers, BE, MS. Hotel and food administration – G.D. Bedell, BA, MA. International programs, Centre for – H.R. Binns, BSc, MA, MRCVS. Landscape architecture – V. Chanasyk, BSc(Agr), BS(LA), MLA. Physical education – J.T. Powell, DPE, MS, DLC, PhD. Resources development, Centre for – D.W. Hoffman, BSA, MSA, PhD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Animal and poultry science – W.D. Morrison, BSA, MSc, PhD. Biomedical sciences – H.G. Downie, DVM, MVSc, MS, PhD. Botany and genetics – W.G. Barker, BSc, MSc, PhD. Chemistry – A.K. Colter, BSc, PhD. Clinical studies – J. Archibald, DVM, MVSc, DrMcVet, FRCVS. Computing and information science – C.K. Capstick.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

BSc, PhD. Consumer studies — R.E. Vosburgh, BS, MBA, DBA. Crop science — E.E. Gamble, BSA, MSA, PhD. Drama — M.R. Booth, BA, MA, PhD. Economics — J. Vanderkamp, BEcSc, MBA, PhD. English language and literature — M. Elizabeth Waterston, BA, MA, PhD. Environmental biology — F.L. McEwen, BSc, MSc, PhD. Family studies — Kathryn Kopf, BSc, MA, PhD. Fine art — J.A. Bruce (acting), MA, MA, PhD. Food science — J.M. deMan, ChemEng, PhD. Geography — K. Kelly, BA, MA, PhD. History — Margaret Evans, BA, MA, PhD. Horticultural science — I.L. Nonnecke, BSc, MSc, PhD. Human kinetics — J.T. Powell, DPE, DLC, MS, PhD. Land resource science — D.R. Elrick, BSA, MS, PhD. Languages — Margaret Anderson, CELM(Propédeutique), Staatsexamen, CertofSimultaneousInterpretation(French/German), DipEd, PhD. Mathematics and statistics — T.D. Newton, BA, MA, MA, PhD. Microbiology — D.C. Jordan, BSA, MSA, PhD. Nutrition — S.J. Slinger, BSA, MSA, PhD. Pathology — R.G. Thomson, DVM, MVSc, PhD. Philosophy — G.F. Todd, BA, MA, PhD. Physics — P.A. Egelstaff, BSc, PhD. Political studies — F. Vaughan, BA, MA, PhD. Psychology — H.M.B. Hurwitz, BA, BA, PhD. Sociology and anthropology — K.J. Duncan, BA, MA. Veterinary microbiology and immunology — D.A. Barnum, DVM, DVSc, DVPH. Zoology — J.C. George (acting), BSc, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Guelph is non-denominational and co-educational; it is administered by a board of governors and a senate.

BACKGROUND The University of Guelph was created by an act of the Ontario legislature in 1964. Prior to this, the Ontario Veterinary College, the Ontario Agricultural College, and Macdonald Institute operated under the federated colleges of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and were affiliated to the University of Toronto from 1888.

The Ontario Veterinary College was established under private charter in 1862. The Ontario Agricultural College was established by the province of Ontario in 1874. Macdonald Institute was established in 1903 as a division of home economics at the Ontario Agricultural College. Wellington College was established in 1964 for the teaching of arts and science at the university. The faculty of graduate studies was established in 1964.

In 1970 a major academic administrative reorganization was approved by senate which restructured the colleges and schools to deal with the rapid growth and development of the university. The university now consists of seven colleges (Ontario Agricultural College, Ontario Veterinary College, College of Family and Consumer Studies, College of Arts, College of Biological Science, College of Physical Science and College of Social Science) and five schools (School of Agricultural Economics and Extension Division, School of Physical Education, School of Engineering, School of Landscape Architecture and Canada's only School of Hotel and Food Administration).

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors is comprised of 24 members, each member sitting for a three-year term. Four members are appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, three members are faculty with tenure, who are nominated by senate, and 15 members are elected by the board itself. The chancellor and the president are ex-officio members of the board. The board oversees government, conduct, management of the university, its property, revenues, expenditures, business and affairs.

SENATE The Senate of the university, chaired by president W.C. Winegard, has approximately 150 members. It is composed of the academic officers of the university, an equal number plus

one of elected faculty members, 20 undergraduate and seven graduate students elected by their respective student bodies, nine elected alumni members, and three appointees of the board of governors.

The senate is responsible for the educational policy of the university, and with the approval of the board insofar as the expenditure of funds and the establishment of facilities are concerned may create departments, schools or institutes, elect a chancellor, determine the educational policy of the university, the courses of study and standards of admission, confer degrees, and create committees generally to exercise its powers.

INCOME Total operating income (12-month period ending April 30, 1974) — \$56,770,000 (grants, 42%; fees, 10%; ancillary, 11%; grants, gifts and donations, 7%; contracted research, 17%; trust and endowment, 2%; capital, 8%; other, 3%).

PUBLICATIONS The university publishes separate graduate and undergraduate calendars each year. In addition there are undergraduate admission circulars and booklets describing the various degree programs.

ACADEMIC YEAR The academic year commences with the spring semester. Spring semester — early May until early August. Fall semester — early September until end of December. Winter semester — early January until late April.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated on College Heights within the city limits with some 1,100 acres comprising the campus. In addition to some 25 teaching and research buildings, there are a main library (680,000 volumes), a university center, a physical education building, eight dining halls, 16 residence buildings and a coffee shop.

The university supports varied research and is world renowned for its contributions to agriculture, biological science, veterinary medicine and more recently, the physical and social sciences. Under a unique contract agreement with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food (OMAF), the university carries out the majority of the province's agricultural research and related services. Three research stations, totaling about 1,700 acres and located in Elora, Preston and Arkell, are financially supported by OMAF and operated by the university.

Since 1965, the university has embarked on construction totaling 105 million dollars. New facilities include: the arts building, crop science building, McLaughlin library, animal science building, physical science building, engineering building, alumni stadium, university center/administration building and several residences. In addition, existing academic buildings have been completely renovated to house offices, classrooms and academic departments, including computing science and landscape architecture. New and renovated residences accommodate about half of the student population.

The University of Guelph Arboretum is one of the more recent undertakings on campus. Located on some 330 acres on the eastern part of the campus, it was started in 1971 and will take 15 to 20 years to develop. It will be the only arboretum in Canada located in this particular climatic zone. The arboretum is expected to be a popular natural resource for the region, and the city of Guelph is co-operating in its development.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Sixteen residence buildings house 1,950 male students and 1,950 female students. In addition, the university has 140 town houses for the use of married students.

LIBRARIES The university library collection of 730,000 volumes is housed in the McLaughlin library and in a branch library in the Ontario Veterinary College.

STUDENT LIFE Students may participate in either intramural or intercollegiate sports. As well a complete range of clubs, societies and student organizations is available. Services available to students are: medical services; psychological services; chaplains; career planning and placement; department of student affairs (including international student advisor); etc.

MEDICAL SERVICES Each student entering the university for the first time is required to submit a medical form completed by both the student and, if necessary, the family physician. The purpose of this form is to acquaint the university medical service with any factors which might affect the student's health while attending university. A copy of this form is sent to each student for completion prior to registration. It is the intent of the university to make medical services available to the student body at all times. By doing so a state of optimum health, both physical and emotional, can be maintained. A medical clinic and infirmary have been established in Macdonald Hall to provide a comprehensive preventive medicine and treatment program. In addition to personal care, the medical service provides a source of health education and supervision of the environment. An immunization program is carried out annually among certain students exposed to possible infections. Mass tuberculosis surveys are also supervised. A physician is available during daily working hours in the outpatient clinic to provide advice and medical care. An appointment service operates to avoid unnecessary delays in receiving attention. After hours, a qualified nurse is always on duty to provide advice, care, and referral to a physician if necessary. Students in residence or living off campus very often require care for illnesses, which might normally be treated at home. Consequently, a 12-bed infirmary has been established to provide such service. This is staffed by qualified nurses on a 24-hour a-day basis. It also provides an isolation facility for infectious diseases. This type of care expedites early recovery and avoids loss of time from classes.

Health insurance. To ensure proper health care, it is compulsory to have both OHIP and co-operative health services of Ontario coverage. These policies cover physician services, surgery, x-ray and laboratory services when ordered by a physician, as well as cost of drugs on prescription. The co-operative health services premium is included in the fees. Exemptions from mandatory OHIP coverage as required by university policy will be confined to the following categories of students: a) students from another province who are covered by their own provincial medicare program; b) foreign students whose studies are being supported or financed by agencies such as Colombo plan, etc; c) non-Ontario or non-Canadian students who have insurance coverage from their home area; d) postgraduate students.

Health service fee – full time graduate and undergraduate students, \$4. **Extended health insurance fee** – full time graduate and undergraduate students, \$5. Medical services are also available for faculty and staff emergencies and for workman's compensation cases.

STUDENT PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES The Psychological and Counselling Services employ an experienced professional staff to assist the individual student with those significant emotional and social problems he may be unable to resolve. The main objective is to help the student make the best use of his personal resources and, if necessary, reorganize relevant behavior in order to achieve the most effective and satisfying self-realization during his university years. The basic method of service is a program of assessment and psychotherapy.

This service is available exclusively to the students of the university, both undergraduate and graduate. A consultant service is available in cases involving non-students and staff but this service is second in priority to service to students. Interviews and consultations are conducted by appointment only.

CAMPUS BOOKSTORE The Campus Bookstore is located in the physical science complex and is operated by the Guelph Campus Co-Operative, under the guidance of The Bookstore Advisory Committee. Membership is open to students, faculty, staff of the university, and to the citizens of the local community. The regular hours of the bookstore are 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday to Friday. The bookstore comprises three floors of well stocked merchandise in modern decor. The upper floor contains stationery, art, and engineering supplies. The main floor is the general reading floor and contains magazines, paper backs, periodicals, and many trade or general reading books. The lower floor contains all text books and recommended course books for the entire university. All books are systematically laid out for easy self service for the students. A text book guide is located on this floor to help the student pick out the required books for his particular course. A well trained staff is available at all times on this floor to assist the students.

Responding to member requests for discounts at point of sale a discount of 5% is given to participating members on all purchases at the Campus Bookstore. The Campus Bookstore also offers students the opportunity to buy and sell used books. The Bookstore pays up to 50% of the current list price of books over \$3, if they are scheduled to be used again.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The career planning and placement office is available to assist students in finding part-time, seasonal and permanent employment. On-campus interviews are arranged with prospective employers. Vocational counselling is available to students seeking to evaluate their educational and vocational goals. The reference section of the office contains vocational literature and company information, which are available to students. Sources of information on work, study, travel and volunteer service at home and abroad are also available. During the year conferences are arranged with prospective employers from industry, business and education.

STUDENT UNION Student government at the University of Guelph consists of the seven college councils representing the particular interest of the students registered in each of the colleges of the university, and the Central Student Association which represents the common interests of all full-time undergraduate students. The college councils and the Central Student Association are independent student organizations, financed by student monies and electorally responsible to the students they represent. They are financially accountable to the student body through the provision of a public annual financial report.

Student organization fees are not applicable to part-time and unclassified students. These fees, determined by programs, are collected as a service to the student government to support student organizations. Of each fee, \$4.60 is for the University of Guelph Central Student Association and the remainder of each fee is for college organizations. Arts and social science – \$7.60; biological science and physical science – \$8.60; Ontario Agricultural College – \$10.60; family and consumer studies – \$10.60; Ontario Veterinary College – \$11.10.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION All graduate students are represented; the governing body is the executive, consisting of a president, a first vice-president, a second vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer; two graduate student senators

and departmental representatives. The fee for full-time graduate students is \$4 per term, and for part-time graduate students it is \$2 per term. The purpose of the association is to represent the graduate student body and its members in all matters pertinent to welfare; to act as liaison between graduate students and the faculty, administration, and undergraduate students of the university; to promote social and cultural activities and service programs for the membership; and to provide a communicative link with the graduate students of other universities.

GRADING SYSTEM First-degree honors programs: distinction — cumulative average of 80-100% on all course attempts; honors — cumulative average of 70-79% on all course attempts. Standing in individual courses is graded as follows: A — 80-100%; B — 70-79%; C — 60-69%; D — 50-59%. Graduate studies: A — 80-100%; B — 70-79%; C — 60-69%; minimum B average required.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Numerous scholarships and bursaries are available for Ontario students entering the various undergraduate programs. Scholarships; fellowships; research, service and teaching assistantships are available for graduate studies.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations where requested by the instructor concerned are held in each course at the conclusion of the semester in which it is taught. Supplemental, deferred and special examinations are permitted.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred in January, May and October each year and are conferred by the chancellor on behalf of the senate.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees (per semester) for programs commencing September 1974. a) Full time — associate diploma in agriculture, \$100, agriculture [BSc(Agr)], \$287.50; applied science [family and consumer studies (BASC)], \$287.50; arts (BA), \$292.50; engineering [BSc(Eng)], \$322.50; hotel and food administration (BComm), \$287.50; landscape architecture (BLA), \$352.50; human kinetics [BSc(HK)], \$295; science (BSc), \$297.50; veterinary medicine (DVM), \$287.50. b) Graduate studies* — \$292.50 per semester. Tuition for part-time undergraduate — \$70 per course. Tuition for part-time graduate* — \$125 per semester. Other university fees — \$24 per semester. (*Graduate fees under review.)

Residential fees — single-student residences, \$340 and \$355 per semester for room only; single-student residences where cooking facilities provided, \$370 and \$385; married-student town houses, \$175 per month. Compulsory meal contracts: choice of A or B per semester (13 weeks): A — \$220 (22 meal cards valued at \$10); B — \$280 (29 meal cards valued at \$10).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Educational level equivalent to full Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma (six credits of year 5, grade 13-level courses). 60% minimum overall average required. Principal's report and recommendation with school record.

2. Specific requirements. Agriculture and science — mathematics (one credit); two of chemistry, physics or biology; plus one additional credit from biology, chemistry, mathematics, physics, and two options. Engineering — mathematics (two credits); 4 options (chemistry and physics and one additional mathematics credit are recommended). Arts — no specific subject requirements

(six credits, two credits from English, a second language or mathematics recommended). Hotel and food administration — mathematics (two credits); 4 options (chemistry recommended). Applied science — mathematics (two credits); chemistry; and three options. Landscape architecture — mathematics (two credits); chemistry; English; and two options. Human kinetics — mathematics (one credit); chemistry; physics or biology; and three options. Veterinary medicine — three-semester science program at university level to enter pre-veterinary semester or four-semester (two years) science program at university to enter first-semester veterinary medicine. For specific courses required consult the office of admissions.

Foreign students

Certificates evaluated for equivalence to those for Canadian students. England, West Indies, East and West Africa — GCE with either four subjects (at least three at A-level) or five subjects (at least two at A-level); agriculture, engineering, human kinetics, landscape architecture and science require comparable year 5 (grade 13) subjects as outlined above. Evidence of proficiency in English required; satisfactory scores on University of Michigan English language test or certificate of proficiency in English from the University of Cambridge or TOEFL acceptable. Candidates submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Candidates of mature age (21 years or older in first month of the session to which admission is sought) who cannot meet the normal requirements may request specific consideration; special test, written only at the university, required prior to admission in arts; all other programs require senior matriculation in subject specified by the faculty, and interviews may be required.

Graduate

For admission to graduate study, a student must have obtained a first degree with second-class honors from an institution recognized by the senate of the University of Guelph and on a university program acceptable to the faculty of graduate studies.

Date for receipt of applications

The university cannot guarantee that applications received after these dates will receive consideration. Fall semester — August 1; winter semester — December 1; spring semester — March 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Ontario Agricultural College

Bachelor of science in agriculture [BSc(Agr)]. Eight semesters from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in agricultural production division, agricultural economics and rural development division, environmental and agricultural biology division.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Minimum of two semesters from honors bachelor's degree, or equivalent. Specialization offered in agricultural economics, agrometeorology, animal and poultry science, crop science, environmental biology, extension education,

food science, genetics, horticultural science, hydrology, resources development and soil science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of five or seven semesters from recognized master's or honors bachelor's degree, respectively. Specialization offered in agricultural economics, agrometeorology, animal and poultry science, crop science, environmental biology, food science, genetics, horticultural science, hydrology, and soil science.

ARTS

College of arts, college of social science

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General program, with major or areas of concentration, six semesters from senior matriculation. (b) Honors program, eight semesters from senior matriculation. Available in Asian studies, business administration, Canadian studies, computing and information science, consumer studies, drama, economics, English, environmental studies, fine art, French, geography, German, history, Italian, Latin, mathematics, philosophy, political studies, psychology, social sciences and the development of the third world, sociology-anthropology, Spanish, and statistics.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Minimum of two semesters from honors bachelor's degree, or equivalent. Specialization offered in economics, English language and literature, geography, history, philosophy, political studies, psychology, resources development, Scottish studies, and sociology-anthropology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of five or seven semesters from recognized master's or honors bachelor's degree, respectively. Specialization offered in history, philosophy (jointly with McMaster), and Scottish studies.

ENGINEERING

School of engineering

Bachelor of science in engineering [BSc(Eng)]. Eight semesters from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in agricultural engineering, biological engineering, and water resources engineering.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Minimum of two semesters from bachelor's degree, or equivalent. Specialization offered in agricultural engineering (including biological materials and mechanics); environmental control; electrification; feed and food processing; frost, snow and wind studies; materials handling; power, machinery, structures; waste management and water resources.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of five or seven semesters from master's or bachelor's degree respectively. Specialization offered in hydrology, fluid and thermodynamic processes and design.

FAMILY AND CONSUMER STUDIES

College of family and consumer studies

Bachelor of applied science (BASc). Eight semesters from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in applied human nutrition, child studies, consumer studies, family studies, and textiles.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Minimum of two semesters from honors bachelor's degree, or equivalent. Specialization offered in applied human nutrition, clothing, family studies, food administration, foods, and textile science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of five or seven semesters from recognized master's or honors bachelor's degree, respectively. Specialization offered in applied human nutrition, food administration, foods, and textile science.

HOTEL AND FOOD ADMINISTRATION

School of hotel and food administration

Bachelor of commerce (BComm). Eight semesters from senior matriculation.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

School of landscape architecture

Bachelor of landscape architecture (BLA). Eight semesters from senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of landscape architecture (MLA). Minimum of four semesters from BLA, six semesters from honors bachelor's degree, or equivalent. Specialization offered in recreation/open space, land development and regional land planning.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

School of physical education

Bachelor of science in human kinetics [BSc(HK)]. Eight semesters from senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Minimum of three semesters from honors bachelor's degree, or equivalent. Specialization offered in the study of man in motion.

SCIENCE

College of physical science, college of biological science, Ontario Agricultural College

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General science, six semesters from senior matriculation. (b) Honors program, eight semesters from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in biochemistry, biophysics, botany, chemical physics, chemistry, computing and information science, earth science, ecology, genetics, fisheries and wildlife, food science, marine biology, mathematics, microbiology, nutrition and biochemistry, physics, science, statistics, theoretical physics and zoology.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Minimum of two semesters from honors bachelor's degree, or equivalent. Specialization offered in botany, chemistry, genetics, geomorphology, mathematics and statistics, microbiology, nutrition, physics, resources development, and zoology [including aquatic science (marine and freshwater); environmental physiology; parasitology; and wildlife biology, management and behavior].

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of five or seven semesters from recognized master's or honors bachelor's degree, respectively. Specialization offered in botany, chemistry, genetics, microbiology, nutrition, and zoology [including aquatic science (marine and freshwater); environmental physiology; parasitology; and wildlife biology, management and behavior].

VETERINARY MEDICINE

Ontario Veterinary College

Doctor of veterinary medicine (DVM). Professional course, eight semesters following minimum of four semesters of science study at acceptable university level.

Faculty of graduate studies

Intern/residency program (graduate diploma). Three semesters (one calendar year) from DVM degree or equivalent. Specialization in clinical studies, pathology, and veterinary preventive medicine.

Master of science (MSc). Minimum of two semesters from honors bachelor's or other first degree, or equivalent. Specialization offered in biomedical sciences (including anatomy, histology, pharmacology, and physiology), biological immunology, clinical studies (including medicine, radiology, reproduction, and surgery), pathology (including parasitology), and veterinary microbiology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of five or seven semesters from recognized master's or honors bachelor's or other first degree, respectively. Specialization offered in biological immunology, biomedical sciences (including cardiovascular physiology, cell biology, cytogenetics, developmental biology, endocrinology, immunogenetics, neuroanatomy, oncology, pharmacology, physiology, radiobiology, and toxicology), pathology (including parasitology), and veterinary microbiology.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Independent study. Each semester a selection of courses will be offered by correspondence. These courses may be used to proceed towards an undergraduate degree or for professional or personal reasons. Regular degree admission requirements must be met. Students may not register for more than two independent study courses at one time. For information on course offerings, contact the office of continuing education.

Six weeks study. The university offers a limited number of degree credit courses during a six week session commencing in early July. Applicants must meet university admission requirements. For information on course offerings, contact admissions office, office of the registrar.

For no university credit

Eighty correspondence courses available in agriculture, horticulture and food science. Semester courses and short courses offered in arts, social sciences, agriculture, biological sciences, family and consumer studies, physical sciences and veterinary medicine. Many interdisciplinary courses as well as university-sponsored conferences. A major agricultural extension program is offered in co-operation with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Agricultural and biological sciences. The Ontario Agricultural College sponsors professional development courses to update persons who have a science degree. Other courses are offered to the agricultural and general public. Courses are held both on and off the campus. A list of the offerings is available bi-monthly from the co-ordinator of agricultural extension, Ontario Agricultural College.

Arts and social sciences. Lecture series, seminars and courses in the arts, social sciences and languages are offered by the colleges of arts and social science. For the most part these educational opportunities require no prerequisites and no examinations. Some carry a moderate fee while others are open to the public without charge. Brochures are issued each semester by the co-ordinator of continuing education for these colleges.

Family and consumer studies. The College of Family and Consumer Studies offers courses for professional development in some areas of family and consumer studies.

Veterinary medicine. The continuing education committee at the Ontario Veterinary College conducts courses in conjunction with the O.V.C. Alumni Association and the Ontario Veterinary Association. Courses, lectures, seminars, and clinics of one to three days' duration are presented throughout the year to graduate veterinarians with the view to updating the practice of veterinary medicine.

Correspondence courses. Many courses are available in agriculture, horticulture and food science. A three-year course leading to the Ontario diploma in horticulture is offered for students interested in parks, nursery, landscape, commercial floriculture, processing crop production and turf management. A one-year course in home gardening is available. Information is available from the director of correspondence study, office of continuing education.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Programs in arts and science are offered on a continuous year-round teaching program of three semesters. In addition, agricultural science and family and consumer studies have a modified form of trimester. Students in arts and science commence university work in September, January, and May each year. Ontario year-5 (grade 13) students may enter in May without completing year 5 (grade 13).

RESEARCH INSTITUTES Center for Educational Disabilities, The. The center is an interdisciplinary organization which gives psychologists, sociologists, physiologists, and representatives of other disciplines an opportunity to work in partnership and share facilities on work in the causes and remediation of educational failure at all levels.

Center for International Programs, The. This center has an interdepartmental role in supporting and co-ordinating the university's expanding interest and activities in international affairs, both on campus and overseas.

Center for Resources Development, The. The various departments in the university concerned with renewable, non-renewable and human resources co-operate under the aegis of the center in a graduate program, with an interdisciplinary approach to the philosophy and problems of resources development.

Institute of Computing Science. This institute was created to co-ordinate the data processing activities of the university. In addition to providing computer facilities the institute provides and promotes technical assistance in computing systems and programming.

HURON COLLEGE*

(Affiliated to The University of Western Ontario)

London, Ontario N6G 1H3

Telephone: 519-438-7224

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chairman of the corporation — Rt. Rev. C.J. Queen, BA, LTh, DD. Chairman of the executive board — K.W. Lemon, FCA. Principal — The Ven. J.G. Morden, BA, LTh, BD, STM, DTh, DD. Registrar — Catharine Ridley (Miss). Bursar — L.G. Barnes, BA. Librarian — R.C. Brandeis, BA, PhD, MLS. Warden and assistant registrar — D. Cox, BA. Warden (women's residence) — M.C. Shortreed (Mrs). Chaplain — Rev. Canon V. Blake, BA, MA, LTh, BD.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts — F.W. Burd, BA, MA. Theology — G.H. Parke-Taylor, BA, MA, LTh, BD, DD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN English — E.D. McVey, BA, MA, PhD. French — G.A. Black, BA, MA. Hebrew — G.H. Parke-Taylor, BA, MA, LTh, BD, DD. History — G. Owens, BA, MA, PhD. Philosophy — Reese Miller, BA, BPhil, MA. Psychology — Moira Sansom, BA, BA, BLS, PhD. Religious studies — J.G. Morden, BA, LTh, BD, DD, STM, DTh.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

GENERAL INFORMATION Huron College is an undergraduate, co-educational, residential liberal arts college affiliated with The University of Western Ontario, and is situated immediately adjacent to the main university campus.

BACKGROUND Huron College, the founding college of The University of Western Ontario, was established in 1863, and became an affiliated college of The University of Western Ontario in 1923.

With slightly more than 500 students, half of whom live in residence, the college's relatively small size fosters a sense of community, ensures that classes are generally small, and makes possible close working relationships between students and faculty. The college's academic affiliation with The University of Western Ontario means that its students obtain a University of Western Ontario degree through Huron College and that all the academic and social resources of the university are fully open to them. Thus they not only take courses taught within the college but also can select courses within their program from those taught at the university itself; they can participate in extracurricular activities within both the college and the university.

In 1956 the college became an associate member of the American Association of Theological Schools. In 1958 the college received its new charter under the Ontario provincial government to grant its own degrees in theology.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors consists of thirteen members appointed by the corporation and functions in accordance with the act of 1958, revised in 1961.

SENATE Huron College comes under the senate of The University of Western Ontario. See separate entry.

PUBLICATIONS General annual calendar; brochure.

ACADEMIC YEAR Huron College offers an intramural program of studies during the winter session only commencing mid-September and ending the first week in May.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Huron College is located in London, Ontario. The city has a population of approximately 220,000. The college campus is forty-six acres and is adjacent to the campus of The University of Western Ontario.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence is provided for two hundred and fifteen men and one hundred women.

LIBRARY The library houses a choice collection of 90,000 volumes and it grows at the rate of 500 volumes per month.

STUDENT LIFE The Huron College Student Council and The University of Western Ontario student services are responsible for extracurricular activities. The college has a chaplain and warden in residence.

MEDICAL SERVICES The college has a resident nurse and students have access to The University of Western Ontario health services.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Counselling is available at all times through the offices of the dean and registrar.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The bookstore is located on the main campus and services all of the colleges of the university.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Only part-time work in the library is available to students during the winter session.

GRADING SYSTEM The same as The University of Western Ontario; see separate entry.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Entrance scholarships available as outlined in the general calendar.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are set by departments under The University of Western Ontario senate regulations. These examinations are held during the last three weeks of the winter session. Supplemental examinations are not allowed and deferred examinations are allowed only in case of illness or extenuating circumstances.

GRADUATION In the faculty of arts there is a spring and fall convocation and degrees are conferred by The University of

Western Ontario. In the faculty of theology there is a spring convocation only and degrees are conferred by Huron College.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year: full-time students — arts, \$655; theology, \$550. Part-time students — arts, \$125 per course; theology — \$75 per course.

Residence rates: arts — \$1,200; theology — \$1,200.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS For admission to the faculty of arts and/or social science, a minimum of six credits at the Ontario grade 13 level (or equivalent) with an average not less than 60%. Foreign students — G.C.E. certificates — five subjects with 2 at A-level with a minimum "D" average on advanced level subjects. U.S.A. — grade 12 with first-class standing or one year at a junior college or university. Foreign language test is required.

Mature students — must be 21 years of age and away from formal education for at least two years. The student must submit a letter to the admissions committee stating what he has been doing since leaving secondary school and date he is seeking admission to the college. An interview is required.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in drama, economics, English, French, German, history, Latin, mathematics, philosophy, psychology, Russian, Spanish, visual arts and combinations of these.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The first two years only of this honors program are offered at Huron. Students complete their third and fourth years at the school of business administration, The University of Western Ontario.

THEOLOGY

Master of divinity (MDiv). Three years beyond a bachelor's degree from a recognized university.

Bachelor of ministry (BMin). Three years beyond a bachelor's degree from a recognized university (or in the case of the special student, after he has completed five arts subjects and has obtained a pass in all subjects of the three-year theological course including the bible and comprehensive examination).

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE*

(Associated with Dalhousie University) †

Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 2A1

Telephone: 902-423-7497

Cable: University of King's College, Halifax, Nova Scotia

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Visitor and chairman of the board of governors — Most Rev. W.W. Davis, BA, BD, DD, DCL, the Lord Archbishop of Nova Scotia and Metropolitan of the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada. Chancellor — The Hon. Mr. Justice R.A. Ritchie, QC, BA, DCL, LL.D. President — J.G. Morgan, BA, MA, DPhil. Vice-president — Harry Granter, BA, AM. Divinity secretary — Rev. Canon J.H. Graven, MA, LTh. Director, Foundation Year Program — W.J. Hankey, BA, MA. Registrar — G.S. Clark (Mrs). Bursar — J.A. Conrod (Miss). Librarian — J.E. Lane (Mrs), BA. Dean of residence — Kenneth Clare, BA. Dean of women — to be appointed. Executive secretary, alumni association — J. Murphy (Mrs). Director, public relations — Glen Hancock, BA, DipJourn.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

†Holds in abeyance its degree-granting powers except in divinity and other faculties not forming a part of Dalhousie during the term of association with Dalhousie University.

Director, athletics — Roderick Shoveller. Information officer — Janet Hull (Ms). Chaplain — to be appointed.

GENERAL INFORMATION King's is an Anglican, co-educational institution. It operates under a board of governors which appoints an executive council. Both the dioceses of Nova Scotia and of Fredericton contribute grants to the university.

The University of King's College is one of the founding partners of the Atlantic School of Theology, an inter-denominational institution established in Halifax in July 1971, for ministerial and theological studies.

BACKGROUND The University of King's College was established in 1789 by an act of the provincial legislature and established at Windsor, Nova Scotia. Teaching began that year and the first degrees were probably awarded in 1802 or 1803.

Following a fire in 1920, the university was re-established in Halifax in 1923 by means of private subscriptions and with the financial aid of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which endowed the teaching of liberal arts. The university became associated with Dalhousie University and, under the terms of this association, holds in abeyance its power to grant degrees, except in divinity and other faculties not forming a part of Dalhousie. In arts and science the two staffs are for the most part combined. King's also retains complete control over present endowments, administration of residences and all internal matters.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The university is governed by a board of 39 consisting of the bishops of the dioceses of Nova Scotia and Fredericton, the chancellor, the president, the vice-

president, and the treasurer, ex officio, together with 8 members elected by the alumni association, 6 elected by the diocesan synods, 4 faculty representatives, 4 co-opted by the board, and 4 student representatives. The basic function of the board is the conduct, government, and operation of the university.

INCOME Year ending June 30, 1973. Total — \$623,915 (government grants, 66%; endowments, 24%; gifts, 5.5%; fees, 3.5%; miscellaneous, 1%). Income from ancillary enterprises — \$242,085.

PUBLICATIONS Calendar and brochures available from the registrar.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The University of King's College is situated on five acres of land on the northwest corner of the Dalhousie University campus in Halifax (population of metropolitan area 256,155, seaport capital of Nova Scotia). The principal building houses the offices of administration, classrooms, and the library. There is the president's lodge, a dining hall, a chapel, a large recreation hall, a gymnasium and a swimming pool.

STUDENT RESIDENCES A residence for women (Alexandra Hall) and a residence for men are located on the campus. The women's residence will accommodate 100 students and the men's residence 125 students.

LIBRARY The library of the University of King's College was founded in 1789 and has been in use ever since. It now has about 55,000 volumes, principally in the humanities and theology. It is especially strong in English literature where the Dr. J. Burns Martin Memorial Fund aids its growth; in Canadiana where the William Inglis Morse Endowment is used and in theology, philosophy and history. In the general field the Hon. W.J. Almon Memorial Fund and the Dr. T.H. Hunt Memorial Fund (a gift of the alumni) aid in the purchase of books.

Over the years the library has received many valuable and interesting gifts. Many of the forty incunabula in the collection were among a gift of books from T.B. Akins in 1872. The manuscript collection is small but it contains a number of illuminated medieval manuscripts. There is also a fine collection of United Empire Loyalist china given the university in 1881. Among the other interesting non-book items is a cuneiform tablet, date c.880 B.C. given in 1873, also swords that belonged to Sir John E. Inglis and Sir William Fenwick Williams, two noted Nova Scotians.

STUDENT LIFE Athletic association for men and women; dramatic and choral society; debating and literary societies.

MEDICAL SERVICES Health services and a small in-patient infirmary are provided for students. Further specialist services in a fully accredited medical centre are available when indicated. (By agreement with Dalhousie University.)

COUNSELLING SERVICES See separate entry for Dalhousie University.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The facilities of the Dalhousie University bookstore are made available to the students of University of King's College.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT There are opportunities for

students to earn part of their college expenses by working in the library, gymnasium and dining hall. A year-round Canada Manpower Centre is maintained on campus. This is done to assist students in obtaining employment.

STUDENT UNION The Students' Union is the organization in which the students enjoy their right of self-government. The constitution provides for a democratic government in which the participation of every student is expected. The students endeavor to play a determining role in every aspect of university life. The union's main organs are the Student Assembly, the executive of the Students' Union, the Students' Council.

GRADING SYSTEM The system of grading is A+, A, A-, B+, B, B-, C, D, F/M, F.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE A wide range of scholarships, bursaries, and prizes are offered. For information on scholarships write to the registrar.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS See separate entry for Dalhousie University.

GRADUATION Encaenia day — mid-May. Arts and science degrees are conferred by the president of Dalhousie University at the University of King's College convocation. Divinity degrees are conferred by the chancellor of University of King's College.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees in arts and science (1974-75) — \$681; part-time, per class \$150. Students' union fees \$40 (compulsory). Incidental fees approximately \$200.

Residence accommodation — room and board (1974-75) — \$1,150-\$1,225.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate — see separate entry for Dalhousie University.

Graduate

Admission to graduate courses in theology is conditional upon high standing in a bachelor's degree, or in special cases on other criteria.

Closing date for receipt of applications

Last day for receiving applications is normally August 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) general. Bachelor of arts (BA) honors. Offered through Dalhousie University (see separate entry).

King's provides an alternative to the general first-year BA program which is identical for general and honors students. It consists of the foundation year course together with one other introductory class. See "special program" below.

DIVINITY

School of divinity

Testamur. Three years.

Associate of King's College (Nova Scotia) [AKC(NS)] .
Equivalent to two years' postgraduate study after LTh or STh.

Associate in theology (ATh). On recommendation of board of examiners of general synod of Anglican Church of Canada.

Bachelor of divinity (BD). Three years after BA on recommendation of board of examiners of general synod of Anglican Church of Canada.

Master of sacred theology (MST). Two years after bachelor's degree.

SCIENCE, PURE

Bachelor of science (BSc) general. Bachelor of science (BSc) honors. Offered through Dalhousie University; see separate entry. King's provides an alternative to the general first-year BSc program which is identical for general and honors students. It consists of the foundation year course together with two other introductory classes. See "special program" below.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS Extension courses are given in the evenings and cover subject material in public relations and journalism. The public relations course is offered annually, and journalism is given every other year. Both of these are full-term courses, but they are not for credit as academic requirements are waived, making the study programs available for citizens in the community as well as for registered students. Courses commence in October of each year.

SPECIAL PROGRAM The University of King's College, in association with Dalhousie University, offers a special Foundation Year Program. This program is designed for entering first-year students who are interested in pursuing studies in the humanities and social sciences leading to the BA or BSc degree, but without

disciplinary or subject concentration in the first year of studies. The foundation year is designed as an integrated program of studies focussing attention on the development of institutions and ideas in the western world which have been crucial for the development of the present-day world views prevailing in western societies. It is intended that students will derive from the course a general but comprehensive picture of the events and movements leading up to the present day, such that they are better able to understand their own heritage and positions. A student can develop in the foundation year program, a choice of greater specialization for subsequent years at university. Successful completion of the program will result in the student attaining four credits towards a bachelor of arts degree or three credits towards a bachelor of science degree.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE Institute of Pastoral Training. The objective of the institute is to bring pastors and theological students face to face with human misery as it exists both in and out of institutions, through courses in clinical pastoral education in both general and mental hospitals, reformatories and juvenile courts, homes for the aged, alcoholism treatment centres, and other social agencies. Other goals of the institute include the production of teaching materials, the promotion of workshops, and the establishment of a first-class library and reference centre at the institute's office. All inquiries concerning courses offered should be addressed directly to the secretary of the institute, the Reverend Howard Taylor, University of King's College, Halifax.

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION Atlantic School of Theology. Principal: Father L.J. Robertson, BA, BTh, MEd. A co-educational theological school combining the resources of former Anglican, Roman Catholic, and United Church institutions, which are the participating partners (University of King's College, Holy Heart Theological Institute and Pine Hill Divinity Hall). Founded in 1971, the purpose of the school is to prepare students for ordination in the above denominations as well as to provide opportunities for theological study for other interested persons. Residential accommodation is available.

KING'S COLLEGE*

(Affiliated with The University of Western Ontario)

266 Epworth Avenue, London, Ontario N6A 2M3

Telephone: 519-433-3491

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Honorary chairman of the board of directors – Most Rev. G.E. Carter, DD, PhD, DHL, LL.D. Chairman, board of directors – J.R. Flinn, QC. Principal and dean – A.F. McKee, BA, MA, DUP, MSc(Ec). Assistant dean (academic) – J.R. Goutor, BA, MA, PhD. Assistant dean (student affairs) – G.J. MacWillie, BA, BD, MA, PhD. Registrar – J.H. Campbell, BA, BEd, MA. Assistant registrar – C.D. Dutrizac, BA, MA. Librarian – P.D. Mitchell, BA, BLS. Controller – H.E. Leeks, RIA. Dean of students – R. Rossini, MA.

DEAN OF FACULTY Arts – A.F. McKee, BA, MA, MSc(Ec), DUP.

GENERAL INFORMATION King's College is a co-educational undergraduate college of liberal arts and social sciences sponsored by the Roman Catholic diocese of London and open to students of all beliefs.

BACKGROUND The present name of the college dates from 1966. The College of Christ the King, an arts college for non-clerical students, was established in 1955 and its graduates received their degrees from The University of Western Ontario through an existing St. Peter's Seminary College of Arts affiliation. In 1966 the affiliation agreement with the university was transferred to King's College.

All faculty appointed to and courses given by the college are approved by the university senate and the degrees conferred on all students are that of The University of Western Ontario. The principal is an ex-officio member of the senate. The college is under the governance of a board of directors (18), and faculty committees along with the dean of the college supply academic guidance.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to mid-May.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, STUDENT RESIDENCES AND LIBRARIES King's College is situated on Epworth Avenue at Waterloo Street (the population of London approximates 240,000), two blocks from the main entrance to the university. An inter-lecture bus service operates between the college and the main campus. This permits a valuable integration of courses given in various parts of the university.

The principal building houses faculty, student, and administration offices, classrooms, a chapel, a cafeteria, lounges, and the women's residence (this residence will accommodate approximately 100 women). Three separate buildings provide residence accommodation for 60 women and 140 men. The college library houses some 40,000 volumes. As members of The University of

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Western Ontario community, King's students have full privileges at Western's libraries. The theology department of St. Peter's Seminary, located within short walking distance, provides further course and library facilities available with some restrictions to King's College students. Students at King's College also share the services offered students of The University of Western Ontario: athletic facilities, teams, clubs, employment services, voluntary military training, and many others.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as that of The University of Western Ontario; see separate entry.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE King's College offers a number of entrance scholarships (\$200). The student should make enquiries upon academic application.

FEES AND COSTS Same as for The University of Western Ontario. Full-time tuition fees per year: \$673.50; part-time (per course): \$130.

Residence rates (room and board) winter session: \$1,250.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS Same as for The University of Western Ontario; see separate entry. For admission to the BSW program, it is necessary to have a minimum overall average of 70% in the first year at university together with an acceptable departmental interview.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General program, three years from senior matriculation, in liberal arts and social sciences and a two-year pre-business program. (b) Honors program, four years from senior matriculation, in comparative literature, English and French, English and German, English and history, English and Latin, English and philosophy, English and Russian, English language and literature, French language and literature, French and Latin, history, history and German, history and philosophy, modern languages and literatures, philosophy, philosophy and German, philosophy and mathematics, philosophy and psychology, philosophy and sociology.

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW). Four-year program beyond senior matriculation. This is a first professional degree for persons interested in a career in social work.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS Same as for The University of Western Ontario; see separate entry.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS The college from time to time offers special programs supplementary to a large number offered by The University of Western Ontario.

LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY*

Oliver Road, Thunder Bay P, Ontario P7B 5E1

Telephone: 807-345-2121

Cables and telegrams: Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – The Hon. Mr. J.B. Laskin, MA, LLB, LL.M., LL.D., DCL, FRSC. Chairman of the board of governors – R. Philpot, Esq. President and vice-chancellor – Andrew Booth, BSc, PhD, DSc. Vice-president – to be appointed. Vice-president (finance) – Grant Thompson, CA. Vice-president (administration) – Bryan Mason, BA. Secretary of the university – Donald Ayre, BA. Registrar – W.J. McDonnell, BA, MA. Librarian – E.J. Belton, MA, FLA. Dean of students – J.W. Kerr, BA, STM, MEd. Information and publication officer – M.J. O'Dwyer. Director of continuing education – Keith Wood, MA, PhD.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts – W.J. Melnyk, MA, DipCIPsych, PhD. Education – James Angus, BA, BEd, MEd, PhD. Science – Robert Ross, BSc, PhD, FRIC. University schools – Harold Braun, CD, BA, LL.D.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Business administration –

Anthony Seuret, BA, MBA. Engineering – George Fleming, BEng, MSc, PhD, PEng. Forestry – Kenneth Hearnden, BScF. Library science – Harold Braun, CD, BA, LL.D. Nursing – Margaret Page, BScN, MPubH. Physical and health education – James Widdop, DPE, BSc, MA, PhD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Anthropology – Kenneth Dawson, CD, MA. Biology – Douglas Lindsay, BSc, MSc. Chemistry – S. Walker, DSc, MA, DPhil. Economics – Chris Jecchinis, BA, PhD. English – George Merrill, AB, PhD. Geography – Robert Dilley, MA. Geology – Edward Mercy, PhD, DIC. History – Elizabeth Arthur, BA, MA, PhD. Languages – L. Zawadowski, MA, PhD. Mathematics – John Whitefield, BA, MA, PhD. Philosophy – William Morris, BA, PhD. Physics – John Warren, MSc, PhD. Political science – Pradip Sarbadhikari, BA, BSc. Psychology – H.N. McLeod, BA, MA, PhD. Social work – James Chacko, BA, BSW, MSW, DSW. Sociology – J.D. Martin, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION Lakehead University is a co-educational and non-denominational institution. Control is vested in a board of governors and a senate.

BACKGROUND Lakehead University evolved from Lakehead Technical Institute established in 1946 by order-in-council of the province of Ontario. Classes began in 1948 in temporary rented quarters in downtown Port Arthur. In the same year first-year university courses were added to the curriculum. Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology was established by an act of the Ontario legislature assented to in 1956, and proclaimed in 1957. The government and control of Lakehead Technical Institute were transferred to the board of governors of the Lakehead College.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

The present university site, donated by the city of Port Arthur, was occupied in 1957. Second-year arts courses were added in 1960-61, and in 1962 the original Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology Act was amended to give the college "university powers" to establish faculties, etc., and to confer university degrees in arts and science. The first degrees in arts and science were granted on May 6, 1965.

The Lakehead University Act, 1965, was given the royal assent by the lieutenant-governor of Ontario on June 22, 1965, and came into force on July 1, 1965. The Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology, thereafter known as Lakehead University, was continued under this new charter.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS Under the terms of the Lakehead University Act, the university is governed by a Board of Governors, which has jurisdiction over business affairs of the university. The board of governors consists of 30 members, including the president, three members named by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, and two members appointed by the board.

SENATE The Senate is responsible for academic policy. Senate consists of the vice-chancellor and president of the university, the academic vice-president, if any, the librarian, and the registrar; deans of all faculties; heads or chairmen of teaching departments; and such other members of teaching staff elected or appointed in such a manner as the senate may determine. The president is chairman of the senate.

PUBLICATIONS Lakehead University calendar. Lakehead University review.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Spring session: May to late June. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Lakehead University is situated in the heart of Thunder Bay (population, 108,048). On May 7, 1969, an order-in-council of the province of Ontario amalgamated the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and the townships of McIntyre and Neebing to form the city of Thunder Bay. Thunder Bay is located in northwestern Ontario at the head of Lake Superior, on the Great Lakes, about 438 miles east of Winnipeg, Manitoba. The original college site comprised some 80 acres of land lying between the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, and was donated by the city of Port Arthur. In 1962 an additional 105 acres of adjoining land were purchased and in 1965, 110 acres of land were purchased in anticipation of future expansion. The advisory committee conducted a building fund campaign from which the sum of \$175,000 was raised, from local industries and individuals.

The first college building, constructed by the Department of Public Works of the province of Ontario, was formally opened on October 2, 1957. A new library wing was added in March 1960, and in the fall of 1969, two extensions providing additional lecture rooms and laboratory space were opened. A men's residence, including recreational and dining facilities for 52 students and a resident staff member, was opened in September 1962. In 1966, 32 additional double bedrooms were added to the residence. A section of the new structure was made available as a residence for women. A new \$2,750,000 residence village comprising 10 new buildings and providing residence for 480 male students and 106 female students has been completed. The village is situated on the banks of the McIntyre River within easy walking distance of all university buildings and athletic facilities.

On February 15, 1964, the university centre was officially opened.

It has a 380-seat theatre-auditorium, as well as lecture and seminar rooms, club rooms, and a cafeteria. Also in 1964, an additional wing was added to the original building and in 1965, a new library building was erected. An additional three floors were added to the new library building in September 1967. In March 1968 an athletic centre gymnasium was constructed on the other side of the McIntyre River opposite the main university buildings. September 1969 saw the official opening of the Centennial building which houses the science and technology laboratories, classrooms, and faculty offices. An administrative wing and an addition to the university centre building which includes a new cafeteria and dining hall were also completed in that year.

A man-made lake is in the centre of the campus; its creation was planned with the regional conservation authorities as an important flood control project for the McIntyre River which runs through the campus. A new academic building, which provides additional faculty offices and much needed classroom space, and an addition to the athletic centre which encompasses an Olympic-size swimming pool, three squash courts, a general-purpose training room, a wrestling room, two classrooms, shower rooms, and additional office space, were opened in late 1972. An addition to the education building houses a library on the second floor and offices and classrooms below; the power-house complex has been enlarged to cope with the needs of a rapidly growing university.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence facilities at Lakehead are available to accommodate 186 female students and 400 male students. Single- and double-room accommodation is available in both residences. Lakehead maintains as a service to its students, an off-campus housing office. Off-campus housing consists of rooms, room and board, apartments and houses located in the community.

LIBRARIES The university library occupies a separate building in the centre of the campus. The stock of the library consists of nearly 200,000 accessioned and catalogued volumes of books and bound periodicals, and at present there are also approximately 2,000 volumes of unbound periodicals. The collection which is supplemented by microfilms and microcards, both of books and of periodical runs, amounts to almost another 30,000 volumes. Over 2,500 journal titles are received currently by subscription and many others regularly and irregularly by donation. About 25,000-30,000 volumes are normally added to the library each year. Special collections include the "seaway collection" consisting of 500 books, pamphlets and reports going back to the earliest engineering surveys; the "local history collection" of documents, journals, papers, and over 300 pictures relating to the history of Northwestern Ontario; a small manuscript collection, etc.

The faculty of education library comprises approximately 16,000 accessioned and catalogued volumes and 300 unbound periodicals, supplemented by microfilms, microcards, filmstrips, slides and some 5,000 mounted prints of pictures. The major part of the library collection is related to various fields of elementary and secondary education.

STUDENT LIFE Lakehead University has a wide variety of extracurricular activities in which a student may wish to participate. Every student automatically, on payment of fee, becomes a member of the Lakehead University Student Union. Funds from this society help subsidize such publications as the student newspaper and the yearbook. The society also subsidizes the winter carnival, folk spectacles, dances and other events, as well as the students' clubs and associations. Students compete for western Canadian championships in many sports such as golf,

cross-country, fencing, volleyball, skiing, wrestling, baseball, track and field, swimming, football and many others.

MEDICAL SERVICES The university maintains a health centre on campus with a registered nurse in attendance Monday through Friday. A physician is available for consultation on campus throughout the week. A psychiatrist visits the campus once a week. The university provides a ten-bed infirmary to care for students; it also uses the neighboring hospitals to provide treatment for acute illnesses and serious accidents.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Students are free to discuss their educational programs, their choice of careers, and their personal problems with the dean of their faculty, any other officers of the administration, or any members of the teaching staff. The physician and the dean of students are especially qualified to assist students in resolving their personal problems.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE A bookstore, carrying all the prescribed textbooks and other supplies, is operated by the university. Books are sold at close to cost. Lists of prescribed texts are available at the bookstore.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Thunder Bay office of the Canada Manpower Centre, in co-operation with the university authorities, maintains a student placement office on the campus. Since the scope of the Canada Manpower service is nation-wide, employment opportunities are received from employers across Canada. Many of these employers arrange for on-campus interviews at Lakehead as part of their personnel recruiting program.

STUDENT UNION The Lakehead University Student Union fee automatically entitles the student to membership in the society. The funds help subsidize student publications, the winter carnival and other student events of the society and also all student clubs and associations. These funds are administered by the society which is composed of elected student representatives.

GRADING SYSTEM Effective September 1973, the following grading system is in effect: A+ - 90-100%; A - 80-89%; B - 70-79%; C - 60-69%; D - 50-59%; E - 40-49%; F - 0-39%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The principal awards in the various categories are listed below.

Entrance scholarship - Lakehead University entrance scholarships; C.J. Sanders scholarship. Undergraduate scholarships - Allied Chemical Canada, Ltd. scholarship; J.P. Bickell Foundation scholarship; Great Lakes Paper Company forestry scholarship; Great West Timber scholarship; Dr. Crawford C. McCullough memorial scholarship. Entrance bursaries and awards - Imperial Oil higher education awards; IBM-Thomas J. Watson memorial bursaries; Inco bursary; Lions Club bursary; Joseph Marien memorial bursaries; Marion E. Tomlinson memorial bursary.

Undergraduate bursaries and awards - Atkinson Charitable Foundation bursaries; A.T.A. Trucking Industry Education Foundation Inc. bursaries; IBM-Thomas J. Watson memorial bursaries; International Pipe Line Company bursaries; Ontario Department of Health bursaries for public health nursing; Thunder Bay Medical Association bursary. In addition to the Lakehead University graduate fellowships, a number of other fellowships are available and are listed in the Lakehead University calendar.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year (1973-74): full-time (a) for first degree - arts, commerce, physical and health education, education, graduate diploma in business administration, nursing, \$615; science, forestry, \$625; applied science, \$670; (b) for master's degree - arts, science, \$292.50 per term; (c) university schools, \$350; part-time (per subject on pro rata basis), \$135 and up. Miscellaneous fees - Alma Mater Society and athletic fee, \$50.

Residence rates, board and room, per university year: single room, \$1,035, double room, \$985.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students - undergraduate

1. Diploma programs - admission to diploma programs is based upon successful completion of an Ontario grade 12 program (or equivalent) which would allow the student to proceed to a full Ontario grade 13 program. The overall average must be at least 60%. Certain diploma programs will also continue to require specific subjects at the grades 11 and 12 levels for admission.

Applicants with high standing in level 4, grade 12 programs, will be considered on an individual basis. All other applicants to diploma programs will also be considered on an individual basis. Equivalent certificates are required for other provinces. As well, principal's recommendation and school record are required.

Degree programs - the standard for admission to a degree program is the successful completion of any Ontario grade 13 program (or equivalent) embracing at least three distinct subject areas, acceptable to the university as satisfying the entrance standards. The overall average must be at least 60%. In addition to obtaining this general level of academic maturity, the candidates will be required to include in their matriculation programs, subjects that interlock directly with their planned university majors. These specific requirements are noted opposite the programs. Ontario candidates are also recommended to submit the results of SACU/OACU aptitude and achievement tests available to them in their senior year. Principal's recommendation and school record are required. SACU scores are recommended.

Both programs - overall average must be at least 60%. An applicant who lacks a specific required subject may be considered for admission if the level of achievement in associated subjects is better than average. Each case in this category is considered on an individual basis.

2. Specific requirements. Diploma programs. Business administration, computer systems - grades 11 and 12 mathematics. Engineering technology with specialization in chemical, civil, electronic or mechanical engineering technology - grades 11 and 12 mathematics and science and full grade 12. Applicants with Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma (or its equivalent) will be admitted to the second year of the technology program if they have achieved an overall average of 60% in five subjects with a minimum of 60% in mathematics A (or equivalent). The five subjects should include physics, chemistry and mathematics. An overall average of 70% in grade 13 will enable students to be admitted without special course requirements. Environmental forest technology (certificate) - successful completion of a two-year post-secondary school program in forest technology with grade 13 chemistry or equivalent. Timber harvesting technology (certificate) - successful completion of a two-year post-secondary school program in forest technology or equivalent as determined by the admissions committee. Library technology - no specific requisites.

Specific requirements. Degree programs. Arts — successful completion of any Ontario grade 13 program embracing at least three distinct subject areas; grade 13 English must be included in the program. Education — admission into the four-year professional degree programs in the faculty of education will be the same as admission into any other degree program at the university; i.e., the same as arts or science — the BA-BEd, BSc-BEd or one-year BEd degrees are available. Commerce — mathematics, English (applicants without mathematics will be considered but may be required to take a non-credit mathematics course in first year). Applied science — mathematics (A and B or equivalent), chemistry, physics. Forestry — mathematics (relations and functions, calculus), chemistry. Nursing — chemistry and biology; English is recommended (chemistry must have been taken within the past five years). Physical and health education — English, chemistry (candidates with an acceptable university entrance program but not including chemistry will be considered on an individual basis; candidates admitted without grade 13 chemistry will be required to take chemistry 103, as one of their first-year options). Science — completion of any Ontario grade 13 program embracing at least three distinct subject areas preferably in the sciences. Bachelor of engineering degree — applicants must have a diploma in technology from a college of applied arts and technology, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Lakehead University or its equivalent. Preference will be given to applicants with experience in industry.

Foreign students

Commonwealth countries — GCE, or equivalent, with passes in five subjects with two at A-level, or passes in four subjects with three at A-level. USA — first-year university credits, minimum 30 semester hours, from an accredited institution. An applicant whose mother tongue is not English must submit evidence of facility in English. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Faculty of arts and university school programs — applicants who are at least 23 years of age in the calendar year of entry, who are residents of Canada, and who have not attended post-secondary institutions for two years prior to their admission, will be considered as adult students. Applicants considering programs in the faculty of science or school of engineering on this basis should discuss with the admissions officer necessary preparatory work. Mathematics to the admissions level and preferably some sciences are required.

Graduate

For admission to graduate study a student must have attained a first degree with at least second-class standing in appropriate subjects.

Date for receipt of applications

Canadian students — August 15th; foreign students — June 29th.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, three years from honor high school graduation (or senior matriculation). Major subjects:

anthropology, economics, English, French, geography, history, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology, and Spanish. (b) Honors course, four years from honor high school graduation (or senior matriculation). Available in anthropology, economics, English, English and French, French, geography, history, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, and sociology.

Bachelor of arts, bachelor of social work. A concurrent degree program, four years from honor high school graduation.

Master of arts (MA). A minimum of one year from an honors bachelor's degree. Available in economics, English, history, mathematics, and psychology.

EDUCATION

Concurrent degree programs for elementary and secondary school teachers (BA-BEd, BSc-BEd). Four years.

Degree program for holder of approved degrees. One year.

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General course, three years from honor high school graduation (or senior matriculation). Major subjects: biology, chemistry, general sciences, geology, mathematics, natural sciences, and physics. (b) Honors course, four years from honor high school graduation (or senior matriculation). Available in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, mathematical physics, and physics.

Master of science (MSc). A minimum of one year from an honors bachelor's degree. Available in chemistry, mathematics, and physics.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

School of business administration

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). Four years from honor high school graduation (or senior matriculation).

Diploma in business administration (DipBusAdmin). Three years.

Diploma in business administration (computer systems option). Three years.

Graduate diploma in business administration. One year after first degree.

ENGINEERING

School of engineering

Bachelor of applied science (BASc). Four years from honor high school graduation (or senior matriculation).

Bachelor of engineering (BEng). Two years after three-year diploma in engineering technology.

Diploma in engineering technology (DipEngTechnol). Three years: chemical engineering technology, civil engineering technology, electronic engineering technology, mechanical engineering technology.

FORESTRY

School of forestry

Bachelor of science in forestry (BScF). Four years from honor high school graduation (or senior matriculation).

Diploma in forest technology (DipForTechnol). Two years.

Certificate in environmental forest technology. One year after forest diploma.

Certificate in logging technology. One year after forest diploma.

LIBRARY TECHNOLOGY

School of library technology

Diploma in library technology (DipLibTechnol). Two years.

NURSING

School of nursing

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN). Three years (post-basic); 4 years (basic).

PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

School of physical and health education

Bachelor of physical and health education (BPHE). Four years from honor high school graduation (or senior matriculation).

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Off-campus courses – undergraduate courses in arts for students proceeding to a degree and for teachers who may wish to improve their professional qualifications. Courses are presently being offered at Atikokan, Dryden, Fort Frances, Geraldton, Kenora, Manitouage, Marathon, Nipigon/Red Rock, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout, and Terrace Bay. Evening session – undergraduate courses in arts and science. Spring and summer sessions – courses offered in arts and science for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers who may wish to improve their professional qualifications by working towards degrees and diplomas in education. Also, a limited number of courses in physical education.

For no university credit

Adult education services – systematic courses in the humanities and other areas of proper concern to a university on a non-credit basis. Special short courses – professional refresher or maintenance courses.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Canadian studies; environmental planning; graduate diploma in economic development; humanistic studies; industrial relations; international studies; liberal science; Taiga studies; theatre arts.

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY OF SUDBURY*

Le texte français se trouve à la suite/French version follows

Ramsey Lake Road, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6

Telephone: 705-675-1151

Cable: Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario

Telex: 027-7569

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS President – E.J. Monahan, MA, LMS, PhD. Vice-president (administration) – F.J. Turner (pro tem), BCom, MA. Vice-president (academic) – to be appointed. Registrar – J.M. Porter, BBA, MEd. Chief librarian – A.H. Mrozewski, MA, BLS, MLS. Director, centre for continuing education – Gérard Lafrenière, BA, LPh. Public relations officer – Bernard Lalande, BA. Comptroller – Carl Nurmi, BCom, CA. Director of services – T.L. Hennessy, BAsc. Director, computer services – B. Byce, BSc, MMath. Admissions officer – Shirley Vincent, BA. Director of student affairs/awards – R. Wolosczuk, BA. Assistant registrar, statistics – Mirko Mehes, BA. Publications officer – Jean Baxter (Mrs), BA. Assistant registrar, records – R.T. Begley, BSc.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Director, university health services – A.G. Cecutti, MD. Secondary school liaison officer – D. St-Jules, BA. Director of counselling services – J. Dardick, BSc, MA. Director, cultural affairs – E. Woodward (acting). Director, instructional media centre – W.B. Hart. Administrative assistant to the president – Léonce Boudreau, BA, BEd, MA. Secretary, board of governors – D.A. Obonsawin, BA, MA. Assistant director, centre for continuing education – P. Blenkinsop, MA. Student information officer – Nancy Murphy, BA, MA.

ASSOCIATE DEANS OF FACULTIES Humanities – J.H. Barry, BA, MA. Science – D.H. Williamson, BSc, PhD. Social sciences – K.W. Schwager, DrsSoc. Professional schools – to be appointed.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTES Commerce and administration – K.E. Loucks, BA, MBA, PhD. Engineering – A.S. Tombalakian, BA, MAsc, PhD, FCIC, PEng. Graduate studies – to be appointed. Nursing – D.M. Pringle, BScN, MS. Physical and health education – John Dewar, BEdinPE, MA, EdD (director of division); R. Wallingford, BS, BPE, MEd, EdD (chairman of school). Social work – B.A. Gélín, MA, MSW, DSW. Sports administration (chairman) – R.S. Wanzel, BPE, MA, PhD. Translators and interpreters – R. Henry, BA, MA, BEd.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Astronomy – R. Leclaire, BA, BEd, PhD. Biology – D.H.S. Richardson, MSc, DPhil. Chemistry – K. Westaway, BSc, PhD. Classical studies – to be appointed. Economics – D.M. Sakellariou, BSc, MA, PhD. English – J.S. Lewis, BA, MA, PhD. French – G. Bélanger, LèSL, MA. Geography – J.R. Pitblado (acting), MA. Geology – R.A. Cameron, BSc, MAsc, PhD, PEng. History – A.D. Gilbert MA,

PhD. Mathematics — J.F. Scott-Thomas, MA, PhD. Modern languages — to be appointed. Philosophy — G.M. Paterson, BA, MA, BD, PhD. Physics — B.H. Kaye, MSc, PhD. Political science — R. Dyck, BA, MA, PhD. Psychology — M. Moroz, BA, MA, PhD. Religious studies — L.J. Winckel, BA, ThM, DTh. Sociology and anthropology — G. Tesson, BSc, MA.

GENERAL INFORMATION Laurentian is a non-denominational, bilingual and co-educational institution.

BACKGROUND Laurentian University was established by an act of the Ontario legislature in 1960. Teaching began in 1960 and the first degrees were conferred in 1961. The provincial act provided for the federation of denominational universities or colleges with Laurentian University. In 1960, the University of Sudbury (Roman Catholic), founded in 1913, and Huntington University (United Church), incorporated in 1960, federated with Laurentian. Thorneloe University (Anglican) joined the federation in 1963.

By the acts of federation, the degree-granting powers of the federated universities are held in abeyance except in theology. Under the federating agreements, each of these church-related universities provides a college in the faculty of arts and science of Laurentian University. At present, the federated colleges limit their instruction to philosophy and religious studies; philosophy is also offered within the joint university department of philosophy. All students receive their degrees from Laurentian University.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors consists of 25 voting members (5 appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, 6 by the University of Sudbury, 6 by the United Church of Canada, 6 by the synod of the Anglican diocese of Algoma, one member-at-large appointed by the board, and the president [ex officio]) and 8 non-voting members (1 appointed by faculty, 2 by senate, 2 by the students' general association, 1 by the extension students' general association, 1 by the administrative staff association and 1 by the clerical association or maintenance association). The board of governors has all powers over, in respect of, or in relation to the government, financial management and control of the university and of its officers, employees and agents, its property, revenues, expenditures, business and affairs.

SENATE Senate, consisting of 42 voting and 8 non-voting members, and a speaker, is composed of university representatives of the faculty and administration, the federated and affiliated colleges, and University College, 2 representatives of the board of governors, 6 students (5 elected from the students' general association, 1 elected or appointed by the extension students' general association). The senate is responsible for the educational policy of the university, and, with the approval of the board insofar as the expenditure of funds and establishment of facilities are concerned, may create faculties, schools, institutes, departments, chairs, or courses of instruction within the university.

INCOME (Year ended April 30, 1973) Operating funds derive from Ontario government (61.3%), fees (16.7%), debenture interest grants (13.5%), gifts and grants (3.5%), miscellaneous (2.9%), interest earned (1.9%). Provincial assistance — operating \$7,300,678; capital \$1,129,721. Total operating revenue \$9,760,749.

PUBLICATIONS Calendar, continuing education intersession and summer session calendar, admissions brochure, folders on the professional schools, bi-monthly newsletter (Journal), internal monthly newsletter (Gazette), available from the publications officer. Student newspapers: Lambda, room

Room G1, Student Street, campus; Réaction, room L215.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer session: a six-week day session from early July to mid-August and an evening intersession from mid-April to end of June.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located within the limits of the city of Sudbury (population, 99,386; region, 162,749), on an 800-acre campus, only a ten-minute drive from downtown Sudbury. The land rises in an arc of hills overlooking three lakes. The first two phases of Laurentian University's master plan have been completed. They include the H.J. Fraser science building with classrooms, laboratories, offices, shops, three auditoria which can be combined to form one large auditorium, a planetarium and an astrodome; a classroom building with amphitheatre; the arts and humanities building housing faculty offices, seminar rooms and four language laboratories; the dining assembly building; and finally the administration and library tower or Ralph D. Parker building containing the library (200,000 volumes) and the university's administrative offices. All these buildings are connected and allow passage under cover from end to end of the whole complex. The colleges also maintain libraries and reading rooms.

To the east and southeast of the main campus are the college residences and the Laurentian University residence complex (where approximately 15,000 square feet is designated as a campus centre for centralized social facilities). The Sudbury Teachers' College on campus was integrated with Laurentian University as a school of education on September 1, 1974. A short distance from the administration and library tower is a complex of sports facilities including the Benjamin F. Avery physical education centre with a 50-metre swimming pool, football and soccer fields, and Olympic-designed track, and tennis courts. Student services include: a health service, a placement office, counselling services, a director of student affairs/awards who also advises foreign students and maintains a list of off-campus housing.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Huntington, Thorneloe, and Sudbury Colleges have residence accommodation for 400 men and women in single and double rooms. The Laurentian University residence complex includes the University College residence accommodating 250 students, a single-student apartment building accommodating 394 students, and a married student high-rise tower with 129 apartments.

LIBRARIES The Ralph D. Parker building contains the library (200,000 volumes and 4,000 periodicals). The Science library in the Horace J. Fraser science building offers documentation in the pure and applied sciences. The colleges also maintain libraries and reading rooms. The physical education reading room is located in the Benjamin F. Avery Physical Education Centre.

STUDENT LIFE Students are represented on the board of governors, the executive and other committees of the board, the senate and university standing committees. The Students' General Association through its cultural and social committees, provides a calendar of events, and sponsors such activities as drama, publications, political clubs, faculty organizations and service clubs. Sports facilities, including the Benjamin F. Avery physical education centre with a 50-metre swimming pool, football and soccer fields, quarter-mile track, tennis courts, and a ski hill with a tow, are available through the division of physical and health education for intercollegiate and intramural programs, recreational clubs, and elective instructional classes.

MEDICAL SERVICES Service is broad in scope, encompassing preventive medicine, psychological disturbances, health education, and medical care, under the direction of a physician. Fee of \$6.75 is included in composite compulsory fees for students.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Counselling services include pre-university, personal, academic and vocational.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE Textbooks and other items are offered for sale at reasonable prices.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Department of Manpower and Immigration, in co-operation with the university, maintains a full-time Canada Manpower Centre on campus on a year-round basis. The purpose is to assist graduates and undergraduates to obtain permanent, summer or part-time employment, and to assist employers wishing to recruit at Laurentian.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT The Students' General Association through its council and committees represents the students and is responsible for a large section of student functions. Fees of \$37 are included in composite compulsory fees. The individual colleges and professional schools also have student councils, and the residences have residence councils. Students are also represented on the university board of governors, senate, standing committees, and departmental committees.

GRADING SYSTEM The grading scale for courses in the faculty of arts and science is as follows: A – (75-100%); B – (66-74%); C – (60-65%); D – (50-59%); F – (0-49%), failure; I – incomplete; W – withdrawal with permission.

The grading systems in the professional schools vary, and the calendar should be consulted. Unless an incomplete course is completed within a month of the examination, the course will be graded "F". However, the associate dean of the division concerned may grant an extension of the prescribed period.

Distinction at graduation – students who graduate with an average of 75% on all courses taken at Laurentian University will be granted their degrees with high distinction.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Students are given consideration for a number of entrance scholarships which are awarded on academic merit. There are 40 tuition scholarships for full-time first year students with 80% or better out of high school. In-course scholarships and bursaries are awarded on academic merit or financial need where terms specify or both. The university is a participant in the Ontario student assistance program.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS The method of determining final marks is left to the individual instructor, after consultation with his class, subject to the approval of the department or school concerned. Where there is a final examination in a course, a supplemental must also be offered unless the final examination is being taken by a student merely to upgrade term marks. A supplemental is to have the same weight in determining the final mark as the final examination had. Appeals with respect to course grades must be lodged within six months of the official publication of grades for the courses in question. Students may appeal to write a special examination under certain conditions.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by the president at convocations held at the end of May and at the end of October.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year – full-time: (a)

undergraduate tuition, \$590; miscellaneous compulsory fees, \$73; total \$663; (b) graduate tuition: degree fee – \$300; registration fee – \$100 per term up to \$900; continuation fee, \$50 per term. Part-time graduate students: fee per course \$225; thesis fee, after completion of formal course work, for each of three terms – \$150; continuation fee, beyond a \$900 total – \$50 per term.

Residence fees for academic year – single room: \$650-\$700. Double room: \$590-\$600. Meals are available in the Great Hall and cafeterias on a cash basis or a meal card may be purchased. Married students apartments: \$125 a month for an apartment with one bedroom, living-room, bathroom, and kitchen with stove and refrigerator.

Extension fees – in Sudbury, each full course \$130 tuition, and \$8 compulsory fees; for off-campus studies, each full course \$135 tuition, and \$7 compulsory fees.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. Certificates equivalent to Ontario honor graduation diploma (grade 13) with three subjects – five courses or six credits, minimum overall average of 60%. Note: Ontario students who complete a three-year program at CAAT's with at least 66% overall average are admissible with possible advanced standing in a maximum of 5 courses. Quebec students with completion of the two-year CEGEP (Diplôme d'études collégiales) or the two-year collegial program (diploma of collegial standing) are admissible with possible advanced standing. British Columbia – Graduation from grade 12 in the academic-technical program with C plus or better. New Brunswick – grade 12 in regular program with 1st class standing over grades 10, 11, and 12. Nova Scotia – grade 12 in university preparatory program with 1st class standing over grades 10, 11, and 12. Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan – grade 12. Newfoundland – 1st year of Memorial University. P.E.I. – 1st year of University of P.E.I. A limited number of superior grade 12 students will be admitted – such candidates must have obtained a minimum average of 80 percent in grade 12 (year 4, or equivalent) and have maintained an "A" average throughout secondary school. Also required are a personal biography, a positive recommendation by the guidance counsellor and/or principal, and an interview. Subject to certain conditions, year 5 or grade 13 students may take courses concurrently with their secondary school program, but credit will not be granted until the student has completed a normal basis of admission.

2. The university requires a complete academic report for the last three years of secondary school, and a recommendation by the secondary school last attended regarding fitness for university studies.

3. Specific requirements. Arts – English or français (at least one credit). Science – chemistry; calculus; two of biology, physics, geology or mathematics not credited above (recommended subjects: two mathematics, chemistry, physics, one other science). Commerce – English or français (one or two credits); a fifth-year (grade 13) level mathematics (preferably algebra)*. Commerce (in sports administration) – English or français (one or two credits), a fifth-year level mathematics (preferably algebra)*. Engineering – mathematics (calculus); mathematics (introductory analytical geometry and algebra)*; chemistry; physics. Nursing – English or français (one or two credits); chemistry; biology. Physical and health education – English or français (one or two credits). Social work – English or français (one or two credits). Science in language – English (at least one credit with 66% average); French or français (at least one credit with 66% average); a third language is recommended.

*Candidates without these requirements may be admitted on an individual basis.

Foreign students

Certificates evaluated for equivalence to normal requirements. Notarized English or French translations of certificates not in English or French are required. Applicants without English or French as a first language where applicable must pass the test of English as a foreign language. USA — first-year standing at an accredited college or university, minimum 30 semester hours in appropriate subjects. Applicants with a high standing in secondary schools, e.g., in advanced placement program, apply to office of admissions for specific consideration. UK, West Indies, East and West Africa, Hong Kong — GCE or University of Hong Kong matriculation certificate with either four subjects (at least three A-level) or five subjects (at least two A-level). Scottish leaving certificate accepted. Other school or high school certificates may be acceptable. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Candidates of mature age (21 years or older on October 1 of current year) who cannot meet the normal requirements may be admissible. For details write the mature applicant counsellor.

Graduate

Students seeking admission to a graduate program must hold an honors bachelor's degree or its equivalent with at least second-class standing (B) in an appropriate area of study.

Date for receipt of applications

Canadian students — applications for admission should be received by August 31 of the year in which admission is sought. Foreign students should apply before June 30.

COURSES AND DEGREES

Note: The university uses both French and English as languages of instruction. In all cases the number of years given is beyond senior matriculation.

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General program, normally three years. Concentrations are offered in Amerindian-Eskimo studies, anthropology, Canadian studies, economics, English, français, French, geography, German, history, Italian, Latin, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, Russian, sociology, and Spanish. Combined or double concentrations may be approved at the discretion of the associate dean. (b) Honors program, normally four years, commencing in the second year. The student is cautioned that some of the honors programs require the completion of specific courses in the first year. At the discretion of the dean, and with the approval of the department(s) concerned, specializations are offered in courses such as: economics, English, English and French, English and history, English and philosophy, geography, history, history and philosophy, français, French, French and history, French and philosophy, mathematics, philosophy, psychology, political science, political science and economics, political science and français, political science and philosophy, sociology.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). English, history. Minimum one year full time from BA honors.

SCIENCE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General program, normally three years. Concentrations are offered in: biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, and physics. Combined or double concentrations may be approved at the discretion of the associate dean. (b) Honors program, normally four years. The first year is the same as the general degree: but students are cautioned that some of the honors programs require the completion of specific courses in the first year. Specializations are offered in: biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics, biology-chemistry, chemistry-physics, chemistry-geology, physics-geology.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Programs leading to a master's degree require a minimum of one academic year beyond the honors degree. Programs are offered in: biology, chemistry, geology, and physics.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

Each of the professional schools of Laurentian University offers a program requiring four years. Professional courses are taught by the schools and non-professional courses by the faculty of arts and science. The following programs are offered:

COMMERCE

Honors bachelor of commerce (BCom). Four years from senior matriculation; school of commerce and administration.

Honors bachelor of commerce in sports administration [BCom(sports administration)]. Four years from senior matriculation, offered jointly by school of commerce and administration, and school of physical and health education.

A graduate diploma in business administration is awarded at the successful completion of a one-year program open to those who have obtained an undergraduate degree in a discipline other than commerce or business administration.

EDUCATION

Sudbury Teachers' College on the campus was integrated with Laurentian on September 1, 1974. It awards a teaching certificate for teaching in French language schools. Admission requires six grade 13 credits, with a credit in français and a credit in English, and a general average of 60 percent.

Bachelor of education (BEd) is offered in the faculty of education at Nipissing College in North Bay. Admission requires proof of graduation with an approved degree from an accredited university.

ENGINEERING

The school of engineering offers a general first-year and a second-year specializing in chemical, civil, metallurgical, mining, or mechanical engineering.

LANGUAGE

Honors bachelor of science in language (BSL). Four years from senior matriculation; school of translators and interpreters.

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN). Four years from senior matriculation; school of nursing.

PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

Honors bachelor of physical and health education (BPHE). Four years from senior matriculation; school of physical and health education.

SOCIAL WORK

Honors bachelor of social work (BSW). Four years from senior matriculation; school of social work.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS The Centre for continuing education directs a summer session and an evening intersession on the Sudbury campus and in other Northern Ontario centres, and offers part-time winter session courses in Sudbury, Blind River, Chapleau, Elliot Lake, Espanola, Kirkland Lake, Manitoulin Island, New Liskeard, Noelville, Parry Sound, Sturgeon Falls, Iron Bridge, Englehart, Levack-Onaping, Timmins, Chelmsford, Huntsville, Capreol, Matheson. Summer and intersession courses are offered in some of these areas. Some science courses are offered by correspondence. Television and videotapes are also used for credit courses.

For university credit

Full BA program offered. During the regular session, part-time and full-time programs are integrated, with some courses offered on campus in the evening. Evening intersession – undergraduate courses in arts, certain courses in science and professional schools. Summer session – undergraduate courses in arts and certain science and professional school subjects for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers who may wish to improve their professional status. To receive a degree, a student must complete at least five full Laurentian courses (normally the last five).

For no university credit

Popular courses of cultural benefit and of interest to the community are offered.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Special programs can be arranged to prepare students for entrance to professional faculties elsewhere. The following interdisciplinary programs are offered: Amerindian-Eskimo studies (BA); Canadian studies (BA); bachelor of commerce in sports administration. A certificate of bilingualism will be awarded to a student receiving a general or honors bachelor's degree on the successful completion of written and oral examinations.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES The Institute for Fine Particle Research, an interdisciplinary institute, offers short intensive postgraduate courses in fine particle science and has research facilities for studies of light scattering phenomena, sedimentation dynamics, and fine particle physics. Director: B.H. Kaye, MSc, PhD.

The Institute of Astronomy has a Spitz model, A-3-P planetarium, a 6" Maksutov telescope, and a 22" Newtonian telescope for visual, photographic, and photoelectric observations; and an 8" photographic telescope. Director: R. Leclaire, SJ, PhD.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE University College, Ramsey Lake Road, Sudbury, Ont. P3E 2C6. Acting principal, dean of students and registrar: J.M. Porter, MEd. Co-educational. Non-denominational. Bilingual. Founded 1960. Constituent college within the university faculty of arts and science. Has residential accommodation.

FEDERATED UNIVERSITIES (Credits are transferable to Laurentian University of Sudbury).

Huntington University, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6. President: L.J. Winckel, BA, ThM, DTh. Registrar: Rev. D. Joblin, BA, BD. Co-educational. United Church. Established and federated with Laurentian University of Sudbury 1960. Offers undergraduate courses in religious studies. Residence.

Université de Sudbury/University of Sudbury, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6. President: Laurent Larouche, SJ, BA, LPh, BSc, MSc, LTh, Drrernat. Registrar: Rev. R. Tremblay, sj, BA, LPh, MEd. Co-educational and bilingual. Roman Catholic (Jesuits). Established in 1913. Federated with Laurentian University of Sudbury on September 10, 1960. Offers courses in philosophy and religious studies. Residential accommodation.

Thorneloe University, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6. Vice-chancellor: F.A. Peake, MA, DD. Provost: V.B. Matthews, CD, MA, STB, PhD. Registrar: H.R. Kreager, BA, MTh. Co-educational. Anglican. Established 1961. Offers undergraduate courses in religious studies. Residence.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES (Degrees are awarded by Laurentian University of Sudbury).

Algoma College, Sault Ste-Marie, Ontario P6A 2G4. Principal: F.R. Guth BA, MA, LPh. Registrar: R. McCutcheon, BA, MA. Affiliated with Laurentian University of Sudbury on December 17, 1965. First-year students enrolled in September 1967. The college offers full-time 1st-year science, commerce and social work, and three-year general arts, leading to BA of Laurentian University.

Nipissing College; North Bay, Ontario P1B 8L7. Principal: G. Zytaruk, BA, BEd, MA, PhD. Registrar: D.L. Lawrence, BMath, BEd. Established in 1967 and affiliated with Laurentian University of Sudbury. The college offers first-year-level courses in commerce, science and social work; three-year general arts leading to BA of Laurentian University; and bachelor of education (which requires one year after an approved degree). Residence.

University College of Hearst, Hearst, Ontario P0L 1N0. Principal: Raymond Tremblay, BA, BSc. Registrar: Doric Germain, BA, MA. Founded in 1953. Affiliated with the University of Sudbury in 1957 and with Laurentian University in 1963. The University College of Hearst offers a program leading to the bachelor of arts degree to its full- and part-time students. Concentration subjects are English, français, history, philosophy, psychology and sociology. Non-denominational, bilingual and a co-educational institution.

UNIVERSITÉ LAURENTIENNE DE SUDBURY*

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Télex: 027-7569

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au secrétaire général

DIRIGEANTS Recteur — E.J. Monahan, MA, LMS, PhD. Vice-recteur des affaires administratives — F.J. Turner (pro tem), BCom, MA. Vice-recteur (académique) — en instance de nomination. Secrétaire général — J.M. Porter, BBA, MEd. Conservateur de la bibliothèque — A.H. Mrozewski, MA, BLS, MLS. Directeur du centre d'Éducation permanente — Gérard Lafrenière, BA, LPh. Directeur des relations publiques — Bernard Lalande, BA. Contrôleur — Carl Nurmi, BCom, CA. Préposée aux admissions — Shirley Vincent, BA. Directeur des affaires étudiantes et de l'aide financière — R. Woloszczuk, BA. Secrétaire général adjoint, statistiques — Mirko Mehes, BA. Responsable des publications — Jean Baxter (Mme), BA. Secrétaire général adjoint, dossiers — R.T. Begley, BSc. Directeur des services — T.L. Hennessy, BASc. Directeur des services de l'ordinateur — B. Byce, BSc, MMATH. Chargé des rapports avec les écoles secondaires — D. St-Jules, BA. Directeur des services de consultation — J. Dardick, BSc, MA. Directeur, service de santé de l'université — A.G. Cecutti, MD. Directeur, affaires culturelles — E. Woodward (intérimaire). Directeur du centre de moyens didactiques — W.B. Hart. Adjoint administratif du recteur — Léonce Boudreau, BA, BEd, MA. Secrétaire, Conseil des gouverneurs — D.A. Obonsawin, BA, MA. Directeur adjoint, Centre d'éducation permanente — P. Blenkinsop, MA. Préposée aux renseignements des étudiants — N.A. Murphy, BA, MA.

DOYENS ADJOINTS DES FACULTÉS Humanités — J.H. Barry, BA, MA. Sciences — D.H. Williamson, BSc, PhD. Sciences sociales — K.W. Schwager, DrsSoc. Écoles professionnelles — en instance de nomination.

DIRECTEURS DES ÉCOLES Commerce et administration — K.E. Loucks, BA, MBA, PhD. Éducation physique et hygiène — John Dewar, BEdinPE, MA, EdD (directeur de la division); R. Wallingford, BS, BPE, MEd, EdD (directeur, École d'éducation physique et d'hygiène). Études supérieures — en instance de nomination. Génie — A.S. Tombalikian, BA, MASc, PhD, FCIC, PEng. Sciences infirmières — D.M. Pringle, BScN, MS. Service social — B.A. Gélén, MA, MSW, DSW. Traducteurs et interprètes — R. Henry, BA, MA, BEd. Directeur, administration des sports — R.S. Wanzel, BPE, MA, PhD.

DIRECTEURS DES DÉPARTEMENTS Anglais — J.S. Lewis, BA, MA, PhD. Astronomie — R. Leclaire, BA, BEd, PhD. Biologie — D.H.S. Richardson, MSc, DPhil. Chimie — K. Westaway, BSc, PhD. Économie — D.M. Sakellariou, BSc, MA, PhD. Études classiques — en instance de nomination. Français — G. Bélanger, LésL, MA. Géographie — J.R. Pitblado, MA. Géologie — R.A. Cameron, BSc, MASc, PhD, PEng. Histoire — A.D. Gilbert, MA, PhD. Langues vivantes — en instance de nomination. Mathématiques — J.F. Scott-Thomas, MA, PhD.

Philosophie — G.M. Paterson, BA, MA, BD, PhD. Physique — B.H. Kaye, MSc, PhD. Psychologie — M. Moroz, BA, MA, PhD. Science politique — R. Dyck, BA, MA, PhD. Sciences religieuses — L.J. Winkel, BA, ThM, DTh. Sociologie et anthropologie — G. Tesson, BSc, MA.

RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX L'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury est une institution non confessionnelle, bilingue et mixte.

HISTORIQUE L'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury a été établie par acte de l'assemblée législative de l'Ontario en 1960, à titre d'institution non confessionnelle, bilingue et mixte. Elle a commencé son enseignement en 1960 et a conféré ses premiers grades en 1961. La loi provinciale prévoit la fédération d'universités ou collèges confessionnels avec l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury. En 1960, l'Université de Sudbury (catholique), fondée en 1913, et l'Université Huntington (Église-Unie), ayant obtenu son incorporation en 1960, se sont fédérées à l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury. L'Université Thorneloc (anglicane) s'est jointe à la fédération en 1963.

Les accords de fédération autorisent chacun de ces universités confessionnelles à maintenir un collège à l'intérieur de la faculté des arts et des sciences de l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury. Actuellement, les collèges fédérés limitent leur enseignement à la philosophie et aux sciences religieuses. La philosophie est également enseignée dans le cadre du département conjoint de philosophie. Tous les étudiants obtiennent leurs grades de l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury.

CONSEIL DES GOUVERNEURS Le Conseil des gouverneurs est composé de 25 membres à voix active (5 nommés par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil, 6 par l'Université de Sudbury, 6 par l'Église-Unie du Canada, 6 par le synode du diocèse anglican d'Algoma, 1 par le Conseil des gouverneurs, et le recteur) et de 8 membres sans voix active (1 nommé par les professeurs, 2 par le sénat, 2 par l'Association générale des étudiants, 1 par l'Association générale des étudiants de l'éducation permanente, 1 par l'Association du personnel administratif et 1 par l'Association du personnel de bureau). Le Conseil des gouverneurs possède autorité absolue en ce qui a trait au gouvernement, à l'administration financière et à la direction de l'université, aux administrateurs, employés et agents, aux propriétés, revenus, dépenses et aux affaires générales de l'université.

SÉNAT Le Sénat se compose de 42 membres à voix active, de 8 sans voix active, représentant les professeurs, les collèges fédérés, les collèges affiliés, et le Collège universitaire; font également partie du sénat 6 étudiants (5 élus par l'Association générale des étudiants, 1 élu ou nommé par l'Association générale des étudiants de l'extension), et 2 membres du Conseil des gouverneurs. Le sénat est responsable de l'aspect pédagogique de l'université, et il peut instituer des facultés, des écoles, des instituts, des départements, des chaires ou des cours à l'université, après avoir reçu l'approbation du conseil quant aux dépenses engagées et aux installations requises.

REVENUS (12 mois — du 1^{er} mai 1972 au 30 avril 1973) Les budgets des opérations proviennent du gouvernement de l'Ontario (61.3%), des droits (16.7%), des subventions spéciales pour les obligations (13.5%), des dons et des subventions (3.5%), de sources diverses (2.9%), autres (1.9%). Aide provinciale — fonctionnement: \$7,300,678; investissements capitaux: \$1,129,721; revenus pour fonctionnement: \$9,760,749.

PUBLICATIONS On trouvera chez le responsable des

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC.

publications, l'annuaire, l'annuaire des cours du Centre d'éducation permanente, le dépliant sur les admissions, les dépliants des écoles professionnelles, le bulletin bi-mensuel (Journal Laurentien) et la Gazette Laurentienne. Journal étudiant: Réaction, salle L215; Lambda, salle G1, La Rue.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Session d'automne: de la mi-septembre au début de mai. Session d'été: une session de jour durant six semaines, du début de juillet à la mi-août, et une session de douze semaines durant la soirée, de la mi-avril au début de juillet.

BÂTIMENTS ET TERRAINS L'université est située dans les limites de la ville de Sudbury (qui a à peu près une population de 99,386 et dont le district a environ 162,749) sur un terrain de 800 acres, à dix minutes de voiture de la ville. Le terrain va s'élevant vers le sud jusqu'à une crête rocheuse format croissant et donnant sur trois lacs.

Les travaux des deux premières phases de la construction de l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury sont terminés. Ils comprennent l'édifice des sciences H.J. Fraser, avec salles de cours, laboratoires, bureaux, boutiques, trois auditoriums que l'on peut transformer en une seule grande salle, un planétarium et un observatoire; un édifice des classes avec amphithéâtre; l'édifice des arts et des humanités qui loge des bureaux de professeurs, des salles de séminaires et deux laboratoires de langue; l'édifice de réception et de restauration; enfin l'édifice Ralph D. Parker, ou Tour de l'administration et de la bibliothèque, qui abrite la bibliothèque (200,000 volumes) et les bureaux administratifs de l'université. Tous ces édifices communiquent entre eux et l'accès de l'un à l'autre est possible sans sortir à l'extérieur. Les bibliothèques des collèges mettent aussi à la disposition des étudiants et des professeurs des volumes qui traitent des matières qu'enseignent leurs départements de sciences religieuses et de philosophie. On y trouve aussi des volumes de consultation générale et des périodiques choisis. La salle de lecture de l'Éducation physique est située dans le Centre d'éducation physique Benjamin F. Avery.

À l'est et au sud-est de ces édifices se situent les maisons d'étudiants. Un centre universitaire, appelé La Rue, occupera le rez-de-chaussée de la nouvelle résidence étudiante. Cette rue comportera des magasins, des bureaux, des salons et des salles de jeux.

À quelque distance de l'immeuble de la bibliothèque se trouvent les installations sportives comprenant le Centre d'éducation physique Benjamin F. Avery avec une piscine de cinquante mètres, les terrains de football et de soccer, une piste de course répondant aux exigences olympiques et des courts de tennis.

Les services pour étudiants comprennent un service de santé, de placement, d'orientation et des étudiants étrangers.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Les maisons d'étudiants de Huntington, de Thorneloe et du Collège de l'Université de Sudbury peuvent accueillir un total de 400 étudiants. Les résidences de l'Université Laurentienne comprennent la résidence du Collège Universitaire qui peut loger 250 étudiants, un édifice-appartement pour 394 étudiants célibataires, et une tour de 129 appartements pour étudiants mariés.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES La bibliothèque contient 200,000 volumes. Les bibliothèques des collèges mettent aussi à la disposition des étudiants et des professeurs des volumes qui traitent des matières qu'enseignent leurs départements de sciences

religieuses et de philosophie. On y trouve aussi des volumes de consultation générale et des périodiques choisis.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE Les étudiants ont leurs représentants au Conseil des gouverneurs, à l'administration et aux autres comités du conseil, au sénat, et aux comités permanents de l'université. L'Association générale des étudiants, par l'entremise de ses comités des affaires culturelles et sociales, publie un annuaire des événements et commandite des activités telles que le théâtre, les publications, les clubs politiques, les organisations de professeurs, les clubs sociaux et des activités sportives. A l'intérieur de la Cité universitaire on trouve tout le nécessaire pour la participation aux sports par équipes, les jeux de loisir et l'enseignement.

SERVICES MÉDICAUX Les services comprennent la médecine préventive, les problèmes psychologiques, l'hygiène et les soins médicaux dispensés par un médecin. Les frais de \$6.75 sont compris dans les frais accessoires.

SERVICES DE CONSULTATION Les services de consultation comprennent l'aspect universitaire, personnel, les carrières et l'orientation pré-universitaire.

LIBRAIRIE On y trouve des livres et d'autres articles à des prix raisonnables.

EMPLOI DES ÉTUDIANTS Le ministère de la Main-d'œuvre et de l'Immigration, en collaboration avec l'université, possède un bureau permanent de placement à la disposition des étudiants. Le but de ce bureau est d'aider les gradués et autres étudiants à se trouver un emploi régulier, d'été, ou à temps partiel, et de faciliter le recrutement à l'université par les employeurs.

ORGANISATIONS ÉTUDIANTES L'Association générale des étudiants, par son conseil et ses comités, représente les étudiants et assume la responsabilité d'une grande partie des activités étudiantes. Les frais de \$37 sont compris dans les frais accessoires. Les différents collèges et écoles professionnelles ont aussi leurs associations d'étudiants, responsables de la vie récréative des étudiants inscrits dans leurs organisations. Les activités des étudiants dans les résidences sont organisées par les conseils de résidences. Les étudiants sont également représentés au sénat de l'université, au Conseil des gouverneurs et dans les comités permanents de l'université et les comités départementaux.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS L'éventail des cotes pour chaque cours (programme général et programme de spécialisation de la Faculté des arts et des sciences) est: A - (75-100%); B - (66-74%); C - (60-65%); D - (50-59%); F - (0-49%) (échec); I - incomplet; W - abandon avec permission. Consultez l'annuaire pour les écoles professionnelles. Un cours incomplet doit être parachevé durant le mois qui suit l'examen à défaut de quoi le cours portera la cote "F" au dossier. Le doyen agrégé de la division en question peut toutefois accorder un sursis.

Mentions d'honneur à la collation des grades - l'étudiant qui finit ses études avec une moyenne générale de 75 p. 100 ou plus dans toutes les matières étudiées à l'Université Laurentienne se voit décerner, à la discrétion du sénat de l'université, un baccalauréat "avec grande distinction".

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS L'université accorde son attention au mérite scolaire de tous les étudiants par l'attribution d'un certain nombre de bourses d'entrée. Les bourses valables durant les études sont attribuées selon le mérite scolaire ou les besoins financiers justifiés ou pour ces deux raisons à la fois. L'université participe au programme d'Aide financière aux étudiants de l'Ontario.

EXAMENS FINALS La manière de calculer la note finale est laissée au professeur, après consultation des étudiants et sous réserve de l'approbation du département ou de l'école concernés. S'il y a un examen final, le cours doit prévoir un examen de reprise, à moins que l'étudiant ne subisse l'examen final que dans le but d'augmenter sa note semestrielle. L'examen de reprise aura la même valeur que l'examen final. Les appels touchant les notes des cours devront être déposés dans les six mois qui suivent la publication officielle des notes du cours en question.

COLLATION DES GRADES Les grades sont conférés par le recteur lors des collations de mai et d'octobre.

DROITS D'INSCRIPTION Frais de scolarité annuels — étudiants à temps plein. (a) Niveau pré-grade, \$590; frais divers obligatoires, \$73; total: \$663. (b) Les frais de maîtrise: étudiants à plein temps — frais du diplôme — \$300; frais d'inscription — \$100 par semestre, jusqu'à \$900; ré-inscriptions subséquentes — \$50 par semestre. Étudiants à temps partiel — un cours — \$225, jusqu'à \$900; ré-inscriptions subséquentes \$50 par semestre.

Frais pour les étudiants à temps partiel à Sudbury — frais de scolarité, le cours complet, \$130; droits obligatoires, \$8. Étudiants à temps partiel des centres extérieurs — frais de scolarité, le cours complet, \$135; droits obligatoires, \$7.

Frais de résidence: chambre simple, 7 jours par semaine, \$650-\$700. Chambre double, 7 jours par semaine, \$590-\$600. Les repas sont offerts au Grand Salon et dans les cafétérias. Les étudiants peuvent, s'ils le désirent, obtenir une carte de repas. Étudiants mariés: appartements — \$125 par mois.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION

Étudiants canadiens — 1^{er} cycle

1. Les certificats équivalents au diplôme de fin d'études spécialisées de l'Ontario, 13^{ième} année, comportant un minimum de trois matières — cinq cours ou six crédits et une moyenne générale minimal de 60 p. 100. Nota — les élèves de l'Ontario qui terminent un programme de trois ans dans un collège d'arts appliqués et de technologie avec une moyenne générale d'au moins 66 p. 100 sont admissibles, parfois, à un niveau plus avancé. Les élèves du Québec qui terminent un programme pré-universitaire ou professionnel dans un CEGEP sont admissibles, parfois, à un niveau plus avancé. Sénat a adopté les directives relatives à l'admission des étudiants de la XII^e année à un programme universitaire à titre expérimental: que les très bons étudiants soient admis directement en première année d'université; que les candidats aient obtenu une moyenne d'au moins 80 p. 100 en XII^e année; que les candidats aient conservé une moyenne de "A" durant toutes leurs études et activités. Les étudiants de cinquième ou de la 13^e année peuvent suivre des cours de la Laurentienne en même temps que leurs études secondaires sous réserve des points certains. Les crédits universitaires ne seront accordés qu'après l'admission normale de l'étudiant à l'Université.

2. L'université exige que les candidats soumettent un relevé complet de leur dossier scolaire des trois dernières années d'études au niveau secondaire, et que la dernière école secondaire fréquentée par un candidat fournisse un rapport sur les aptitudes de l'étudiant aux études universitaires.

3. Conditions particulières. Arts — English ou français (un minimum d'un crédit). Science — calcul; chimie; deux de physique, biologie, géologie, ou mathématiques autre que ci-haut. Commerce — English ou français (un ou deux crédits), une des

mathématiques de 5^e (13^e année), de préférence algèbre*. Commerce (administration des sports) — English ou français (un ou deux crédits), une des mathématiques de 5^e (13^e année), de préférence algèbre* Génie — mathématiques (calcul); mathématiques (introduction à la géométrie analytique et algèbre*); chimie; physique. Cours d'infirmière — English ou français (un ou deux crédits); chimie; biologie. Éducation physique et hygiène — English ou français (un ou deux crédits). BSW — English ou français (un ou deux crédits). BSL — English (un crédit, au moins 66 p. 100 de moyenne); French ou français (un crédit, au moins 66 p. 100 de moyenne); une troisième langue est recommandée.

*Les cas particuliers peuvent être soumis au bureau des admissions.

Étudiants étrangers

Certificats équivalents aux conditions ordinaires d'admission. Traduction anglaise ou française authentiquée des certificats. Les impétrants dont l'anglais ou le français n'est pas la première langue de communication doivent, dans certains cas, subir le test d'anglais langue étrangère. É.-U.-A. — première année faite à un collège ou à une université reconnus, minimum de 30 heures-semester, dans les matières voulues. Les impétrants qui ont obtenu une moyenne élevée à l'école secondaire, par ex. dans un programme avancé, sont priés d'écrire au bureau des admissions pour présenter leur cas particulier. R.-U., Indes occidentales, Afrique or. et occ., Hong Kong — certificat d'études générales (ou certificat d'immatriculation de l'Université de Hong Kong) en quatre matières (au moins trois de niveau A) ou cinq matières (au moins deux de niveau A). Le certificat de fin d'études écossais est accepté. Peuvent également être acceptés des certificats d'autres écoles. Les candidats qui justifient du baccalauréat international sont admissibles.

Étudiants adultes

Les adultes (21 ans ou plus le 1^{er} octobre de l'année courante) qui ne justifient pas des conditions ordinaires d'admission peuvent être admissibles. Pour de plus amples détails, écrire au conseiller des étudiants adultes.

Études supérieures

Les candidats à l'admission dans un programme d'études supérieures doivent présenter un baccalauréat spécialisé ou son équivalent et une note d'au moins "B" dans une matière appropriée.

Date limite des demandes d'admission

Les demandes d'admission doivent nous parvenir le 31 août de l'année en cours, pour les étudiants canadiens et le 30 juin pour les étudiants étrangers.

COURS ET GRADES À noter: L'université emploie le français et l'anglais comme langues d'enseignement. Le nombre d'années indiqué ci-dessous est la durée des études après l'immatriculation senior ou le diplôme d'études collégiales.

ARTS

Faculté des arts et des sciences

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA). (a) Programme général, normalement trois ans. On offre les concentrations dans les matières suivantes:

allemand, anglais, anthropologie, économie, espagnol, études canadiennes, études indiennes-esquimaudes, français, géographie, histoire, italien, latin, mathématiques, philosophie, psychologie, russe, science politique, sciences religieuses et sociologie. Concentration en deux matières possible avec l'approbation du doyen. (b) Le programme spécialisé, normalement quatre ans. L'étudiant doit prendre note que certains programmes spécialisés exigent la réussite de cours particuliers en première année. Avec l'approbation du doyen et des départements concernés, l'étudiant peut prendre les spécialisations suivantes: anglais, anglais et français, anglais et histoire, anglais et philosophie, économie, français, français et histoire, français et philosophie, géographie, histoire, histoire et philosophie, mathématiques, philosophie, psychologie, science politique, science politique et économie, science politique et français, science politique et philosophie, sociologie.

École des études supérieures

Les programmes donnant droit à la maîtrise ès arts exigent un minimum d'une année d'études après l'obtention du baccalauréat spécialisé. On offre ces programmes en anglais, et en histoire.

SCIENCES

Faculté des arts et des sciences

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc). (a) Programme général, normalement trois ans. Concentrations en biologie, chimie, géologie, mathématiques et physique. (b) Programme spécialisé, normalement quatre ans. La première année du programme est la même que celle du grade général correspondant, mais les étudiants doivent remarquer que certains programmes spécialisés exigent la réussite de cours particuliers de la première année. On offre la spécialisation en biologie, chimie, géologie, mathématiques et physique, biologie-chimie, chimie-physique, chimie-géologie, physique-géologie.

École des études supérieures

Les programmes donnant droit à la maîtrise ès sciences exigent un minimum d'une année d'études après l'obtention du baccalauréat spécialisé. On offre ces programmes en biologie, chimie, géologie, et physique.

ÉCOLES D'ENSEIGNEMENT PROFESSIONNEL

Toutes les écoles d'enseignement professionnel de l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury offrent un programme d'études de quatre ans. Ces écoles donnent l'enseignement professionnel, tandis que l'enseignement non professionnel du programme est donné par la faculté des arts et des sciences. Les cours suivants sont offerts:

COMMERCE

Baccalauréat spécialisé en commerce (BCom). Quatre ans après l'immatriculation senior, École de commerce et d'administration.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en commerce, administration des sports. Quatre années après l'immatriculation senior, offert conjointement par l'École de commerce et d'administration et l'École d'éducation physique et d'hygiène.

Un diplôme supérieur en administration des affaires est offert aux étudiants qui, ayant déjà un premier grade dans une autre matière, suivent un programme d'études d'une année en commerce et en administration des affaires.

ÉDUCATION

L'intégration de l'École Normale avec l'Université a été approuvée en 1974. Elle est maintenant l'École d'éducation. Tout candidat qui voudra s'inscrire à l'école, en vue de l'obtention d'un brevet d'enseignement pour les écoles élémentaires françaises de l'Ontario, devra avoir six crédits de la 13^e année, dont un crédit en français et un crédit en anglais, avec une moyenne générale d'au moins 60 p. 100.

L'Université a approuvé de décerner le baccalauréat en éducation aux étudiants admis au programme d'études du Collège Nipissing, un collège affilié à l'Université Laurentienne, qui ont satisfait aux exigences du programme.

ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE ET HYGIÈNE

Baccalauréat spécialisé en éducation physique et hygiène (BEPH). Quatre ans après l'immatriculation senior, École d'éducation physique et d'hygiène.

GÉNIE

L'école de génie offre une première année générale et une deuxième année de spécialisation en: génie chimique, génie civil, génie métallurgique, génie minier et génie mécanique.

SCIENCES DU LANGAGE

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences du langage (BSL). Quatre ans après l'immatriculation senior, École de traducteurs et d'interprètes.

SCIENCES INFIRMIÈRES

Baccalauréat en sciences infirmières (BScN). Quatre ans après l'immatriculation senior, École des sciences infirmières.

SERVICE SOCIAL

Baccalauréat spécialisé en service social (BSW). Quatre ans après l'immatriculation senior, École de service social.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Le Centre d'éducation permanente organise les cours d'été sur le campus et dans certains centres du Nord-Ontario, et offre des cours du soir durant l'année régulière à Sudbury, Blind River, Chapleau, Elliot Lake, Englehart, Espanola, Iron Bridge, Kirkland Lake, Manitoulin Island, New Liskeard, Noelville, Levack-Onaping, Parry Sound, Sturgeon Falls, Timmins, Capreol, Huntsville, Matheson et Chelmsford. Certaines de ces régions offrent des cours d'été. Les cours de la session avril-juin s'offrent le soir, sur le campus et dans certains centres du Nord-Ontario.

Cours conduisant à un grade

Programme complet du BA. Cours du soir — matières du baccalauréat dans les arts, quelques-unes dans les sciences et les écoles professionnelles. Cours d'été — matières du baccalauréat dans les arts et quelques-unes des sciences et des écoles professionnelles à l'intention de ceux qui s'acheminent vers le baccalauréat, et des enseignants qui désirent améliorer leurs qualifications professionnelles. Des étudiants profitent des séries de cours télévisés. D'autres étudiants suivent des cours crédités au moyen de bandes magnétoscopiques. L'étudiant doit suivre avec succès au moins cinq cours entiers, et ordinairement les cinq derniers cours de son programme avant de se porter candidat à un grade de la Laurentienne.

Cours ne conduisant pas à un grade

Enseignement destiné aux adultes qui désirent accroître leur culture personnelle et qui répond aux besoins social et professionnel de la population.

PROGRAMMES SPÉCIAUX Des programmes spéciaux peuvent être établis en vue de préparer les étudiants à l'admission aux écoles d'enseignement professionnel dans d'autres institutions d'enseignement. Les programmes interdisciplinaires déjà créés: études amérindiennes-esquimaudes (BA), études canadiennes (BA), baccalauréat en commerce, administration des sports. L'université décerne un certificat de bilinguisme à l'étudiant qui reçoit son baccalauréat général ou spécialisé, et qui a réussi à un examen oral et écrit.

INSTITUTS DE RECHERCHE L'Institut d'astronomie possède un planétarium Spitz, A-3-P, un télescope de 6" Maksutov, un télescope de 22" Newton, pour observations visuelles, photographiques et photoélectriques; et un télescope photographique de 8". Directeur: R. Leclaire, SJ, PhD.

L'Institut de recherche sur les micro-particules, institut interdisciplinaire, offre des cours de courte durée au niveau supérieur et possède des installations permettant la recherche sur les phénomènes de la dispersion de la lumière, la sédimentation et la physique des micro-particules. Directeur: B.H. Kaye, MSc, PhD.

COLLÈGE CONSTITUANT Collège Universitaire, Chemin du Lac Ramsey, Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 2C6. Directeur intérimaire, doyen des étudiants et secrétaire général: J.M. Porter, MEd. Institution mixte, non confessionnelle et bilingue, fondée en 1960. Collège constituant de la faculté universitaire des arts et des sciences. Résidences.

UNIVERSITÉS FÉDÉRÉES (Les crédits sont transférables à l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury.)

Huntington University, Sudbury (Ont.) P3E 2C6. Président: L.J. Winkel, BA, ThM, DTh. Secrétaire général: D. Joblin, BA, BD. Mixte. Église-Unie. Fondée et fédérée avec l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury en 1960. Offre des cours au niveau d'études pré-grade en sciences religieuses. Résidence.

Université de Sudbury/University of Sudbury, Sudbury (Ont.) P3E 2C6. Recteur: Laurent Larouche, SJ, BA, LPh, BSc, MSc, LTh, Drrernat. Secrétaire général: Rodolphe Tremblay, SJ, BA, LPh, LTh, MEd. Mixte et bilingue. Catholique (Jésuites). Fondée en 1913. Fédérée le 10 septembre 1960 avec l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury. Offre des cours de sciences religieuses et de philosophie. Résidence.

Thorneloe University, Sudbury (Ont.) P3E 2C6. Recteur et vice-chancelier: F.A. Peake, MA, DD. Principal: V.B. Matthews, MA, STB, PhD. Secrétaire général: H.R. Kreager, BA, MTh. Mixte, Anglicane. Fondée en 1961. Offre des cours au niveau d'études pré-grade en sciences religieuses. Résidence.

COLLÈGES AFFILIÉS (L'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury décerne les grades.)

Algoma College, Sault Ste-Marie (Ontario) P6A 2G4.

Nipissing College, North Bay (Ontario) P1B 8L7.

Collège Universitaire de Hearst, Hearst (Ontario) P0L 1N0. Directeur: Raymond Tremblay, BA, BSc. Secrétaire général: Doric Germain, BA, MA. Fondé en 1953, affilié à l'Université de Sudbury en 1957 et à l'Université Laurentienne en 1963. Le Collège Universitaire de Hearst offre, à ses étudiants à plein temps et à temps partiel, un programme d'étude menant au baccalauréat ès arts. Les sujets de concentration offerts sont English, français, histoire, philosophie, psychologie et sociologie. Institution non confessionnelle, bilingue et mixte.

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL*

Cité universitaire, Québec (Québec) G1K 7P4

Téléphone: 418 656-2131

Adresse télégraphique: REGUNLAVAL

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au bureau du registraire

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RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX L'Université Laval est un établissement de tradition chrétienne et d'expression française qui a pour objet l'enseignement supérieur et la recherche. À ce titre, elle accueille des étudiants de tous âges, de toutes religions et de l'un ou l'autre sexe. C'est une institution privée dont le budget de fonctionnement est alimenté, pour la plus grande partie, par les subventions de la direction générale de l'Enseignement supérieur du ministère provincial de l'Éducation, les sources secondaires étant les droits de scolarité que paient les étudiants, les dons et les legs ainsi que certaines subventions accordées à ses chercheurs par des organismes tant fédéraux que provinciaux ou privés. Les dépenses d'investissement sont entièrement assumées par le ministère provincial de l'Éducation et par le produit des souscriptions reçues à l'occasion des campagnes de 1948 et de 1966.

HISTORIQUE L'Université Laval doit sa naissance au Séminaire de Québec, fondé par Mgr de Laval en 1663. Le 8 décembre 1852, sa majesté la Reine Victoria signait à Londres la charte royale qui octroyait au Séminaire de Québec les droits et privilèges d'université. Ce sont les dirigeants de ce Séminaire de Québec qui ont assumé la direction et l'administration de l'université depuis les débuts jusqu'à la fin de la deuxième guerre mondiale. L'Université Laval a décerné ses premiers diplômes en 1854. Le 8 décembre 1970, l'assemblée nationale du Québec accordait une nouvelle charte à l'Université Laval, charte qui fut promulguée en même temps que les premiers statuts de la nouvelle Université Laval, le 1^{er} septembre 1971.

CONSEIL EXÉCUTIF Le conseil exécutif exerce tous les pouvoirs de l'université, à l'exception de ceux que la charte ou les statuts attribuent exclusivement au conseil de l'université, à un organisme ou à un administrateur de l'université, et de ceux que le conseil de l'université, par simple résolution, se réserve ou réserve à d'autres organismes ou administrateurs. Le conseil exécutif a pour tâche principale de régler au jour le jour les problèmes que présente l'administration de l'université, mais en s'inspirant de la politique et des décisions formulées par le conseil de l'université. Le conseil exécutif est présidé par le vice-recteur exécutif. Sont membres de ce conseil: le recteur, les trois autres vice-recteurs, le secrétaire général et quatre membres du conseil de l'université choisis par celui-ci.

CONSEIL DE L'UNIVERSITÉ Selon la nouvelle charte et les nouveaux statuts, le conseil de l'université est l'autorité suprême de cette institution. À ce titre, il exerce médiatement ou immédiatement tous les droits et pouvoirs de l'université. Il est composé de 51 membres auxquels s'ajoutent cinq personnes qui ont voix consultative et qui ont le droit de faire des propositions mais non celui de voter. Vingt-six des 51 membres sont élus, soit, 15 professeurs élus par leurs pairs, quatre étudiants de 2^e et 3^e cycles et quatre étudiants du 1^{er} cycle, deux membres du personnel professionnel non enseignant et un du personnel de soutien. Les 25 autres sont membres du conseil de l'université soit d'office, soit en vertu d'une nomination. Ce sont le recteur, quatre vice-recteurs, le directeur de l'école des gradués, le secrétaire général, douze doyens, le président de la commission des études et celui de la commission de l'administration, deux diplômés de l'université nommés pour trois ans par l'Association des anciens de l'Université Laval et deux autres personnes nommées pour trois ans par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil. Le conseil de l'université est présidé par le recteur qui est la première autorité dans l'université et qui a la responsabilité générale de la marche et du progrès de l'université. Le recteur est élu pour cinq ans par le collège électoral. Son mandat est renouvelable de la même manière. Une même personne ne peut cependant être recteur pour plus de deux mandats consécutifs.

REVENUS Budget total de fonctionnement 1974-1975: \$86,070,476 (droits de scolarité: 10%; dotations: .9%; subventions de fonctionnement: 66%; subventions de recherche: 16.2%; autres sources: 6.9%).

PUBLICATIONS Rapport annuel; Répertoire des cours et des programmes (2^e et 3^e cycles); répertoire de cours et répertoire des programmes de cours (1^{er} cycle); renseignements généraux; livret à l'usage des étudiants étrangers et non québécois; ces publications sont à la disposition du public au bureau du registraire. Le journal "Au Fil des Événements" distribué par le service des relations publiques.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Trimestre d'automne: début septembre — fin décembre. Trimestre d'hiver: début janvier — fin avril. Trimestre d'été: début mai — fin août. Cours d'été — 1^{ère} session: début mai - fin juin (en majorité, cours donnés le soir et le samedi); 2^e session: début juillet — mi-août. La faculté des sciences de l'administration offre son enseignement durant toute l'année soit durant trois trimestres.

TERRAINS ET BÂTIMENTS Le campus principal de l'Université Laval est situé dans les territoires des cités de Sillery et de Ste-Foy à l'ouest de la cité de Québec, capitale de la province de Québec. En plus des terrains et bâtiments de la cité universitaire, l'Université Laval possède d'autres propriétés dans le Québec et à l'extérieur du Québec. L'université loue de plus des locaux aux fins de l'enseignement.

La cité universitaire couvre une superficie de 411,2 acres. L'université y a construit les pavillons d'enseignement suivants: foresterie et géodésie, 1950; sciences de l'administration, 1952; pavillon de l'Ouest, pavillon Vandry (faculté de médecine), 1957; pavillon Pouliot (sciences pures), pavillon Vachon (sciences appliquées), 1962; pavillon des services (agriculture), 1963; pavillon De Koninck (sciences humaines), 1964; pavillon Comtois (agriculture), 1966; sciences de l'éducation, bibliothèque générale, 1968; pavillon de l'éducation physique et des sports, 1970; pavillon des arts, 1972. A la maison Kelly, acquise au moment de l'achat du terrain, loge le service de l'expansion. L'aire désignée pour les activités étudiantes comprend le pavillon Pollack (1957 et 1962) et les résidences d'étudiants. Les pavillons Biermans-Morand (1957), Lemieux (1962) et Parent (1965 et 1970) servent au logement des étudiants, le pavillon Lacerte (1965), et une aile du pavillon Parent, au logement des étudiantes. La centrale d'énergie (1954), où loge le service des terrains et bâtiments, dessert les édifices du campus, auxquels elle est reliée par un réseau souterrain. La première phase du réseau de stationnement souterrain a été réalisée en 1970 par la construction d'un parc-autos de 1,500 places adjacent au pavillon de l'éducation physique et des sports. Des passages souterrains relient les pavillons Pouliot, Vachon, bibliothèque générale, De Koninck, sciences de l'éducation, sciences de l'administration, éducation physique et sports, Vandry, Pollack, Comtois et Lacerte. Le pavillon Comtois est relié aussi au pavillon des services par un tunnel passant sous la route du Vallon. De même, les résidences des étudiants, soit les pavillons Parent et Biermans-Morand, sont reliées entre elles et au pavillon Pollack. L'université a vendu des terrains de la cité au gouvernement fédéral pour la construction du laboratoire de recherches forestières (1955) et du laboratoire de recherches en agriculture (1970). Ces deux laboratoires sont reliés au réseau des services de l'université. Un couloir souterrain permet une communication facile entre le laboratoire de recherches en agriculture et le pavillon des services de la faculté des sciences de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation.

L'université possède des propriétés à l'extérieur de la cité universitaire: à St-Augustin de Portneuf, une station agronomique; à St-David de l'Auberivière, une ferme; dans le parc des Laurentides, un pavillon pour l'enseignement et la recherche en sciences forestières et à St-Elzéar de Beauce, un observatoire astronomique. L'université a acquis un terrain à Soloi dans l'île de Chypre en 1968 et y a construit une résidence en 1969.

Propriétés et locaux loués. Le gouvernement du Québec, en 1963, a convenu de pourvoir l'Université Laval d'une forêt expérimentale d'environ 25 milles carrés, située dans le parc des Laurentides, afin de permettre aux professeurs de donner des cours pratiques et de s'adonner à des travaux de recherche. La faculté de théologie occupe des locaux loués du Séminaire de Québec dans l'édifice du Grand Séminaire situé sur le terrain contigu à la cité universitaire. Le Centre d'études nordiques occupe quatre bâtisses louées du ministère des Richesses naturelles dans le territoire du Nouveau-Québec à Poste-à-la-Baleine.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Total: 2,350 chambres simples et 53 chambres doubles. Il y a trois résidences pour les hommes avec un total de 1,650 chambres simples et de 35 chambres doubles. Pour les filles, il y a deux résidences avec un total de 695 chambres simples et 18 chambres doubles. Le loyer de la chambre est de \$45 par mois pour les étudiants réguliers à temps complet. Les étudiants des cours d'été paient \$18 par semaine. Une liste des appartements, des chambres et des pensions en dehors de la cité universitaire est préparée par le service de logement et distribuée dans les secrétariats des facultés, des écoles et des résidences de l'université dès le milieu du mois d'août.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES Réseau des bibliothèques de l'université: bibliothèque générale — contient les collections des sciences humaines — 707,196 volumes et 9,126 titres de périodique; bibliothèque scientifique — contient les collections des sciences fondamentales et appliquées — 249,462 volumes et 7,374 titres de périodique.

Les services spécialisés de la bibliothèque de l'université sont: le service des archives — collections de manuscrits, d'incunables, d'archives de l'université; le service d'analyse et d'indexation — assume la responsabilité de systèmes documentaires propres à servir la recherche; l'audio-vidéothèque — collection de 2,821 films, de 76,397 diapositives sur l'histoire de l'art et l'ethnographie, 5,189 disques, etc.; la cartotheque — collection de 55,254 cartes géographiques, 1,034 cartes anciennes, de 1,248 atlas et de 103,100 photographies aériennes.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE Les services offerts aux étudiants, par la direction générale de la vie étudiante qui regroupe tous les services aux étudiants, sont les suivants: service des bourses et de l'aide financière; service d'orientation et de counseling; service de placement; service aux étudiants étrangers; service de santé; service de pastorale et groupements religieux; service des loisirs socio-culturels; service des activités sportives.

SERVICES MÉDICAUX Les services médicaux offerts aux étudiants sont les consultations médicales, la clinique psychiatrique et la clinique générale. Tous les services médicaux sont gratuits.

SERVICES D'ORIENTATION DES ÉTUDIANTS Service d'orientation et de counseling.

LIBRAIRIE UNIVERSITAIRE En plus de vendre les éditions des Presses de l'Université Laval, la librairie offre aux étudiants et aux professeurs les notes de cours, les manuels de langue française et anglaise ainsi que toute une gamme de livres généraux et spécialisés. De la papeterie, des instruments de dessin ainsi que des disques sont aussi disponibles. Aucun rabais n'est consenti.

EMPLOI DES ÉTUDIANTS Dans plusieurs départements des facultés, les étudiants de langue française peuvent obtenir un poste d'auxiliaire d'enseignement ou de recherche.

UNION DES ÉTUDIANTS Le "Regroupement des étudiants prégradués" (REP) est l'organisme officiel qui représente les étudiants du 1^{er} cycle. Le conseil exécutif du R.E.P. est chargé de défendre les intérêts des étudiants et de coordonner la participation étudiante dans les différents organismes décisionnels et consultatifs de l'université.

ASSOCIATION DES ÉTUDIANTS AU NIVEAU SUPÉRIEUR L'Union des gradués inscrits à Laval (U.G.I.L.) est reconnue officiellement par l'université. L'U.G.I.L. a pour but de promouvoir les intérêts du diplômé et assurer sa contribution au progrès de la communauté universitaire.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS Le règlement du 1^{er} cycle précise que les diplômes sont tous donnés sans mention (distinction, grande distinction). Il n'y a aucun programme où l'on accorde des mentions "reçu" ou "refusé". Quand un programme est terminé on accorde un diplôme ou on ne l'accorde pas.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Le gouvernement fédéral; le gouvernement provincial; de nombreuses compagnies; des fondations et sociétés; certains organismes internationaux.

EXAMENS FINALS Pour tout cours où il y a un examen final faisant suite à des examens partiels fréquents, le professeur peut laisser ses étudiants libres de se présenter à cet examen final. La note de cours tient compte de l'examen final si l'étudiant s'y présente et remet une copie d'examen. Il n'y a pas d'examen de reprise offert aux étudiants qui ont un échec dans un cours. Le département peut toutefois autoriser l'examen de reprise pour un cours où les conditions d'évaluation des études ne peuvent répondre à toutes les exigences de l'article III-6.2 concernant l'évaluation des études — caractéristiques. (Règlement du 1^{er} cycle, article III-6.7.)

COLLATION DES GRADES La collation des grades de 2^e et 3^e cycles a lieu chaque année à la fin de l'année universitaire, soit, à la fin du mois de mai ou au début du mois de juin. C'est habituellement le recteur qui préside cette cérémonie.

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ Par trimestre — arts et lettres, \$260; sciences pures et appliquées, \$285; médecine et art dentaire, \$335; sciences de la santé, \$285; sciences humaines et sociales, \$260; sciences de l'administration, \$285.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION

Étudiants québécois (études du 1^{er} cycle)

Le diplôme d'études collégiales (D.E.C.) ou l'équivalent constitue une exigence minimale d'admission à tous les programmes du 1^{er} cycle. En plus de l'exigence générale, certains programmes de cours exigent que l'étudiant ait suivi des cours déterminés de niveau collégial. Pour connaître les exigences particulières à certains programmes de cours, on doit consulter la brochure "Renseignements généraux" que l'université publie annuellement.

Des examens d'admission, des entrevues sont aussi exigés pour l'admission à certains programmes. Le calendrier des examens d'admission est à la disposition des candidats au début de janvier de chaque année. Les entrevues se font sur rendez-vous. Les candidats admis à certains programmes doivent parfois se soumettre à des tests de classement qui ont lieu durant la période de l'inscription; ces tests ne déterminent en rien l'admission.

Étudiants étrangers (études du 1^{er} cycle)

Équivalences du D.E.C. accordées à certains diplômes non québécois. États-Unis: le diplôme "Associate in arts" (AA) ou avoir réussi le "lower level" (freshman et sophomore). France: pour les programmes de sciences humaines: baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire; pour les programmes de sciences: baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire plus une année d'université en sciences. Angleterre: le "general certificate of education" (GCE de niveau A dans au moins trois disciplines). L'enseignement se donnant en français, une bonne connaissance de cette langue est nécessaire.

Études des 2^e et 3^e cycles (les maîtrises et les doctorats)

L'École des gradués a la responsabilité générale des études des 2^e et 3^e cycles. Pour être admis à poursuivre des études des 2^e et 3^e cycles, le candidat doit posséder le diplôme préalable approprié de 1^{er} cycle (les candidats ayant un premier diplôme d'une autre université sont aussi admissibles). Un certificat d'admission peut être émis seulement sur recommandation du comité d'admission et de supervision du programme et du directeur de l'École des gradués; celle-ci émet le certificat d'admission. Les candidats ne sont pas admis automatiquement sur présentation de leur dossier; le comité compétent se réserve le droit de décider de leur

admission en fonction de leurs aptitudes aux études supérieures et à la recherche et tenant compte des ressources humaines et matérielles du département ou de la faculté d'accueil. Si, par exception, le candidat détient un premier diplôme universitaire dans une autre discipline que celle où il désire poursuivre ses études avancées, ou si le comité le juge à propos, celui-ci peut imposer au candidat une année supplémentaire probatoire au niveau du 1^{er} cycle. L'étudiant de cette catégorie est admis à l'École des gradués si la récupération demande moins de 30 crédits au niveau du 1^{er} cycle. Si la récupération dépasse 30 crédits, l'étudiant doit demander son admission au niveau du 1^{er} cycle.

L'enseignement à l'Université Laval se fait en français et tous les étudiants doivent avoir une connaissance suffisante du français écrit et parlé, à la satisfaction du comité d'admission et de surveillance. Les étudiants non francophones peuvent se familiariser avec la langue française avant leur première inscription, en suivant, pendant l'été, une classe expérimentale de français organisée par la faculté des lettres. À l'occasion, des classes expérimentales de français peuvent aussi être organisées pendant les trimestres d'automne et d'hiver. Les études avancées doivent être poursuivies à l'université même (par exception, dans certaines circonstances, certains cours ou stages peuvent être pris à l'extérieur avec l'assentiment du comité de surveillance).

Date limite de réception des demandes d'admission

1^{er} cycle: trimestre d'automne — 1^{er} mars; trimestre d'hiver — 1^{er} novembre. 2^e et 3^e cycles: trimestre d'automne — 1^{er} mai; trimestre d'hiver — 1^{er} octobre. Cours d'été: voir l'annuaire des cours d'été.

COURS ET GRADES

Études du 1^{er} cycle
Baccalauréats spécialisés

ARCHITECTURE

Baccalauréat en architecture (BArch).

ARTS

Baccalauréat en arts visuels — arts plastiques, communication graphique (BArtsvis).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire de l'art (BA).

ÉDUCATION

Baccalauréat spécialisé en enseignement élémentaire (option: préscolaire, élémentaire, orthopédagogie).

Les baccalauréats en éducation pour l'enseignement secondaire sont tous formés d'une majeure dans une discipline enseignée au niveau secondaire, et d'une mineure en pédagogie et didactique. L'étudiant doit normalement compléter sa majeure avant d'entreprendre sa mineure.

Baccalauréat en éducation — enseignement secondaire (BEde). Mineure en pédagogie et didactique et majeures en arts plastiques; biologie; catéchèse; chimie; économie familiale; éducation physique; études allemandes, anglaises, françaises,

grecques, hispaniques ou latines; géographie; histoire; mathématiques; musique; physique; sciences de l'administration.

LETTRES

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en études allemandes (BA).

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en études anciennes — archéologie, études grecques, études latines (BA).

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en études anglaises — linguistique, littérature (BA).

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en études françaises — linguistique, littérature française, littérature canadienne (BA).

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en français — pour non-francophones (BA).

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en études hispaniques (BA).

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en linguistique.

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en traduction (BA).

MUSIQUE

Baccalauréat en musique — sans concentration (BA).

Baccalauréat en musique — composition, éducation musicale, histoire et littérature musicales, interprétation (chant, flûte à bec, flûte traversière, guitare, orgue, piano, saxophone, violon, violoncelle et tout autre instrument au choix de l'étudiant), musique rythmique (BMus).

SCIENCES AGRONOMIQUES ET ALIMENTAIRES

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées — agro-économie, bio-agronomie, consommation, génie rural, vivres (BScA).

SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ

Secteur des sciences de la santé

Baccalauréat ès sciences de la santé — diététique, ergothérapie, médecine, médecine dentaire, pharmacie, physiothérapie, sciences infirmières (BScsanté).

SCIENCES FORESTIÈRES ET GÉODÉSQUES

Secteur des sciences appliquées

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées — arpentage, génie forestier (BScA).

SCIENCES HUMAINES ET SOCIALES*

Baccalauréat en catéchèse (BCat).

Baccalauréat en droit (LLB).

Baccalauréat en éducation — administration scolaire, orientation et technologie de l'enseignement (BEd).

Baccalauréat en philosophie (BPh).

Baccalauréat en psychologie (BPsy).

Baccalauréat en sciences de l'administration (BScadm).

Baccalauréat en service social (BServsoc).

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh).

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en géographie (BA).

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en histoire (BA).

Baccalauréat ès sciences sociales — anthropologie, économique, politique, relations industrielles, sociologie (BScsoc).

SCIENCES MATHÉMATIQUES

Baccalauréat ès sciences de l'actuariat (BScact).

Baccalauréat ès sciences — informatique de génie, informatique de gestion, informatique mathématique (BSc).

SCIENCES PHYSIQUES

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées — génie chimique, civil, électrique, géologique, mécanique, métallurgique, minier et physique (BScA).

SCIENCES PURES

Baccalauréat ès sciences — biochimie, biologie, chimie, géologie, mathématiques, microbiologie, physique (BSc).

BACCALURÉATS AVEC MAJEURES ET MINEURES JUMELÉES PAR L'ÉTUDIANT

Composantes: a) Une majeure choisie dans la liste donnée ci-après; b) une mineure choisie dans la liste donnée ci-après, compte tenu des incompatibilités (certains jumelages sont impossibles, soit parce que le jumelage envisagé est déjà réalisé dans le cadre d'un baccalauréat spécialisé ou parce que la mineure est contenue dans la majeure ou parce que la majeure et la mineure se recoupent d'une façon trop notable). Pour les incompatibilités, voir la brochure "Renseignements généraux".

Liste des majeures

Majeure en allemand: études allemandes. Majeures en anglais: langue et linguistique; littérature d'expression anglaise. Majeure en anthropologie. Majeure en économie rurale. Majeure en économique. Majeure en espagnol: langue et linguistique. Majeure en arts et traditions populaires. Majeures en français: langue et linguistique; littérature d'expression française. Majeure en géographie. Majeure en grec: études grecques. Majeure en histoire. Majeure en histoire de l'art. Majeure en journalisme. Majeure en latin: études latines. Majeures en philosophie — profil I: disciplines; profil II: histoire et auteurs. Majeure en relations industrielles. Majeure en science politique. Majeure en sociologie. Majeure en théologie.

Liste des mineures

Mineure en allemand: langue allemande. Mineures en anglais: langue anglaise; littérature d'expression anglaise. Mineure en anthropologie. Mineure en archéologie classique. Mineure en civilisation ancienne. Mineure en économique. Mineures en

espagnol: langue espagnole; linguistique espagnole; littérature espagnole. Mineure en arts et traditions populaires. Mineure en études africaines. Mineure en études cinématographiques. Mineures en français: langue française; littérature canadienne; littérature française. Mineure en géographie. Mineure en grec. Mineure en histoire. Mineure en histoire de l'art. Mineure en information. Mineure en latin. Mineures en philosophie — profil I: disciplines; profil II: histoire et auteurs. Mineure en psychologie. Mineure en relations industrielles. Mineure en russe. Mineures en science politique: sans concentration; concentration analyse politique; concentration administration publique; concentration relations internationales. Mineure en sciences de l'éducation. Mineure en sociologie. Mineure en théâtre. Mineure en théologie.

BACCALURÉATS GÉNÉRAUX

Composantes: a) Formule I – 3 mineures choisies dans la liste donnée ci-après; b) formule II – 2 mineures choisies dans la liste donnée ci-après et un bloc complémentaire de cours pris en dehors des disciplines (ou champ d'études) dont traite principalement les 2 mineures choisies. Ce bloc doit former un total de 30 crédits; on doit y compter au moins 12 crédits dans une 1^{ère} discipline et au moins 12 crédits dans une 2^e. Des incompatibilités existent pour certaines mineures (voir la brochure "Renseignements généraux").

Liste des mineures pour les programmes du baccalauréat général

Allemand (langue allemande); anglais (langue anglaise, littérature d'expression anglaise); anthropologie; archéologie classique; civilisation ancienne; économique; espagnol (langue espagnole, linguistique espagnole, littérature espagnole); arts et traditions populaires; études africaines; études cinématographiques; français (langue française, littérature canadienne, littérature française); géographie; grec; histoire; histoire de l'art; information; latin; philosophie (disciplines, histoire et auteurs); psychologie; relations industrielles; russe; sciences de l'éducation; science politique (sans concentration, concentration analyse politique, concentration administration publique, concentration relations internationales); sociologie; théâtre; théologie.

DIPLÔMES

Programme à composante unique de 60 crédits. L'université décerne un diplôme à l'étudiant qui parcourt avec succès un programme de diplôme. Lorsque le programme de diplôme est aussi annoncé par l'université comme programme de majeure, l'étudiant qui obtient le diplôme et qui s'inscrit par la suite à un programme de baccalauréat avec majeure, peut faire compter son diplôme comme composante de l'un de ces programmes si le programme fait état de la majeure correspondant au diplôme obtenu.

Les programmes de majeure dont la liste suit constituent des programmes de diplômes. Allemand (études allemandes); anglais (langue et linguistique); anthropologie; arts et traditions populaires; économique; espagnol (langue et linguistique); français (langue et linguistique, littérature d'expression française); géographie; histoire; histoire de l'art; journalisme; philosophie (disciplines, histoire et auteurs); science politique; théologie.

CERTIFICATS

Programme à composante unique de 30 crédits. L'Université décerne un certificat à l'étudiant qui parcourt avec succès un programme de certificat. Lorsque le programme du certificat est aussi annoncé par l'université comme programme de mineure,

l'étudiant qui obtient le certificat et qui s'inscrit par la suite à un programme de baccalauréat avec majeure et mineure ou à un baccalauréat général, peut faire compter son certificat comme composante de l'un de ces programmes si le programme fait état de la mineure correspondant au certificat obtenu.

Certificat en animation; certificat d'aptitudes à l'enseignement de l'anglais langue seconde; certificat d'aptitudes à l'enseignement du français langue seconde; certificat d'aptitudes à l'enseignement spécialisé d'une langue seconde ou étrangère (CAESLS); certificat en écologie; certificat d'information professionnelle. Certificat pour l'enseignement élémentaire (CEE); certificat pour l'enseignement secondaire (CES); certificat pour l'enseignement collégial (CEC); certificat pour l'enseignement professionnel (CPEP); certificat pour l'enseignement secondaire professionnel (CESP); certificat pour l'enseignement collégial professionnel (CECP).

Les programmes de mineure dont la liste suit constituent des programmes de certificat. Anglais (langue); anthropologie; espagnol (linguistique); arts et traditions populaires; études africaines; études cinématographiques; français (langue, littérature canadienne, littérature française); géographie; histoire; histoire de l'art; information; philosophie (disciplines, histoire et auteurs); psychologie; russe; sciences de l'éducation; science politique; théologie.

Études postérieures à celles du 1^{er} cycle, non considérées comme faisant partie des 2^e et 3^e cycles. Licence en sciences comptables (LScCompt): 15 crédits après le BScAdm. Baccalauréat en pharmacie (BPharm): 2 trimestres après le BScsanté en pharmacie. Diplôme en administration (Dipladm): 36 crédits après un premier grade. Diplôme en droit notarial: 2 trimestres après la LLB. Doctorat en médecine (MD): 3 trimestres après le BScsanté en médecine. Doctorat en médecine dentaire: 3 trimestres après le BScsanté en médecine dentaire.

Études de 2^e cycle – les maîtrises

Section I (humanités, sciences sociales et religieuses)

Maîtrise ès arts (MA). Au moins une année depuis le BA; cours et thèse dans une des disciplines suivantes: archéologie, arts et traditions populaires, études anciennes, études françaises, géographie, histoire, histoire de l'art, langues et littératures anciennes, linguistique, littérature allemande, littératures d'expression anglaise, littérature espagnole, littérature française, littérature québécoise, théologie.

Maîtrise en sciences sociales (MScSoc). Une année depuis le BScSoc; cours et thèse en anthropologie, économique, relations industrielles, sciences politiques, sociologie.

Maîtrise en sciences de l'éducation (MScEd). Minimum d'un an depuis le BEd; cours et thèse en activités physiques, administration scolaire, enseignement, orientation.

Maîtrise en droit (LLM), maîtrise en architecture (MArch), maîtrise en philosophie (MPh), maîtrise en psychologie (MPsy), maîtrise en service social (MServSoc) et maîtrise en théologie (MTh). Minimum d'un an depuis le diplôme de 1^{er} cycle; cours et thèse.

Maîtrise en musique (MMus). Deux années depuis le BMus; cours et thèse.

Maîtrise en administration (MBA). Deux années depuis le 1^{er} cycle. Deux plans sont offerts: plan A, pour les titulaires d'un

premier diplôme universitaire; plan B pour ceux qui ont un premier diplôme en administration.

Section II (mathématiques, sciences physiques, biologiques et appliquées)

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc). Minimum d'une année à plein temps depuis le diplôme de 1^{er} cycle (BSc, BScA, BScSanté, BPharm, MD); cours supérieurs, thèse et minimum de résidence dans une des disciplines suivantes: aménagement forestier, anatomie, biochimie, biologie, biologie végétale, cartographie, chimie, diététique, écologie, économie rurale, exploitation forestière, géodésie, géologie, ingénierie (génie chimique, civil, électrique, mécanique, minier, rural et métallurgie), mathématiques, médecine expérimentale, microbiologie, neurobiologie, pathologie, pédologie, pharmacie, pharmacologie, photogrammétrie, physiologie, physique, sciences du bois, sols, sylviculture, vivres, zootechnie.

Section III (maîtrise interdisciplinaire)

Maîtrise avec mention (aménagement du territoire et développement régional). Minimum de scolarité de 2 ans, dont une partie se prend dans le département d'attache, et une partie, au programme interdisciplinaire; cours et thèse.

Études de 3^e cycle – les doctorats

Section I – doctorat en droit (LLD), doctorat en musique (DMus), doctorat en philosophie (DPh), doctorat en psychologie (DPsy), doctorat en sciences de l'administration (DScAdm), doctorat en sciences de l'éducation (DScEd), doctorat en sciences sociales (DScSoc), doctorat en théologie (DTh), doctorat ès lettres (DèsL). Mêmes options que citées plus haut. Pour ces programmes: minimum d'une année après la maîtrise et de deux années sans la maîtrise.

Section II – doctorat ès sciences (DSc), mêmes options que pour les maîtrises. Pour ces programmes: minimum de deux ans après la maîtrise et de trois ans sans la maîtrise.

Études libres aux niveaux des 2^e et 3^e cycles – les étudiants qui désirent suivre un ou plusieurs cours de niveau de 2^e cycle ou de 3^e cycle sans postuler un diplôme peuvent s'inscrire dans la catégorie "étudiant libre" à l'École des gradués. Ils doivent faire la preuve qu'ils ont un diplôme de 1^{er} cycle ou son équivalent.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Le Service de l'éducation permanente avise particulièrement aux voies et moyens de faciliter l'accès des adultes à l'enseignement universitaire. Ainsi les personnes âgées d'au moins vingt-trois ans et ayant complété des études secondaires peuvent soumettre leur candidature au Service de l'admission de l'Université Laval qui, dans les cas justifiés, déférera la demande au Service de l'éducation permanente en vue d'une admission à un programme de l'enseignement régulier. En règle générale, compte tenu de leur scolarité, les candidats adultes doivent, avant leur admission définitive, suivre avec succès un certain nombre de cours préalables.

Cours d'été, du soir et du samedi – le service de l'Éducation permanente assume également l'administration des cours d'été et des cours du soir et du samedi, donnés tant sur le campus que hors campus, qui constituent pour les adultes un autre moyen de poursuivre des études du 1^{er}, 2^e ou 3^e cycle de l'enseignement supérieur.

Extension de l'enseignement universitaire. Par l'intermédiaire de l'Extension de l'enseignement universitaire, le service s'applique

en outre à répondre aux désirs de perfectionnement ou de spécialisation exprimés par différents milieux de la société et à mettre l'enseignement universitaire à la portée du plus grand nombre possible de personnes. Organisés en collaboration avec les facultés ou écoles, les cours qu'offre l'Extension de l'enseignement portent sur des matières qui se rattachent à l'une ou l'autre des disciplines enseignées à l'université: agriculture, arts, droit, foresterie et géodésie, lettres, médecine, musique, psychologie, sciences, sciences de l'administration, sciences de l'éducation, sciences infirmières, sciences sociales, théologie et autres.

Les différents programmes de cours s'adressent à deux catégories de personnes: a) les diplômés de l'université qui peuvent maintenir le niveau de leur compétence professionnelle en participant aux sessions d'études spécialement organisées à leur intention ou en suivant certains cours récemment ajoutés aux programmes de l'enseignement régulier; b) les adultes qui ne sont pas déjà admis à l'université à titre d'étudiants réguliers ou d'auditeurs: ces personnes trouveront à l'Extension l'occasion d'enrichir leur culture personnelle ou d'obtenir un certificat attestant d'une formation de type professionnel en langues modernes, traduction, pédagogie, sciences comptables, théologie et autres.

Les candidats qui désirent poursuivre des études dans le cadre de l'extension de l'enseignement universitaire doivent s'inscrire selon le mode propre à cet organisme. Les cours offerts par l'extension de l'enseignement universitaire font l'objet d'un annuaire spécial qui est publié au début de chaque trimestre.

PROGRAMMES SPÉCIAUX L'université n'offre pas de programmes coopératifs. Au niveau des 2^e et 3^e cycles, certains programmes de cours et surtout de recherche sont interdisciplinaires, notamment en ce qui concerne l'aménagement du territoire et la mise en valeur de la région.

INSTITUTS DE RECHERCHE Centre de recherches de l'état solide. Ce centre a pour objet la science des matériaux qui comprend surtout les métaux et les céramiques. Les principales études en cours se rapportent aux propriétés électriques et magnétiques de ces composés et à la migration des atomes au cours des transformations. Directeur: Fernand Claisse, DSc.

Centre de recherches en aménagement et en développement. L'activité de recherche du C.R.A.D. est orientée vers le diptyque contenant-contenu des activités humaines. C'est sous l'aspect de la planification que ces deux objets de recherche sont reliés et le centre, essentiellement interdisciplinaire, poursuit aussi bien des recherches en aménagement des territoires urbains et régionaux, et de leurs ressources, qu'en développement socio-économique des populations. Le centre s'est donné un double défi, celui d'innover en intégrant ces deux aspects de la planification, à la fois au niveau de la recherche fondamentale et au niveau de la recherche applicable. Directeur: Pierre Guertin, BArch, DUrb.

Centre de recherches en bionique. Ce centre est ouvert aux chercheurs de l'université et d'organismes externes dont les travaux appartiennent à la bionique ou font appel à ses méthodes. Au nombre des sujets d'études, citons l'analyse des signaux et le codage de l'information dans le système nerveux, l'électrocardiogramme, le système de commande neuro-musculaire, la régulation endocrinienne, la psychométrie. Directeur: Jean-Marie Langlois, DSc.

Centre de recherches en nutrition. L'objet propre de ce centre est l'acquisition par la recherche scientifique de connaissances nouvelles dans le domaine des sciences de la nutrition, la diffusion de ces connaissances et leur application à la sauvegarde de la santé

et du bien-être de l'homme. Directeur: Germain Brisson, BScAgr, MSc, PhD.

Centre de recherches en sociologie religieuse. Ce centre a pour objectif l'étude faite à l'aide de méthodes scientifiques rigoureuses et permettant une connaissance plus systématique du contexte socio-religieux au Québec et au Canada; il veut contribuer à l'élaboration de la sociologie du phénomène religieux québécois et canadien, apporter son concours à un enseignement plus éclairé de la théologie surtout morale et pastorale et fournir des indications aux responsables de la pastorale dans le milieu. Directeur: François Routhier, LPh, LTh, LScsoc.

Centre de recherches sur l'eau. Ce centre a pour objet l'étude des problèmes qui se rapportent à l'eau: hydrologie, géographie, biologie, hydraulique, glaces, pollution, aspects socio-économiques et légaux. Le fleuve St-Laurent et la région nordique du Keewatin sont l'objet de projets immédiats. Directeur: Alain Soucy, BSc, DIng.

Centre de recherches sur les atomes et les molécules. Le centre groupe les chercheurs des divers départements de l'université et des scientifiques du Centre canadien de recherche à Valcartier qui s'intéressent à la physique et à la chimie des molécules et des atomes simples. Directeur: Jean-Denis Carette, BScA, DSc.

Centre d'études nordiques. Ce centre a pour but d'aider les

chercheurs de toutes disciplines qui effectuent des travaux de portée universelle à l'intérieur des "territoires nordiques" notamment la péninsule du Québec-Labrador. Il organise et soutient des expéditions. Directeur: Roger Lejeune, MSc.

Centre international de recherches sur le bilinguisme. Le centre poursuit un double but: a) recueillir une documentation internationale et interdisciplinaire touchant le bilinguisme; b) poursuivre des recherches fondamentales sur le bilinguisme, le biculturalisme et tous les phénomènes qui s'y rattachent. Directeur: Jean-Guy Savard, LèSL, LPéd, DES.

Institut supérieur des sciences humaines. Cet institut a pour but de favoriser la recherche interdisciplinaire. Il comprend deux sections de recherches et d'enseignement: la première section est consacrée aux sciences de la culture et à l'épistémologie; la seconde est consacrée aux problèmes de développement économique et social. Directeur: Guy Godin, LTh, DPh.

COLLÈGES CONSTITUANTS Par suite de la réforme des structures du système scolaire de la province de Québec, l'Université Laval n'a plus de collèges constituants. Certains des collèges qui lui étaient affiliés sont devenus des collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel (CEGEP), tandis que d'autres, après s'être amputés de leurs deux ou trois dernières années, sont devenus des établissements d'enseignement secondaire relevant du ministère de l'Éducation.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE*

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Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – James Oshiro, MD. President and vice-chancellor – W.E. Beckel, BA, MSc, PhD. Vice-president (academic) – O.G. Holmes, BA, MA, PhD. Registrar – J.D. Oviatt, BEd. Chief librarian – R.S. Burkett, MA, DipL. Controller – H. Cooper. Secretary, Alumni Association – Valerie Low. Physical plant coordinator – R.F. Comstock, PEng, BSc, MSc. Purchasing agent – Jim Allan. Bookstore Manager – Larry Long. Coordinator of information services – Norma Ramage (Miss), BA.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts and science – F.Q. Quo, BA, MA, PhD. Education – R.N. Anderson, BA, BEd, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Anthropology – K.W.J. Parry, BA, MA, PhD. Art – C.L. Crane, BA, MA. Biological sciences – J. Kuijt, BA, MA, PhD. Chemistry – C.W. Bender, BSc, PhD. Dramatic arts – T. Theodore, BA, MA, PhD. Economics – B.M. Bilgin, BAdmSc, MA, PhD. English – L.R. Ricou, BA, MA, PhD. Geography – E.E. Miller, BA, MA, PhD. History – G.E.

Orchand, MA, PhD. Mathematical sciences – L.G. Hoye, BSc, MSc. Modern languages – L.P. Cormier, BA, MA, PhD. Music – D.G. Blair, MB, MM. Philosophy – P.S. Preuss, BA, PhD. Physical education – G.W. Bowie, BSc, MSc, PhD. Physics – E.R.V. Milton, BSc, MSc, PhD. Political science – J.A. Long, BA, MA, PhD. Psychology – J.T. Hamilton, BA, MA, PhD. Sociology – G.A. Mann, BEd, MEd.

GENERAL INFORMATION The university is a co-educational, non-denominational, provincial university financed primarily from government funds. A considerable number of scholarship monies and some capital works funds are provided from private donations and endowments.

BACKGROUND The University of Lethbridge was established January 1, 1967, within the Universities Act of the province of Alberta. The first regular academic operation undertaken by the university was the 1967 summer session which began in July with an enrolment of 135 students. In the fall of 1967 the university inaugurated undergraduate degree programs in the faculty of arts and science and in the faculty of education. The enrolment in the fall semester was 638, an enrolment that has increased to 1,100 full-time students in the 1974 spring semester with an excess of 500 part-time students registered on campus and at numerous centres off campus in southern Alberta. The first degrees were awarded in the spring of 1968 numbering 34, and at the spring convocation in 1974, 213 degrees were conferred.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors consists of 14 members as follows: the chairman of the board appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council of the province of Alberta; the chancellor of the university; the president of the university; 11 other persons appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council,

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

two of whom are members of the alumni association, nominated by the association, one of whom is a member of the senate, nominated by the senate from its non-staff members, two of whom are members of the academic staff of the university, nominated by the general faculties council. The board has the management and control of the university and of the property, business and affairs thereof.

GENERAL FACULTIES COUNCIL The General Faculties Council consists of 21 members at the present time as follows: the president, who is chairman; the vice-president (academic); the deans of the faculties; the chief librarian; the registrar; the administrative officer in charge of continuing education; 3 elected members of the faculty of education; 11 elected members of the faculty of arts and science; 2 students nominated by the council of the Students' Union; such appointed members as may be deemed necessary by the ex-officio and elected membership. Subject to the authority of the board of governors, the general faculties council is responsible for the academic affairs of the university.

SENATE The senate consists of: the chancellor, who is chairman; the president; the vice-president (academic); the chief academic officer for student affairs; the administrative officer in charge of extension; the president and the vice-president of the alumni association; 2 deans appointed by the deans' council; 2 members of the board of governors appointed by the board; 3 members of G.F.C. appointed by the general faculties council; 2 members of the alumni association appointed by the association; 5 members of the public appointed by the universities commission; 4 students appointed by the students' council; 30 representative members representing affiliated colleges or institutions, geographical areas, and groups and organizations with an interest in the university.

INCOME (1973-74) Operating revenue — \$5,546,803. Government grant, 87%; tuition fees, 12%; other, 1%.

PUBLICATIONS The principal official document of the university is the academic calendar itself. Additional brochures covering various aspects of the university are available from the awards office, library and the academic departments. A student newspaper is available from the Students' Council.

ACADEMIC YEAR Summer session: early May to mid-August. Fall semester: early September to late December. Spring semester: mid-January to late April.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The University of Lethbridge was founded January 1, 1967, and as such is Canada's centennial university, located in a city of 42,000 persons, in the southern part of the province of Alberta. The university occupies a new campus consisting of 450 acres bordering the Oldman River in west Lethbridge. Development of the campus commenced in 1969 and construction of the first academic building began in 1970. The academic and residence building and the physical education and fine arts building were completed in 1971 and provide library, classroom/laboratory facilities, a 400-seat cafeteria and dining centre, a 13,000-square-foot gymnasium, and residence accommodation for 390 students. These facilities represent Phase I of development of the new University of Lethbridge campus. The faculty of education and the faculty of arts and science as such have initiated research activity in a number of areas and have subsequently been able to acquire excellent "special" research facilities necessary to their operations.

In the academic and residence complex referred to above, the lower four levels provide space for the university residences, while the upper four levels include all academic, research, student affairs,

food services, library, and general use space. The physical education and fine arts building is located west of the academic and residence building on a plateau at the end of the valley occupied by the main building.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The University of Lethbridge has accommodation for 390 students. The residence provides accommodation in suite arrangements with combinations of two single and two double rooms located around a lounge area and washroom. Rooms are available for either men or women. Room charges are: single occupancy — \$230 per semester; double occupancy — \$184 per semester.

The food services operate seven days per week with a cafeteria and snack-bar operation and excellent meals are provided at reasonable rates.

LIBRARY The university library consists of the curriculum laboratory section, media distribution section, reader services division and technical services division. The library is designed to accommodate, in its first phase, a collection of approximately 200,000 volumes and study space for over 400 students. At the beginning of the fall semester 1974, the main collection exceeded 130,000 volumes. In addition there is also a collection of microforms exceeding 150,000 items, a government documents collection of some 15,000 titles and a developing curriculum laboratory containing 25,000 items. Approximately 1,900 current serials are received on subscriptions. The collections are being assembled with the requirements of the present curriculum in mind. Research needs are additionally catered for through the operation of an interlibrary loan service.

STUDENT LIFE Since the beginning of academic operations in 1967 every effort has been made to ensure student involvement in all decision-making processes at The University of Lethbridge. Students sit as full voting members on all governmental and administrative committees and councils within the internal structure of the university. Their contribution to the development of the academic and capital programs of the university has been of great significance and is reflected in the importance placed on the various student services available. The university offers a wide range of student affairs personnel to deal with counselling, health services, placement, awards and financial assistance, intercollegiate athletics, intramural recreational activities, other extracurricular activities, and the Students' Society Council. The latter is elected from the student body to administer student fees, to organize activities, and to act in the interests of the students. Students are also invited to participate in other activities such as the numerous department, sports or general interest clubs sponsored by the SSC, and the publication of the student newspaper.

MEDICAL SERVICES The university maintains a health services clinic, staffed by a registered nurse and visiting physicians, which is concerned with the general health of all students. The university does not assume responsibility for the costs of medical treatment.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES A professional staff is available to offer a variety of services to prospective and enrolled students. Personal, vocational and academic counselling is offered on either an individual or group basis. Legal aid and other personal services are co-ordinated through the centre.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The bookstore is essentially a non-profit service to students and faculty and attempts to provide all merchandise at competitive prices, on all requests. The stock is comprised of the required and recommended texts as ordered by

the faculty for the various courses. The bookstore also stocks personal items, paperback novels, magazines and general reading, popular records, tapes and cassettes as well as a supply of university-crested articles. The bookstore assumes responsibility for special-order books for persons on or off campus and serves as the distribution agent for convocation gowns and mortar boards.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT All students seeking permanent employment through the placement services are encouraged to register as early as possible during the fall semester, as industry and government agencies begin recruiting in October. A limited number of part-time and summer jobs are available through the placement service. The placement of teachers is handled by the faculty of education.

STUDENT UNION The Students' Union exists by authority of the Alberta Universities Act and all full-time students belong to the Students' Union. The purpose of the union is to provide for the administration of the affairs of the students of the university including the development and management of student institutions, development and enforcement of a system of student law and the promotion of the general welfare of students consistent with the purposes of the university. The Students' Council is elected from the Students' Union for the purpose of managing the business and affairs of the union. The Students' Council is the official medium of communication between the students of the university and the board and general faculties council.

GRADING SYSTEM The university employs a letter and point system of grading as follows: A (excellent) 4; B (superior) 3; C (average) 2; D (poor) 1; F (failure) 0; *Cr (credit) no grade points; NC (no credit) 0. *Credit/non-credit courses are offered by The University of Lethbridge to encourage students to expand their academic interests by enrolling in courses outside their fields of major interest and receiving either credit (Cr) or non-credit (NC) for the course in place of the usual letter grade. A student may enrol in a maximum of two credit/non-credit courses per semester but may not enrol in, and complete successfully or otherwise, more than a total of eight for credit toward a degree.

Successful completion of class requirements results in "Cr" (credit) for the courses recorded on the student's transcript; an "NC" (no credit) is recorded if class requirements are not fulfilled. The credit/non-credit courses are not considered in computing the student's grade-point average.

Substitution of "credit" by a normal letter grade is permitted until 30 days after grades have been mailed, if requested by the student. In such cases, the letter grade is included in the student's grade-point average computation. Replacing a "credit" with a letter grade in any credit/non-credit course does not enable the student to enrol in, and complete successfully or otherwise, any more than a maximum of eight such courses.

A student may not enrol in credit/non-credit courses in his major, nor in required courses in education (i.e., required foundation courses, professional semester courses, three introductory behavioral sciences).

STUDENT AWARDS AND ASSISTANCE A number of scholarships and awards are tenable at The University of Lethbridge as well as financial aid through the Queen Elizabeth scholarship fund and the Canada student loans plan.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Within the policies of the respective faculty councils, the instructor has the responsibility for the evaluation of the academic performance of his students. If a

final examination is prescribed, it is administered during the examination period indicated in the calendar of the university. No regular supplemental examinations are given in the case of illness or other extenuating circumstances beyond the control of a student which make it impossible to complete the required work by the conclusion of the semester; an "I" (incomplete) designation may be awarded upon application to, and with the approval of both the instructor and the dean, by the student or his agent. Such application will not be entertained until the last two weeks of classes. The "I" designation may be converted by the instructor to a regular letter grade within one year after it has been awarded, providing the student completes the required work or writes the missed examination.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by the chancellor of the university on the authority of the general faculties council based on the recommendation of the respective faculty councils. Degrees are conferred only at convocation usually scheduled during the month of May. All students who expect to graduate must complete an application for graduation for degree no later than registration day of the spring semester preceding convocation.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time student tuition fees per semester — \$200; students' union fees per semester — \$20; part-time student tuition fees — \$65 per course. Students' union fees — \$6 for part-time students.

Residence costs are assessed on a semester basis as follows: single room — \$230 per semester; shared room — \$184 per semester. In addition there is a daily student rate of \$3 per day and a conference rate of \$5.50 — these fees cover the costs of room only. Meals are available from the food services cafeteria, the costs varying with the food preferences.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Alberta high school diploma; four 30-level subjects including English 30, minimum average of 60% with no subject less than 50%; a fifth subject (30-level or 5-credit grade 12), with a minimum of 50%. Certificates of equivalent standing are required from other provinces.

2. Qualification equivalent to Alberta as described above.

3. Test for admission. SACU test scores recommended.

4. Specific requirements. All freshmen students are admitted first to the faculty of arts and science. After specific criterion has been met in the faculty of arts and science, admission is considered for other faculties and programs. Refer to calendar for details.

\$5 fee for evaluation of North America outside Alberta education certificates; \$10 fee for evaluation of educational certificates issued outside North America. Subject classification: English and four other grade 12 subjects (refer to calendar for details).

Foreign students

UK — GCE with at least two appropriate subjects at A-level and at least three other subjects at O-level; other Commonwealth — admission requirement as for home universities with GCE as for UK, or CEEB as for USA; USA — academic high school graduation with satisfactory SAT and three CEEB achievement test scores related to desired major; Europe — requirements as for admission to a European university and satisfactory evidence of

proficiency in English; Middle East, Asia, West Indies, South America – bachelor's degree in division one or CEEB or GCE as above and satisfactory evidence of proficiency in English. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Students of mature age (at least 19 years) who do not meet the normal requirements should write to the registrar for details of special admission requirements.

Date for receipt of applications

Applications for admission must be received by August 1 of the year in which admission is sought for the fall semester, and December 1 of the preceding year for the spring semester. Foreign students should apply about two months in advance of these dates.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS AND SCIENCE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts and science (BA). Four years beyond matriculation available in anthropology, art, biological sciences, chemistry, dramatic arts, economics, English, French, geography, history, mathematics, music, philosophy, physical education, physics, political science, psychology and sociology.

Multidisciplinary majors in such subjects as earth sciences, urban and regional studies, psychobiology and in other fields by arrangement.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). Four years past senior matriculation. Specialization in art, biological sciences, English, mathematics, modern languages, music, physical education and social studies.

In addition to all subject majors in the faculty of education, it is possible for students to plan their programs such that they will include a concentration of courses in one area of professional education, such as library, media, special education, administration, counselling, curriculum, early childhood education, education foundations, reading, research and subject areas.

Diploma program (PDE). One year past BEd degree. Concentration in curriculum studies, library media, special education or school program development.

FINE ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Four years beyond matriculation. Major in art.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years beyond matriculation. Major in music.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening session – undergraduate courses in arts, science and education. Summer session – undergraduate courses in arts, science and education.

For no university credit

A variety of non-credit courses as well as a number of workshops and teach-ins are offered every semester.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Student-oriented curricula – the university has removed from its curricula the concept of “compulsory subjects”. Both faculties are pledged to meet the individual needs of each student; curricula and faculty advisors exemplify the continuing effort being made to preserve each student's individuality. Degree programs are based on general guidelines, designed to ensure adequate “major” and breadth requirements.

Student-initiated courses – provision is made for students to initiate courses. Through this mechanism credit courses may be designed which are relevant to contemporary issues and unusual or pertinent topics which otherwise might not be part of the structured curriculum.

Independent study – independent study courses carry full degree credit, and may take a variety of forms, such as field study, laboratory research projects, library research and study at other universities, in close association with members of the faculty.

Multidisciplinary major – multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary majors allow students to concentrate on more than one subject area in meeting their degree requirements. Such alternatives allow the student to generalize or specialize as he sees fit.

Colloquium study – a person registered in the colloquium develops his studies in consultation with an advisor and appropriate resource persons from the faculty or elsewhere. An experimenting project, colloquium study is an integral part of the faculty of arts and science program intended to foster self-directed learning in a multidisciplinary colloquium of students and instructors.

Co-operative studies – an experimental program incorporating the world of work and the formal study aspects of student education. This program will be attempted for the first time commencing with the 1973 fall semester.

LOYOLA COLLEGE

(See also entry under CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY)

(Affiliated to the University of Montreal)

7141 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec H4B 1R6

Telephone: 514-482-0320

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

Founded 78 years ago, Loyola College became an integral part of Concordia University on August 24th, 1974. Concordia University incorporates the two institutions, Loyola College and Sir George Williams University. Concordia University operates on the campuses of the two founding institutions and will serve approximately 25,000 day and evening students and will consist of six faculties: Loyola faculty of arts and science; Sir George Williams faculty of arts; Sir George Williams faculty of science; the university faculty of commerce and administration; the university faculty of engineering; and the university faculty of fine arts. The latter three faculties will provide courses on both campuses.

For details on senior academic and administrative appointments, see separate listing under "Concordia University".

LOYOLA EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

President (acting) – Rev. A. Graham, SJ, BA, MA, STL. Vice-president, administration – A.J. Ferrari, BComm, CA, RIA. Treasurer – Rev. L.T. Carroll, SJ, BA, BPed. Registrar – J.

Noonan, BSc. Assistant to the president – R.P. Duder, BA, MA. Librarian – J. Princz, BA, MA. Dean of students – F. Audet, BA, BPed, LicTheo. President of the alumni association – R. Boucher, BComm. Director of development – J.S. Dorrance, BA, MA. Director of evening division – D.J. Potvin, BA. Director of admissions – Grendon Haines, BA, BEd. Assistant registrar (records) – V. Bailey (Mrs). Director of financial aid – F. Haffey (Mrs). Student placement officer – E. Allen (Miss). Director, physical education – E.F. Enos, BSc, MEd, EdD. Public relations director – Angela Kerrigan (Mrs), BA. College ombudsman – to be appointed.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts – Rev. R.W. Breen, BA, STL, MS, PhD. Commerce – L.J. Boyle, BA, BComm, MA. Engineering – G.W. Joly, BA, BEng, MEng. Science – Rev. A. Graham, SJ, BA, MA, STL.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Accountancy – D.F. MacDonald, BComm, CA. Biology – Rev. R.T. Cronin, SJ, BA, MSc. Biophysical education – E.F. Enos, PhD. Business administration – G.B. English, BA, BCL, MBA. Chemistry – M. Doughty, BSc, PhD. Classics – D. Brown, AB, PhD. Communication arts – Rev. J.E. O'Brien, SJ, BA, STB, STL, PhD. Computer science – D. West, BSc, BA, MA, PhD. Economics – S.A. Alvi, BA, MA, PhD. Engineering, civil – G. Goldman (co-ordinator), BEng, MEng, PEng. Engineering, electrical – S.J. Kubina, BEng, MEng, PhD, PEng. Engineering, mechanical – K.I. Krakow (co-ordinator), BEng, MS, PEng. English – J. Herz, BA, MA, PhD. Études françaises – S.E. McEvenue (administrator), BA, LPh, MA, STL, SSL, SSD. Fine arts – Gerry Gross (acting), BA, MFA. Geology – E.H. Chown, BSc, MASc, PhD. History – W.E. Akin, BA, MA, PhD. Inter-disciplinary studies – P.W. Jones, LPh, STL, PhD. Mathematics – J. Soric, BSc, MSc. Modern languages and

linguistics — H. Famira, PhD. Philosophy — A. Kawczak, LL.M., MA, PhD. Physics — C.E. Eappen, BSc, MSc, PhD. Political science — R. Coyte, BA, MA. Psychology — M.L. Shames, BA, MA, PhD. Sociology — J. Tascone, BA, MA. Theological studies — J. Hofbeck, BA, CCES, STL, STD.

GENERAL INFORMATION Loyola is co-educational, supported by public and private funds, and conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

BACKGROUND Loyola College has evolved from a small, traditionalist Jesuit college of the classical mold with about 400 students into a complex university-type institution with over 4,000 day students and 6,000 evening and summer school students proceeding towards degrees of various kinds. Both teaching staff and student body have expanded in size from a homogeneous, English Catholic population to a more heterogeneous, pluralistic community ranging from Jesuits and traditional Catholics through the spectrum of political, religious, and ideological commitment.

Loyola College began its own separate existence in 1899 when it was incorporated by an act of the Quebec legislature, although its origins can be traced back to the English side of the Jesuit Collège Ste-Marie from 1848 on. Since 1899, its degrees have been granted first by Laval University and later by the University of Montreal. The arrangement with both these universities has allowed Loyola complete autonomy and independence in the shaping of its curriculum and the conduct of its examinations. In 1943 Loyola added to its arts courses a faculty of science from which developed the faculty of engineering as we know it today. A faculty of commerce was set up in 1948. An extension department, now known as the evening division, and a summer school were set up in 1957. The communication arts department was instituted in 1965, inter-disciplinary studies and fine arts in 1973 and 1974.

INCOME (1974-75) Operating income — total \$12,325,000. Breakdown: tuition — \$3,329,000; grants from province — \$8,329,000; residence — \$167,000; bookstore — \$480,000; other — \$20,000.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND SENATE The Board of Trustees totals 30 members by appointment and the Senate 34 (9 ex officio and 25 elected).

PUBLICATIONS Available from the registrar: general college calendar; admissions brochure. Available from the office of the director, evening division: evening division calendars and brochures for winter and summer sessions, and the calendar for the Centre for Continuing Education. Available from student services: course evaluation guide; course selection guide; and PLUS (a calendar of para-academic activities). Available from the dean of student services: campus handbook. Available from the public relations department is the administration paper "The Happening"; from the alumni office "The Alumnus"; from the Loyola student association "Loyola News" and "The Summer Times"; and from the Loyola evening students association "The Concordian".

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall session: September to December; winter session: January to early May; summer session: evening — early June to mid-August, day — late June to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Loyola College is located on a fifty-acre site in the west end of Montreal. The structures of the college are: the refectory building (built in 1916); the Chameleon theatre and physical services building (1923); the administration building (1927); the chapel and auditorium (1933); the central

building (1947); the Drummond science building (1962); Hingston hall (1963); the Georges P. Vanier library (1964); the athletic complex (1966); the buildings acquired for faculty, administration, and student government offices (the Hackett and Cloran buildings 1965); the Centennial building (1967); and the Campus centre (1973).

A later addition to the college is the W.F.X. Bryan building (1967). It houses 20 lecture rooms, an auditorium, two biology labs, approximately 15 psychology labs, and one of the best-equipped communication arts departments in Canada, consisting of a combination T.V. studio and film studio, audio, visual, and lighting control rooms, two radio studios, a photography studio, a dark room, projecting rooms, animation facilities and a multi-media room. Loyola's 69 lecture rooms and 10 seminar rooms have a total seating capacity of 3,423 and 163 respectively. The four auditoria can seat 1,225, the largest being the F.C. Smith auditorium which seats 625. An IBM computer is used by the science faculty for research purposes and serves the registrar's office as well as certain administrative departments. (Loyola also offers a BSc in computer science.) The Lacolle centre for education innovation is an off-campus facility located 40 minutes from Loyola near Lacolle, Quebec. While the centre offers some programs of its own, it exists to encourage the development of programs by any interested class, group, or individual. A program consultant is available to give assistance in planning programs. The centre can be used as a supplement to regular classes, as a place where people who regularly work together can build more productive relationships, and as an opportunity for people to explore mutual interests with others.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Hingston hall: co-educational — 150 students in 77 single rooms, 38 double rooms. The four-floor building includes public lounges, television rooms, kitchenettes, recreational rooms and several quiet study areas. Langley hall: co-educational living in an apartment-style structure is provided for 100 students in 60 single rooms, 19 double rooms. Facilities include recreational areas, stereo room, study rooms and several kitchenettes.

LIBRARIES Loyola's two libraries provide resources and services for the college's students and teaching faculty. The resources include approximately 200,000 volumes; selected Canadian, Quebec and foreign government documents; films and slides, microfilm, subscriptions to about 3,500 publications and about 100 newspapers. The three floors of the Georges P. Vanier library house the general collection and the technical services departments. The film library is located on the basement floor. The Vanier library also houses a special collection which includes Loyola publications and valuable books, the Masonic collection, the Africa collection and the D'Arcy McGee collection. Another attraction in the library is the reproduction of Michelangelo's statue of David. The reference department on the main floor provides assistance in using all the resources of the library. The Drummond science library in the Drummond science building serves the students and teaching staff of Loyola's science faculty, serving the departments of biology, bio-chemistry, chemistry, engineering, geology, mathematics and physics. The library provides books and periodicals, as well as reference services for members of the Loyola community.

STUDENT LIFE Loyola offers an impressive program of student activities. Student organizations number approximately 50 and encompass all aspects of education. The chief social and educational events of the year are: campus orientation program, the education conference, cultural week, the LSA film series, the winter carnival and the sports award banquet. Literary endeavors find expression under the jurisdiction of the (LSA) board of

publications, which presently controls the "Loyola News" and "The Summer Times", the official student newspapers on campus, the student directory and the yearbook — a lasting souvenir of each college year, Loyola Radio, Photo Loyola and official LSA bulletins. The cultural atmosphere is further complemented by such organizations as the Actors' Company (which produces classical, modern and original plays) and Thé-Arts (which produces theatrical musicals). Loyola Students Association sponsors departmental and cultural associations on campus as Caribbean, Celtic, African, Black Students and Hillel associations. As well, there are four fraternities on campus (Tau Kappa Epsilon, Theta Sigma, Omicron and Phi Lambda Rho) and one sorority (Zeta Tau Omega). The life program under Loyola's Student Services promotes student awareness of life-issue concerns through visiting lectures, pamphlets, group discussions, films, etc. The program is responsible for sponsoring such events as a sexuality week, a health fair, student to student counselling and a health week.

Loyola's athletic program is one of the most complete and diversified in Canada. A million-and-a-half-dollar physical education centre houses an ultra-modern rink, gymnasium and multifarious training, exercise, and dressing rooms; all available for intercollegiate and intramural sports.

MEDICAL SERVICES Located in the Centennial building, they are staffed by 3 nurses from 9 to 5 Monday to Friday. Physicians are available daily, and the psychiatrist is on campus twice weekly.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The objective of Loyola's Student Services staff is to work with others in making life on campus an educationally rewarding, exciting and enjoyable experience. The people in student services are not teachers or students or administrators. They are counsellors, community workers, doctors, nurses, program consultants, organizational resource people, and educators in a broad sense. Their approach in their work is to offer their skills and experience to those who need and want their help. Services under the jurisdiction of student services are counselling, financial aid, medical services, campus ministry, music department (non-academic), guidance centre, art workshop, residences, and athletics. Other services available to students are those of the ombudsman and legal aid offices.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT A branch of the Canada Manpower office on campus provides services for all day and evening students who are interested in finding a permanent position after graduation or a part-time summer job during the school year.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject as: A, 80-100%; B, 65-79%; C, 55-64%; D, 50-54%; failed, below 50%. Pass-fail courses — a full-time degree candidate may choose to take up to five elective courses (not more than two in one academic year) that will be marked either pass or fail on his final grade. The courses marked this way will not enter into the student's average. This option may be exercised within four weeks of the beginning of the course. The student's decision should be sent in writing to the registrar.

STUDENT UNION Loyola's Campus Centre — a 23,000 square foot, three-storied, air-conditioned structure — is designed to meet the social and recreational interests of all students. The ground floor acts as a recreation area with equipment for billiards, ping pong, and other indoor activities. It also contains a work area where students may work on stage props, carnival projects, etc. The main floor consists of a snack bar, conference rooms, the

administrative offices of the centre, and a pub-style lounge which serves as a bar on special occasions. The third floor contains a large main lounge (serving as a gathering ground for students, an exhibition area, etc.) and a small intimate lounge. This area allows for relaxation with a headphone system for music, closed circuit TV, carpets, and comfortable easy chairs.

Governing of the campus centre is handled by a board of directors composed of 11 members, the majority of whom are students. This board establishes policy for the centre. A portion of the student fee at registration is given for the maintenance of the campus centre.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Information on scholarships, bursaries, and loan funds may be obtained from the director of financial aid.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final exams are held in April. Supplemental exams may be taken by science and engineering students.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred in the spring and fall by the University of Montreal through Loyola College.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees par year — full-time students: art general, \$540; arts (communication arts), \$575; commerce, \$540; engineering, \$595; science, \$575. Part-time: \$100 per course. Miscellaneous fees per year: \$50 approximately. Evening division and summer school: \$100 per course.

Residence rates per academic year; double room — \$545; single room — \$625. Meals can be contracted for on a yearly basis at a cost of approximately \$630 (3 meals, 5 days a week).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

Note: The total undergraduate degree program in Quebec now consists of two collegial (college equivalent) years starting after secondary V (grade XI) followed by three university years. Loyola offers university I, II, III. Successful grade XII students applying from outside Quebec may be eligible for the 120 credit program.

Foreign students

Certificates of standing equivalent to those required for admission of Canadian students. USA - students must submit CEEB scores as soon as possible. If the student's mother tongue is not English, the student must provide scores on the University of Michigan English language test. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Students over 21 years of age whose secondary schooling may have been interrupted may be considered for admission into the college program. Students over 25 years of age may be admitted into a special program of studies.

Closing date for receipt of applications

June 1, 1974.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS AND SCIENCE

Faculty of arts and science

The faculty of arts and science offers programs leading to a BA or a BSc. The faculty is organized in three areas: humanities, natural science, and social science. There is further an interdisciplinary centre, with its own programs, which operates within each of the areas and between them.

The humanities area groups the following departments: classics, communication arts, English, French studies, fine arts, history, interdisciplinary studies, modern languages, philosophy and theological studies.

The social science area groups the following departments: economics, interdisciplinary studies, political science, psychology and sociology. Honors: provides intensive and extensive study in a specified area. Honors programs are offered in classics, economics, English, French studies, German, history, Italian, philosophy, political science, sociology, Spanish and theology. Major: provides solid preparation in a chosen area. Major programs are offered in classics, communication arts, drama, economics, English, French, German, history, Italian, modern languages, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology, Spanish and theology. Area of concentration: provides less intense concentration in any given field, and the choice of wider electives in other fields. Students may register with any department in the arts faculty. Concentrations have been specially organized in the history of civilization, the third world, and Chinese studies. Students may register in these through the centre for interdisciplinary studies. In French language to those who satisfy certain requirements.

Self-elected major: offered through the centre for interdisciplinary studies, particularly in the areas of drama, Canadian studies and community development. Students interested in these, or in defining a major concentration according to personal interests, should contact the director of the centre for interdisciplinary studies.

Joint honors and joint major: programs developed by two or more departments to provide a different kind of preparation for the student. While further joint programs are being designed, the following are available at present: a) joint honors — English and history. b) joint major — economics and political science; English and history; English and modern languages; German and Italian, or Russian, or linguistics; Italian and Russian, or Spanish, or linguistics; Spanish and Russian, or linguistics; Russian and linguistics; mathematics and economics; mathematics and philosophy. Double major: a program available for students who wish to complete all requirements for major degrees in two departments.

The natural science area groups the following departments: biology, bio-physical education, chemistry, computer science, geology, interdisciplinary studies, mathematics, physics and psychology.

BSc program designed as a general course with some concentration in one area. Recommended for students who do not plan to continue their scientific training beyond the bachelor level. This program is offered in chemistry, geology and mathematics. Major program offers greater concentration in one chosen field. Designed for students capable and willing to concentrate in a designated area and who may take the qualifying year after graduation necessary to go on high degrees. This program is

offered in biology, bio-physical education, chemistry, computer science, geology, mathematics, physics and psychology.

Honors program, an exacting program designed for those who will probably go on to graduate school and advanced degrees. This program is offered in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics and physics. Honors students must maintain a yearly average that does not drop below 65%, and not less than 65% in each course of their field of concentration. Joint majors — a student who has interests in two science disciplines may elect to take a program consisting of a core program in each discipline and three free electives. Such a program must be approved by the chairmen of the two departments concerned. Beyond the basic minimum 15 courses, a student may take no more than two additional electives. Core programs are: geology, biology, physics, computer science, mathematics, bio-physical education and chemistry. Because difficulties may arise in scheduling classes, courses are not designated by year, and it is the student's responsibility to complete all required courses within three years. Students are urged to consult the chairman of the department in which they wish to concentrate before registration.

COMMERCE

Faculty of commerce

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). (a) General degree and major degree: to obtain a BCom(major) degree the student must have an average of 65% for courses in his chosen discipline. A student who fails to satisfy the specified average (65%) in his chosen discipline will graduate with a BCom (general) degree. With respect to both the general and major degrees, the areas of concentration are in accounting, business administration, computer science, and economics. (b) There is an honors BCom in economics.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

The faculty of engineering offers in 1974/75 a three-year program of professional engineering, and a three-year program of paraprofessional engineering. On the successful completion of his/her program, a student is awarded a bachelor of science degree. Although the curricula of the programs are designed to enable students to pursue advanced studies in engineering, science or business at other universities, nevertheless, those who do not elect to do so, will find themselves well prepared for a career in industry at a high technological level. Students aspiring to practice as professional engineers are advised to register in an option described as a professional curriculum.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Summer and winter sessions — day and evening courses leading to bachelor's degrees (major) in arts, commerce, and science are presented. Eight-course certificate programs are offered in accountancy, data processing, quality control, and labor relations to meet the needs of students who may not wish to fulfill all the requirements for a bachelor of commerce degree but are concerned mainly with acquiring an education in business areas. Full accreditation for all courses taken at the diploma level will be granted towards a bachelor of commerce degree if applicable to the program selected. Additionally, an eleven-course certificate program in library technology is available.

Certificate in theological studies — the certificate program in theological studies provides an opportunity for mature students to up-date their theological knowledge and further their professional qualifications. Students are normally accepted into this program with a bachelor of arts degree or its equivalent. For those without a degree, the certificate will be granted upon completion of a degree program.

Summer Institute in the French Language — six-week intensive study of the French language in small groups at the elementary, intermediate and advanced levels. Up to two undergraduate credits may be granted upon the successful completion of the program.

For no university credit

Loyola High School — a private institution, is located on the campus and offers a five-year college preparatory program for boys only.

Loyola's Centre for Continuing Education — founded in the fall of 1973 as part of the evening division, provides an "open to all" non-credit program whose aims are to encourage the citizens of Montreal to pursue academic study, and to learn new skills, both technological and recreational. The Centre normally offers three sessions per year one in the fall (October-December), one in the winter (February-April) and an abbreviated spring session (April and May).

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Specialized evening division programs. Bachelor of arts degree program, major in andragogy, co-ordinator: D. Potvin; certificate program in andragogy; bachelor of arts degree program, major in Canadian studies; bachelor of arts degree program, major in community nursing, co-ordinator: G. Lennox; certificate program in community nursing, co-ordinator: G. Lennox; certificate program in community services, co-ordinator: G. Lennox; bachelor of arts degree program, major in library science, co-ordinator: M. Wilson; certificate program in library science, co-ordinator: M. Wilson; certificate program in quality control, co-ordinator: G. Rosenzweig.

Independent studies program. It is the intention of this program to provide encouragement to students who show extraordinary commitment to independent studies and/or research as well as to remedy a lack of efficient channels for processing, evaluating and accrediting worthy independent research projects, whether they be carried out in academic, governmental or business institutions. ISP projects will take into account not only the students' prior formal education but prior life-experience, work and independent studies as well as his/her future objectives; and do this in a way that is not possible within the proper limits of established disciplinary boundaries. It is envisioned that credits obtained through the ISP will be an integral part of the students' regular academic program.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA*

Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2

Telephone: 204-474-8880

Cable: The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

Telex: 07-587721

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – The Honorable R.S. Bowles, QC, BA, LLB, HonLLD, HonDCL. President and vice-chancellor – E. Sirluck, MBE, MA, PhD, LL.D., FRSC. Executive assistant to the president – R.A. Lebrun, BA, MA, PhD. Vice-president (administration) – W.J. Condo, BA. Vice-president (planning and special assignments) – W.M. Sibley, BA, MA, PhD. Vice-president (health and special assignments) – T.W. Fyles, MD, MSc, FRCP(C), FACP. Vice-president (research, graduate studies, and special assignments) – J.C. Gilson, BSA, MSc, PhD. Secretary of senate – R.C. Armatage, BA. Treasurer – R. Syme, RIA. Dean of students – M.E. Kinnear, BA, DipEd, MA, PhD. Registrar – B.G. Browning, BA. Director of admissions – A.C. McMillan, BA. Director of records – S.A. Greenberg, BA. Director of libraries – W.R. Butler, BA, MLS, MA. Provost, University College – M.S. Donnelly, BA, PhD. Director, extension division – A.S.R. Tweedie, CD, MA. Director, summer and evening sessions –

W.G. Stobie, MA. Comptroller – T.G. Falconer, CA. Director, counselling service – R.I. Hudson, MA, EdD. Director, university health service – J.W. Whiteford, MD. Director of student awards – C.E. Henry, BA, BEd. Co-ordinator of overseas students' affairs – P.C. Benson, BA. Director, instructional media centre – Q. Brown, BA, MA. Director of residences – M.A. Kains. University relations and information officer – R.M. Raeburn, BSc. Executive director, alumni association – J.M. Gordon, BA. Publications officer – Jean Butler (Mrs), BA, DipEd, MA. Director of operations and maintenance – R.R. Robbins, BSc. Director of purchasing – D.E. Coyle. Acting manager, bookstore – H.A. Garlicki (Mrs).

DEANS OF FACULTIES Administrative studies – J.D. Mundie, BComm, MBA, PhD. Agriculture – L.H. Shebeski, BSA, MSc, FAIC, FRSC. Architecture – J.M. Anderson, DipArch, FRIBA, FRIAS, MSIA. Arts – D.J. McCarthy, BA, MA, PhD. Dentistry – J.W. Neilson, BA, DDS, MSc, FICD, FACD, FRCD(C). Education – E.D. MacPherson, BA, MA, PhD. Engineering – L.M. Wedepohl, BSc, PhD, FIEE. Graduate studies – Sidney Standil, BSc, MSc, PhD. Home economics – L.D. Lloyd, BSc, MSc, PhD. Law – C.H.C. Edwards, LLB. Medicine – A. Naimark, BSc, MD, MSc, FRCP(C). Pharmacy – J.R. Murray, BSc(Pharm), MSc, PhD. Science – R.D. Connor, PhD, AInstP.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Agriculture – P.B. Stelmaschuk, BSc, ME. Art – A. Hammer, BFA, MFA. Dental hygiene – Margery Forgay, BA, RDH. Medical rehabilitation – J.F.R. Bowie, MB, ChB, FRCP(C). Music – C.F. Haenselman, BMus, MMus, PhD. Nursing – Helen Glass (Mrs), BSc, MA, EdD. Physical education – J. MacDiarmid, BPE, MA. Social work – C.G. Gifford, DFC, BA, MSW.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

DIRECTORS OF CENTRES AND INSTITUTES Agassiz Centre for Water Studies – C.G. Morley, LLB, LLM. Agriculture Canada, Research Station – W.C. McDonald, BSA, MSc, PhD. Aquatic Biology Research Unit – H.E. Welch (chairman), BA, MA, PhD. Centre for Settlement Studies – to be appointed. Centre for Transportation Studies – R.F. Harris (chairman), BCom, MA. Glenlea Research Station – J.D. Truscott, BSA, MSc, PhD. Legal Research Institute – P. Thomas, LLB, LLM. Limnological Station (West Blue Lake) – F.J. Ward, BA, MA, PhD. Manitoba Institute of Cell Biology – G.J. Goldenberg, MD, PhD. Medieval and Renaissance Guild – J.T. Wortley (chairman), BA, MA, PhD. Natural Resource Institute – P.E. Nickel, BA, MA, PhD. Northern Studies Committee – R.E. Longton (chairman), BSc, PhD. University Field Station (Delta Marsh) – Jennifer Shay, BSc, MSc, PhD. University Field Station (Star Lake) – W.C. Brisbin, BSc, PhD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Accounting and finance – J.D. Blazouske, BA, BComm, MBA, CA, RIA. Actuarial and business mathematics – H.J. Boom (acting), Doctorandus, FCIA, ASA. Agricultural economics and farm management – A.W. Wood, BA, BSA, MSc, PhD. Agricultural engineering – G.E. Laliberté, BE, MSc, PhD. Anaesthesia – J.G. Wade, BS, MD, FRCP(C). Anatomy – K.L. Moore, BA, MSc, PhD, FAIC. Animal science – M.E. Seale, BSc, MS, PhD. Anthropology – W.D. Wade (acting), BA, MA, PhD. Applied mathematics – F.M. Arscott, BS, DipEd, MSc, PhD. Architecture – K.C. Lye, BArch, MFA(Arch), MRAIC, ASIA. Biochemistry – M.C. Blanchaer, BA, MD, CM. Botany – E.R. Waygood, BSc, MSc, PhD, FCIC. Business administration – to be appointed. Chemistry – R.H. Betts, BSc, MSc, PhD. City planning – M.E. Carvalho, BArch, MCP, MTPIC, MRAIC. Civil engineering – A. Baracos, MSc, MEIC, PEng. Classics – E.G. Berry, BA, MA, PhD. Clothing and textiles – Margaret Morton, BSc(HEC), MA. Computer science – R.G. Stanton, BA, MA, PhD. Continuing medical education – D.P. Snidal, MD, MSc, FRCP. Curriculum: humanities and social sciences – M.A. Bonneau, BA, BEd, MA. Curriculum: mathematics and natural sciences – A.M. McPherson, BSc, MEd. Earth sciences – W.C. Brisbin, BSc, PhD. Economics – A.M.C. Waterman, MA, BTh, PhD. Educational administration – C. Bjarnason, BA, MEd, AssocEd, PhD. Educational foundations – to be appointed. Education psychology – Doris Baker, BA, MEd, EdD. Electrical engineering – R.A. Johnson, MSc, PEng. English – J.J. Teunissen, BA, MA, PhD. Entomology – A.J. Thorsteinson, BSA, PhD. Environmental studies – C.R. Nelson Jr., BArch, MArch, MRAIC. Family studies – Lola Jackson, BHE, MSc, PhD. Food science – R.A. Gallop, MSc, PhD. Foods and nutrition – Shirley Weber, CD, BSc(HEC), MS, PhD. Geography – W.J. Brown, BA, MA, PhD. German – V.G. Doerksen, MA, DrPhil. History – G.A. Schultz, BA, BD, MA, PhD. Icelandic – H. Bessason, CandPhil, CandMag. Immunology – A. Sehon, BSc, MSc, PhD, DSc. Interior design – Joan Harland, BArch, MA, ATCM, MIDIM. Landscape architecture – A.E. Rattray, BArch, MLandArch, ASLA, CSLA. Mathematics and astronomy – N.S. Mendelsohn, BA, MA, PhD, FRSC. Mechanical engineering – R.E. Chant, BEng, MEng, MEIC, MASME, PEng. Medical microbiology – J.C. Wilt, MD, MSc, FACP. Medicine – R.M. Cherniak, MD, FRCP(C), FRCP. Microbiology – I. Suzuki, BSc, PhD. Native studies – to be appointed. Near eastern and Judaic studies – Z.M. Schachter, MHL, MA, DHL. Obstetrics and gynaecology – T.M. Roulston, MB, BCh, BAO, FRCOG. Occupational therapy – Shirley Leach, BSc(HEC), DipOT. Ophthalmology – G.M. Krolman, BSc, MD, FRSC(EdinandCan). Otolaryngology – D.W. McCullough, MB, BCh, BAO, FRCS. Paediatrics – V. Chernick, MD, FRCP(C). Pathology – D.H. Bowden (acting), MB, ChB, MD. Pharmacology and therapeutics – I.R. Innes, MB, ChB, MD. Philosophy – R.H. Vincent, BA, MA. Physical therapy –

Marjorie Spence, ARRC, BA, DipPT. Physics – A.H. Morrish, BSc, MA, PhD, FRSC. Physiology – H.G. Friesen, BSc, MD, FRCP. Plant science – R.C. McGinnis, MSc, PhD. Political studies – P.G. Thomas (acting), BA, MA. Psychiatry – G.S. Sisler, MD, FRCP(C), FAPA. Psychology – J.C. Adair, MSc, PhD. Public policy – J.D. Wahn (acting), MSc, MA. Radiology – D.W. MacEwan, BSc, MD, CM, FRCP(C). Religion – W. Klassen, BA, BD, ThD. Romance languages and literature – C.A.E. Jensen, BA, MA, PhD. Slavic studies – J.B. Rudnyckyj, MA, PhD. Social and preventive medicine – D.G. Fish, BA, MA, PhD. Sociology – G.A. Kristjanson (acting), BSc, MSc, PhD. Soil science – R.A. Hedlin, BSA, MSc, PhD. Statistics – B.K. Kale, BA, MA, PhD. Surgery – A.R. Downs, MD, FRCS(C), FACS. Zoology – H.E. Welch, BA, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Manitoba is a provincial university. It is non-denominational and co-educational.

BACKGROUND The University of Manitoba was established by an act of the legislative assembly of Manitoba in 1877. Prior to the university's establishment, three church colleges were offering higher education, but did not have power to confer degrees. The new institution was conceived in the model of the University of London as an examining and degree-conferring body, with instruction being offered in affiliated colleges. The first degrees were awarded by the university in 1880. An amendment to the University Act in 1900 gave the university power to offer instruction which began in 1904 with the establishment of six professorships. Present authority is that given by the University Act of 1968 providing for government by a board of governors and a senate.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors consists of the chancellor, the president, 12 members appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council; three members elected by the graduates of the university, and six members elected by the senate from among their members.

SENATE The Senate, as the academic body of the university, has general charge of all matters of an academic character. It is comprised of the president as chairman, the chancellor, vice-presidents, deans and directors of faculties and schools, director of libraries, director of student affairs, heads of each constituent, affiliated, and member college, two persons appointed by the board, twenty-eight persons elected by the students, the president of the students' union, two members of the alumni association, elected members from faculty and schools councils and the deputy minister of education.

INCOME (1973-74) Total operating income – \$65,642,081 (after elimination of ancillary enterprises), (government grants, 68%; fees, 11%; services and other sources, 21%).

PUBLICATIONS The "general calendar", the "president's report", the "awards bulletin, information for prospective graduate students", and various other academic informational brochures are funded through and published by the publications office, which also acts as a consultative office to all university departments, centres, and offices, providing editorial, design, production, and informational services. The office also answers outside inquiries concerning all University of Manitoba publications.

In 1973 courses offered in the evening session became the responsibility of the faculties. For information regarding these courses, please consult the registration guide and the particular faculty time-table.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Summer evening session: early May to end of July.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated in the suburb community of Fort Garry about seven miles from the centre of the city of Winnipeg (population 548,573). The Red River forms the eastern boundary of the Fort Garry campus which consists of approximately 685 acres. There are 35 teaching buildings and, as well, the facilities of two member colleges, St. John's and St. Paul's, one constituent college, University College, and an associated college, St. Andrew's, located on that site. The university also operates its own agricultural experimental station of 1,100 acres at Glenlea, 16 miles south of the Fort Garry campus. The faculties of medicine and dentistry, the school of medical rehabilitation and the school of dental hygiene are situated in close proximity to the Winnipeg Health Sciences Centre in Winnipeg. On the Fort Garry campus there are the Agriculture Canada Research Laboratory, the Agricultural Services Building, the federal Experimental Swine-testing Station, the provincial Fur Farm, and the Freshwater Institute.

STUDENT RESIDENCES There is residence accommodation for 650 men and 350 women. In addition, St. John's College provides residence facilities for 51 men and 43 women and St. Andrew's College accommodates 65 men and 35 women.

LIBRARIES The university libraries contain a holding which approaches 1,000,000 volumes. Dafoe library: this library serves primarily the needs of scholarship in the broad field of the humanities and social sciences. Science and technology libraries: special subject collections are located in the Engineering library, the Science library in the north-east multi-purpose building, the Agriculture reading room in the Agriculture building and the Dr. McDougall Memorial library in the Pharmacy building. Architecture and fine arts library offers special services for the faculty of architecture, interior design and the school of art. Education library: the major components of this large library are the professional collections in the field of education as well as an instructional materials centre consisting of textbooks, audio-visual and project materials. Medical and dental libraries provide specialized service in their respective fields located in their faculty buildings in downtown Winnipeg. Law library: located in Robson hall, serves students primarily but also acts as a reference library for legal research in Manitoba. College libraries — the libraries in St. John's College and St. Paul's College serve to support the teaching of courses given in these colleges.

STUDENT LIFE There is a wide variety of campus activities available for student participation housed mainly in the student building. Under the auspices of the student union, students organize debating, drama, choral and music groups; a student newspaper and yearbook; a film society; an annual week-long "festival of life and learning"; campus radio; professor-course evaluation; and "speakeasy" (an open forum held frequently in the student lounge). There are twenty-eight student members on the university senate. The president of the student union is an ex-officio member of senate. Innumerable sports activities are offered intramurally or extramurally. Facilities on campus include two gymnasiums with seating for 1,800, two recreation halls, a curling rink, an ice rink, a swimming pool, rifle and archery ranges, outdoor tennis courts, playing fields, a track-and-field stadium and a new university athletic centre building housing handball and squash courts, a gymnastics gymnasium, two multi-purpose gymnasiums, a wrestling and judo room, an exercise and weight-training room, a golf driving-range, and an indoor jogging and running track.

MEDICAL SERVICES The Student Health Centre includes doctor's offices for the ambulant and an infirmary for the bed care of others. This centre is maintained at no charge to the student. The full-time medical staff includes a general practitioner, a psychiatric consultant, a general surgeon, and a nursing staff, on duty 24 hours a day during the regular session.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Counselling services are designed to: (a) assist students in overcoming academic, vocational, or emotional problems which may interfere with the pursuit of their educational goals; and (b) to promote the total growth and development of students, with particular emphasis on self-understanding and inter-personal relationships. Services available include individual counselling, personal development groups, individual and group instruction in study skills, and psychiatric consultation.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university bookstore is located on the first floor of the university centre. Merchandise offered includes: textbooks, reference books, paperbacks, stationery, art supplies and sundries. The bookstore does not offer any special discounts to students on books. It does, however, operate with a non-profit (break-even) attitude and therefore charges the lowest possible prices for the books.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Throughout the academic year, Canada Manpower operates a student placement service on campus to assist students, at all levels of their academic careers, in obtaining permanent, part-time, or summer employment. Facilities are also provided for employers to conduct interviews during their recruiting visits. Notices of job opportunities and employer recruitment are posted on bulletin boards in all faculties in order to keep students fully informed of the activities of the Canada Manpower Centre.

STUDENT UNION The University of Manitoba Students' Union as defined by its constitution exists to administer student affairs and to promote the interests of students. All students registered at the university are members of U.M.S.U. Each student pays a compulsory student fee. This varies depending on the faculty and course load. Most students pay \$32.50; \$18 of this is used by U.M.S.U. for its administration and programs. The governing body of U.M.S.U. is the U.M.S.U. Council. It consists of at least one representative from each faculty. Large faculties may have two or three. The council has ultimate authority over all aspects of U.M.S.U. There also exists a seven-person executive. Included are the president and 6 commissioners. The executive, aside from the president, is elected by the council and is responsible to that body. All of the executive members are full-time and are paid a salary. It is the responsibility of the executive to act upon the decisions of the council and to administer the affairs of U.M.S.U. between council meetings. U.M.S.U. is at present involved in many programs. These include academic areas such as research and course evaluations; student service areas such as a used bookstore, steno referral service; and programming such as concerts, art shows, "festival of life and learning", etc.

GRADUATE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION The Graduate Students' Association represents all students at The University of Manitoba who are registered in the faculty of graduate studies. The governing body is the Graduate Students' Association Council comprised of an executive and representatives from five functional areas within the faculty. The association fees are included in the general University of Manitoba Students' Union fees, and membership is compulsory. The objectives are: (1) to promote and support activities that are of interest to graduate students; (2) to provide a liaison between the university and the graduate student; (3) to represent grievances on behalf of the

graduate students at the university; (4) to work with the Graduate Students' Association of other universities.

GRADING SYSTEM The grading system consists of six passing grades: A+, A, B+, B, C+, C, and D. "A+" denotes exceptional accomplishment; "A", excellent; "B+", very superior; "B", superior; "C+", better than average; "C", average and "D", marginal. In a number of faculties and schools, special requirements in respect of averages and standing in professional subjects must be met. The faculty of medicine has recently introduced pass/fail grading in the MD program.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The major bursary funds are provided by the Manitoba Department of Colleges and Universities Affairs and are available to students in the province. In addition, industries, organizations, and various private donors place bursary funds under the administration of the university awards office. Besides participating in the Canada student loans plan, the university has loan funds in trust; loans made from these sources are interest-free until the date set for repayment, but in each case a guarantor who is a Manitoba resident over 21 years of age and fully employed is required. There are a number of prestige awards given for academic standing in various areas of instruction. These awards vary in value from very small prizes to \$1,000 maximum.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are held in each course in December, for courses terminating in December; April/May for both full courses and half-courses terminating in April; and in August, for courses terminating at the conclusion of the summer session. Supplemental examinations are not offered in most faculties and schools.

GRADUATION Convocation is held annually in May and October. The degrees are conferred by the chancellor of the university during the special ceremony.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time tuition fees per year — (a) for first degree: administrative studies, agriculture, arts, education, home economics, law, music, nursing, physical education, science, social work, \$425; interior design, \$440; fine arts, \$445; pharmacy, \$475; engineering, \$525; environmental studies, \$540; dentistry, \$550; medicine, \$625; (b) for master's degree, \$375; (c) doctor's degree, \$375; thesis and degree, \$80; (d) diploma courses: agriculture, \$375; art, \$345; dental hygiene, occupational therapy, physical therapy, \$450. Student organization fees per year, \$26 to \$47.50.

Residence rates, board and room, per academic year, \$829.40 to \$1,007. (The university reserves the right to modify fees at any time.)

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Manitoba grade XII.

2. Equivalent certificates. Alberta (grade XII — overall average of 60%). British Columbia (grade XII — overall average C or equivalent). New Brunswick (grade XII — overall average 60%). Newfoundland (first-year university standing). Nova Scotia (grade XII — overall average of 60%). Ontario (grade XIII — overall average of 60% on six credits). Prince Edward Island (first-year standing at the University of Prince Edward Island). Quebec (CEGEP I — overall average of C or equivalent). Saskatchewan (grade XII — overall average of 65%).

3. Specific requirements. Administrative studies — English and mathematics with a minimum overall average of at least 10% higher than the minimum required to enter the university of the student's province. Agriculture — English, mathematics and chemistry. Arts — at least two of English, French, Ukrainian, German, Latin and mathematics. Dentistry — one year of pre-dentistry required; high school students should include mathematics, chemistry and physics. Dental hygiene — chemistry. Education — must meet general admission requirements. Engineering — mathematics, physics and chemistry; minimum overall average of at least 10% higher than the minimum required to enter the university of the student's province. Environmental studies (pre-architecture) — a minimum overall average of at least 10% higher than the minimum required to enter the university and at least 10% higher in each of three specific requirements, English, mathematics and physics. Fine arts — English and either a second language or mathematics. Home economics — mathematics, chemistry and English. Interior design — English and mathematics. Law — a minimum of two years of university-level study. Medical rehabilitation — English, chemistry and one of physics or biology; students must have standing in physics at least the next to final high school year. Medicine — a minimum of two years of pre-medical study; students should include English, mathematics, chemistry and physics in their high school program. Music — English, history and a second language. Nursing — English, mathematics and chemistry. Pharmacy — a minimum of one year pre-pharmacy study; high school students should include mathematics, chemistry, physics and English. Physical education — English is specified (mathematics and biology are recommended). Science — mathematics plus one of chemistry, physics or biology. Social work — must complete the equivalent of one year of studies in any degree course.

Foreign students

Certificates equivalent to the standing required for Canadian students. United Kingdom and Commonwealth — GCE with two subjects at the A-level and three at the O-level or three subjects at the A-level and one at the O-level. Students whose mother tongue is not English must pass an English-language proficiency test to be eligible for admission. U.S.A. — senior matriculation (grade XII) with an overall average of 60% or C. CEEB or SACU scores must be submitted. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

a) One who does not hold the Manitoba grade XII or the equivalent; b) one who is endeavoring to achieve regular student status in order to proceed to meet the requirements for a degree; c) is 21 years of age; d) Canadian citizen or landed immigrant; e) is a resident of the province of Manitoba at the time of application; f) has never been required to withdraw from another university or college. Last date for receipt of applications for regular session — June 2.

Graduate studies

In order to enter graduate studies, students must have a first degree (honors or equivalent) with appropriate standing in the area in which they wish to do their graduate work.

Closing date for receipt of applications

June 2 — last date for receipt of applications to administrative studies, agriculture, arts, education, engineering, environmental studies, fine arts, home economics, interior design, medical rehabilitation, music, nursing, physical, education and science.

January 6 — last date for receipt of applications to medicine.
 March 21 — last date for receipt of applications to social work.
 April 30 — last date for receipt of applications to dentistry. May 1
 — last date for receipt of applications to law. May 15 — last date
 for receipt of applications to pharmacy.

For closing dates for receipt of applications to graduate studies
 contact the faculty direct.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

Faculty of administrative studies

Bachelor of commerce [BComm(Hons)]. Honors course, four
 years from senior matriculation. Specialization available in
 accounting and finance, actuarial and business mathematics,
 business administration and public policy.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of business administration (MBA). At least one year from
 BComm(Hons) degree and two years from degrees in other
 disciplines. Specialization available in accounting and finance,
 actuarial and business mathematics, business administration and
 public policy.

AGRICULTURE

Faculty of agriculture

Diploma in agriculture. Two years from grade 12 or equivalent.
 Applications are considered by a committee of selection.

Diploma in dairying. One year. No stated academic requirements
 for admission. Applications are considered by a committee of
 selection. This program is offered every two years or when
 demand is sufficient.

Bachelor of science in agriculture (BSA). General course, four
 years from senior matriculation. Sequences offered in agricultural
 economics and farm management, agricultural engineering,
 animal science, entomology, food science, plant science, and soil
 science.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from a BSA degree in
 agriculture. Specialization offered in agricultural economics and
 farm management, animal science, entomology, food science,
 plant science, and soil science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc.
 Available in agricultural economics, animal science, entomology,
 plant science, and soil science.

ARCHITECTURE

Faculty of architecture

Bachelor of environmental studies (BES). Three years from senior
 matriculation.

Bachelor of interior design (BID). Four years from senior
 matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of architecture (MArch). Three years from bachelor of
 environmental studies or equivalent.

Master of city planning (MCP). At least two years from first
 degree in arts, engineering, or architecture or one year from
 diploma in city planning.

Master of landscape architecture (MLA). Two years from
 bachelor of environmental studies.

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts [BA or BA(Hons)]. (a) General course, three
 years from senior matriculation. Major and/or minor subjects:
 anthropology, classics (classical studies, Latin, and Greek), cross-
 disciplinary studies, economics, English, geography, German,
 history, Icelandic, Near Eastern and Judaic studies (Hebrew
 language and literature, Judaic civilization, Yiddish), music,
 native studies, philosophy, political studies, psychology, religion,
 romance languages and literatures (French and Spanish), Slavic
 studies (Russian, Polish, Ukrainian), and sociology. (b) Honors
 course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in
 anthropology, classics (Latin and Greek), economics, English,
 French, geography, German, history, Icelandic, mathematics,
 philosophy, political studies, psychology, Slavic studies, and
 sociology.

Bachelier ès arts (BA). Three years at Saint-Boniface College.

Bachelier ès arts [BA(LPh)]. Latin philosophy. Three years at
 Saint-Boniface College.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least two years from general BA, or at
 least one year from honors BA. Available in anthropology, classics
 (Latin and Greek), economics, English, geography, German,
 history, Icelandic, philosophy, political studies, psychology,
 romance languages and literatures, Slavic studies, and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA.
 Available in economics, English, geography, history, psychology,
 and romance languages and literatures.

DENTISTRY

Faculty of dentistry

Diploma in dental hygiene. Two years from senior matriculation.

Doctor of dental medicine (DMD). Four years beyond one year in
 arts or science.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from DMD degree.
 Available in dental science and oral biology; also available in
 orthodontics (28 months).

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc degree.
 Available in oral biology.

Diploma in periodontics. Superimposed on MSc program in oral
 biology. Minimum of three years.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (elementary or secondary) (BEd). Four years from senior matriculation.

Certificate in education (early childhood and elementary). Two years following completion of senior matriculation.

Certificate in education (secondary). One year following completion of a first degree.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of education (MEd). At least one year from BEd degree; available in curriculum, humanities and social sciences, curriculum (mathematics and natural sciences), educational administration, educational foundations and educational psychology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from a master's degree; available in educational administration.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of science in engineering (BSc followed by appropriate affix; e.g., AE, CE, EE, GE, ME). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in agricultural, civil, electrical, geological, and mechanical engineering.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from BSc degree. Available in agricultural, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

Diploma in engineering. Normally longer than one year from a BSc degree in engineering. Available in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc degree. Available in civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

FINE ARTS

School of art

Diploma in art. Four years. No stated academic requirements for admission. Applications are considered by a committee of selection.

Bachelor of fine arts [BFA or BFA(Hons)]. (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in ceramics, drawing, graphic design, painting, print-making and sculpture.

HOME ECONOMICS

Faculty of home economics

Bachelor of home economics (BHEc). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in clothing and textiles, family studies, foods and nutrition, and general studies.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from BHEc.

Specialization offered in clothing and textiles, family studies, and foods and nutrition.

INTERDISCIPLINARY

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of natural resources management (MNRM). A minimum of two years from the bachelor's degree.

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years, full time, beyond satisfactory completion of at least two years of any university course of studies. Applications are considered by a committee of selection. Law school admission test must be written.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of laws (LLM). One year from LLB degree.

MEDICAL REHABILITATION

School of medical rehabilitation

Diploma in occupational therapy. Three years from senior matriculation.

Diploma in physical therapy. Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of occupational therapy (BOT). One year following completion of diploma course and two years' practical experience.

Bachelor of physical therapy (BPT). One year following completion of diploma course and two years' practical experience.

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Doctor of medicine (MD). Four years beyond the second year in arts or science.

Bachelor of science in medicine [BSc(Med)]. At least one year from the second year in medicine.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from the MD degree. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, medical microbiology, medicine, pathology, pediatrics, pharmacology and therapeutics, physiology, psychiatry, and surgery.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc degree. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, medical microbiology, pharmacology and physiology.

Diploma in psychiatry. Four years from MD degree.

MUSIC

School of music

Associate in music (AMus Western Board).

Licentiate in music (LMus Western Board).

Bachelor of music [BMus or BMus(Perf)]. Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in music history, composition, performance and general studies.

NURSING

School of nursing

Bachelor of nursing (BN). Four years from senior matriculation. A program designed for applicants holding a degree in a field other than nursing and for registered nurses is offered.

PHARMACY

Faculty of pharmacy

Bachelor of science in pharmacy [BSc(Pharm)]. Three-year program following a one-year pre-pharmacy prerequisite.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from honors bachelor's degree in pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmaceutical microbiology, pharmacognosy, and pharmacokinetics.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

School of physical education

Bachelor of physical education (BPE). Three years from senior matriculation. Applications are considered by a committee of selection.

SCIENCE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science [BSc or BSc(Hons)]. (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. Major subjects: applied mathematics, botany, chemistry, computer science, earth sciences, mathematics, microbiology, physics, statistics, and zoology. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in actuarial and business mathematics, botany, chemistry, computer science, earth sciences, mathematics, microbiology, physics, statistics, and zoology.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least two years from the general degree in science or at least one year from the honors bachelor's degree in science. Available in actuarial and business mathematics, botany, chemistry, computer science, earth sciences, mathematics, microbiology, physics, statistics, and zoology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc. Available in botany, chemistry, earth sciences, mathematics, microbiology, physics, and zoology.

SOCIAL WORK

School of social work

Bachelor of social work (BSW). Three-year program following one-year university in any faculty.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of social work (MSW). One-year or 12-month program from BSW degree.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Correspondence courses — courses offered in a limited number of arts and science subjects. Evening session — undergraduate and graduate courses in administrative studies, arts, education, fine arts, music, and science. Summer session — undergraduate and graduate courses offered in administrative studies, arts, education, fine arts, home economics, music, and science for students proceeding to a degree and for teachers who may wish to improve their professional qualifications.

For no university credit

Extension services, extension division — systematic courses in the humanities and other areas of proper concern to a university on a non-credit basis. Special short courses — professional refresher or maintenance courses; intellectual refreshment of alumni as distinct from professional courses.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES Agassiz Centre for Water Studies. This centre is an interdisciplinary environmental research centre concentrating on developing methodologies to help resolve the inherent allocative conflicts in water resource management. Twenty-one university departments co-operate in the research.

Aquatic Biology Research Unit. This group comprises participants from the Freshwater Institute of the Fisheries Research Board, the Manitoba government, and from university departments. Areas of interest include fish physiology, ichthyology, limnology, and microbiology.

Agriculture Canada, Research Station. The research station is located on campus with an experimental plot 14 miles south of the campus. The major areas of research are cereal breeding and genetics, control of cereal diseases by plant resistance, protection of grain and cereal products from pests during storage, and control of insects of field crops by the integration of biological, cultural and chemical means. Scientists at the laboratory co-operate freely with university departments, particularly those of botany, entomology, microbiology and plant science. Some members of the scientific staff at the laboratory hold the position of honorary research professor at the university.

Centre for Settlement Studies. The purpose of the current research program is to acquire a better understanding of the factors that help or hinder the development of an adequate quality of living for inhabitants of resource frontier communities. Participants include representatives of anthropology, city planning, economics, education, geography, home economics, law, medicine, political science, psychology, social work, and sociology.

Centre for Transportation Studies. Studies broad problems of Canadian transportation system such as railway transportation and economic development, Canadian public policy toward commercial aviation, inter-modal competition in movement of agricultural products, simulation of terminal grain facilities, transportation system analysis and design, and industrial relations in air transportation; 12 university departments co-operating in research.

Delta Waterfowl Research Station, Delta, Manitoba. The Delta Waterfowl Research Station is located at the south end of Lake Manitoba, at which site scientists and students are investigating the biology of waterfowl. The station is administered by the trustees of the North American Wildlife Federation.

Glenlea Research Station. The 1,300-acre station provides facilities for: (a) fundamental and applied agricultural research of

an interdisciplinary nature and (b) application of laboratory research results on a field-scale basis.

Legal Research Institute. The institute was created to undertake substantial studies for government or other interested organizations; to provide assistance to other university projects requiring legal advice; and to launch significant studies at the institute's own initiative involving restatement, codification, and reform of the law.

Limnological Station, West Blue Lake. The university field station at West Blue Lake is located in Duck Lake Provincial Park and provides facilities for graduate students interested in aquatic ecology. This field station is supported by the province of Manitoba, the National Research Council, and the Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

Manitoba Institute of Cell Biology. The purpose of the institute is to carry out a program of research and training in the basic and clinical sciences with the object of gaining a better understanding of the nature of cancer and other diseases, by studying the underlying cellular processes.

Medieval and Renaissance Guild. The purpose is to aid and stimulate students and faculty in medieval and renaissance studies by the institution of programs of studies, special research projects, conferences, symposia, lectures, and publications. Members include representatives from the departments of classics, English, French, German, history, Icelandic, Judaic studies, music, philosophy, political science, and Slavic studies.

Natural Resource Institute. The institute is an interdisciplinary degree-granting academic unit with a three-fold purpose, namely: (a) to seek, test and develop theories and principles of natural resource management; (b) to use interdisciplinary teams to teach the knowledge and skills necessary for problem definition and administration; and (c) to teach both the research capability and the resource management and administrative skills necessary in government or business. The degree of master of natural resource management is offered, covering the areas of economics, resources-management and socio-political administration and analysis.

Northern Studies Committee. The objective of the research program is to encourage the study of man and environment in the North.

University Field Station (Delta Marsh). The objectives are: (a) to provide an area for research in such fields as archeology and earth sciences; botany, microbiology, and zoology; and (b) to provide facilities for teaching and for encouraging field-directed courses.

University Field Station (Star Lake). The station provides a base of operation for (a) earth sciences field courses and field research

in geology and geophysics; (b) earth sciences student field trips; (c) public education concerning earth sciences; and (d) field conferences and meetings.

MEMBER COLLEGES St. John's College, 400 Dysart Rd., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M5. Warden: Rev. Canon J.R. Brown, MA, DD. Established 1849. Co-educational. An Anglican college within the university, offering instruction in arts and science. All courses are for The University of Manitoba credit. Provides residence accommodation, dining and recreation facilities. (See separate entry.)

St. Paul's College, 430 Dysart Rd., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M6. Rector: Rev. V.J. Jensen, SJ, BA, MA, STL. Established 1926. Co-educational. A Roman Catholic college within the university, offering instruction in arts and science. All courses are for The University of Manitoba credit. Provides dining and recreational facilities. (See separate entry.)

AFFILIATED COLLEGE Collège de Saint-Boniface, 200 Cathedral Ave., Saint-Boniface, Manitoba R2H 0H7. Recteur (ad intérim): G.L. Dampousse, BA, BTh. Fondé en 1818. Cours préparatoire et BA, BSc, ou BEd. L'enseignement est donné en langue française.

ASSOCIATED COLLEGE St. Andrew's College, 475 Dysart Rd., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M7. Principal: J.R. Solomon, LLB. Established 1946. Associated 1962. A college for the training of the ministry in the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Canada and the United States of America. St. Andrew's College offers a limited number of courses which can be used for credit at The University of Manitoba.

APPROVED TEACHING CENTRES Canadian Mennonite Bible College, 600 Shaftesbury Blvd., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3P 0M4. President: Dr. Henry Poettker, ThD. Established 1947. Recognized by The University of Manitoba as an approved teaching centre in 1963. Co-educational. Offers courses in music and theology leading to a bachelor of theology and a bachelor of sacred music awarded by the college. The university authorizes the Canadian Mennonite Bible College to offer certain of its courses each year with a student taking a maximum of seven courses at the first-year level and a maximum of three courses at the higher level, the latter to be confined to religion and music. Residential accommodation for 116 students and 15 families.

Canadian Nazarene College, 1301 Lec Boulevard, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2P7. Dean: R.F. Gray, BA, MA, BEd. Established 1920. Recognized as an approved teaching centre in 1973. Co-educational. Offers its own degree in theology and courses for university credit to a maximum of ten courses. Residential accommodation for 55 men and 50 women.

McGILL UNIVERSITY*

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Telephone: 514-392-4311

Cable: McGill University, Montreal, Quebec

Telex: 05-268510

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – to be appointed. Chairman of the board of governors – to be appointed. Principal and vice-chancellor – Robert Bell, CC, MA, PhD, DSc, LL.D., FRS, FRSC. Vice-president (academic) – Eigil Pedersen, BA, EdD, MA. Vice-principal (administration) – Leo Yaffe, MSc, PhD, FCIC, FAPS, FRSC. Vice-principal (planning) – Dale Thomson, DFC, BA, DU. Vice-principal, Macdonald College and dean, agriculture – A.C. Blackwood, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Vice-principal (finance) – Allan McColl, DFC, BCom, CA. Vice-principal (research) – W.F. Hirschfeld, BSc, PhD, FRMetS. Secretary-general – Colin McDougall, DSO, BA. Registrar – J.P. Schuller, BA. University treasurer – N.D. Johnston, BCom. Comptroller – John Armour, AACCA. Chief accountant – R.G. Kuranoff. Acting director, university libraries – Alison Cole, BA, BLS. Director, admissions office – Peggy Sheppard, BA, BEd. Director, athletics, physical education and recreation – H.E. Griffiths, MA, BCom. Registrar, Macdonald

College – J. David, LSA, PhD. Secretary and co-ordinator of administrative services, Macdonald College – W.C. Shipley, BSc, MA. Director, management systems – John Bates, BSc, BCom. Director, personnel services – P.M. Matthews, BA, MSc. Executive assistant, office of the principal – R. David Bourke, BArch, MArch, FRAIC, RCA. Director, public relations and information office – Andrew Allen. Director, McGill-Queen's University Press – to be appointed. Director, research for planning and development office – E.K. DesRosiers, BA, MA. Director, university health service – J.G. Lohrenz, MD, DipPsychiat. Director, business operations – Charles Noel, BCom, CA. Director, physical resources office – G.S. Kingdon, BSc. Director, physical plant – A.D. Elliott, MM, BEng.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Agriculture – A.C. Blackwood, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Arts – Robert Vogel, BA, MA, PhD. Dentistry – Ernest Ambrose, DDS, FACD, FICD. Education – C.W. Hall, MA. Engineering – G.W. Farnell, BSc, SM, PhD. Graduate studies and research – W.F. Hirschfeld, BSc, PhD. Law – J.E.C. Brierley, BA, BCL, DU. Management – Stanley Shapiro, MBA, PhD. Medicine – R.F.P. Cronin, MDCM, MSc, FRCP(L), FRCP(C). Music – Helmut Blume, GradBerlinAcadofMusic. Religious studies – George Johnston, MA, BD, PhD, DD, LL.D. Science – E.J. Stansbury, MA, PhD. Students – Saeed Mirza, MEng, PhD.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Architecture – Norbert Schoenauer, BArch, MArch. Computer science – G. Marsaglia, BSc, PhD. Food science – Helen Neilson, MBE, BHS, MSc. Graduate nurses – Joan Gilchrist, BN, MSc(Appl), RN. Library science – Effie Astbury, BA, BLS, MLS. Physical and occupational therapy – Helen Gault, TMMG, TME,

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

BSc(PandOT). Social work – David Woodsworth, MA, PhD. Director, centre for continuing education – J.A. Duff, MA, CA.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Agricultural chemistry – B.E. Baker, BSc, DSc. Agricultural economics – to be appointed. Agricultural engineering – J.R. Ogilvie, BSc(Agr), MSA, PhD. Agricultural physics – R.H. Douglas, BSc, MA, PhD. Agronomy – H.R. Klinck, BSA, MSc, PhD. Anaesthesia – P.R. Bromage, MB, BS, FFARCS. Anatomy and histology – C.P. Leblond, MD, PhD, DSc, FRS, FRSC. Animal science – S.P. Touchburn, MSA, PhD. Anthropology – B.G. Trigger, BA, PhD. Art history – W.O. Judkins, MA, PhD. Biochemistry – A.F. Graham, BSc, MSc, PhD, DSc. Biology – G.A. MacLachlan, MA, PhD. Chemical engineering – G.A. Ratcliff, MA, PhD, FICE. Chemistry – L.E. St. Pierre, BSc, PhD, FCIC. Civil engineering and applied mechanics – R.G. Redwood, BSc, MSc, PhD. Classics – A. Schachter, BA, MA, DPhil. Economics – A.T. Asimakopulos, MA, PhD. Educational administration – R.H. Tali, AM, PhD. Catholic studies in education – T. Francoeur, BA, MA, DEd, DipPastTheol. Education psychology and sociology – H.A. Stutt, BA, BEd, MEd. Education, counsellor – Justine Harris, BA, EdD. Education, elementary – Ruth Duncan, BA, MA, BSc(Ped). Education, graduate division and educational research – L.B. Birch, BSc, MA, FBPsS. Education in art – E. Jacques. Education in English – J.M. O'Hara, BA, BEd, MA. Education in mathematics and the sciences – H.O. Purdy, MA. Education in music – Lois McDonald, BMus, MA. Physical education – R.E. Wilkinson, BSc(PE), MA, DPE. Education in second languages – Magdelhayne Buteau, BEd, MA, PhD. Education in social studies – M. Bain, BA, MEd. Education, social foundations of – J.K. Jobling, BA, MA, PhD. Electrical engineering – P. Silvester, MSc, PhD. English – P.H. Ohlin, MA, PhD. Entomology – F.O. Morrison, BA, BSc, MSc(Agr), PhD. Epidemiology and health – R. Oseasohn, BS, MD, FACP. French language and literature – D.W. Steedman (acting), BA, PhD. Geography – B.J. Garnier, BA, MA. Geological sciences – J.A. Elson, MSc, PhD. German – H.J. Maitre (acting), MA, PhD,

History – M.P. Maxwell, MA, PhD. History of medicine – D.G. Bates, BA, MD. Horticulture – C.D. Taper, BSA, MSA, PhD. Italian – A. d'Andrea, DottFil. Linguistics – C.D. Ellis, BA, MA, PhD. Mathematics – E.M. Rosenthal, MSc, PhD. Mechanical engineering – J.W. Stachiewicz, MEng. Medicine, clinical and experimental – D.G. Cameron, MC, BSc, MDCM, MRCP. Meteorology – S. Orvig, BSc, MSc, PhD. Microbiology (Macdonald College) – R.A. MacLeod, MA, PhD. Microbiology and immunology – S. Vas, MD, PhD. Mining and metallurgical engineering and applied geophysics – W.M. Williams, MSc, PhD. Music performance – R. Lawton, BMus, MMus. Music school – Donald Mackey, MusB. Music, theoretical – Paul Pedersen, BA, MMus, PhD. Neurology and neurosurgery – W.H. Feindel, BA, MSc, MDCM, DPhil, DSc, FRCS(C), FACS, FRSC. Obstetrics and gynaecology – G.B. Maughan, MSc, MDCM, FACS, FRCS(C), FRCOG. Ophthalmology – S.T. Adams, BA, MDCM. Otolaryngology – J.D. Baxter, MSc, MDCM, FRCS(C). Paediatrics – K. Drummond, BA, MDCM, FRCP. Pathology – R.H. More, MSc, MD, FRCP(C). Pharmacology and therapeutics – N. Nickerson, AB, ScM, PhD, MD. Philosophy – J. Robinson, BA, MA, PhD. Physics – J.M. Robson, MA, ScD, FRSC. Physiology – Joseph Milic-Emili, MD. Plant pathology – R.H. Estey, BSc(Agr), BEd, MS, DIC, PhD. Political science – F.A. Kunz, MA, PhD. Psychiatry – M. Dongier, MD. Psychology – D.A. Ferguson, BA, MEd, PhD, FRSC. Radiology, diagnostic – R.G. Fraser, MD, DipRad, FRCP. Radiology, therapeutic – J.H. Webster, MD. Renewable resources – A.F. MacKenzie, BSA, MSc, PhD. Russian and Slavic studies – J.G. Nicholson, MA, PhD. Sociology (co-chairmen) – D.N. Solomon, MA, PhD;

William A. Westley, MA, PhD. Spanish – S. Lipp, BA, MS, PhD. Surgery – A.G. Thompson, MDCM, FRCS(C).

GENERAL INFORMATION McGill is non-denominational and co-educational, with financing from its provincial government.

BACKGROUND In 1813, the Hon. James McGill, a leading merchant and prominent citizen of Montreal, died, and in his will left 46 acres of land and 10,000 pounds to the already existing "Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning", for the purpose of founding a college or university. As a result, a royal charter was granted in 1821 and the University of McGill College was opened in 1829 with teaching in the faculties of medicine and arts. The first degree was awarded in 1833.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS A general supervisory power in the university is retained by the crown and is exercised through the governor-general as visitor. The members of the board of governors constitute "The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning", a self-governing corporation existing under the laws of the province of Quebec. In them is vested the management of finances, appointment of professors (in consultation with senate), and other important duties; 5 of the governors are elected by the members of the graduates' society, 5 by senate from amongst its members, 3 by students from amongst the student body, 25 by the board from amongst those nominated by the nominating committee and 3 from amongst the non-academic staff. The board elects the chancellor of the university and, also from among its members, a chairman to preside at its meetings, who may also be the chancellor. The chairman is president of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning. The chancellor is presiding officer of convocation and of joint sessions of the board of governors and senate. The principal, academic head and chief administrative officer, is appointed by the board of governors, after consultation with senate. He also holds the office of vice-chancellor of the university and is ex officio a member of the board of governors and of senate.

SENATE Senate consists of 84 voting members: the chancellor, the principal, the chairman of the board of governors, vice-principals, deans of faculties, the president of the students' society, the dean of students, the director of libraries, the director of continuing education, all ex officio; four governors elected by the board; 41 professors elected by the various faculties; 14 students elected by the students and two librarians elected by librarians performing the function of librarian in the university's library system. The principal is chairman of senate, which is the highest academic authority of the university and has control over admission, courses of study, discipline, and degrees. The carrying out of the regulations of senate along with primary responsibility for the conduct of the educational work of the university is entrusted to the several faculties and schools.

INCOME (1972-73) Total income \$67,802,000 (excluding ancillary enterprises) [student fees, 13.2%; gifts for operating purposes (other than research), 1%; endowments and investment income, 2.6%; provincial grants, 54.6%; gifts, grants, and endowments for research, 23.8% (including federal and provincial grants); other sources, 4.8%].

PUBLICATIONS Each spring the university publishes a combined undergraduate calendar comprising the following sections which is available from the registrar's office: general information; I (faculty sections, agriculture (including food science), arts, education, engineering (including architecture and computer science), management, music, nursing, physical and

occupational therapy, religious studies, science, social work) and undergraduate scholarships]. A handbook of postgraduate awards, fellowships and bursaries is also available from the registrar's office. A combined graduate calendar comprising graduate studies and research, (general, agricultural and allied sciences, biological sciences, humanities, medical and allied sciences, physical sciences and engineering, social sciences, professional studies, library science, master of business administration and postgraduate fellowships) is also published. In addition separate announcements for law, medicine, dentistry, summer session, and French summer school are also available, as well as "Renseignements généraux" for French-speaking students. The Centre for continuing Education publishes its own announcement (community services, education, engineering, languages, arts-general, management-graduate and professional development, management-undergraduate). The university's information office publishes the McGill Reporter weekly through May (subscription \$4). The Students' Society publishes the McGill Daily during most of the academic year. Both are directed to the campus population.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May (June, for medicine and dentistry and other professional schools). Pre-summer and summer sessions: in various subjects, mid-May to mid-August. Admission to certain programs in January is also possible.

BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND LIBRARIES Eleven of the faculties of McGill are situated in Montreal (population approximates 2,720,400), where the university campus lies on the lower slopes of Mount Royal. Macdonald College at Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, about 25 miles from Montreal, is an incorporated college of the university, and houses the faculty of agriculture and the school of food science.

The Montreal campus has an area of 75 acres and contains approximately 75 buildings, including teaching buildings, administration buildings, students' centre, and co-ed and women's residences. The university library includes the McLennan library and various faculty and departmental libraries in other buildings. The Osler library of the history of medicine contains about 31,000 items and has, as a nucleus, the 8,000 volumes bequeathed to McGill by one of its most famous pupils and teachers, Sir William Osler. The several libraries of the university now contain more than 3,000,000 items, and receive 16,000 serial titles. Special collections include the Blackader-Lauterman library of architecture and art, the Blacker-Wood library of zoology and ornithology, the Lande collection of Canadiana, and the Islamic studies library. The McCord museum houses the university's extensive collection of Canadiana. The Redpath museum of natural history is used for reference and research. In addition there are specialized collections such as the Rutherford collection of experimental physics and the anatomical, medical, pathological, and biological museums.

Macdonald College consists of approximately 1,600 acres with 30 buildings including residences, students' centre, indoor skating rink, gymnasium, swimming pools, and other sports facilities. The campus proper consists of 200 acres and contains the orchard, horticulture plots, and poultry ranges. In addition there are the stock farm, the agronomy, and the college farms. The Morgan Arboretum, established in 1947, has 700 acres of woodland devoted to the study of woodlot management and the place of the woodlot in the eastern Canadian farm economy. The Lyman entomological museum contains the largest insect collection in Canadian universities. The Brace Research Institute devoted to the study of the engineering aspects of arid land development and the Institute of Parasitology are also housed on the Macdonald campus.

In 1958, on the death of Brigadier A. Hamilton Gault, McGill inherited Mont St-Hilaire, a property consisting of 2,285 acres, which is used for research in meteorology, geography, geology, horticulture, entomology, biology, and for other academic purposes and recreational activities as well as a nature centre and bird sanctuary.

STUDENT RESIDENCES There are four co-educational halls of residence, Douglas hall, McConnell hall, Molson hall, and Gardner hall which together house 779 students. The Royal Victoria College houses 250 women students. The university maintains a limited number of apartments for married students in several nearby locations. The dean of students provides a service for students seeking housing outside of the university.

STUDENT LIFE There are over 250 activities and clubs which students may join, including international clubs, religious groups, political clubs, theatrical and musical societies, Radio McGill, and the student newspaper, the McGill Daily. Sport facilities, physical education programs, and numerous intramural and recreational sports clubs provide opportunities for students to participate in sports. All students are members of the Students' Society and student members sit on almost all university committees as well as on the university senate and the board of governors.

There is a student-sponsored legal aid service operated by the students with the assistance of students in the faculty of law. A day-care centre for very young children of students and staff is available. The RSOS (reception service for overseas students) is a program established to provide, on a personal basis, all the necessary services and information needed by newly arriving overseas students, such as orientation, lodging, etc. The RSOS is a combined venture of the International Students' Association, Canadian and overseas members of the McGill community, as well as interested families of Montreal. Throughout the academic year, the I.S.A. continues providing programs and activities to all foreign students.

MEDICAL SERVICES A full range of medical service is provided by the McGill University Health Service. Medical clinics operate five days of the week. A physician is always on call at night and on weekends. This service is available to all full-time students, undergraduate and postgraduate. Part of the health service consists of a "mental health service" which makes available to students psychiatric and psychological help.

STUDENT SERVICES The dean of students works with student officers and organizations to provide liaison between students and other sectors of the university. Both the dean and the associate dean are available for consultation with individual students who may wish to discuss problems not already provided for by one of the existing services.

Prospective students who are undecided as to a choice of program or orientation may consult an adviser in the student affairs office. Incoming students are asked to contact the office as early as the month of March. Students who have decided on their program of studies, and who wish to proceed directly to an academic adviser for completion of a study plan form may do so. The advisers in the student affairs office are available to undergraduates for consultation throughout the academic year.

The freshman orientation service is available to all students entering the first year of the university in the faculties of arts, education, management, science, and the school of physical and occupational therapy. Events for the one-day session include group meetings, campus tours, and a social hour.

An academic counselling service is available through the associate dean (student affairs), faculty of engineering, for students in the faculty of engineering (including the school of architecture). The other smaller faculties have arrangements for providing advice and guidance to their own students through the office of the deans.

The arts and science undergraduate society, with the co-operation of the faculties, sponsors an extensive tutorials program; its services are available to students during the fall and spring terms. Students may be tutored by senior honors and graduate students specializing in the majority of fields within the faculties. Sessions are approximately one hour in length and normally two to four students are tutored at each session. The cost to the student is minimal and depends on the number of students in the group; the society and the university by joint agreement finance the difference between the nominal fees and the tutors' honorarium.

The Student Counselling Service provides a place where students of all faculties may discuss any problem confidentially. Among the services offered are individual counselling, human awareness groups, psychological assessment, vocational testing, effective reading courses, career planning and the Career Information Library. The services are free for members of the university and are also available to the public on payment of necessary fees.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The McGill University bookstore provides a comprehensive stock of current textbooks, reference material and academic supplies as well as items of general interest.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Canada Manpower Centre provides a comprehensive placement service in the areas of part-time, summer, and permanent employment.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT All students registered in the university are members of the Students' Society except for students governed by the constitution of the Macdonald College Students' Society and those students registered in the faculty of graduate studies and research who are non-resident students or full-time members of the teaching staff. The executive and legislative authority of the society is vested in the executive committee and students' council respectively. The council, as the governing body, is responsible for the proper functioning of all activities of the society. All undergraduate societies, major activities, clubs, societies, publications, and other campus organizations of the students' society are under its jurisdiction. It is the only recognized medium, apart from the students' athletics council, for communication between the student body and the university authorities. The council is responsible to the students through open meetings and referendums of the students' society, and operates according to the constitution of the students' society. Fees are collected by the university as part of the regular tuition fees.

The university centre houses offices for the students' society and all the major extracurricular activities at McGill. Meeting rooms are available to students as well as a cafeteria, lounges, and ballroom.

The Post-Graduate Students' Society operates David Thomson house as a meeting place for all resident full-time students registered in the graduate faculty. There are frequent organized social and cultural activities.

GRADING SYSTEM Arts, science: all courses carry a credit rating. Generally a three-hour one-term course carries 3 credits. The earned grade point for each course is the product of the credit

rating of the course and the grade rating attained. Courses are graded either by letter grades or in per cent, with the following correspondences: A – (80-100%), 4; B – (65-79%), 3; C – (55-64%), 2; D – (45-54%), 1; F – (0-44%), 0. Certain courses have been approved for pass/fail (P/F) grading. A, B, C are termed satisfactory passes, D a conditional pass and F a failure. Standing is determined on the basis of a grade point average (GPA) computed by dividing the sum of the grade points earned for the year by the course credits attempted.

The cumulative grade point average (CGPA) will be the grade point average calculated using the student's entire record in the program. Grades of D or F will continue to be used in the calculation of the CGPA even after the course is repeated and passed, or if a supplemental examination is taken.

Engineering: each course is assigned a credit rating. The earned grade point average is defined by the ratio: sum of the products (course credit) X grade points divided by the sum of the course credits. A – very good, 4; B – good, 3; C – satisfactory, 2; D – conditional pass, 1; F – failed, 0. **Medicine:** S – satisfactory, 60-100%; U – unsatisfactory, under 60%. **Dentistry:** A – 80-100%; B – 71-79%; C – 61-70%; D – 60%; F – 0-59%. **Graduate studies and research:** pass mark 65%.

College equivalent programs: A – 80-100%; B – 65-79%; C – 55-64%; D – 45-54%; failure – under 45%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Fellowships and assistantships are available in the faculty of graduate studies and research. Application through the dean of the faculty. In the undergraduate faculties, entrance scholarships are available only to students at Canadian schools and colleges. Applications should be made through the admissions office. A wide variety of bursaries and loans is available through the student aid office. Further details may be obtained from the registrar's office. **Provincial and federal aid:** address inquiries to student aid, c/o department of education in the appropriate provincial capital. Quebec students are not eligible to apply for federal aid but should apply for provincial aid to: student aid office, 3465 Peel Street, Montreal, Quebec.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations in one-term courses are held at the end of the term in which the courses are given. Final examinations in courses continuing in both terms are held at the end of the session; i.e., April-May. A number of courses do not require a final examination. A student may receive permission to write supplemental examinations which are normally held in August. Deferred examinations may also be written in August with special permission.

GRADUATION Convocation ceremonies are held twice a year, in the spring and in the fall. All degrees approved by senate are conferred at these convocations by the chancellor and the vice-chancellor of the university. Honorary degrees are also conferred at these ceremonies.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees are based on a per credit charge of \$19 per credit and this fee includes all the regular charges of the university for registration, tuition, laboratories and libraries. In addition, student services fees of \$60 and students' societies fees of from \$25 – \$49 are separately assessed for all students taking 24 or more credits and must be paid at the same time as the tuition fees. A normal academic load of 30 credits would be \$570 in tuition fees (\$19 x 30) plus fees for student services and students' societies. Exceptions to this are the following faculties not presently on the credit system: medicine, \$719 plus student services of \$60 and students' societies fees of

\$25; dentistry, \$570 plus student services of \$60 and students' societies fees of \$26.50 plus rental of clinical equipment; graduate studies, first year master's and first to third year doctorate, \$570 plus student services of \$60 and students' societies of \$29.50 (except MSW with students' societies of \$31.50), second year master's, \$285 plus student services of \$30 and students' societies of \$29.50 (except MSW with students' societies of \$31.50), beyond second year master's and beyond third year doctorate, \$40 plus student services of \$30 and students' societies of \$29.50 (except MSW beyond second year master's with students' societies fees of \$31.50).

Board and residence – co-educational and women: \$1,285 to \$1,775. (All fees are subject to possible changes.)

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. Quebec – holders of the diploma of collegial studies, or its equivalent, are considered for admission to the first year of the three-year university program.

2. Provinces other than Quebec – Ontario grade 13 students may be admitted directly to a 90-credit university program if they have completed five subjects. English should be included in the student's program; the four elective courses should be appropriate to the program which the student wishes to enter at McGill. Students wishing to enter the faculty of management must include mathematics as part of their grade 13 program. Students having only four subjects will be required to make up an additional six credits at McGill. Students from provinces of Canada other than Quebec, Ontario*, and Newfoundland who have completed grade 12 in appropriate subjects are considered for admission to a program requiring the completion of 120 credits.

*Exceptions are sometimes made in the case of grade 12 students with an average of over 80% in appropriate subjects. Such students may be considered for admission to a program requiring the completion of 120 credits. This exception does not apply in the faculty of engineering where all Ontario students seeking entry must have completed grade 13.

3. Specific requirements. Engineering – normally one or two years of study in appropriate courses at the university level are required. Applicants should contact the admissions office for admission requirements.

Science, nursing, and physical and occupational therapy – the programs in the faculty of science have been designed on the assumption that the student has a background in science equivalent to that provided by the Quebec “diploma of collegial studies” in science; that is, that he has completed, or will complete at McGill, the equivalent of introductory college-level courses in biology, chemistry, physics, and calculus. These courses are referred to as prerequisite courses, 6 credits being assigned to each full-year course. Ontario mathematics courses each count as 3 prerequisite credits. A maximum of 6 credits will be allowed for non-science academic courses.

Ontario grade 13 graduates are considered for admission to a university program requiring the completion of the difference between 120 credits and the number of prerequisite credits they have earned. Thus, a student who has completed biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, and one additional non-science academic course enters a university program requiring the completion of 90 credits (usually three years are required to complete the program).

Students from provinces of Canada other than Quebec, Ontario* (see above), and Newfoundland who have completed grade 12 with adequate standing in appropriate subjects are considered for admission to a university program requiring the completion of 120 credits.

Non-Canadian applicants

Arts, education and management – high school graduates from the United States are admitted to an undergraduate program requiring the completion of 120 credits. One year of study in arts or science is necessary before seeking entrance to the faculty of education (90 credit program). All applicants should have followed academic programs designed for university entrance. Applicants to the bachelor of commerce program should present a strong background in mathematics. Students who have successfully passed advanced placement examinations in appropriate subjects with a grade of “3” or better will be granted some advanced standing. (In the faculty of arts, students with two or three suitable advanced placements may be admitted to a program requiring the completion of 90 credits.)

Students from the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries may be admitted directly into a university program requiring the completion of 90 credits (three years) in the faculties of arts and management with five general certificate of education papers, at least two of which must be at the advanced level or with four G.C.E. papers, at least three of which must be at the advanced level. No subject may be written at both levels; an average grade of C or better is required. One of the five (or four) G.C.E. papers must be English language. Applicants to the faculty of management should have advanced level results in mathematics. Applicants to the faculty of education must present results in three advanced level papers. Students with very good grades in five appropriate ordinary level papers plus one full year of formal schooling beyond ordinary level will be considered for entrance to an undergraduate program requiring the completion of 120 credits.

Engineering – graduates from grade 12 in the United States are not admissible. Applicants should contact the admissions office for further information. Students from the United Kingdom and Commonwealth may apply for admission to the university programs in engineering and architecture if they have passes in five appropriate G.C.E. ordinary level papers, two years of studies in sixth form and advanced level papers in mathematics and physics, with an average of “C” and no paper below “D”. A pass in chemistry at advanced level is desirable but chemistry at sixth form with good grades may be acceptable.

Science, nursing, and physical and occupational therapy – the programs in the faculty of science have been designed on the assumption that the student has completed, or will complete at McGill, the equivalent of introductory college-level courses in biology, chemistry, physics, and mathematics. These courses are referred to as prerequisite courses. Graduates from grade 12 in the United States are considered for admission to a university program requiring the completion of the difference between 120 credits and the number of prerequisite credits they have earned. An advanced placement science course is considered the equivalent of 6 prerequisite credits; a grade of “3” or better is required for advanced placement credit to be granted.

Students from the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries are normally required to have completed examinations in five different G.C.E. subjects including English, chemistry, physics, and mathematics, at least two of which must be at the advanced level. Such students are considered for admission to a

university program requiring the completion of the difference between 120 credits and the number of prerequisite credits they have earned. Each G.C.E. advanced level paper in science with a grade of C or better is considered the equivalent of ten prerequisite credits. Students with very good grades in five appropriate ordinary level papers plus one full year of formal schooling beyond ordinary level will be considered for entrance to an undergraduate program requiring the completion of 120 credits. The five ordinary levels should include English, a second language, mathematics, and one of biology, chemistry, or physics.

CEEB scores are required from US applicants. Overseas applicants are advised to write CEEB aptitude and achievement tests. TOEFL is also required from students whose mother tongue is not English. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

The deadline for submission of applications for admission in September is March 1 of the year in which the student wishes to enter.

Mature student admission

Residents of Canada who will be 23 years of age or older by September 1 (for admission to the fall session) or January 1 (for admission to the spring session) and who lack the academic background normally required for admission may apply for entrance as mature students. The admissions policy for mature candidates is in effect in the faculties of arts, management, and science. Individuals interested in being considered for entrance under this policy should contact the admissions office for further information.

Graduate

For admission to graduate study a student must have completed the equivalent of an honors degree at McGill with specified grades in appropriate subjects. Application for admission to most departments in the faculty of graduate studies and research should be made to the dean by July 2.

COURSES AND DEGREES [N.B. CEGEP represents the initials for "Collège d'enseignement général et professionnel" (college of general and vocational education).]

Agriculture, see also food science

AGRICULTURE

Faculty of agriculture

Bachelor of science in agriculture [BSc(Agr)]. Three years post CEGEP or equivalent. Major areas of study: agricultural science (agricultural economics, animal science, general agricultural science, plant science, soil science); biological sciences (botanical sciences, zoological sciences, environmental biology, microbiology); renewable resources development (wildlife resources, environmental conservation, agricultural land planning (and development, community resource development, resource economics and management).

Bachelor of science in agricultural engineering [BSc(AgrEng)]. Three years post CEGEP or equivalent.

Diploma in agriculture. Two years after graduation from high school. Mature students also considered. Training in modern agricultural practice.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from a BSc(Agr) or BSc(AgrEng). Offered in agricultural chemistry, agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal science (animal genetics, animal pathology, animal physiology and nutrition), biochemistry, entomology, horticulture, microbiology, parasitology, plant pathology, soil science, wildlife biology, and woodlot management.

Master of arts (MA). At least one year after BSc, offered in agricultural economics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc. Offered in agricultural chemistry, agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal science (animal genetics, animal pathology, animal physiology and nutrition), biochemistry, entomology, microbiology, parasitology, plant pathology, and soil science.

ARCHITECTURE

School of architecture, faculty of engineering

Bachelor of science (architecture) [BSc(Arch)]. Three years post CEGEP or equivalent.

Bachelor of architecture (BArch). Four years post CEGEP or equivalent or a minimum of one year after BSc(Arch).

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of architecture (MArch). At least one year from BArch. Offered in architectural design, community planning and housing.

Master of urban planning (MUP). Two years from bachelor's degree. Research project. No thesis required.

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). Three years post CEGEP or equivalent in honors, major, and faculty courses in descending degree of specialization. Honors in anthropology, art history, classics, East Asian studies, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, Italian, Jewish studies, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, Russian, sociology, Spanish, and certain paired combinations of these subjects.

Majors in anthropology, art history, classics, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, Italian, Jewish studies, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, Russian, sociology, or Spanish.

Interdisciplinary majors in African studies, Canadian studies, classics and linguistics, French-Canadian studies, East Asian studies, humanistic studies, industrial relations, Latin American studies, modern languages, modern literature, North American studies. Faculty programs in mathematics and philosophy, psychology and mathematics, psychology general.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from BA. In most departments an honors BA is required. Offered in anthropology, art history, classics, economics, education, English, French, geography, German, history, Islamic studies, Italian, linguistics,

mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, Russian, sociology, or Spanish.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from bachelor's degree or two years from master's degree. Offered in anthropology, art history, classics, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, Islamic studies, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, Russian, and sociology.

Business, see management

DENTISTRY

Faculty of dentistry

Doctor of dental surgery (DDS). Four years post CEGEP or equivalent or two full years in a four-year program leading to the BSc or BA degree or equivalent.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Diploma in restorative dentistry and prosthodontics. One year after DDS or equivalent degree.

Master of science in restorative dentistry and prosthodontics (MSc). Two additional years after the DDS degree.

Master of science in oral surgery (MSc). Three additional years after the DDS.

Divinity, see religious studies

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). Three years post CEGEP or equivalent. Graduates qualify for the interim teaching permit from the Quebec Department of Education. Available in pre-school, early childhood, later childhood, secondary school teaching subjects, and special areas (art, French, physical education, religion, home economics and Jewish studies). Also available in elementary education through evening and summer courses.

McGill diploma in education. One year after university degree. Graduates qualify for the interim teaching permit from the Quebec Department of Education for elementary or secondary schools and for technical-vocational and business education subjects in secondary schools.

Specialized diploma programs. Programs designed for certified teachers in special education, reading instruction, kindergarten and educational media.

One-year certificate in education. One year post CEGEP or equivalent or work experience equivalent. Graduates qualify for the interim teaching permit from the Quebec Department of Education for elementary schools in French as a second language or for technical-vocational and business education subjects in the secondary schools.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of arts in education (MA). After undergraduate degree of minimum of second-class standing plus McGill diploma in

education or equivalent, or BEd degree or equivalent. Not less than two years of full-time study or the equivalent in summer school and part-time work. Thesis is required. Offered in comparative education, counsellor education, educational administration, educational psychology, history of education, philosophy of education, and physical education.

Master of education (MEd). After undergraduate degree of minimum of second-class standing plus McGill diploma in education or equivalent, or BEd degree or equivalent. Not less than two years of full-time study. Internship or other practical experience required. Offered in counsellor education, educational administration, special education, teaching of reading, and teaching subjects. Non-thesis degree — professionally orientated.

Doctor of education (DEd). After MEd (counsellor education) or equivalent degree: minimum of two years of full-time study, plus summer school between the two academic years. Offered in counsellor education. Thesis required.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of engineering (BEng). Three years post CEGEP or equivalent. Specialization in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, and metallurgical and mining engineering and applied geophysics. Special honors courses in electrical and mechanical engineering.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Diploma in engineering aspects of arid land development. One year from undergraduate degree.

Master of engineering (MEng). At least one year from BEng. Offered in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, and metallurgical and mining engineering, and applied geophysics.

Master of engineering (mining) [MEng(Mining)]. At least one year after the graduate diploma or at least two years from BEng. Dissertation required.

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from bachelor's degree. Offered in computer science, electrical communications, fluid mechanics, metallurgical and mining engineering and applied geophysics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from bachelor's or two years from master's degree. Offered in chemical, civil and applied mechanics, computer science, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical and mining engineering and applied geophysics.

FOOD SCIENCE

School of food science, faculty of agriculture

Bachelor of science in food science [BSc(FSc)]. Three years post CEGEP or equivalent leading to the professional qualifications necessary for dietetics or food science, as well as the following regions in the food and consumer sciences area: consumer education, nutrition, food chemistry, food management and home economics.

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of civil law (BCL). Three years after completion of BA

degree or after CEGEP or equivalent; or one year after LLB degree.

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years after completion of BA degree or one year after BCL degree.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Diploma in air and space law. One session after completion of BCL degree or equivalent professional standing. No thesis required.

Master of civil law (MCL). At least one year after completion of BCL degree.

Master of laws (LLM). Two years or sometimes one year after completion of first degree in law. Offered in air and space law and comparative law.

Doctor of civil law (DCL). Three years after first degree in law.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

Graduate school of library science, faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of library science (MLS). Two years following a bachelor's degree.

MANAGEMENT

Faculty of management

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). Three years post CEGEP or equivalent. General; honors courses in economics, and economics and accounting; major courses in economics, economics and political science, industrial relations, mathematics or psychology.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of business administration (MBA). At least two years after BA, BSc, BEng, BCom, etc.

Master of commerce (MCom). Two years from BCom. One year of full-time study and one year in a chartered accountant's office.

Centre for continuing education

Diploma in management. At least three years after BA, BSc, BEng, BCom, or BCL. Evening classes.

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Doctor of medicine and master of surgery (MD, CM). Five years post CEGEP or equivalent. The first of the five is a preparatory year with further studies in physical and biological sciences and humanities. Four year program requires satisfactory completion of three full years of study at a recognized college or university after the completion of secondary school.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from MD. Offered in anatomy, biochemistry, epidemiology and health, experimental medicine, experimental surgery, human communication disorders, microbiology and immunology, neurology and neurosurgery,

otolaryngology, pathology, pharmacology and therapeutics, physiology, psychiatry, and diagnostic and therapeutic radiology.

Master of science (applied) [MSc(Appl)]. At least two years from bachelor's degree. Available in human communication disorders.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from MD or two from master's degree. Offered in anatomy, biochemistry, epidemiology and health, experimental medicine, experimental surgery, human communication disorders, microbiology and immunology, neurology and neurosurgery, pathology, pharmacology and therapeutics, and physiology.

Graduate diploma in medicine. Four years following MD degree and one year's internship. Offered in anesthesia, neurology, psychiatry, radiology, and urology. Five years following MD degree and one year's internship for neurosurgery.

Graduate diploma in epidemiology, one year from medical or dental degree.

MUSIC

Faculty of music

Licentiate in music (LMus). Three years after high school leaving for instrumentalists and singers who are able to pass a special audition at advanced level and who wish to concentrate on the practical subject of their choice while limiting their theoretical studies to basic areas in history of music, theory, and ear training.

Concert diploma. Two-year post-licentiate or equivalent course for specially gifted instrumentalists and singers who have the proven talent and capacity for a professional career as performers. Offered in cello, clarinet, flute, harpsichord, organ, piano, saxophone, viola, violin, and voice.

Bachelor of music (BMus). Three years post CEGEP with a concentration in music, or equivalent. Major fields of concentration: composition, history of music, performance, school music, and theory. Demonstrated piano proficiency and an entrance audition is required.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of musical arts (MMA). Two years from BMus. Offered in either composition, musicology, or theory.

NURSING

School for graduate nurses, faculty of medicine

Bachelor of nursing (BN). Two years from hospital training school diploma in nursing provided the candidate has full senior matriculation or equivalent. Preparation for careers in nursing education or in supervision of nursing services in hospitals and public health agencies. May also be taken through evening courses over three years.

Bachelor of science in nursing [BSc(N)]. Three years post CEGEP or equivalent. Combines general and professional education.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (applied) [MSc(Appl)]. Two years from BN. Designed to prepare the specialist in nursing.

Master of nursing (teaching) [MN(Teaching)]. One calendar year from BSc(N). Open to highly qualified graduates of the basic nursing university program. Prepares teachers of nursing.

PHYSICAL AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

School of physical and occupational therapy, faculty of medicine

Bachelor of science in occupational therapy [BSc(OccTher)]. Three years post CEGEP or equivalent.

Bachelor of science in physical therapy [BSc(PhysTher)]. Three years post CEGEP or equivalent.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (applied) [MSc(Appl)]. Two years after BSc(PhysTher). Available in physical therapy.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Faculty of religious studies

Bachelor of theology (BTh). Three years post BA or post CEGEP or equivalent.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of arts (MA). One year post BA or BTh. Areas of study: comparative study, religion and culture, Christian theology. With or without thesis.

Master of sacred theology (STM). Two years post BA or BTh. No thesis required. Areas of study: Old Testament, New Testament, church history, historical theology, theological ethics, philosophy of religion, pastoral psychology, and comparative religion.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years after BTh. Specialization in church history, New Testament, Old Testament, philosophy of religion, historical theology, theological ethics, and comparative religion.

Science, applied, see engineering

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). Three years post CEGEP or equivalent in honors, major, and faculty courses in descending degree of specialization. Honors in anatomical sciences, biochemistry, biology (animal behavior, cell biology, ecology, human genetics, marine biology, neurobiology and comparative physiology, and plant science), chemistry, crystallography, geography, geological sciences, mathematics, meteorology, microbiology and immunology, physics, physiology, psychology, and solid earth geophysics. Majors in anatomical sciences, biology (animal behavior, cell biology, ecology, human genetics, marine biology, neurobiology and comparative physiology, and plant science), chemistry, crystallography, geography, geological sciences, mathematics, meteorology, microbiology and immunology, physics, physiology, psychology and physics, or psychology.

Faculty programs in anatomical sciences, biochemistry (biological orientation), biochemistry (chemical orientation), biogeography, biology (general), chemistry (bioanalytical or geoanalytical), chemistry and biological sciences, chemistry (inorganic/

analytical), chemistry (radioanalytical), climatology, dynamics of the oceans and atmosphere, earth physics, geomorphology, hydrology, marine geology, mathematics and biology, mathematics and chemistry, mathematics chemistry and physics, mathematics and physics, mathematics and psychology, microbiology and immunology, paleobiology, physiology, psychology, or quaternary studies.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Diploma in geological sciences. One year from bachelor's degree.

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from bachelor's degree; in most departments an honors BSc is required. Offered in anatomy, biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computer science, crystallography, geography, geological sciences, geophysics, glaciology, marine sciences, mathematics, meteorology, microbiology and immunology, pharmacology, physics, physiology, and psychology.

Master of science (applied) [MSc(Appl)]. At least two years from bachelor's degree. Offered in geological sciences (mineral exploration) and psychology. No thesis required.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from bachelor's degree or two years from master's degree. Offered in anatomy, biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computer science, geography, geological sciences, marine sciences, mathematics, meteorology, microbiology and immunology, pharmacology, physics, physiology, and psychology.

SOCIAL WORK

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of social work (BSW). Three years post CEGEP or equivalent.

School of social work, faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of social work (MSW). At least one year after BSW.

Diploma in advanced social work practice. One year after MSW.

Academic credit transfer agreement. Regular full-time undergraduate students (first cycle; i.e., bachelor's degrees in agriculture, architecture, arts, commerce, education, engineering, food science, law, music, nursing, occupational and physical therapy, science, and theology) and regular graduate students (second and third cycles) registered at McGill may, with the written permission of the dean of their faculty, register for up to 40% of a full course load in each academic year at any university in the province of Quebec. These courses, weighted, graded, and successfully completed according to the standards of the university giving the courses, will be fully recognized by McGill for the purpose of the degree for which the student is registered. Students wishing to take advantage of this agreement should consult their dean for details, and are informed that this agreement is subject to the following conditions: i) that the other universities concerned may, at their discretion, refuse the registration of a student for any of its courses or program; ii) that the obligation of the student to follow the curriculum laid down by McGill is not affected; iii) that the student is responsible for ensuring that his timetable at McGill permits him to take courses at any of the other universities concerned; iv) that the universities concerned are not responsible for special arrangements in cases of examination timetable conflicts.

Students may take advantage of this agreement on completing the transfer credit form available from the registrar's office. This form permits the student to collect the required academic authorizations and that of the director of finance; ensures automatic fee transferral from the home university to the host university; and ensures the automatic reporting of marks and credits to the home university.

CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening classes — graduate level. A series of courses in management and business administration is available leading in three years to a diploma in management. Candidates must be graduates with BA, BSc, BEng, or BCL. Computer science courses in engineering. Individual courses in social work.

Undergraduate level. A program of evening combined with summer courses leading to the BEd degree in elementary education is also offered and diploma courses in special education, reading, and teachers' certification program as well as courses leading to the bachelor of commerce and bachelor of nursing degrees.

Summer session — the six-week summer session curriculum includes a wide range of undergraduate courses in arts, education, engineering, management, and science, as well as a number of courses at the graduate level, particularly in education and religious studies.

For no university credit

Diploma and certificate courses not requiring matriculation — English-French, French-English translation courses leading in three years (minimum) to a diploma. Courses leading to the certificate of proficiency in English, French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish are also offered.

Courses at the university level — courses in engineering subjects (computer science, hydraulics, mathematics, mechanics, strength of materials, and occasionally others at a higher level). Accountancy courses in preparation for the CA, CGA, and RIA examinations. Courses for certificates in administration, appraisal of real estate, insurance, marketing, systems design and transportation management. Courses for the ACIS and FCIS (Chartered Institute of Secretaries). A certificate for pathologists trained in cytology and a certificate for technicians in diagnostic cytology are also offered.

Miscellaneous courses — a number of popular courses are offered (e.g., appreciation of art and of music, Canadian studies, communication arts, introduction to English literature, occupational preparation, philosophy, psychology, sociology, etc.) for which no academic prerequisite is specified. Also a number of technical and semi-technical courses are offered for the benefit of particular groups as a community service.

Summer courses — evening course in accountancy, English, French, and management. Day seminars in executive and staff development and industrial relations.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS African studies program, Canadian studies program, French Canada studies program, North American studies program, urban studies program, environmental studies program, northern studies, MA and PhD programs in communications. Other programs are also available through research institutes (see below).

RESEARCH INSTITUTES, CENTRES, AND PROGRAMS The institutes and similar groups listed below carry out research and teaching in a number of specialized fields. In most of them facilities are available for qualified students who wish to take higher degrees.

Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry. A psychiatric institute for teaching, research, and treatment. McGill University undertakes responsibility for the training and teaching facilities, and the Royal Victoria Hospital for the clinical work. Teaching covers both undergraduate instruction and advanced postgraduate training. Research facilities are provided for clinical and laboratory studies of clinical conditions and biochemical, physiological, and psychological study of various aspects of behavioral disorders in animal and man. Director — Dr. M. Dongier.

Anaesthesia Research Department. Electrophysiological and neurochemical studies on synaptic transmission in the brain: the aim is to identify the naturally occurring chemical transmitter and receptor substances and to analyze their modes of action. Director — Professor K. Krnjevic.

Anthropology of Development Program. The program coordinates and furthers research and teaching on the process of socio-economic development as it affects small communities in the Canadian North and in low-income countries. Director — Professor R.F. Salisbury.

Aviation Medical Research Unit. The unit deals with physiology of orientation, vision and postural control. Director — Professor Melvill Jones.

Bellairs Research Institute. At this institute, located in Barbados, research is conducted in terrestrial and marine biology, geology, geography, tropical climatology and chemical and physical oceanography. Director — Professor Finn Sander.

Biomedical Engineering Unit. The Biomedical Engineering Unit operates both in the faculties of engineering and medicine to carry out research and to train graduate students. Its work concentrates especially on neuromuscular control systems, sensory and neural communication theory, eye movements and electronystagmography, auditory system, sensory aids, physiological signal analysis, hospital information systems, health systems, and technological applications in the clinical environment. Acting director — Professor J.S. Outerbridge.

Brace Research Institute. The institute is concerned with the utilization of solar and wind energy as a means of improving the living conditions of peoples in arid areas. Simple solar desalination systems have been developed in addition to the combination of these systems with greenhouses for the production of food and water in arid areas. Investigations have been undertaken for developing windmills for the production of electricity and the pumping of water. Director, field operations — T.A. Lawand.

Centre for Developing Area Studies. The centre attempts to coordinate research and graduate study on development topics in both the social sciences and the applied sciences. It organizes workshops and seminars, and operates a publications program and a library which contains self-instructional development modules. Director — Professor T.L. Hills.

Centre for East Asian Studies. The Centre coordinates an interdisciplinary program of courses on China and Japan with emphasis on the modern period. Director — Professor P.T.K. Lin.

Centre for Learning and Development. The Centre for Learning and Development was established in 1969 to help improve the learning environment, teaching practices, and learning methods at all levels of education. At present its activities focus on university education and include dissemination of relevant information, consultation, workshops, and research. Director — George Geis.

Computing Centre. The centre provides computer service for instructional, research and administrative purposes. Current equipment includes two large IBM systems, a 360 Model 75 and a 370 Model 158. The latter is dedicated to timesharing, permitting direct access from any location on campus equipped with a low cost terminal. Facilities for card input and high volume printed output are available at several locations on the main campus and at Macdonald College. Director — Professor W.D. Thorpe.

Dairy Herd Analysis Service — (livestock population genetics). Research in the dynamics of domesticated livestock populations with particular emphasis on the physiological and environmental factors that affect the estimation of the relative genetic merit of individual and groups of animals. Director — Professor J.E. Moxley.

Foster Radiation Laboratory. Research activities are centred around the 100 MeV proton cyclotron. The research program includes the study of nuclear structure by means of gamma, beta, delayed proton and delayed alpha decays, and of the properties of nuclei lying far off the beta stability line. Director — Professor S.K. Mark.

French Canada Studies Program. This program was established in 1963 for the study of French Canada at the undergraduate and graduate levels, by research, and extension and public education programs. It has included in its program the award of fellowships, a large number of research projects, and the improvement of the collection of French Canadiana in the McLennan library. Director — Professor Jean-Louis Roy.

Gastrointestinal Research Institute. The research program correlates different fields, such as botany, zoology, bacteriology, physics, chemistry, and clinical investigation, in problems concerning alimentary canal and nutrition. The policy of the institute since its inception in 1959 is to encourage interdepartmental activity, as well as integrate interdisciplinary research, in relation to the digestive system. The special research interests of the institute include: 1) comparative intestinal absorption of metal ions in simple forms of life and higher mammals; 2) preparation of synthetic and naturally occurring polymers for prevention of radiostrontium contamination; 3) structure and physical function of gastrointestinal mucin from different species. Director — Professor Stanley Skoryna.

Gault Estate (Mont St-Hilaire). The estate consists of 2,200 acres of forested mountain 20 miles east of Montreal, including Lac Hertel and its complete drainage basin. The entire property is protected as a Federal Bird Sanctuary. The twelve-hundred-acre western sector is open daily throughout the year. One thousand acres on the eastern shore of the lake form a biological reserve, to which access is restricted by permit for approved field research in the natural sciences. Comfortable dormitory facilities are available for up to 32 persons for classes and for individuals involved in ecological studies. A "day-conference centre" is provided at Manoir Gault on Lac Hertel for groups of up to 50 persons. Acting warden and director of the nature centre — Alice Johannsen.

School of Human Communication Disorders. The school offers both professional and research training in speech and hearing

disorders at the graduate level. Emphasis is placed upon understanding of fundamental principles and critical evaluation of current methods rather than upon the teaching of specific techniques for diagnosis and therapy. Director — Professor K.K. Charan.

Industrial Relations Centre. The centre provides information, evening seminars, research on industrial relations; offers fellowships and research training; publishes newsletters surveying developments in industrial relations in Canada, as well as research reports; maintains a computerized analysis of more than 1,800 Canadian collective agreements. Membership includes crown corporations and government agencies, industrial firms, hospitals and labor unions. Director — Professor Frances Bairstow.

Institute for Mineral Industry Research. Research at this institute consists of rock penetration studies, studies in frozen ground, and all aspects of the mining environment, including dust, ventilation, noise, and underground illumination. Director — to be appointed.

Institute of Air and Space Law. The institute provides facilities for advanced study and fundamental research in air and space law and related problems of international law for highly qualified law graduates or others with appropriate qualifications. Students may proceed towards the diploma in air and space law, the degree of master of laws, or the doctor of civil law. Director — Professor I.A. Vlasic.

Institute of Comparative Law. The institute provides facilities within the faculty of law for graduate work, advanced studies, and field research in private and public law. In private law the main emphasis is placed upon the concepts of the civil law systems of continental Europe and Quebec and of the Anglo-American-Canadian common law. In public law special attention is given to comparative constitutional law. Director — Dr. H.R. Hahlo.

Institute of Islamic Studies. The institute is concerned with the disciplined study of Islamic civilization throughout the scope of its history and its geographical spread. It gives attention to the origins of Islam, to the rise of the civilization in which Islamic faith was the vivifying factor, to the forces which shaped the civilization and the changes it has undergone. It is also concerned with the contemporary dynamics of the Islamic world as Muslims seek to relate their heritage from the past to the radical situation of modernity. Director — Professor C.J. Adams.

Institute of Parasitology. A co-operative venture of the National Research Council and the university for the study of parasitology in man and animals. It also co-operates with public authorities in the practical applications of parasitology. It accepts qualified students who wish to proceed to the MSc or the PhD degree. The institute is housed at Macdonald College. Director — Professor Neil Croll.

Institute of Pathology. The institute is active in a broad research program into the biology of disease. The staff are individual investigators in their field of choice which includes the nature of connective tissue in health and disease, respiratory disease, cardiovascular diseases, liver disease, haematologic disease and cancer. Director — Professor R.H. More.

Jewish Studies Program. This program was established in 1968 on an interdisciplinary basis. Its aims include making Jewish culture and thought available to students through courses within several departments as well as to those students who seek a measure of specialization. The program courses fall under two categories — those which are primarily devoted to Jewish material, and those which are secondarily so concerned. An honors BA and a BA with

major in Jewish studies are available. Chairman — Professor E.V. Orenstein.

Management Institute. The Management Institute, an ancillary operation of the faculty of management, implements the faculty's policies on continuing education for business. In collaboration with the Executive Development Institute, it offers courses and seminars designed to help middle and senior management people keep abreast of current developments in analytical and decision-making techniques, and to provide executives with a better appreciation of the integrative problems of general management. Director — Professor R.N. Morrison.

Marine Sciences Centre. The centre is interdepartmental in scope, emphasizing the interdisciplinary nature of the science of oceanography. Excellent laboratory and library facilities are available, and opportunities for field work exist in the Arctic, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Canadian eastern seaboard, and at the Bellairs Research Institute in Barbados. Special research interests include the physics of sea ice, the energy exchange between atmosphere and hydrosphere, marine climatology, the dynamics of sea water, marine bacteria, growth and life cycles of marine organisms, marine productivity, marine biogeography and sedimentation. Director — Professor B.F. d'Anglejan.

McGill Cancer Research Unit. McGill University Cancer Research Unit is supported by the National Cancer Research Institute of Canada. Principal field of research is tumor-immunology. Director — Dr. Martin Lewis.

McGill Magnet Laboratory (Longueuil, Que.). This laboratory contains facilities for the production of intense magnetic fields, both continuous and pulsed, for the use of research workers whose scientific programs can benefit from their use. Director — Professor D.R. Stevenson.

McGill Sub-Arctic Research Laboratory, Schefferville, Quebec. This laboratory in the centre of Labrador-Ungava provides facilities for research in most aspects of the environment. There is a resident director and permanent staff, plus a research group of faculty and graduate students. Director — Professor F.H. Nicholson.

McGill University Project for Deaf Children. This research project, begun in 1966, is concerned with the identification and management of deafness in early infancy. The work includes study of prosthetic devices, evaluation of training procedures and the development of testing techniques applicable to children up to three years of age. Director — Professor Daniel Ling.

Montreal Neurological Hospital and Institute. The Montreal Neurological Institute and Montreal Neurological Hospital are concerned with undergraduate and graduate teaching in neurology, neurosurgery and the neuro-sciences, research in basic and clinical sciences related to the nervous system, and clinical care for patients with disorders of the brain and nerves. Director — Professor William Feindel.

Morgan Arboretum. Established at Macdonald College in 1947, the arboretum has 600 acres of woodland devoted to the study of woodlot management and the place of private forestry in the eastern Canadian economy; the study of forest values and their conservation; teaching, research, demonstration, and conservation education. About 100 acres have been planted in reforestation projects involving many coniferous and broad-leaved species. In addition, the arboretum has an excellent collection of specimens of Canadian and foreign trees and shrubs. Curator — Professor J.D. MacArthur.

Phonetics Research Laboratory. Research in acoustic phonetics and speech perception. Spectrographic analysis of speech, production of synthesized speech by means of an electronic vocal analog. Languages investigated include English, French, Cree, Mohawk, Czech, Hungarian. Director — Professor André Rigault.

Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada. Separately incorporated non-profit research organization affiliated with McGill University and also with the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and the Canadian Department of Forestry but with its own board of control. Supported by Canadian pulp and paper industry. Principal field of research: pulp and paper technology, including logging research, mechanical and chemical pulping, paper making, process control, product quality, and environmental pollution. Also provides facilities to graduate students working in various departments of McGill University on research projects of interest to the pulp and paper industry. Director — Dr. Pierre Gendron.

Social Sciences Statistics Laboratory. The laboratory is intended to promote quantitative research and teaching in the social sciences. The laboratory's facilities include a programmer, a computer terminal, and electronic calculators. Director — Professor J. D. Khazzoom.

Soil Mechanics Laboratory. Research interests include fundamental soil mechanics, soil-water interaction, thermal soil properties and mechanics, soil dynamics and soil-structure interaction, soil stability and constitutive behavior, mobility and trafficability, and other related problems in soil engineering. Director — Professor Raymond Yong.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES Macdonald College, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Que., (postal address: Macdonald College 800, Que.). Vice-principal: A.C. Blackwood, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Founded in 1907 by Sir William Macdonald. Residential college composed of faculty of agriculture and school of food science. Institute of parasitology, attached to faculty of graduate studies and research, also at Macdonald College.

Royal Victoria College, 3425 University St., Montreal, Que. Warden: Donna Runnalls, BA, BD, PhD. Opened in 1899 under terms of endowment created by the Rt. Hon. Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal for the education of women at McGill. Now accommodates the faculty of music and the women's residence. West wing and Roscoe wing accommodate 250 women students. Not a teaching college.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES The Montreal Diocesan Theological College, 3473 University Street, Montreal, Quebec. Principal: Rev. Monroc Peaston, MA, BD, ThD. Anglican. For men only but women may be ordained as deaconesses of the Anglican Church. Founded in 1873. Residential accommodation for 34 men students. There are also 13 apartments for married students. Offers courses in theology leading to a certificate for ordination granted by the college, and courses leading to the degree of bachelor of theology (BTh), which is awarded by the university.

The Presbyterian College, Montreal, 3495 University Street, Montreal, Quebec. Acting principal: the Very Rev. Ritchie Bell, BA, BD, DD. Presbyterian. Co-educational. Established in 1865. Offers courses in theology leading to the diploma of the college and a professional-year certificate. The degree of bachelor of theology (BTh) is awarded by McGill University. Residential accommodation for 35 single students.

The United Theological College of Montreal, 3473 University Street, Montreal, Quebec. Principal: J.A. Boorman, BA, MA, PhD. United Church. Co-educational. Founded in 1926. Offers

courses in theology leading to a certificate for ordination granted by the college, and courses leading to the degree of bachelor of theology (BTh), which is awarded by the university.

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EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – L.T. Pennell, PC, BA, LLB, LLD. President and vice-chancellor – A.N. Bourns, BSc, PhD, DSc, FRSC, FCIC. Vice-president (academic) – A.A. Lee, BD, MA, PhD. Assistant vice-president (academic services) – J.P. Evans, BCom, MA. Vice-president (administration) – D.M. Hedden, BSc. Principal, Divinity College – I.C. Morgan, ThM, DD, BA, BD. Registrar – A.J. Darling, BSc. Assistant to the president – M. Zack, MA. Assistant to the president (student awards) – W.N. Paterson, BA. Director, information and development – T.W.D. Farmer, BA. Dean of adult education – W.J. McCallion, MA. Dean of students – L.A. Prince. University librarian – W.B. Ready, BA, DipEd, MA, MLS, ALA, DipPac, DipArchivalManagement.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Business – R.C. Joyner, BA, MA, PhD. Engineering – L.W. Shemilt, BSc, MSc, PhD, FCIC, PEng. Graduate studies – L.J. King, BA, MA, PhD. Health sciences – J.F. Mustard, MD, PhD, FRCPCan. Humanities – Alwyn Berland, MA, MLitt. Science – D.R. McCalla, BSc, MSc, PhD. Social sciences – S.J. Frankel, BA, MA, PhD; (acting dean, July 1974-June 1975 – R.C. McIvor, BA, MA, PhD, FRSCan).

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS, CENTRES, AND INSTITUTES Centre for Applied Research and Engineering Design – G.J. House, BSc(Eng). Data processing and computing centre – G.L. Keech, BSc, MSc, PhD. Institute for Materials Research – J.A. Morrison, MSc, PhD. Nursing – Dorothy Kergin, BSc, MPH, PhD. Physical education – A.J. Smith, CD, BSA, MEd, EdD. Research Unit in Biochemistry, Biophysics, and Molecular Biology – K.B. Freeman, BSc, PhD. Social work – H.L. Penny, DiplTheol, BA, MSW.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Anatomy – J.E. Anderson, MD. Anesthesia – D.V. Catton, MD, FRCP(C). Anthropology – E.V. Glanville, BA, PhD. Applied mathematics – K.A. Redish (acting), BSc. Biochemistry – K.B. Freeman, BA, PhD. Biology – D. Davidson, BSc, DPhil. Chemical engineering – J.W. Hodgins (acting), BSc, PhD, FCIC. Chemistry – D.B. MacLean, BSc, PhD, FCIC. Civil engineering – A.C. Heidebrecht, BSc, MS, PhD. Classics – G.M. Paul, MA, PhD. Clinical epidemiology and biostatistics – M. Gent, BSc, MSc. Commerce – R.C. Joyner, BA, MA, PhD. Economics – D.M. Winch, BSc, PhD. Electrical engineering – E. Della Torre, BEE, MS, DEngSc. Engineering physics – A.A. Harms, BSc, MSE, PhD, PEng. English – D.J. McK. Duncan, BA, PhD. Family medicine – J.R. Gilbert (acting), MD. Fine arts – G.T. Scott, BA, MFA, PhD. Geography – D.C. Ford, BA, DPhil. Geology – P.M. Clifford,

BSc, PhD. German – F.T. Widmaier, BA, MA, PhD. History – E. Cappadocia, MA, PhD. Mathematics – C.R. Riehm, BA, PhD. Mechanical engineering – J.N. Siddall, BE, SM, PEng. Medicine – E.J.M. Campbell, BSc, MD, PhD, FRCP, FRCP(C). Metallurgy and materials science – G.R. Piercy, MAsc, PhD. Music – A. Walker, BMus, DMus, ARCM. Neurosciences (neurobiology) – J. Diamond, BSN, PhD, MB, BS. Nursing education – Dorothy Kergin, BSc, MPH, PhD. Obstetrics and gynecology – F.L. Johnson, MD, FRCS(C), FAcOG, FRCOG. Pathology – S. Moore, MB, BCh, BAO. Pediatrics – A. MacMillan, MD, CM, FRCPCan. Philosophy – S.M. Najm, BA, MA, PhD. Physical education – Rose Hill, BPHE, MA. Physics – M.W. Johns, HonDSc, MA, PhD, FRSC. Political science – A. Bromke, MA, PhD(Econ), PhD(Slavic). Psychiatry – N.B. Epstein, MD, CM, FRCP(C). Psychology – H.M. Jenking, AB, PhD. Radiology – W.P. Cockshott, MD, MB, ChB, MRCP, DMRD. Religion – B.F. Meyer, BA, MA, MST, PhD, SSL, STD, STL. Romance languages – C. Rouben, MA, PhD. Russian – S.D. Cioran, BA, PhD. Social work – H.L. Penny, DiplTheol, BA, MSW. Sociology – P. Sheriff, MA, PhD. Surgery – J.F. Lind, MD, CM, FRCS(Can), FACS.

GENERAL INFORMATION McMaster University is non-denominational, co-educational and governed by a board of governors and a senate.

BACKGROUND Named after Senator William McMaster, who bequeathed substantial funds to endow a Christian school of learning, McMaster University was established by an act of the Ontario legislature in 1887. From then until 1957, it was governed by the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec. Teaching began in Toronto in 1890, and the first degrees were conferred in 1894. The university moved to Hamilton in 1930. In 1948, it was reorganized into three colleges: Divinity College; University College (arts); and Hamilton College (science) which was non-denominational and operated under its own board of governors as an affiliated college. In 1957, the Baptist Convention withdrew from legal control of the university, and the university and Hamilton College became one, non-denominational corporation. McMaster Divinity College was at the same time incorporated as an affiliated theological college.

In 1967, the constituent colleges were dissolved and replaced by a divisional structure composed of the divisions of arts, science and engineering, and health sciences. The division of arts was divided into three faculties: business, humanities, and social sciences. The division of science and engineering is composed of two faculties: science and engineering; and the division of health sciences consists of the faculty of medicine. These revisions were implemented during the academic year 1967-68.

As of July 1, 1974, the divisional structure of the university was dissolved. The three divisional vice-presidents were replaced by a single vice-president (academic). Each of the faculties continued under its respective dean. The faculty of medicine has now become the faculty of health sciences, and includes the school of nursing as well as the former faculty of medicine.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board consists of 32 members: the chancellor, the president, and the vice-chairman of the senate (ex officio); 18 elected by the board; one elected by trustees of McMaster Divinity College; four elected by the alumni association; six elected by and from the faculty members on senate. The board's authority extends to the government, management and control of the university, its property and finances.

SENATE The Senate consists of 66 members: the chancellor,

the president (chairman), vice-president (academic), vice-president (administration), deans of faculties, dean of graduate studies, dean of school of adult education, principal of Divinity College, university librarian, director of student affairs (ex officio); six members elected by and from the board; four members elected by the alumni association; six students of the university; 34 members elected by and from the full-time faculty; the registrar of the university (non-voting). Senate authority is on academic matters.

INCOME (1972-73) Total, \$49,292,000 (endowment .4%; government grants, provincial 56.2%, municipal .4%; research funds 18%; fees 12.1%; sundries 2.1%; ancillary enterprises 10.8%).

PUBLICATIONS President's report; calendars; bulletins of school of adult education; McMaster alumni news; staff and student directories; Contact (weekly); McMaster in the '70's (quarterly); McMaster minutes (monthly); Journal of the Bertrand Russell archives (quarterly). Undergraduate: The Muse (quarterly); Silhouette (weekly); Marmor (annually).

Calendars and brochures – principal calendars: arts and science; school of nursing; faculty of engineering; faculty of medicine; school of graduate studies; school of adult education; Divinity College. Calendars and several brochures are available on request from the associate registrar, (liaison and awards). Write c/o office of the registrar.

ACADEMIC YEAR September to May: 2 terms totaling about 26 weeks (13 in each). Summer session: 6-week session from about July 1 to August 9.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Hamilton (population about 300,000) is situated on Lake Ontario and is the gateway to the Niagara peninsula. It is the second largest city in Ontario (fifth largest in and the industrial centre of Canada, containing 750 industries) and the largest Canadian inland port on the Great Lakes Seaway. The university occupies about 250 acres in west Hamilton, its lands being bordered by tracts of parkland forming part of the extensive acreage of the Royal Botanical Gardens. There are 39 buildings on campus, including the new health sciences centre and student residences. Research labs in all science and engineering departments house in physical sciences, senior sciences, general sciences, life sciences, psychology, engineering, applied dynamics, nuclear research and accelerator buildings. Nuclear reactor and accelerator provide facilities for work in nuclear science and engineering research, greenhouses provide facilities for work in botany and biochemistry. Facilities for interdisciplinary research in materials science in senior sciences complex. Data processing and computer centre.

STUDENT RESIDENCES For men: Edwards hall, Matthews hall, Whidden hall, and Woodstock hall, accommodation in all, 850 students. For women: Wallingford hall, Moulton hall, and Brandon hall, accommodation in all, 750 students. Co-educational residence: McKay hall, accommodation for 125 men and 125 women. Bates residence, apartment-style residence accommodation for 504 single students.

LIBRARIES 1,151,820 volumes. Main library (Mills memorial library); Health sciences library (health sciences building); Science and engineering and map libraries (Physical sciences building). University library also serves as library for McMaster Divinity College. The library is a depository for Canadian, British, and some U.S. Government documents, and has been one of three depository libraries in Canada for atomic energy documents. Special collections and archives: Bertrand

Russell archives; 18th-century English and European imprints (including the Barry Brown collection); Caselli Italian collection; Anglo-Irish collection; Samuel Beckett; Canadian radical archives; Canadian union of students files; manuscripts and correspondence (Pierre Berton, Vera Brittain and Sir George Catlin; Anthony Burgess; John Robert Colombo; John Coulter; Gabriel Fielding; Judy LaMarsh; Margaret Laurence; David McFadden; Farley Mowat; Peter Newman; John Winter).

STUDENT LIFE Student services include guidance and counselling services, chapel, Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant chaplains, overseas student office, student health service, student housing service, student placement service, and food service on campus.

MEDICAL SERVICES Daily office hours on campus Monday-Friday throughout session by medical officer; registered nurse on duty 24 hours, 7 days a week, also 12-bed infirmary for short-term illnesses or accidents; located in south wing of McKay hall — ground floor.

STUDENTS COUNSELLING SERVICES Wide range of counselling and psychological services available to students with difficulty in private lives, relationships with others and educational goals. Individual and group counselling approaches employed, also serves as an administration centre for qualifying tests such as graduate record examination, Miller analogies test, medical college admission tests and admission test for graduate study in business.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE Wide range of textbooks and reference material recommended by faculty, also stocks 12,000 titles in paperback editions. Also stocks stationery and supplies, magazines, art prints, crested giftware, jewelry, greeting cards and other items. Books not in stock may be specially ordered. Discount on books and charge account arrangements available to full-time staff on presentation of university I.D. card. Student charge accounts may be opened after registration in fall.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Operated by Canada Manpower Centre in conjunction with the university, concentrates mainly on placement of graduating students. Will assist in finding summer jobs and part-time employment for undergraduates.

STUDENT UNION McMaster Student Union — all undergraduate members. Governing bodies — student executive council and student representative assembly. SEC consists of eight members, five elected on campus-wide constituency. Members of SRA elected from their respective faculties. Objectives: to foster activities and events which will enhance the experience of the members and contribute to university life as a whole.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION Union of Graduate Students — incorporated as non-profit corporation on November 13, 1970, to represent all students registered with the school of graduate studies in matters dealing with the university and to promote the welfare and interests of such students in providing social, athletic, and intellectual activities. Students registered with the school of graduate studies are required to pay the annual dues set by the union and these dues must be paid by the students at the time his or her tuition fees are payable. The annual dues are set by the union at its annual meeting and the union dues for the 1973-1974 academic year were \$8 per member. This amount is used to support many organizations in which graduate students take an active part and to finance the many activities which the union itself provides.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded as first-class honors

A: 80-100%; second-class honors B: 70-79%; third-class honors C: 60-69%; credit D: 50-59%; conditional credit E: 40-49%; failure F: 0-39%. The experimental program in the faculty of social sciences only will assign grades as follows: first-class grade; second-class grade; pass; fail.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Entrance scholarships for Canadian students — three scholarships, value \$2,600 each; for Ontario students, Dofasco scholarship \$2,800; Spectator scholarship \$2,800; Association of Professional Engineers' scholarship \$500; 15 McMaster scholarships \$2,600 each; also a number of Chancellor's scholarships \$650 each. Also: Ontario student awards program, Canada student loans plan, C.I.D.A. assistance programs for non-Canadian students. The Ivor Wynne residence memorial program and academic awards.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS In regular day and evening courses, final exams are held in April and May. At the discretion of the faculty concerned, final exams may be held in December in courses terminating in the first term. Commencing in the 1974-75 academic session, supplemental examination privileges will no longer be granted.

GRADUATION Two convocations — May and November. All degrees conferred by the chancellor.

FEES AND COSTS (1974-75) Undergraduate fees — (arts): general, honors, make-up year, \$637.50; commerce and business, \$632.50; fine and applied arts, \$632.50; music, \$642.50; physical and health education, \$642.50; social work, \$632.50. (Science): general honors, major and make-up year, \$647.50; engineering, \$702.50. (Health sciences): medicine, \$1,200; nursing, \$627.

Fees cover tuition, campus health care services, student organization, athletics, laboratories, registration, library, examinations, and diplomas. The preceding fees do not cover Ontario Health Insurance Plan which is the personal responsibility of the student.

Miscellaneous fees. Tuition fee for partial students (taking less than 25 units) and fee for extra courses per unit: 6 units \$130; 4 units \$87. Incidental fee for partial students, includes insurance and campus health service — \$7.50. M.S.U. fee for partial students, per unit — .75. Official certificate of standing — \$1. Formal examination re-read procedure — \$10. Graduation pin BScN course — \$15. Residence fees — room and board (2 meals per day, 5 days per week, no weekend meals, no breakfast) — \$1,025.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Educational level equivalent to full Ontario honor graduation diploma (grade 13) in appropriate subjects; principal's report and recommendation with school record. Students at CAAT's may be admissible; write to the assistant registrar (admissions).

2. Specific requirements. Business — there are no specific grade 13 (level 5) subject areas required. Grade 13 English and mathematics strongly advised. Grade 12 (level 4) mathematics required. Engineering — either: 3 credits of level 5 mathematics and both chemistry and physics; or, 2 credits of level 5 mathematics with an average of 72% and an overall level 5 average of 70%. Humanities — English, another language. Natural sciences — one credit in mathematics (preferably calculus), and two of biology, chemistry, physics and mathematics (3 credits in mathematics strongly recommended for applied chemistry,

applied physics, applied mathematics, biochemistry, chemistry, geology, mathematics, metallurgy, or physics; biology recommended for biology). Nursing — chemistry, and two of biology, English, another language, mathematics, physics (limited enrolment). Level 4 mathematics will be required for admission in 1977. Physical education — there are no specific grade 13 (level 5) subject areas required although one or two of biology, chemistry and physics are recommended. Grade 12 (level 4) mathematics is required, although applicants who are not able to comply may be considered. Social sciences — there are no specific level 5 (grade 13) subject areas which are required for admission to social sciences. Mathematics at least through level 4 (grade 12) is required, although applicants who are not able to comply may be considered. Applicants who might be interested in concentrating in economics, psychology, or geography from social sciences are strongly advised to include mathematics in their level 5 (grade 13) programs. Ontario secondary school students who do not hold a secondary school honor graduation diploma may be considered for admission on the following criteria: 1) level 4 be successfully completed with high academic standing (normally 80% of above, or the equivalent); 2) a minimum of two level 5 credits is successfully completed with high academic standing (80% or above, or the equivalent); 3) the area requirements of the faculty in which student wishes to enrol are satisfied; 4) a comprehensive report submitted by the secondary school.

Foreign students

UK and Commonwealth — GCE in five subjects, at least two at A-level appropriate to faculty specifications. USA — academic high school graduation and satisfactory standing in one year of accredited college or university work and in subjects appropriate to faculty specifications. Other countries — official or certified copies of diplomas equivalent to Ontario honor graduation; certificates in languages other than English should be accompanied by notarized English translations. Satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English language test are required when mother tongue is not English. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Applicants must be 21 years of age and must take an aptitude test held several times during the year and must be considered qualified by a selection committee. Part-time studies are possible in some faculties.

Graduate

1. General requirements for admission to the PhD program. An applicant normally will have received a master's degree. Alternatively, he may be reclassified as a PhD student during his master's program. Exceptionally, he may be admitted directly from a bachelor's degree. An applicant who holds a master's degree must arrange to have sent official academic transcripts and letters of reference indicating distinction (normally at least an upper second-class standing) in his previous academic work. In certain cases, the department may request him to submit additional information.

Not sooner than two terms after initial registration in a master's program at this university a student, at his request, may be reclassified as a PhD student. After proper review, the department will recommend to the committee on graduate admissions and study one of the following: a) admission to PhD studies following completion of the requirements for the master's degree, including a thesis in those departments requiring it; b) admission to PhD studies without having completed a master's program; c)

admission to PhD studies but with concurrent completion of all requirements for a master's degree within one calendar year from the date of reclassification; d) refusal of admission to PhD studies. A student in b) may at any subsequent time re-register as a candidate for the master's degree. A student in c) who does not complete the requirements for the master's degree within the specified time period will lose his status as a PhD candidate unless he receives an extension of time from the committee on graduate admissions and study.

In certain departments, an applicant with a first degree only may be admitted directly to PhD studies if his previous academic record shows sufficient promise (normally first-class standing). He must arrange to have sent official academic transcripts and letters of reference. In certain cases he may be requested by the department concerned to submit additional information. Within one calendar year the progress of each student admitted to PhD studies directly from a bachelor's degree will be reviewed by his supervisory committee and the department. The department will then recommend to the committee on graduate admissions and study one of the following: a) proceed with PhD studies; b) not proceed with PhD studies but re-register as a master's candidate; c) withdraw from the university. A student in a) may at any subsequent time re-register as a candidate for the master's degree. In this case, and also in the case of students in c), the master's degree will not be awarded unless all the requirements for this degree have been met including the submission of a thesis (if necessary) and any special departmental regulations.

2. General requirements for admission to the MA, MSc, and MEng programs. Regular master's students — applicant is the holder of an honors bachelor's degree (or equivalent) with at least upper second-class standing in the final two years in the subject in which the applicant proposes to do graduate work, except in a master of engineering program where the requirement is at least second-class standing. Other evidence, such as letters of reference, is also given consideration.

Qualifying students — applicants who hold bachelor's degrees with a good second-class standing in their final undergraduate year but without sufficient specialization to meet the condition of regular admission may be admitted as qualifying students. In arts and science, applications for qualifying status, however, will be considered from mature students who are not honors graduates but who, after some years away from undergraduate work, have developed an interest in the specialized study involved at the graduate level, provided that the applicant can submit strong letters of recommendation or other evidence of ability to do graduate work. In engineering, applications for qualifying status will also be considered from mature students who have not achieved second-class standing upon graduation in a bachelor of engineering program.

For admission to the MBA program — the applicant must be a graduate in one of arts, science, commerce, or engineering of accredited colleges and universities and, by special permission, other graduates of these institutions. Highly qualified applicants, who do not possess a university degree may be considered for admission to the MBA program. Applicants must have at least second-class standing in the last two years of their undergraduate work. Consideration may be given to those with slightly lower standing when this seems warranted in the light of subsequent training and experience. Applicants must submit scores in the admission test for graduate study in business (A.T.G.S.B.) administered by the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A. 08540. Results of this test will also be considered in determining admissibility.

Graduate studies — applicants seeking advanced standing in the

MBA program may be required to submit certification of relevant courses taken elsewhere, indicating the number of lectures and laboratories in each, the texts used, the standing of grade achieved and the nature of the course content. General admission standards apply in the following master's degree programs: anthropology; biochemistry; biology; biophysics; business administration; chemical engineering; chemical physics; chemistry; civil engineering and engineering mechanics; classics; computation; economics; electrical engineering; engineering physics; English; geography; geology; German; Greek; health care practice; history; Latin; mathematics; mechanical engineering (design), mechanical engineering (production) and mechanical engineering (research); medical sciences — a) blood and cardiovascular systems, b) growth and development, c) design, measurement and evaluation, d) neurosciences; metallurgy and materials science — a) materials science, b) metallurgy; metallurgical engineering; molecular biology; philosophy; physics; political science; psychology; religious sciences; romance languages — French language and literature; sociology, social welfare policy and statistics. General admission standards apply in the following doctoral degree programs: anthropology; biochemistry; biology; chemical engineering; chemical physics; chemistry, civil engineering, and engineering mechanics; economics; electrical engineering; English; geography; geochemistry; geology; history; mathematics; mechanical engineering; medical sciences — a) blood and vascular systems, b) growth and development, c) neurosciences; metallurgy or materials science; philosophy; physics; political science; psychology; religious sciences; Roman studies; sociology.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of humanities and faculty of social sciences

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) Pass course, three years from senior matriculation. Available in anthropology, classical civilization, economics, English, fine arts, French, geography, German, history, Italian, Latin, music, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, Russian, sociology, Spanish. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in anthropology, classics, economics, English, English and dramatic arts, fine arts, French, geography, German, history, Italian, Latin, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, sociology, Spanish, and combinations of these.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). A minimum of one year from an honors bachelor's degree. Available in anthropology, classics, economics, English, French, geography, German, Greek, history, Latin, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious sciences, social welfare policy and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). A minimum of three years from an honors bachelor's degree or two years from a master's degree. Available in anthropology, economics, English, history, philosophy, political science, religious sciences, Roman studies, and sociology.

Business, see commerce below

COMMERCE

Faculty of business

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). Honors degree, four years from

senior matriculation.

School of graduate studies

Master of business administration (MBA). A minimum of two curriculum years beyond a bachelor's degree. Available in the school of business in regular session or part-time evening classes.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of engineering (BEng). Four years from senior matriculation. Available in ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, and metallurgical engineering, and engineering physics.

Bachelor of engineering and management (BEngM). Five years from senior matriculation. Joint program with faculty of business. Available in chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical.

School of graduate studies

Master of engineering (MEng). A minimum of one year from bachelor's degree in engineering. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, engineering physics, mechanical, metallurgical engineering, and production engineering.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). A minimum of three years from an honors bachelor's degree or two years from a master's degree. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical and metallurgical engineering.

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Bachelor of science in medicine [BSc(Med)]. A one-year program which may be taken by students transferring to McMaster after three years of an honors science course at another university.

Doctor of medicine (MD). A three-year (thirty-three months) program following an acceptable bachelor's degree or three years of an honors program.

School of graduate studies

Master of health science (MHSc). A minimum of one year from a bachelor's degree. Available in health care practice.

Master of science (medical science) (MSc). A minimum of one year from an honors bachelor's degree in science.

Doctor of philosophy (medical science) (PhD). A minimum of three years from an honors bachelor's degree or two years from the MSc degree.

MUSIC

Faculty of humanities

Bachelor of music (MusBac). Honors degree, four years from senior matriculation. Special admission requirements — performance of two or three varied pieces of candidate's choice, including one from the 20th century. Required standard at least grade VIII (duration 30 minutes); ear tests; short written examination consisting of rudiments; and viva voce and interview.

NURSING EDUCATION

School of nursing, faculty of science

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN). Four years from senior matriculation.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Faculty of social sciences

Bachelor of physical education (BPE). Four years from senior matriculation.

Science, applied, see engineering

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) Pass course, three years from senior matriculation. Available in biology, chemistry, computer science, geography, geology, mathematics, physics, psychology. (b) Major course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in applied mathematics and computer science, applied statistics and computation, biochemistry, chemistry, computer science and mathematics, geology, mathematics, metallurgy and materials science, and physics. (c) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in applied chemistry, applied mathematics and computer science, applied mathematics and theoretical physics, applied physics, applied statistics and computation, biochemistry, biology, chemistry, chemistry and geology, chemistry and physics, computer science and mathematics, geography, geography and geology, geology, mathematics, metallurgy and materials science, physics, psychology, and science.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Minimum of one year from an honors bachelor's degree. Available in biochemistry, biology, biophysics, chemical physics, chemistry, computation, geography, geology, materials science, mathematics, metallurgy, molecular biology, physics, and statistics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of three years from an honors bachelor's degree. Available in biochemistry, biology, chemical physics, chemistry, geochemistry, geography, geology, materials science, mathematics, metallurgy, physics and psychology.

SOCIAL WORK

School of social work, faculty of social sciences

Bachelor of social work (BSW). A combined four-year program from senior matriculation leading to BA/BSW degrees.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Minimum of one year from an honors bachelor's degree. Available in social welfare policy.

THEOLOGY

McMaster Divinity College

Master of divinity (MDiv). Three years from a bachelor's degree and comprehensive examinations.

Master of religious education (MRE). Two years from bachelor's degree.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening and summer courses — leading to an ordinary BA with areas of concentration in pass anthropology, business, classical civilization, economics, English, fine arts, French, geography, German, history, Italian, Latin (combined subject only), mathematics, music (combined subject only), philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, Russian, sociology, Spanish (combined subject only) — leading to an ordinary BSc in science — leading to ordinary BA/BSW. Summer school — courses leading to BA.

For no university credit

Certificate courses not requiring matriculation. Certificates in business, corrections, foremen, manpower development, metallurgy of iron and steel, personnel management, retail administration, social welfare, secretarial, and other open certificate courses. Adult education services — a wide selection of courses to meet adult education and community service needs. Calendars available.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS In 1974-75, the faculty of social sciences is continuing its experimental year-I program. Participation in the program requires a student to take 18 units (equivalent to three of his five year-I classes) of work which will involve him in a highly integrated combination of lectures, seminars, tutorials, and individual sessions with a group of faculty members drawn from the social sciences.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES Centre for Applied Research and Engineering Design. An industrially oriented, applied research and design institute established in 1967 which undertakes projects for specific industries on a consultant basis. President — Mr. G.J. House.

Institute for Materials Research. A unit formed to meet the needs of interdisciplinary work in the area of materials research. It has no degree-granting authority. Director — Dr. J.A. Morrison.

Research Unit in Biochemistry, Biophysics, and Molecular Biology. The unit offers graduate training in biophysics leading to the MSc degree. Director — Dr. K.B. Freeman.

Communications Research Laboratory. The purpose of the C.R.L. is to function as a research centre of faculty, research staff, senior undergraduate and graduate students for the study of specific devices, circuits etc., as encountered in the design of practical communications systems. Director — Dr. S. Haykin.

Shell Canada Centre. The broad purpose of the centre is to study and develop new methods and ideas in the teaching of science at high school and higher levels. Director: Dr. D.A. Humphreys.

AFFILIATED COLLEGE McMaster Divinity College, Hamilton, Ontario. Principal: Rev. I.C. Morgan, BA, BD, ThM, DD. Baptist. Co-educational. Established in 1957. Has its own board of trustees and senate, the latter awarding certificates and diplomas only. Academic degrees in course and honorary degrees are awarded by the university. Offers courses in theology leading to the certificate in theology, the diploma in divinity, the master of divinity (MDiv), and the master of religious education (MRE).

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND*

Elizabeth Avenue, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5S7

Telephone: 709-753-1200

Cable: main university – MEMORIAL SNF; university library –
MUN LIB SNF

Telex: main university – 016-4101; university library – 016-4677

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – The Hon. G.A. Frecker, OC, BA, BE, LL.D., DPaed, Ddel'U, DEng. President and vice-chancellor – M.O. Morgan, CC, MA, LL.D., DCL. Vice-president (academic) and pro vice-chancellor – L. Harris, BA(Ed), MA, PhD. Vice-president for administration – W.H.M. Selby, LLB, FCCA, FCIS. Vice-president (health sciences) – I.E. Rusted, BA, MSc, MD, CM, FRCP(C), FACP. Vice-president (professional schools and community services) – A.A. Bruneau, BSc, DIC, PhD, PEng. Vice-President (student affairs and services) – J.D. Eaton, BPHE, MA, PhD. Assistant vice-president (physical operations) – T.C. Noel, MSc. Principal-designate – Memorial University Regional Branch College in Corner Brook – A.M. Sullivan, BA(Ed), MA, BA, PhD. Registrar – H.T. Renouf, JP, FCIS. Associate registrar – W.W. Thistle,

BSc, BEd, MA, LLB. University librarian (acting) – M. Williams(Miss), BA, BLS. Master, Paton College – S.J. Carew, BSc, BE, DEng. Comptroller – B.J. Agriesti, BSc, CPA. Staff relations officer – B.W. Tucker. Director, physical planning – T.C. Noel, MSc. Director, university relations and development – G.B. Woodland. Director, personnel – F. Rees, BE. Director, extension service – A.H. Roberts, BA, EdM, EdD. Assistant directors of extension – M. Mandville (credit courses); T. Williamson (field services and media); D. Fowlow (conferences, non-credit courses and the arts); George Lee (administration). Director, educational television – D.B. Starcher, BA, MM. Assistant director, educational television – W.C. McNamara, BSc, MA. Director, co-ordination – P.V. Young, BSc(Eng), ARSM, FRSA, CEng, PEng. Director, campus services – R.J. Vardy, BA. Director, student health centre – C.A. Boddie, MB, BCh. Director (pro tem), counselling centre – B.M. Schoenberg, BA, MA, EdD. Director, Marine Sciences Research Laboratory – D.R. Idler, DFC, BA, MA, PhD, FRSC. Director, audio visual centre – G. Fizzard, BA(Ed), MA. Director, centre for the development of community initiatives – G.B. Inglis.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts – I.A.F. Bruce. Education – J.W.G. Ivany. Engineering and applied science – R.T. Dempster, BSc, MSc, PhD, PEng. Graduate studies – F.A. Aldrich, AB, MSc, PhD, FZS, FAAS. Junior studies – A.M. Sullivan, BA(Ed), BA, MA, PhD. Medicine – to be appointed. Science – W.D. Machin, BSc, PhD.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Business administration and commerce – S.E. Watt, MBA, CGA, RIA, FCIS. Nursing – M. McLean (Miss), BScN, MA. Physical education and athletics – M.J. Foster, BA(Ed), DipPhyEd, MSc.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Anaesthesia — C.D. Green, BSc, MD, MS, DipAmer, BdofAnes. Anthropology — J.L. Briggs (Miss), MA, PhD. Biochemistry — C.C. Bigelow, BAsC, MSc, PhD. Biology — J. Phipps (pro tem), MSc, DIC. Chemistry — M.J. Newlands, MA, PhD. Classics — J. Whittaker, MA, DipEd, DrPhil. Continuing medical education — A.M. House, MD, FRCP(C). Curriculum and instruction — G. Murphy, BEd, MEd, PhD. Economics — G.K. Goundrey — BA, MA. Educational administration — K.W. Wallace, BA, BEd, MA, PhD. Educational foundations — W.J. Gushue, BA(Ed), EdD. Educational psychology, guidance and counselling — H.H. Way, BA, MA, MSc, EdD. Engineering co-ordination — P.V. Young, BSc(Eng), ARSM, PEng, CEng. English — D.G. Pitt, BA, MA, PhD. Family practice — J.M. Ross, MB, ChB, FCFP. Folklore — N.V. Rosenberg, MA, PhD. Forestry — J.A. Cook, BScF, MScF. Geography — M.J. Scarlett, MA, DES, PhD. Geology — E.R.W. Neale, BSc, MS, PhD, FRSC. German and Russian — H.H. Jackson, BA, LL.D. History — G.E. Panting, BA, MA. Linguistics — J. Hewson, BA, MèA, Ddel*U. Mathematics — W.J. Blundon, BA, MA. Medicine — A.R. Cox, BA, MD, FRCP(C), FACP. Obstetrics and gynecology — D. Charles, MB, BS, FACOG, FRCOG, FRCS(C). Pathology — J.E. Josephson, BSc, MD, CM, FACP, CRCP(C). Pediatrics — J.M.M. Darte, BA, MD, FRCP(C), DMRT. Philosophy — J.G. Dawson, MA, PhD, STB. Physics — S.W. Breckon, BSc, PhD. Political science — G. Hartmann, BA, MA, PhD. Postgraduate medical education — A.R. Cox, BA, MD, FRCP(C), FACP. Psychiatry — J. Hoenig, MD, MRCP, DPM. Psychology — G.R. Skanes, BSc, BA, MA, PhD. Radiology — C.J. Hodson, MB, BS, DMRE, FFR, FRCP. Religious studies — M.F. Hodder, BA, DipinTh, PostgradDipinTh, STM, ThD. French and Spanish — E.R. Clark, BA, MA. Social work — L. Richards, BA, MSW, MA, PhilM, PhD. Sociology — J.C. Ross, BS, MS, PhD. Student teaching — H.A. Cuff, BA(Ed), MA, EdD. Surgery — C.M. Couves, BA, MD, FRCS(Edin), FRCS(C), FACS, FCCP, FACC.

GENERAL INFORMATION Memorial University is a provincial, co-educational institution; administration is in the hands of a board of regents, while academic matters are in the charge of the various faculty councils and the senate.

BACKGROUND Memorial University of Newfoundland developed from Memorial University College which was founded in 1925 as a memorial to the men of Newfoundland and Labrador who died in the First World War. During the first ten years of the college, the Carnegie Corporation of New York provided annual grants towards defraying general expenses. Memorial University was established by an act of the provincial legislature in 1949. The first degrees were awarded in 1950.

BOARD OF REGENTS The management, administration and control of the property, revenue, business and affairs of the university are vested in the Board of Regents, consisting of the university chancellor, the president, two members elected by convocation and 19 members appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

SENATE All matters of an academic character are in general charge of the Senate which is made up of the chancellor, 14 ex-officio members consisting of the president, who acts as chairman; the vice-president (academic), who is deputy chairman; the deputy minister of education, the deans of faculties, the university librarian, the university registrar, with balance of ex-officio members selected by the senate; 27 elected members of the faculty, six elected undergraduate students and two elected graduate students.

INCOME The projected operating income for the fiscal year

April 1, 1974 to March 31, 1975 is \$36,394,000. The percentage breakdown is: student fees 15%; provincial government 76%; sponsored research 8% and from other sources 1%. The university maintains no capital budget.

PUBLICATIONS The university publishes a general university calendar containing all divisions, faculties, general information and graduate studies. There are also special issues published for students contemplating first-year studies (the junior division calendar); medical studies; business administration and commerce; engineering studies; graduate studies; scholarships and bursaries; and summer session. These are available from the division of university relations and development.

The student weekly newspaper "The MUSE" is published by the Council of the Students' Union (C.S.U.). Off campus it sells for 10c. The "M.U.N. Gazette" is a weekly newsletter published for faculty, staff and friends of the university and is available free of charge. From time to time faculty and departmental brochures are produced by the division of university relations and development.

ACADEMIC YEAR The university operates three semesters as well as a six-week summer session. (Fall semester — September to mid-December; winter semester — January to mid-April; spring semester — mid-April to late July; summer session — July to mid-August.) Normal duration of each semester is 14 weeks. All courses are one-semester courses. Summer session courses are also offered in Grand Falls and Corner Brook, Newfoundland.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located on the northern limits of St. John's (population 118,000), the capital city of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador. There are two campuses. The southern campus, 100 acres, carries the present university buildings — arts-administration, Henrietta Harvey library, science-engineering, chemistry-physics, arts-education, physical education, Thomson student centre, nine-residence Paton College, a five-residence complex has recently been completed housing 540 students, and several temporary buildings.

A large area has been set aside for future expansion of the university. Already a 450-bed provincial referral and teaching hospital and health sciences complex is under construction on the north campus. An engineering building located on the north campus is to be completed in 1975. The university operates a Marine Sciences Research Laboratory located at Logy Bay on the Atlantic Ocean, ten minutes' drive from the campus. A botanical garden is being established on the north campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university has a residential college — Paton College — consisting of nine residence houses accommodating 336 women, 582 men and 91 graduate students. Each house has double bed-study rooms, a music room, lounges, a main room, television room, study room and laundry facilities. Two dining halls serve the residences.

A 540-student residential complex has recently been completed containing apartment-like units of four students as well as married student apartments. There are three church-operated residential colleges located adjacent to the campus.

LIBRARIES The Henrietta Harvey library contains the major collection, reading rooms and library facilities of the university. The facilities include a large collection of reference books and the government documents collection, which contains a depository collection of Canadian government documents dating from 1956 and, in microform, a depository collection of U.S. government documents, also dating from 1956. The Centre for Newfoundland

Studies aims to have all published material and an extensive collection of manuscripts pertaining to Newfoundland and Labrador. The education library contains materials of primary interest to the students and faculty in education. There is also a curriculum materials centre, where texts and other media used in school instruction are housed. The medical library, serving the faculty of medicine, has a growing collection of books and an extensive list of journals to which it subscribes.

The university library contains 420,000 bound and processed volumes and 900,000 microforms housed in the above locations.

STUDENT LIFE The division of student affairs exists to provide assistance to students in personal and social matters, and in particular with problems associated with university life. The division includes such student services as housing accommodations, health, employment and placement, financial aid and counselling.

MEDICAL SERVICES Student health service is available for undergraduates and graduate students. The provincial medical plan looks after costs of visits. A medical doctor and staff nurse are available at all times.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The counselling centre has a staff of qualified psychologists for all students desiring professional help in the solution of personal problems.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university bookstore comes under the division of student affairs and has available all texts needed for university courses as well as a variety of paperback books, novels, phonograph recordings, artists' supplies and general merchandise normally found in a university bookstore. There are no special discounts available.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Department of Manpower and Immigration maintains a year-round, fully autonomous Canada Manpower Centre on campus with the co-operation of the university. The centre assists graduates and undergraduates to obtain permanent, summer and part-time employment and assists employers wishing to recruit at Memorial University.

STUDENT UNION All full-time and summer session students of Memorial University are represented by the Council of the Students' Union. The M.U.N. Students' Union Act, 1968, which incorporated the union, defines the objects of the union as: to promote artistic, literary, educational, social, recreational, charitable and sporting activities for the advancement of the interests of its members and others; to act as the official organization of the students; and to co-ordinate, promote and direct the activities of the students. Undergraduate students elect a president and vice-president individually, 10 members from the senior division, four from the junior division and two from summer school. Undergraduate union fees are \$8 per semester.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION The Graduate Students' Union promotes the interests and general welfare of all graduate students in the university. Membership is open to all graduate students, postdoctoral and other research and teaching fellows. The members of the executive council are elected at large annually. The G.S.U. fee is \$15 collected annually. For postgraduate residents and interns, the annual fee is \$5.

GRADING SYSTEM Degrees are awarded to students who have obtained an average of at least one point per semester course taken. Grades range: F (45% and below or failure to write an examination without acceptable cause); D (50%, a pass, but without a point); C (55%, 60%, one point per course); B (65%,

70%, 75%, 2 points per course); and A (80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 100%, 3 points per course). For graduate courses all examinations must receive either an "A" or "B" standing in order for the candidate to pass.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE There is the usual number of scholarships and bursaries available for students, both resident and non-resident of Newfoundland. The provincial government, for residents only, provides, either in whole or in part, tuition and other fees where a student can demonstrate need. The university offers a number of studentships up to \$700 each for students reading for honors degrees in various departments. For graduate students there are fellowships valued at \$3,000 for candidates on the master's program and \$3,500 for candidates of the doctoral program offered each year. In both cases students may be required to perform certain departmental duties.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Most semester courses have final examinations and occur at the end of a semester. Deferred examinations are permitted after careful deliberation of each individual case. Examinations may be reread. A \$25 fee is levied but returned to the student should his examination mark be raised.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by the chancellor or in his stead by the vice-chancellor or in his stead by the pro vice-chancellor during the spring convocation, usually held on three days in the third week of May, and during the fall convocation, usually held in mid-October.

FEES AND COSTS Applications for entry must be accompanied by certified cheque or money order for \$30. Tuition fees per semester: full-time undergraduate, includes bachelor, diploma, and foundation programs, \$250. Graduate students: diploma in education, \$200; master's program, \$300; doctorate program, \$500; a semester fee of \$50 per semester is charged all graduate students. For partial students: \$50 per course per semester. Student organization fees — undergraduate, \$8 per semester; graduate, \$15 per annum. Medical students pay — first year, two semesters — \$500; second year, three semesters — \$750; third year, three semesters — \$750; fourth year, two semesters — \$500.

Residence fees are: room charge per semester — \$180 for double room, \$205 for single. Meal charge per semester — three meals per day, \$265; two meals per day, \$240.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. No application will be processed unless accompanied by a certified cheque or money order for \$30 payable to Memorial; this fee is non-refundable except to those applicants not accepted by the university; the fee will be credited to accepted students who enter the university. The university reserves the right to refuse admission to any student. In the absence of special considerations, candidates shall be 16 years of age by the first of July of the year in which they wish to enter the university.

Candidates shall have passed the grade XI public examinations in each of the following, with an overall average mark of not less than 60%: English, algebra, and trigonometry. Three other subjects taken from those listed below so chosen that at least one is taken from each of the following groups: a) geography, economics, history, a modern language, a classical language; b) biology, chemistry, physics, earth science; c) art, music. The

extramural course in Greek being offered to high school students by the department of classics shall be recognized as fulfilling the admission requirements of a classical language.

The foregoing notwithstanding, students who obtain an overall average of 70% on the required number of courses in the paragraph above, may be admitted upon the recommendation of the committee on admissions. Students who intend to take university courses in any subject that they have failed will normally be required to complete successfully the appropriate foundation course. Or,

Candidates shall have passed the school examinations in the subjects listed in the paragraph above, with an average mark of 75% and shall be recommended to the university by the school principal. Any such recommendations must be received by May 31. The university recognizes senior matriculation subjects for first-year credits, where applicable, to a maximum of 10 semester credits, provided that the candidate: a) has obtained a mark of not less than 65% in each subject claimed for credit; and b) satisfies any particular departmental regulation.

2. Equivalent certificates. Students from other provinces of Canada are required to have: British Columbia — grade XII school leaving certificate; Alberta — grade XI junior matriculation certificate or equivalent; Saskatchewan — grade XI junior matriculation certificate; Ontario — secondary school graduation diploma with a minimum of 27 credits; Quebec — applicants with CEGEP *diplôme d'études collégiales* will be considered for admission to second year of a four-year degree program; New Brunswick — grade XII school leaving certificate; Nova Scotia — grade XI junior matriculation certificate or equivalent; Prince Edward Island — grade XII school leaving diploma. Applicants must have a pass mark of 50% in the required courses with an overall average of 60%.

In addition to transcripts of high school records, applicants from other Canadian provinces are required to submit principal's or high school counsellor's confidential report and SACU scores. Acceptable senior matriculation subjects may be recognized for a maximum of five first-year credits provided that a) the mark in any such subjects is not less than 60%; b) the overall average is not less than 65%; and c) satisfies any particular departmental regulation.

Foreign students

UK — GCE or SLC O-level with passes in five acceptable subjects, A-level or higher passes are generally acceptable for first-year credits. US — grade 12 academic graduation in at least five acceptable subjects. Hong Kong, China — Hong Kong University matriculation or equivalent with passes in five acceptable subjects and satisfactory scores in the University of Michigan English language test or the test of English as a foreign language. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

An applicant of mature age (21 years or older within one month after the beginning of the semester of the summer session to which admission is being sought), who has not fulfilled the matriculation requirements laid down in paragraph two above, may be admitted to the university with the approval of the committee on admissions. Such applicants are required to submit their birth certificate, two letters of reference, letter explaining grounds for requesting special consideration and high school marks and marks from post-secondary institutions, if applicable.

Graduate

For the master's degrees, admission is limited and on a competitive basis. Applicant must have a bachelor's degree (preferably an honors degree; i.e., at least "B" average in the courses of his proposed field of specialization) or its equivalent from a recognized university, and he must be recommended by the department of his specialization.

Courses leading to the doctor of philosophy degree are offered in restricted areas in the faculties of arts, science, engineering and applied science, and medicine. To be admitted to a doctoral program, a candidate must hold either a master's degree (or equivalent) or a bachelor's degree with honors standing, and must satisfy the university that he is competent to proceed with the proposed course of study.

Date for receipt of all applications

May 15, for the fall semester.

COURSES AND DEGREES

Architecture, see engineering

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, four years from junior matriculation. (b) Honors course, 4 1/2 years from junior matriculation. Specialization possible in anthropology, classics, computer science, economics, English, folklore, French, geography, German, history, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, sociology, and Spanish.

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from BA. Available in anthropology, economics, English, folklore, French, geography, German, history, linguistics, philosophy, political science, and sociology.

Master of philosophy (MPhil). At least sixteen months from BA. Available in economics, German, history, linguistics, political science, and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of three years from bachelor's degree or two years from master's degree with at least one year in residence. Available in English and folklore.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND COMMERCE

School of business administration and commerce

Bachelor of commerce (BComm). (a) General course, five years from junior matriculation. (b) Honors course, five years from junior matriculation. Now in co-operative study-work term program. Specialization possible in accounting and finance; management and industrial relations; marketing; quantitative methods, production and computer science.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of arts (education) [BA(Ed)]. Four years from junior matriculation.

Bachelor of education (BEd) and bachelor of arts (BA), or bachelor of science (BSc), or bachelor of physical education (BPE). Five years from junior matriculation.

Graduate diploma in education (GradEdDip). One year from bachelor's degree in arts, science, or commerce. Available in administration, educational psychology, guidance and counselling.

Master of education (MEd). Minimum of fourteen calendar months full time from first degree, by course of instruction and thesis after research in approved topic; or by course of instruction and an approved project and report; or by course of instruction and an approved internship program with a report. Available in administration, curriculum and instruction, foundations, and guidance and counselling.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering and applied science

Bachelor of engineering (BEng). Students enter junior division after junior matriculation. Degree obtainable four years after junior division. Students entering from the junior division normally must have at least two credits in each of the following subjects: English, mathematics, physics, chemistry and an elective with an overall "C" average.

Master of engineering (MEng). Minimum of two semesters full time from first degree, by course of instruction and thesis after research in approved topic, or by course of instruction and project report of professional calibre on engineering problem.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of three years from bachelor's degree or two years from master's degree. Available in ocean engineering.

FORESTRY

Faculty of engineering and applied science

Forestry diploma discontinued; program modified to fit engineering program. Now called pre-forestry program and meets the needs of other Canadian university programs.

INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

Master of philosophy (MPhil). The degree is awarded upon completion of course of instruction and examinations. Candidates must be full-time students for a minimum of 16 months. Specialization available in economics, German, history, linguistics, mathematics, political science, sociology and anthropology.

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Bachelor of medical science (BMedSc). Five years from junior matriculation.

Doctor of medicine (MD). Two years beyond successful completion of BMedSc or equivalent.

Master of science in medicine (MSc). At least one year from bachelor's degree.

Doctor of philosophy in medicine (PhD). Three years from bachelor's degree, or two years from master's degree.

NURSING

School of nursing

Bachelor of nursing (BN). Five years from junior matriculation.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Department of physical education

Bachelor of physical education (BPE). Four years from junior matriculation.

Science, applied, see engineering or forestry

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General course, four years from junior matriculation. (b) Honors course, 4 1/2 years from junior matriculation. Specialization possible in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computer science, geography, geology, mathematics, physics, and psychology.

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from BSc. Available in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, geography, geology, mathematics, physics, and psychology.

Master of philosophy (MPhil). At least sixteen months from BA. Available in mathematics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of three years from bachelor's degree or two years from master's degree with at least one year in residence. Available in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, and physics.

SOCIAL WORK

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of social work (BSW). Five years from junior matriculation.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Almost all departments provide a course during the summer session either on campus or at the two other locations. Normally a summer-session student cannot, because of timetable restrictions, take more than three courses in the session. A program of off-campus credit courses, taught through the use of video-taped lectures, is carried out in 28 centres in Newfoundland and Labrador. Thirty-nine courses were taught via this method through normal classes. Queen's University at Kingston offers two psychology courses, two economics courses, two courses in English, and two history courses as correspondence courses with credit at Memorial. All courses offered in the above circumstances can be used as credit towards degrees.

For no university credit

The extension service offers evening courses, both on and off campus, of varying duration in cultural or academic topics, although not exclusively in these areas. A certificate course in business administration and a certificate course in public administration, Institute of Canadian Bankers program, a diploma program in law enforcement and community relations (for Newfoundland constabulary only), and a variety of professional

short courses are given throughout the year in various centres of the province.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Co-operative engineering program — in 1969 Memorial University inaugurated the co-operative engineering program which provides for alternate periods of working in industry and studying on campus over a five-year period for undergraduate students.

Foundation courses program — students entering university with deficiencies in some subjects may be required to take a foundation course to upgrade such deficiencies. This will necessitate staying in university one extra term (mid-April to late July) to catch up with normal first-year program.

Education internship program — the faculty of education initiated in 1972 an internship program where students will complete two semesters of on-campus study followed by one semester of student teaching and other related on-the-job teacher-training in selected secondary schools.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES The Institute of Social and Economic Research (I.S.E.R.) was established in 1961. The purpose of the institute is to undertake, sponsor, and supervise research within such disciplines and in such parts of the world as are deemed of interest to the institute by its governing committee. Without limiting the generality of the above, research pertaining to Newfoundland and Labrador and contiguous regions shall be of special importance. Chairman: L. Harris, BA (Ed), MA, PhD.

The Institute for Research in Human Abilities (I.R.H.A.) was started in 1968. It carries out theoretical and practical investigations into the assessment, development, and improvement of human abilities. Director (pro tem): P.A. Jones, BA (Ed), MEd, PhD.

The Marine Sciences Research Laboratory (M.S.R.L.), is located at Logy Bay. It carries out investigations in marine sciences which

cannot be done equally well on campus. Director: D. Idler, DFC, BA, MA, PhD, FRSC.

The Folklore and Language Archive (F.L.A.) is a joint creation of the departments of folklore and English. It was set up to coordinate diverse research in Newfoundland studies undertaken in both departments, to facilitate the mutual use of common material, to organize it for research and publication, and to make a permanent documented record for future generations. Director: H. Halpert, BS, MA, PhD.

Centre For Community Development. Established in 1972 to complement and extend work already done by various branches of the university in the field of community service. Director: G.B. Inglis, BA, MA, PhD.

Research Unit on Vector Pathology. Established in 1972 to explore new avenues towards the control of biting flies, such as black flies and mosquitoes. The unit has been designated as one of the World Health Organization's Collaborating Laboratories. Director: M. Laird, PhD, DSc.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES Christian Brothers College, Mono Mills, Ontario. Dean of studies: Brother D.F. Nash, BSc(Ed), MA, PhD. For men only. Church relationship. Established by the Roman Catholic Church for the education of persons entering the Order of Brothers.

Queen's College, Prince Philip Drive, St. John's, Newfoundland. Provost: Canon G.H. Earle, MA. A co-educational post-secondary institution operated by the Anglican Church of Canada designed to train candidates for the Anglican priesthood. Residential accommodation is available for 160 men and 105 women.

St. Bride's College, Litledale, Newfoundland. Chief administrative officer: Sister Nellie Pomroy. An educational institution offering two years of arts studies for women. Residential accommodation for 200 women.

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONCTON*

Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick) E1A 3E9

Téléphone: 506-858-4000

Télex: 041-353

DIRIGEANTS Chancelier – Clément Cormier, csc, BA, LTh, BScSoc, Cdel'OrdreduCanada. Recteur – Jean Cadieux, BA, LScCom, CA, DScEcon. Vice-recteur académique – Helmut Schweiger, BA, MA, PhD, IEM. Vice-recteur administratif – Médard Collette, BA, MScCom, CA. Secrétaire général – Léandre Bourque, MScComm, MBA, CA. Adjoint au vice-recteur (administration) – Arthur Girouard, MScCom. Bibliothécaire – Albert Levesque, BA, BBibl, MBibl. Directeur de la recherche – B.T. Newbold, BSc, DSc, FRIC, FCIC. Directeur des relations publiques – Rév. Roland-E. Soucie, BA, MA. Directeur des services techniques – E. Haché, BA, BScA, IngP. Directeur des affaires étudiantes – Gilles Nadeau, BA, MPs. Directeur du secrétariat général – Luc Lévesque, BA, BEd, MEd. Préposé aux admissions – Marcel Arsénault, BA, MA. Préposé aux dossiers – Jeannita Gaudet. Directeur, développement et anciens – W.P. Boucher, BA. Directeur de l'extension – Rhéal Bérubé, BA, BEd, MEd. Directeur du service d'information – Paul-Émile Benoit, BA, BEd. Directeur du personnel – Léonide Comeau, BA.

DOYENS DES FACULTÉS Administration – Paul Boudreau, BSc, MSc, MBA. Arts – Raouil Dionne, BA, LèsL.

Éducation – Yvan Albert, BA, BEd, MEd, GDEA. Sciences – Roland Cloutier, BScA, MSc, PhD.

DIRECTEURS DES ÉCOLES Sciences domestiques – Marielle Préfontaine, BPedFam, BSc, MSc, PhD. Sciences infirmières – Huberte Richard, BScN, MScN. Sciences sociales et du comportement – Fernand Mattart, DrDrt, LcScCometFinancières, DES, DrScEcon.

DIRECTEURS DES DÉPARTEMENTS Administration – Mohamed Zeitoun, BC, MA. Anglais – Joseph Casey, BA, BEd, MA. Arts dramatiques – Jean-Claude Marcus, BA, LèsL, Maîtretresclassiques. Arts visuels – Francis Coutellier, DiplEcArts, DiplÉcNatSupd'ArchitetdesArtsvis. Biologie – Rafaël Candela, LMéd, DMéd, PhD. Chimie – Victorin Mallet, BSc, MSc, PhD. Comptabilité – Edgar Léger, BScC, MScCom. Économie – Fernand Mattart, DrDrt, LcScCom, DES, DrScÉcon. Éducation: Éducation professionnelle – Rino Lacombe, BEM, MSc. Apprentissage et enseignement – A. Toussaint, BA, BEd, MSc. Éducation-physique – Vance Toner, BA, MSc. Français – Yvan Lepage, BA, MA, Dèsl. Génie – Narendra Srivastava, BA, MScA, PhD, IngP. Histoire-géographie – Khaled Belkhodja, BA, LèsL, MA, DES, CAPES. Langues modernes – Roland Viger, BA, MA. Musique – Brian Ellard, BMus, MA, PhD. Philosophie – Georges François, LPh. Physique-mathématiques – Francis Weil, MSc, PhD. Psychologie – Clarence Jeffrey, BA, BEd, MEd, PhD. Science politique – Michel St. Louis, BA, LDrt, IEDES, CHEI, DES(ScPol), DrEsScPol. Sciences religieuses – Edmour Babineau, BA, BEd, LScRel, MA. Service social – Joseph Laviolette, BA, MSS. Sociologie – Muriel Roy (responsable), BA, BEd, MEd, PhD.

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC.

corporation privée, d'intérêt public, qui vise à donner un enseignement supérieur et professionnel, conformément aux principes chrétiens.

HISTORIQUE L'Université de Moncton, créée par une loi de la législature du Nouveau-Brunswick le 19 juin 1963, plonge ses racines dans un siècle d'histoire. Ses origines remontent à 1864, date de la fondation du Collège Saint-Joseph qui obtenait, quatre ans plus tard, le pouvoir de conférer des grades universitaires. Deux autres institutions de langue française dans la province recevaient des pouvoirs identiques: le Collège du Sacré-Coeur de Bathurst, en 1900, et le Collège Saint-Louis d'Edmundston, en 1947. D'autres collèges de langue française établis dans la province étaient rattachés, pour fins universitaires, à l'une ou l'autre de ces trois institutions.

Au mois de mai 1961, le gouvernement provincial créait une commission royale pour enquêter sur l'enseignement supérieur. Prenant connaissance de la multiplicité des institutions françaises pour desservir une population relativement restreinte, la commission recommanda la création d'une université centrale de langue française à laquelle seraient affiliés les trois institutions possédant antérieurement des chartes; à ces collèges seraient annexés les autres établissements existants. L'ensemble des collèges affiliés et annexés constituerait la faculté des arts de l'université. Le gouvernement provincial adopta cette formule par une mesure législative votée à la législature du Nouveau-Brunswick en 1963. En date du 9 juin 1972, un amendement à la charte crée une faculté des arts complètement autonome des collèges affiliés. La corporation du Collège Saint-Joseph cesse de fonctionner et discontinue ses activités; les collèges de Bathurst, Saint-Louis-Maillet et de Shippagan deviennent des institutions affiliées directement à l'université. Depuis le mois de juin 1967, l'université est administrée par un conseil de gouverneurs. Un sénat universitaire constitue l'autorité suprême en tout ce qui concerne l'enseignement.

CONSEIL DES GOUVERNEURS Le Conseil des gouverneurs est composé de 21 membres: (a) le chancelier, membre d'office; (b) le recteur, membre d'office; (c) trois membres nommés par les collèges affiliés comme suit: (i) un membre nommé par le Collège de Bathurst, (ii) un membre nommé par le Collège Saint-Louis-Maillet et (iii) un membre nommé par le Collège Jésus-Marie de Shippagan; (d) quatre membres, deux élus par les anciens de l'université et un à être nommé par l'Association des anciens des deux collèges affiliés; (e) quatre membres nommés par le gouvernement provincial; (f) deux membres du corps professoral de l'université élus par le corps professoral; (g) deux étudiants élus par l'association des étudiants de l'université; et (h) quatre autres membres nommés par le conseil.

SÉNAT Le Sénat académique est composé des représentants nommés et élus comme suit: (a) le recteur de l'université, membre d'office; (b) le vice-recteur à l'enseignement de l'université, membre d'office; (c) le doyen et le vice-doyen de chaque faculté organisée; (d) le directeur de chaque école ou institut; (e) deux membres élus par chaque faculté; (f) un membre élu par chaque école ou institut; (g) le directeur du service de l'extension; (h) cinq membres nommés par les collèges affiliés comme suit: (i) deux membres nommés par le Collège de Bathurst, (ii) deux membres nommés par le Collège Saint-Louis-Maillet et (iii) un membre nommé par le Collège Jésus-Marie de Shippagan; (i) le bibliothécaire en chef; (j) le directeur du conseil de recherches; et (k) quatre étudiants, un étudiant gradué et un non gradué, élus respectivement par les étudiants gradués et non gradués, et un étudiant élu par le corps étudiant de chacun des deux collèges

affiliés, soit le Collège de Bathurst et le Collège Saint-Louis-Maillet.

REVENUS La majeure partie des revenus pour fins de capitalisation et de fonctionnement provient annuellement du gouvernement provincial.

PUBLICATIONS Le secrétariat général assure la distribution de l'annuaire général de l'université ainsi que d'une brochure intitulée "Modalités d'inscription et programmes d'études".

Le secrétariat de l'extension de l'enseignement distribue les annuaires des cours offerts à temps partiel durant les sessions d'hiver et d'été, tandis que le département des affaires étudiantes assure la diffusion de tout renseignement dont l'étudiant a besoin pour guider son choix, dans des livrets tels: Monographies professionnelles, Guide pour l'étude et Livres de ressources. Ce département renseigne aussi l'étudiant sur l'organisation matérielle de la vie étudiante.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Session régulière: de la mi-septembre à la fin d'avril. Cours d'été: du 2 juillet environ à la mi-août.

BÂTIMENTS ET TERRAINS La cité universitaire est idéalement située au centre de la ville de Moncton (population, 55,000), sur un terrain de 400 arpents. L'université dispose actuellement de cinq immeubles d'enseignement (sciences, arts, éducation, sciences infirmières, commerce), d'une bibliothèque centrale, de deux résidences, d'une patinoire et d'un centre social.

Les services organisés à l'intention des étudiants sont les suivants: services religieux, santé, orientation, consultation, placement, aide financière, logement, cafétéria, librairie, piscine, corps école des officiers, et boîte à chansons.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Résidence LaFrance (pour les étudiants) — capacité d'accueil: 296. Résidence Lefebvre (pour les étudiantes) — capacité d'accueil: 234.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE Le département de la vie étudiante offre les services suivants: orientation et information professionnelle et consultation; logement sur le campus et hors campus; aide financière et fonds de dépannage; placement avec la collaboration du Centre de Main-d'oeuvre du Canada et la Communauté chrétienne universitaire. La Fédération des étudiants de l'Université de Moncton Inc. offre plusieurs services dont voici quelques exemples: comités du SUCO, UNESCO, EUM et disciplinaire étudiant, carnaval d'hiver, boîte à chansons, salons étudiants, corps-école de policiers, ciné-campus, etc.

L'université, en collaboration avec les étudiants, assure les services suivants: activités sportives intra-muros et intercollégiales, cafétéria, librairie, bibliothèque d'information scolaire et professionnelle et comité artistique.

SERVICES MÉDICAUX Aucuns frais spéciaux ne sont exigés pour ces services: 1) médecin: consultation sur rendez-vous; 2) infirmières en service à plein temps; 3) administration de soins et médicaments tels que prescrits par le médecin; 4) soins intensifs à l'infirmierie sur recommandation du médecin; 5) examen médical d'entrée pour les nouveaux étudiants; 6) services de spécialistes, comme gynécologues, cardiologues, dentistes, oculistes, psychologues, etc.

SERVICES D'ORIENTATION DES ÉTUDIANTS Rencontre (entrevue) individuelle d'orientation; échanges en

groupe sur des préoccupations communes dans les domaines éducatif et professionnel; service de testing vocationnel; service de consultation et habileté pour étude et lecture.

LIBRAIRIE UNIVERSITAIRE La librairie universitaire fournit les manuels et livres de référence; commandes spéciales sans frais additionnels; offre un service de recherche.

UNION DES ÉTUDIANTS Les étudiants de l'Université de Moncton sont groupés en corporation sous le nom de Fédération des étudiants de l'Université de Moncton Inc. (F.E.U.M. Inc.). Le conseil d'administration de la F.E.U.M. Inc. est composé d'un représentant de chaque faculté et du secrétaire général qui est élu par les étudiants inscrits à temps plein à l'université. Les frais sont de \$20 pour la F.E.U.M. et \$20 pour l'association étudiante de chaque faculté. Ces frais ne sont pas compris dans les frais de scolarité.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS Moyenne générale de promotion annuelle: supérieure à 1.0 en première année et maintenir une moyenne cumulative de 1.5 ou plus dans les années subséquentes.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, certaines compagnies, fondations et sociétés et l'université elle-même offrent des bourses ou des prêts aux étudiants réguliers inscrits à l'Université de Moncton.

Étudiants du niveau pré-grade

a) Gouvernement fédéral — 1. Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien. 2. Ministère des Affaires des anciens combattants. 3. Ministère de la Défense nationale — plan ROTP. 4. Régime fédéral de prêts aux étudiants canadiens.

b) Provinces canadiennes — les étudiants peuvent obtenir de l'aide financière en s'adressant au ministère de l'Éducation de leur province respective.

c) Nouveau-Brunswick — des bourses de \$200 chacune sont offertes aux élèves qui terminent leurs études secondaires et qui ont obtenu une moyenne de 70% et plus aux examens provinciaux d'immatriculation. Les étudiants s'inscrivant pour la première fois en première année d'études universitaires peuvent obtenir, selon le besoin, un prêt-bourse maximum de \$2,100. Les étudiants des autres années, incluant les étudiants inscrits à des études supérieures, peuvent obtenir un prêt-bourse maximum de \$1,200.

d) Province de Québec — 1. Ministère de l'Éducation. 2. Ministère des Affaires culturelles. 3. Service de Réadaptation professionnel des handicapés.

e) Université de Moncton — une somme totale d'environ \$60,000 est administrée par le Service d'aide financière aux étudiants de l'université. Ces fonds proviennent de l'université elle-même ainsi que de sociétés et compagnies.

Pour renseignements ou l'obtention de formules de demande, s'adresser au directeur du service d'aide financière aux étudiants, Université de Moncton.

Étudiants gradués

a) Gouvernement fédéral — 1. Conseil des arts du Canada. 2. Conseil national de recherches du Canada. 3. Bourses de l'OTAN. 4. Société royale du Canada.

b) Province du Nouveau-Brunswick — 1. Ministère de la Jeunesse. 2. Ministère de la Santé.

c) Province de la Nouvelle-Écosse — bourses couvrant les frais de scolarité accordées aux étudiants de la province inscrits en éducation. S'adresser au ministère de l'Éducation, boîte postale 578, Halifax (N.-É.).

d) Province de Québec — Ministère de la Santé. Bourses accordées aux étudiants du Québec inscrits en psychologie. S'adresser au ministère de la Santé, les services psychiatriques, a/s M. Dominique Médard, directeur, Hôtel du gouvernement, Québec (Qué.).

e) Sociétés et compagnies — 1. The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. 2. Union du Canada. 3. New Brunswick Teachers' Association. 4. Ordre impérial des filles de l'empire (IODE). 5. The Atlantic Provinces Inter-University Committee on the Sciences (APICS). 6. Rotary Foundation Fellowship. 7. British American Oil Co. Ltd. 8. Imperial Oil Limited. 9. Bourse I.C.E.T.E.X.

f) Université de Moncton — un certain nombre d'étudiants gradués peuvent obtenir des postes d'assistant dans l'enseignement, la correction, les laboratoires, etc. S'adresser au doyen de la faculté concernée.

Pour tout renseignement, s'adresser au Service d'aide financière, département des affaires étudiantes, Université de Moncton.

EXAMENS FINALS L'université établit des examens à la fin d'un semestre.

COLLATION DES GRADES La collation des grades a lieu le premier dimanche de mai à chaque année. Les grades sont conférés par l'Université de Moncton.

DROITS D'INSCRIPTION Étudiants à temps plein: toutes les facultés, \$550. Étudiants à temps partiel: \$20/crédit pré-grade; \$25/crédit post-grade. Frais particuliers: première demande d'admission, \$5; association des étudiants, \$40.

Logement des étudiants (avec pension), \$800 par année.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION

Étudiants canadiens — les programmes de baccalauréats

1. Exigence générale d'admission. Tout candidat doit être titulaire d'un diplôme d'école secondaire de sa province après avoir suivi le programme complet préparatoire au collège et à l'université. Les tests du SACU sont recommandés. En général, le formulaire de demande d'admission doit être accompagné des documents suivants: 1) un relevé officiel complet des notes des études secondaires; 2) une recommandation confidentielle du directeur d'école.

2. Les candidats du Québec doivent avoir complété le secondaire V avec une moyenne cumulative de 60% pour l'admission en première année universitaire. Les candidats du CEGEP peuvent obtenir des équivalences sur présentation du dossier complet.

3. Exigences particulières (pour les étudiants du Nouveau-Brunswick). Arts — français (2), anglais, histoire et deux matières libres. Commerce — français (2), anglais, mathématiques et deux autres matières. Sciences — mathématiques (11 e et 12 e), français, deux parmi physique, chimie, biologie. Sciences infirmières — français (2), anglais, mathématiques, biologie, chimie. Sciences

domestiques – français, anglais, mathématiques, biologie, chimie. Sciences sociales – français, anglais, histoire, mathématiques et un autre sujet. Éducation-physique – cinq matières obligatoires: français, anglais, mathématiques, biologie et chimie. Éducation (4 ans) – français, anglais et trois autres sujets selon la concentration.

Étudiants étrangers

Les diplômes des étudiants des autres pays sont évalués par le Comité des admissions de la faculté ou l'école concernée. Les candidats qui justifient du baccalauréat international sont admissibles.

Études supérieures

Les conditions d'admission des programmes de maîtrise sont spécifiques à chaque département. En général, il faut être titulaire d'un premier baccalauréat avec concentration dans le domaine recherché (arts, psychologie, sciences, éducation, commerce et économie).

COURS ET GRADES Note: L'université emploie le français comme langue d'enseignement. En éducation permanente, quelques cours sont offerts aux adultes anglophones.

ADMINISTRATION

Faculté d'administration

Baccalauréat en administration des affaires (BAA). Avec spécialisation en administration ou en comptabilité. Quatre ans après l'immatriculation junior ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en gestion des affaires (MBA). Être titulaire d'un premier baccalauréat, préférablement le BScCom ou le BAA.

ARTS

Faculté des arts

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA). Quatre ans après les études secondaires. Avec majeurs en anglais, art dramatique, beaux-arts, français, géographie, histoire, philosophie et psychologie. Avec spécialisation en arts visuels, français, histoire et philosophie. De plus, la faculté des arts offre une série de mineurs ainsi qu'un baccalauréat en traduction et interprétation.

Baccalauréat en musique (BM). Quatre ans après les études secondaires. Réussir examens d'entrée en théorie, solfège et dictée élémentaire.

Baccalauréat spécialisation en arts dramatiques.

Études supérieures

Maîtrise ès arts (MA). Au moins deux ans après le BA avec mention. Offert en français, histoire et philosophie.

ÉDUCATION

Faculté des sciences de l'éducation

Baccalauréat d'enseignement élémentaire (BEE). Deux ans après l'obtention du brevet d'enseignement du Nouveau-Brunswick. S'obtient par des études à temps plein ou à temps partiel.

Baccalauréat en éducation (BEd). Un an après le baccalauréat ès arts ou ès sciences.

Baccalauréat en éducation (BEd). Quatre années consécutives au secondaire avec différentes orientations.

Baccalauréat en éducation-physique (BEdPhy). Quatre ans après l'immatriculation junior.

Baccalauréat en éducation spéciale (BEd).

Baccalauréat en éducation pré-scolaire et élémentaire I.

Études supérieures

Maîtrise en éducation (MEd). Avec spécialisation en administration scolaire, orientation, psychologie éducative, enseignement secondaire. Un an après le baccalauréat en éducation.

Maîtrise ès arts en éducation [MA(Ed)]. Un an après le baccalauréat en éducation. Thèse.

Maîtrise en éducation – enseignement aux sourds.

GÉNIE

Faculté des sciences

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées (BScA). Génie civil et industriel; cinq ans après les études secondaires.

PSYCHOLOGIE

Baccalauréat en psychologie (BPs). Quatre ans après les études secondaires.

Maîtrise en psychologie (MPs). Trois ans après le baccalauréat ès arts ou ès sciences. Deux ans après le BA mention psychologie.

Maîtrise ès arts en psychologie [MA(Ps)]. Trois ans après le baccalauréat ès arts ou ès sciences. Deux ans après le BA mention psychologie. Thèse.

SCIENCES DOMESTIQUES

École des sciences domestiques

Baccalauréat en sciences domestiques (BScDom). Avec mention en enseignement ou nutrition et diététique. Quatre ans après les études secondaires.

Maîtrise en sciences domestiques.

SCIENCES INFIRMIÈRES

École des sciences infirmières

Baccalauréat en sciences infirmières [BSc(Inf)]. Quatre ans après les études secondaires. Pour les infirmières diplômées le programme comporte trois années d'études.

SCIENCES PURES

Faculté des sciences

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc). Quatre ans après les études secondaires. (a) Avec spécialisation en biologie, chimie ou physique. (b) Avec majeur en chimie, biologie, mathématiques, physique ou pré-médecine.

Baccalauréat ès sciences — majeur en biochimie.

Études supérieures

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc). Au moins une année après le BSc avec spécialisation. Offerte en physique et en chimie.

SCIENCES SOCIALES ET DU COMPORTEMENT

École des sciences sociales et du comportement

Baccalauréat en service social (BSSoc). Programme de quatre ans après les études secondaires.

Baccalauréat en sciences sociales (BScSoc) avec majeur en économie, science politique et sociologie. Quatre ans après les études secondaires.

Baccalauréat en sciences sociales avec spécialisation en sciences politiques.

Études supérieures

Maîtrises ès arts (MA) en sociologie, économie. Programme de deux ans après le baccalauréat ès arts avec mention en économie ou en sociologie.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE

Cours conduisant à un grade

Cours d'extension. Cours du soir à l'université et dans des centres extra-muros.

Cours d'été. Trois instituts spécialisés sont organisés pour la session d'été 1973, destinés aux enseignants des écoles publiques. Les cours offerts sont les suivants: géographie, mathématiques secondaires et musique.

Cours spéciaux. Enseignement du français au niveau secondaire (méthode Dwane); problèmes spécifiques d'apprentissage (conseillé aux professeurs des "classes spéciales"); Sablier; nouvelles mathématiques. Cours conduisant au baccalauréat ès

arts, au baccalauréat en éducation dans les trois collèges affiliés; et à la maîtrise en éducation à l'université.

Cours qui ne conduisent pas à un grade

Cours. Conversation française, formation de chef, administration publique, vente d'immeubles. Service d'éducation populaire par l'université et par les collèges affiliés.

INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE Conseil de recherches. Le conseil de recherches a pour fonction principale de stimuler la recherche à l'université. Il coordonne le développement de la recherche dans tous les secteurs de l'université, en collaboration avec les doyens et directeurs concernés. Directeur: Brian Newbold.

COLLÈGES AFFILIÉS Ces institutions sont directement rattachées à l'université; elles offrent un enseignement de quatre années, conduisant au baccalauréat ès arts de l'université.

Collège de Bathurst, Bathurst (N.-B.). Directeur des études: Arthur Chiasson. Catholique. Mixte. Fondé à Caraquet en 1899 sous le nom de Collège du Sacré-Coeur. Charte d'incorporation en 1900. Après l'incendie de 1915, l'institution fut transférée à Bathurst. Amendement à la charte en 1920. En 1941, le gouvernement provincial octroyait à l'institution le titre d'université. En 1963, en vertu d'un amendement à la charte, l'institution devenait le Collège de Bathurst. Quatre années d'études conduisant au baccalauréat ès arts.

Collège Jésus-Marie, Shippegan (N.-B.). Directrice: Soeur Ghislaine Côté, rjm, BA, BPh, LPh. Catholique. Pour jeunes filles. Fondé en 1960. Quatre années d'études conduisant au baccalauréat ès arts.

Collège Saint-Louis-Maillet, Edmundston (N.-B.). Directeur des études: Jean-Guy Lachance, cjm, BA, LPh, certScS. Catholique. Pour jeunes gens et jeunes filles. Fondé en 1946. Charte d'incorporation en 1947 donnant à l'institution le statut d'université. En 1963, en vertu d'un amendement à la charte, l'établissement devenait le Collège Saint-Louis. Enseignement offert: les quatre années des études conduisant au baccalauréat ès arts.

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL*

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Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au secrétaire général

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DOYENS DES FACULTÉS ET ÉCOLES Aménagement — Guy Desbarats, BArch, AIRAC. Arts et sciences — René de Chantal, BA, LèL, Ddel'U. Droit — Jacques Bellemare, LLL. Études supérieures — Henri Favre, IngChim, DiplEPF, DSc(Zurich), FCIC. Hautes études commerciales — Paul Dell'Aniello, LScComm, PhD. Médecine — Pierre Bois, MD, PhD. Médecine dentaire — Jean-Paul Lussier, DDS, PhD, FACD. Médecine vétérinaire — Ephrem Jacques, BA, DMV. Musique — Gilles Manny. Nursing — Jeanne Reynolds, PhD(Ed). Pharmacie — Julien Braun, BPhm, PhD. Polytechnique — Roger-P. Langlois, MS, BScA, Ing. Santé publique, École de — administrateur: Gilbert Blain, MD, LMCC, MAH. Sciences de l'éducation — Michel Plourde, LTh, DèL. Théologie — Jean-Louis D'Aragon, sj, LPh, LTh, LSSc.

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC.

la santé — Gilbert Blain. Anatomie — Pierre Jean. Anatomie et physiologie animales — Jean Piérard. Anciennes et modernes, Études — Antonio Gomez-Moriana. Anesthésie-réanimation — Rosario Denis. Anglaises, Études — Philip Stratford. Anthropologie — Frank Auger. Architecture — Serge Carreau. Bibliothéconomie — Georges Cartier. Biochimie — Walter Verly. Biologie, Station de — Jean-Guy Pilon. Chimie — R.H. Marchessault. Chirurgie — Maurice Parent. Criminologie — André Normandeau. Démographie — Jacques Légaré. Dentisterie de restauration — Jean Yergeau. Dentisterie préventive et communautaire — Jean-Paul Lussier. Diététique et de nutrition, Institut de — Estelle Mongeau. Éducation physique — Arthur Sheedy. Françaises, Études — Gilles Marcotte. Géographie — Serge Lavoie. Géologie — Jacques Béland. Histoire — Jean-Pierre Wallot. Histoire et sociopolitique des sciences, Institut d' — Camille Limoges. Hygiène des milieux — Jacques Nantel. Informatique — Paul Bratley. Linguistique et philologie — André Clas. Mathématiques — Aubert Daigneault. Médecine (médecine) — Jacques Bernier. Médecine (médecine vétérinaire) — Patrick Guay. Médecine et chirurgie expérimentales (Institut de) — Hans Selye. Médecine sociale et préventive — Georges Desrosiers. Médiévales, Études — Jacques Ménard. Microbiologie et immunologie — Sorin Sonea. Obstétrique-gynécologie — Jacques Van Campenhout. Optométrie, École d' — Yves Papineau. Pathologie et microbiologie (médecine vétérinaire) — Guy Cousineau. Pédiatrie — Jacques Ducharme. Pharmacologie — Gabriel Plaa. Philosophie — Jean-Paul Audet. Physiologie — Jean Leduc. Physique — Guy Paquette. Physique nucléaire, Laboratoire de — Pierre DePommier. Psychiatrie — Yvon Gauthier. Psychologie — David Bélanger. Psycho-éducation — Jeannine Guindon. Radiologie — Roger Maltais. Réadaptation — Gustave Gingras. Relations industrielles — Claude Rondeau. Sciences biologiques — Pierre Jolicoeur. Sciences économiques — Rodrigue Tremblay. Science politique — Robert Boily. Service social — Jacques Alary. Sociologie — Michel Brûlé. Stomatologie — Julien Buissières. Urbanisme, Institut d' — Iskandar Gabbour.

RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX Depuis le 1^{er} septembre 1967, l'université a une nouvelle charte qui en fait une institution à caractère public. L'Université de Montréal est une institution mixte.

HISTORIQUE En 1876, à la suite d'une demande faite par Mgr Ignace Bourget, évêque de Montréal, en vue d'obtenir une université catholique pour sa ville épiscopale, la sacrée congrégation de la Propagande proposa à l'Université Laval d'établir à Montréal une succursale où l'on donnerait la même formation qu'à Québec. L'enseignement fut inauguré en 1878 dans les facultés de théologie et de droit; en 1879 dans la faculté de médecine; en 1887 dans la faculté des arts. En vertu de la constitution apostolique Jamdudum du 2 février 1889, la succursale devint pratiquement indépendante de la maison de Québec. Elle recevait encore ses grades du conseil universitaire de Québec, mais elle possédait une administration locale complète.

En 1919 et 1920, la succursale fut dotée de son autonomie entière, de droit et de fait; elle prit le nom d'Université de Montréal et conféra ses premiers grades en 1921. Dans l'ordre canonique, elle fut d'abord régie, à partir du 8 mai 1919, par un rescrit préparatoire à une bulle pontificale. La charte civile lui a été octroyée par la législature provinciale de Québec, le 14 février 1920. Le 30 octobre 1927, elle recevait de Rome la bulle définitive. Une nouvelle charte administrative est entrée en vigueur le 5 juin 1950; elle a été abrogée par la charte actuelle, qui date du 1^{er} septembre 1967.

L'université comptait, en 1920, les facultés de théologie, de droit et de médecine, une faculté des arts qui groupait des

enseignements très divers mais fragmentaires, des écoles de pharmacie, de chirurgie dentaire et de médecine vétérinaire. Par affiliation, l'Institut agricole d'Oka (1908), l'École des hautes études commerciales (1915) et l'École polytechnique (1920) lui étaient rattachés. Enfin, une dernière catégorie, celle des institutions annexées, comprenait l'enseignement dit moderne (1909), l'enseignement de l'art ménager (1917) et l'enseignement de la musique (1927).

Pour compléter ses cadres essentiels, l'Université de Montréal fonda successivement, en 1920, une faculté des lettres, une faculté des sciences, une école des sciences sociales, économiques et politiques et, en 1921, une faculté de philosophie. Elle réunit les collèges de jeunes gens et de jeunes filles dans une faculté des arts (1922).

L'Université de Montréal qui se composait de 16 facultés et écoles et de plusieurs instituts, créait, le 19 février 1972, une faculté des études supérieures et une faculté des arts et des sciences; elle abolissait alors les facultés suivantes: arts, lettres, philosophie, sciences et sciences sociales. Les départements de ces quatre dernières facultés sont maintenant départements de la faculté des arts et des sciences.

ADMINISTRATION GÉNÉRALE En vertu de sa charte, l'administration générale de l'université relève des corps universitaires suivants: le Conseil, le Comité exécutif, l'Assemblée universitaire, la Commission des études.

Le Conseil de l'université exerce tous les droits de l'université et tous les pouvoirs nécessaires à l'administration et au développement de celle-ci. Il se compose des vingt-quatre membres suivants: le recteur, cinq membres nommés par l'assemblée universitaire, deux membres nommés par le conseil après consultation d'un conseil représentant les étudiants de l'université, deux membres nommés par le conseil après consultation d'un conseil représentant les diplômés de l'université, deux membres nommés par le modérateur des facultés ecclésiastiques après consultation de leurs conseils, huit membres nommés par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil, sur la recommandation du ministre de l'Éducation, au plus quatre autres membres nommés par résolution du conseil, adoptée par au moins les trois quarts de ses membres.

Le Comité exécutif assure l'exécution des décisions du conseil et en exerce tous les pouvoirs sauf ceux que les statuts attribuent exclusivement au conseil ou que celui-ci se réserve. Il se compose de 5 à 9 membres dont le recteur qui le préside.

L'Assemblée universitaire qui correspond au sénat des universités anglo-saxonnes, énonce les principes généraux qui président à l'orientation de l'université et à son développement, participe à l'administration générale et fait les règlements relatifs au statut des professeurs et à la discipline universitaire. Elle comprend 69 membres dont 41 professeurs élus par leurs collègues des facultés et des grandes écoles affiliées, 23 membres d'office, dont le recteur, les vice-recteurs, les doyens et les directeurs des grandes écoles affiliées, 6 membres nommés par un conseil représentant les étudiants ainsi que 3 membres délégués par le conseil de l'université. En outre, 3 membres sont désignés par le personnel non enseignant de l'université.

La Commission des études assure la coordination de l'enseignement et est responsable de l'organisation pédagogique de l'université. C'est essentiellement l'assemblée des doyens et des directeurs des grandes écoles affiliées; elle comprend en outre le

recteur, les vice-recteurs, quatre membres nommés par l'assemblée universitaire et des membres nommés par le Conseil de l'université sur recommandation de l'Assemblée universitaire.

PUBLICATIONS Annuaire général: renseignements généraux et annuaires de faculté. Forum (hebdomadaire, bureau de l'information), Acta criminologica, Études françaises, Industrialization-Forum, l'Actualité économique, La revue canadienne de biologie, L'ingénieur, META, REVUE de géographie de Montréal, Sociologie & Société.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Session régulière: du début de septembre à la fin d'avril. Cours de vacances (soir): du 11 mai, environ, au 23 juin; (jour): du 2 juillet, environ, au 15 août.

BÂTIMENTS ET TERRAINS Le campus de l'Université de Montréal s'étend sur le versant nord-ouest du Mont-Royal. Sa superficie est de 158 acres. Outre l'immeuble principal, il compte de nombreux pavillons dont ceux de l'École polytechnique, du centre social, de droit et de sciences sociales, des hautes études commerciales. Seuls, sont situés hors du campus, l'École de réadaptation, l'École de médecine vétérinaire et le Département d'éducation physique.

Le centre communautaire comprend deux pavillons: l'un d'eux abrite la caisse populaire, la coopérative, etc., l'autre, les restaurants et les salons. Le centre sportif comprend un stade d'hiver (patinoire et salles d'exercice), une pente de ski, un stade de football ainsi que de nombreuses salles pour les joueurs. L'université loue également des piscines et gymnases à l'extérieur.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Les résidences, situées à proximité du centre communautaire, sont au nombre de trois et peuvent loger respectivement 186 étudiants, 174 étudiantes et 816 étudiants et étudiantes. Il en coûte \$408 par année (sans pension), pour une chambre à un lit.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES Les bibliothèques appartiennent en propre à l'université et comptent 960,000 volumes environ. Si l'on ajoute à ce chiffre celui des volumes des bibliothèques des grandes écoles affiliées, le nombre total des publications dans les bibliothèques universitaires est de près de 1,550,000 volumes.

SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Il y a cinq services aux étudiants: sports, santé, animation culturelle (S.A.C.), service d'orientation et de consultation psychologique (S.O.C.P.) et les services socio-économiques, qui regroupent le bureau de l'aide financière, le bureau de l'accueil, le bureau de logement hors-campus, le bureau universitaire de l'emploi et le bureau des services juridiques. La direction des services aux étudiants coordonne l'activité de ces services et administre le budget global des SAE. La section des affaires étudiantes relève de la direction qui constitue également l'intermédiaire officiel entre l'administration et les étudiants pour toutes les questions d'ordre non scolaires, tels les projets étudiants, les griefs, les problèmes et l'amélioration de la qualité de vie sur le campus.

Animation culturelle — un service qui permet aux étudiants et aux employés de l'Université de Montréal de se détendre en assistant à des spectacles divers, des pièces de théâtre, des films québécois et étrangers, et en participant à des ateliers d'initiation à la musique, à l'audio-visuel, à l'artisanat. Des salles sont mises gratuitement à la disposition des étudiants par la section régie du centre communautaire.

Santé — chirurgie mineure, consultations médicales, consultations spécialisées, diétothérapie, immunisations, médecine sportive, physiothérapie, premiers soins, techniques de diagnostic.

Services socio-économiques. Bureau de l'accueil aux étudiants étrangers ou non-montréalais. Bureau de l'aide financière: bourses et prêts pour des études de baccalauréat, maîtrise et doctorat au Canada et à l'étranger; service de counselling en matière budgétaire. Bureau de logement hors-campus: banque de logements de toute sorte ouverte à toute la communauté universitaire. Bureau universitaire de l'emploi (centre de main d'oeuvre du Canada): permet l'intégration des étudiants sur le marché du travail. Conseillers en main d'oeuvre, banque d'emploi, centre d'information, programme de mobilité. Bureau des services juridiques: service de consultation juridique gratuit.

Service d'orientation et de consultation psychologique. Activités dans quatre secteurs: professionnel (orientation et information), personnel (thérapie, consultation personnelle, activités de groupes variées), académique (méthode de travail, formation à l'animation et au travail en équipe), social (la Niche, centre d'écoute, de rencontre et d'information).

Sports. Maintenant ouvert à toute la communauté universitaire, le service des sports offre quatre principaux genres d'activités sportives: l'école de sport, les rencontres sportives, les clubs sportifs et les activités libres. Sur présentation de la carte de membre, on peut se procurer l'équipement nécessaire à la pratique de son sport.

LIBRAIRIE La librairie des Presses de l'Université de Montréal met à la disposition des professeurs et des étudiants les ouvrages d'enseignement dont ils ont besoin pour leurs études ou leurs recherches. En plus des ouvrages didactiques, elle offre à sa clientèle un choix de nouveautés, un service de commandes spéciales et un service de recherches bibliographiques.

DROITS D'INSCRIPTION Premier cycle. Les frais de scolarité des étudiants de premier cycle sont calculés comme suit: a) les frais de scolarité pour les étudiants des facultés à l'exception de l'Éducation permanente, sont calculés à raison de \$27 par crédit avec laboratoire et de \$19.50 par crédit laboratoire; b) les frais de scolarité pour les étudiants de l'Éducation permanente (enseignement régulier) seront calculés à raison de \$26 par crédit avec laboratoire et de \$18.50 par crédit sans laboratoire; c) le maximum par trimestre qu'un étudiant doit verser pour ses frais de scolarité est \$250 sauf les exceptions suivantes: aménagement — \$275; médecine dentaire, D.D.S. — \$300; BSc hygiène dentaire — \$275; médecine — \$350; pharmacie — \$275; optométrie — \$275.

Deuxième cycle. Les frais de scolarité des étudiants du deuxième cycle sont calculés comme suit. Les frais de scolarité d'un étudiant plein temps sont \$170 par trimestre sauf pour les exceptions suivantes: médecine dentaire (MOrtho — \$270; CertOrtho — \$225; CertPédo — \$225); médecine DiplES — \$80; b) les grades de formation professionnelle suivant sont facturés à \$225 par trimestre à raison normalement de deux trimestres par année: MBibliothéconomie; MTraduction; MNursing; MAdministration de la santé; MAménagement(arch); MUrbanisme; MNutrition; Diplôme d'études africaines; Diplôme en droit notarial; Diplôme médecine vétérinaire préventive; Internat de perfectionnement en sciences appliquées vétérinaires; Diplôme en pharmacie d'hôpital; MÉducation; Certificat d'études collégiales; Certificat d'études secondaires; Diplôme d'hygiène publique.

Troisième cycle. Les frais de scolarité d'un étudiant plein temps du troisième cycle sont de \$170 par trimestre.

Rédaction de mémoire et de thèse, résidence-recherche. Les frais de scolarité des étudiants inscrits en "rédaction de mémoire et de thèse" en "résidence-recherche" seront calculés comme suit: les

étudiants inscrits en "rédaction de mémoire et de thèse" et en "résidence-recherche" sont facturés à raison de \$25 pour trois trimestres consécutifs en conformité avec la date de leur première inscription.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION Pour les candidats du Québec — le diplôme d'études collégiales (DEC) ou l'équivalent, dont le choix d'options préalables répondra aux profils d'entrée exigés par les différentes facultés. Dans certain cas, l'université exige un examen spécial d'admission. Un brevet d'admission à l'étude est aussi exigé par certaines associations professionnelles. Pour être admis à l'enseignement des 2^e et 3^e cycles, un étudiant doit, en plus de manifester des aptitudes pour la recherche, détenir le grade préalablement requis ou l'équivalent.

Toute demande d'admission doit être présentée sur les formules officielles et complétée par les pièces suivantes: a) extrait de naissance; b) trois photographies récentes (2" x 2 1/4") portant au verso la signature de l'étudiant; c) bulletin officiel complet et détaillé (en double exemplaire) des notes obtenues pendant la scolarité du diplôme présenté à l'appui de la demande d'admission; d) document officiel attestant que le candidat possède le grade ou le diplôme invoqué à l'appui de sa demande d'admission, à moins que cette attestation n'apparaisse sur le bulletin officiel (pour un programme de médecine, ajouter le certificat de fin d'études secondaires); e) chèque visé ou mandat-poste de \$15 (argent canadien) fait à l'ordre de l'Université de Montréal; sur un certificat les frais sont de \$5. Ce montant n'est pas remboursable.

Les candidats des autres provinces, des États-Unis et d'autres pays doivent satisfaire de façon équivalente aux mêmes conditions.

Toutes les pièces énumérées ci-dessus qui ne sont pas rédigées en français ou en anglais doivent être accompagnées d'une traduction française certifiée par le consulat du pays d'origine du candidat. Tout diplôme étranger doit être accompagné d'un annuaire donnant le détail des programmes et des conditions requises pour son obtention. Pour être officiels, tous les relevés de notes doivent porter le sceau de l'institution d'où ils proviennent. Les photocopies sont acceptées si elles sont certifiées conformes à l'original. Les candidats qui justifient du baccalauréat international sont admissibles.

Dates limites pour le dépôt des demandes d'admission

Premier cycle — trimestre d'été et trimestre d'automne: 1^{er} mars; trimestre d'hiver: 1^{er} novembre. Deuxième et troisième cycles — trimestre d'été: 1^{er} mars; trimestre d'automne: 1^{er} avril; trimestre d'hiver: 1^{er} novembre. Service d'éducation permanente — session de printemps 1^{er} avril; session d'été: 15 mai trimestre d'automne: 1^{er} août; trimestre d'hiver: 1^{er} décembre.

COURS ET GRADES Le diplôme d'études collégiales (DEC) décerné par les collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel (CEGEP) est l'unique condition d'admission dans les facultés universitaires. Note: Sauf aux cours d'anglais, la langue d'enseignement est le français. Aux examens on peut cependant se servir de la langue anglaise. Beaucoup de documentation étant disponible en anglais seulement, il est utile d'avoir une bonne connaissance de cette langue.

La coordination des activités d'enseignement des cycles supérieurs de l'université et de ses écoles affiliées (H.E.C. et Polytechnique) ainsi que la responsabilité de recommander l'octroi des grades supérieurs de maîtrise et de doctorat relèvent de la Faculté des études supérieures.

ADMINISTRATION DE LA SANTÉ

École de santé publique

Maîtrise en administration des sciences de la santé (MAS). Deux ans après un baccalauréat spécialisé ou la licence; conjointement avec l'École des hautes études commerciales. Mémoire.

ADMINISTRATION DES AFFAIRES

École des hautes études commerciales

Baccalauréat en administration des affaires (BAA). Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en administration des affaires (MBA). Un an après le BAA ou deux ans après un premier grade spécialisé d'une autre discipline: avec ou sans mémoire.

Diplôme en sciences administratives et certificats en sciences administratives, également offerts par son centre de formation et de perfectionnement en administration.

ARCHITECTURE

Faculté de l'aménagement

Baccalauréat en architecture (BArch). Quatre ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en architecture paysagiste (BAP). Quatre ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en design industriel (BDI). Quatre ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en aménagement [MAM(Arch)]. Deux ans après le BArch ou l'équivalent; mémoire.

Philosophiae doctor en aménagement (PhD). Deux ans après une maîtrise en aménagement, ou l'équivalent; thèse.

BIBLIOTHÉCONOMIE

Faculté des arts et des sciences

Maîtrise en bibliothéconomie (MBibl). Un an après un baccalauréat en bibliothéconomie, ou deux ans après un premier grade spécialisé ou l'équivalent; avec ou sans mémoire.

Commerce, voir administration des affaires

DROIT

Faculté de droit

Licence en droit (LLL). Trois ans après le DEC ou un diplôme équivalent.

Diplôme de droit notarial (DiplDN). Un an après la LLL.

Maîtrise en droit (LLM). Trois trimestres après la LLL; mémoire.

Doctorat en droit (LLD). Six trimestres après la LLM; thèse.

ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE

Baccalauréat ès sciences (éducation physique) [BSc(Édphys)]. Trois ans après le DEC.

Maîtrise ès sciences (éducation physique) [MSc(Édphys)]. Trois trimestres après le BSc(Édphys).

ÉTUDES MÉDIÉVALES

Faculté des arts et des sciences

Maîtrise ès arts en sciences médiévales [MA(science médiévales)]. Trois trimestres après une maîtrise, six trimestres après un premier grade spécialisé; mémoire.

Philosophiae doctor en sciences médiévales [PhD(science médiévales)]. Six trimestres après la MA (science médiévales) ou l'équivalent; thèse.

GÉNIE

École polytechnique

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées et diplôme d'ingénieur (BScA). Quatre ans après le DEC. Le diplôme fait mention de l'option choisie par l'étudiant: génie chimique, civil, électrique, géologique, industriel, mécanique, métallurgique, minier ou physique.

Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées (MScA). Trois trimestres après le BScA (avec un minimum de 70% des points dans l'ensemble des matières); mémoire. Offerte en génie chimique, civil, électrique, géologique, industriel, mécanique, métallurgique, minier, nucléaire et physique.

Maîtrise en ingénierie (MIng). Grade professionnel dans les mêmes disciplines. Minimum trois trimestres après le BScA. Avec ou sans mémoire.

Maîtrise en génie biomédical (Mgénie biomédical). Après un grade de premier cycle. Conjointement avec la faculté de médecine.

Doctorat ès sciences appliquées (DScA). Six trimestres après la MScA; thèse. Offert en génie chimique, civil, électrique, géologique, mécanique, métallurgique, minier et physique.

Diplôme d'études complémentaires. Un an après le BScA. Cours de perfectionnement.

HISTOIRE DES SCIENCES

Faculté des arts et des sciences

Maîtrise ès sciences (histoire des sciences). Quatre trimestres après un grade de premier cycle en sciences naturelles, en médecine, en sciences sociales ou en histoire; mémoire.

HYGIÈNE

École de santé publique

Diplôme en hygiène publique (DHP). Un an. Le cas de chaque candidat est étudié par le conseil qui décide de son admission comme élève régulier.

Maîtrise ès sciences en hygiène (MScH). Trois trimestres après le MD, DDS, DMV, BSc spécialisé, ou BScA. Mémoire dans la spécialité environnement.

Doctorat ès sciences en hygiène (DScH). Six trimestres après la MScH; thèse.

LETTRES

Faculté des arts et des sciences

Un baccalauréat, avec sujet majeur dans l'une des disciplines suivantes: géographie, grec, histoire, langue et littérature anglaises, langue et littérature françaises, latin et sujet mineur en éducation, remplace la licence d'enseignement secondaire. Voir sciences de l'éducation.

Baccalauréat en traduction (BTrad). Trois ans après le DEC.

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA). Trois ans après le DEC.

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé dans l'une des disciplines suivantes: études allemandes, études anciennes, études anglaises, études françaises, études hispaniques, études russes, géographie, histoire, histoire de l'art, linguistique.

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé avec sujet majeur et sujet mineur selon une combinaison des spécialités énumérées ci-dessus, auxquelles s'ajoutent des sujets mineurs en arts plastiques, études cinématographiques études italiennes, études slaves, grec moderne, communication.

Maîtrise ès arts (MA). Au moins un an après le BA spécialisé; mémoire. Offerte dans les mentions suivantes: études allemandes, études anglaises, études classiques, études françaises, études hispaniques, études russes, géographie, histoire, histoire de l'art, linguistique, littérature comparée.

Maîtrise en traduction (MTrad). Un an après le BTrad ou deux ans après le premier grade spécialisé.

Philosophiae doctor (PhD). Au moins deux ans après la MA; thèse. Offert dans les mêmes disciplines que celles de la MA, à l'exception de: études allemandes, études hispaniques, études russes, et histoire de l'art.

MÉDECINE

Faculté de médecine

Doctorat en médecine (MD). Cinq ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc). Trois trimestres après le MD, le DDS, le DMV ou le BSc spécialisé; mémoire. Offerte en anatomie, biochimie, pharmacologie, pathologie, médecine et chirurgie expérimentales, microbiologie et immunologie, physiologie, sciences cliniques et sciences neurologiques.

Philosophiae doctor (PhD). Deux ans après la MSc; thèse. Offert dans les mêmes spécialisations que la maîtrise.

MÉDECINE DENTAIRE

Faculté de médecine dentaire

Doctorat en médecine dentaire (DDS). Quatre ans après le DEC, ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en hygiène dentaire (BHD). Majeure en hygiène dentaire et mineure en éducation. Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Certificat en orthodontie. Cours postsecondaire pour praticiens: 21 mois au minimum, après le DDS.

Certificat en pédodontie. Deux ans après le DDS, avec stages.

Maîtrise en orthodontie (MOrthodontie). Vingt-quatre (24) mois au minimum, après le DDS; trois trimestres après le certificat en orthodontie.

Maîtrise en biologie dentaire [MSc(biologie dentaire)]. Deux ans après le DDS, le MD ou le baccalauréat es sciences (option biologie), ou l'équivalent; mémoire

MÉDECINE VÉTÉRINAIRE

École de médecine vétérinaire

Doctorat en médecine vétérinaire (DMV). Quatre ans après le DEC.

Certificat en sciences appliquées vétérinaires — douze mois après le DMV.

Diplôme en médecine vétérinaire préventive (DMVP). Douze mois après le DMV.

Maîtrise en sciences vétérinaires (MScV). Trois trimestres après le DMV. Mémoire. Dans les spécialités suivantes: anatomie et physiologie vétérinaires, pathologie et microbiologie vétérinaires, sciences cliniques vétérinaires.

Médiévales, Études, voir Études médiévales

MUSIQUE PROFANE OU SACRÉE

Faculté de musique

Baccalauréat en musique spécialisé (BMus). Trois ans après le DEC. Mentions: interprétation, composition et techniques d'écriture, histoire et langues musicales.

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) avec sujet majeur. Trois ans après le DEC. Le sujet mineur peut être choisi dans une autre faculté.

Baccalauréat en musique (BMus) général.

Maîtrise ès arts en musique (MA). Six trimestres après le BMus; mémoire. Dans les spécialités suivantes: musicologie, interprétation, composition.

Doctorat en musique (DMus). Six trimestres après la MMus; thèse ou récital. Mêmes spécialités que la maîtrise.

Notariat — voir droit

NURSING

Baccalauréat ès sciences (nursing) [BSc(Nurs)]. Le programme d'études est de trois ans après le DEC et est destiné aux candidats qui désirent allier à la formation infirmière une culture générale plus étendue.

Maîtrise en nursing (MNurs). Deux ans après le BNurs; mémoire. Dans les spécialités suivantes: administration du nursing à l'hôpital, éducation en nursing, nursing en médecine et chirurgie, psychiatrie et hygiène mentale.

NUTRITION

Institut de diététique et de nutrition

Baccalauréat ès sciences (nutrition) [BSc(nut)]. Trois ans après le DEC.

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc). Sujet majeur: alimentation. Sujet mineur: éducation. Trois ans après le DEC. Remplace la licence d'enseignement secondaire.

Maîtrise en nutrition (MNut). Deux ans après le BSc(nut) ou le BSc d'autres institutions canadiennes ou américaines équivalent au BSc(nut); mémoire.

Maîtrise ès sciences (nutrition). Trois trimestres après le BSc(nut) ou l'équivalent; mémoire.

OPTOMÉTRIE

École d'optométrie

Licence en optométrie (LScO). Trois ans après le DEC.

Maîtrise ès sciences en optique physiologique [MSc(opphys)]. Trois trimestres après la LScO; mémoire.

PHARMACIE

Faculté de pharmacie

Baccalauréat ès sciences (pharmacie) [BSc(phm)]. Quatre ans après le DEC, ou l'équivalent.

Diplôme en pharmacie d'hôpital. Un an après le BSc(phm).

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc). Trois trimestres après le BSc(phm), ou l'équivalent; mémoire offerte dans les options suivantes: chimie médicinale, pharmacognosie, pharmacodynamie biochimique, sciences pharmaceutiques.

Doctorat (PhD). Deux ans après la MSc dans la spécialité choisie: mêmes options que pour la maîtrise; thèse.

PHILOSOPHIE

Faculté des arts et des sciences

Baccalauréat en philosophie (BPh). Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise ès arts (philosophie) [MA(Ph)]. Trois trimestres après le BPh ou l'équivalent; mémoire.

Philosophiae doctor (philosophie) [PhD(Ph)]. Six trimestres après la MA(Ph); thèse.

PSYCHOLOGIE

Faculté des arts et des sciences

Baccalauréat ès sciences (psychologie) [BSc(Ps)]. Trois ans après le DEC.

Baccalauréat ès sciences (psychoéducation) [BSc(psed)]. Trois ans après le DEC.

Maîtrise ès arts (psychologie) [MA(Ps)]. Trois trimestres après le BSc(Ps) ou l'équivalent; mémoire.

Maîtrise en psychoéducation (MPsed). Trois trimestres après le BSc(pséd); mémoire.

Maîtrise en psychologie (MPs). Trois trimestres après le BSc(Ps); mémoire.

Maîtrise ès sciences en communication [MSc(com)]. Au moins quatre trimestres après un grade approprié du premier cycle; mémoire.

Philosophiae doctor en psychologie [PhD(Ps)]. Six trimestres après la MA(Ps) ou l'équivalent; thèse.

Doctorat en psychologie (DPs). Six trimestres après la MPs; thèse.

RÉADAPTATION

École de réadaptation

Baccalauréat ès sciences (ergothérapie) [BSc(erg)]. Trois ans après le DEC.

Baccalauréat ès sciences (physiothérapie) [BSc(physio)]. Trois ans après le DEC.

Baccalauréat ès sciences (orthophonie et audiologie) [BSc(orthoetaudio)]. Trois ans après le DEC.

Maîtrise en orthophonie et audiologie (MOA). Un an après le BSc(orthoetaudio); mémoire.

Sciences appliquées, voir génie

SCIENCES DE L'ÉDUCATION

Faculté des sciences de l'éducation

Un sujet mineur en éducation, combiné à un sujet majeur de l'une des disciplines suivantes: études anciennes, études anglaises, études françaises, géographie, histoire, linguistique, biologie, chimie, mathématiques, physique, diététique, hygiène dentaire, musique, sciences religieuses a remplacé la licence d'enseignement secondaire.

La faculté décerne un baccalauréat ès sciences, programme général en éducation et deux baccalauréats spécialisés, l'un en orthopédagogie et l'autre en éducation préscolaire et enseignement élémentaire. (BScEd-BSc spécialisé).

Programme spécialisé: durée du programme -- trois ans.

Baccalauréat ès sciences (éducation) [BSc(Ed)]. Programme général.

Baccalauréat ès sciences (orthopédagogie) [BSc(ortho)].

Baccalauréat ès sciences (éducation préscolaire et enseignement élémentaire) [BSc(éducprésensélé)].

Certificat d'enseignement secondaire (CES). Certificat d'enseignement collégial (CEC). Ces deux certificats remplacent le diplôme de l'École normale supérieure (DENS). Un an et un stage après le premier grade spécialisé.

Maîtrise en éducation (MEd). Un an après le BSc.

Maîtrise ès arts (enseignement) [MA(ens)]. Douze mois avec stages après un premier grade spécialisé.

Maîtrise ès arts (sciences de l'éducation) (MA). Trois trimestres après un baccalauréat spécialisé; mémoire.

Philosophiae doctor (sciences de l'éducation) (PhD). Six trimestres après la maîtrise; thèse.

SCIENCES PURES

Faculté des arts et des sciences

Baccalauréat ès sciences (spécialisé) (BSc). Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent. Le diplôme fait mention de la spécialisation en biochimie, biologie, chimie, géologie, informatique, mathématiques, physique.

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc) avec sujet majeur et sujet mineur. Trois ans après le DEC. On peut combiner les options mentionnées plus haut, sauf biochimie.

Note: un sujet majeur en biologie, chimie, mathématiques, physique, suivi d'un sujet mineur en éducation, remplacent la licence d'enseignement secondaire.

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc). Trois trimestres après le BSc (spécialisé) dans le domaine de la maîtrise projetée, ou l'équivalent; plus une année préparatoire ou des cours complémentaires dans le cas du BSc avec majeure et mineure; mémoire. Offerte en sciences biologiques, chimie, géologie, informatique, mathématiques, physique.

Doctorat (PhD). Six trimestres de recherche dans un laboratoire de la faculté après la MSc dans le domaine du doctorat projeté; thèse. Offert dans les mêmes spécialisations que la maîtrise.

SCIENCES SOCIALES

Faculté des arts et des sciences

Baccalauréat ès sciences (spécialisé) (BSc). Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent. Le diplôme fait mention de la spécialisation en anthropologie, criminologie, relations industrielles, science économiques, science politique, service social ou sociologie. Un mineur en démographie est également offert.

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc). Trois trimestres après le BSc; mémoire. Offerte dans les mêmes spécialisations que le baccalauréat et en démographie.

Diplôme d'études africaines. Un an après un grade délivré par la faculté de droit ou la faculté des arts et des sciences, ou l'équivalent.

Philosophiae doctor (PhD). Six trimestres après la MSc de la faculté; thèse. Offert dans les mêmes spécialisations que la maîtrise sauf en service social.

THÉOLOGIE

Faculté de théologie

Certificats d'études catéchétiques, d'études bibliques, d'études pastorales, d'études théologiques, de sciences de la religion.

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh). Trois ans après le DEC.

BA (études bibliques – théologie).

BA sujet majeur (études bibliques: études cathéchétiques – théologie – sciences de la religion) et sujet mineur.

Baccalauréat en théologie pastorale (BThPast).

Maîtrise ès arts (MA). Trois trimestres après l'un des baccalauréats. Options: théologie, théologie-études bibliques, théologie-études pastorales; mémoire.

Philosophiae doctor (PhD). Six trimestres après la MA, dans les mêmes opinions; thèse.

Licence en théologie (LTh). Six trimestres après le BTh: mémoire. Grade canonique.

Doctorat en théologie (DTh). Trois trimestres après la LTh; thèse. Grade canonique.

URBANISME

Faculté de l'aménagement

Maîtrise en urbanisme. Cinq trimestres après le BArch, le BScA, le BSc ou la LésL (géographie), ou l'équivalent.

SERVICE D'ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Secteur des grades et certificats — chacun de ces programmes comprend 30 crédits et est couronné par un certificat de l'Université de Montréal: animation, animation de la vie étudiante, animation pédagogique des bibliothèques, aptitude à l'enseignement de l'éducation physique au niveau élémentaire, communication, enseignement à l'élémentaire, enseignement de l'anglais, langue seconde, à l'élémentaire, enseignement du français, langue seconde, au niveau élémentaire, enseignement du français au niveau secondaire, enseignement du français langue seconde à élémentaire, enseignement des mathématiques et des sciences au niveau élémentaire, études québécoises, gestion d'hôpital, information et journalisme, information scolaire et professionnelle, loisir, mathématiques, nursing communautaire, perfectionnement des maîtres en musique à l'élémentaire, publicité, recherche opérationnelle, relations industrielles I, relations industrielles II, relations publiques, sciences familiales, traduction.

Secteur des cours de promotion culturelle — ces cours de culture et de perfectionnement, tout comme ceux de la promotion du travail, s'adressent aux personnes désireuses de poursuivre leur éducation, d'acquiescer ou de parfaire leurs connaissances. On y trouve des cours de langue, de civilisation, de sciences humaines et de littérature.

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc). Regroupement approuvé de trois certificats.

ORGANISMES DE RECHERCHE Banque de terminologie: cet organisme universitaire, à caractère public, a été fondé en 1969 dans le but de centraliser, de normaliser et de répandre les résultats de la recherche terminologique au Canada. Directeur: Marcel Paré.

Centre d'études et de documentation européennes. Date de création: le 10 septembre 1967. Objectifs: encourager et poursuivre la recherche sur les communautés européennes, et notamment sur les dimensions sociales, économiques et politiques de l'intégration européenne, sur les relations internationales de la communauté européenne et la politique étrangère de ses états membres, sur les relations intra-européennes, sur les organisations internationales européennes et plus particulièrement celles auxquelles participent les pays de l'Europe de l'Ouest, de même que sur les divers problèmes de l'environnement politique

européen. Étudier les problèmes sociaux, politiques et économiques communs aux pays de l'Europe de l'Ouest et ceux de l'Amérique du Nord et dégager la signification pour le Canada et pour le Québec du mouvement d'intégration européenne et des politiques des pays de l'Europe de l'Ouest, et plus particulièrement de leurs effets sur la politique étrangère et les relations internationales du Canada et du Québec. Enrichir et compléter la collection documentaire de l'Université de Montréal sur les communautés européennes et les autres organisations internationales européennes, et concevoir, tenir à jour et renouveler les systèmes documentaires qui répondent le mieux aux besoins des équipes de chercheurs travaillant sur des problèmes européens ou des problèmes relatifs à l'Europe contemporaine. Contribuer au renforcement des études supérieures et à la formation de chercheurs au Québec dans le champ des études européennes. Direction: M. Gilles Lalonde.

Centre de recherche en développement économique: ce centre a été créé par le comité exécutif en 1970; quelques mois plus tard, ce dernier en adoptait les statuts. En tant qu'organisme universitaire de recherche, de formation et de service, le centre est chargé de recherches dans les différents domaines du développement économique. Directeur: Pierre-Paul Proulx.

Centre de recherche en droit public: fonctionnant depuis 1962, cet organisme avait été mis sur pied l'année précédente par le conseil des gouverneurs. Il fait partie de la Faculté de droit et se propose de favoriser et d'organiser la recherche en droit public, tout spécialement en droits constitutionnel et administratif. Directeur: André Tremblay.

Centre de recherche en reproduction animale: rattaché à la faculté de médecine vétérinaire, ce centre a été créé par le conseil de l'université en 1972. Ce centre poursuit des recherches en vue de combattre l'infertilité, principalement chez l'espèce bovine mais aussi chez les espèces porcives et ovines. Directeur: Patrick Guay.

Centre de recherche en sciences neurologiques: rattaché à la faculté de médecine, ce centre a été formé en 1970 par le conseil de l'université. Son rôle est multiple; il comprend surtout une recherche approfondie du système nerveux, un élargissement de son programme d'enseignement et de recherches en génie biomédical et le développement d'un laboratoire de transformation analogique digitale de signaux neuro-électriques ou d'autres de même nature. Directeur: Herbert Jasper.

Centre de recherche sur la croissance humaine: créé en 1966 au sein de la faculté de chirurgie dentaire (actuellement dénommée faculté de médecine dentaire) et ensuite rattaché au comité exécutif par l'intermédiaire du vice-recteur à la recherche, cet organisme vise principalement la recherche sur la croissance des enfants d'origine canadienne-française. Directeur: Arto Demirjian.

Centre de recherche sur les transports: cet organisme universitaire de recherche à vocation interdisciplinaire a été créé en 1971 par le conseil de l'université dans le but de poursuivre la recherche fondamentale et appliquée dans le domaine des transports. Directeur: Michael Florian.

Centre de recherches caraïbes: organisme universitaire à vocation multidisciplinaire, il a été établi en 1969 dans le but de servir de centre d'accueil aux chercheurs de toutes disciplines tout en facilitant la recherche en milieu tropical et en coordonnant les projets en cours. Le centre se voit assurer la collaboration de l'Association martiniquaise pour toutes initiatives de rénovation des lieux historiques et autres activités culturelles. Directeur: Jean Benoist.

Centre de recherches écologiques de Montréal: ce centre a été établi en 1970 par le conseil de l'université dans le but de développer des équipes de recherche et de collaborer avec les instances compétentes de la ville de Montréal, autre partie constituante de ce centre, à la formation de chercheurs spécialisés dans les champs d'activités du centre. Directeur général: André Champagne. Directeur scientifique: Raymond McNeil.

Centre de recherches et d'innovations urbaines: cet organisme universitaire de recherche à vocation interdisciplinaire a été créé en 1970 par le conseil de l'université. Il se propose une amélioration des conditions de la vie urbaine obtenue grâce à une recherche constante dans le domaine de l'aménagement du génie urbain. Directeur: Guy Desbarats.

Centre de recherches mathématiques: créé en 1968, ce centre entrain en fonction l'année suivante. Il a principalement pour objet la recherche fondamentale en mathématiques appliquées et travaille au rayonnement de cette discipline par des séances d'études, par des symposiums, par l'organisation de groupes de chercheurs. Directeur: Anatole Joffe.

Centre de sondage: cet organisme a été institué en 1969 par le comité exécutif; il offre sa collaboration à des projets de recherche, au moyen d'enquêtes par sondage; ses sources d'information sont multiples et permettent un échantillonnage convenable qui favorise la recherche scientifique. Directeur: Jacques Brazeau.

Centre international de criminologie comparée: en vertu d'accords conclus entre la Société internationale de criminologie et l'Université de Montréal, cet organisme a été fondé en 1969. Il est destiné à faire progresser les travaux de recherche comparée, à favoriser la formation d'un personnel professionnel en justice pénale, la diffusion des expériences transculturelles, les échanges d'informations entre différents pays, y compris les États socialistes et les nations du Tiers-Monde. Directeur: Denis Szabo.

ÉCOLES AFFILIÉES L'université confère les diplômes et les grades aux étudiants d'écoles qui, soumises à ses règlements d'ordre universitaire, ne relèvent pas de son administration.

École des hautes études commerciales, 5255, avenue Decelles, Montréal 250 (Québec). Directeur: Paul Dell'Aniello, LScCom, PhD. Fondée en 1907 par le gouvernement de la province de Québec. Affiliée depuis 1915 à l'université dont elle est en fait la faculté de commerce, l'école décerne: (1) le baccalauréat en administration des affaires (BAA); (2) la maîtrise en administration des affaires (MBA). Elle dispense également un programme de perfectionnement en administration des affaires par son Centre de formation et de perfectionnement en administration.

École polytechnique, Campus de l'Université, avenue Marie-Guyard, Case postale 6079, Succursale A, Montréal, Québec. H3C 3A7. Directeur: Roger-P. Langlois, SM, BScA, Ing. Cette école a été fondée en 1873 et annexée à la faculté des arts de l'Université Laval en 1887. Après quelques années, il parut de plus en plus évident qu'il fallait la doter d'une corporation indépendante pour veiller de plus près à ses intérêts; le 8 janvier 1895, le gouvernement sanctionna le projet d'incorporation. En 1920, l'école est affiliée à l'Université de Montréal nouvellement fondée, dont elle est en fait la faculté des sciences appliquées. En 1955, l'École reçoit la nouvelle charte qui la régit encore. Les étudiants peuvent s'inscrire à l'une des neuf options du programme d'études qui conduit au diplôme d'ingénieur avec mention de l'option choisie; en outre, l'Université de Montréal accorde en même temps que le diplôme d'ingénieur le grade de bachelier ès sciences appliquées. L'école possède aussi un centre de recherche spécialement destiné aux recherches en sciences appliquées dans les diverses branches du génie. Les étudiants peuvent y approfondir leurs connaissances scientifiques et techniques et obtenir, moyennant les conditions ordinaires, les grades de maîtrise en ingénierie et de maîtrise et de doctorat ès sciences appliquées.

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY*

Sackville, New Brunswick E0A 3C0

Telephone: 506-536-2040

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – H.R. Crabtree, BSc, LL.D. Chairman of the board of regents – Hugh Stuart Sutherland, BSc, DIC, MSc, PhD, LL.D, FCIC. President – L.H. Cragg, MA, PhD, DCL, FCIC. Vice-president (academic) and dean of the faculty – A.J. Motyer, BA, MA. Vice-president (administration) – Anthony Bailey, OBE, DSO, ED, CD. Associate deans of the faculty – John Read, BSc, PhD; R.A. Stanway, BA, MA, PhD. Registrar – Donald Cameron, BSc, DipEd. Comptroller – Gerald Cooke, BComm, CA. Director of extension – D.G. Howe, BA. Librarian – E.E. Magee, BA, BSc, BLS, MLS. Director of student affairs – L.D. Gray, BA. Superintendent of buildings and grounds – E.G. Zoellner. Bookstore manager – L.A. Clarke.

DEAN OF FACULTY Arts and science – A.J. Motyer, BA, MA.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Biology – D. Fensom, BSc, FRIC. Chemistry – L.R.C. Barclay, BSc, MSc, PhD. Classics – J.E.A. Crake, BA, MA, PhD. Commerce – D.C. Patridge, BSc, MBA. Economics and political science – W.B. Cunningham, BA,

MA, PhD. Education – Gerald Rimmington, BSc, MEd, PhD. Engineering and computer science – Gerald Hannah, BSc, BE, ME. English – Michael Thorpe, BA, MA. Fine arts – L.P. Harris, RCA, OSA, LL.D. Geography – Eric Ross, BA, MA, PhD. Geology – L. Ferguson, BSc, PhD. German – headship vacant. History – G. Adams, BA, MA, PhD. Mathematics – D. Higham, BSc. Music – James Stark, BA, MusM, PhD. Philosophy – R.A. Stanway, BA, MA, PhD. Physics – D.P. Crawford, BSc, MSc, PhD. Psychology and sociology – E.G. Nichols, MSc, PhD. Religious studies – C.H.H. Scobie, MA, BD, STM, PhD. Romance languages – A.B. Fancy, BA, MA. Secretarial studies – A. Adams, BA.

GENERAL INFORMATION Mount Allison is a privately endowed and co-educational university. While it is directly connected with the United Church of Canada, the university is conducted on non-sectarian principles.

BACKGROUND Mount Allison Wesleyan College, founded in 1843 as an academy, was in 1858 granted the power to confer degrees by the legislature of the province of New Brunswick. The original university faculties were those of arts and science. In 1875, a faculty of theology was added and the schools of applied science and home economics were established in 1903. After church union in 1925, an arrangement was made with Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, by which the theological subjects, except for the first year, should be taught at Pine Hill. In 1937, the conservatory of music and the Owens School of Fine Arts, previously under separate administration, were added to the faculties of the university.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

In 1913 the name was changed to Mount Allison University and at the same time the name of the corporation was changed to the

Regents of Mount Allison. In 1963, the name of the corporation was changed to Mount Allison University. University teaching began in 1859 and the first degrees were granted in 1863. Government of the university is vested in a board of regents, a senate and a faculty council.

BOARD OF REGENTS The direct government of the university is vested in a board of regents, entrusted with the general management of affairs. Under the 1963 Mount Allison University Act the board consists of 49 members: 4 ex-officio members, 20 appointed by the General Council of the United Church of Canada, 20 representatives of the federation alumni, 4 appointed by the board of regents, 6 by the faculty of the university, and 6 by the full time students.

SENATE The Senate is charged with regulating the educational concerns of the university. The senate is a representative but predominantly academic body consisting of the chancellor, the president, the vice-president (academic), the deans and associate deans, librarian, registrar, director of the extension department, a representative of each academic department or professional school, 6 faculty members elected by the full time faculty, 6 members appointed by the board, and 6 students elected by the student body.

OPERATING INCOME 1972-73: \$4,334,600. Government grants 63.1%; tuition fees 22.5%; endowment and trust 8.2%; gifts 5.2%; other 1%.

FACULTY COUNCIL The Faculty Council gives consideration to certain academic matters before they are dealt with by the senate.

PUBLICATIONS The university calendar, and various academic brochures (music, scholarships and bursaries) are available through the registrar's office. Summer school and extension department calendar available through the extension department. President's report (annually), Argosy (students-weekly), Mount Allison record (alumni-quarterly), the Wood lectures (occasionally), Allisionian (student yearbook), Encounter (student literary magazine), and Mount Allison newsletter (bi-monthly) — available through the information office.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located on a hilltop in the centre of Sackville and overlooks the Tantramar marshes. The campus comprises approximately 100 acres. There are eight teaching buildings, a library (195,000 volumes), a chapel, an art gallery, administration facilities, a convocation hall (seating capacity 1,550), a rink, a gymnasium, a students' centre, a swimming pool, and playing fields. Mount Allison is basically a residential college and there are four residences for women and five residences for men.

STUDENT RESIDENCES There are four women's residences, accommodating over 500 students and five men's residences accommodating over 500 students.

LIBRARY The Ralph Pickard Bell library is housed in a new building, completed in July 1970, and is designed to house 400,000 volumes and to seat 500 students. It provides up-to-date facilities for the use of all types of audio-visual materials (recordings, tapes, microfilms, films and slides), as well as other services. The library's holdings total 195,000 volumes of catalogued books, periodicals and government documents. It has current subscriptions to over 1,500 serial publications and is also a

depository for Canadian federal government documents and maps. Among the special collections maintained in the library are the university archives, the Winthrop Bell collection of Acadiana and the Mary Mellish Archibald collection of folklore, ballads, music, drama and modern poetry. The library also maintains departmental collections in the chemistry and geology departments, and a music library which houses the university's collection of books, periodicals and recordings in this subject.

STUDENT LIFE Superior facilities are available for athletic events. Students may participate in major and minor sports at both the intercollegiate and intramural levels. Drama flourishes on the thrust stage in the convocation hall or in two smaller theatres. Musical interests can be developed through a choral society, symphonic band, chamber groups, folk groups, etc. Student organizations sponsor and control internal radio and a student newspaper. General student welfare is supervised by the Student Administrative Council and student discipline is under the control of house councils. The students have representation on the senate and executive committee and on the board of regents.

MEDICAL SERVICES An infirmary, located in Harper hall, is open to all students during the university year. A graduate nurse is on duty and a campus physician is on call. There is on campus as well a local medical clinic.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Student counselling on an individual basis for academic or personal problems is readily available in and through the offices of the deans, the registrar, the chaplain and the director of student affairs. Psychiatric counselling is done on a referral basis through the Sackville Medical Centre. The university Canada Manpower Centre on campus offers assistance to students in career planning and encourages them to take advantage of this service in their early years at university. Information on various careers, company material, and employment directories are at the disposal of the students.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The bookstore stocks all textbooks, as well as all special supplies required by music and fine arts students. Paperbacks, stationery, records and university jackets and crests are also supplied. Student discounts are not available.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Department of Manpower and Immigration, in co-operation with Mount Allison, provides a full-time student placement service to prospective graduates and undergraduates. The centre assists students in obtaining permanent, summer and part-time employment. It invites many employers representing government, industry and business to recruit on campus annually for personnel.

STUDENT UNION Every student registered in three full courses is a member of the Mount Allison Student Union. The affairs of the union are overseen by the Student Administrative Council, composed of 20 elected students. The union and the SAC are headed by an executive which consists of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer, all of whom are elected to their position by a vote of the union. The union operates on a budget of approximately \$65,000 a year, the money being obtained from the university administration, after the collection from each student of a commutation fee of \$60. With this money, the union sponsors varsity athletics, prepares a yearbook, a handbook, a directory, a literary magazine, sponsors many clubs and societies, and generally endeavors to operate in the student's best possible interests.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject by

division — division I: 80-100%; division II: 70-79%; division III: 60-69%; pass: 50-59%; failure: below 50%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The university awards a substantial number of entrance scholarships for new students. The value of the scholarships ranges from \$400 to \$1,500 per year and many of them are renewable. These scholarships are based on the candidate's academic record and in some cases financial need is taken into account. A few bursaries are available to students with extreme financial need.

GRADUATION There is a fall and spring convocation.

FEES AND COSTS Fees for tuition and other activities for all full-time undergraduate programs are \$695 per annum. Part-time fees (per subject) are \$150. Education and postgraduate programs, \$685.

Residence fees, room and board, \$1,060 — \$1,160 or \$1,105 — \$1,205.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Junior matriculants (grade XII New Brunswick, P.E.I., Ontario or grade XI Nova Scotia or Quebec) enter four-year programs. Junior matriculants must have a minimum average of 60% on any six of the following academic subjects: English, languages other than English, mathematics (algebra and geometry), geography, history, world politics, economics, physics, biology, chemistry, music. Senior matriculants (grade XII Nova Scotia, or grade XIII Ontario) must meet the 60% average requirement on any five senior matriculation academic subjects. New Brunswick grade XII applicants with averages above 80% may be considered as senior matriculants.

2. Specific requirements. Fine arts applicants must submit a portfolio of work. Music applicants must either come to the campus for an audition or submit a tape of work. In either case a theory test is also required.

Foreign students

American students — grade XII graduates considered as junior matriculants. Candidates must be graduates of a full academic program, with marks above high school college recommending grade. College board scores required. Overseas students — GCE O-level candidates considered as junior matriculants. Six papers required, with grades of A to D on all preferred. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission. Students whose mother tongue is not English must submit results of one of the recognized tests of proficiency in English.

Graduate

For admission to courses leading to a first degree in education, a bachelor's degree is required.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). Four years from junior matriculation.

General and honors degrees available in American studies, biology, Canadian studies, chemistry, economics, English, French, geography, geology, German, Greek, history, Latin, mathematics, music, philosophy, physics, political science, psychology, and religious studies.

Business, see commerce below

COMMERCE

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of commerce (BComm). Four years from junior matriculation, with general or honors degrees in accounting, economics, engineering, or mathematics.

EDUCATION

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of education (BEd). One year after graduation in arts, commerce, fine arts, music or science.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of science

Certificate in engineering. First three years of engineering course from junior matriculation. Graduates of the certificate program enter the fourth year of a five-year program leading to the bachelor of engineering degree at Nova Scotia Technical College and may be considered for admission to the second-last year of bachelor of engineering programs at other Canadian universities. After two years (beyond junior matriculation) students may be considered for admission to the architecture course at Nova Scotia Technical College.

FINE ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Four years from junior or senior matriculation.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years from junior or senior matriculation.

Bachelor of arts with major in music (BA). Four years from junior matriculation.

Science, applied, see engineering

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). Four years from junior matriculation. Honors available in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, and physics. Pre-medicine and pre-dentistry programs may be completed within the faculty of science.

Master of science (MSc). Usually 18 months from an honors bachelor's degree in science. Available in chemistry.

SECRETARIAL SCIENCE

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts with secretarial certificate (BA with secretarial certificate). Four years from junior matriculation.

THEOLOGY

Faculty of arts and Pine Hill Divinity Hall

Bachelor of arts (BA). Four years in arts from junior matriculation and three years at Pine Hill Divinity Hall.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Correspondence courses. Courses offered in a number of arts subjects. Evening classes — a few courses in arts and education subjects offered by regular faculty members in several

communities. Summer school — undergraduate courses in arts, science, and education. Summer school French and English immersion programs (beginning and intermediate levels) are available for students interested in becoming bilingual. Courses taken in the program may count for credit on a BA degree.

For no university credit

Special summer school programs — the United Nations seminar for high school students, summer art workshop, instrumental music camp, music teachers' refresher course, summer school of ballet. Also summer athletic camps in basketball, football, swimming, and field hockey

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary programs are available in American studies, Canadian studies and classical studies. The new curriculum implemented in September 1972 will allow many students to draft with faculty guidance, their own interdisciplinary program suited to their particular needs.

MOUNT SAINT VINCENT UNIVERSITY*

Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 2J6

Telephone: 902-443-4450

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – His Excellency, Most Reverend James Hayes, JCD, DD, Archbishop of Halifax. President – Sister Mary Albertus, PhD. Registrar – Jean Hartley, MSc. Executive assistant to the president – Michael Merrigan, MEd. Director of student affairs – Sister Marie Gillen, MA. Assistant dean-director of continuing education and summer school – Mairi Macdonald, EdD. Assistant dean – Wayne Ingalls, PhD. Assistant registrar and admissions officer – Lois Irwin, BComm. Director of public relations and development – Margaret Root, BA. Librarian – Lucian Bianchini, MLS. Comptroller – Maureen Lyle, AASA. Director, art gallery – Mary Sparling, BA(Hons), BEd.

DEAN OF FACULTY Academic dean – Walter James Shelton, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Biology – Sister Mary Lua, BA, MSc. Business-management – Sister Elizabeth Weber, BSEd, MBA. Business-secretarial – Nancy Maxwell, BScMedSec, St.

Chemistry and physics – Sister Mary Fitzgerald, BA, MA, PhD. Economics – R.P. Seth, MA, PhD. Education – Sister Mary McKenna, BA, MA, PhD. English – Olga Broomfield, BAEd, BA, MA, PhD. History – Sister Theresa Corcoran, BA, MA, PhD. Home economics – Mary Morley, BA, BSc, MSc, PDt, EdD. Mathematics – Sister Anna Gertrude, BA, MA. Modern languages – Catherine Rubinger, BA, DipEd, MA. Nursing – Marguerite Muise, BScN, MSc. Philosophy – to be appointed. Political studies – Robert Vaison, BA, BComm, MA. Psychology – Sister Rosemarie Sampson, BScEdEd, BA, MA. Religious studies – Sister Elizabeth Bellefontaine, BA, MA, PhD. Sociology – to be appointed.

GENERAL INFORMATION Mount Saint Vincent University is a liberal arts and science university operated by the Sisters of Charity of Halifax. The campus is situated in Rockingham, a suburb of Halifax. The university is pre-eminently a women's university, but men are admitted as non-resident students.

BACKGROUND Mount Saint Vincent University was granted a charter by the legislature of the province of Nova Scotia in 1925. Since 1914, it had been a junior college working under agreement with Dalhousie University to give the first two years of the arts course. The first degrees were awarded in 1927. Present authority is that given by a new charter granted by the Nova Scotia legislature in 1966. The charter provides for government by a board of governors appointed chiefly by the Council of the Sisters of Charity (the university corporation) with members named also by the university alumnae and the governor-in-council.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

In September 1969, an agreement was made with Dalhousie

University, to be implemented over a period of five years. Each university is now represented on the senate of the other and committees are working toward the awarding of joint degrees. Early in 1972, Mount Saint Vincent University also entered into a co-operative agreement with the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board consists of 25 members appointed by university corporation, alumnae, student body, faculty — Dalhousie University, and the lieutenant-governor-in-council of Nova Scotia. The government and financial aspects of the university are the prime responsibilities of the board of governors.

SENATE Senate consists of 28 members composed of administration, faculty, student members, and representatives of Dalhousie University. The senate determines academic standards.

INCOME (1973) Total operating and capital income — \$2,724,172 (government grants, 69%; academic fees, 29%; gifts and endowments, 1%; other, 1%).

PUBLICATIONS Insight (quarterly); Alumnae Bulletin (quarterly); Admissions booklet; Calendar (available from PR department).

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Intersession: mid-May to late June.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus is situated in Rockingham, a suburb of Halifax, overlooking the Bedford Basin. A modern network of highways offers easy access to the centre of the city. Thus the university can meet the educational needs of the growing metropolitan area of Halifax. Evaristus Hall, the main university administration, also houses classrooms, laboratories, the library and residence facilities for students.

Seton Academic Centre, the university's new academic complex, has the capacity for 1,500 students. Opened in 1971, the centre features a circular auditorium convertible into four theatre classrooms and houses a number of academic departments, the art gallery, language laboratories, board room, faculty offices and lounge, seminar and classrooms.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Assisi Hall, a 12-storey tower residence, was opened in 1966. It has single and double rooms for 140 students as well as lounges and reading rooms. Rosaria, also opened in 1966, houses the offices of the student services. It is the centre of student council activities, containing the main dining room, several smaller dining areas, the students' common lounge, the office of the student newspaper and the bookstore. Marillac, a large home in the immediate vicinity of the campus has been converted into a student residence. Vincent Hall, a portion of the motherhouse of the Order of the Sisters of Charity, also provides residence facilities for students. Five town houses — each accommodating 20 students — were recently constructed on the campus.

LIBRARY The library occupies the north wing of Evaristus. The collection consists of 95,000 volumes and subscriptions to 700 current periodicals as well as representative Canadian and foreign newspapers. The audio-visual room provides microfilm, tapes, and spoken-word recordings as well as musical recordings. Two special collections are housed by the library: the MacDonald collection of English literature given to the university by William MacDonald of Sydney, Nova Scotia, contains first editions, limited editions, autographed copies, as well as many examples of fine binding. The

women's library centenary collection was opened in 1967 as the university's project for Canada's centenary year on a continuing basis. Its scope includes the history of women with all its related cultural and ethnic, sociological and historical, political and professional aspects on an international level. In addition to the materials available at the Mount Saint Vincent University library, students and faculty have reciprocal library privileges with a common borrower's card with the Killam Library of Dalhousie University and the Nova Scotia Technical College library.

STUDENT LIFE The dean of students is responsible for developing and co-ordinating student personnel services. Through frequent communication with the various members of the academic community, the needs of the students are provided with the required personnel and facilities. Chaplaincy service is available on campus.

The athletic director is available to help plan and co-ordinate the athletic activities of the students. Through membership in the Atlantic Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union, Mount Saint Vincent is eligible to participate in the intra-university sports — volleyball, basketball, etc. An intramural program is also provided. Provision is made for golf lessons, swimming, skating, and curling. Through affiliation with Dalhousie, the Mount students are welcome to participate in Dalhousie-sponsored intramural activities.

MEDICAL SERVICES The student health office provides the services of a registered nurse. A physician and psychologist are on call for emergency situations and are available for appointments. Although the primary concern of this office is the physical health of each student, the health team is often involved directly or indirectly in the treatment of the emotional problems of the students. Referrals to the psychologist may be arranged through the university physician or nurse.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The bookstore stocks the necessary academic material to support the study programs of the university. Normally, no special discounts are offered.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Jobs are made available to students during the academic year and during summer. They take on duties on the maintenance, housekeeping, general office and switchboard staffs as well as in laboratories as assistants. Students are also employed by the food services contractor.

The services of the Department of Manpower and Immigration are available through the Manpower Centre. It is recommended that students register with the centre at their earliest convenience. The main concern of the manpower office is with the graduates; efforts are made to aid the graduating students find employment. In addition, the manpower office assists undergraduates in their search for part-time and full-time employment.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT Student activities are regulated generally by the student council, an elected group. The council membership includes a co-ordinator of various club activities and the council provides financing for the students' newspaper.

GRADING SYSTEM Numerical grading is used. Merit is indicated as follows — section I: 85-100%; section II: 70-84%; pass: 50-69%; failure: below 50%. One unit of credit is given for a two-semester course; one-half unit for a one-semester course.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Merit scholarships available to undergraduates have been made possible through the generosity of the Sisters of Charity and benefactors who wish to assist the university to achieve its aim of providing higher education for women.

Entrance scholarships are awarded on academic achievement. Scholarships ranging from \$300 to \$1,000 are available to all applicants. No special application is necessary for scholarships. On application to the university, the scholastic record of each applicant is considered, and scholarships awarded accordingly. The Canada Student Loans Plan is available to students who can demonstrate need of financial assistance to undertake or continue university studies. In addition to the loan, a Nova Scotia student may obtain a bursary, up to a maximum of \$600, which is not repayable.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are required in all courses. These are written in the latter part of April. Supplemental examinations are permitted.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by senate in the fall and in May and are awarded at convocation in May and conferred by the chancellor.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time tuition fees per year: undergraduate, \$732.75; graduate study, \$150 per course. Part-time fees (per subject), \$140 per course up to three courses. Board and room, \$975 – \$1,122.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. Nova Scotia grade 11 with a minimum average of 60% and no grade below 50% in five subjects. Nova Scotia grade 12 with minimum average of 60% on five academic subjects may give credit for first-year courses (except nursing).
2. Certificates of equivalent standing are required from other provinces.
3. Tests for admission. SACU scores are required.
4. Specific requirements. Home economics: chemistry normally required, home economics permissible. Nursing: Nova Scotia grade 12 in five subjects, with good grades in biology, chemistry, mathematics (restricted enrolment). Science: chemistry normally required.

Foreign students

USA: a) grade 12 high school academic graduation with at least 15 points; b) principal's recommendation; c) CEEB scores. British Commonwealth, Hong Kong, West Indies and Africa: a) GCE O-level in five subjects including English; b) students whose mother tongue is not English must submit satisfactory scores on test of English as a foreign language or the University of Michigan English language test. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Special entrance may be granted to students who have not completed the formal requirements of high school graduation, but who have demonstrated their capability in employment or in private study. Such students normally will be admitted only if they are more than 21 years of age.

Graduate

1. A formal application for admission to graduate studies is required of all students and forms are secured from the registrar's office.

2. For admission to graduate study a student must have obtained a first degree, a specified number of credits in the major subject, and the fulfilment of certain prerequisite courses.

Date for receipt of applications

Canadian students – August 15; foreign students – May 1; four-year nursing degree – March 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA). Four years from junior matriculation. Three years from senior matriculation. Areas of emphasis: language and literature, philosophy, religious studies, social science and sociology. Majors may be taken in economics, English, history, mathematics, modern languages, political studies, psychology, religious studies and sociology.

Master of arts (MA). At least two years or four summers from the bachelor's degree. Available in education and home economics education.

BUSINESS

Diploma in executive secretarial studies. Two years from junior or senior matriculation.

Diploma in medical secretarial studies. Two years from junior or senior matriculation.

Diploma in legal secretarial studies. Two years from junior or senior matriculation.

Bachelor of business administration (BBA). Four years from junior matriculation, three years from senior matriculation. Required and elective courses in business and economics, including accounting and management.

EDUCATION

Certificate in child development. Two years from junior or senior matriculation.

Bachelor of education (BEd). One year from a first bachelor's degree. Prepares students for both elementary and secondary school teaching and business teaching.

Integrated BA(BSc) – BEd. Four years from senior matriculation.

Master of education (MEd). At least two years or four summers from the bachelor's degree. No thesis required. Available in education.

HOME ECONOMICS

Bachelor of science in home economics (BSHEc). Four years from either junior or senior matriculation with a major in foods and nutrition. Concentrations in administration, nutrition.

Bachelor of home economics (BHEc). Four years from junior matriculation, three years from senior matriculation. Concentrations in clothing, textiles and design, or consumer studies or family studies, or home economics education.

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN). Four calendar years from senior matriculation.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc). Four years from junior matriculation. Majors offered in chemistry and biology.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening classes – undergraduate classes in arts and science.
Graduate classes in education and home economics education.
Summer school – undergraduate classes in arts and science.
Graduate classes in education and home economics education.

SPECIAL PROGRAM A psycho-educational centre for the diagnosis and remedial treatment of reading problems.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK*

Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5A3

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Cable: U.N.B., Fredericton, New Brunswick

Telex: 016-46186

Saint John Campus, Saint John, N.B.

Telephone: 506-657-7310

Direct general correspondence to the university secretary

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – Sir Max Aitken, Bart, DSO, DFC, LLD. President – J.M. Anderson, BScF, PhD. Vice-president (academic) – W.C.D. Pacey, BA, PhD, DLitt, FRSC. Vice-president (finance and administration) – J.F. O'Sullivan, BBA. Principal of the Saint John Campus – G. Forbes Elliot, BA, MA, FCCT, LLD. Assistant vice-president (administration) – E.C. Garland, BSc, MS, Engr. University secretary – D.C. Blue, MA, MEd. Registrar – to be appointed. Librarian – G.E. Gunn, BA, MA, MLS, PhD. Dean of students – G.B. Thompson, BPE, MSc. Dean of women – J.P. Kidd (Mrs), BA. Alumni secretary – A.T. Doyle, BBA. Director of development – R.W. McBrine, BA, BJ, MA. Executive assistant to

the president – J.W. Meagher, BSc, MSc, DEd. Director of audio-visual services – John Webster, BA.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts – T.J. Condon, BA, MA, PhD. Education – D.A. MacIver, BEd, MEd, PhD. Engineering – L.G. Jaeger, BA, MA, PhD. Forestry – J.W. Ker, BAsc, MF, DFor, DSc. Graduate studies – R.J. Kavanagh, BSc, MAsc, PhD, DIC. Law – Alan Sinclair, LLB, LLM, SJD. Nursing – L.E. Graham, BSNEd, MA, PhD. Saint John – Eric Stanley, BSc, PhD, DSc. Science – Mervyn Franklin, BSc, PhD.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Computer science – W.D. Wasson, BSc, SM, PhD. Summer school and extension services – J.F. Morris, BA, MA.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Biology – Michael Burt, BSc, PhD, FLS. Business administration – H.A. Sharp, MBA, CA. Chemical engineering – J.J.C. Picot, BE, SM, PhD. Chemistry – D.G. Brewer, BA, PhD. Civil engineering – I.M. Beattie, BSc, MSc. Classics and ancient history – L.C. Smith, BA, MA, PhD. Economics – J.F. Earl, BA, MA. Electrical engineering – R.E. Burridge, BSc, MS, PhD. English – D.R. Galloway, MC, BA, MA. Forestry – J.W. Ker, BAsc, MF, DFor, DSc. Geology – N. Rast, BSc, PhD. German and Russian – S.E.A. Elkhadem, DrPhil. History – D.M. Young, BA, PhD. Law – Alan Sinclair, LLB, LLM, SJD. Mathematics – T.D. Howroyd, BSc, MSc, PhD. Mechanical engineering – J.E.S. Venart, BAsc, PhD. Nursing – L.E. Graham, BSNEd, MA, PhD. Philosophy – N.W. MacGill, BA, MA. Physics – D.L. Livesey, BA, PhD. Political science – A.J. Wilson, BA, MA, PhD. Psychology – A.J. Feider, BA, PhD. Romance languages – A.R. Pugh, BA, MA, PhD. Sociology and anthropology – D.R. Pullman, BEd, MA, PhD. Surveying engineering – A.C. Hamilton, BAsc, MAsc.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Education (division chairmen). Graduate studies - J.E. Oster, BEd, BA, MEd, PhD; practical studies - C.W. Biden, BA, MA; vocational education - D.R. LeBlanc, BT, BA, MEd, PhD; elementary-secondary - R.E. Hawkes, BA, BEd, MA; physical education - G.B. Thompson, BPE, MSc.

U.N.B. Saint John (division chairmen). Humanities and languages - to be appointed; science and mathematics - R.B. Kelly, BSc, MSc, PhD; social science and administration - H.C. Jain, BCom, LLB, MS, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of New Brunswick is a provincial university. It is co-educational, non-denominational, and publicly supported. The major financial support to the university today comes from government, and is administered by the New Brunswick Higher Education Commission. The university operates on two campuses and shares its larger Fredericton campus with St. Thomas University.

BACKGROUND The University of New Brunswick was established by the governor and council of New Brunswick on December 13, 1785, as the Academy of Arts and Science. It was transformed into the College of New Brunswick by provincial charter in 1800, and, by royal charter, it became King's College in 1828. In 1859, it was again reconstituted, and given the name University of New Brunswick. The first degrees were awarded in 1828. The first course in engineering at a Canadian university was offered at U.N.B. in 1854, and in 1908 a course in forestry was introduced. The University of New Brunswick in Saint John (a campus of the University of New Brunswick) was established in 1964 and in 1969 moved to its present site in Tucker Park.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board had in 1973-74, 33 members: 9 ex officio, 9 appointed by government, 5 elected by the associated alumni and alumnae, 1 elected by the New Brunswick Teachers' Association, 5 elected by the faculty, 1 appointed by the board itself, and 3 members elected by the students. The president of the university is chairman of the board. The board is responsible for the finances and property of the university, and makes all appointments, promotions, and grants of tenure and leave on the recommendation of the president. It has the power to establish new schools, faculties, and programs of study, and to confer degrees on the recommendation of the senate. It has the power of final decision on any question regarding the powers and duties of other bodies and individuals within the university. It must be informed of all course changes approved by the senate.

SENATE The Senate is the senior academic body within the university. In 1973-74, it had 49 members of whom 15 were directly elected by faculties, 6 elected by the faculty at large, and 6 elected by the students. There were 14 ex-officio members, and 3 appointed by the board of governors. In addition, the 5 elected faculty members of the board are ex-officio members of senate. The president is chairman of the senate.

The senate recommends to the board the conferring of degrees, prizes, and awards. It is responsible for determining the courses of instruction leading to degrees, and for the establishment and maintenance of academic standards. In practice, many matters, having both academic and financial implications, are considered, and finally approved, by both senate and board of governors, with the initial recommendation normally coming from senate.

INCOME In 1972-73, the operating income of the university was \$22,697,000, with 64% of this coming from government, via the Higher Education Commission, 15% from student fees, 9% from sponsored research, and 12% from other sources. In 1972-73,

also, the university's income for capital expenditures was \$900,000, of which the largest part came from the New Brunswick Higher Education Commission. The remainder came from gifts by alumni, faculty and friends of the university.

PUBLICATIONS The following calendars and/or brochures are published annually: general university calendar, school of graduate studies calendar, faculty of law calendar, summer session calendar, freshman bulletin, research inventory, and publication of speeches.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Intersession: early May to mid-June.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university has two campuses, one in the capital city, Fredericton, (population 42,000), and a second campus in Saint John (population 100,000). There are over 40 buildings on the Fredericton campus, including those for St. Thomas University, a Roman Catholic co-educational university associated with U.N.B., the Maritime headquarters of the federal Departments of Fisheries and Forestry, and the offices of the New Brunswick Teachers Federation.

The campus in Saint John presently consists of three buildings, arts, science, and a combined library-administration building. A field house is under construction. Both campuses have adequate room for expansion.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The Fredericton campus has eight men's residences accommodating 800 men, and five women's residences providing accommodation for 720 women. Housing units are also available for married students near the university campus. The Saint John campus has no residence accommodation.

LIBRARIES On the Fredericton campus, the Harriet Irving Library has a collection of 440,000 volumes and subscribes to 7,500 periodicals and series. In addition to the main library, it also maintains special branch libraries in education, engineering, forestry, biology, chemistry and physics. It includes the Rufus Hathaway collection of Canadian literature and has a unique collection of New Brunswick newspapers. The law library, which is separate, contains 39,000 volumes and subscribes to 680 periodicals and series. On the Saint John campus, the Ward Chipman Library has 70,000 books, and 1,000 periodicals and series. It is in the process of considerable expansion. It has special collections of science fiction and documents relating to governors-general.

STUDENT LIFE Student services, under the dean of students, include an accommodations office, undergraduate awards office, counselling services, a high school relations officer, an overseas student advisor, and a placement office. In addition, on the Fredericton campus, students have the benefit of a wide range of athletic activities, and a creative arts program, with several resident artists. On the Saint John campus, while services are limited because of size, counselling and accommodation assistance is provided. Other student services function for both campuses.

MEDICAL SERVICES A student medical insurance plan is in effect. On the Fredericton campus, a health service is provided with a full-time medical director and nursing staff, supported by a part-time staff physician. This is available to all students, and available to staff in emergencies. In Saint John, special arrangements are made with local doctors.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES On the Fredericton campus, there is a director of counselling, with several staff members. Both individual and group counselling is provided. Emphasis is placed on educational improvement. There is a student counsellor in Saint John; similar emphasis to that on the larger campus.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORES. Both campuses have university bookstores. These carry all prescribed textbooks and references. They also carry general books. The Fredericton bookstore has a very large number of paperbacks in stock. It also stocks general supplies and crested items. Special items are carried by request, when possible.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT A Canada Manpower office (on the Fredericton campus) assists students in finding both part-time summer jobs and permanent employment. It operates a program of visits and interviews by representatives of potential employers.

STUDENT UNION There are elected student representative councils on each campus. They organize and approve most non-academic student activities, including newspapers and closed-circuit radio. They also present student concerns and recommendations to the university administration. There is an S.R.C. fee of \$35 for all full-time students.

The student union building in Fredericton was built by funds raised by the students of U.N.B., St. Thomas University, and the former Teachers' College, and matched by the university. It has its own board of directors, eight students and two others appointed by the university. The Memorial Student Centre was provided by the alumni, and is also in use as a student centre.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION There is a graduate student association which has an elected executive and represents all students in the school of graduate studies. In addition to social events, it is a channel for presenting the views of graduate students to the university and to the S.R.C.

GRADING SYSTEM Until 1974, generally in percentage marks. 1st division — 75% and above; 2nd division — 65-74%; 3rd division — 50-64%; below 50% — fail. In the faculties of law, engineering and forestry, a student must maintain a weighted average of 55%. Marks over 35% may be allowed as fail-credits. In education, a student must maintain an average of 55%. After 1974 the university will use a grade-point system, with letter grades: A — excellent; B — very good; C — satisfactory; D — minimally acceptable, F — fail. Minimum average for graduation — 2.00 (for undergraduate degrees). In the graduate school only A and B grades are acceptable.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE For undergraduates, there is an undergraduate awards office which looks after entrance and undergraduate scholarships, university loan funds, and other financial aid to students. In the school of graduate studies, there is a research grants officer who provides information on research grants and university fellowships.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS The majority of university courses have final examinations held in December for first-term courses and in April/early May for year courses and second-term courses. An instructor may waive the final examination in a course (but not for first-year students), with departmental approval, but if so, must inform the students and the registrar of the method of assessment within 30 days of the first lecture.

Supplemental examinations are not permitted after 1974.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred at graduation exercises in the third week in May (Encaenia) and late October (fall convocation). Degrees are normally conferred by the president and vice-chancellor, in the presence of the visitor, the chancellor, the board of governors, and the faculty.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year — full-time: undergraduate — arts, business, education, engineering (1st year), forestry, law, nursing, physical education, science, teaching, \$612; engineering (2nd to 5th year), \$642. Miscellaneous compulsory fees per year: undergraduate and graduate, \$35.

Residence rates, board and room: single, \$1,100; double, \$1,025; multiple, \$950.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. New Brunswick grade 12 with six passes in approved subjects with no mark below 50% in these subjects.

2. Equivalent certificates. Grade 12 from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and grade 11 from Newfoundland (special consideration) with six passes. For Quebec, HSL examination results for seven subjects and 65% (70% for science and applied science) average with no mark below 50% in these subjects. Grade 12 from Ontario (five-year arts and science program only), Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, with six subjects, 60% average with no subject below 50%.

3. Tests for admission. SACU tests recommended if available.

4. Specific requirements. Arts, business administration, and physical education: minimum average 60% Maritimes; 70% Quebec; 65% other provinces; no subjects below 50%. Subjects required: English (or français), Quebec (2 papers), mathematics (algebra or equivalent) and four options from economics, français (or English), history, geography, Latin, biology, chemistry, physics, geometry (or equivalent), trigonometry, (Nota Bene: New Brunswick students only political science, communications, art or music).

Engineering, forestry, forest engineering, and science: minimum average 60% Maritimes; 70% Quebec; 65% other provinces; no subject below 50%. Subjects required: English (or français), (Quebec 2 papers), 2 mathematics, (algebra and geometry or equivalent), 3 options from français (or English), economics, history, geography, Latin, biology, chemistry, physics, trigonometry; (chemistry and physics recommended).

Nursing: same as for arts but with minimum average 70%, no subject below 50%.

An Ontario grade 13 applicant may be accepted into second year if the normal admission requirements have been met and if he has obtained a minimum average of 65% with no mark below 50% on five first-year subjects acceptable to the faculty. Quebec CEGEP students after graduation from their program may be admissible to second year if the normal admission requirements have been met and first-year subjects, acceptable to the faculty, were taken at a CEGEP.

Second bachelor's degrees

Law — a recognized bachelor's degree with, for New Brunswick applicants, an average of 65% or better over the last three years of

full-time study, or an LSAT score of 575 or better; for other applicants — an average of 3.0 on a 4.0 scale, or equivalent, over the last three years of full-time study or an LSAT score of 625 or better. Education (post-graduate BEd) — a recognized bachelor's degree with a general average of at least 60% at the university, or the equivalent, including at least ten courses in subjects taught in New Brunswick high schools.

Foreign students

USA: high school record and CEEB scores; SAT minimum total of 1000 (two scores) and three achievement tests (English, mathematics, and one other) minimum total of 1500; principal's confidential report and complete H.S. record. UK and British Commonwealth: SACU scores if possible and GCE O-level passes (minimum grade C or 3) in English, mathematics and four academic options. Applicants with three appropriate A-level subjects (minimum grade C) may be admissible to second year. Students whose mother tongue is not English must write one of the following: University of Michigan English language test, test of English as a foreign language, or Cambridge English language test.

Mature students

Applicants who do not meet the usual entrance requirements may be considered by the admission committee. Normally those eligible must have been working for at least two years prior to application. While consideration will be given to any one applicant over the age of 21, those between the ages of 21 and 24 are normally expected to have met most of the high school requirements for university entrance. More latitude will be allowed in considering the applications of those who are over 24 years of age and have been earning their living for a number of years.

Graduate

1. For admission, the minimum acceptable requirement would be a recognized bachelor's degree with the equivalent of at least second-division standing (65%) at the University of New Brunswick. Students whose mother tongue is not English are required to write the Test of English as a Foreign Language. Specific requirements, in terms of prerequisite courses, or number of courses, may be made by departments. Applicants to the PhD program may be required to write qualifying examinations.

2. Specific requirements: MA degree program — a U.N.B. honors degree, or its equivalent in the subject professed; MSc degree program — a U.N.B. honors degree, or its equivalent; MEd degree program and diploma in education program — a U.N.B. BEd degree or its equivalent, with a 65% average. At least two years' teaching or related experience for certain programs; MScFor, MFor, MScE, MEng, MSc(CS) — at least equivalent to a U.N.B. degree with second-division standing, and specialization in the relevant discipline.

Closing date for receipt of applications

Undergraduate degrees - March 31st; second bachelor's degree: law - May 1st; BEd - June 1st.

School of graduate studies - no closing date for applications but March 1st deadline for fellowships.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts (Fredericton campus)

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, four years from grade 12. A student must choose a major in one or two subjects in upper years. One hundred and twenty credit hours required. (b) Honors course, four years from grade 12. Honors available in anthropology, biology, chemistry, economics, English, French, geology, German, Greek, history, Latin, mathematics, philosophy, physics, political science, psychology, sociology, Spanish, and combinations of most of these.

Saint John campus - general course, four years from grade 12. Instead of majoring in one or two disciplines a student must choose one of two interdisciplinary programs: Twentieth Century studies in humanities or social science.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Two academic years from bachelor's degree. Residence requirement may be shortened on recommendation of department or departments concerned. Available in anthropology, classics, economics, English, French, German, history, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology, and Spanish.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from bachelor's degree or two years from master's degree. Presently available in English, history, and mathematics.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Faculty of arts and U.N.B.S.J.

Bachelor of business administration (BBA). One hundred and thirty-eight credit hours required, 48 in business, 12 in mathematics: electives available in arts, science and business administration. Admission from grade 12.

Certificate in business administration — management certificates. A thirty credit hour, through extension, including three business and one economics credit. (One year or equivalent.)

These programs are available on both campuses.

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of science in computer science (BScCS). A four-year program from grade 12. Twenty-three full courses required, at least half in computer science and mathematics.

School of graduate studies

Master of science in computer science (MScCS). At least one year from previous appropriate degree.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education — undergraduate (BEd). Four years from grade 12. Twenty-three full courses required, at least eleven in arts and science, the remainder professional. Programs presently

offered in elementary, secondary, home economics, business, industrial, and physical education teacher education. Future plans for special education and kindergarten education.

These programs replace the two-year programs previously offered at the New Brunswick Teachers' College and New Brunswick Institute of Technology. The university and Teachers' College amalgamated in September 1973.

Bachelor of physical education (BPE). Four years from grade 12. Twenty-three full courses required, eleven in arts and science, the remainder professional. Gymnasia, swimming pools, ice-rink and outdoor facilities for activity training are good.

Bachelor of teaching (BT). Four programs available: a) elementary; b) industrial; c) home economics; d) commercial. All programs largely restricted to graduates from either New Brunswick Teachers' College or New Brunswick Institute of Technology.

Bachelor of education (postgraduate) (BEd). One year following recognized bachelor's degree. Practice teaching is required in part of the program, except for those who already hold a teacher's licence. Core program with electives.

School of graduate studies

Graduate diploma in education (DipEd). Satisfactory completion of five full courses approved for graduate credit.

Master of education (MEd). Minimum of one year from bachelor of education degree. A report and oral examination required. Program may be entirely in education, or with arts or science electives, or half in an academic discipline.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of science in engineering (BScE). Minimum of 180 credit hours. Better students may complete in four years. Specialization offered in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, and surveying engineering. First three years of mining engineering also offered.

School of graduate studies

Master of engineering (MEng). At least three academic terms from bachelor of science in engineering. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, and surveying engineering.

Master of science in engineering (MScE). At least one year from bachelor of science in engineering. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical and surveying engineering, and in theoretical and applied mechanics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from a bachelor's degree. Presently available in chemical, electrical, surveying, and transportation engineering, and in theoretical and applied mechanics.

FORESTRY

Faculty of forestry

Bachelor of science in forestry (BScF). Five years from grade 12, four years from grade 13. Specialization in forest resource management, forest wildlife/entomology, forest tree biology, forest environment and wood science.

Bachelor of science in forest engineering (BScFE). A five-year program from grade 12 offered jointly by the faculties of engineering and forestry. It includes basic arts and science courses, as well as forestry and engineering subjects.

School of graduate studies

Master of forestry (MF). A minimum of one year after bachelor of science in forestry.

Master of science in forestry (MScF). A minimum of one year after bachelor of science in forestry.

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years from bachelor's degree in arts, business administration, commerce or science. Students in arts or business administration at the university and at St. Thomas University may be admitted at the conclusion of the penultimate year of a first-degree course.

NURSING

Faculty of nursing

Bachelor of nursing (BN). Four years from grade 12. Number of students restricted. Program includes arts, science required courses and electives as well as theory and practice of nursing. Clinical work is a very important part of the training. Graduates of two-year diploma programs may challenge for credit.

Degree program for registered nurses (BN). A three-year generalized nursing program for registered nurses who meet university entrance requirements. Fourteen arts and science courses and four nursing courses are minimum. Field work may be required. Two years may be taken through extension. The final year must be on campus.

SCIENCE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). Four years from grade 12, three years from senior matriculation. Honors courses available in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics, and general science.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least two years from bachelor's degree in arts or in science. Available in biochemistry, biology, botany, chemistry, geology, physics, physiology, and zoology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from bachelor of science. Presently available in biology, chemistry, geology, microbiology, and physics.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Undergraduate classes offered during the winter session at various centres in arts, science, business administration, and education. Summer session: courses are offered for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers who may wish to improve their professional qualifications by working towards graduate degrees and diplomas in education. Extension programs: courses are offered in arts, science, education, and business for credit in

Saint John, Fredericton, and a number of other centres. Occasionally, these are offered in co-operation with other universities.

For no university credit

In addition to management certificate courses, a few courses are offered on a non-credit basis, particularly in art. The university is presently reviewing its extension program.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Combined courses in arts or business administration and law enable students to obtain two degrees in less time than if the two courses were taken separately.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES The Bio-Engineering Institute deals with the interaction between man and modern technology (man-machine systems), and the development of electronic controls for artificial limbs. Other work includes analysis of muscle function, mathematical modelling of human operators, development of improved methods of fitting and aligning artificial limbs, investigation of training techniques for voluntary control of skeletal muscles, and development of improved electrodes for electro-physiological monitoring.

Fire Science Centre. The centre aims to promote interdisciplinary

studies on combustion and heat transfer phenomena, with special emphasis on fires, including natural and controlled forest fires.

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION St. Thomas University. Established in Chatham, New Brunswick in 1910, as St. Thomas College. Received a university charter in 1934 and was changed in name to St. Thomas University in 1960. Moved to the U.N.B. campus in 1964. Offers the degrees of bachelor of arts, bachelor of education and bachelor of teaching. Co-educational, Roman Catholic institution. President: Very Rev. Msgr. D.C. Duffie, BA, BCL, JCD, LLD.

St. Thomas University is affiliated with U.N.B. for administrative purposes and shares the library, athletic facilities, and some student facilities. It is an independent institution academically. Students from either institution frequently take courses from the other. A large measure of co-operation exists.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION The Maritime Forest Ranger School, Fredericton, New Brunswick. Director — H.W. Blenis, BSc, MF, DEd. An interprovincial school for forest rangers, affiliated to the university. It provides a one-year training course for men with some experience in forestry. It also provides certain training facilities for the faculty of forestry at U.N.B. The president, the dean of forestry, and the comptroller of U.N.B. are on a seven-man executive committee.

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY OF NELSON*

Nelson, British Columbia V1L 3C7

Telephone: 604-352-2241

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – Hugh Keenleyside, CC, MA, PhD, DSc, LLD, FRHistS, FRGS. President and vice-chancellor – C.L. Kaller, BEd, MA, PhD. Vice-president (academic) and registrar – D.F. Larder, BSc, PhD, FRIC. Dean of academic studies – D.V.E. George, BSc, PhD, ARIC. Dean of students and foreign student advisor – H. Walker, MA. Director of continuing education – to be appointed. Student financial aid officer and director of extension – E.G. Petter, MA. Assistant registrar – R. Klatte, BA. Admissions counsellor – L.D. Karvonen, BA. Director of the library – R. Welwood, BA, BLS. Treasurer – J.C. Ryan, BA, CA. Director of public relations and secretary to the board of governors – C. Fraser.

DEAN OF FACULTY Dean of academic studies – D.V.E. George, BSc, PhD, ARIC.

DIRECTORS Athletics – T.M.K. Song, MMedSci, MS, PhD. Health record science program – I.Szabo (Mrs), BA, RRL. Institute of Christian Religious Education – J.W. Dulong, MA,

STD, FRSA. Secretarial arts program – Sr. Mary McDonald, BComm, MBA. School of education – M.C. Hassemer (Miss), BA, MA, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Biological sciences – E.M. Randall, MS. English – L.A.D. Morey, MA, PhD. Fine arts – to be appointed. History – A.E. Epp, BA, PhD. Languages – F.F. Kluge, BEd, MA, LL.M., DCL. Mathematical sciences – D.R. Forbes, BA, PhD. Philosophy – P.J. Micallef, PhL, BD, PhD. Physical sciences – V.M. Parikh, MSc, PhD, MCIC. Religious studies – Rev. Bede MacEachen, SA, STL, MA, JCL. Social sciences – J.J. Stephens, BS, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The university is an independent, private undergraduate institution which is co-educational and predominantly residential. The main source of operating income is from the British Columbia provincial treasury. The institution was originally operated by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Nelson but now functions independently under the direction of a board of governors, a board of advisors, and an academic committee (senate).

BACKGROUND Notre Dame College was founded in 1950 by the Most Reverend Martin Johnson, bishop of Nelson, becoming Notre Dame University College in 1960. The college was first affiliated in 1951 to Gonzaga University in Spokane, Washington, then, in 1961, to St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, Nova Scotia. This affiliation ended in 1963 when an act of the British Columbia legislature raised Notre Dame University College to the status of a chartered university, with full power to grant all degrees. The name was changed to Notre Dame University of Nelson and the first degrees were conferred in 1964.

*Provisional member, AUCC.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board of governors is a 16-member governing board with ultimate institutional jurisdiction. It has the responsibility for the business and financial affairs of the university, and for institutional development. A 33-member board of advisors, made up predominantly of community members, provides advice and recommendations on fiscal matters, public relations and educational policy. The board of governors is constituted of three ex-officio members, two members elected by the faculty, one by the students, one by the board of advisors, and one by the alumni. The remaining members are appointed by the board itself.

SENATE The 21-man Academic Committee serves the role of senate and has a majority of its membership elected from the General Faculty Council. The board of governors has delegated to the academic committee responsibility for the academic affairs of the institution. Academic decisions with financial implications require approval of the board of governors.

INCOME Total operating income (1973-74) — \$1,650,000 (student academic fees, 15.5%; auxiliary enterprises, 19.2%; grants, 63.5%; other income, 1.8%).

PUBLICATIONS Calendars and brochures for the regular academic session, the "Midstart Program" (commences 1 February), the summer Institute of Theatre Arts, academic summer session, and the Institute of Christian Religious Education, are available from the registrar. The student newspaper, "The Sword", is available from the student union offices.

ACADEMIC YEAR The normal academic year is from the second week of September until the last week of April (September 9, 1974 to April 27, 1975). In addition, a "midstart program" commences January 28, 1975 until May 16, 1975, for students graduating from high school in January and others unable to enter in September. An academic summer session from the beginning of July to mid-August is held and, at the same time, a summer Institute of Theatre Arts, with courses of varying length, and an Institute of Christian Religious Education.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Notre Dame University is located on the outskirts of the city of Nelson (population 10,000) on a 42-acre campus. The first building was erected in 1954, to which has been added a three-storey classroom and administration building, university library, a building for the school of education and the secretarial arts program, and a chapel. There are nine science laboratories, a language laboratory, and a small groups laboratory for the social sciences. A further building accommodates the cafeteria, gymnasium, shower and locker facilities, athletic offices and the university bookstore, adjacent to a playing-field area. A separate students union building has been built by the students adjacent to the residences. Four residences for men and women students to accommodate 500 students have been erected.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Four student residences have been built, three on the campus and the fourth just off the campus. They are McCarthy Hall (men), capacity 144; LaSalette Hall (women), capacity 98; St. Martin's Hall (men), capacity 84; Marianne Apartments (women and married students), capacity 170.

LIBRARIES A library building was erected in 1967 to accommodate the 55,000 volumes and periodicals, and to provide reading space. A special collection of manuscripts and books is held on Nelson and the East Kootenays. The university subscribes to 800 periodical titles. A new library building is in the planning stage.

STUDENT LIFE The university is predominantly residential and student lounges and office accommodation are provided in the students' union building. Speakers are regularly brought on campus through the extension department and there are many active student clubs. An intramural athletic and recreation program is provided. A student placement service is operated on campus by Canada Manpower. Students are represented on most major university committees and boards.

MEDICAL SERVICES Students are required to have comprehensive medical coverage and the dean of students' office arranges medical appointments for students needing medical attention or hospitalization.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Student counselling is co-ordinated by the dean of academic studies (academic) and the dean of students (non-academic). Relationships have been established with various local agencies to which students may be referred. A Protestant and a Catholic chaplain are appointed by the university and are regularly available for consultation.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university bookstore provides all recommended texts for courses, as well as additional suggested readings. All normal accessories and supplies needed by students are available.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Canada Manpower maintains an office on campus for the placement of students. Opportunities for employment on campus, both during the regular year on a part-time basis and during the summer on a full- or part-time basis, are available through the business office.

STUDENT UNION Full- and part-time students are members of the Students' Union, which is run by an elected student union executive with offices in the students' union building. Fees: activity fee, \$25 full time, \$5 for academic summer school students, or per course part-time, \$2.50 for students in the summer school of the arts; building fee: \$10 for all students during regular academic year.

GRADING SYSTEM Pass mark is 50%; for the major degree of BA or BSc, a minimum grade of 60% in each course included in the major discipline with a minimum average grade of 70% for all courses included in the major, and a minimum overall average grade of 65% for all courses included in the degree program is required. For the general degree of BA or BSc, a minimum grade of 60% in each course included in the concentration, and a minimum overall average grade of 60% for all courses included in the degree program, is required.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Financial assistance is available through province of British Columbia scholarships and bursaries, the Government of Canada student loans plan, and various other scholarship and bursary programs, many of which are limited to Notre Dame University. These are listed in the university calendar.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are held at the conclusion of each course in December (for half-courses), April, May (for "midstart courses"), and August (for summer courses). Supplemental examinations are permitted in courses failed by a student or in courses in which the student fails to attain the minimum required for his degree program. Normally, supplemental examinations are granted only to students who have received a failing grade in no more than one course with a grade between 40 and 49%. Supplemental examinations are normally written in early September. Deferred examinations may be

permitted for a student because of sickness, bereavement or other reasonable cause.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred at the spring convocation, usually at the beginning of May, by the chancellor of the university.

FEES AND COSTS Application fee, \$20. Tuition and registration fees. (a) Full-time students – (i) Canadian students, \$485; (ii) foreign students (who do not have landed immigrant status at least 12 months prior to first registration), \$685. (b) Part-time students (3 or fewer courses) – (i) Canadian students, \$110 per full course; (ii) foreign students [see (a)(ii) above], \$150 per full course. (c) Audit students – \$20 per course.

Residence fees – board and room (2 students per room), \$1,050 per academic year. Students' union fees are also payable (see section entitled student union).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. High school graduates are normally considered for admission to Notre Dame University provided that: a) satisfactory passing grades are achieved; b) graduation in the program involved qualifies the graduate for entrance into an accredited university in the province, state or country in which the high school is located; c) knowledge and use of the English language is sufficient to permit participation in a program of instruction conducted in the English language. More specifically, the following requirements must be observed.

British Columbia students must complete grade 12 graduation requirements in the academic-technical program as prescribed by the provincial department of education. These requirements must be completed before the first day of classes in the term or session to which the student is seeking admission, and may be fulfilled by recommendations from a certified secondary school or by achieving satisfactory grades on examinations conducted by the department of education. A student not fulfilling these requirements may be admitted if the admissions committee agrees that the student's record gives promise of success in university.

2. Equivalent certificates from other Canadian provinces. The minimum admission requirement for entry into a degree credit program for students who have completed their schooling in Canadian provinces other than British Columbia, is successful completion of grade 12 (or the equivalent) on the university preparatory program, except: for students completing their schooling in Quebec, the minimum admission requirement is successful completion of one year at a CEGEP (or the equivalent); for students completing their schooling in Newfoundland, the minimum admission requirement is successful completion of one year at Memorial University (or the equivalent).

Foreign students

USA – successful completion of grade 12 university-entrance program from an accredited high school. Other countries – GCE in five 0-level subjects (to include English, and either mathematics or a laboratory science), or the equivalent standing in a recognized examination system in their own country.

Mature students

Under certain circumstances the university admits mature students who have not completed formal high school education. In general,

a student may qualify for consideration in this category if he is 25 years of age or over, or is at least 21 years of age with three years' experience in a professional career. Such students may be required to pass an entrance examination of special aptitude and achievement. Students admitted under these conditions will be on academic probation.

Closing date for receipt of applications

Final day for filing applications for following September is 15 August.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, four years from grade 12. Available in biology, chemistry, economics, English, fine arts, French, German, history, mathematics, philosophy, physics, political science, psychology, religious studies and sociology. (b) Major course, four years from grade 12. Available in economics, English, French, history, mathematics, philosophy, psychology, religious studies and sociology.

EDUCATION

School of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). (a) Elementary course, four years from grade 12. (b) Professional program in education for graduates (one year). A candidate for this program is required to have an acceptable BA or BSc.

FINE ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Four years from grade 12.

HEALTH RECORD SCIENCE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of health record science (BHRS). Four years from grade 12.

SCIENCE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General course, four years from grade 12. (b) Major course, four years from grade 12. Available in biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics.

SECRETARIAL ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Associate degree in medical, legal and executive secretarial arts. Two years from grade 12.

Bachelor of secretarial arts (BSA). Four years from grade 12. Available in medical, legal and executive secretarial arts.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Late afternoon, evening and summer courses are provided, as demand warrants.

For no university credit

Short courses, lectures, seminars and radio programs are provided. Regular courses may be audited by interested persons for no credit.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Institute for Christian Religious Education: a certificate in Christian religious education is awarded after three intensive summers of courses and workshops. Members of the institute live together as a community during the program.

Midstart: a new academic program of first-year courses only which commences 28 January and permits a maximum of three courses between then and mid-May. A full year may be completed by attending the following summer school. The program is designed for January high school graduates on the semester system, and others unable to enter university in September.

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION Kootenay School of Art, Nelson, B.C. Director: D.O. MacGregor. Principal: B.E.C. Fraser, BSc, PhD. Constituent of Selkirk College, Castlegar, B.C. The school is co-educational and part of the community college complex, supported by local taxation and the provincial treasury. The Kootenay School of Art was founded in 1961, Selkirk College in 1966. The school provides full art facilities for Notre Dame's BFA degree program, and art education for the BEd degree.

NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE*

Truro, Nova Scotia B2N 5E3

Telephone: 902-895-1571

Cable: Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Principal – H.F. MacRae, BSc(Agr), MSc, PhD. Vice-principal – J.E. Shuh, BSA, MSc. Registrar – P.Y. Hamilton, BSc(Agr), MSc. Librarian – B.S. Sodhi, BA, MA, DipLSc. Dean of students and chaplain – Rev. D.I. MacEachern, BA, BD. Placement officer – D.E. MacLeod, BA, BEd.

DEAN Technical and vocational training – A.D. Ells, MA.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Agricultural engineering – D.E. Clark, BSA, MSA. Animal science – L.M. Cock, BSc(Agr), MS, PhD. Biology – L.A. MacFadden, BSc(Agr), MSc, PhD. Chemistry – W.M. Langille, BSc, MSc. Economics and business management – J.C. Tait, BSc(Agr), MSc. Humanities – K.S. Marchant, BPed, MS. Mathematics and physics – I.M. Fraser, BSc, MA. Physical education – K.S. Marchant, BPed, MS. Plant science – J.S. Bubar, BSc(Agr), MS, PhD.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

GENERAL INFORMATION Control is vested by an act of the legislature of Nova Scotia in the Department of Agriculture and Marketing. The college is co-educational. Revenue comes from government sources and from student fees.

BACKGROUND The enabling legislation was passed during the 1905 session and the first classes commenced on October 14 of that year. Until the mid-thirties the names College of Agriculture and Nova Scotia Agricultural College were used interchangeably; since that time only the latter has been used.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND SENATE The college has neither a board of governors nor a senate.

INCOME Total income – \$1,861,306.15 [government grants: province of Nova Scotia, 65.4%, government of Canada, 5.9%, other provinces (Atlantic), 11.4%; tuitions, 4.4%; school recoveries, 12.9%].

PUBLICATION Annual calendar.

ACADEMIC YEAR Mid-September to early May.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is located in Truro, Nova Scotia (population 13,000). On the 350-acre campus are an administration building, three combined laboratory and lecture-hall buildings, three student residences, and a six-building animal science complex.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Fraser House and Chapman House provide living accommodations for approximately 400 male students, and Trueman House provides accommodation for 80 female students.

LIBRARY There is one library. It is located in one of the laboratory-lecture hall buildings.

STUDENT LIFE The Students' Council each year appoints a social committee which directs the social activities of the college. The Students' Debating Society conducts a series of interclass debates. Innumerable sports activities are offered. The athletic program involves intramural athletics, interscholastic athletics as well as a program of physical education. Each year, the students put on a college winter fair, or "college royal" as it is frequently called. The show is a competition in fitting and showmanship.

MEDICAL SERVICES Practically all of the students are covered by state hospital and medical plans. Infirmary facilities are available for both men and women. A small medical fee is charged.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Each new student has a faculty advisor. The advice of all faculty members is readily available and regularly sought.

BOOKSTORE All textbooks assigned are available at reasonable prices to students.

STUDENT PLACEMENT SERVICE The placement office provides employment services to all students. The office is staffed by one person on a full-time basis as well as a Canada Manpower representative who serves in a part-time capacity two days per week.

STUDENT COUNCIL The United Students' Council, consisting of all full-time students, elects its own executive to look after student affairs and to promote the interests of students. There is an annual fee of \$45.

GRADING SYSTEM Numerical grades are assigned. The pass mark is 50%. Honors diplomas are awarded to those with an average of 75% and high honors to those with an average of 80%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Scholarships varying in value from half tuition to full tuition plus \$200 and awarded on an academic basis are available to degree course students. Free tuition is provided to technician course students from the Atlantic provinces. Technicians of high standing may also be awarded scholarships.

EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are administered in April and December. One supplemental examination is provided if necessary. No supplemental examinations may be written after two years have elapsed after the original failure.

GRADUATION No degrees are conferred; diplomas are presented in May to graduates.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time tuition fees per year: (a) university course, \$500; (b) technician course, no tuition, and technology course, no tuition for students from the Atlantic provinces. Miscellaneous fees: \$71 (medical — \$6; students' council — \$45; caution and laboratory deposit — \$20).

Room and board in residence: \$840 per year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

I. Degree: Nova Scotia grade XII or equivalent with an average of 60% and no mark below 50% in English, mathematics, chemistry, physics or biology, and a fifth subject.

Technology: for chemistry or biology laboratory technology and for ornamental horticulture technology, Nova Scotia grade XII or equivalent with no mark below 60% in English, mathematics, chemistry and biology or satisfactory completion of the first year in technical animal or plant science. For directed studies, satisfactory completion of one of the two-year technician courses.

Technician: Nova Scotia grade XI or equivalent with standing in English, mathematics, a science and two additional subjects.

COURSES AND DEGREES

AGRICULTURE

Diploma — two years from senior matriculation in agricultural science and three years in agricultural engineering. Graduates usually proceed for further studies to Macdonald College, the University of Guelph, the University of Maine or the Nova Scotia Technical College.

EXTENSION SERVICES AND COURSES BELOW UNIVERSITY LEVEL

For no university credit

Technician course — diploma awarded to students taking a two-year technician course and completing appropriate in-service training.

Technology course — diploma awarded to students taking a third year after completing technician course or a two-year program after senior matriculation.

NOVA SCOTIA COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN*

5163 Duke Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1N6

Telephone: 902-429-1600

Direct general correspondence to the director of admissions

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS President – G.N. Kennedy, AOCA, BFA, MFA. Dean – James Davies, BA, MA, PhD. Director of services – John Murchie, BA, MLS. Business manager – A.J. MacDonald. Registrar – Elizabeth Snell.

DIVISION CHAIRMEN Art education – H. Pearse, BEd, MA. Art history – D. Young, BA. Design – W. Smith, BA, MArch. Graduate studies – R. Berlind, BA, BFA, MA. Media and workshops – E. Porter, BA, MFA. Studio – R. Jarden, BFA.

GENERAL INFORMATION The Nova Scotia College of Art and Design is a co-educational independent institution of higher education chartered by act of the provincial legislature.

BACKGROUND The college was established as the Victoria School of Art and Design, 1887; renamed the Nova Scotia College of Art, 1925; renamed the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design, 1969. The college receives its principal financial support from the province of Nova Scotia. Government of the college is

vested in a board of governors of 19 members, including government appointees, students, faculty, alumni, and elected members.

Four-year programs of study lead to the bachelor's degree in fine art or design. The college first awarded the bachelor's degree in 1970. The diploma in fine art is a four-year program and the diploma in graphic design requires three years. A student may also include in the degree program, courses which will qualify him to receive the Nova Scotia Teacher's Certificate as an art specialist. The college also offers a two-year program leading to the master of fine arts degree.

PUBLICATIONS Printed material about the college may be obtained by addressing enquiries to the admissions secretary.

ACADEMIC YEAR The college year includes three terms: September to December; January to April; May to August. Students may be admitted beginning with any term; MFA – September to April.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The main building of the college is located at 6152 Coburg Road, immediately adjacent to Dalhousie University. The college is in the process of moving to a new location in renovated buildings in the waterfront area in downtown Halifax. A number of the college studios are now in that area, and the college plans to complete the move, leaving the Coburg Road building vacant, by 1975.

The principal studio areas open to students in fine art include ceramics, jewelry, painting, photography, printmaking, projects, sculpture, and weaving. The design program offers specialization in environmental design and communication design, including

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

design of printed materials and audio-visual communication. Students at the college may arrange to take courses at Dalhousie University and at other universities in the city.

The Anna Leonowens Gallery, named for one of the founders of the college, the famous teacher of the children of the King of Siam, presents a series of exhibitions that are open to the public throughout the year.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The college does not provide residential accommodations.

LIBRARY The college library, a specialized collection in art and design, contains about 9,000 volumes. In addition, the college regularly receives about 220 periodicals and maintains an outstanding collection of 25,000 photographic slides of examples of works of art and design. Libraries of the other universities in the city are also available to students of the college.

STUDENT LIFE The gymnasium of the Nova Scotia Technical College, located near the College of Art and Design, may be used by students of both institutions. In addition, a number of beaches, swimming pools, ice rinks, playing fields, bowling alleys and other recreational facilities are conveniently available in the metropolitan area. Two students are represented on the board of governors.

COLLEGE HEALTH SERVICE Consists of two physicians who visit the campus at specified times during the week. The health service provides minor treatment and general medical counselling. This service is offered free to students, and they may purchase prescription drugs through a local pharmacy at a discount.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICE The director of student affairs and student counsellor acts as an advisor to whichever students want to consult him, and he tries to make sure they get the help they need. When necessary, this might include psychological or psychiatric referral.

COLLEGE SUPPLY STORE The store supplies textbooks and other material necessary in the individual classes with a special student discount.

COLLEGE GOVERNMENT Students and faculty both play active parts on the board of governors and the policy-making and advisory committees of the college. The board of governors and all of the committees, except the Committee on Faculty Status and Affairs, include both student and faculty membership. The Student Society, through its elected council, places the student representatives on the board and the committees, plans social, cultural and athletic activities, and represents student needs and opinion in matters of official concern. The program of the student society is financed by the student society fee, which is annually \$20 per student, or a total of over \$5,000 for the society.

GRADING SYSTEM The college records as credit those courses which are satisfactorily completed. Courses which are not satisfactorily completed receive no credit and are not entered on the student's permanent record.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Students of the college are granted aid by the college toward their educational expenses according to their financial needs, and the availability of college funds, subject to the following conditions: a) the student requesting aid must use the resources of the Canada Student Loans Plan and any applicable provincial bursary plan, to the extent that he is eligible. Students who are not from Canada

may also be considered for financial aid under a modified policy and within the limitations of available funds; b) the college assesses a student's need for assistance according to the determination used by the Canada Student Loans Plan; c) a reasonable portion of the aid will be offered as remuneration for employment with the college and the remainder will be given as remission of fees. Also available are the William Donald Peters Memorial Fund and the Effie May Ross Scholarship Fund.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by the college. Undergraduate — the college invites all students who will qualify for a degree or diploma by the end of each term to take part in the graduation ceremonies, August, December and May. Graduate — May.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition, full-time enrolment (11 to 20 credits) — \$365 per semester, \$730 per year. Tuition, part-time students per credit — \$37.50 per semester. Registration fee — \$10 per semester. Student union fee — \$10 per semester, \$20 per year.

Other expenses are estimated as follows: room and board, out-of-town students — \$600 per semester, \$1,200 per year. Class supplies — \$150 per semester, \$300 per year. Personal expenses — \$150 per semester, \$300 per year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS Admission to the college is based upon evidence of reasonable maturity, interest in working with the program of the college, and the ability to benefit from the offerings of the college. Applicants who are enrolled in typical high school programs will be asked to submit scores from the Canadian scholastic aptitude test (SACU) and to complete a Nova Scotia grade 11 program (junior matriculation), or the equivalent. All other candidates may present whatever other evidence they wish to indicate — their interest, ability and maturity — in order to qualify for admission to the college. Transfer students from other institutions including those from liberal arts and other programs may enter the college with advanced standing. Programs in pre-engineering, pre-architecture, sciences, sociology, psychology and related areas of study may count for up to two years in the design programs.

Closing date for receipt of applications

Applications should be completed eight weeks before the month applying to enter. Applicants to the MFA program must possess a BFA or the equivalent, competence in the making of art, and interest in teaching at the post-secondary level. Closing date for receipt of applications to the MFA program is March 31.

COURSES AND DEGREES

DESIGN

The bachelor of design degree (BDes) is granted in environmental design or in communication design. The degree requires a four-year program of study. Either program allows the student a considerable range of choice of areas in which to specialize. The student in communication design may study graphic design, the design of film or other audio-visual communications, or the design of mixed-media communications. The environmental design program deals particularly with problems of significance to Nova Scotia and the Atlantic provinces. Students in environmental design work with problems of urban and regional planning, or with the design of products, systems, and interior and exterior spaces that relate to the needs of the Atlantic area.

The diploma in graphic design [Associate of the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design (ANSCAD)] is a three-year program of study with specialization in graphic design.

FINE ART

The bachelor of fine arts degree (BFA), offered in fine art, requires a four-year program of study. The foundation studio, taken in the first year, and five semester-courses in art history are specifically required for the degree in fine art. The remaining courses are elected by the student from the various courses of study available at the college, and from courses available at other universities in the city.

The bachelor of arts degree in art education is a four-year program which qualifies the student to receive the Nova Scotia Teacher's Certificate as an art specialist. A program of 134 semester-credits, it requires 32 credits in art education, 12 credits in art history, and 70 credits in studio and related course work. The remainder may be taken in electives.

The diploma in fine art [Associate of the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design (ANSCAD)] requires four years of study, almost entirely in studio courses.

The college also offers a two-year program leading to the master of fine arts degree.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS Courses in various areas of art and design are offered, without credit, for adults and children in the Halifax area and at other locations in the province. The college does not offer credit courses under the extension program, but persons not regularly enrolled in the college may seek admission to regular classes of the college as special students, for either part-time or full-time study.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Summer trimester – the college offers a summer trimester of 14 weeks from May until August. Students who do not desire to enrol in the entire trimester may select courses lasting one-quarter or one-half of the term, beginning in May, June, early July, or late July.

Off-campus study – a student may receive credit for a program of study undertaken while travelling or at a place away from the college which may offer particular advantages for the work which he is pursuing. A student proposing an off-campus program of study for credit will arrange a plan with individual faculty members. Each proposal for such study is subject to approval of the appropriate faculty body.

Lithography workshop – the lithography workshop of the college provides an opportunity for advanced students of lithography to work with the master printmaker of the college, and with artists who visit the college for the purpose of having their work printed in the workshop.

NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE*

P.O. Box 1000, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3A 2X4

Telephone: 902-429-8300

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – C.N. Simpson, BSc, LL.D., DEng, FASCE. President – A.E. Steeves (acting), BSc, MSc, FCIC, FEIC. Registrar – M.R. Foran, BSc, MSc, PhD, FCIC, DEng. Director, extension – A.E. Creelman, BEng, MAsc. Alumni secretary – C.H. Miller, BEng, MAsc, PhD. Bursar – C.R. Lloyd. Dean of students – A.E. Steeves, BSc, MSc. Librarian – M.R. Hussain, MA, MSLS. Placement officer and director of physical plant – A.E. Creelman, BEng, MAsc. PEng. Public relations officer – Mary Barker, BA. Bookstore manager – B.C. Gillie.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Engineering – O. Cochkanoff, BAsc, MAsc, PhD. Graduate studies – W. Carson, BSc, MSc, PhD.

DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL Architecture – P. Manning, AADipl, PhD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Applied mathematics – J.H. Ahrens, DAE, DrNatSc. Bio-resources engineering – W. Carson, BSc, MSc, PhD. Chemical engineering – G.D. MacKay, BEng, MEng, PhD. Civil engineering – G.G. Meyerhof, BSc, MSc, PhD, DSc, DrIng, FEIC, FRSC. Electrical engineering – O.K. Gashus, BSc, PhD. Industrial engineering – B. Worrall, BSc, PhD. Mechanical engineering – O. Cochkanoff, BAsc, MAsc, PhD. Mining and metallurgical engineering – K.V. Gow, BAsc, MSc, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The college is non-denominational and co-educational. It is governed by a board of governors, the controlling body in all matters pertaining to the college, and a senate and faculty councils which are responsible for academic policy.

BACKGROUND The Nova Scotia Technical College was authorized by an act of the provincial legislature in 1907. Teaching began in 1909 and the first degrees were awarded in 1910. In 1947 the act of 1907 was repealed and replaced by two new acts which separated engineering education and secondary technical education and provided for the establishment of graduate studies. The college now confines its activities to work at the university level.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors consists of the president of the college; the minister of education; 10 members appointed by the governor-in-council not fewer than five of whom shall be representatives of the universities and colleges which are associated with, or co-operate in the educational programs of the college; these representatives to be appointed in consultation with the universities and colleges; four members elected by the alumni association of the college; three members

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

appointed by the board; three members, one elected by and from each of the faculties of engineering, graduate studies and the school of architecture; two members elected by and from the senate.

The board of governors is the controlling body in all administrative and academic matters pertaining to the college.

SENATE The Senate consists of the president; the academic deans; the academic directors; the registrar; the librarian; the heads of academic departments; a representative elected by the Association of Professional Engineers of Nova Scotia; a representative elected by the Nova Scotia Association of Architects; one representative from each of the faculties of engineering, graduate studies and the school of architecture — elected in each case by such faculty; two representatives elected from and by the board; one representative who must be a professional engineer and who must not be a registered student, elected by the registered students of the college; one representative who must be a registered architect and who must not be a registered student, elected by the registered students of the college; all full professors of the college; members appointed from other institutions by the senate not fewer than five of whom are representatives of the universities and colleges which are associated with or co-operate in the educational programs of the college, as designated by the board of governors, and after consultation with the universities and colleges.

The senate has general supervision over all academic affairs and is responsible for the co-ordination of the academic work with that given by the associated universities. The senate also, on the recommendation of the faculties, provides for and recommends to convocation the conferring of all degrees.

INCOME Main source of income for operational costs is from public funds and student fees; for capital costs, from public funds and private donations. Details published in the annual report.

PUBLICATIONS Calendar of the college, annual. Bulletin of graduate studies, annual. Obtainable from the office of the registrar. Annual report obtainable from the office of the president.

ACADEMIC YEAR Architecture, undergraduate — September to August for Co-op One, January to December for Co-op Two, both with three terms, September to May for Co-op Three with two terms. Engineering, undergraduate — September to May with two terms. Graduate studies — twelve months with normal commencement in September.

BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, RESIDENCE, AND LIBRARY The college is located in the heart of the city of Halifax, the provincial capital, on a site of 13 acres. There are 11 buildings containing classrooms, laboratories, a computer centre, research facilities, the administration, a gymnasium, a common room, a library (36,000 volumes), and a men's residence, the M.M. O'Brien hall for 132 students.

STUDENT LIFE Student branches or faculty counsellors are established for many Canadian and international societies and institutes associated with the profession of engineering. The Architectural Undergraduate Society organizes talks, film and slide showings and social events. Active programs are run throughout the year that provide opportunities to meet members of the professions and the general public. Sports and major social events are organized by the Students' Society. Foreign students are welcomed by various ethnic societies organized outside of the college.

BOOKSTORE Textbooks and supplies at cost plus small mark-up.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT A placement office is maintained to organize a program of interviews with company representatives who are recruiting prospective graduates during their final year of study. Assistance is also given in obtaining part-time and summer jobs for students. Information about companies is available in the reading room of the placement office. Students are encouraged to avail themselves of this information and the placement service.

STUDENT UNION Nova Scotia Technical College Students' Society — the objectives of the society are 1. to provide an approved and recognized form of student government; 2. to enable members to plan, direct and participate in extracurricular student activities.

It functions through a council composed of: president; vice-president; treasurer; athletic committee chairman; social committee chairman; publicity committee chairman; internal affairs committee chairman; editor of "Tech Flash"; representatives of junior and senior classes, the architectural school and graduates society.

General meetings are held twice during the college year. At the fall meeting on the first of October the society's activities are outlined and an estimated budget presented. The representatives of the junior classes are elected by their respective classes during the first week in October. At the spring meeting the society's activities are reviewed and candidates for executive offices are introduced. Elections are held the following day.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject as follows: engineering — A — excellent (80-100%); B — good (70-79%); C — acceptable (60-69%); D — conditional (50-59%); E — failure (30-49%); F — complete failure (0-29%).

Architecture — A — excellent (80-100%); B — good (70-79%); C — acceptable (60-69%); D — failure (50-59%); E — failure (40-49%); F — failure (0-39%); I — incomplete.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Canada student loans plan available to Canadian citizens and to landed immigrants of one-year residence who intend to remain in Canada after their graduation. For residents of Quebec, the Quebec student assistance scheme is applicable. Undergraduate: several industrial scholarships to the amount of tuition fees, or more, may be applied for after registration. Graduate: most major fellowships in the appropriate fields are tenable at the college; grants-in-aid of research to professors from varied sources are available for support of students; a limited number of teaching assistantships are available for awarding after registration.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are held, or assessments are made at the end of each term for each subject. Promotion is by year or academic period. Supplementary examinations are given within defined limits of failures.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by the chancellor at annual convocation in May.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year — full-time: (a) undergraduate, \$325 per term; (b) graduate, \$650 minimum. Students' societies fees: undergraduate engineering, \$38; undergraduate architecture, \$53; graduate, \$38.

Residence rates, board and room, \$542.50 in double, \$580 in single, per term.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Architecture, undergraduate. A student must present a transcript showing that he has successfully completed at least two years in any course of study at any recognized university. One mathematics course is mandatory unless an entrance examination is sat. A letter of recommendation from the university is also required.

Engineering, undergraduate. A student must have a transcript forwarded from one of the following universities, showing the successful completion of the uniform engineering course and award of certificate, for transfer to the junior year of engineering: Acadia, Dalhousie, Mount Allison, Prince Edward Island, St. Francis Xavier, and Saint Mary's. Students from other universities wishing to transfer to the college must have a transcript forwarded for assessment of equivalency of credits and a letter of recommendation from the dean of their previous university.

For agricultural engineering, the student must have a transcript forwarded from the Nova Scotia Agricultural College showing successful completion of the course given.

Postgraduate. A student must have a first degree with high standing in the appropriate studies and supply the documentation required by the application forms.

Closing date for receipt of applications

All applications must be received by July 2 for undergraduate programs.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARCHITECTURE

Faculty of the school of architecture

Bachelor of architecture (BArch). Four years after transfer from university with appropriate credits (see admission requirements). This is a co-operative program.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of architecture (MArch). At least one year from BArch.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of engineering (BEng). Two years after transfer with diploma from Acadia, Dalhousie, Mount Allison, Prince Edward Island, St. Francis Xavier, or Saint Mary's universities. Specialization offered in agricultural (in co-operation with the Nova Scotia Agricultural College only), chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, and mining engineering.

Faculty of graduate studies

Graduate programs offered in all fields of engineering listed for BEng.

Master of engineering (MEng). At least one year from bachelor's degree in engineering.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from the master's degree in engineering, or three years from the bachelor's degree in engineering.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For no university credit

The department of extension offers refresher, general, and specialist courses in the evenings for architects and engineers. Special courses for specific groups or industries can be arranged. These can be concentrated or extended courses and given at the college or on industry premises.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE The Atlantic Industrial Research Institute is an adjunct to the college with its aims to encourage, coordinate, direct, and administer programs and contracts of engineering and industrial research for public and private industry in the Atlantic provinces. Director — T.J. Gray, BSc, PhD.

THE ONTARIO INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES IN EDUCATION*

252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V6

Telephone: 416-923-6641

Cable: OISETOR

Telex: 06-217720

Inquiries concerning graduate studies in education should be directed to the co-ordinator of graduate studies, and general inquiries to the office of the director.

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chairman, board of governors – Vernon Ready, BA. Director – R.W.B. Jackson, BA, PhD, LLD, FRSS, FCP, FOTF. Assistant director – R.H. Farquhar, MA, PhD. Coordinator of graduate studies – G.E. Flower, MA, EdD, FCCT, FOTF. Coordinator of research and development studies – David Brison, EdD. Coordinator of field development – K.F. Prueter, BA, BPaed, EdD. Chief librarian – Shirley Wigmore, MLS. Head, editorial – John Main, BEd. Supervisor, computing services group – Richard G. Wolfe, BA. Director, educational clinic – Harry Silverman, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Adult education – Alan Thomas, PhD. Applied psychology – Clifford Christensen, PhD.

Computer applications – Leslie McLean, PhD. Curriculum – Michael Connelly, PhD. Educational administration – Thomas Williams, PhD. Educational planning – Joseph Farrell, PhD. History and philosophy of education – Trevor Wigney, EdM. Measurement and evaluation – Shizuhiko Nishisato, PhD. Sociology in education – Edward Harvey, PhD. Special education – Harry Silverman, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education was established in July 1965, by an act of the Ontario legislature, and is under the management and control of an independent board of governors, which reports to the minister of education.

BACKGROUND OISE combines in one organization the former departments of educational research and graduate studies of the University of Toronto's Ontario College of Education and the Ontario Curriculum Institute.

The objects of the institute are to study matters and problems relating to or affecting education, to disseminate the results of educational studies and assist in their implementation, and to establish and conduct courses leading to certificates of standing and graduate courses in education. Although it was chartered as a college with the right to grant degrees, the institute has entered into an agreement of affiliation with the University of Toronto, so that its graduates receive University of Toronto degrees.

The institute is organized internally into 10 academic departments, each concerned with conducting research in a particular field of education and with the development of better educational methods and materials. The departments include: adult education, applied psychology, computer applications,

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

curriculum, educational administration, educational planning, history and philosophy of education, measurement and evaluation, sociology in education, and special education. Specialized programs of graduate study are offered in each of these departments, and are co-ordinated by the office of the co-ordinator of graduate studies. The facilities of the institute enable advanced graduate students to be involved directly in research or development programs in their particular field of scholarly interest. A degree program is offered in the field of higher education.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors of OISE includes the director of the institute, four members of its administrative and instructional staff, and 30 representatives of provincial educational organizations and the general public, for a total membership of 35. With the exception of the director, the members are appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council upon the recommendation of the minister of education. The affairs of the institute are under the management and control of the board.

INCOME For the fiscal year ending April 30, 1973, the institute's total revenue was \$10,994,489. About 88% of the revenue was received through grants from the province of Ontario, about 3% from special grants (particularly private foundations), about 4% from student fees, and the remaining 5% from other sources.

PUBLICATIONS OISE Bulletin, graduate degrees in education, University of Toronto. Published every February, the bulletin describes admission requirements and programs of study for the forthcoming academic year. Available from the institute's office of graduate studies. Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, gives brief descriptions of some typical research and development projects up to June 1972 and provides background and purposes of OISE. Available from the office of the director. Annual reports — complete accounts of each year's activities are published annually.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to end of April. Summer session: early July to mid-August, with required pre-session reading and post-session papers.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The institute is housed in a 12-storey building on Bloor Street West near St. George Street, in the centre of Toronto; (the population of metropolitan Toronto is just over 2 million). Special display centres for audio-visual materials and curriculum resources have been developed, including equipment for viewing and listening. Staff and students of OISE have access to six computers via teletype terminals. A collection of statistical programs is available for data analysis. Programmers are available for consultation, and will write programs for computer users at standard OISE rates. The institute also has a PDP-9 computer and a time-shared PDP-8. The institute has an editorial division which provides editorial guidance to staff and students. OISE publishes books and journals on many aspects of education. A discount of 10 per cent is available to staff and students.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence accommodation can be obtained at the University of Toronto, but the number of rooms available for graduate students is rather limited. The university's housing service will assist students to find off-campus accommodation.

LIBRARIES The campus of the University of Toronto is within easy walking distance, and the resources and services of its library are available to graduate students at OISE. The institute's

own library houses a specialized collection in education of some 300,000 items. Extensive reference materials and some 3,500 serial titles are available.

STUDENT LIFE There is on staff a special advisor to overseas students. The University of Toronto International Student Centre, at 33 St. George Street, offers services and facilities to overseas students. Inquiries regarding customs regulations, accommodation, medical and hospital insurance, etc., should be sent to the office of the co-ordinator of graduate studies, OISE.

MEDICAL SERVICES The facilities of the University of Toronto health services are available to faculty members and to registered students of OISE. No special fee is required. The service includes first-aid, consultation with a physician, and psychiatric advice. It does not include dental care.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION All OISE students, both full- and part-time, are members of the Graduate Students' Association. Its objectives are as follows: 1) to coordinate the governmental activities of students in the various departments of the institute, the Institute Assembly, its standing committees, and any ad hoc committees; 2) to promote and maintain communication between OISE students and OISE administration; 3) to act as a representative of OISE students, or any one of them, on all matters in which representation may be in the interests of such students; 4) to promote and maintain responsible student government at OISE; 5) to initiate, sponsor, coordinate, and promote athletic, cultural, and social events in which OISE students may be interested; 6) to promote the welfare and interests of the individuals registered as full-time, part-time, or special students at OISE.

GRADING SYSTEM Seven-point grading system as follows: A+ — 9; A — 8; A- — 7; B+ — 6; B — 5; B- — 4 and F — failure.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education offers students financial awards to support programs of full-time graduate study. The students must qualify for an award on the basis of academic ability and professional promise. The amount and type of award may vary with the student's financial need, the academic program, and the policies of his OISE academic department. For further information and application forms, write the office of the co-ordinator of graduate studies, OISE.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are held at the discretion of the instructor, and if required, are given at the conclusion of the course.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year; full time \$585. Miscellaneous compulsory fees per year, \$45.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS A minimum of second-class standing in the final year of an appropriate undergraduate degree is required for admission to graduate programs in educational theory. For detailed requirements for various degree programs, see pages 21 to 26 of the OISE bulletin.

Closing date for receipt of applications

March 15, 1975 is the final date for receiving application for admission forms for the 1975/76 regular session for full-time students only. March 15, 1975 is also the final date for receiving application for admission forms for the 1975 summer session. June 10, 1975 is the final date for receiving application for admission forms for the 1975/76 regular session for part-time students only.

COURSES AND DEGREES

EDUCATION

Master of education (MEd). One regular academic session and one summer if pursued on a full-time basis. This degree can be taken on a part-time basis but must be completed within six years from first enrolment as an MEd candidate. Admission is based on either a four-year or a three-year BA, or equivalent, with second-class standing or better in the final year, teacher certification and one year of teaching experience.

Master of arts (MA). One academic year plus a thesis from a four-year BA or equivalent, two years from a three-year BA or equivalent, with second-class standing or better in the final year. One-third of a year advanced standing will be granted in a two-year program for teacher certification. The time limit for completion of the degree is five years from commencement of program at the four-year BA level or equivalent. A year of residence is required for this degree.

Master of philosophy (PhilM). One year of residence is required beyond an MA in the department of educational theory at the University of Toronto. One year and one summer are required for students with a master's degree in the same field of specialization but from other academic institutions. Two years of residence are required from a four-year BA in a relevant discipline. The degree must be completed within one year after the residence requirements have been fulfilled.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years of residence are required beyond the MA if continuing in a relevant area of specialization. The degree must be completed within six years of the date of first PhD enrolment after a relevant MA.

Doctor of education (EdD). A basic requirement for admission is either the University of Toronto MEd or MA in educational theory, or the equivalent, with high standing. Applicants whose master's work did not include a thesis will be required to complete

a qualifying research paper (QRP). The minimum residence requirement is one academic year of full-time study. The latest information regarding admission requirements and programs of study in particular sub-fields may be obtained by contacting the office of the co-ordinator of graduate studies. Note: graduate degrees in education at OISE do not carry with them certification for teaching in Ontario.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

During the regular academic session a considerable number of courses are scheduled after hours for part-time students. The summer session offers courses primarily for MEd programs, although under certain circumstances MA, PhD and EdD students may also take summer courses for degree credit.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE OISE is itself a research institute. In addition to their teaching duties, staff members in its 10 academic departments carry out programs of research and development in education on a large scale. Strong emphasis is placed on interdisciplinary projects; as a result, the research and development program can be described under headings other than those provided by the department titles. In a recent reclassification of the institute's projects, certain priority areas for research and development were identified, taking account of OISE's capability in relation to educational need: (1) development of Canadian educational materials and encouragement of bilingualism in students, with emphasis on the needs of Franco-Ontarian schools; (2) innovative approaches to the learning situation; (3) problem-solving and learning in children; (4) methods of educational policy decision-making and implementation. Other areas of emphasis include: special groups (especially indigenous peoples, immigrants, blacks, women, and inner-city and rural children); selection, preparation, utilization and role definition of teachers and other school personnel; development of innovative curriculum materials (e.g., multi-media materials, C.A.I., print, non-print); analysis of aims, evaluation, and replanning of educational systems; early childhood education.

UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA*

English version follows/Le texte anglais se trouve à la suite

Ottawa (Ontario) K1N 6N5

Téléphone: 613-231-3311

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au registraire

DIRECTION ET CADRES Chancelier – Le très honorable Gérald Fauteux, CC, CP, BA, LLL, LLD, DCL. Recteur et vice-chancelier – Roger Guindon, omi, CC, BA, LPh, LTh, DTh, LLD. Vice-recteur à l'enseignement et à la recherche – Maurice Chagnon, LPh, MA, PhD. Vice-recteur (administration) – Allan Gillmore, BA. Vice-recteur adjoint (recherche institutionnelle et planification) – Jean-Marie Joly, PhD. Vice-recteur adjoint (services scolaires) – Pierre Boulet, BA, BCom, MScCom. Vice-recteur adjoint (services aux étudiants) – Trefflé Lacombe, BCom, BA, MA. Vice-recteur adjoint (administration) – Jack McCarthy, CA, ACIS. Vice-recteur adjoint (services administratifs) – Charles Perron. Secrétaire – poste vacant. Registraire – Pierre Boulet, BA, BCom, MScCom. Registraire adjoint (admissions) – Raymond Labelle, BA, LPh. Registraire adjoint (systèmes, dossiers et statistiques) – Jean Boyer. Bibliothécaire en chef, bibliothèques de l'université – Hans Möller, PhD. Directeur, aide financière à l'étudiant – Gail Luther-Larose, MA. Secrétaire général, Association des anciens – H.-Olivier Pelletier, BA. Directeur, aumônerie – Louis Raby, omi,

BA, LTh. Directeur, Centre de communications et de moyens didactiques – Bernard LeTremble. Éducation permanente – poste vacant. Directeur, Les éditions de l'Université d'Ottawa – Léopold Lanctôt, omi, BA, LPh, LTh, LDC. Directeur, logement – André Carignan, BA, BEd, MEd. Directeur, restauration et congrès – Franco Monopoli. Directeur, planification et construction – Witold Kubasiewicz, DiplIng(Arch). Directeur, relations extérieures – G.-William Boss, BA. Directeur, service de placement – poste vacant. Directeur, service de santé – William Howe, MD. Directeur, service des finances – Rhéo Brisson, CA.

DOYENS DES FACULTÉS Arts – Marcel Hamelin, BA, LésL, DLet. Droit (section de common law) – H.A. Hubbard, BA, du Barreau de l'Ontario. Droit (section de droit civil) – Gérald Beaudoin, BA, LLL, MA(Droit), DiplESD. Éducation – Lionel-P. Desjarlais, BA, BPéd, MA, PhD. Médecine – J.-Jacques Lussier, OC, BA, MSc, MD, PhD, FICS. Philosophie – Pierre Laberge, BA, LTh, DPh. Psychologie – Henry Edwards, BA, MA(Ps), PhD. Sciences de la gestion – Reynald Maheu, BA, LScCom, LScCompt, CA. Sciences et génie – Antoine D'lorio, BSc, PhD, MSRC. Sciences sociales – Denis Carrier, MScCom, DiplEs(ScPol), DUP.

DOYENS DES ÉCOLES Éducation physique et récréation – W.A.R. Orban, BSc, MS, PhD, FACSM. Études supérieures – Paul Hagen, MB, FCIC. Sciences infirmières – Marie des Anges Loyer, RN, BScPHN, MA, MPH, MED, FAPHA.

DIRECTEURS DE DÉPARTEMENT Administration publique – Walter Baker, MA, PhD. Gestion des sciences de la santé – John Babson, AB, MBA, PhD. Anatomie – Marc Colonnier, BA, BPh, MD, MSc, PhD, MSRCan. Anesthésie – Lloyd Hampson (intérimaire), MD. Biochimie – Donald Layne,

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC.

MSc, PhD. Biologie – Quentin LaHam, BA, MS, PhD. Chimie – Hans Baer, DrRerNat, FCIC. Chirurgie – Walter Waddell (intérimaire), MD, FRCSCan. Coopération internationale – Louis Sabourin, BA, LLL, DiplLittCont, DiplScPol, PhD. Criminologie – Cleobis Jayewardene, MB, Am, PhD. Diététique-sciences domestiques – Lucie Blondeau, cnd, BScD, MS, PhD. Éducation – Gérald Brûlé, BA, MEd (Section: formation des enseignants); Claude MacNeil, BA, BEd, MEd, PhD (Section: programmes des 2^e et 3^e cycles). Éducation physique – Léo Deschênes, BA(EdPhys), MEdPhys(Adm). English – Glenn Clever, PhD. Épidémiologie et médecine sociale – John Last, MB, DiplPH, FRSM, FAPHA. Études anciennes – Michel Roussel, BA, DiplED, MLitt, PhD. Études slaves – Constantine Bida, PhD. Génie chimique – Benjamin C.-Y. Lu, MAsc, PhD, FCIC. Génie civil – D.R. Townsend, BSc, PhD. Génie électrique – Clément Lemyre, BScA, PhD, DIC. Génie mécanique – Alexander Krausz, PhD. Géographie et aménagement régional – Denis St-Onge, BA, LSc, DSc. Géologie – Alec Baer, PhD. Histoire – Jacques Monet, sj, BA, LPh, LTh, MA, PhD. Histologie et embryologie – Léonard-F. Bélanger, BA, MD, MMSc, MSRC. Informatique – Louis Birta, BAsc, MS, PhD. Kinanthropologie – Maurice Jetté, MS(PhysEd), PhD. Langues vivantes – Raymond Leblanc, BA, BPéd, LèL, DiplEA, PhD. Lettres françaises – Eugène-M. Roberto, DLet. Linguistique et langues modernes – Guy Rondeau, BA, BPéd, DES, DLet. Mathématiques – Rémi Vaillancourt, omi, BA, BPh, BA(Phil), LPh, BSc, BTh, LTh, MTh, MSc, PhD. Médecine – Kennedy Smiley, BA, MD, FRCPCan. Microbiologie et immunologie – John Westwood, BA, MB, DiplBact, MRCS, LRCP. Musique – François Bernier, BA. Obstétrique et gynécologie – Gilles Hurteau, BA, MD, FRCSCan, FACOG. Ophtalmologie – Alexander Watson, MB, FRCSCan, FACS. Oto-rhino-laryngologie – G.-Guy Laframboise (intérimaire), BA, MD, FRCSCan. Pathologie – H.A. Heggveit (intérimaire), MD, MRCPPath, FCAP, FRCPCan. Pédiatrie – James McKee, MD, FRCPCan, FCCP. Pharmacologie – Radhey Singhal (intérimaire), MSc, PhD. Physiologie – Geza Hetenyi, MD, PhD. Physique – Gilles Lamarche, MSc, PhD. Psychiatrie – Gérald Sarwer-Foner, BA, MD, DiplPsy, FRCPCan, FRCPSy, FAPA, FACP. Radiologie – Conway Don, MB, DiplMR(D), MRCP, FFR. Recherche opérationnelle et planification – Wilson Price, BAcA, MSc, PhD. Récréologie – Edward Storey, BA, BPE, MS, PhD. Science économique – Camilo Dagum, PhD. Science politique – André Vachet, BA, BPh, LPh, DUP. Sciences commerciales – William Radburn, CA, BCom, MBA. Sciences religieuses – Émilien Lamirande, BA, BPh, LPh, MPh, BTh, LTh, DTh, STM. Sociologie – Ronald D'Costa, BA, MA, LScPolSoc, DiplSP, DScPolSoc. Arts visuels et théâtre – Suzanne Rivard-LeMoine. Traducteurs et (d') interprètes (École de) – F.R. Glaus.

RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX L'Université d'Ottawa est une institution bilingue et mixte. L'administration de l'université est la responsabilité d'un bureau de gouverneurs et d'un sénat.

HISTORIQUE Le Collège de Bytown, future Université d'Ottawa, a été fondé en 1848 par les missionnaires oblates de Marie-Immaculée. Érigée en corporation en 1849, l'institution a pris le nom de Collège d'Ottawa en 1861. Quelques années plus tard, soit en 1866, le gouvernement d'Union octroyait au collège une charte d'université. En 1889, le Pape Léon XIII accordait à l'université une charte pontificale. La charte civile remaniée était sanctionnée par la législature de l'Ontario en 1933. La charte pontificale amendée recevait une nouvelle approbation de Rome en 1934. Au mois de juillet 1965, les facultés de théologie et de droit canonique ont été groupées sous l'Université Saint-Paul, institution fédérée à la nouvelle Université d'Ottawa avec représentation au sénat. L'administration de l'Université

d'Ottawa est passée à un bureau de gouverneurs mais le sénat a conservé la responsabilité des décisions dans le domaine de l'enseignement universitaire.

BUREAU DE GOUVERNEURS Les décisions sur les plans exécutif, administratif et financier relèvent du bureau.

SÉNAT Le sénat a pleine autorité sur les questions relatives à l'enseignement et à la recherche, et sur les politiques de l'université. Le sénat se compose du doyen et du secrétaire de chaque faculté, d'un représentant élu de chaque faculté, du directeur de chaque école autonome et de membres élus.

PUBLICATIONS S'adresser au Service de l'admission. Annuaire général; admission au baccalauréat; aide financière; arts; common law; cours d'été; cours du soir; cours par correspondance; droit civil; éducation; éducation physique et récréation; études supérieures*; formation des enseignants; médecine; philosophie; psychologie; renseignements généraux; sciences de la gestion; sciences et génie; sciences infirmières; sciences sociales; vie étudiante**. *S'adresser à l'École des études supérieures. **S'adresser au directeur des services aux étudiants.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Études de baccalauréat – année régulière: de la mi-septembre à la fin d'avril. Cours d'été: du début de juillet à la mi-août. Études supérieures – trois périodes: septembre-décembre; janvier-avril; mai-août.

BÂTIMENTS ET TERRAINS L'université occupe, dans la capitale nationale, une bonne partie du quartier de la Côte de Sable. Le campus couvre une superficie de 42 acres et s'étend sur une longueur d'environ un mille, le long de la rive est du canal Rideau. D'ici une vingtaine d'années, la superficie du campus atteindra 83 acres. On y compte actuellement quinze édifices contenant salles de cours et laboratoires, et quatre résidences d'étudiants.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Les services du logement et de la restauration rassemblent, sous deux directions séparées, un ensemble de bureaux dont les objectifs fondamentaux sont de veiller à ce que tous les étudiants aient un logement convenable sur le campus ou à l'extérieur et de s'assurer que les services de la restauration sur le campus fonctionnent efficacement. Seuls les étudiants à plein temps peuvent être admis. Les résidences universitaires, pouvant loger étudiants et étudiantes, sont au nombre de quatre: les pavillons Marchand (347), LeBlanc (110), Stanton (357), et Thompson (450).

BIBLIOTHÈQUES L'université offre un choix considérable de bibliothèques, la plupart spécialisées. La collection totale des volumes se chiffre à environ 735,430. La nouvelle Bibliothèque générale, complétée en 1972, contient plus de 450,000 volumes et s'accroît rapidement. Elle édifie présentement un répertoire de toutes les collections qui existent sur le campus. Les départements de sciences religieuses et de diététique-sciences domestiques et le Centre de recherches en littérature canadienne-française, rattachés à la faculté des arts, ont chacun une bibliothèque particulière. La bibliothèque Vanier dessert la faculté de médecine et la faculté des sciences et de génie. Elle contient environ 75,000 volumes et reçoit quelque 2,000 revues ou périodiques.

Les facultés ou écoles suivantes ont aussi leur propre bibliothèque: faculté de psychologie, faculté d'éducation, faculté de droit (section de droit civil et section de common law), faculté des sciences de la gestion, faculté des sciences sociales, école des sciences infirmières, école d'éducation physique et de récréation.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE La vie sur le campus est animée par

différents services offerts aux étudiants: le service du logement et de la restauration, le service de santé, le service de consultation, les services des sports et de la récréation, le bureau de placement, le service de l'aumônerie, le service des affaires étudiantes, le service de l'animation culturelle, le bureau de l'aide financière. Ces services sont rendus possibles grâce à la collaboration et à la participation des étudiants, et collaborent étroitement avec les associations étudiantes et professionnelles sur le campus ainsi qu'avec les facultés, les écoles et les services administratifs. Quant à la Fédération des étudiants de l'université, elle offre des services tels que: un service d'orientation pour les nouveaux, la boutique étudiante, le Pub, une garderie pour enfants, deux journaux (La Rotonde, The Fulcrum), un annuaire, un studio de photographie, des voyages à rabais, etc.

SERVICES MÉDICAUX Le Service de santé entre en vigueur pour les étudiants diplômés et pré-diplômés à temps complet, dès la journée d'inscription, pour une année universitaire de 32 semaines, au coût de \$20 par étudiant payables avec les frais d'administration.

CONSULTATION Le Service de consultation de l'université offre aux étudiants inscrits à temps complet plusieurs services d'orientation et de consultation professionnelles: examens psychométriques, bibliothèque d'information scolaire et professionnelle, séminaires sur les méthodes de travail, orientation scolaire et professionnelle, consultation personnelle et groupes de développement personnel. Les étudiants peuvent avoir recours à ces services en tout temps de l'année universitaire. L'usage de ces services est facultatif et gratuit. L'étudiant doit prendre lui-même un rendez-vous. Les entrevues ont lieu dans les locaux du service de consultation et se font sur base confidentielle.

LIBRAIRIE UNIVERSITAIRE La librairie de l'Université d'Ottawa compte parmi les nombreux services mis à la disposition des étudiants. Il s'agit d'une entreprise à but non lucratif dont l'université a la propriété et la gestion.

EMPLOI DES ÉTUDIANTS Le Bureau de placement possède tous les renseignements essentiels concernant les possibilités d'emploi permanent, renseignements qui permettent aux gradués de faire un choix judicieux. Le bureau s'efforce aussi de trouver un emploi à temps partiel, pendant l'année, aux étudiants qui en font la demande.

UNION DES ÉTUDIANTS La Fédération des étudiants de l'Université d'Ottawa groupe plus de 15 facultés et écoles. Créée afin de remplacer une fédération aux structures désuètes et fortement centralisées, elle rassemble en un conseil étudiant les représentants des diverses facultés et écoles. Ces derniers constituent donc le corps législatif de la fédération qui fonctionne en vue de donner aux étudiants le plus grand nombre de services. Le président de la fédération, le commissaire à la représentation, le commissaire aux services ainsi que le commissaire aux finances sont élus par le corps étudiant en général et, de pair avec leur commission (composée de membres du conseil étudiant), voient à la rédaction de politiques et de programmes. Le conseil étudiant est le seul organisme qui peut parler au nom des étudiants de l'Université d'Ottawa.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS Au niveau du baccalauréat: A, 75-100%; B, 66-74%; C, 60-65%; D, 50-59%; F, 30-49% (échec avec droit de reprise); (*), moins de 30% (échec sans droit de reprise).

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, de nombreuses compagnies, fondations et associations offrent des

bourses et des prêts aux étudiants inscrits à temps complet au programme du baccalauréat et aux études supérieures.

L'université elle-même attribue chaque année, à l'admission, un certain nombre de bourses d'excellence aux candidats admis aux études à temps complet. Les bourses accordées aux élèves d'école secondaire admis à l'année pré-universitaire ou à la première année d'un programme de baccalauréat sont renouvelables pendant quatre ans. Dans le cas des candidats admis à s'inscrire en common law, en criminologie, en droit civil, en éducation ou en médecine, les bourses d'admission ne sont pas renouvelables. En outre, l'université offre annuellement des bourses d'excellence aux étudiants non diplômés inscrits à temps complet qui ont obtenu, aux examens de fin d'année, des résultats au-dessus de la moyenne. Pour plus de renseignements, veuillez consulter la brochure sur l'aide financière.

DROITS D'INSCRIPTION Étudiants à temps complet — les droits indiqués comprennent les frais de scolarité et les frais accessoires. (a) Baccalauréat, par année: pré-universitaire (arts, génie, sciences), \$586; arts, diététique-sciences domestiques, droit, éducation (BEd), éducation physique et récréation, philosophie, sciences commerciales, sciences de la gestion, sciences infirmières, sciences sociales, \$636; génie, pré-médecine (arts), sciences, \$711; médecine, \$806. (b) Études supérieures (y compris l'année propédeutique): par période scolaire (quatre mois), \$311.

Étudiants à temps partiel — frais de scolarité. (a) Baccalauréat: chaque cours, \$118-\$138; chaque demi-cours, \$59. (b) Études supérieures: chaque cours de 4 crédits ou plus, \$140; chaque cours de 3 crédits ou moins, \$70.

Frais de logement. Par année, \$500-\$550.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION

Année pré-universitaire

1. 12^e année de l'Ontario ou l'équivalent. Arts — moyenne générale de 65% et un minimum de 50% dans chaque matière. Sciences et génie — moyenne générale de 65% et au moins 65% en sciences et en mathématiques. Minimum de six matières.

2. Conditions particulières. Arts en vue de: arts (cours général), éducation physique, musique, sciences sociales — français; au moins cinq matières de: anglais ou English, géographie, histoire, mathématiques, sciences (physique 11 et chimie 12), autre langue, art ou musique, pas plus d'une matière en commerce ou en technologie. Diététique-sciences domestiques, pré-médical — français, mathématiques, sciences (physique 11 et chimie 12); au moins trois matières de: anglais ou English, géographie, histoire, autre langue, art ou musique, pas plus d'une matière en commerce ou en technologie. Administration publique, gestion, commerce — français, mathématiques; au moins quatre matières de: anglais ou English, géographie, histoire, sciences, autre langue, art ou musique, pas plus d'une matière en commerce ou en technologie. Sciences et génie en vue de: sciences, génie, sciences infirmières, pré-pharmacie — français, art, musique, mathématiques, sciences; au moins trois matières de: anglais ou English, géographie, histoire, autre langue, pas plus d'une matière en commerce ou en technologie.

Première année

1. 13^e année de l'Ontario ou l'équivalent, au moins six crédits dans les matières voulues; moyenne générale de 60% et un minimum de 50% dans chaque matière. Documents requis — a) notes des trois dernières années du secondaire; b) rapport

confidentiel du directeur; e) les résultats des tests du SACU.

2. Conditions particulières. Arts (cours général) – français (un crédit). Diététique-sciences domestiques – français (un crédit), chimie (un crédit), mathématiques: fonctions et relations plus mathématiques-calcul ou une mathématique plus physique (2 crédit). Musique (éducation, composition, musicologie, interprétation) – français (un crédit), audition et test écrit. Interprétation – exceptionnellement, admissibles après 12^e année de l'Ontario ou l'équivalent aux mêmes conditions que les candidats à l'année pré-universitaire aux arts. Pré-médical – français (un crédit), mathématiques (un crédit), chimie (un crédit), physique (un crédit). Éducation physique et récréation – français (un crédit). Sciences sociales – aucune condition particulière. Science économique – mathématiques: fonctions et relations (1 crédit) et mathématiques-calcul (1 crédit). Sciences de la gestion – français (un crédit), mathématiques: fonctions et relations (1 crédit) et mathématiques-calcul (1 crédit). Sciences et génie – mathématiques: fonctions et relations (1 crédit), mathématiques-calcul, ou mathématiques-algèbre (1 crédit), chimie ou physique (un crédit). Recommandée – physique et chimie; 60% exigé en mathématiques-sciences. Sciences infirmières – français (un crédit), biologie (un crédit), chimie (un crédit), 65% exigé en biologie et en chimie. Les candidats qui justifient du baccalauréat international sont admissibles.

Études professionnelles

Pour être admis en première année de common law, le candidat doit avoir complété, après l'immatriculation senior, au moins deux années d'un programme d'études conduisant à un premier grade.

Pour être admis en première année de droit civil, le candidat doit détenir le baccalauréat ès arts, le diplôme d'études collégiales, ou un diplôme jugé équivalent.

Pour être admis en première année de médecine, le candidat doit détenir le baccalauréat ès arts (avec études pré-médicales) ou le baccalauréat ès sciences (avec les options appropriées) ou avoir complété les deux premières années du baccalauréat ès sciences avec spécialisation en biologie.

Étudiants étrangers

Le candidat étranger qui ne désire pas s'établir en permanence au Canada est admis au pays à titre de résident temporaire (non-immigrant). Il doit se procurer quelques-uns – parfois la totalité – des documents suivants: a) une lettre d'une université canadienne l'informant qu'il est admis à cette université; b) une déclaration écrite certifiant que ses ressources suffiront à subvenir à son entretien durant toute la période de ses études; c) un passeport – tous les candidats étrangers, sauf les candidats des États-Unis, doivent être munis d'un passeport; d) un visa – on exige ce document de tous les candidats étrangers, sauf des sujets britanniques, des citoyens des pays du Commonwealth, de l'Irlande ou de la France et des résidents permanents légaux des États-Unis. Pour obtenir un visa, les candidats étrangers s'adressent à l'ambassade ou au consulat du Canada dans leur pays. Ils peuvent également s'adresser aux bureaux de l'immigration canadienne; e) un certificat de vaccination – la plupart des candidats étrangers, sauf ceux des États-Unis, sont tenus de fournir un certificat de vaccination obtenu moins de trois ans avant leur arrivée au Canada; f) certificat médical – les étudiants étrangers dont le séjour au Canada dépassera douze mois doivent subir, avant de quitter leur pays, un examen médical complet, y compris une radiographie pulmonaire. Une simple attestation de médecin ne suffit pas. Les frais de l'examen et de la radiographie sont à la charge du candidat; g) certificat canadien d'entrée – ce document est remis à tout candidat étranger, à son

arrivée au Canada, par les agents d'immigration. Tout candidat des États-Unis doit être muni d'un document attestant sa citoyenneté américaine (certificat de naissance, extrait de baptême, certificat de naturalisation, passeport). Un candidat des États-Unis qui n'est pas citoyen américain est tenu de fournir la preuve officielle qu'il réside dans ce pays légalement.

Candidats adultes

L'examen des candidats adultes est réservé aux citoyens canadiens et aux immigrants reçus dont l'acquis scolaire ne répond pas pleinement aux conditions réglementaires d'admission et qui désirent faire une demande d'admission à l'université. Un candidat adulte est admissible à l'examen des candidats adultes pourvu qu'il remplisse les conditions particulières requises par la faculté ou l'école concernée. Les exigences en question sont énoncées dans la brochure destinée aux candidats adultes, qu'on peut se procurer au bureau des admissions.

Études supérieures

Le candidat qui a obtenu un baccalauréat spécialisé (ou l'équivalent) avec au moins la mention B pour les cours de spécialisation est admissible directement au programme d'études de la maîtrise dans la même discipline. Le candidat qui a obtenu un baccalauréat général avec au moins la mention B est admissible à l'année propédeutique.

Pour les études de doctorat, la condition normale d'admission est la maîtrise obtenue avec au moins la mention "distinction" ou un grade jugé équivalent.

En principe, l'École des études supérieures accepte des demandes d'admission jusqu'à trois semaines avant le début de chaque trimestre.

COURS ET GRADES N.B. Les langues d'enseignement sont le français et l'anglais.

Administration correctionnelle, voir criminologie

Administration d'affaires, voir sciences de la gestion

Administration publique, voir sciences de la gestion

ARTS

Faculté des arts

Certificat en arts visuels et en théâtre. Programme d'un an. Offert en arts visuels, English theatre**, photo-cinéma, théâtre français.

Certificat supérieur en arts visuels et en théâtre. Programme de deux ans. Disciplines: les mêmes que pour le premier certificat.

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA). (a) Général, programme de trois ans. (b) Avec concentration, programme de trois ans. Concentrations possibles: allemand, archéologie classique, arts visuels, civilisations grecque et romaine, communications sociales, English**, English theatre**, espagnol, études slaves, géographie, grec, histoire, histoire de l'art, histoire des religions, latin, lettres anglaises*, lettres françaises, mathématiques, musique, philosophie, photo-cinéma, religions grecque et romaine, science économique, science politique, sciences domestiques, sciences religieuses, sociologie, théâtre français. (c) Pré-médical, programme de trois ans. (d) Avec spécialisation, programme de quatre ans. Domaines de spécialisation: arts visuels, communications sociales, English**, English theatre**, espagnol,

études anciennes, géographie, histoire, langue et littérature françaises, langues et littératures slaves, lettres anglaises*, linguistique, mathématiques, musique, sciences religieuses, théâtre français, traduction. (c) Avec spécialisation, programme de quatre ans, comportant la conjugaison de deux disciplines: l'une, "majeure", du niveau de spécialisation; l'autre, "mineure", du niveau de concentration.

*Programme d'études destiné exclusivement aux francophones.

**L'enseignement est donné en anglais seulement.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise ès arts (MA). Au moins un an après le BA avec spécialisation. Offerte en English, études anciennes, études slaves, géographie, histoire, lettres françaises, linguistique et langues modernes, linguistique (option traduction), mathématiques, planification régionale, sciences religieuses.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD). Au moins deux ans après la maîtrise. Offert dans les mêmes disciplines que la maîtrise, sauf en linguistique et langues modernes, linguistique (option traduction).

CRIMINOLOGIE

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise en administration correctionnelle (MAC). Deux ans après le baccalauréat. Sans thèse.

Maîtrise ès arts en criminologie [MA(Crim)]. Deux ans après le baccalauréat. Thèse.

DIÉTÉTIQUE-SCIENCES DOMESTIQUES

Faculté des arts

Baccalauréat ès sciences avec spécialisation en diététique [BSc(Diét)]. Programme de quatre ans.

Baccalauréat ès sciences avec spécialisation en sciences domestiques [BSc(ScDomes)]. Programme de quatre ans.

DROIT

Faculté de droit, section de droit civil

Licence en droit (LLL). Trois ans après le BA ou un diplôme jugé équivalent.

Diplôme de droit notarial (DiplDN). Programme de trois ans après la LLL.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise en droit (LLM). Au moins un an après la licence en droit ou un diplôme jugé équivalent. Thèse. Concentrations: droit privé, droit public.

Doctorat en droit (LLD). Au moins un an après la maîtrise en droit. Thèse.

DROIT CANONIQUE*

Faculté de droit canonique

*Grades civils. L'Université Saint-Paul confère les grades ecclésiastiques.

Baccalauréat en droit canonique (BDC). Deux trimestres après un baccalauréat ou l'équivalent.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise en droit canonique (MDC). Deux trimestres après le BDC. Sans thèse.

Maîtrise ès arts en droit canonique [MA(DC)]. Deux trimestres après le BDC. Thèse.

Doctorat en philosophie en droit canonique [PhD(DC)]. Quatre trimestres après la MDC.

ÉDUCATION

Faculté d'éducation

Baccalauréat en éducation (BEEd). Un an après un baccalauréat. Les études du BEEd constituent l'année propédeutique de la maîtrise en éducation.

Programme de formation intégrée (arts et éducation) (BA, BEEd). Programme de quatre ou cinq ans.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise en éducation (MEEd). Deux ans après un baccalauréat ou un an après le BEEd. Sans thèse. Concentrations: administration scolaire, fondements théoriques de l'éducation, mesure et expérimentation, orientation scolaire, psychopédagogie.

Maîtrise ès arts en éducation [MA(Ed)]. Deux ans après un baccalauréat ou un an après le BEEd. Thèse. Concentrations: les mêmes que pour la maîtrise sans thèse.

Doctorat en éducation (PhD). Au moins un an après la maîtrise ès arts en éducation ou l'équivalent.

ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE

École d'éducation physique et de récréation

Baccalauréat en éducation physique (BEP). (a) Général, programme de trois ans. (b) Spécialisé, programme de quatre ans.

Baccalauréat ès sciences en kinanthropologie [BSc(Kin)]. Programme de quatre ans.

Baccalauréat ès sciences en récréologie [BSc(Réc)]. Programme de quatre ans.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise en éducation physique (administration) [MEP(Administration)]. Au moins un an après le BEP avec spécialisation. Sans thèse. Condition préalable: brevet d'enseignement permanent valide ou deux années d'expérience valable dans le domaine de l'éducation physique.

Maîtrises ès sciences en kinanthropologie [MSc(Kin)]. Au moins un an après le BSc(Kin) ou l'équivalent. Thèse.

GÉNIE

Faculté des sciences et de génie

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées (BSCA). Programme de quatre

ans. Spécialisations: génie chimique, génie civil, génie électrique, génie mécanique.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées (MAsc*). Au moins un an après le BScA. Offerte en génie chimique, génie civil, génie électrique, génie mécanique.

Maîtrise en génie (MEng*). Au moins un an après le BScA. Offerte dans les mêmes disciplines que la MAsc.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD*). Au moins deux ans après la MAsc. Offerte dans les mêmes disciplines que la MAsc sauf en génie mécanique.

* L'enseignement est donné en anglais.

Kinanthropologie, voir éducation physique

Law, voir le texte anglais

MÉDECINE

Faculté de médecine

Docteur en médecine (MD). Programme de quatre ans.

Diplôme d'études en psychiatrie. Deux ans après le MD.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc*). Au moins un an après le BSc spécialisé. Offerte en anatomie, biochimie, histologie et embryologie, microbiologie et immunologie, pathologie, pharmacologie, physiologie.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD*). Au moins deux ans après la MSc. Offert dans les mêmes disciplines que la maîtrise.

* L'enseignement est donné en anglais.

MUSIQUE

Faculté des arts

Baccalauréat en musique (BMus). Programme de quatre ans. Options possibles: composition, éducation, interprétation, musicologie.

PHILOSOPHIE

Faculté de philosophie

Baccalauréat ès arts avec spécialisation en philosophie [BA(spPh)]. Trois ans après la première année d'une faculté des arts, ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat ès arts avec spécialisation conjointe [BA(spPh)]. Trois ans après la première année d'une faculté des arts, ou l'équivalent. Comprend un sujet majeur en philosophie et un autre sujet mineur.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise ès arts en philosophie [MA(Ph)]. Deux ans après le BA avec mention philosophie ou un an après le BA avec spécialisation en philosophie.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD). Un an ou deux ans après la maîtrise ès arts en philosophie.

PSYCHOLOGIE

Faculté de psychologie

Baccalauréat ès arts avec concentration en psychologie. Programme de trois ans.

Baccalauréat ès arts avec spécialisation en psychologie [BA(spPs)]. Un an après le BA avec concentration en psychologie.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise en psychologie (MPs). Trois ans après le BA ou le BSc, y compris un an de pratique. Sans thèse.

Maîtrise ès arts en psychologie [MA(Ps)]. Trois ans après le BA ou le BSc. Thèse.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD). Au moins deux ans après la maîtrise. Offert en counseling, psychologie, psychologie clinique, psychologie de l'enfant, psychologie générale-expérimentale, psychologie scolaire.

Récréologie, voir éducation physique

Relations industrielles, voir sciences de la gestion

SCIENCES

Faculté des sciences et de génie

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc). (a) Général, programme de trois ans. (b) Avec concentration, programme de trois ans. Concentrations possibles: biochimie, biologie, chimie, géologie, informatique, mathématiques, mathématiques-sciences, physique, physique-mathématiques. (c) Avec spécialisation, programme de quatre ans. Offert dans les disciplines ci-dessus ainsi qu'en physique-géologie.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc)*. Au moins un an après le BSc avec spécialisation. Offerte en biologie, chimie, géologie, mathématiques et physique.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD)*. Au moins deux ans après la MSc. Offert dans les mêmes disciplines que la maîtrise.

* L'enseignement est donné en anglais sauf le cours de mathématiques qui est donné en anglais et en français.

Sciences commerciales, voir sciences de la gestion ci-après.

SCIENCES DE LA GESTION

Faculté des sciences de la gestion

Certificat en administration d'affaires. Programme d'un an.

Certificat en administration publique. Programme d'un an.

Certificat supérieur en administration publique. Un an après le certificat dans la même discipline.

Certificat en relations industrielles. Un an après l'immatriculation senior.

Baccalauréat général en administration (BAdm). Programme de trois ans.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en administration publique (BAdmPub). Programme de quatre ans.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences commerciales (BCom). Programme de quatre ans.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences de la gestion (BScGest). Programme de quatre ans. Spécialisation: recherche opérationnelle.

Diplôme en sciences de la gestion. Au moins un an après le baccalauréat.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise en sciences de la gestion (MSG). Au moins deux ans après le baccalauréat.

Maîtrise en gestion des services de santé (MGSS). Programme de deux ans après le baccalauréat.

Sciences domestiques, voir diététique-sciences domestiques

SCIENCES INFIRMIÈRES

École des sciences infirmières

Baccalauréat ès sciences infirmières [BSc(Inf)]. a) Programme de quatre ans. b) Programme de trois ans destiné aux infirmier(ère)s autorisé(e)s.

SCIENCES MISSIONNAIRES

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise ès arts en sciences missionnaires [MA(ScMiss)]. Deux ans après le BA ou l'équivalent.

SCIENCES SOCIALES

Faculté des sciences sociales

Baccalauréat en sciences sociales (BScSoc). (a) Général, programme de trois ans. (b) Avec concentration, programme de trois ans. Concentrations possibles: science économique, science politique, sociologie. (c) Avec spécialisation, programme de quatre ans. Spécialisations: les mêmes que pour les concentrations.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise ès arts (MA). Au moins un an après le BScSoc avec spécialisation. Offerte en science économique, science politique, sociologie.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD). Au moins un an après la maîtrise ès arts. Offert en science économique, science politique.

THÉOLOGIE*

Faculté de théologie

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh). Six trimestres après le DEC ou au moins une année des arts.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise ès arts en théologie [MA(Th)]. Au moins deux trimestres après le BTh. Avec ou sans thèse.

Doctorat en philosophie en théologie [PhD(Th)]. Au moins un an après la maîtrise.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Sauf indication contraire, pour tout renseignement s'adresser au Service de l'éducation permanente.

Cours conduisant à un grade ou à un certificat universitaire

Cours par correspondance — en vue du BA seulement. Les candidats doivent suivre au moins huit cours en résidence (cours d'été, cours du soir).

Cours du soir — (a) Niveau du baccalauréat. Cours donnés à l'université et aux centres d'enseignement extérieurs suivants, en Ontario: Barry's Bay, Cornwall, Hawkesbury, Pembroke et Renfrew. (b) Niveau des études supérieures. Cours donnés à l'université seulement. S'adresser à l'École des études supérieures. (c) Certificat en administration d'affaires, certificat en administration publique, certificat supérieur en administration publique, certificat en relations de travail dans la fonction publique. S'adresser à la faculté des sciences de la gestion. (d) Certificat en beaux-arts, certificat supérieur en beaux-arts. Disciplines: arts plastiques, théâtre anglais, théâtre français.

Cours d'été — (a) Niveau du baccalauréat. Cours donnés à l'université et aux centres d'enseignement extérieurs suivants, en Ontario: Barry's Bay, Cornwall, Hawkesbury, Pembroke et Renfrew. (b) Niveau des études supérieures. Cours donnés à l'université seulement. S'adresser à l'École des études supérieures. Cours télévisés — en vue du BA seulement. Les candidats doivent suivre au moins huit cours en résidence (cours d'été, cours du soir).

Cours ne conduisant pas à un grade

Cours du soir — opérations de banque. Cours donnés en collaboration avec l'Institute of Canadian Bankers et conduisant au diplôme décerné par cet organisme. Cours d'été — (a) Droit comparé. Cours d'une durée de trois semaines. S'adresser au Centre canadien de droit comparé, Université d'Ottawa. (b) École anglaise d'été — cours pour débutants, cours intermédiaires et cours avancés.

UNIVERSITÉ FÉDÉRÉE Université Saint-Paul, Ottawa (Ontario) cf. mention particulière.

COLLÈGES AFFILIÉS L'Université d'Ottawa confère les grades.

Notre Dame of Canada College, Wilcox, Saskatchewan. Recteur: Athol Murray. Catholique. Mixte. Fondé et affilié en 1933. Pensionnat et externat. Programme d'études conduisant au BA destiné aux anglophones.

St. Charles Scholasticate, Battleford, Saskatchewan. Recteur: Adam Exner, omi. Collège catholique pour hommes. Fondé et affilié en 1939. Externat. Programme d'études conduisant au BA destiné aux anglophones.

*Grades civils. L'Université Saint-Paul confère les grades ecclésiastiques.

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Telephone: 613-231-3311

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – The Right Honorable Gérard Fauteux, CC, CP, BS, LLL, LLD, DCL. Rector and vice-chancellor – Roger Guindon, OMI, CC, BA, LPh, LTh, DTh, LLD. Vice-rector (academic) – Maurice Chagnon, LPh, MA, PhD. Vice-rector (administration) – Allan Gillmore, BA. Assistant vice-rector (institutional research and planning) – Jean-Marie Joly, PhD. Assistant vice-rector (academic services) – Pierre Boulet, BA, BCom, MScCom. Assistant vice-rector (student services) – Trefflé Lacombe, BCom, BA, MA. Assistant vice-rector (administration) – Jack McCarthy, CA, ACIS. Assistant vice-rector (administrative services) – Charles Perron. Secretary – to be appointed. Registrar – Pierre Boulet, BA, BCom, MScCom. Assistant registrar (admissions) – Raymond Labelle, BA, LPh, ENS. Assistant registrar (student records and statistics) – Jean Boyer. Head librarian of campus libraries – Hans Möller, PhD. Secretary-general, Alumni Association – H.-Olivier Pelletier, BA. Director, Communications and Instructional Mediacentre – Bernard LeTremble. Director, chaplain services – Louis Raby, OMI, BA, LTh. Director, financial services – Rhéo Brisson, CA. Director, housing services – André Carignan, BA, BEd, MEd. Director, food services and conventions – Franco Monopoli. Director, placement office – to be appointed. Director, planning and construction – Witold Kubasiewicz, DiplIng(Arch). Director, public relations – G.-William Boss, BA. Director, student financial aid – Gail Luther-Larose, MA. Director, health services – William Howe, MD. Director, continuing education – to be appointed. Director, University of Ottawa Press – Léopold Lanctôt, OMI, BA, LPh, LTh, LDC.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts – Marcel Hamelin, BA, LèSL, DLet. Education – Lionel-P. Desjarlais, BA, BPéd, MA, PhD. Law (common law section) – H.A. Hubbard, BA, of the Bar of Ont. Law (droit civil section) – Gérard Beaudoin, BA, LLL, Ma(Droit), DiplESD. Management sciences – Reynald Maheu, BA, LScCom, LScCompt, CA. Medicine – J.-Jacques Lussier, OC, BA, MSc, MD, PhD, FICS. Philosophy – Pierre Laberge, BA, LTh, DPh. Psychology – Henry Edwards, BA, MA(Ps), PhD. Science and engineering – Antoine D'Iorio, BSc, PhD, FRSCan. Social sciences – Denis Carrier, MScCom, DiplES(ScPol), DUP.

DEANS OF SCHOOLS Graduate studies – Paul Hagen, MB, FCIC. Nursing – Marie des Anges Loyer, RN, BScPHN, MA, MPH, MEd, FAPHA. Physical education and recreation – W.A.R. Orban, BSc, MS, PhD, FACSM.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Anaesthesia – Lloyd Hampson (acting), MD. Anatomy – Marc Colonnier, BA, BPh, MD, MSc, PhD, MSRCan. Biochemistry – Donald Layne, MSc, PhD. Biology – Quentin LaHam, BA, MS, PhD. Chemical engineering – Benjamin C.-Y. Lu, MAsC, PhD, FCIC. Chemistry – Hans Baer, DrRerNat, FCIC. Civil engineering – D.R. Townsend, BSc, PhD. Classical studies – Michel Roussel, BA, DiplEd, MLitt, PhD. Commerce – William Radburn, CA, BCom, MBA. Computer science – Louis Birta, BAsC, MS, PhD. Criminology –

Cleobis Jayewardene, MB, AM, PhD. Dietetics-home economics – Lucie Blondeau, CND, BScD, MS, PhD. Economics – Camilo Dagum, PhD. Education – Gérald Brûlé, BA, MEd (teacher training section); Claude MacNeil, BA, BEd, MEd, PhD (graduate programs section). Electrical engineering – Clément Lemyre, BScA, PhD, DIC. English – Glenn Clever, PhD. Epidemiology and community medicine – John Last, MD, DiplPH, FRSM, FAPHA. Geography and regional planning – Denis St-Onge, BA, LSc, DSc. Geology – Alec Baer, PhD. Health administration – John Babson, AB, MBA, PhD. Histology and embryology – Leonard-F. Bélanger, BA, MD, MMSc, FRSCan. History – Jacques Monet, SJ, BA, LPh, LTh, MA, PhD. International co-operation – Louis Sabourin, BA, LLL, DiplLitCont, DiplScPol, PhD. Kinanthropology – Maurice Jetté, MS(PhysEd), PhD. Lettres françaises – Eugène-M. Roberto, DLet. Linguistics and modern languages – Guy Rondeau, BA, BPéd, DES, DLet. Mathematics – Rémi Vaillancourt, OMI, BA, BPh, BA(Phil), LPh, BSc, BTh, LTh, MTh, MSc, PhD. Mechanical engineering – Alexander Krausz, PhD. Medicine – Kennedy Smiley, BA, MD, FRCPCan. Microbiology and immunology – John Westwood, BA, MB, DiplBact, MRCS, LRCP. Music – François Bernier, BA. Obstetrics and gynaecology – Gilles Hurteau, BA, MD, FRCSCan, FACOG. Operations research and planning – Wilson Price, BScA, MSc, PhD. Ophthalmology – Alexander Watson, MB, FRCSCan, FACS. Oto-rhino-laryngology – G.-Guy Laframboise (acting), BA, MD, FRCSCan. Paediatrics – James McKee, MD, FRCPCan, FCCP. Pathology – H.A. Heggtveit (acting), MD, MRCPATH, FCAP, FRCPCan. Pharmacology – Radhey Singhal (acting), MSc, PhD. Physical education – Léo Deschênes, BA(EdPhys), MEdPhys(Adm). Physics – Gilles Lamarche, MSc, PhD. Physiology – Geza Hetenyi, MD, PhD. Political science – André Vachet, BA, BPh, LPh, DUP. Psychiatry – Gerald Sarwer-Foner, BA, MD, DiplPsy, FRCPCan, FRCPSy, FAPA, FACP. Public administration – Walter Baker, MA, PhD. Radiology – Conway Don, MB, DiplMR(D), MRCP, FER. Recreology – Edward Storey, BA, BPE, MS, PhD. Religious studies – Émilien Lamirande, BA, BPh, MPh, LPh, BTh, LTh, DTh, STM. Second-language Learning, Centre for – Raymond Leblanc, BA, BPéd, LèSL, DiplEA, PhD. Slavic studies – Constantine Bida, PhD. Sociology – Ronald D'Costa, BA, MA, LScPolSoc, DiplSP, DScPolSoc. Surgery – Walter Waddell (acting), MD, FRCSCan. Theatre and visual arts – Suzanne Rivard-LeMoyne. Translators and interpreters (School of) – F.R. Glaus.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Ottawa is a bilingual, co-educational institution. Control of the university is vested in a board of governors and a senate.

BACKGROUND The University of Ottawa was founded as the College of Bytown in 1848 by the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Incorporated in 1849, it became the College of Ottawa in 1861 and was raised to the rank of a university in 1866 by an act of the union government. In 1889, it became a pontifical university by decree of Pope Leo XIII. The revised civil charter was approved by the Ontario legislature in 1933. The amended pontifical charter was given a new approval by Rome in 1934.

In July 1965, the faculties of theology and canon law were grouped as Saint Paul University, federated to the new University of Ottawa, with representation in its senate. Government of the University of Ottawa was vested in a board of governors, the senate retaining authority to control academic policy.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS Executive, administrative and financial authority is vested in the board of governors.

SENATE Academic direction and policies of the university

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

are the responsibility of the senate. On this body sit the dean and the secretary of each faculty, an elected representative of each faculty council, the director of each autonomous school and certain elected members including members of the student body.

PUBLICATIONS Direct requests to the office of admissions. General calendar; arts; common law; correspondence courses; droit civil; education; evening division; financial aid; formation des enseignants; general information; graduate studies*; management sciences; medicine; nursing; physical education and recreation; science and engineering; social sciences; student life**; summer session; philosophy; psychology; undergraduate admission. *Direct requests to the school of graduate studies. **Direct requests to the director of student services.

ACADEMIC YEAR Undergraduate studies – regular session: from mid-September to the end of April. Summer session: from the beginning of July to mid-August. Graduate studies – three terms: September-December; January-April; May-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated in the Sandy Hill district of Ottawa and will, in the future, extend over a distance of one mile along the east bank of the Rideau Canal. The campus at present covers an area of 42 acres, but will expand to cover 83 acres within 20 years. There are fifteen teaching buildings and four student residences.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The purpose of uniting under two distinct services the dual concerns of housing and nutrition is to ensure that all students at the university are provided with the necessary accommodation on or off the campus, and to ensure that food services on campus are operated adequately and efficiently. Accommodation is limited and is available to full-time students only. There are four residences: LeBlanc hall (110), Marchand hall (347), Stanton hall (357), and Thompson hall (450).

LIBRARIES The actual holdings exceed 735,430 volumes. The new General library building, completed in 1972, offers a collection of some 450,000 volumes and is gradually accumulating an index to all campus libraries. The departments of religious studies and of dietetics-home economics as well as the Centre de recherches en littérature canadienne-française, of the faculty of arts, each have their own library. The Vanier library, in the faculty of medicine building, is a special library reserved for the professors and students of the faculties of medicine and of science and engineering. Its holdings are approaching 100,000 volumes and it receives over 2,000 current periodicals. Other faculties and schools are also provided with their own library, namely: the faculty of psychology; the faculty of education; the faculty of law (droit civil section and common law section); the faculty of management sciences; the faculty of social sciences; the school of nursing; the school of physical education and recreation.

STUDENT LIFE Students may take advantage of the services offered by the following offices: the directorate of housing and food services, the health service, the university counselling service, the sports and recreation divisions, the student placement service, the chaplaincy, student affairs, cultural affairs, and student financial aid. Students' services are operated with an essential student participation and work closely with students and professional associations on campus, as well as with the university's faculties, schools and administrative services.

The Students' Federation of the university organizes activities, programs and services such as the following: an orientation program for incoming students, the student boutique, the Pub, the child day-care centre, two newspapers (The Fulcrum and La

Rotonde), the student directory, a photography studio, student travel rates, etc.

MEDICAL SERVICES The student health service is in effect for full-time graduate and undergraduate students from registration day, for the 32-week academic year at the cost of \$20 per student payable with university fees.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The university counselling service provides a number of professional psychological guidance and counselling services to registered full-time students of the university. The following are among the services available: psychological testing, educational and career planning, a vocational and educational information library, study habits seminars, personal counselling for social and emotional difficulties as well as personal development groups. Students may avail themselves of these services at any time during the year. Use of these services is voluntary. A student must take the initiative in seeking an appointment. All appointments are made on an individual basis and there is no fee. Interviews are held at the counselling service and are strictly confidential.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The University of Ottawa bookstore is part of the many services offered to the students. A non-profit enterprise, it is owned and operated by the university.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The placement office has at its disposal all the relevant information regarding permanent employment, thus enabling the graduating student to make a judicious choice. The office also helps undergraduate students to obtain seasonal or part-time employment during the academic year.

STUDENT UNION The Students' Federation of the University of Ottawa was created to take the place of the old students' union which was far too centralized for a campus with 15 different faculties or schools. The federation is made up of the associations that serve the students of the university in the various faculties. The presidents of these associations form student council, the central legislative body of the students of the university. The president of the federation, the commissioner of representation, the commissioner of services and the commissioner of finance are not elected by any one faculty but by the students as a whole. These centrally elected officials work with council to co-ordinate the activities of all faculties for the general student good. Only student council can speak for all the students of the university.

GRADING SYSTEM At the undergraduate level: A, 75-100%; B, 66-74%; C, 60-65%; D, 50-59%; F, 30-49% (failure with supplemental privileges); (*), less than 30% (failure without supplemental privileges).

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The federal government and the provincial governments, as well as numerous companies, foundations, and associations, offer scholarships, bursaries, and loans to full-time students registered in undergraduate and graduate programs. The university itself awards each year a limited number of admission scholarships to applicants admitted to full-time studies. Entrance scholarships awarded to secondary school students admitted to the pre-university year or to the first year of an undergraduate program are renewable for four years. Scholarships awarded to applicants admitted to a program in common law, criminology, droit civil, education, library science, or medicine are not renewable.

In addition, the university offers, annually, scholarships to registered full-time undergraduate students whose achievement,

at final examinations, has been above average. For further information, see the brochure on financial aid.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time students. The amounts shown include both the tuition fees and the incidental fees. (a) Undergraduate programs, per year: pre-university (arts, engineering, science), \$586; arts, commerce, dietetics-home economics, education (BEEd), law, management sciences, nursing, philosophy, physical education and recreation, social sciences, \$636; engineering, pre-medicine (arts), science, \$711; medicine, \$806. (b) Graduate programs (including the preparatory year): per term (four months), \$311.

Part-time students. (a) Undergraduate programs: each course, \$118-\$138; each half-course, \$59. (b) Graduate programs: each course of four credits or more, \$140; each course of three credits or less, \$70.

Residence fees (room only). Per year: \$500-\$550.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Pre-university year

1. Ontario grade 12 or equivalent. Arts – overall average of 65%; no subject less than 50%. Science and engineering – overall average of 65% and 65% in science and mathematics. Minimum of six subjects.

2. Specific requirements. Arts leading to: general arts, music, physical education, social sciences – English; at least five subjects of: français or French, geography, history, mathematics, science (physics 11 and chemistry 12), another language, art or music, not more than one subject in “B and C” or “ST and T”. Dietetics-home economics, premedical – English, mathematics, science (physics 11 and chemistry 12); at least three subjects from: français or French, geography, history, another language, art or music, not more than one subject in “B and C” or “ST and T”. Public administration, commerce, management sciences, business administration – English, mathematics; at least four subjects from: français or French, geography, history, science, another language, art or music, not more than one subject in “B and C” or “ST and T.” Science and engineering leading to: science, engineering, pre-dental, pre-pharmacy – English, mathematics, science; at least three subjects from: français or French, geography, history, another language, art, music, not more than one subject in “B and C” or “ST and T”.

Admission to first year

1. Ontario grade 13, or equivalent, with at least six credits in acceptable subjects; minimum overall average of 60%, no subject less than 50%. Required documents – a) academic report for last three years of secondary school; b) principal's confidential recommendation; c) SACU test scores; d) applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

2. Specific requirements. General arts – English (one credit). Dietetics-home economics – English (one credit), chemistry (one credit), mathematics functions and relations plus mathematics (calculus) or one mathematics plus physics (two credits). Music (education, composition, musicology, performance) – English (one credit), audition and written tests. Performance: for special cases, admissible after Ontario grade 12 or equivalent under same conditions as pre-university year in arts. Premedical – English (one credit), mathematics (one credit), chemistry (one credit), physics (one credit). Management sciences – English (one

credit), mathematics functions and relations (1 credit); mathematics calculus (1 credit). Nursing – English (one credit), biology (one credit), chemistry (one credit), 65% required in biology and chemistry. Physical education, English (1 credit). Social sciences – no specific requirement. Economics – mathematics functions and relations (1 credit), mathematics calculus (1 credit). Science and engineering – mathematics functions and relations (1 credit); mathematics calculus, or mathematics algebra (1 credit), physics or chemistry (one credit). Recommended: both physics and chemistry; 60% in science-mathematics.

Professional studies

Applicants for admission to first-year common law must have completed, beyond senior matriculation, at least two years of a program leading to a first degree. Admission to first year of droit civil requires that the applicant hold the BA degree, the diploma of collegial studies, or a degree deemed to be equivalent.

Applicants for admission to first-year medicine must hold the BA (premed) or the BSc (with appropriate options) or have completed the first two years of the honors BSc in biology.

Foreign students

A non-Canadian applicant who does not wish to live permanently in Canada enters the country as a temporary resident (non-immigrant) and must obtain some or all of the following documents before entry: a) letter of acceptance from a Canadian university; b) certified proof of availability of sufficient funds for the duration of his studies; c) passport – required of all foreign applicants except those who are citizens of the U.S.; d) visa – required of all foreign applicants except British subjects, citizens of Commonwealth countries, citizens of Ireland and France, and permanent legal residents of the U.S.A. Visas are issued at Canadian embassies, consular offices and, in many countries, at Canadian immigration offices; e) vaccination certificate – evidence of having been vaccinated within the three years immediately preceding their arrival is necessary for students from most countries except the U.S.A.; f) medical clearance – foreign students staying in Canada for a period of time exceeding 12 months require, before arrival, a complete medical examination, including chest X-ray. A doctor's certificate of good health is not enough. The examination and X-ray are paid by the student; g) Canadian entry certificate – issued by immigration officers to all foreign students on their admission to Canada. An applicant from the U.S.A. must bring with him evidence of his American citizenship, such as birth certificate, baptismal certificate, naturalization certificate, or passport. An applicant coming from the U.S.A. who is not a citizen of that country should carry evidence that he is in the U.S.A. legally.

Mature students

The test for mature applicants is intended for Canadian citizens and landed immigrants who do not meet in full the published requirements for admission and who wish to apply for admission to the university. A mature applicant is eligible to apply to write the test for mature applicants, providing he meets the specific requirements of the faculty or school concerned, as stipulated in the mature applicants brochure, available from the office of admissions.

Graduate studies

Students holding an honors bachelor's degree (or the equivalent) with at least B standing in the honors courses are admissible

directly to the master's degree program in the same field. Students holding a general (pass) bachelor's degree with at least B standing are admissible to the preparatory or make-up year. The normal admission requirement for studies at the doctoral level is a master's degree (or the equivalent) obtained with at least high second-class standing.

In principle, the school of graduate studies accepts applications for admission up to three weeks before the beginning of each trimester.

COURSES AND DEGREES Note: the languages of instruction are French and English.

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Certificate in visual arts and theatre. One-year program. Offered in English theatre arts, French theatre arts, photo-cinema and visual arts.

Advanced certificate in visual arts and theatre. Two-year program. Offered in the same subjects as for the above certificate.

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General, three-year program. (b) With concentration, three-year program. Possible concentrations: classical civilization, economics, English, French*, geography, German, Greek, history, home economics, Latin, lettres françaises**, mathematics, music, philosophy, political science, religious studies, social communications, sociology, Spanish, theatre, visual arts. (c) Premedical, three-year program. (d) Honors, four-year program. Fields of specialization: English, French language and literature*, geography, history, langue et littérature françaises**, linguistics, mathematics, music, religious studies, Roman studies, Slavic languages and literatures, social communications, Spanish, theatre arts, translation, visual arts. (e) Honors, four-year program, combining two disciplines: a "major", at honors level; a "minor", at concentration level.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from honors BA. Available in classical studies, English, geography, history, lettres françaises**, linguistics and modern languages, mathematics, religious studies, Slavic studies.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA. Available in same disciplines as MA, except in linguistics and modern languages.

*Program for English-speaking students only

**Instruction offered in French only

Business administration, see management sciences

CANON LAW*

Faculty of canon law

Bachelor of canon law (BCL). Two trimesters from a baccalaureate degree or the equivalent.

*Civil degrees. Saint Paul University confers ecclesiastical degrees.

School of graduate studies

Master of canon law (MCL). Two trimesters from the BCL. No thesis.

Master of arts in canon law [MA(CL)]. Two trimesters from the BCL. Thesis.

Doctor of philosophy in canon law [PhD(CL)]. Four trimesters from master's degree in canon law.

Civil law, see droit civil (French text)

Commerce, see management sciences

Correctional administration, see criminology below

CRIMINOLOGY

School of graduate studies

Master of correctional administration (MCA). Two years from a baccalaureate degree. No thesis.

Master of arts in criminology [MA(Crim)]. Two years from a baccalaureate degree. Thesis.

DIETETICS-HOME ECONOMICS

Faculty of arts

Honors bachelor of science in dietetics [BSc(Diet)]. Four-year program.

Honors bachelor of science in home economics [BSc(HEcon)]. Four-year program.

Droit, see French text

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). One year from a baccalaureate degree. The BEd program constitutes the preparatory year of the master's program.

School of graduate studies

Master of education (MEd). Two years from a baccalaureate degree or one year from BEd. No thesis. Concentrations: educational administration, educational foundations, measurement and experimentation, psychopedagogy, school counselling.

Master of arts in education [MA(Ed)]. Two years from a baccalaureate degree or one year from BEd. Thesis. Concentrations: same as for MEd.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least one year from MA(Ed) or equivalent.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of science and engineering

Bachelor of applied science (BASc). Four-year program. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

School of graduate studies

Master of engineering (MEng). At least one year from BAsC. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

Master of applied science (MASc). At least one year from BAsC. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering. Thesis.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MASc. Available in same disciplines as MASc, except in mechanical engineering.

HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Faculty of management sciences, school of graduate studies

Master of health administration (MHA). At least two years from a bachelor's degree or the equivalent. The first year is spent on campus. For the second year, students may elect to take another academic year on campus, preceded by a three-month summer administrative residency period, or they may opt for an eleven-month administrative residency period. Residency may be completed in a hospital or a health agency.

Home economics, see dietetics-home economics

Kinanthropology, see physical education

Labor relations, see management sciences

LAW

Faculty of law, common law section

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years from an approved degree or, exceptionally, from the second year of an approved degree course beyond senior matriculation.

MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

Faculty of management sciences

Certificate in business administration. One-year program.

Certificate in labor-management relations. One-year program.

Certificate in public administration. One-year program.

Advanced certificate in public administration. One-year program.

Bachelor of administration (BAdm). Three-year program.

Honors bachelor of commerce (BCom). Four-year program.

Honors bachelor of management sciences (major in operations research) (BMGTSc). Four-year program.

Honors bachelor of public administration (BPubAdm). Four years from senior matriculation.

Diploma in management sciences. At least one year from a baccalaureate degree.

School of graduate studies

Master of management sciences (MM). At least two years from a baccalaureate degree.

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Doctor of medicine (MD). Four years from BA (Premed) or BSc with appropriate options or first two years of honors BSc in biology.

Diploma in postgraduate training in psychiatry. Two years from MD.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from honors BSc or from MD. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, histology and embryology, microbiology and immunology, pathology, pharmacology, physiology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Two or three years from MSc; three or four years from honors BSc or from MD. Available in same disciplines as MSc.

MISSION STUDIES

School of graduate studies

Master of arts in mission studies [MA(Miss)]. With thesis, four trimesters after BA; without thesis, six trimesters after BA.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four-year program. Options: composition, education, musicology, performance.

NURSING

School of nursing

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN). (a) Four-year program. (b) Three-year program for qualified registered nurses graduated from a diploma school of nursing.

PHILOSOPHY

Faculty of philosophy

Honors bachelor of arts in philosophy [BA(Ph)]. Three years after the first year in a faculty of arts or the equivalent.

Honors bachelor of arts with major and minor [BA(Ph)]. Three years after the first year in a faculty of arts or the equivalent.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts in philosophy [MA(Ph)]. Two years from BA with a major in philosophy or one year from HonBA(Ph).

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). One or two years from the MA(Ph).

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

School of physical education and recreation

Bachelor of physical education (BPE). (a) General, three-year program. (b) Honors, four-year program.

Bachelor of science in kinanthropology [BSc(Kin)]. Four-year program.

Bachelor of science in recreology [BSc(Rec)]. Four-year program.

School of graduate studies

Master of physical education (administration) [MPE(Administration)]. At least one year from honors BPE. No thesis. Prerequisite: valid permanent teaching certificate or two successful years of experience in the field.

Master of science in kinanthropology [MSc(Kin)]. At least one year from BSc(Kin) or equivalent. Thesis.

Psychiatry, see medicine

PSYCHOLOGY

Faculty of psychology

Bachelor of arts with concentration in psychology. Three-year program.

Honors bachelor of arts [BA(Ps)]. One year from BA with concentration in psychology.

School of graduate studies

Master of psychology (MPs). Three years from BA or BSc, including one year of practice. No thesis.

Master of arts in psychology [MA(Ps)]. Three years from BA or BSc. Thesis.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree. Available in psychology, clinical psychology, child psychology, counselling psychology, educational psychology, experimental psychology, school psychology.

Public administration, see management sciences

Recreology, see physical education

SCIENCE

Faculty of science and engineering

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General, three-year program. (b) With major, three-year program. Available in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computer science, geology, mathematics, mathematics-science, physics, physics-mathematics. (c) Honors, four-year program. Available in same disciplines as BSc with major plus physics, geology.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from honors BSc. Available in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc. Available in same disciplines as MSc.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Faculty of social sciences

Bachelor of social sciences (BSocSc). (a) General, three-year program. (b) Honors, four-year program. Available in economics, political science, sociology.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from honors BSocSc. Available in economics, political science, sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least one year from MA degree. Available in economics and political science.

THEOLOGY*

Faculty of theology

Bachelor of theology (BTh). Six trimesters after DEC or at least one-year arts.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts in theology [MA(Th)]. At least two trimesters from BTh; thesis.

Doctor of philosophy in theology [PhD(Th)]. Four trimesters from master's degree.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS Unless otherwise indicated, direct inquiries to the department of university extension.

For university credit

Correspondence courses — towards BA degree only. Students must take at least eight courses in residence (evening division, summer session). Evening division — (a) Undergraduate level. Courses given at the university and at the following off-campus centres: Barry's Bay, Cornwall, Hawkesbury, Pembroke, and Renfrew, Ontario. (b) Graduate level. Courses given at the university only. Address inquiries to the school of graduate studies. (c) Certificate in business administration, certificate in public administration, advanced certificate in public administration, certificate in labor relations in the public service. Address inquiries to the faculty of management sciences. (d) Certificate in fine arts, advanced certificate in fine arts. In following fields: English theatre arts, French theatre arts, visual arts.

Summer session — (a) Undergraduate level. Courses given at the university and at the following off-campus centres: Barry's Bay, Cornwall, Hawkesbury, Pembroke, and Renfrew, Ontario. (b) Graduate level. Courses given at the university only. Address inquiries to the school of graduate studies.

For no university credit

Evening division — (a) Courses in banking, offered in co-operation with the Institute of Canadian Bankers and leading to the diploma granted by the institute. (b) Courses in industrial management and administration, offered in co-operation with the Canadian Industrial Management Association, Ottawa branch, and leading to the certificate granted by the association.

Summer session — (a) Program in comparative law. Duration: three weeks. Address inquiries to the Canadian and Foreign Law Research Centre, University of Ottawa. (b) French summer school. Courses at the beginners', intermediate, and advanced levels.

FEDERATED UNIVERSITY Saint Paul University, Ottawa, Ontario. See separate entry.

*Civil degrees. Saint Paul University confers ecclesiastical degrees.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES Degrees are conferred by the University of Ottawa.

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Notre Dame of Canada College, Wilcox, Saskatchewan. Rector: Athol Murray. Catholic. Co-educational. Founded and affiliated in

1933. Resident and day students. Courses lead to BA degree.

St. Charles Scholasticate, Battleford, Saskatchewan. Rector: Adam Exner, OMI. Catholic. Men only. Founded and affiliated in 1939. Day students. Courses lead to BA degree.

UNIVERSITY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND*

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Telephone: 902-892-4121

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – G. Gingras, CC, MD, FRSA, LLD, FRCP(C). President and vice-chancellor – R.J. Baker, BA, MA, LLD. Registrar – M.F. Hennessey, BA, BEd. Assistant registrar (admissions) – Louise Gay (Mrs). Librarian – C.M. Crockett, BA, BLS. Dean of women – Marion Morrison, BA, MSW. Comptroller – G.D. Clough, BCom, CA. Information officer – Marita McNulty (Mrs). Director of student counselling – J.A. Blanchard, BA, BEd, MA. Director of student services – J. Griffith, BA, MEd. Financial aid and liaison officer – R.J. LeClair, BA. Director of physical education, recreation, and athletics – J.E. Hilton, BCom. Student placement officer – W.J. Power, BA. Business manager – M.S. Stevenson. Chief accountant – K.P. Archer. Director of physical plant – J.R. Whitlock. Purchasing agent – A.W. Wellner. Bookstore manager – R.I. Stewart. Director of development and alumni affairs – Earl Nicholson. Computer director – J.W. Hancock, BAsC, BEd. Audio-visual director – L.C. Stewart.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts – K. Ozmon, BA, MA, PhD.

Education – D.R. Campbell (acting), BA, MA, PhD. Science – J.R. Duffy, BA, MSc, PhD.

DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL Extension and summer session – I.P. MacDonald, BSc.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Biology – E.L. Drake, BSc, MSc, PhD. Business administration – J.J. Revell, BCom, MBA. Chemistry – J.A. Rigney, BS, MS, PhD. Classics – J.R. Kelly, BA, MA. Economics – D.J. O'Connell, BA, MA. Engineering – D.J. Gillis, BSc, BEng, MEng. English – J.J. Coyle, BA, MA, PhD. Fine arts – A. Arsenault, BA, MA. History – F.L. Driscoll, BA, MA. Home economics – Doris Anderson, BSc(HEC), MSc. Mathematics – J.I. Dowling, BSc, MSc. Modern languages – F. Vidal, BA, MA. Music – F.A. Reesor, BMus, MMus, AMus. Philosophy – C. Holmes, BA, MA, PhD. Physics – W.C. Lin, BSc, MSc, PhD. Political science – D.A. Milne, BA, MA. Psychology – J.G. Perry (acting), BA, LOPS. Religious studies – Bernice Cullen, CSM, BA, PhD. Sociology – S. Dasgupta, BSc, MSc, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The university is public, co-educational and non-denominational.

BACKGROUND The University of Prince Edward Island was established by an act of the legislature of Prince Edward Island in April 1969, and Prof. R.J. Baker was appointed its first president. The new public, non-denominational university is a merger of two institutions of higher learning, Prince of Wales College established in 1834, and St. Dunstan's University established in 1855.

Enrolment at the University of Prince Edward Island, which

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

began its fifth academic year in September 1973, was 1,419 students. Courses offered lead to degrees in arts, science, business administration, music and education. The first degrees of UPEI were conferred at convocation exercises held on May 15, 1970. The full-time teaching staff during the 1973-74 academic session totaled approximately 150 persons.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND SENATE The 18-member board of governors of the University of Prince Edward Island is under the chairmanship of Chief Justice C. St. Clair Trainor. Under the university act the chancellor, the president of the university, the president of the college of applied arts and technology, six members of the university community, and nine members appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council constitute the board. There are two members from the student body on the board. The 26-member senate includes six members from the student body of the university.

INCOME Total income for 1972-73 was \$4,838,022 (provincial government grants, 75.2%; student academic fees, 24.2%; miscellaneous, .6%).

PUBLICATIONS University calendar for the regular academic session, September to May. University calendar for summer sessions, May - June, 1 July - mid-August. Incidental brochures. Calendars and brochures are available at the registrar's office.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: September to December and January to May. Summer sessions: mid-May to end of June and early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university campus is situated at the northern boundary of Charlottetown (population 23,000) on the Trans-Canada Highway. Its campus occupies approximately 50 acres upon which there are eight teaching buildings, a library, and four residences. The university's sports facilities include a gymnasium, a football field and an arena with an artificial ice plant. A new library is being constructed with a capacity of 350,000 volumes. It is expected to be ready for occupancy by January 1975.

STUDENT RESIDENCES There are three residences accommodating about 105 men and 218 women, and a new apartment-style residence accommodating 272 persons.

LIBRARY The library contains approximately 180,000 volumes, and 1,400 periodicals are subscribed to.

STUDENT LIFE The university has a drama club, music society, campus radio station, campus newspaper, students' union, departmental societies; e.g., Physics Society, English Society, etc., Film Society, intramural sports and others.

MEDICAL SERVICES The Health Centre open to all students, faculty and staff has an eight-bed capacity for those requiring extended treatment. Appointments can be made with one of the university physicians. Nursing care is provided, free of charge, by a registered nurse on duty. A medical insurance plan offered by the student union is compulsory for all full-time students, unless they otherwise present proof of being enrolled in an alternate plan.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The university counselling services provide the following: psychological testing, educational and vocational information library, study habit seminars, educational and vocational planning, personal counselling.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE Besides textbooks, the university bookstore provides other articles such as modern paperbacks, posters, greeting cards, jackets and sweaters, etc.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Full services of the federal Department of Manpower and Immigration are available to students through the university placement office. Although the placement office concerns itself mainly with prospective graduates, it aims to assist all students in their search for both summer and full-time employment.

STUDENT UNION The governing body of the UPEISU is the UPEISU Council which consists of five executive members, as well as four representatives from the arts faculty, three from the science faculty, and two from education. Student union fee - \$40.

The Student Union Council sees as its function and objectives: (a) the promotion of student affairs and the welfare of the student body and the representation of student opinion on matters of university, community, provincial, national and international concern; (b) the council shall be the only official organization among the students of the University of Prince Edward Island; (c) the student union of UPEI shall be the only official channel for negotiations, business, etc., between the student body and the university administration or any other organization or body.

GRADING SYSTEM All grades are given on a credit basis. A passing mark in each subject is 50%. Successful results are classified as follows: first-class (80% and over), second-class (70-79%), and pass (50-69%). Students above freshman level may elect to take four courses on a pass-fail basis.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Information on scholarships, bursaries and loans is made available through the department of student services for students seeking financial assistance to complete or continue their education. A number of UPEI full-tuition scholarships is available each year to incoming freshmen students; these may be retained throughout the academic year provided the student maintains a satisfactory standing. Several other scholarships and bursaries, administered by the scholarship committee, are provided by business firms.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are held in December and May. Supplementals are allowed and written in January and September. Special examinations are permitted with the approval of the department and dean.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred in May of each year by the chancellor.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition and other fees, \$60 per three semester hour course. Student union fee, \$40. Room and board (semi-private), \$950 per year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students - undergraduate

1. School or provincial leaving certificate results with an overall average of at least 60% and not less than 50% in the following subjects: English, mathematics and four other acceptable academic electives (one elective may be chosen from art, home economics or music).

2. Tests for admission. CEEB tests (for U.S. students) with complete high school record and school's recommendation.

3. Specific requirements. Arts - second language recommended. Science - second science recommended.

Foreign students

Certificates evaluated in terms of the general requirements. GCE O-level with at least five credits including English and mathematics. Hong Kong — English school certificate examinations with at least five credits including English and mathematics. If native language is not English, satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English language test or test of English as a foreign language required. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Last date for receipt of applications

Documentation for all applicants should be completed by August 31 if applying for the first semester, or by November 30 if applying for the second. However, students from abroad will have little chance of being accepted if documentation is not completed by March 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES**ARTS**

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). General degree with a major. Four years from junior matriculation. Available in economics, English, history, modern languages, music, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, and sociology.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of business administration (BBA). Four years from junior matriculation.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). Four years from junior matriculation or one year from BA or BSc.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of science

Diploma in engineering. Three years from junior matriculation. The diploma admits students to the fourth year of a five-year

course leading to the bachelor of engineering degree at Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax.

HOME ECONOMICS

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). Four years from junior matriculation.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years from junior matriculation.

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). General degree with a major. Four years from junior matriculation. Available in biology, chemistry, home economics, mathematics, and physics.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening courses — courses offered at the university and by extension in several centres in the province, mainly in arts, business administration, and education. Summer sessions — courses are offered for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and to teachers who may wish to improve their professional qualifications. Subjects offered are chiefly in arts and education, but a limited number of science, business administration, and home economics courses are also offered.

For no university credit

A limited number of non-credit courses is offered during the evening and summer sessions.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS The interdisciplinary program draws upon different fields of study and is open to freshmen in the faculty of arts but will not be offered in the 1974-75 academic year. This program is equivalent to nine semester hours of credit and students will also be taking two courses in the regular program during each semester. The French immersion program is designed for any student who is serious about becoming bilingual. The student takes 15 semester hours of French in the first semester and picks up the regular courses in the second semester.

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC*

2875, boulevard Laurier, Québec (Québec) G1V 2M3

Téléphone: 418-657-2361

Cables et télégrammes: UNIV du Qbc, Qbc

Télex: 111

Prière d'adresser toute correspondance d'ordre général au bureau du registraire, Université du Québec, 2875, boulevard Laurier, Québec (Qué.) G1V 2M3

Siège social

DIRECTION Président — Robert Després, MSc, cga, ria. Vice-président — Robert Tessier, BA, BScSoc. Vice-président aux affaires administratives et financières — Roger Lefrançois, cga, ria. Vice-président à l'enseignement — Maurice Boisvert, BA, BPh, BScA, MSc, DSc. Vice-président à la recherche — Louis Berlinguet, BSc, DSc, MSRC. Vice-président aux communications — Louis Brunel, BA, LScCom. Secrétaire général — François Lorient, LLL, LLD, DèSD. Registraire — J.C.G. Regalbuto, BA. Coordinateur à la bibliothèque — P.E. Fillion, BA, MSc, PhD. Directeur, service de l'information — Michel Dumas, BA, LPh, MSc. Directeur de la téléuniversité — Fernand Grenier, MèSA, DES.

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC.

Direction des études universitaires dans l'ouest québécois [Services universitaires dans l'Outaouais, 277, boulevard Taché, Hull (Qué.) J9A 1L8. Téléphone: 819-770-3360; Services universitaires dans le nord-ouest, 435, rue Gagné, Rouyn (Qué.) J9X 5C6. Téléphone: 819-762-0971] .

DIRECTION Directeur général — Jean Messier, MèSc. Directeur du service pédagogique (Hull) — Noël Vallerand, MA(Hist). Registraire (Rouyn) — Jean-Marc Houle, BSpAdm. Responsable du bureau du registraire (Hull) — Pauline Roy-Desjardins, BA, BEnsSpecTech.

DIRECTEURS DE MODULE Science de l'éducation (Rouyn) — Paul D'Amour; (Hull) — Carmen Lachance. Sciences humaines (Rouyn) — Réal Boucher. Sciences de l'administration et sciences pures (Rouyn) — François Renauld; (Hull) — Luc Chaput.

DIRECTEURS DE DÉPARTEMENT Sciences de l'homme et sciences quantitatives (Rouyn) — Sylvio Gagnon; (Hull) — Raymond Paquin.

École nationale d'administration publique, 31, rue Mont-Carmel, Québec (Qué.) G1R 4A6. Téléphone: 418-657-2476.

DIRECTION Directeur — Jean Lessard, BA, LScPhy, BèSoc, MenEcon, DiplEtPol. Secrétaire général — Claude Archambault, BScPol. Directeur des études — à nommer.

Institut de microbiologie et d'hygiène de Montréal, 531, boulevard des Prairies, Laval-des-Rapides (Qué.). Téléphone: 514-681-2521.

DIRECTION Directeur scientifique et chef du service de la tuberculose et du cancer — Armand Frappier, MD. Directeur scientifique et chef du service de virologie — Vytautas Pavilanis, MD. Directeur adjoint et chef du service des anaérobies et de la microbiologie — Victorien Fredette, DSc. Directeur adjoint et chef du service d'immunologie — Adrien-G. Borduas, DSc. Directeur adjoint et chef du service des produits biologiques — Lionel Forté, MSc. Directeur adjoint et chef du service de médecine vétérinaire — Paul Marois, DVM. Directeur adjoint et chef du service de l'installation matérielle — Jean Tassé, MSc.

Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Complexe scientifique, 555, boulevard Henri IV, Sainte-Foy, Québec (Qué.) G1V 4C7. Téléphone: 418-657-2508.

DIRECTION Directeur — Charles-E. Beaulieu, BScAp, DèSc. Directeur administratif — à nommer. Directeur scientifique — Claude Geoffrion, BScAp, MèSc, DèSc. Secrétaire général — Guy Reeves, LèL, D.

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Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, 930 est, rue Jacques-Cartier, Chicoutimi (Qué.) G7H 2B1. Téléphone: 418-545-4354.

DIRECTION Recteur — Gérard Arguin, BA, BPhi, MPhi, LPhi, LTh, MAdmScol, DrScAdm. Vice-recteur à l'administration et aux finances — René Bergeron, BA, LScComptAdm. Secrétaire général — Réginald Lavoie, BA, BPéd, BSc. Vice-recteur à l'enseignement et à la recherche — Jean-Marc Dénomé, BA, BPhi, LPhi, MPhi, CES, MèSA, DES, DèSL. Registraire — Laurent Massé, BA, DES, BèSc, BPéd. Directeur du service de l'audio-visuel — J. Noël Jacob.

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Université du Québec à Montréal, 1180, rue Bleury, Montréal (Qué.) H3C 3P8. Téléphone: 514-876-5464.

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DOYENS Études avancées et de la recherche — Jean Brunet (adjoint). Premier cycle — André Grou.

VICE-DOYENS DE FAMILLE Arts — à nommer. Formation des maîtres — André Hupé. Lettres — Gilbert Dionne. Sciences — Gilles Bolduc. Sciences économiques et administratives — Claude Perron. Sciences humaines — Claude Corbo.

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Université du Québec à Rimouski, 300, avenue des Ursulines, Rimouski (Qué.) G5L 3A1. Téléphone: 418-724-1432.

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Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, 3351, boulevard des Forges, Trois-Rivières (Qué.) G9A 5H7. Téléphone: 819-376-5011.

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RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX L'Université du Québec est une université publique et mixte, gérée par une corporation distincte de l'état.

HISTORIQUE L'Université du Québec a été constituée le 18 décembre 1968 par l'assemblée nationale du Québec. Elle constitue un réseau d'établissements d'enseignement supérieur et de recherche. L'Université du Québec se compose actuellement de quatre universités constituantes, à Chicoutimi (établie le 19 mars

1969; population de Chicoutimi 48,200), à Trois-Rivières (établie le 19 mars 1969; population de Trois-Rivières 71,200), à Montréal (établie le 9 avril 1969; population de Montréal 2,500,000), à Rimouski (établie le 8 septembre 1969; population de Rimouski 28,500); de deux écoles supérieures, l'École nationale d'administration publique (établie le 26 juin 1969; population de Québec 400,000); et l'École de technologie supérieure (établie le 6 mars 1974; population de Montréal 2,500,000; d'un institut de recherche, l'Institut national de la recherche scientifique (établi le 9 décembre 1969; population de Québec 400,000); de la Direction des études universitaires dans l'ouest québécois (établie en 1972; population de Hull 63,205; population de Rouyn 20,376); Institut de microbiologie et d'hygiène de Montréal (établi au mois de septembre 1972; population de Montréal 2,500,000).

ASSEMBLÉE DES GOUVERNEURS L'Université est administrée par l'assemblée des gouverneurs, composée du président, de trois personnes du milieu socio-économique, des recteurs de chaque université constituante, de trois membres du corps professoral, de deux étudiants, de quatre vice-présidents et de trois directeurs d'institut de recherche ou d'école supérieure.

BUDGET (1974-75) Budget préliminaire de fonctionnement. Budget total: \$62,662,000. Subvention — \$48,343,000; scolarité et inscription — \$9,249,000; autres — \$4,972,000. Budget d'investissement. Budget total: \$13,303,000. Revenus: subvention — \$13,303,000.

PUBLICATIONS On peut obtenir un exemplaire de l'Annuaire général de l'université en s'adressant au secrétariat général, Université du Québec, 2875, boulevard Laurier, Québec (Qué.) G1V 2M3.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE L'enseignement à l'Université du Québec se donne sur une base de sessions; trois sessions par année. Session d'automne: septembre à décembre. Session d'hiver: janvier à avril. Session d'été: mai à août.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES Université du Québec à Montréal, 380,000 volumes; Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, 152,000 volumes; Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, 80,000 volumes; Université du Québec à Rimouski, 170,000 volumes; Institut national de la recherche scientifique, 10,000 volumes; Direction des études universitaires dans l'ouest québécois, 35,000 volumes; École nationale d'administration publique, 10,000 volumes; au Siège social, 2,000 volumes; Institut de microbiologie et d'hygiène de Montréal, 35,000 volumes.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE Les services aux étudiants de chaque constituante comportent les organismes suivants qui sont la responsabilité du directeur des services aux étudiants: service culturel, service de la pastorale, service de logement et d'accueil, activités sportives, service de placement. D'autres services sont aussi offerts aux étudiants et relèvent de leur directeur: service d'information, service de l'informatique, bibliothèque, centre audio-visuel.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS A — excellent; B — très bien; C — bien; D — passable; E — échec; I — incomplet; S — exigence satisfaite; X — abandon autorisé; K — exemption accordée en raison d'équivalences; H — hors programme; R — remise. Pour fin de calcul de la moyenne cumulative, la valeur numérique accordée à chacune des lettres est la suivante: A — 4; B — 3; C — 2; D — 1; E — 0.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS On peut distinguer deux sortes d'aide financière

aux étudiants: le régime de prêts-bourses du ministère de l'Éducation du Québec; les bourses décernées soit par l'université soit par des associations, des instituts ou des compagnies. Service d'aide aux étudiants du ministère de l'Éducation – des prêts maxima de \$700 et des bourses maxima de \$1,100 sont consentis aux étudiants du premier cycle universitaire, aux conditions suivantes: l'étudiant doit être citoyen canadien, être domicilié et avoir résidé au Québec depuis au moins un an, être étudiant à temps complet et avoir besoin d'aide financière. Les étudiants étrangers qui, à titre d'immigrants, demeurent au Québec depuis un an sont admissibles à ce régime de prêts-bourses.

FRAIS Les frais de scolarité sont de \$50 par cours. Habituellement l'étudiant s'inscrit à cinq cours par session, donc \$250 par session.

ÉVALUATION L'évaluation est un processus continu sous la responsabilité de chaque responsable de programme; il n'y a pas de reprise d'examens échoués.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION

Études de premier cycle

Diplôme d'études collégiales (D.E.C.) ou l'équivalent; les candidats, âgés d'au moins vingt-trois ans, possédant des connaissances suffisantes et une expérience pertinente, peuvent être admis sur recommandation du comité de sélection concerné. Le candidat qui occupe une fonction sur le marché du travail doit fournir une brève description de son expérience en précisant le lieu, la durée et la nature de son emploi. Toute demande d'admission doit être présentée sur le formulaire officiel intitulé "Demande d'admission" et accompagnée des pièces requises, dont: a) un certificat de naissance; b) deux photographies récentes, format passeport (2" x 2 1/4") portant la signature de l'étudiant; c) un chèque visé ou un mandat postal de \$15 fait à l'ordre de l'université. Ce montant n'est pas remboursable; d) trois exemplaires du bulletin officiel des notes obtenues pendant les deux années scolaires qui ont conduit à l'obtention du diplôme présenté à l'appui de la demande d'admission. Tout bulletin doit présenter le sceau de l'institution qui l'a émis. Les photocopies sont acceptées si elles sont certifiées conformes à l'original. Dans les cas des candidats inscrits dans un collège d'enseignement général et professionnel, ces documents doivent être transmis directement par l'établissement; e) un document officiel attestant que le candidat a obtenu le diplôme présenté à l'appui de sa demande d'admission si le bulletin officiel n'en fait pas mention.

Exigences particulières. Pour connaître les exigences particulières d'un programme, il faut se reporter à la section "Cours et grades". Les exigences sont groupées par numéro de code pour chaque programme offert et correspondent aux numéros énumérés ci-dessous.

N° 1 – D.E.C. (option techniques infirmières). N° 2 – tout infirmier(ère) ayant droit de pratique reconnu et possédant au moins deux ans d'expérience professionnelle ou l'équivalent. N° 3 – D.E.C. ou l'équivalent. N° 4 – D.E.C. ou l'équivalent ou expérience professionnelle avec préparation intellectuelle pertinente. N° 5 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 105, 203; chimie: 101, 201; physique: 101, 201, 301; biologie: 301 ou 921. N° 6 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 105, 203; chimie: 101, 201; physique: 101, 201 ou 301; biologie: 301 ou 921. N° 7 – D.E.C., incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 105, 203; physique: 101, 201, 301 ou 102, 202, 302; chimie: 101, 201; biologie: 921 ou 301. N° 8 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 203; chimie: 101, 201, 202, 302; physique: 102, 202, 302; biologie: 921, 931 ou 301, 401. N° 9 –

D.E.C. (formation professionnelle en électricité). N° 10 – D.E.C. (formation professionnelle en mécanique). N° 11 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: 210.00 chimie industrielle; 241.00 techniques de la mécanique; 243.00 électrotechnique; 420.00 informatique. N° 12 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 105, 203; chimie: 101, 201; physique: 101, 201; biologie: 921 ou 301, 401. N° 13 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 105, 203; biologie: 921 ou 301; physique: 101, 201, 301; chimie: 101, 201; géologie générale: 901 (recommandé). N° 14 – D.E.C. professionnelles, ou techniques, ou l'équivalent. N° 15 et n° 16 – D.E.C. professionnelles, ou techniques, ou l'équivalent: électricité: 243.01 électrodynamique, 243.02 instrumentation et contrôle, 243.03 électronique; mécanique: 211.00 techniques des matières plastiques, 241.01 techniques de fabrication mécanique, 241.02 équipement motorisé, 241.03 dessin de conception mécanique, 245.02 applications thermiques du bâtiment, 248.03 mécanique de marine, 270.00 techniques métallurgiques, 280.01 techniques de fabrication aéronautique. N° 17 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: biologie: 1 cours; mathématiques: 101, 103, 105, 203; physique: 101, 201, 301, ou 102, 202, 302; chimie: 101, 201.

N° 18 – trois ans d'expérience d'enseignement des mathématiques ou des sciences ou l'équivalent. N° 19 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 105, 203; physique: 101, 201, 301; chimie: 101, 201. N° 20 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 203; chimie: 101, 201, 202; physique: 102, 202, 302; biologie: 921, 931 ou 301, 401. N° 21 – D.E.C. N° 22 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101; psychologie: 101, 201; biologie: 921 ou 301; sociologie: 960, 961. N° 23 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: psychologie: 101, 201; biologie: 921 ou 301; sociologie: 960, 961; anglais: 1 cours. N° 24 – diplôme de premier cycle, ou un diplôme d'études collégiales et l'expérience pertinente ou l'équivalent, ou être âgé de vingt-trois ans et possédant des connaissances pertinentes. N° 25 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: psychologie: 101, 201; biologie: 921, 931 ou 301, 401; mathématiques: 101, 307. N° 26 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 203, 307; biologie: 921; psychologie: 101, 201. N° 27 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: psychologie: 101, 201; biologie: 921, 931 ou 301, 401; mathématiques: 101, 307. N° 28 – Brevet d'enseignement ou expérience professionnelle. N° 29 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 203, 307; biologie: 921 ou 301; psychologie: 101, 201. N° 30 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 203, 307.

N° 31 – D.E.C. les cours exigés sont identiques au cours requis par la discipline de la concentration (administration, économique, géographie, science politique, sociologie). N° 32 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103. N° 33 – D.E.C. mathématiques: 103, 307. N° 34 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 105, 203. N° 35 – expérience professionnelle. N° 36 – profil 051.00 arts plastiques. N° 37 – D.E.C., histoire de l'art: 103, 203, 303, 403; organisation picturale: 101, 201, 301, 401; organisation spatiale: 102, 202, 302, 402. N° 38 – D.E.C., profil 051.00 arts plastiques histoire de l'art: 103, 203, 303, 403; organisation picturale: 101, 201, 301, 401; organisation spatiale: 102, 202, 302, 402. N° 39 – D.E.C. solfège: 101, 201, 301, 401; littérature musicale: 102, 202, 302, 402; exécution: 103, 203, 303, 403. N° 40 – D.E.C., littérature musicale: 102, 202, 302, 402; solfège, culture auditive et langage musical: 101, 201, 301, 401; exécution: 103, 203, 303, 403 ou 113 213, 313, 413. N° 41 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: anglais: 201, 301; français: deux cours parmi 122, 231, 331. N° 42 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: anglais: 201, 301. N° 43 – D.E.C. incluant le cours suivant: anglais: 301. N° 44 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: français: deux cours parmi: 122, 231,

331; anglais: 201, 301 ou espagnol: 301. N° 45 — D.E.C. incluant le cour suivant: français: deux cours parmi: 122, 231, 331. N° 46 — diplôme d'enseignement et expérience professionnelle. N° 47 — D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 203, 307; psychologie: 101, 201. N° 48 — D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 307. N° 49 — brevet A ou un permis d'enseignement et expérience dans l'enseignement. N° 50 — D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 203; chimie: 101, 201, 202, 302; physique: 102, 202, 302; biologie: 301 ou 401, 921, 931; mathématiques: 101, 103, 203, 307; psychologie: 101, 201; biologie: 921.

Études de deuxième et troisième cycles

Deuxième cycle: baccalauréat spécialisé ou l'équivalent. Troisième cycle: maîtrise dans la discipline choisie, ou l'équivalent.

Toute demande d'admission doit être présentée sur le formulaire officiel intitulé "Demande d'admission" et accompagnée des pièces requises, dont: a) un certificat de naissance; b) deux photographies récentes, format passeport (2" x 2 1/4") portant la signature de l'étudiant; c) le formulaire de renseignements sur les ressources pécuniaires; d) un chèque visé ou un mandat postal de \$15 fait à l'ordre de l'université — ce montant n'est pas remboursable; e) un relevé officiel, portant le sceau de l'université d'origine, des notes obtenues au cours des années d'études universitaires antérieures, envoyé directement à l'université par l'institution d'origine; f) un document officiel attestant que le candidat a obtenu le diplôme présenté à l'appui de sa demande d'admission si le bulletin officiel n'en fait pas mention, et envoyé directement à l'université par l'institution qui décerne le diplôme; g) trois exemplaires du formulaire "Rapport confidentiel" sur un candidat, complété par des professeurs, et envoyé directement par eux à l'université.

Exigences particulières. Pour connaître les exigences particulières d'un programme, il faut se reporter à la section "Cours et grades". Les exigences sont groupées par numéro de code pour chaque programme offert et correspondent aux numéros énumérés ci-dessous.

N° 101 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences de la santé ou l'équivalent. N° 102 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (biologie) ou l'équivalent. N° 103 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (chimie) ou l'équivalent. N° 104 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées (électrothermique) ou l'équivalent. N° 105 — Baccalauréat spécialisé dans une des disciplines suivantes: agronomie, biochimie, biologie, chimie, économie, géographie, géologie, mathématiques, physique. N° 106 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences ou l'équivalent. N° 107 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en mathématiques ou l'équivalent. N° 108 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en biologie, chimie, géographie, physique, mathématiques ou l'équivalent. N° 109 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en physique avec mention B ou l'équivalent. N° 110 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences de l'éducation ou l'équivalent.

N° 111 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire avec mention B ou l'équivalent. N° 112 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en psychologie ou l'équivalent. N° 113 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en théologie ou l'équivalent. N° 114 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en science politique ou l'équivalent. N° 115 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en sociologie ou l'équivalent. N° 116 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en théologie ou l'équivalent. N° 117 — Baccalauréat ès sciences en mathématiques, physique, génies électrique et physique, avec une moyenne cumulative d'au moins B ou l'équivalent. N° 118 — Diplôme universitaire de premier cycle et trois années d'expérience dans l'administration publique. N° 119 —

Baccalauréat spécialisé en économie ou l'équivalent. N° 120 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en linguistique ou l'équivalent.

N° 121 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en études littéraires ou l'équivalent. N° 122 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en lettres ou l'équivalent. N° 123 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en philosophie ou l'équivalent. N° 124 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences religieuses ou l'équivalent. N° 125 — Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (biologie) ou l'équivalent. N° 126 — Maîtrise ès sciences ou l'équivalent. N° 127 — Maîtrise en philosophie ou l'équivalent.

Date limite pour la réception des demandes

Pour la session d'automne 75 — 1^{er} mars 74; session hiver 76 — 1^{er} novembre 75.

COURS ET GRADES Structure des programmes de premier cycle: l'Université du Québec offre actuellement des programmes de baccalauréat spécialisé et des programmes de certificat. Les règlements généraux prévoient toutefois d'autres types de programmes.

Les programmes de baccalauréats spécialisés (la nomenclature des diplômes de l'Université du Québec est sujette à changement au cours de l'année) sont composés d'un ensemble de trente cours comprenant quatre-vingt-dix crédits dont un minimum de seize cours et un maximum de vingt-quatre cours sont choisis dans une discipline ou un champ d'études. Trois à six cours libres, pris en dehors du champ de spécialisation, complètent le programme (les programmes menant au baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées comprenant exceptionnellement cent cinq crédits).

Les programmes de certificats sont composés d'un ensemble de dix cours comprenant trente crédits; huit de ces cours sont dans la même discipline ou champ d'études. (Le programme de certificat en administration est composé exceptionnellement d'un ensemble de douze cours comprenant trente-six crédits dont neuf cours sont obligatoires et trois au choix.) Habituellement, un étudiant s'inscrit à cinq cours par session; le baccalauréat comporte donc six sessions.

Les sigles employés dans cette section signifient: DEUOQ — Direction des études universitaires dans l'ouest québécois (Hull ou Rouyn); ENAP — École nationale d'administration publique; ETS — École de technologie supérieure; IMHM — Institut de microbiologie et d'hygiène de Montréal; INRS — Institut national de la recherche scientifique; UQAC — Université du Québec à Chicoutimi; UQAM — Université du Québec à Montréal; UQAR — Université du Québec à Rimouski; UQTR — Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières.

Programmes de premier cycle 1974-1975

ADMINISTRATION

Famille des sciences de l'administration

Certificat en administration (Certificat en administration). Offert à la DEUOQ — Hull et Rouyn, à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQAR et à l'UQTR. N° 35. Le cheminement de ce programme permet un approfondissement dans l'un ou l'autre des domaines suivants: administration de la santé, gestion du personnel et relations du travail, administration publique, administration scolaire, administration policière, sciences comptables, informatique de gestion, marketing, institutions financières, évaluation foncière, administration bancaire, administration de la coopération, approvisionnement et assurance.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en administration (BSpAdm). Offert à la DEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn, à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQAR et à l'UQTR. N°34.

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (administration) [BSpEnsSec(administration)]. Offert à la DEUOQ – Rouyn et Hull, à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQAR et à l'UQTR. N°34.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en administration (recherche opérationnelle) [BSpAdm(recherche opérationnelle)]. Offert à l'UQTR. N°34.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en administration (sciences comptables) [BSpAdm(sciences comptables)]. Offert à l'UQTR. N°34.

Certificat en sciences comptables (Certificat en sciences comptables). Offert à la DEUOQ – Rouyn et Hull, à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQAR et à l'UQTR. N°4.

BEAUX-ARTS ET ARTS APPLIQUÉS

Famille des arts

Baccalauréat spécialisé en art dramatique (BSpArtDr). Offert à l'UQAM. N°3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en enseignement secondaire (art dramatique) (BSpEnsSecArtDr). Offert à l'UQAM. N°3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en arts plastiques (BSpArtsPl). Offert à l'UQTR (n°36) et à l'UQAC (n°21).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en arts plastiques (gravure, peinture, sculpture) [BSpArtsPl(gravure, peinture, sculpture)]. Offert à l'UQAM. N°37.

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement (arts plastiques) (BSpEnsArtsPl). Offert à l'UQAM (n°38) et à l'UQTR (n°36).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en design (2D) [BSpDesign(2D)]. Offert à l'UQAM. N°38.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire de l'art (BSpHistdel'art). Offert à l'UQAM. N°3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en musique (BSpMus). Offert à l'UQTR. N°39.

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement (musique) [BSpEns(musique)]. Offert à l'UQAM (n°40) et à l'UQTR (n°39).

BIBLIOTHÉCONOMIE

Services publics et communautaires

Certificat en animation pédagogique des bibliothèques (CertAnimationPedBib). Offert à l'UQAR. N°46.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en génagogie (BSpGénagogie). Offert à l'UQTR. N°21.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en récréologie (BSpRécréologie). Offert à l'UQTR. N°47.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en travail social (BSpTravSoc). Offert à l'UQAM. N°48.

DESIGN DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

Famille des sciences pures et appliquées

Baccalauréat spécialisé en design 3D [BSpDesign(3D)]. Offert à l'UQAM. N°3.

Certificat en sciences de l'environnement (CertScEnvironnement). Offert à l'UQAC. N°4.

ÉDUCATION

Famille des sciences humaines

Baccalauréat spécialisé en éducation physique (BSpEdPhy). Offert à l'UQTR. N°20.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en enseignement (éducation physique) (BSpEnsEdPhy). Offert à l'UQAM (n°3) et à l'UQTR (n°20).

Certificat en éducation physique. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR et à l'UQTR. N°4.

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement élémentaire (BSpEnsEl). Offert à la DEUOQ (n°21), à l'UQAC (n°21), à l'UQAR (n°21) et à l'UQTR (n°22).

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement élémentaire et préscolaire (BSpEnsEl). Offert à l'UQAM (n°21), et à la DEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn (n°21).

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement préscolaire (BSpEnsPréc). Offert à l'UQAC (n°21), à l'UQAR (n°21) et à l'UQTR (n°23).

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement professionnel secondaire (BSpEnsProfSec). Offert à l'UQAC et à l'UQAR. N°4.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en information scolaire et professionnelle (BSpInformScoletProf). Offert à l'UQAM. N°3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences de l'éducation (BSpScEd). Offert à l'UQTR. N°21.

Certificat en sciences de l'éducation. Offert à la DEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn, à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQAR et à l'UQTR. N°24.

DROIT

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences juridiques. Offert à l'UQAM. N°3.

INGÉNIERIE

Famille des sciences pures et appliquées

Baccalauréat spécialisé en enseignement professionnel (électrotechnique) [BSpEnsProf(électrotechnique)]. Offert à l'UQAM. N°9.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en enseignement professionnel (techniques de la mécanique) [BSpEnsProf(techniques de la mécanique)]. Offert à l'UQAM. N°10.

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement technique (BSpEnsTech). Offert à l'UQTR. N°11.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées (génie électrique) [BSpScA(génie électrique)]. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 12.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées (génie géologique) [BSpScA(génie géologique)]. Offert à l'UQAC. N° 13.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées (génie industriel) [BSpScA(génie industriel)]. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 12.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées (génie unifié) [BSpScA(génie unifié)]. Offert à l'UQAC. N° 12.

Certificat de technicien supérieur I (CertTechSup). (Ce programme est réservé aux étudiants déjà admis à l'Éx-École normale d'enseignement technique). Offert à l'UQTR. N° 14.

Certificat de technologie en électricité (CertTechnologieElectricité). Offert à l'ETS. N° 15.

Certificat de technologie en mécanique (CertTechnologieMécanique). Offert à l'ETS. N° 16.

LETTRES

Famille des lettres

Certificat en anglais (langue seconde) (CertAng). Offert à l'UQAC. N° 4.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en études anglaises (BSpEtAng). Offert à l'UQTR. N° 41.

Certificat en langue et littérature anglaises. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 4.

Certificat en traduction (CertTraduction). Offert à l'UQTR. N° 4.

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (études anglaises) [BSpEnsSec(études anglaises)]. Offert à la DEUOQ – Rouyn (n° 43), à l'UQAR (n° 42) et à l'UQTR (n° 41).

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (études françaises) [BSpEnsSec(études françaises)]. Offert à la DEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn (n° 41), à l'UQAC (n° 41), à l'UQAR (n° 44) et à l'UQTR (n° 41).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en lettres (études françaises) (BSpLet(étFr). Offert à l'UQAC (n° 41), à l'UQAM (n° 21), à l'UQAR (n° 44) et à l'UQTR (n° 41).

Certificat en lettres. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 4.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en lettres (études françaises-géographie) [BSpLet(études françaises-géographie)]. Offert à l'UQAR. N° 44.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en lettres (études françaises-histoire) [BSpLet(études françaises-histoire)]. Offert à l'UQAR. N° 44.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en littérature québécoise (BSpLitQué). Offert à l'UQTR. N° 41.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en lettres classiques (études anciennes) [BSpLCl(études anciennes)]. Offert à l'UQAM. N° 45.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en linguistique (BSpLing). Offert à l'UQAC (n° 41), à l'UQAM (n° 3) et à l'UQTR (n° 41).

Certificat en linguistique (CertLin). Offert à l'UQAM. N° 4.

Certificat en philosophie. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 4.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en philosophie (BSpPh). Offert à l'UQAM (n° 3), et à l'UQTR (n° 21).

Certificat en sciences religieuses. Offert à l'UQAC (n° 4), à l'UQAR (n° 4), et à l'UQTR (n° 4).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences religieuses (BSpScRel). Offert à l'UQAM. N° 3.

MATHÉMATIQUES

Famille des sciences pures et appliquées

Baccalauréat spécialisé en mathématiques [BSpmathématiques]. Offert à l'UQAC (n° 12), à l'UQAM (n° 12), à l'UQAR (n° 17) et à l'UQTR (n° 12).

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (mathématiques) [BSpEnsSec(mathématiques)]. Offert à la DEUOQ – Rouyn (n° 12), à l'UQAC (n° 12), à l'UQAM (n° 12), à l'UQAR (n° 17), et à l'UQTR (n° 12).

Programme de perfectionnement des maîtres en mathématiques. Offert à la DEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn, à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR et à l'UQTR. N° 18.

Certificat en mathématiques (CertMat). Offert à l'UQAR (n° 17), et à l'UQTR (n° 4).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (mathématiques) [BSpSc(mathématiques)]. Offert en: mathématiques-administration; mathématiques-biologie; mathématiques-chimie; mathématiques-physique à l'UQAR. N° 17.

NURSING

Famille des sciences de la santé

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences de la santé (nursing) [BSpScSanté(nursing)]. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 1.

Certificat en nursing communautaire (CertNurCom). Offert à la DEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn, à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, et à l'UQTR. N° 2.

PLURISECTORIELLES, ÉTUDES

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement (sexologie) [BSpEns(sexologie)]. Offert à l'UQAM. N° 50.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en animation culturelle (BSpAnCult). Offert à l'UQAM. N° 21.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en éducation culturelle (BSpEdCult). Offert à l'UQAM. N° 49.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en information culturelle (BSpInfCult). Offert à l'UQAM. N° 3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en recherche culturelle (BSpRecherCult). Offert à l'UQAM. N° 3.

PSYCHOLOGIE

Famille des sciences humaines

Certificat en enfance inadaptée. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 28.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en enfance inadaptée (BSpEnfInad). Offert à l'UQTR (n° 25).

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement (enfance inadaptée) [BSpEns(enfance inadaptée)]. Offert à la DEUOQ — Hull et Rouyn (n° 21), à l'UQAC (n° 21), à l'UQAM (n° 26), à l'UQAR (n° 21) et à l'UQTR (n° 27).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en psychologie (BSpPsy). Offert à l'UQAM (n° 26) et à l'UQTR (n° 29).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en relations humaines (BSpRelHum). Offert à l'UQAM. N° 21.

RÉCRÉOLOGIE

Services publics et communautaires

Baccalauréat spécialisé en récréologie (BSpRécérol). Offert à l'UQTR. N° 47.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en génagogie (BSpGénagogie). Offert à l'UQTR. N° 47.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en travail social (BSpTravSoc). Offert à l'UQAM. N° 48.

SCIENCES BIOLOGIQUES

Famille des sciences pures et appliquées

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (biochimie) [BSpSc(biochimie)]. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 5.

Certificat en biologie. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 4.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (biologie) [BSpSc(biologie)]. Offert à l'UQAC (n° 6), à l'UQAM (n° 5), à l'UQAR (n° 7) et à l'UQTR (n° 5).

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (biologie) [BSpEnsSec(biologie)]. Offert à l'UQAC (n° 6), à l'UQAM (n° 5), à l'UQAR (n° 7) et à l'UQTR (n° 5).

Certificat en biologie humaine. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 8.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (biologie) [BSpSc(biologie)]. Offert en: biologie-administration; biologie-chimie; biologie-géographie; biologie-mathématiques et biologie-physique à l'UQAR. N° 7.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (biophysique) [BSpSc(biophysique)]. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 5.

SCIENCES PHYSIQUES

Famille des sciences pures et appliquées

Certificat en chimie. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 4.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (chimie) [BSpSc(chimie)]. Offert à l'UQAC (n° 19), à l'UQAM (n° 12), à l'UQAR (n° 17) et à l'UQTR (n° 12).

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire en sciences (chimie) [BSpSc(chimie)]. Offert à l'UQAC (n° 19), à l'UQAM (n° 12), à l'UQAR (n° 17) et à l'UQTR (n° 12).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (chimie) [BSpSc(chimie)]. Offert en: chimie-administration; chimie-biologie; chimie-mathématiques et chimie-physique à l'UQAR. (N° 17).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en géographie physique (BSpGéoPhy). Offert à l'UQAM. N° 12.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (géologie) [BSpSc(géologie)]. Offert à l'UQAM. N° 12.

Certificat en physique. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 5.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (physique) [BSpSc(physique)]. Offert à l'UQAC (n° 12), à l'UQAM (n° 12), à l'UQAR (n° 17) et à l'UQTR (n° 12).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (physique) [BSpSc(physique)]. Offert en: physique-biologie; physique-chimie et physique-mathématiques à l'UQAR. N° 17.

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (physique) [BSpEnsSec(physique)]. Offert à l'UQAC (n° 12), à l'UQAM (n° 12), à l'UQAR (n° 17) et à l'UQTR (n° 12).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en physico-chimie (BSpPhy-Chi). Offert à l'UQTR. N° 12.

SCIENCES SOCIALES

Famille de sciences humaines

Certificat en économique. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 4.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en économique (BSpEc). Offert à l'UQAM et à l'UQTR. N° 30.

Certificat en archéologie. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 4.

Certificat en géographie. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 4.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en géographie (BSpGéog). Offert à la DEUOQ — Rouyn (n° 32), à l'UQAC (n° 33), à l'UQAM (n° 32), à l'UQAR (n° 32) et à l'UQTR (n° 32).

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (géographie) [BSpEnsSec(géographie)]. Offert à la DEUOQ — Rouyn (n° 32), à l'UQAC (n° 33), à l'UQAM (n° 32), à l'UQAR (n° 32) et à l'UQTR (n° 32).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en géographie (BSpGéog). Offert en: géographie; géographie-administration; géographie-biologie; géographie-histoire et géographie-mathématiques à l'UQAR. N° 32.

Certificat en histoire. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 4.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire (BSpH). Offert à l'UQAC (n° 21), à l'UQAM (n° 3), à l'UQAR (n° 21) et à l'UQTR (n° 21).

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (histoire) [BSpEnsSec(histoire)]. Offert à l'UQAC (n°21), à l'UQAR (n°21), à l'UQTR (n°21), et à l'UQAM (n°3).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire (BSpH). Offert en histoire-études françaises et en histoire-géographie à l'UQAR. N°21.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en science politique (BSpScPol). Offert à l'UQAM. N°32.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sociologie (BSpSoc). Offert à l'UQAM. N°33.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en études urbaines. Offert à l'UQAM. N°31.

THÉOLOGIE

Famille des sciences humaines

Baccalauréat spécialisé en théologie (BSpTh). Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR et à l'UQTR. N°21.

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (sciences religieuses) [BSpEnsSec(science religieuses)]. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQAR et à l'UQTR. N°21.

Programmes de deuxième cycle

ADMINISTRATION

Famille des sciences de l'administration

Maîtrise en administration publique (MAP). Offerte à l'ENAP et à l'UQAM. N°118.

Maîtrise ès sciences (économique) [MSc(économique)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N°119.

LETTRES

Famille des lettres

Maîtrise ès arts (études littéraires) [MA(études littéraires)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N°121.

Maîtrise ès arts (linguistique) [MA(linguistique)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N°120.

Maîtrise ès arts (lettres) [MA(lettres)]. Offerte à l'UQTR. N°122.

Maîtrise ès arts (philosophie) [MA(philosophie)]. Offerte à l'UQAM et à l'UQTR. N°123.

Maîtrise ès arts (sciences religieuses) [MA(science religieuses)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N°124.

SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ

Famille des sciences de la santé

Maîtrise en sciences de la santé (sport) [MScSanté(sport)]. Offerte à l'UQTR. N°101.

SCIENCES HUMAINES

Famille des sciences humaines

Maîtrise en éducation (MEd). Offerte à l'UQAC et à l'UQTR. N°110.

Maîtrise ès arts (histoire) [MA(histoire)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N°111.

Maîtrise ès arts (psychologie) [MA(psychologie)]. Offerte à l'UQAM et à l'UQTR. N°112.

Maîtrise ès arts (science politique) [MA(science politique)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N°114.

Maîtrise ès arts (sociologie) [MA(sociologie)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N°115.

Maîtrise en théologie (MTh). Offerte à l'UQAM et à l'UQTR. N°113.

Maîtrise ès arts (théologie) [MA(théologie)]. Offerte à l'UQTR. N°116.

Maîtrise ès arts (télécommunications) [MSc(Télécommunications)]. Offerte à l'INRS. N°117.

SCIENCES PURES ET APPLIQUÉES

Famille des sciences pures et appliquées

Maîtrise en sciences appliquées (électrothermique) [MScA(électrothermique)]. Offerte à l'UQTR. N°104.

Maîtrise ès sciences (biologie) [MSc(biologie)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N°102.

Maîtrise ès sciences (chimie) [MSc(chimie)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N°103.

Maîtrise ès sciences (eau) [MSc(eau)]. Offerte à l'INRS. N°105.

Maîtrise ès sciences (écologie) [MSc(écologie)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N°125.

Maîtrise ès sciences (énergie) [MSc(énergie)]. Offerte à l'INRS, à l'UQAC et à l'UQTR. N°106.

Maîtrise ès sciences (mathématiques) [MSc(mathématiques)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N°107.

Maîtrise ès sciences (océanographie) [MSc(océanographie)]. Offerte à l'UQAR. N°108.

Maîtrise ès sciences (physique) [MSc(physique)]. Offerte à l'UQTR. N°109.

Programmes de troisième cycle

SCIENCES PURES ET APPLIQUÉES

Famille des sciences pures et appliquées

Doctorat en philosophie (DPh). Offert à l'UQTR. N°127.

Doctorat ès sciences (énergie) [DSc(énergie)]. Offert à l'INRS, à l'UQAC et à l'UQTR. N°126.

INSTITUTS OU CENTRES DE RECHERCHE La recherche à l'Université du Québec s'effectue soit dans des instituts de recherche, soit dans des centres ou groupes de recherche et des départements au sein des universités constituantes soit dans des écoles supérieures.

École nationale d'administration publique

L'École nationale d'administration publique offre un programme interdisciplinaire de maîtrise en administration publique et a choisi de concentrer son activité de recherche dans les quatre domaines suivants: les institutions gouvernementales et administratives; les processus ou techniques de gestion du secteur public; l'analyse de la politique gouvernementale dans divers secteurs et l'enseignement de l'administration publique. Ces domaines demeurent assez étendus pour permettre un regroupement multidisciplinaire tout en étant suffisamment spécifiques pour éliminer certains dédoublements avec des organismes existants.

La recherche en administration publique est un des trois principaux programmes de l'École nationale d'administration publique. Il est tout aussi important que les programmes de formation et de perfectionnement car seule une activité intense de recherche permet d'accroître la connaissance d'un phénomène complexe et de développer des enseignements adaptés au milieu. Il n'échappe à personne qu'en Amérique du Nord principalement, le fonctionnement de l'administration publique a fait l'objet de beaucoup moins d'analyses et d'études que l'administration privée. On sait également que la documentation disponible est largement étrangère et qu'elle n'est pas nécessairement utilisable dans un contexte socio-politique particulier.

En conséquence, il est nettement désirable que tous les membres du corps professoral de l'École nationale d'administration publique puissent conduire, parallèlement à leurs activités d'enseignement, des recherches appliquées dans leurs secteurs respectifs.

Il est certain, par ailleurs, que l'École nationale d'administration publique ne peut prétendre à occuper à elle seule tout le vaste domaine de la recherche en administration publique. C'est pourquoi elle a choisi de concentrer son activité dans quatre domaines: les institutions gouvernementales et administratives; les processus ou techniques de gestion du secteur public; l'analyse de la politique gouvernementale dans divers secteurs; l'enseignement de l'administration publique. Ces domaines demeurent assez étendus pour permettre un regroupement multi-disciplinaire tout en étant suffisamment spécifiques pour éliminer certains dédoublements avec des organismes existants.

Toujours dans ce but, il a été également convenu que l'École nationale d'administration publique devait multiplier les collaborations avec les institutions intéressées aux mêmes domaines. C'est ainsi que l'École a collaboré avec l'Institut d'administration publique du Canada. Il va sans dire que la recherche appliquée en administration publique implique aussi des liaisons étroites avec les diverses administrations publiques. À cet égard, l'École nationale d'administration publique a déjà obtenu des commandites et des subventions d'une dizaine de ministères et organismes publics. Cependant il est certain que l'École nationale d'administration publique doit elle-même promouvoir ses propres programmes et qu'à cette fin, elle devra recevoir une aide financière de longue durée.

Institut de microbiologie et d'hygiène de Montréal

L'Institut de microbiologie et d'hygiène de Montréal, fondé en

1938, s'est affilié à l'Université du Québec au mois de septembre 1972. Cet institut a déjà acquis une renommée internationale dans le domaine de la microbiologie. Il entend développer des travaux de recherche et d'enseignement aux niveaux des deuxième et troisième cycles, en collaboration avec les autres unités du réseau de l'Université du Québec, notamment avec l'Institut national de la recherche scientifique, ainsi qu'avec les autres universités de Montréal et certains hôpitaux de la région montréalaise. Les quatre grands objectifs de cet institut sont les suivants: a) la recherche multidisciplinaire dans les domaines de la microbiologie, la virologie, l'immunologie et l'épidémiologie; b) la formation de spécialistes de ces différents domaines; c) les services d'expertise et de consultation en médecine préventive et en hygiène; d) le développement et la mise au point pour la santé publique de vaccins, de sérums ou d'autres produits pharmaceutiques très spécialisés.

Institut national de la recherche scientifique

INRS Energie. Situé à Varennes avec l'IREQ (Institut de recherche de l'Hydro-Québec), a les quatre programmes de recherche suivants: interaction laser-matière; confinement d'un plasma chaud; application des plasmas; technologie des réacteurs à fusion. De plus, l'INRS énergie offre en collaboration avec l'IREQ des programmes de recherche et d'enseignement en énergie électrique ou nucléaire pour une maîtrise en sciences ou un doctorat en sciences.

INRS Eau. Réalise les trois programmes de recherche suivants au complexe scientifique du Québec: synthèse et simulation des écoulements, évaluation et utilisation des ressources hydriques, gestion régionale de la qualité des eaux. Chacun de ces trois programmes comprend plusieurs aspects et projets spécifiques soit au sein de recherches contractuelles, soit au sein de recherches institutionnelles. En outre, l'INRS eau dirige un programme d'enseignement et de recherche pour une maîtrise en sciences, lequel est basé sur les divers aspects scientifiques interdisciplinaires de l'eau.

INRS Urbanisation. Oeuvre à Montréal dans trois programmes de recherche: structuration du réseau et du tissu urbain; qualité de vie dans le milieu urbain; organisation politico-administrative pour les deux programmes précités. Signalons également que l'INRS urbanisation fournit des professeurs aux autres universités, effectue des stages de recherche et associe des professeurs d'autres universités pour ses recherches. Il publie enfin des cahiers pour rendre publics des monographies poussées, des développements méthodologiques ou des rapports-synthèse.

INRS Santé. Centralisé à Montréal, oriente sa recherche dans les cinq champs suivants: pharmacologie clinique; psychiatrie; médecine industrielle, méthodologie et mathématiques appliquées de la recherche clinique; recherches effectuées en collaboration avec l'Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières sur la médecine sportive, avec le Centre hospitalier de l'Université Laval sur la toxicologie et avec l'Hôpital St-Justine de Montréal sur la pédiatrie et pédo-psychiatrie.

INRS Télécommunications. Localisé à Ottawa avec la BNR (Société de recherche de la Bell Northern), organise des activités de recherche dans les deux domaines ci-après; traitement des signaux numériques; réseau de téléinformatique. L'INRS télécommunications débute également en association avec la BNR un programme de recherche et d'enseignement en télécommunications pour une maîtrise en sciences.

Université du Québec à Chicoutimi

Centre de recherche du Moyen-Nord. Les objectifs sont: a)

assurer le développement de la recherche nordique à l'Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, seule institution universitaire du Pré-Nord; b) aider à la formation de personnel et de cadres spécialisés pour l'éducation et le développement rationnel des pays nordiques; c) promouvoir la planification des projets de recherche et de développement dans le Moyen-Nord en tenant compte des priorités des autres équipes de chercheurs dans les autres universités et dans les services gouvernementaux provincial et fédéral. Au sein de ce centre, on s'occupe en particulier des cinq aspects suivants: productivité biologique; études amérindiennes; géologie du Bouclier; physique de la basse atmosphère; études économiques.

Université du Québec à Montréal.

Centre de recherche en didactique. Les travaux du centre se poursuivent dans les secteurs suivants: théorie des stratégies didactiques, fondements psychologiques et épistémologiques de l'enseignement des sciences à l'élémentaire, symbolisation et communication en situation didactique, rôle du monitorat dans l'école élémentaire.

Centre interuniversitaire d'études européennes: Ce centre interuniversitaire, fondé en 1972 par l'Université du Québec à Montréal et l'Université Sir George Williams, facilite les contacts entre des chercheurs poursuivant des travaux sur l'Europe dans une perspective historique et augmente les ressources dont ils disposent pour leur recherche. Les objectifs du centre sont les suivants: promouvoir la coordination de l'enseignement supérieur en histoire et civilisation européennes offert dans les universités de Montréal; favoriser certains projets entrepris par ses membres; contribuer à l'enrichissement du milieu académique montréalais par un programme de séminaires et de conférences; encourager une politique d'acquisition et de diffusion du matériel touchant aux études européennes.

Centre de recherche en sciences appliquées à l'alimentation (CRESALA). Ce centre a un champ d'activités qui se situe entre celui des sciences agronomiques et celui de la diététique et de la nutrition. Son activité interdisciplinaire est axée sur les besoins multiples et complexes du milieu québécois et s'exerce aux niveaux public, parapublic et privé. Ses recherches portent sur: l'analyse chimique ou bactériologique de différents aliments; le développement de nouveaux produits élémentaires; les tests visant à l'assurance de la qualité de certains de ces aliments et sur la mise au point d'instrumentation permettant ces analyses. Par ailleurs, des chercheurs du centre collaborent avec les départements de l'Université du Québec à Montréal, avec d'autres universités, hôpitaux et industries en ce qui concerne l'enseignement et la tenue de stages de recherche.

Centre de recherche en sciences de l'environnement. Les objectifs du centre sont résumés ci-après: contribuer à l'édification d'une science synthétique de l'environnement; apporter des solutions aux problèmes de la détérioration du milieu bio-physique; permettre, par un encadrement des étudiants, la formation de professionnels de l'environnement. Le centre oeuvre au sein de quatre secteurs: la cytologie, modèles écologiques, l'écologie et l'aménagement, l'environnement aquatique, l'environnement atmosphérique.

Université du Québec à Rimouski

Section d'océanographie (souqar). La SOUQAR groupe tous les

chercheurs du département des sciences pures qui poursuivent des recherches océanographiques et vise à faciliter une collaboration étroite entre ces spécialistes de différentes disciplines. Il s'y effectue actuellement une vingtaine de projets de recherche partant sur l'estuaire du Saint-Laurent. Ces projets peuvent être regroupés sous six titres principaux: pollution par les éléments inorganiques; étude des matières organiques dissoutes et particulaires; pollution par le pétrole; océanographie biologique; océanographie géologique; océanographie physique.

Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Centre de recherche en sciences de la santé et de l'efficacité physique. Ce centre a pour objectif la recherche multidisciplinaire appliquée et fondamentale dans les domaines suivants: l'acquisition, le maintien et la récupération de l'efficacité physique et psychique en relation avec l'activité physique (sport ou travail); la prévention, le traitement et la réhabilitation des pathologies physiques et psychiques, en relation avec l'activité physique (sport ou travail). Les programmes de recherche suivants s'y développent: étude de la croissance et du développement chez les enfants et les adolescents; programmation des mesures biologiques; étude des facteurs qui influencent la santé physique et mentale des enfants soumis à des compétitions sportives; étude des corrélations entre les tests de capacité de travail d'un individu pratiqués sur différents terrains d'activité et les tests en laboratoire; étude des phénomènes métaboliques chez l'individu à l'effort; étude du potentiel physique et psychiques de l'individu soumis à l'absorption de substances chimiques.

Groupe de recherche en histoire des religions et d'archéologie préhistorique: ce groupe fait des recherches concomitamment en histoire des religions et en archéologie préhistorique amérindienne car ces deux disciplines ont des complémentarités de faits dans les travaux poursuivis.

Groupe de recherche en biophysique: ce groupe examine la structure cellulaire ainsi que les processus de transformation, régulation et utilisation de l'énergie dans cette structure.

Groupe de recherche en pâtes et papier: ce groupe désire promouvoir les progrès techniques et participer à l'amélioration du rendement et de la qualité dans l'industrie des pâtes et papiers. A cette fin, il étudie les problèmes techniques généraux des différentes branches de l'industrie papetière par différents projets de recherche.

Groupe de recherche sur la démostification: ce groupe met au point un contrôle des populations de moustiques par des méthodes écologiques. Il poursuit les deux programmes de recherche suivants: étude écologique des zones marécageuses de la Mauricie en tant que gîtes culicidiens (moustiques), physiologie et parasitologie des moustiques.

Groupe de recherches sur le futur: rattaché scientifiquement à la vice-présidence à la recherche et administrativement à l'Institut national de la recherche scientifique, le groupe de recherches sur le futur porte son action principalement: sur l'étude des facteurs technologiques et scientifiques ainsi que sur des facteurs non technologiques dans le processus de changement sociétair; sur la prospective de certains secteurs de la société et sur l'élaboration de la méthodologie prospective.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Director, news department – C. Campbell BA. Director, men's residences – G. McGrath, BA, MA. Director, alumni fund – E.E. Hurlbut, BA. Secretary-director of alumni affairs. H.J. Hamilton, BA. Principal, Queen's Theological College – B.R. Bate, BA, MA, BD, STM, PhD. Bursar – T.H.R. Parkinson, BCom, MBA, CA. Accountant – K.M. Brodie. Director of physical plant – G.R. McCahill, BSc(CE). Director of purchasing – R.C. Webb, BA, MA. Manager of bookstore – F. Gauchie MSD. Co-ordinator, university information systems – P.A. Watts, BA.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Applied science – R.J. Uffen, BSc, MA, PhD, DSc, FRSC, FGSA. Arts and science – to be appointed. Business – R.J. Hand, BCom, MBA. Education, McArthur College of – V.S. Ready, BA. Graduate studies and research – R.L. McIntosh, BA, MSc, PhD, FRSC, FCIC. Law – D.A. Soberman, BA, LLB. Medicine – D.O. Waugh, BSc, MD, CM, MSc, PhD, FRCP(C). Nursing – Jean Hill, AB, BA, MSc, EdD.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Physical and health education – D. de F. Macintosh, BEd, MS, PhD. Rehabilitation therapy – W.J. Forrest, MD, MSc(Med). Urban and regional planning – Gerald Hodge, BA, MCP, PhD, MAIP, MTPIC, RSA.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Anaesthesiology – F.J. Wright, MD, CM, FRCP(C). Anatomy – A.A. Travill, MB, BS, MRCS, LRCP, MSc(Med). Art history and art education – J. Polzer. Biochemistry – P.H. Jellinck, BA, BSc, MSc, PhD. Biology – G.R. Wyatt, BA, PhD. Chemical engineering – J. Downie, BSc, MSc, PhD. Chemistry – R.D. Heyding BE, MSc, PhD, FCIC. Civil engineering – A. Brebner, BSc(Eng), PhD, MICE. Classics – S.E. Smethurst, BA, MA. Commerce – R.J. Hand, BCom, MBA. Community health and epidemiology – Robert Steele, MD, DPH,

FAPHA. Computing and information science – D.A. Jardine, MSc, PhD. Drama – R.B. Trousdall BA, MA, MFA. Economics – D.C. Smith, BA, MA, PhD. Electrical engineering – C.H.R. Campling, BSc, SM. Engineering and mathematics – A.J. Coleman, BA, MA, PhD. Engineering drawing – W.G. Stinson, BSc. English language and literature – J.M. Stedmond, BA, MA, PhD. French language and literature – G.W. Ireland, MA. Geography – M.H. Yeates, BA, MA, PhD. Geological sciences – R.A. Price, BA, MA, PhD. German language and literature – A.W. Riley, BA, PhD. Hebrew – C.H. Parker, BA, BD, PhD. History – W.R. Graham, MA, PhD. Law – D.A. Soberman, BA, LLB, LL.M. Mathematics – A.J. Coleman, BA, MA, PhD. Mechanical engineering – W.B. Rice, BSc, MEng, DSc, APP. Medical jurisprudence – D.L. Wilson, MA, MD, CM, FRCP(C), FACP. Medicine – E.R. Yendt, MD, FRCP(C). Metallurgy and metallurgical engineering – W.B. Mackay, BSc(EE), BMetE, MS, PhD. Microbiology and immunology – A. Bauer, BSc, PhD. Music – I. Anhalt. Obstetrics and gynaecology – J.A. Low, MD, FRCS(C). Ophthalmology – D.A. Rosen, BSc, MD, CM, FRCS(C), FACS. Otorhinolaryngology – D.M.L. Williams, MRCS, FRCS. Paediatrics – M.W. Partington, MB, BS, PhD, FRCP, DCH. Pathology – N. Kaufman, MBE, BSc, MD, CM. Pharmacology – G.S. Marks, BSc, MSc, DPhil. Philosophy – A.R.C. Duncan, MA. Physical and health education – D. de F. Macintosh, BEd(PE), MS(PE), PhD. Physics – G.T. Ewan, BSc, PhD. Physiology – J.D. Hatcher, MD, PhD. Political studies – J.W. Grove, BSc, DAA. Psychiatry – T.J. Boag, MD, ChB, CRCP(C). Psychology – P.C. Dodwell, BA, MA, DPhil. Radiology – S.L. Fransman, MD, FCCP, FRCP(C). Rehabilitation medicine – W.J. Forrest, MD, MSc(Med). Religion – B.R. Bater, BA, MA, BD, SIM. Russian language and literature – A.C. Wright, BA, MA, FIL. Sociology – T.C. Willett, TD, BSc, PhD. Spanish and Italian languages and literatures – A.M. Fox, BA, MA, PhD. Surgery – J.R. Gutelius, BA, MD, CM, DiplSurg. Therapeutic radiology – S. Lott, BA, MD, DMRT, CRCP. Urology – A.W. Bruce, MB, ChB, FRCS, FRCS(C).

GENERAL INFORMATION Queen's is a non-denominational and co-educational institution. The government of the university is vested in a board of trustees, a university council, a senate and faculty boards.

BACKGROUND Queen's College was founded by the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland primarily to provide educational opportunity for the youth of a growing economy and for a ministry trained within the country. On October 16, 1841, Queen Victoria issued a Royal Charter to "Queen's College at Kingston". The first session opened on March 7, 1842, and the first degrees were awarded in June 1847.

The only denominational requirement was that the principal be a Presbyterian minister and that trustees and staff subscribe to the Westminster Confession of Faith. The denominational requirements were gradually eliminated by successive acts of parliament. The Dominion of Canada Act of 1912, essentially a new charter, removed the last trace of them. The faculty of theology became Queen's Theological College and the original Queen's College at Kingston became Queen's University at Kingston.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES The board consists of ex-official and elective members. The ex-officio members are the chancellor, the principal, and the rector. The elective members are: one representative from each affiliated college; representatives, as provided by the statutes from the university council, the benefactors, and the graduates; and members elected by the board of trustees. The functions of the board are to manage the finances,

to possess, care for and enlarge the property, to share with the senate the responsibility for the selection of the principal, to appoint the principal and the vice-principals, to procure legislation and, in general, to attend to such external matters as do not relate directly to instruction.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL The University Council consists of the chancellor, the vice-chancellor, the trustees, the members of the senate, and an equal number of members elected by the graduates from their own members. Functions of council are: a) to elect the chancellor; b) to elect six trustees; c) to make by-laws governing the elections of the rector, seven trustees by the benefactors, six trustees by the university council and six trustees by the graduates; d) to discuss all questions relating to the university and its welfare; e) to make representation of its views to the senate or the board of trustees; f) to decide on proposal for affiliation and g) to arrange all matters pertaining to its own meetings and business, meetings and proceedings of convocation, installation of the chancellor, and fees for membership, registration, and voting.

SENATE The Senate consists of ex-officio and elective members. The ex-officio members are the principal, the vice-principals, the principal of Queen's Theological College, the deans of the faculties of arts and science, applied science, education, medicine, law, the deans of the schools of graduate studies, business, nursing, the chief librarian, and the president of the Alma Mater Society. All academic matters and the planning of the development of the university are the responsibility of the senate.

PUBLICATIONS Queen's University publishes the following calendars and brochures, copies of which may be obtained by writing to the registrar. Admissions bulletin; faculty of applied science; faculty of arts and science; faculty of education; faculty of law; faculty of medicine; school of business (undergraduate and graduate); school of graduate studies; school of nursing; school of rehabilitation therapy; spring, summer and extension studies; theological college.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall/winter session – September to May; spring term – mid-May to end of June; summer term – early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Queen's University at Kingston (population of Kingston approximates 60,500), has 35 teaching buildings; an administration building; a library (1,100,000 volumes), a law library (89,114 volumes); an education library (36,078 volumes); well-equipped laboratories for the basic and applied sciences and a psychological laboratory; an experimental station some 15 miles from Kingston provides special opportunity for research in land and water biology; the Kingston General Hospital, the Hotel-Dieu and the Kingston Psychiatric Hospital are centres for clinical teaching in medicine. There is an art centre, a music library, a new gymnasium complex with a swimming pool of Olympic size, a synchrotron laboratory, a computing centre, and foreign language laboratories. Queen's University radio station, CFRC, is owned by the university and operated by the student radio club under the supervision of the director of radio and a professor of electrical engineering.

STUDENT RESIDENCES There is residence and dining accommodation for 1,100 women and 1,100 men (the dining hall in the women's residence also accommodates women students lodging out of residence).

LIBRARIES The library system at Queen's includes the Douglas library, the central unit which serves the social sciences and humanities as well as containing special services, technical

processing departments and administrative offices. There are three major faculty libraries in law, education and the health sciences, and 18 smaller branch libraries, chiefly in the sciences and applied sciences. Branch libraries for the most part contain working collections close to laboratories and classrooms in special disciplines. The library contains approximately 1,100,000 volumes, the law library 89,114 volumes, the education library 36,078 volumes.

STUDENT LIFE Queen's provides opportunities for students to compete in a total of 21 intercollegiate sports and 27 intramural sports. The new George Richardson Memorial Stadium is the home of the Golden Gaels football team. The large new physical and health education complex is comprised of dance studios, three gymnasiums, swimming pools, a hockey arena, squash, handball and tennis courts, modern weight-training equipment and archery and pistol ranges. The Agnes Etherington Art Centre houses the permanent university collection of art, and offers a full exhibition program of great variety throughout the year; the centre presents illustrated lectures, films and music recitals.

Convocation Hall is the home of the Queen's theatre, which is one of the outstanding small theatres in the country. Opportunities exist for students to take part in drama productions, including acting, directing, design, stage management, costuming, lighting and sound. The music department has a large collection of recordings for classwork and student listening, supported by a library of books and musical scores. There is also the Glee Club, the Choral Society and the Queen's University Band. Queen's radio station CFRC and CFRC-FM is operated by the Student Radio Club under the supervision of the station manager with technical direction from a professor in electrical engineering. Students at Queen's also participate in skin-diving and flying, political and field naturalist activities, student newspapers and social volunteer work.

MEDICAL SERVICES The Student Health Service is located on campus and provides comprehensive outpatient medical care and psychiatric and psychological service to all students registered at Queen's and at Queen's Theological College. Medical staff consists of two full-time specialists in internal medicine, two full-time practitioners trained in public health and four registered nurses.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Academic and career counselling is available. The psychiatric division of the student health service provides help with the resolution of emotional problems which students commonly encounter. The student counselling service offers free, confidential psychological counselling and testing. Professional help is available for any personal or social problems which may arise. Individual and group testing is provided regarding vocational and educational-related abilities and interests. As well, the university has a chaplain on campus who is available to all students and staff.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE Books and academic supplies are available at the Campus Book Store located on campus. The store maintains a stock of all required textbooks for all courses in the university along with a wide range of popular reference books in both hard and soft covers. To achieve its non-profit position, the store currently applies a discount, where applicable, of 5% on most textbooks in stock, and on instrument sets. Different discounts apply to other items.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The career planning and placement department provides all possible assistance to students seeking permanent, summer, or part-time employment, and discussion of career plans with students on an individual basis.

The placement office supervises a program of on-campus recruiting by major employers, conducts a series of career seminars throughout the school year, and maintains a large survey of literature on careers plus other aids to career planning. This service is available to all registered full-time students.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT Queen's was the first university in Canada to introduce student self-government. All students are members of the Alma Mater Society, the chief instrument of student government. The society through its officers, councils and committees, organizes the student self-government that is a tradition in the university dating back to 1858. The society sponsors educational, cultural and social activities; publishes a newspaper, year-book, handbook, and student directory; supervises non-academic discipline; and participates in providing student services.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded as follows for all faculties: grade A, 80-100%; grade B, 65-79%; grade C, 50-64%; grade E, 35-49%; grade F, below 35%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Queen's University offers a large number of scholarships and bursaries as well as other kinds of financial aid. Detailed information is contained in the university calendars or may be obtained by writing directly to the assistant registrar (student awards).

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year: full-time (a) for first degree — arts, commerce, law, 1st-year nursing, \$600; pure science, physical and health education, nursing, rehabilitation therapy, \$600; engineering (1st and 2nd years), \$675; medicine (medical years), engineering (3rd and 4th years), \$725; (b) for master's or doctorate degree — the fee is divided into two parts; a degree fee and a registration fee per term. The master's degree fee is \$300; the doctoral program, on a full-time or a part-time basis, or inactive, will be \$100 per term until the completion of the program, with the minimum total fee of \$600 (master's) or \$1,200 (doctoral). The degree fee will be payable at the rate of \$100 per term for each of the first three terms of registration in the case of master's students and for each of the first six terms for doctoral students. Hence, each student will pay a total fee per term of \$200 for three terms (master's) or six terms (doctoral) and thenceforth \$100 per term until completion of the program. Tuition fees include charges for courses, laboratories, library, examinations and thesis binding (four copies). (c) MBA program — \$595.

Student activities per year: \$70.15 to \$83.15, depending on faculty. Extramural course, \$120; summer school course, \$120; course taken as an extension tutorial class, \$120.

Residence fees for men: (room and board) — arts and science (first year), single \$1,342, double \$1,275; arts and science (second, third, and fourth years), single \$317, double \$251; medicine (first and second years) single \$557, double \$479; (third year) single \$507, double \$431; applied science (first year) single \$1,126, double \$1,069; applied science (second, third and fourth years) single \$264, double \$201. Earl Street residence (senior students, room only): arts and science (second, third and fourth years), \$719; applied science (second, third and fourth years), \$705; commerce (second, third and fourth years), \$723; medicine (first, second and third years), \$850; law \$846; education \$740. West campus residence (co-ed, room only): fees as above in Earl Street residence. Residence fees for women: (room and board) single \$1,232, double \$1,188.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. Educational level equivalent to successful completion of Ontario grade 13 as certified by the secondary school, minimum average 60% to be eligible for consideration.

2. Specific requirements. Arts BA (three-year), arts BA [honors (four-year)] – for mathematics, two credits in mathematics are required (three credits are strongly recommended); for natural sciences, two credits in mathematics and two of biology, chemistry or physics are required (three credits in mathematics are strongly recommended). Science BSc [honors (four-year)] – for natural sciences, at least two credits in mathematics, one in each of chemistry and physics (three credits in mathematics strongly recommended); biology acceptable for biology but physics 001 required in first year; BSc [honors (four-year)] for mathematics, at least two credits in mathematics (three credits in mathematics strongly recommended). Art education – grade 13 art if available. A portfolio and/or an interview is required. Music – grade VIII keyboard (or grade VI keyboard and grade VI voice, band or orchestral instrument) and grade II theory, or grade 13 music; an audition is normally required.

Nursing, physical and health education, rehabilitation therapy – one credit in mathematics and one credit in chemistry; an interview is normally requested for occupational therapy. Commerce – two credits in mathematics, one credit in English. Applied science (engineering) – three credits in mathematics or equivalent, one in each of physics and chemistry, normally no mark in these subjects below 65% is acceptable. Medicine – at least two years' university work beyond Ontario grade 13 including one year in each of physics, general or inorganic chemistry, general biology or zoology, organic chemistry. Law – BA or equivalent, or at least two years' university beyond Ontario grade 13 or three years beyond Ontario grade 12. For admission to the BD course – a BA degree.

Foreign students

UK – GCE in five subjects with at least two at A-level. USA – minimum requirement of grade 12 high school academic graduation with exceptionally high standing. Other countries – equivalent official certificates. Students whose mother tongue is not English may be required to submit satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English language test or the test of English as a foreign language. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Candidates who are at least 21 years old of age and three years out of school and who cannot meet the normal admission requirements may be admissible. Before being granted formal admission into the university the applicant must either pass with a minimum 60% average, one degree credit course of arts or science at Queen's, or have obtained an average of between 50% and 60% on this course, and complete a second course obtaining a minimum average of 60% on the two courses. These courses may be taken intramurally, extramurally or at summer school and will count for degree credit if the student is formally admitted.

Graduate

For admission to graduate study, a student must have obtained a degree or degrees with specified grades.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) BA (minor concentration), three years from senior matriculation. Concentration possible in art history, biochemistry, biology, chemistry, classical studies, computing and information science, drama, economics, English, film, French, geography, geology, German, Greek, health, history, image of man in modern literature, Italian, Latin, life sciences, mathematics, music, philosophy, political studies, psychology, religion, Russian, sociology, and Spanish. (b) Honors BA, four years from senior matriculation. Available in art history, classical studies, economics, English, French, geography, German, Greek, history, Latin, music, philosophy, political studies, psychology, religion, Russian, sociology, and Spanish. Medial combinations are also possible of the above subjects and with certain natural science subjects.

Special field concentrations are offered in Canadian studies; culture change; classics; Commonwealth studies; Russian and East European studies; French language, translation, French-Canadian studies; Greek language and civilization; Spanish and Latin American studies; Latin language and civilization; mediaeval studies; the image of man in modern literature; and social behavior.

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of art education (BAE). Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of arts/bachelor of physical health education (BA/BPHE). Four years from senior matriculation.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Ordinarily, one year from honors BA. Available in classics, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, mathematics, philosophy, political studies, psychology, sociology, Spanish.

Diploma in clinical psychology. Given at the end of the first year of a PhD program.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Normally two years from master's degree. Available in economics, English, French, geography, German, history, mathematics, philosophy, political studies, and psychology.

BUSINESS

School of business

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). Four years from senior matriculation.

Diploma in business administration. One year from bachelor's degree in arts, science or engineering.

Master of business administration (MBA). Two years from bachelor's degree in arts, science or engineering. Designed for graduates seeking careers in professional management and administration.

Master of public administration (MPA). A university degree and substantial administration experience, or having graduated with a

better than average standing in either arts, law or commerce.

Commerce, see business above

DIVINITY

Queen's Theological College

Bachelor of divinity (BD). Three years from BA.

Bachelor of theology (BTh). Four years.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEEd). Admission requirements are proof of graduation with an approved degree.

Master of education (MEd). Honors bachelor's degree followed by BEEd degree and 2 years' teaching.

Engineering, see science, applied

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years from: (a) three years of university degree course beyond junior matriculation, or (b) two years of university degree course beyond senior matriculation, or (c) a bachelor's degree.

Master of laws (LLM). One-year full-time program, admission restricted to 40. Proof of graduating with a high standing from a recognized university.

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Doctor of medicine (MD). A total of six years from senior matriculation (two full years of university work beyond senior matriculation plus 4 years' medicine). These are followed by one-year internship.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Normally at least one year from MD degree with a minimum of second-class honors standing. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, community health and epidemiology, medicine, microbiology and immunology, paediatrics, pathology, pharmacology, physiology, and surgery.

Diploma in radiology (diagnosis) [DMR(D)]. Two years. Candidates with the MD degree are accepted under the general regulations of the school of graduate studies and research. Studies for the DMR(D) program lead to certification or fellowship by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada after three years of diagnostic radiology. The Royal College requires an additional year which may be spent either in isotopes in the department, or in medicine or surgery, or six months of either plus six months of pathology.

Diploma in anaesthesia. Applicants with the MD degree are accepted under the general regulations of the school of graduate studies and research. All graduate students who complete three years' training in the department of anaesthesiology, one of which shall be either internal medicine or a basic science, will be a

candidate for the diploma in anaesthesia, on examination, granted by the university. The postgraduate course satisfies the requirements for examination for the certificate and fellowship (in anaesthesia) degree of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

In addition, postgraduate work is offered in obstetrics and gynaecology, psychiatry and urology.

NURSING

School of nursing

A four-year integrated program leading to the bachelor of nursing science (BNSc) is offered to high school graduates. Registered nurses are required to complete a three-year program. The one-year diploma course in public health nursing has been discontinued.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

School of physical and health education and faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA) and bachelor of physical and health education (BPHE). Four years from senior matriculation.

REHABILITATION THERAPY

School of rehabilitation therapy

The school of rehabilitation therapy offers two undergraduate programs, each leading to the degree bachelor of science (BSc). One program specializes in occupational therapy, and the other in physical therapy.

SCIENCE, APPLIED

Faculty of applied science

Bachelor of science (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, and mining engineering, and in chemistry, geological sciences, mathematics and engineering, and physics. Students graduating with first- and second-class honors standing on the work of the third and fourth years are awarded the BSc with honors.

School of graduate studies

Master of science in engineering [MSc(Eng)]. Ordinarily, one year from BSc with at least second-class honors standing. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, and mining engineering, and in chemistry, geological sciences, mathematics, and physics.

Diploma in engineering. Available in some branches of engineering. Programs are substantially the same as those for the master's degree except that five or six graduate courses are required and there is no research or thesis.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Two years from master's degree. Available in chemistry, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, and mining engineering, geological sciences, mathematics, and physics.

SCIENCE, NATURAL

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA) minor concentration. Three-year program, three years from senior matriculation. Concentration possible in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computing and information science, geography, geology, life sciences, mathematics, and physics.

Bachelor of science (BSc). Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, chemical physics, computing and information science, geography, geology, life sciences, mathematical physics, mathematics, mathematics and statistics, physics, and theoretical physics.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Ordinarily, one year from BSc with at least second-class honors standing. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, biology, chemistry, community health and epidemiology, computing science and information, geography and mathematics, geology, medicine, microbiology and immunology, pathology, pharmacology, physiology, psychiatry, and surgery.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Two years from master's degree. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, biology, chemistry, geological sciences, mathematics, microbiology and immunology, pathology, pharmacology, physics, and physiology.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Courses are offered by correspondence at night. Students may complete a program leading to a 3 year BA degree by taking spring term, summer term and extension courses; complete programs leading to the degrees of BA(Honors), BSc(Honors), and BSc(Honors, subject of specialization) are not offered.

Correspondence courses are offered only in the winter session. Night classes are offered through the department of extension at the university and at Madoc, Belleville, Brockville and Smiths Falls.

Spring term (May-June) and summer term (July-August) make available a large number of arts and science courses in Kingston. Summer programs also exist in Venice, Vienna, Bermuda, and Falmouth.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES Centre for French Area Studies. The centre was established in 1967 to co-ordinate and develop interdisciplinary studies and research in areas where French is the main language of communication. Its present membership includes specialists in the language, literature, history, and politics of France and French Canada.

Institute of Commonwealth and Comparative Studies. The Queen's University Institute of Commonwealth and Comparative Studies was established in 1963 to concentrate, co-ordinate, and encourage interdisciplinary studies in comparative Commonwealth and other areas at the undergraduate and graduate levels. Programs of study may be arranged within the current course offerings and regulations of the participating departments and faculties. At the present time, the institute is sponsored jointly by the departments of economics, English, French, geography, history, political studies, and the faculty of law.

Institute of Local Government. The institute is associated with the department of political studies. Its staff conducts research and teaches graduate and undergraduate students in provincial and local governments. The institute has an extensive library.

Institute for Economic Research. Conferences, research, and publications on topics in economics are organized by the Institute for Economic Research.

Institute of Intergovernmental Relations. This institute, also associated with the department of political studies, was established to provide a centre for research into the problems of intergovernmental relations in Canada and elsewhere. The institute provides students in several disciplines with an opportunity for directed study in intergovernmental relations.

The Industrial Relations Centre. The varied facilities of the centre are available to undergraduate and graduate students. Industrial relations has formed an important part of work at Queen's for many years. Hence students wishing to concentrate in this field can draw upon these specialized resources. The program of the centre is built upon five functions: 1) participation in undergraduate and graduate instruction; 2) undertaking of a continuing program of research and publication; 3) the conduct of seminars and conferences; 4) maintenance of policy-oriented relationships with government, industry, and labor; 5) maintenance of a specialized, industrial relations reference library. The centre's research programs offer opportunities for summer employment and research experience. The specialized library is also particularly valuable to those students engaged in special study and research in industrial relations and labor economics.

Canadian Institute of Guided Ground Transportation. The Canadian Institute for Research and Education in Ground Transportation was established in June 1970 by four founders — Queen's University, Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Transport Commission. Its main functions are (a) to seek solutions to some of the problems that face Canada's railway industry; (b) to provide additional opportunities in research and education for students, university staff, and employees of industry and government; (c) to increase the supply of persons competently trained in fields relating to guided ground transportation; (d) to establish a reference centre which will facilitate national co-ordination within the industry.

The Centre for Resource Studies was established last year at Queen's University under the joint sponsorship of the Mining Association of Canada, the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and Queen's University. It is a cooperative research organization, established to carry out investigations designed to contribute to Canada's natural resource policy development, particularly in the mineral sector.

Centre for Metal and Mineral Technology. A centre for industrial research in the science of metal and mineral technology. Statistics are drawn from physics, chemistry, mining and earth sciences.

AFFILIATED COLLEGE Queen's Theological College, Kingston, Ontario. Principal — B.R. Bater. United Church. Co-educational. Established 1912, when the faculty of theology was separated from the university and incorporated as Queen's Theological College. Offers courses in theology leading to the bachelor of divinity (BD) and bachelor of theology (BTh) degrees awarded by the university.

THE UNIVERSITY OF REGINA *

Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2

Telephone: 306-584-4111

Telex number: 071-2683

Direct general correspondence to the secretary of the university

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – to be appointed. President and vice-chancellor – J.H. Archer, BA, MA, BLS, PhD. Vice-president – E.B. Tinker, BE, MSc, PhD. University secretary – D.T. Lowery, BComm, CA, RIA. Controller – S.G. Mann, BA, BComm. Head, business and professional extension program – Herb Kindred, BE, MEd. Head, general studies extension program – R.E.Y. Wickett, BA, MEd. Head, fine arts and humanities extension program – L. Person, BA, MA, DdeL'Univ. Acting head of extra-session credit program – J.B. Carefoot, BA, MA. Director, conservatory of music and director, program of Western Board of Music – H. Leyton-Brown, DFC, DipMus, FGSM, DM. Director, Norman Mackenzie art gallery – H.C. Dillow (Mrs), BA. Director of counselling services – Ann Gustin, BA, MS, PhD. Manager AV services – G.S. Jackson. Librarian – S. Harland, BA, MA, FLA. Director, department of extension – Herb Kindred, BE, MEd. News and information officer – to be appointed. Chief accountant – R.R.F. Carter, RIA. Purchasing officer – J.S. Neudorf. Personnel director – J.M. Blake (Miss), BA. Director of ancillary

enterprises – R. Duck, RIA. Bookstore manager – A.G. Whitaker (Mrs). Food services manager – L. Hatfield. Duplicating services manager – W. Quan. Registrar – N.A. Stables, BComm, CA. Assistant registrar and awards officer – N.A. Beirnes, BA, MA. Director of physical plant – D.A. Larmour, BE. Director of maintenance and operation – T.E. Tribe, BSc. Director of computer centre – L.R. Symes, BA, MS, PhD. Budget officer – J. Ayre.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Administration – D.E. Shaw, BComm, MA. Arts – R.R. Robinson, BA, DPhil. Champion College – Rev. Desmond Burke-Gaffney, SJ, MA, PhD. Education – W.N. Toombs, BA, BEd, MEd, PhD. Engineering – J.B. Mantle, BE, MS. Graduate studies and research – A.B. Van Cleave, BSc, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Luther College – A.A. Krentz, MA, PhD. Science – W.B. McConnell (acting), BSc, MSc, PhD.

ASSOCIATE DEANS Fine arts – to be appointed. Education – G.E. Richert, BEd, MEd, PhD. Humanities – H.B. Timothy, BA, BD, BA, PhD. Social sciences – to be appointed.

DIRECTORS OF CENTRES AND INSTITUTES Bilingual Program Centre – B.J. Wilhelm, DdeL. Canadian Plains Area Centre – to be appointed. Physical education – N.B. Sherlock, BEd, MSc.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Anthropology – R.K. Pope (acting), BA, MA. Biology – P.W. Riegert, BA, MSc, PhD. Chemistry – W.D. Chandler, BSc, PhD. Computer sciences – L.R. Symes, BA, MS, PhD. Drama – E. Salmon, BA. Economics – J.A. Boan, BA, PhD. English – M.L. Bergbusch, BA, MA, PhD. French – M.O. Lundlie, Dipd'(Ét)franç, BA, MA, PhD. Geography – E.H. Dale, BSc, MSc, PhD. Geological sciences –

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

W.A. Gordon, BSc, PhD. Germanic and Slavic studies — G. Kocks, PhD. History — C.B. Koester, BA, BEd, MA, PhD. Mathematics — I. McDonald, BA, MA, PhD. Music — H.B. Lobaugh, BS, MM, PhD. Philosophy and classics — H.H. Jack, BA, MA, PhD. Physics — G.A. Papini, DinF. Political science — J.K. Roberts, BA, PhD. Psychology — C.K. Knapper, BA, PhD. Sociology — J.N. McCrorie, BA, MA, PhD. Social studies — R.M. Stirling, BSA, MA, PhD. Visual arts — J. Nugent.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Regina is provincial, non-denominational and co-educational. It is governed by a board of governors, a senate, and a council.

BACKGROUND The University of Saskatchewan was established by an act of the legislative assembly of Saskatchewan in 1907. Teaching began in 1909 and the first degrees were awarded in 1912. Regina College which was established in 1911, was taken over by the university as a constituent college in 1934. In 1961, the name of the college was changed to the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus. On July 1, 1964, the two teachers' colleges at Saskatoon and Regina became part of the university and all teacher-training programs are now integrated within the university. The Regina Campus issued its first degree in May 1965.

On July 1, 1974 the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus became the University of Regina gaining full autonomy.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors consists of the president of the university, the chancellor, six members appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, two members elected by the senate, one student, and one member of the faculty. The board is responsible for the oversight of the administrative and business affairs of the university. Within the structure of the university, it has the ultimate authority in all matters related to the raising and spending of university funds, and the acquisition and management of university property.

SENATE The membership of the Senate includes the following persons by virtue of their offices: the chancellor and all persons who at any time have held the office of chancellor; the president of the university; vice-presidents of the university; the deputy minister of continuing education; the chairman of the Educational Council; the principals of federated or affiliated colleges; deans of faculties; deans of academic and student affairs; such directors as are nominated by the president and approved by the senate; another 14 members of convocation elected by the senate by convocation; the minister of continuing education who shall be a member ex officio; six full-time students. In addition, any professional society, group, or organization in the province that, in the opinion of the senate, contributes in a significant way to the social, economic, and cultural welfare of the province may, with the consent of the senate, be represented on that body. Senate's general area of concern is the academic welfare of the institution and, within this area, it has a variety of duties and powers. Most of the broader issues of academic policy within the university are reserved for its approval. In another role it acts as an ultimate court in academic affairs.

PUBLICATIONS General, spring/summer and evening class calendars may be obtained free-of-charge from the registrar's office. Calendars and brochures describing non-credit and certificate classes may be obtained from the department of extension.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall semester: September to December. Winter semester: January to April. Spring sessions: early May to mid-June. Summer sessions: early July to mid-August. The campus operates on a modified tri-semester system.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The University of Regina is situated on the outskirts of Regina (population 143,000). Unlike many other universities whose growth has been haphazard, The University of Regina, with its distinctive architecture, has developed from a master plan. The campus is a part of the Wascana centre development, a government, education and cultural centre designed by an internationally known architect, Minoru Yamasaki. All buildings on the new campus are built on a common base or podium, so that it will be possible to go from one building to another without going outside. At present the administration/humanities, classroom, college west, laboratory and library buildings have a common podium with enclosed connecting passageways and common courtyards.

The physical education centre, Campion College (a federated Roman Catholic arts college), Luther College (a federated Lutheran arts college), the education building and the student services centre will eventually be joined to future buildings and College West, an academic and residential complex. This campus also includes the original Regina College campus located on College Avenue with the Norman Mackenzie art gallery and Darke hall. The division of fine arts, the department of extension programs and the conservatory of music are located on this campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Luther College provided the first residence accommodation on campus and has facilities for some 200 students. College West, a co-educational residence for 405 students, features furnished suites for apartment-type living for 6 to 12 students.

LIBRARIES The university library collections include over 321,000 book volumes, 4,200 serials and 290,000 other items. The major portion of the bookstock is in the main library. Two branch libraries (education and fine arts) contain specialized collections.

STUDENT LIFE A wide range of opportunities is provided for students at all levels of proficiency to participate in organized athletic programs. The intramural program for men includes: badminton, basketball, cross-country skiing, flag football, floor hockey, golf, ice hockey, tennis, table tennis, soccer, swimming and diving, volleyball and co-ed inner tube water polo. The women's program offers: badminton, basketball, field hockey, golf, floor hockey, table tennis, tennis, swimming, powder-puff football and volleyball. The intramural program is sponsored jointly by the department of physical education and the Students' Representative Council. It is administered by an intramural athletic board composed of students and faculty. The inter-varsity athletic men's program includes competition in basketball, curling, diving, fencing, soccer, speed swimming and wrestling. The women's program includes competition in basketball, curling, diving, fencing, speed swimming, synchronized swimming, and volleyball.

MEDICAL SERVICES The university provides nursing services and is available to students Monday through Friday. This service is designed to meet immediate and emergency needs for attention. If medical treatment is required, the student is advised to consult his own physician.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The university provides a general counselling service on campus and the counselling centre offers help with personal and emotional problems, some vocational guidance, and generally tries to be responsive to the problems students often have.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university operates a bookstore on the main campus which is open Monday through Friday.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Department of Manpower and Immigration, manpower service, maintains an office at the campus. The services of this office, designed to assist graduates and undergraduates to obtain permanent, summer, or part-time employment, are available during the fall and winter semesters.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject as follows: 5 – outstanding; 4 – very good; 3 – good; 2 – satisfactory; 1 – passing grade; 0 – failing grade; IN – incomplete; EX – exempt; C – credit for hours shown; AU – audit, no credit; W – withdrew from class; WF – withdrew, failing grade; DE – deferred examination; P – pass standing; AG – aegrotat standing; N – no credit for hours shown; F – failing grade (pass/fail classes only); and IP – in progress.

If grades are converted to percentages, the University of Regina uses the following: grade 1 – 50-59%; grade 2 – 60-69%; grade 3 – 70-79%; grade 4 – 80-89%; grade 5 – 90-100%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The University of Regina has scholarship programs for full-time students at the matriculation, undergraduate and graduate levels. No applications are required for these scholarships.

A number of private scholarships and bursaries are administered by the university. Application forms for these awards are available at the registrar's office and must be completed and submitted before July 1. All students who can demonstrate financial need are expected to apply for assistance under the Canada Student Loans Plan and the Saskatchewan Government Bursary Program. For further information, students should contact the student assistance section, Department of Continuing Education, 540 Midtown Centre, Regina, Saskatchewan.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS The privilege of writing supplemental examinations is no longer granted. The authority for the granting of deferred examinations will rest with the dean of the student's faculty.

GRADUATION Convocation meets twice a year, in May and in October, and degrees and scholarships are awarded at this function.

FEES AND COSTS Fees per year (excluding books, art fees, etc.): full-time (a) for first degree – first year, \$460; upper years – arts and science, education, administration, engineering, music, \$475-\$555; (b) master's degree, \$475; (c) doctor's degree, each year, \$475; (d) part-time (per subject), \$70, music, \$84. Students fees, per year, approximately \$35. Semester fees are approximately one-half of the full-year fees.

At the present time space is available for 600 resident students. Cost for room, approximately \$65 per month.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. **General requirements.** Complete Saskatchewan division IV standing (21 credits) or equivalent. University matriculation requires at least 12 credits at the year II and year III levels, (engineering requires 13 such credits), and a minimum average of 65% on seven approved subject credits; as well as a minimum average of 65% on 5 or 6 required credits (depending on the faculty); minimum age 16 years.

2. **Equivalent certificates.** Certificate of standing equivalent to Saskatchewan grade XII from another province with subjects

approved for admission. Some junior matriculants may be admissible to the matriculation course at the Regina Campus. This is a pre-university level course.

Saskatchewan division IV requirements – 1974 admission. a) All credits submitted must be in different subjects. b) Subjects numbered 21, 31, 24, 34, 26c and 36c are not acceptable. Special physical education, family life education, psychology, band, orchestra, choral subjects are acceptable only to certain faculties. c) Many university subject courses have level 30 courses as prerequisites; students with the required high school averages may be admissible with a deficiency of 1 credit (in some colleges or faculties) but these deficiencies must be cleared by attendance at summer school and in all cases must be cleared before entry to second year.

3. **Specific requirements.** Administration – literature 30, composition 30, algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, 1 approved elective from group 30, 2 other approved electives at the 20 or 30 level, minimum average 65% also on first five. Arts or science – literature 30, composition 30, 3 approved electives from group 30, 2 other approved electives numbered 20, 30 or 33, minimum average 65% also on first five. Education – literature 30, composition 30, 1 approved elective from group 30, 2 other approved electives numbered 30, 33, 35 or 36, 2 other approved electives numbered 20, 30, 23, 33, 25, 35, 26 or 36; minimum average 65% also on first five. Engineering – literature 30, composition 30, algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, chemistry 30, physics 30, 1 approved elective numbered 20, 23, 30, 33, 35 or 36; minimum average 65% also on first six. Laboratory technology programs – in addition to meeting the arts or science requirements, students require algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, chemistry 30, and biology 30.

Pre-professional and first-year professional programs for students intending to enter certain professional colleges in Saskatoon. Pre-law – identical to those of arts and science. Pre-medicine, pre-veterinary medicine, pre-dentistry – first-year agriculture and home economics; in addition to meeting arts and science requirements, students who wish to complete these programs in the normal time period require algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, biology 30, and chemistry 30. For pre-med, pre-vet med, and pre-dent – physics 30 is recommended.

Foreign students

Certificates equivalent to the standing required for Canadian students. UK and Commonwealth – GCE (or equivalent) in 5 approved subjects (English, 1 math, and 1 science required at O-level) with 2 or 3 at the A-level. USA – successful completion of a full academic high school program in subjects and averages prescribed by the college or faculty to which the student is seeking admission. Students from other countries seeking admission to The University of Regina must submit original documents covering their present academic standing, or should write to the registrar's office for detailed information concerning admission requirements for the faculty in which the student is seeking admission.

Open admission. Persons who cannot present the documents required for admission to a faculty and who wish to register for one class for which there is no unsatisfied university prerequisite may be granted admission to take one of these classes.

Canadian students who apply at least one semester after completing high school and have completed grade 12 or division IV with between 60% and 65% average may be admissible.

Mature students

Candidates at least 20 years of age who cannot meet the normal requirements may be admissible under the mature admission program.

Final dates for receipt of applications

January 1975 semester. Out of country — October 15, 1974; Canadian — December 13, 1974. September 1975 semester. Out of country — June 15, 1975; out of province — July 31, 1975; Saskatchewan — August 15, 1975.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ADMINISTRATION

Faculty of administration

Bachelor of administration (BAdmin). Four years from senior matriculation. Areas of concentration: behavioral sciences, economics, and computer science and operations research.

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) Ordinary course, three years from senior matriculation. Areas of emphasis: humanities, fine arts, and social sciences. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation, available in anthropology, Canadian plains area study, economics, English, French, geography, history, music history, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology, and social studies.

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Ordinary course, four years from senior matriculation. Areas of emphasis, visual arts or drama. Honors course not available.

Certificate in visual arts. Two years of specified classes from senior matriculation.

Diploma of associate in arts (AA). Ordinary course, two years from senior matriculation. Course selection is open.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of arts (MA). At least two years from ordinary BA, or at least one year from honors BA. Available in economics, English, French, geography, history, political science, psychology, social studies, and Canadian plains area study.

Master of fine arts (MFA). At least two years from BFA. Available in painting, sculpture, ceramics, graphics, and film.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA. Available in psychology only.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Two year certificate program. Two years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of education (BEd). Four years from senior matriculation. General and specialized programs offered in elementary school teaching and secondary school teaching.

Bachelor of education — after an approved degree (BEAD). Two-year program following an approved bachelor's degree.

Bachelor of music education (BMusEd). Four-year program for preparation of music teachers for secondary schools. Students register in the faculty of arts and science for the first two years of the program and in the faculty of education for the last two years.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Postgraduate diploma in educational administration (DipEdAdmin). At least one year from BEd.

Master of education in educational administration (MEd). At least one year from BEd, plus thesis.

Postgraduate diploma in school guidance and counselling. At least one year from BEd.

Master of education in school guidance and counselling. At least one year from BEd plus thesis.

Postgraduate diploma in curriculum studies (music education, science education, and social studies). At least one year from BEd.

Master of education in curriculum studies (music education, science education, and social studies). At least one year from BEd plus thesis.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of applied science (BASc). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. At the present time only two years of this program can be completed at Regina.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science in engineering (MSc). At least one year from a baccalaureate degree. Specialization offered in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering.

LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

Faculty of science

Bachelor of laboratory technology (BLT). Three years from senior matriculation. Areas of emphasis: microbiology and biochemistry. For hospital laboratory work, 12 months of apprenticeship must follow.

Certificate in hospital laboratory technology [LT(Cert)]. Two years from senior matriculation. For hospital laboratory work, 12 months of apprenticeship must follow.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years from senior matriculation. Areas of emphasis: composition, music history, and performance.

Bachelor of arts (BA). Three years from senior matriculation. Areas of emphasis: music history and music theory. Honors course, four years from senior matriculation in music history.

Bachelor of music education (BMusEd). Four-year program for

preparation of music teachers for secondary school. May be taken through the faculty of education, if preferred.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of music. Thirty-six credit hours from ordinary bachelor of music degree. Available in composition and performance.

Science, applied, see engineering

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) Ordinary course, three years from senior matriculation. Areas of emphasis: biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computer science, geology, mathematics and physics. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation; available in biology, biochemistry, chemistry, computer science, geological sciences, mathematics, and physics.

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) Ordinary course, four years from senior matriculation. Areas of emphasis: biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computer science, geology, geophysics, mathematics, and physics. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation; additional classes in major subject.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (MSc). A least two years from ordinary bachelor's degree in science or at least one year from honors bachelor's degree in science. Available in biology, chemistry, geological sciences, mathematics, and physics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc. Available in biology, chemistry, mathematics, and physics.

SOCIAL WORK

School of social work

Bachelor of social work (BSW). Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of social work (extensions). Two calendar years after completion of a BA degree or equivalent degree or two years of university studies. Limited to persons who have been employed in the social services in the province of Saskatchewan for at least two years.

Certificate in social service. This program is designed for persons employed for at least two years in social service agencies but whose previous education has not included university studies in social work.

PRE-PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM

The faculties of arts or science offer preparatory courses for students intending to enter certain professional colleges such as agriculture, home economics, law, medicine, veterinary medicine, nursing, dentistry, and social work. Before registering students intending to enter any of these professional programs should acquaint themselves thoroughly with the requirements and the courses of the college they intend to enter.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening classes — undergraduate classes (on and off campus) in a wide range of subjects in arts and science, administration, and education. Spring and summer sessions — a complete range of undergraduate classes in arts and science, administration, education, and engineering, together with some graduate classes.

For no university credit

Certificate courses — certificate in administration, four years of evening study from senior matriculation. Options in business, personnel and public administration and accounting. Certificate in data processing, three years of evening study from senior matriculation; the fellow's program in banking; certificate in local government administration; postgressional certificate in engineering and numerous other courses. The personnel administration program may lead to certification by the Council of Canadian Personnel Association. A number of individual classes in administration and in the liberal arts are offered as well.

Extension services for urban and rural communities and organizations include specially designed short courses, seminars and conferences in general adult education: community development, human relations and communication, current issues in public policy.

Matriculation courses

Preparatory courses — The University of Regina offers a two semester program of studies leading to a matriculation certificate.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Bilingual program — a three-year program leading to the BA degree and a four-year program leading to a BEd degree are being offered. The programs are based essentially on the regular degree program of the university and differ substantially only in the matter of the language of instruction. To qualify under the bilingual program, a student must complete at least 40% and not more than 60% of his classes in French, and must register in at least two classes offered in French by a department other than the French department.

Canadian plains area study program — this program provides interdisciplinary major and honors studies focused on the Canadian plains region. Its aim, as a liberal undergraduate program, is an understanding of a regional society in its many aspects and in its broad context. It has been designed in such a way as to fulfil the requirements of the faculties of arts or science.

Co-operative programs in administration and engineering — these programs enable students to combine full-time opportunities with full semesters of study in administration and engineering.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE Canadian Plains Area Centre. The centre fosters a community of research and discourse which facilitates the interdisciplinary training of graduate students in studies pertaining to the Canadian plains.

FEDERATED COLLEGES Campion College, Regina, Saskatchewan. Principal: Very Rev. Peter Nash, SJ, MA, PhD. Roman Catholic and co-educational. Established 1917. Undergraduate arts college, offering in co-operation with the university's faculties of arts and science, courses leading to the degrees offered by those faculties. Serves as student centre for Roman Catholic students. No residential accommodation.

Luther College, Regina, Saskatchewan. Principal: M.A. Anderson, BA, BEd, MA. Lutheran and co-educational. Established 1921. Undergraduate arts college, offering in co-operation with the university's faculties of arts and science, Regina Campus, all

courses leading to the degrees offered by the faculties of arts or science. Serves as a student centre for Luther College students. Residential accommodation for 200 students.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA*

Kingston, Ontario K7L 2W3

Telephone: 613-545-7236

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor and president – The Minister of National Defence, The Honorable J.A. Richardson, PC, BA, MP. Commandant – Brigadier-General W.W. Turner, CD, AdeC, IDC, NDC, PSC, RMC. Principal and director of studies – J.R. Dacey, MBE, BSc, MSc, PhD, FCIC. Director of cadets – Lieutenant-Colonel J.A.R. Gardam, CD, PSC. Director, administration – Commander P.C. Fortier, CD, BA. Chief librarian – J.W. Spurr, BA, BEd. Registrar – R.E. Jones, MA, PhD. Personal assistant to the commandant – Captain D.N. McLaughlin, BSc.

DEANS Arts – J.P. Cairns, BA, MA, PhD. Canadian Forces Military College and chairman of the extension division – to be appointed. Engineering – A.C. Leonard, MBE, CD, BSc, MSE, PhD. Graduate studies and research division – Commander (Retd) J.B. Plant, CD, NDC, PhD. Science – T.S. Hutchison, BSc, PhD, PInstP, FAPS, FRSE.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Chemistry, chemical engineering

and nuclear engineering – S.N. Naldrett, BSc, MSc, PhD. Civil engineering – J.S. Ellis, BSc, MEng, PhD. Electrical engineering – F.E. Hetherington, CD, PSC, RMC, BSc, MSc. English and philosophy – R.W. Watters, BA, MA, PhD. French – B. Rollason (acting), BA, DipEd, PhD. History – F.F. Thompson, BA, MA, DipEd, DPhil. Mathematics – N.K. Pope, BSc, MSc, PhD. Mechanical engineering and engineering and management – W.C. Moffatt, RMC, BSc, MSc, ScD. Military leadership and management – LCol G.J. Carpenter, CD, BA, MA, PhD. Physical education and athletics – Major D.J.F. Hill, CD. Physics – D.C. Baird, BSc, PhD. Political and economic science – M.D. Chaudhry, BA, MA, PhD.

BACKGROUND The Royal Military College of Canada had its beginning in 1874 when the Dominion government decreed by act of parliament that there be established in one of the garrison towns of Upper Canada “an institution for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering, and a general scientific knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and for staff appointments”. The site selected was the old naval dockyard on Point Frederick immediately east of Kingston. The college was opened in June 1876. The title “Royal” was conferred on the college by Queen Victoria in 1878. The college was closed in 1942 for the duration of the war and reopened in 1948 as a tri-service college.

A degree-granting charter was obtained from the Ontario legislature in March 1959 for the conferment of degrees in arts, science, and engineering. The first degrees were awarded in 1959.

ADVISORY BOARD The function of the Advisory Board is to advise and make recommendations to the minister on all

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

matters pertaining to the colleges. The advisory board is composed of: a) the following ex-officio members — chief of the defence staff; deputy minister; chairman, Defence Research Board; vice chief of the defence staff, and assistant deputy minister (personnel); and b) the following members appointed by the minister — two representatives from each of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and one representative from each of the other provinces and the Yukon Territory, three ex-cadet representatives nominated by the Royal Military College Club of Canada, one of which shall be an ex-cadet of the Royal Roads Military College and one ex-cadet representative nominated by the Club des anciens du CMR Ex-Cadet Club.

SENATE Under the Royal Military College of Canada Degrees Act, 1959, the Senate has the power to grant degrees and honorary degrees in arts, science and engineering. The senate consists of the president, the commandant, the director of studies, the chairmen of the academic divisions, and the registrar as secretary.

INCOME Income is derived from federal funds.

PUBLICATIONS Calendar and counsellors' handbook available from the registrar.

ACADEMIC YEAR The college year is divided into three terms. The fall and winter terms together provide a period of 32 weeks' instruction including examination periods. From September to May inclusive, approximately 85% of the instruction is in academic subjects and the remainder in military subjects. The summer term, extending from June to mid-August, is spent in practical military training with the armed forces.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is situated east of Kingston on a peninsula comprising approximately 110 acres. It has 10 teaching buildings, including laboratories and workshops, a library (150,000 volumes), two gymnasias, a student facilities building that includes a swimming pool, four dormitories and several other administrative and athletic buildings. All cadets are in residence, with complete living facilities provided.

LIBRARY The Massey library, opened in September 1960, houses the administrative and technical services of the college library, the greater part of its collection of approximately 145,000 volumes and, as separate units, the departments of English, French, history, and political and economic science. The library contains spacious and well-appointed reading and reference rooms, book-stacks which are open to both staff and cadets, and a fine arts lounge equipped with facilities for the exhibition of prints and pictures and for the enjoyment of recorded works of music, poetry and drama. The library subscribes to some 650 periodicals and serials, and the book collection is growing at the rate of approximately 6,000 volumes per year. A separate reference library in science and technology is maintained in the Mackenzie building, and there are small working collections in the departments of civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. The prime collection of the Massey library is devoted to war studies.

STUDENT LIFE All cadets at RMC must be Canadian citizens, precluding attendance by foreign students. RMC is located within one-half mile of downtown Kingston, a city of 60,000 which provides all off-campus services. Cadets are required to live in dormitories and all student services are provided.

MEDICAL SERVICES Regular cadets are members of the Canadian Armed Forces who receive medical services free of charge. A small clinic is located on the campus to cope with medical problems.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES As a military institution, RMC provides all military counselling through cadet and officer counsellors. Academic counselling is provided through the registrar's office and academic departments. Each cadet has a regular force squadron commander and an academic instructor as a counsellor.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES Cadets are members of the regular officer training plan and receive full subsidization for their entire program. Summers are spent at various Canadian Armed Forces units training for future careers as members of Canada's Officer Corps.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded as A: 75-100%; B: 66-74%; C: 60-65%; D: 50-59%; E: 35-49% (failure); F: below 35% (serious failure).

FINANCIAL AWARDS AND ASSISTANCE Regular Officer Training Plan (ROTP) — scholarships awarded in recognition of academic merit may be retained under the Regular Officer Training Plan. Reserve Entry Plan — applicants under the Reserve Entry Plan are eligible to apply for a number of scholarships and bursaries that are available to students at Canadian universities. Further information may be obtained from the registrar.

Royal Military College Club of Canada Foundation Scholarship — three scholarships annually are open to competition among all reserve entry applicants for admission to the Canadian military colleges. Each scholarship has a value of \$1,000 for the first year and a further increment of \$400 for each subsequent year up to the time of graduation from the Royal Military College of Canada. An applicant, to be awarded a scholarship, must be an accepted reserve entry candidate for Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario K7L 2W3; Royal Roads, Victoria, B.C.; or Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean (Québec). Further information may be obtained from the secretary-treasurer, R.M.C. Club of Canada, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario K7L 2W3.

Dominion cadetships — the following cadetships are offered to candidates admitted to their first year at the Canadian military colleges: a) the value of cadetship is \$580 and shall be applied against the recipient's initial year fees; b) not more than 15 cadetships may be awarded in a college year, of which five may be awarded to candidates of each service; c) a candidate, to be eligible for a cadetship, shall satisfy the requirement for entrance and be the son of a person who was killed, died, or is severely incapacitated as a result of service in: 1) the Canadian Forces; or 2) the Canadian Merchant Marine during hostilities; d) applications for cadetships shall be made in writing giving full particulars of the candidate's eligibility under (c) of this article and shall be forwarded by the first day of July, to: National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K2, attention: director of recruiting and selection; e) the final board of selection shall submit to the minister for approval a list of candidates recommended for cadetships, in the order of selection.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred at graduation ceremonies in May by the chancellor.

FEES AND COSTS The scale of fees is \$550 for the first year and \$300 in each subsequent year in respect of tuition, clothing, books, instruments, drawing materials, dry cleaning, laundry, and incidental expenses; plus an annual fee to defray the cost of accommodation and meals; recreation club fee of \$30 plus a deposit of \$100 to cover incidental expenses, of which the unexpended balance is refundable. Cadets attending under the Regular Officer Training Plan (ROTP) have their fees paid and those holding Dominion cadetships have their first-year fees paid.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. An applicant must be a male Canadian citizen and must be between the ages of 16 and 21. For admission to the first year of the course: senior matriculation. In addition to the general and academic admission standards, service enrolment standards must also be met. Students who have completed two years of study beyond senior matriculation at Royal Roads Military College, or three years of study beyond junior matriculation level at the Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean will be admitted to the third year of the course.

2. Tests for admission. SACU tests are administered by the Department of National Defence at time of selection interviews.

3. Specific requirements. To meet the minimum requirement for admission to the Royal Military College of Canada, an applicant must offer standing at a level satisfactory to the college in the following subjects:

English or anglais or French or français (one credit course acceptable for Ontario applicants); mathematics (relations and functions and calculus, in Ontario; mathematics 30 in Alberta; algebra, trigonometry, and geometry in Nova Scotia); AND: (a) in Ontario – two of: algebra, physics, chemistry; (b) in Alberta – two of: mathematics 31, physics 30, chemistry 30; (c) in other provinces – one of: physics, chemistry, AND: any other approved subject (or subjects) to make up the full requirement for graduation in the current year of work.

Specific requirements – Royal Roads Military College. Arts – English, mathematics*. This requirement is that high school course which is prerequisite for the study of calculus. Also physics or chemistry or French, *(Note: in Ontario and Alberta where two matriculant level courses are offered, functions and relations and calculus, mathematics 30 are the required courses respectively) and other subjects to complete full senior matriculation. Science and engineering – English or French, mathematics*, physics and chemistry. *(Note: At least one matriculant level course in mathematics is required. In Ontario and Alberta where two matriculant level courses are offered, functions and relations and calculus and mathematics 30 are required courses respectively; algebra and mathematics 31 are strongly recommended.) “Superior” candidates may be admitted lacking English and one of physics or chemistry.

Conditions particulières – Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean. Année préparatoire, bons résultats en langue maternelle (anglais ou français), en chimie, en mathématiques (au complet) et dans les autres matières du programme au moins de l’avant-dernière année dans la province domiciliaire. Première année – au moins le diplôme de fin d’études secondaires ou l’équivalent.

Specific requirements – Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean. Preliminary year: mother tongue (French or English), chemistry, mathematics (complete) and other subjects to complete at least junior matriculation in home province with high standing. First year – at least senior matriculation or equivalent.

Foreign students

Only Canadian citizens are eligible. Standing equivalent to that for Canadian students. UK – GCE O-level in English, French, mathematics, physics, chemistry accepted as equivalent to junior matriculation, in addition at least mathematics and physics at A-level required for RMC and RRMC. USA – high school grade

12 academic graduation accepted as equivalent to junior matriculation, in addition one year’s work at an approved college or university including English, mathematics and physics required for RMC and RRMC (exceptionally high standing at high school may be acceptable at RMC and RRMC). Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Graduate

Graduate degree programs leading to the degrees master of arts, master of science, and master of engineering are offered in the disciplines listed in the section entitled “courses and degrees”. Admission to graduate studies is restricted at the present time to regular officers of the Canadian Armed Forces. Graduate students are posted to the college on full pay and allowances. Studies may be pursued on either a full-time or part-time basis, the latter in conjunction with other college duties.

Although the stated minimum time is one calendar year, most master’s degree programs normally require 18 months of full-time study, or three years of half-time study, to complete.

Closing date for receipt of applications

The admission policies and selection procedures are presented in CFAO 9-33.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Courses of study are available in economics and commerce, English, French, history, international studies, political and economic science, emphasis politics, or emphasis economics. (b) General course, four years from senior matriculation. Courses of study are available in commerce, economics, English, French, history, international studies, and politics.

Graduate studies and research division

Master of arts (MA). Minimum one year from honors BA. Available in the departments of economics and politics, history and war studies.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of engineering (BEng). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization possible in chemical, chemical (nuclear option), civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, engineering and management, and engineering physics.

Graduate studies and research division

Master of engineering (MEng). Minimum one year from BEng or equivalent with second-class honors. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, nuclear, and mechanical engineering, and engineering physics.

SCIENCE, APPLIED

Bachelor of science (applied) (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation. A unique course of study containing requirements of courses in the humanities and applied science in addition to science.

SCIENCE, PURE

Bachelor of science (BSc). Honors and general course, four years from senior matriculation; mathematics and physics.

Graduate studies and research division

Master of science (MSc). Minimum one year from honors BSc. Available in chemistry, mathematics, and physics.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary programs — war studies. An interdepartmental program is available leading to the degree master of arts in war studies. Minimum 18 months from a first degree in arts, science, or engineering with second-class honors.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean (Québec). Le commandant, le Colonel J.A. Vandal, CD, PSCJ, NDC, BA. Pour hommes. Fondé en 1952. Bilingue. Les deux premières années d'études au RMC peuvent être faites au CMR après une année préparatoire et les deux dernières années poursuivies au RMC.

Royal Roads Military College, Victoria, British Columbia. Commandant: Colonel R.C.K. Peers. Men only. Founded in 1942. Offers first two years of degree course in arts, science, or engineering; final two years are taken at the Royal Military College of Canada.

RYERSON POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE*

50 Gould Street, Toronto, Ontario M5B 1E8

Telephone: 416-595-5000

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chairman of the board of governors – I.F.T. Kennedy. President (acting) – G. Korey, LL.M., LL.D., D.Sc.Econ, FRES, MIMC. President (effective July 1, 1975) – Walter Pitman, BA, MA. Vice-president academic – J.L. Packham, B.A.Sc., P.Eng. Vice-president, administration – G. Korey, LL.M., LL.D., D.Sc.Econ, FRES, MIMC. Registrar – C.R. Horney, BA, M.Sc., P.Eng. Chief librarian – A. Paulaitis, MA, BLS. Director of alumni affairs – L.A. Gonsalves, R.P.I.dip. Director of computing centre – I.A. Taylor. Director of counselling – R.J. Taber, MA. Director of evening studies – B.G. Celliers, B.Sc.(Mech), B.Sc.(Elec), P.Eng. Director of finance and comptroller – W.W. Ralston, ACMA. Manager of food services – M.L. Duthie, B.Sc.(HEc). Director of health centre – D.A. Barr, MD, MCFP. Director of information services – D.A. Brennan. Director of institute services and executive assistant to the vice-president administration – D.N. Roe. Director of management development institute – D. Gyallay, LL.D. Director of media centre – A.J. Santolini. Director, office of the president and secretary of the board of governors – J.R. Gorman. Director,

Open College – M. Norquay, MA. Director of personnel – W.M. Rayner, B.A.Sc., MBA, P.Eng. Director of physical resources – J. Ezyk, B.A.Sc. Director of student services – T.G. Sosa, MA. Assistant to the secretary of the board of governors and executive secretary of the advisory council – R. McClenahan, CD. Assistant to the vice-president academic and secretary of the academic council – J.A. Wargo, BA.

DEANS OF DIVISIONS Applied arts – A. Sauro, BA, MEd. Arts – N. MacKenzie, MA. Business – W.J.L. Clark (acting), B.A.Sc. Community services – A. Wilkinson, MA. Technology – C.R. Worsley, BArch, MRAIC, ARIBA.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Architectural technology – F.R. Fisher, BArch, SWAC, MRAIC. Business administration – W.J.L. Clark, B.A.Sc. Business and technical communications – E.R. Charles, CD, BA, MEd, MSinLS. Chemical and metallurgical technology – H. Harms, BA, MEd, MCIC. Civil technology – J.J. Abel, B.A.Sc., BEd, MEng, P.Eng. Electrical technology – G.L. Pizer, R.P.I.dip, B.A.Sc., MBA, P.Eng. English – R.S. Harlow, MA. Graphic arts management – R.B. Atkins, BSc, MBA. Home economics – M.L. Maskow, BEd, MSSC. Hotel, restaurant and institutional administration – G.C. Slavinski (acting), BSc, DBA. Interior design – B.H. Stromquist, BID, MA. Journalism – J.D. MacFarlane. Library arts – D. Tudor, BA, MLS. Mathematics and physics – T.E. Wisz, M.A.Sc., P.Eng. Mechanical technology – S. Molder, M.A.Sc. Nursing – I. Norton (acting), RegN, BSNEd, MEd. Photographic arts – D.J. Gillies, MA, MSc, DIC. Public health inspector – W. Kempa, BSA, MPH, CPHI(C). Radio and television arts – J.E. Twomey, MA. Secretarial science – E.J. Thompson, BA, BEd. Social sciences – T.A. Byram, MA. Social services – R. Jolliffe, BA, MSW. Theatre department – J.R. McAllister, BA.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

GENERAL INFORMATION Ryerson is a non-denominational, co-educational institution. Control is vested in a board of governors.

BACKGROUND Ryerson Polytechnical Institute was established by the Ontario government as the Ryerson Institute of Technology in 1948. In 1963 the Ryerson Polytechnical Institute Act established the new Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and transferred its governance and conduct to a board of governors. On October 1, 1971, an amendment to the Ryerson Polytechnical Institute Act empowered the institute to grant degrees of bachelor of technology and bachelor of applied arts in addition to its traditional diplomas and certificates.

The first degree was conferred on Ontario Premier William Davis at spring convocation, 1972, with nine students in interior design, geodetic sciences and business administration making up the first degree class. The institute today offers more than 30 programs in the areas of arts, applied arts, business, community services and technology.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS Ryerson's board of governors is composed of: a) the minister of colleges and universities or his representative; b) a representative of the University of Toronto appointed on the recommendation of its board of governors; c) a representative of the Association of Professional Engineers of the province of Ontario on the recommendation of its council; d) the president; e) nine persons who are residents of Ontario, appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council; four of the appointed members are elected annually and are composed of two faculty members and two student members. The board of governors is responsible for the government, conduct, management and control of Ryerson.

ACADEMIC COUNCIL Ryerson is governed by a board of governors but the Academic Council advises the board regarding academic matters. The council is composed of 37 elected students and alumni, 37 elected faculty and 36 ex-officio members.

INCOME Total current income \$23,167,734 (fees 18.1%, provincial government 80.9%, miscellaneous 1%).

PUBLICATIONS Annual calendar and various program brochures — available from office of admissions. Evening study calendar — available from evening studies. Annual report, as required by Ryerson Polytechnical Institute Act — available from secretary of the board.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall term — September 3, 1974 to December 14, 1974. Winter term — January 3, 1975 to April 30, 1975. Summer term — May 26, 1975 to July 30, 1975. Diploma nursing program — commences September and continues for six consecutive terms. Post-diploma programs — commence September, January and May.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Ryerson's campus occupies several city blocks in downtown Toronto (metropolitan population, 2,628,043). The main quadrangle building, Howard Kerr hall, was opened in 1964 and Jorgenson hall was completed in 1971. Additions are being made continually to meet student enrolment requirements. Other buildings serve the business, electrical technology, photographic arts, journalism, radio and television arts, and theatre departments. Ryerson has its own FM radio station, CJRT and, on campus, closed-circuit television station RCTV and radio station RCR.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Bond house (accommodation for 48 men); Neill-Wycik College (22-storey co-operative residence

owned and operated by its members and housing 800 students).

LIBRARIES Ryerson's library contains 140,000 volumes. The library subscribes to approximately 2,800 periodicals. The new 12-storey "Library resources centre" was officially opened June 1974, by Lieutenant Governor Pauline McGibbon.

STUDENT LIFE Services available to students include a health centre, counselling services, students' union, placement office, food services, housing registry, bookstore, a gymnasium and a swimming pool.

MEDICAL SERVICES A modern well-equipped health centre is located in Howard Kerr hall. A registered nurse and doctor are in attendance Monday to Friday. Any illness or accident not requiring hospitalization can be treated at the centre.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The counselling service helps students help themselves through interviews, informal conversations, group sessions, etc. Psychological test batteries are administered to students on a voluntary basis. The Counselling Centre arranges a number of personal growth groups for those interested in examining their own life-style and improving their level of interpersonal functioning.

BOOKSTORE Students may purchase textbooks, stationery, art equipment and supplies along with a wide variety of gift items, greeting cards, and school souvenirs, all at substantial discounts from the bookstore.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Ryerson's Student Placement Office is staffed by the Department of Manpower and Immigration. The placement office exists to find permanent employment for Ryerson's graduates, and part-time, temporary, and summer jobs for undergraduates. Many employers participate in on-campus recruitment, which occurs twice each year, October-November, and January through March.

STUDENT UNION The Students' Union is administered by a 12-member board of directors, elected annually. Every student is a member of the students' union. Under its terms of incorporation, the union administers funds collected on behalf of the union by the institute.

GRADING SYSTEM Final course grades are determined by combining term and/or examination evaluations. The grades and their interpretations are: pass grades — A, excellent performance; B; C; D, minimum pass performance; PSD, passed (no breakdown of passing grade); AEG, aegrotat. Non-pass grades — X, failed — must repeat course; INC, incomplete; X-S, failed with supplemental examination privilege. Other designations — CR, course credit; EXP, exemption; NG, no record of student having attended course; NCR, non-completion of a non-credit course.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Principal awards open to graduates of Canadian secondary schools entering Ryerson — four Steel Company of Canada, \$200 per annum until graduation, four executive secretaries awards, \$100. In addition, there are 265 awards to academic departments with specified terms of reference from \$50 to \$1,000. There is a general bursary fund from which grants are made to students in financial need. Ryerson administers the Ontario Student Assistance Program which is integrated with the Canada Student Loans Plan.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations may be held at the end of each term for one-term courses, or in April for two-term courses. A supplemental may be granted where the student

has failed a course (except for courses taught by the technology division). Supplemental examination privileges will be offered in June. Students may clear outstanding supplementals prior to June by writing the examination during the regular examination period, providing an examination has been scheduled and does not conflict with other examinations being written.

GRADUATION Degrees, diplomas and certificates are awarded to students who successfully complete programs as prescribed by the academic council. Convocation exercises take place three times each year, February, May and October.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time fees — \$212 per term. Part-time fees — (a) if a student registers for 26-69% of a full program, \$106; (b) if a student registers for less than 26% of a full program, \$53.

Post-diploma part-time evening studies: \$60 for each 3-hour-a-week course, each term; \$120 for each 6-hour-a-week course, each term. Fees for evening study courses are \$35-\$175 per course. Fees include tuition, graduation and convocation activities, services performed by the institute and by the students' union on behalf of the institute.

Residence fees: Bond house, \$228 per term. Neill-Wycik College, fees \$616-\$767 per term.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Ryerson operates on a system of subject admissions. Students applying for a particular program will require the secondary school diploma together with specific subjects and level of achievement necessary for admission to that program (see 2 below). Applicants who have completed one or more years at a university, college of applied arts and technology, or institute of technology at a level equal or higher than that of a Ryerson program may be given credit for their studies at the discretion of the office of admissions.

2. Specific requirements. Note: throughout the section on admission requirements, O.S.S.G.D. refers to "Ontario secondary school graduation diploma" (grade 12) and O.S.S.H.G.D. refers to "Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma" (grade 13); level 5 indicates grade 13, level 4 — grade 12 and level 3 — grade 11. As well, the term "general" refers to the Ontario secondary school graduation diploma (four-year course) with a 70% average and the term "advanced" refers to the Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma (five-year course) with a 60% average.

Degree programs: Applied geography — O.S.S.G.D.; English level 4, advanced, general; mathematics level 4, advanced, general. Business management — Ryerson business administration diploma or equivalent; applicants must have obtained a "B" average, or an acceptable equivalent. Applicants are required to have had post-diploma employment and experience at a level which satisfies the business department's criteria. Early childhood education — O.S.S.H.G.D.; English level 5, preference will be given to those applicants achieving a minimum mark of 60% in level-5 English. Geodetic sciences — Ryerson diploma in geodetic sciences, or equivalent. Home economics — O.S.S.H.G.D.; English level 5; chemistry, advanced level 4. Preference will be given to those applicants achieving a minimum mark of 60% in each required subject. Interior design — O.S.S.H.G.D.; diploma must include English, history [choice should be from contemporary history selections (if available); where history is not available, students

may substitute geography, economics, sociology or art history], mathematics; where possible, art is strongly recommended. The required minimum average in the above-mentioned subjects is 60%. Journalism — O.S.S.H.G.D.; English level 5, minimum one credit and where possible English should have written communication content; history level 5. Photographic arts — O.S.S.G.D.; English level 4, advanced, general. Radio and television arts — O.S.S.H.G.D.; English level 5. Preference given to students with minimum of 65% in English and to those who include communications and social and environmental studies in their program.

Secretarial science — O.S.S.G.D. must include 10 credits at levels 3 and 4 of which two must be English levels 3 and 4; students wishing to enter the second year of the program must have an Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma (grade 13). Social services — Ryerson certificate or equivalent diploma with a "B" standing or equivalent is required; applicants will be required to have been employed in the field of social services as a practitioner, supervisor or administrator for a minimum period of 12 months following completion of the certificate program or approved equivalent. A letter of reference will be required. Hotel and tourism management — Ryerson hotel, restaurant, and institutional administration or equivalent; one-year cumulative acceptable work experience. Architectural science — O.S.S.H.G.D.; English, level 5; preference given to applicants who include mathematics and physics in year 5 subjects. Chemical technology — Ryerson diploma in chemical technology, or equivalent. Applicants must be employed in their area of specialization or have one year of acceptable work experience. Construction management — Ryerson diploma in architectural technology or equivalent; one-year acceptable industrial work experience. Industrial engineering technology — Ryerson diploma in industrial engineering technology or equivalent. One-year acceptable business or industrial experience. Laboratory science — Ryerson diploma in laboratory science, or equivalent. Applicants must be employed in their area of specialization or have one year of acceptable work experience. Mechanical engineering technology — Ryerson diploma in mechanical engineering technology or equivalent. One year of related industrial experience as a technologist. Urban planning — O.S.S.H.G.D.; any six level-5 credits. Applicants with 2 credits in level-5 mathematics and at least one credit in level-5 geography and English will be given preference.

Diploma programs: aerospace engineering technology, chemical technology, civil engineering technology — O.S.S.G.D.; English level 4; mathematics levels 3 and 4 average; advanced and general; physics level 3 and chemistry level 4; average; advanced and general. Arts — O.S.S.G.D. Any three level 4 subjects from the following: English, economics, history, geography, any language, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology. Advanced, general; one other level-4 subject, advanced, general. Business administration — O.S.S.G.D.; English level 4, advanced, general; mathematics levels 3 and 4, advanced, general; minimum of 10 credits in levels 3 and 4. Preference given to applicants who include algebra based mathematics courses in their levels 3 and 4 studies. Computer applications technology — O.S.S.G.D.; English level 4, mathematics level 4, advanced; physics level 3 and chemistry level 4, average, advanced. Applicants who have not achieved a mark of 70% in level-4 mathematics may substitute level-5 mathematics with a minimum mark of 60%. Hotel, restaurant and institutional administration — O.S.S.G.D. English level 4, advanced, general; mathematics levels 3 and 4, advanced, general; one other level 4 subject, advanced, general. Theatre-dance, acting, arts administration (not offered 1974-75), technical production — O.S.S.G.D.; no specific subject requirements. Applicants for dance must offer proof of satisfactory ballet

training, and be a minimum of 16 years of age. All other theatre programs require that applicants be a minimum of 17 years of age. Electrical technology, electronic technology, industrial engineering technology, laboratory science*, landscape architectural technology, mechanical engineering technology, metallurgical technology*, physics technology, polymer technology — O.S.S.G.D.; English level 4, mathematics levels 3 and 4, advanced, general; physics level 3 and chemistry level 4 average: advanced, general. *No specific percentage requirements.

Fashion — O.S.S.G.D.; English level 4, advanced, general; minimum of 10 credits in levels 3 and 4. Graphic arts management — O.S.S.G.D.; English level 4, advanced, general; mathematics levels 3 and 4, average: advanced, general; chemistry and one other science, year 3 or higher. Advanced, general. Nursing — O.S.S.G.D. Minimum of 10 credits, levels 3 and 4. Advanced level. Minimum 60%. Required subjects include English, levels 3 and 4 (full 2 credits); chemistry, level 3 or higher (1 credit); biology or physics, level 3 or higher (1 credit). Preference may be given to biology. Other preferred subject areas: mathematics, communications, social and environmental studies. Secretarial science — O.S.S.G.D. must include English levels 3 and 4 and 10 credits at levels 3 and 4 of which two must be English levels 3 and 4. Students wishing to enter the second year of the program must have an Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma (grade 13).

Certificate programs: adult intensive care nursing, pediatric nursing — Ryerson diploma in nursing or equivalent and be registered, or eligible for registration, in Ontario. Psychiatric nursing — Ryerson diploma in nursing or equivalent and be registered, or eligible for registration, in Ontario. Psychiatric experience during the diploma nursing program is essential. Library arts — O.S.S.G.D.; English level 4, advanced, general. Public health inspection — O.S.S.G.D.; mathematics level 4, advanced; physics level 3, advanced; chemistry level 4, advanced. Applicants may substitute level-4 advanced biology for level-3 advanced physics or level-4 advanced chemistry only. Level-4 advanced mathematics will be required. Environmental health administration — applicants must have acquired their certificate in public health inspection (Canada) — C.P.H.I.(C). Social services — O.S.S.G.D.; English level 4, advanced, general; any two level-4 subjects each with advanced, general. Applicants must be a minimum of 18 years of age. Preference will be given to those who are over 20 years of age and have had two or more years of work experience in any field.

Post-diploma programs: civil engineering technology — appropriate Ryerson diploma or equivalent and 12 continuous months of relevant business or industrial experience.

Foreign students

British system — students educated under this system, wishing to apply for a program: a) requiring Ontario grade 12, must have six general certificate of education examination passes at the ordinary level, with grades between 1 and 4 or A and D in the academic subject prerequisites; b) requiring Ontario grade 13, must have at least five GCE examination passes, a minimum of two at the advanced level and three at the 0-level. Hong Kong — students educated under this system, wishing to apply for a program: a) requiring Ontario grade 12, must have either six ordinary-level passes in the GCE examinations with grades between 1 and 4 or A and D, or University of Hong Kong matriculation certificate or the Hong Kong English school certificate with grades of A, B or C in at least six acceptable courses (these would be accepted as equivalent to 0-level passes on the GCE or HKMC); b) requiring Ontario grade 13, must hold one of the certificates listed in a)

above but it must include at least two courses at the advanced level and three at the ordinary level. Bangladesh, India, Nepal or Pakistan — students educated under these systems, wishing to apply for a program: a) requiring Ontario grade 12, should have at least one year of a degree program with a record of second division passes at the secondary and university levels; b) requiring Ontario grade 13, should have completed a two- or three-year degree program, with high standing in the academic subject prerequisites. USA — a) requiring Ontario grade 12, must have grade 12 of an academic program; b) requiring Ontario grade 13, grade 12 plus one acceptable academic year at a recognized college or university.

If English is not the native tongue of the applicant, satisfactory evidence of proficiency in English is required. As well, all applicants educated in a language other than English must provide official translations of all transcripts submitted.

Mature students

Applicants who do not possess the minimum admission requirements are eligible to be considered for admission if they: a) are 21 years of age as of September 1st, 1975; b) have been away from formal education for at least two years; c) can present tangible evidence of ability to cope with the program at Ryerson; d) are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants or are sponsored by a Canadian governmental agency.

Last date for receipt of applications

Applications for each program will continue to be reviewed until such time as the program is filled. Some programs can only accept a limited number of students each year. Listing of these limited enrolment programs for September 1975, will be available in February 1975. Applications for such programs should be submitted prior to April 1st, 1975. Deadline for foreign student applications is May 31st, 1975.

COURSES AND DEGREES

APPLIED ARTS

Two-year certificate program beyond junior matriculation offered in library arts.

Three-year diploma program beyond junior matriculation offered in theatre (dance and technical production), fashion, graphic arts management.

Four-year diploma program beyond junior matriculation offered in theatre (acting).

Bachelor of applied arts in journalism [BAA(journalism)]. Three years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of applied arts in radio and television arts [BAA(radio and television arts)]. Three years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of applied arts in interior design [BAA(interior design)]. Four years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of applied arts in photography [BAA(photography)]. Four years beyond junior matriculation.

ARTS

Three-year diploma program beyond junior matriculation offered in arts.

Bachelor of applied arts in geography [BAA(geography)]. Four years beyond junior matriculation.

BUSINESS

Two-year diploma program beyond senior matriculation offered in secretarial science.

Three-year diploma program beyond junior matriculation offered in business administration, secretarial science, and hotel, restaurant and institutional administration.

Bachelor of applied arts in secretarial science [BAA(secretarial science)]. Four years beyond junior matriculation or three years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of technology in business management [BTech(business management)]. Twelve credits – evening study beyond business administration diploma or equivalent.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Two-year certificate program beyond junior matriculation offered in public health inspection and social services.

Two terms open to all qualified public health inspectors leading to an advanced certificate in environmental health administration.

Two-year (6 semester) diploma program beyond junior matriculation offered in nursing.

One term (approximately 15 weeks) beyond Ryerson diploma in nursing or equivalent and be registered, or eligible for registration in Ontario. Offered in adult intensive care, pediatric nursing or psychiatric nursing (two terms, advanced certificate).

Bachelor of applied arts in social services [BAA(social services)]. Two-year certificate beyond junior matriculation plus one year of work experience plus two-year degree program.

Bachelor of applied arts in urban planning [BAA(urban planning)]. Four years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of applied arts in early childhood education [BAA(early childhood education)]. Four years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of applied arts in home economics [BAA(home economics)]. Four years beyond senior matriculation.

TECHNOLOGY

Three-year diploma program beyond junior matriculation offered in aerospace technology, chemical technology, civil technology, computer applications technology, electrical technology, electronic technology, geodetic sciences, industrial engineering technology, instrument and control technology, laboratory science, landscape architectural technology, mechanical engineering technology, metallurgical technology, and physics technology.

Post-diploma program, 12-15 credits of evening study after appropriate diploma and 12 continuous months of relevant business or industrial experience. Offered in civil engineering technology.

Bachelor of technology in architectural science

[BTech(architectural science)]. Four years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of technology in chemical technology [BTech(chemical)]. 11-14 credits (plus project) of evening study after appropriate diploma. Applicants must be employed in their area of specialization or have one year of acceptable work experience.

Bachelor of technology in geodetic sciences [BTech(geodetic sciences)]. Four years of study plus one year of acceptable work experience beyond junior matriculation.

Bachelor of technology in electrical technology [BTech(electrical)]. 12-15 credits of evening study after diploma and one year of acceptable industrial experience.

Bachelor of technology in industrial engineering technology [BTech(industrial engineering)]. 12 credits of evening study after appropriate diploma and one year of acceptable industrial experience.

Bachelor of technology in mechanical engineering technology [BTech(mechanical engineering)]. 12 credits of evening study following successful completion of the diploma program and one year of related business or industrial experience as a technologist.

Bachelor of technology in laboratory science [BTech(laboratory science)]. 11-14 credits (plus project) of evening study after appropriate diploma. Applicants must be employed in their area of specialization or have one year of acceptable work experience.

Bachelor of technology in construction management [BTech(construction management)]. One academic year of full-time studies plus twelve months of acceptable work experience following graduation from the diploma program in architectural technology or equivalent.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Credit courses

Ryerson Open College offers credit courses via radio, television, telephone, correspondence and weekend teach-ins. Credit courses are offered in Canadian studies, developmental psychology and introduction to sociology.

Evening study – degree and post-diploma technology programs and the business management degree program are offered in the evening. Technology courses consist of 12-15 courses at the 4th-year level. Business management graduates will receive a bachelor of technology (business management) degree. The first three semesters of the business administration diploma program are offered in the evening. Higher semesters may be offered in the future. Seven credit courses leading to a library arts certificate are offered in the evening. Seventy individual courses which may be credited to most full-time day programs are offered in the evening.

Non-credit courses

Non-credit extension courses are offered in the areas of business, stenographic, public service, social sciences, television, communications, photography, architecture, and chemical, civil, electrical, electronic and mechanical technology. Correspondence courses are available in business, public administration, environmental health administration, social service administration and electrical, electronic and mechanical technology. Short courses as in the television area are presented for special groups.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY*

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Telephone: 902-863-3303

Direct general correspondence to the registrar; direct applications to admissions and awards officer

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – Most Rev. William Power, DD. President – Rev. Malcolm MacDonell, MA. Academic vice-president – J.J. MacDonald, PhD. Vice-president for student services – Rt. Rev. C.H. Bauer, DP, BA. Registrar – J.M. Bauer. Admissions and awards officer – J.A. MacLellan, MA. Dean of men – J.K. MacDonald, BA. Dean of women – Sr. Anita Power, CND. Director, public relations – R. Doherty, MSc. Librarian – Rev. C. Brewer, MLS. University chaplain – Rev. M.J. Gillis, MA. Comptroller – J.T. Langley, BComm, MS, CGA. Business manager – J.C. Hagar, BComm, CGA. University engineer – B.A. O'Leary, PEng. Purchasing officer – L.B. Keizer. Bookstore manager – D.E. Renny. Development director – Kingsley Brown.

DEAN OF FACULTY Arts and science – J.T. Sears, BA, MBA, DBA.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Coady International Institute – Rev. G. Topshee. Extension – Rev. G. Topshee. Summer school – Rev. G. MacKinnon, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Art – Sr. Jean Grant, MA. Biology – L.P. Chiasson, PhD. Business administration – C. Duncan, MA. Celtic studies – Major C.I.N. MacLeod, MA. Chemistry – B. Lynch, PhD. Economics – W. Woodfine, PhD. Education and guidance – S. Miffen, PhD. Engineering – J.H. MacDougall, BE. English – S. Currie, PhD. Geology – W.S. Shaw, PhD. History – A.P. Stouffer, PhD. Home economics – Sr. Helen Aboud, MA. Mathematics – C. Gallant, PhD. Modern languages – C. MacLean, DUP. Music – J. O'Donnell, MMus. Nursing – Sr. M.S. Roach, PhD. Philosophy – E. Gatto, PhD. Physics – D. Hunter, PhD. Physical education – A.J. MacAdam, MPE. Political science – Walter Kontak, MA. Psychology – K.D. Heyer, PhD. Sociology – W. Jackson, PhD. Secretarial arts – Sr. Virginia Sullivan, MED. Theology – G.A. MacKinnon, STD, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION St. Francis Xavier University is a Roman Catholic, co-educational institution.

BACKGROUND Founded in 1853 at Arichat, Nova Scotia, as a diocesan college, St. Francis Xavier College was transferred to Antigonish two years later. In 1866, an act of the provincial legislature of Nova Scotia conferred upon the college full university powers. In 1882 a provincial statute created a board of governors to hold and administer the property of the university. Teaching began in 1853 and the first degrees were awarded in 1868.

St. Francis Xavier University is widely known for its work in adult education. Community activities were sponsored by individual teachers early in the history of the university and the extension department was formally organized in 1928.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

PUBLICATIONS Calendar issued in April; "Contemporary" issued quarterly by alumni office; student publications: Xaverian Weekly and Xaverian Annual.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to mid-May. Summer school: early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located in Antigonish. There are eight teaching buildings, a library (190,000 volumes), a chapel, a gymnasium, a rink, 12 men's residences and residences for women at Mount St. Bernard College, an academic centre with classroom accommodations for 2,000 students and an office building containing the offices of the registrar, deans and 70 professors. Engineering building, Physics and Chemistry building, Bloomfield Center, a nonacademic center for general campus activity.

Student services include a medical service, an infirmary, a bookstore, a canteen and barber shop, a university counselling centre, and the Canada Manpower Placement offices are on campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES There are 12 men's residences accommodating 950 students and residences for women accommodating 575 students at Mount St. Bernard College.

LIBRARY The Angus L. MacDonald Library contains 190,000 volumes, accommodates 500 students and contains the commemorative "Hall of the clans".

STUDENT LIFE Activities at the university are varied with complete athletic facilities and a strong intramural and varsity program in football, hockey and basketball. Other facilities include judo, wrestling and weight lifting. Students have an "on-campus radio" and publish a student newspaper "Xaverian Weekly". The Drama Society and choral groups combine to present concerts and plays throughout the year. Many student organizations under the student union council are actively engaged — such as debating, Law Society, Business Administration Society, Chemistry Society, Engineering Society, etc. Students are represented on the board of governors and the university senate as well as various committees on studies and departments.

MEDICAL SERVICES A university physician has regular office hours during the day and is available on call for emergency service. A doctor's certificate of health is required of all new students entering the university. The medical and surgical expenses of all Canadian students will be covered by the medicare plan of their home province.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The university provides a guidance centre for students in attendance, the purpose of which is to give assistance to students with problems they may have of an educational, vocational, or personal nature.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Department of Manpower and Immigration, in co-operation with St. Francis Xavier University, maintains a full-time student placement office on the campus on a year-round basis. The office is a part of the national network of Canada Manpower centres and thus can contact employers at any location in Canada on behalf of any student. The purpose of the office is to assist students, both graduate and undergraduate, to find permanent, summer or part-time employment. Registration is recommended. One of the major responsibilities of the office is that of employment counselling. This is provided in part with information on various careers in the form of company information binders, company brochures, career description booklets and career directories.

STUDENT COUNCIL The full governing body of the students is elected on a constituency basis representative of residence. Principal officers are elected by the full student body in a general election and are empowered to complete the students' executive, subject to ratification by the full Student Council. Students are represented on all major governing bodies of the university. There are three student representatives on the board of governors.

GRADING SYSTEM In all undergraduate degree programs: pass mark of 50%, with an average in general degree program, 55%; major, 60%; honors, 70%. Honors degree distinctions: class I, 80-100%; class II, below 80%.

In master's degree programs: pass — 60% with an average of 70%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Scholarships and bursaries must be applied for on the form provided by the university. The purpose of university scholarships is to recognize high scholastic achievement, and bursaries are available to assist students of high academic standing who for financial reasons might be unable to attend.

Five \$2,000 scholarships are awarded each year to students with the best matriculation record and who show promise of outstanding scholastic achievement. Many awards in various amounts are available on application. Check university calendar for full data.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time tuition fees per year: arts and science, \$648, student fees \$50, athletic fees \$20. Summer school fees per course: graduate, \$150; undergraduate, \$150.

Double room and board, \$1,025 to \$1,175; single room and board, \$1,125 to \$1,275 plus week-end meals extra; subject to change.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. For four-year arts, business administration or secretarial arts programs — Nova Scotia grade 11 or equivalent in English, history, two of mathematics (one mathematics required for BBA), Latin, physics, chemistry, biology, modern language, second history and economics and one of physics, chemistry, biology, senior matriculation Latin, modern foreign language, or preceding list; minimum average of 60%, no mark below 50%. All other programs — in addition to above, Nova Scotia grade 12 or equivalent in five subjects; minimum average of 60% (65% for certain major programs), no subject less than 50%; in special cases a high Nova Scotia grade 11 in seven subjects may be considered.

2. Equivalent certificates from other provinces are required.

3. Tests for admission. SACU scores are required for all programs.

4. Specific requirements. General arts (three-year program) — English, at least three of a second language, biology, chemistry, history, Latin, mathematics (required for business administration) or physics; and one more from preceding group or sociology, geology or geography. Science faculty, except nursing and physical education — English, mathematics, two of biology, chemistry, physics; and one of a second language, ancient language, or history. Nursing — English, history, mathematics; one of biology, chemistry or physics, one of a science or second language. Physical education — English, history; two of biology, chemistry, physics; one of mathematics, second language or ancient language.

Foreign students

USA — grade 12 academic high school graduation equivalent to Nova Scotia requirements for four-year arts program and CEEB scores; advanced placement tests. Final date for filing application is July 15th. All documents for applications must be received by August 1st. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

COURSES AND DEGREES**ARTS**

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). General major and honors courses, four years from junior matriculation. Major courses available in classics, economics, English, history, mathematics, modern foreign languages, music, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology, and theology. Honors courses available in economics, English, history, mathematics and philosophy.

Master of arts (MA). Two years from bachelor's degree. Available in Celtic studies.

Master of arts in adult education. One calendar year from bachelor's degree.

BUSINESS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of business administration (BBA). Joint honors, four years from junior matriculation in joint business administration and economics. General and major, four years from junior matriculation. Majors in accounting, economics, and management.

EDUCATION

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of education (BEEd). One year after graduation in arts, commerce, or science.

Master of arts in teaching (MA in teaching). One year from BEEd degree and two years of teaching. Specialization in biology, chemistry, English, history, and mathematics. May be taken by attendance at four summer schools.

Master of education (MEd). Equivalent of one year of study from BEEd and two years of teaching. Available only at summer school sessions (four sessions).

ENGINEERING

Faculty of science

Certificate in engineering. First three years of engineering course from senior matriculation. Arrangements have been made with other Canadian universities to permit holders of this certificate to attain their engineering degree in an additional two years. After two years (beyond senior matriculation) students may enter the architecture course at Nova Scotia Technical College.

HOME ECONOMICS

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science in home economics (BScHEc). Four years from senior matriculation.

NURSING

St. Martha's School of Nursing and faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BScN). Four years from senior matriculation, in affiliation with St. Martha's Hospital.

Science, applied, see engineering above

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). General, major and honors courses, four years from senior matriculation. Major and honors courses available in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics and physics.

Bachelor of science in physical education (BScPhysEd). Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in education (BScEd). Four years from senior matriculation.

Master of science (MSc). Two years from bachelor's degree. Available in biology, chemistry, geology, and physics.

SECRETARIAL ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of secretarial arts (BSectA). Four years from junior matriculation.

SOCIAL LEADERSHIP

Coady International Institute

Diploma in social leadership. Eight weeks' regular attendance at the Coady International Institute of the university and in field work. Designed for men and women who desire to become community leaders. Junior matriculation necessary for admission. May to December session.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Summer school — undergraduate courses in arts for degree credit and graduate courses leading to MA in teaching English, history or mathematics and to MEd.

Part-time degree programs are available in the general bachelor of arts and bachelor of business administration. For further information a calendar is available from the university entitled "Part-time studies".

SPECIAL PROGRAM Coady International Institute. Social leadership course leading to the diploma in social leadership. Designed for men and women who are actively engaged in community development work and allied fields, or who desire to become community leaders.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE Mount Saint Bernard College, Antigonish, Nova Scotia. Principal: Sister Margaret Delorey, CND, MA. Roman Catholic. Residential ladies' college. Established 1882. Offers courses in home economics, music, and secretarial arts leading to degrees of the university.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION College of Cape Breton, Sydney, Nova Scotia. (An association of what was, formerly,

Xavier College, Sydney, Nova Scotia, a constituent college established in 1951, and the Nova Scotia Eastern Institute of Technology, Sydney, Nova Scotia.) President: Rev. D.F. Campbell, PhD. Established 1974. Co-educational. A non-resident college offering programs of study, full-time and part-time, some to qualify its students for technical diplomas, and others, by virtue of its affiliation with the university, for academic degrees in arts, business administration and science.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE*

(Federated with the University of Waterloo) †

Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G3

Telephone: 519-884-8110

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – Most Rev. P.F. Reding, DD, JCD, LLD. President – Rev. C.L. Siegfried, CR, BA, MSc, LLD. Registrar – B. Samson, BA, MEd. Treasurer – Rev. N.E. Lavigne, CR, BA, BComm, MBA. Librarian – B. Lanktree. Director of residence – E.E. Brown, AB.

DEAN OF FACULTY Arts – Rev. J.A. Wahl, CR, BA, MA, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN English – D.R. Letson, BA, MA, PhD. History – P.S. Smith, BA, MA, PhD. Philosophy – F.F. Centore, BSc, MA, PhD. Psychology – J.E. Orlando, BA, MA, PhD. Religious studies – W.J. Bildstein, BA, MA, STD.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

† Holds in abeyance its degree-granting powers except in theology, during the term of federation with the University of Waterloo.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of St. Jerome's College is co-educational and is governed by its own board of governors and the senate of the University of Waterloo.

BACKGROUND St. Jerome's College was founded in 1864 by the Reverend Dr. Louis Funcken, of the Congregation of the Resurrection, in a log house near St. Agatha, approximately six miles west of the city of Waterloo. The college was incorporated on August 15, 1866 and in that year new and larger quarters were established in Berlin, the original name of Kitchener. As enrolment increased, new buildings were added in 1889 and 1908. Since 1938 the high school department has been inspected and approved by the Ontario Department of Education. In 1947, the college department became affiliated with the University of Ottawa. The two departments were separated in 1953 when the college was transferred to a new campus near the eastern limits of Kitchener. The high school now occupies the old campus in the centre of the city. New classroom buildings were added to the facilities there in 1958 and 1964.

In March of 1959, a new charter was obtained for St. Jerome's through a private bill passed by the legislature of the province of Ontario. The name of the college was changed to The University of St. Jerome's College in recognition of the university powers embodied in the new charter, including the power to grant degrees. At the same session of the legislature, a private bill established the University of Waterloo as a non-denominational institution, and The University of St. Jerome's College entered federation with it in July 1960. Three buildings, a classroom and administration building, a men's residence, and a women's residence (conducted by the School Sisters of Notre Dame), were erected on the campus of the University of Waterloo, in September 1962. The classroom and administration building has

since been enlarged three times reflecting an ever-increasing enrolment. Notre Dame residence has also increased in size and presently has room for 120 women. A continued building program has been planned so that the college may keep abreast of the growing demand for its services.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The buildings of The University of St. Jerome's College are located on the campus of the University of Waterloo (population of the city of Waterloo 34,000), adjacent to the arts complex and library. The college operates a teaching and administration building including a large service library, a men's residence with accommodation for 112 and a women's residence with accommodation for 120 under the supervision of the School Sisters of Notre Dame. St. Jerome's students also have full use of the academic, social, sports and cultural facilities of the University of Waterloo.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The men's residence is an ancillary enterprise to the college. Preference among new applicants is given to St. Jerome's students, but a number of spaces are available to members of the university at large. During the regular academic year, accommodation can be retained either for the full eight months or for a single term only. In the summer, economical private rooms are provided for "in-term" co-operative students. Enquiries should be addressed to the director of residence, St. Jerome's College, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G3.

Women's residence – Notre Dame College, conducted by the School Sisters of Notre Dame, provides residence facilities for 120 women students. Enquiries should be directed to the dean of women, Notre Dame College, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G3.

LIBRARIES The Dana Porter Arts Library of the University of Waterloo presently holds some 300,000 volumes, and is growing by approximately 60,000 volumes a year. In addition, St. Jerome's maintains a library of standard reference materials and texts relative to the courses taught at the college. This collection totals some 19,000 volumes.

STUDENT LIFE Athletic facilities include Scagram Stadium, a 6,000-seat flood-lit football stadium, a quarter-mile track, and a gymnasium with related dressing, equipment, and training areas. The physical education building contains a 4,000-seat triple gymnasium, an L-shaped swimming pool with both one- and three-metre diving boards, volleyball, badminton, and squash courts; a teaching wing, study area, a gymnastic area, and areas for fencing, archery, and judo; complete shower, equipment and dressing rooms, classrooms, and research areas. Athletic activities include a full range of intramural and intercollegiate sports, under the direction of the athletic department of the University of Waterloo. Among the many campus organizations are the University Parish, Amateur Radio Club, House of Debate, and clubs formed by most departments. Musical activities include the Chamber Orchestra, Folk Song Club, Glee Club and Dance Band. The interests of the students in the theatre are served by the University Drama Club. In addition, St. Jerome's students sponsor the St. Jerome's Players who are well known for their productions of mediaeval and modern plays.

MEDICAL SERVICES Campus health services, \$7.80. The amount assessed includes the operation cost of campus health facilities for the session and the premium for supplemental medical coverage for a 12-month period from date of registration. The health insurance plan does not include the premium or benefits of the Ontario Health Insurance Plan (OHIP). Such coverage is the student's own responsibility. Details of supplementary medical coverage may be obtained by direct communication with the campus health services office.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The university counselling centre is open to all students and offers a wide variety of services. Personal, vocational, academic, and marriage counselling is offered to help with the range of emotional and social problems that arise in campus life. Interest testing and advice about career planning are available if you are looking for guidance in these areas. Group counselling is available and vary in type from intense "sensitivity" groups to discussion groups. An academic skills program is available on a small group basis. Developing efficient reading habits and essay writing styles are examples of the skills stressed. The opportunity to "rap" with peers is provided by such services as Hi-Line (a telephone "help" service), the Rap Room in the campus centre (open 24 hours a day and staffed by student volunteers), and countryman counselling (where international students are available to talk over problems their countrymen may face at university). A reading resources room adjacent to the counselling centre provides material on such wide-ranging topics as marriage, drugs, career planning, sex, and birth control. Counselling is confidential and all services offered are free.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT The Students' Council of St. Jerome's College is the voice of the student body as well as its responsible agent. It is represented on the University of Waterloo students' council.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The Canada Student Loans Plan is available to students and the provisions of the plan are set out in a brochure issued by the Federal Authority. Copies of the application form are available at all post-secondary institutions. Grants are available as well under the Ontario student awards program.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year (full-time) – \$610. Incidental compulsory fees per year – \$65.80. Tuition fees (part-time students) – \$120 per course.

Residence rates per year: private room, \$1,400; semi-private, \$1,250.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND GRADING SYSTEM The college follows the University of Waterloo as regards admission policy and grading system. See separate entry.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). General course, three years from senior matriculation. Honors, four years from senior matriculation. Courses are offered in the following subject areas: anthropology, economics, English**, French, history*, Italian, philosophy*, psychology*, religious studies*, sociology. An asterisk indicates subjects in which are offered at the college itself, a sufficient number of courses for a major, a double asterisk, a sufficient number for an honors program. All other regular arts programs are available to St. Jerome's students through the University of Waterloo.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Bachelor of environmental studies (BES). General course, three years from senior matriculation. Honors, four years from senior matriculation. St. Jerome's enrolls students in the following programs: geography and man-environment studies.

MATHEMATICS

Bachelor of mathematics (BMath). Pass degree program, three years from senior matriculation. Four-year general program, four years from senior matriculation. Honors, four years from senior matriculation. St. Jerome's enrolls students in the regular mathematics programs.

DEGREES

By agreement with the University of Waterloo, the college holds its degree-granting powers, except in theology, in abeyance. Its students, therefore, are granted degrees by the University of Waterloo.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Undergraduate courses are offered weekday evenings and Saturday mornings during the fall and winter sessions for the convenience of part-time students. Summer session: courses are offered for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers who may wish to up-grade their professional qualifications.

For no university credit

Many courses are offered on weekday evenings and Saturday mornings which are not for credit. People attend regular lectures in a special "visitor" status. Fees are greatly reduced.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE*

(Affiliated with The University of Manitoba)

400 Dysart Road, The University of Manitoba Campus

Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M5

Telephone: 204-474-8531

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – Right Reverend Barry Valentine, MA, BD, DD, Bishop of Rupert's Land. Warden and vice-chancellor – Reverend Canon James Brown, MA, DD. Registrar – Marjorie Ward (Mrs). Dean of studies – R.C. Bellan, MA, PhD. Bursar and executive assistant to warden – C.E. Kent, MBE, CD, FCIS. Librarian – Rev. A.E. Millward, MA, LTh. Alumni president – D.M. Nesbitt, BA, MBA. Senior don, men's residence – S. Belobaba. Senior don, women's residence – (Sr. Dolores) R. Schneider, BMus. Chaplain – Rev. Canon J.G. Gibbons.

GENERAL INFORMATION St. John's College is a co-educational liberal arts and theological college in connection with the Anglican Church of Canada and affiliated to The University of Manitoba. It operates under the authority of the university senate in all strictly academic matters in the faculties of arts and science. Since the commencement of the 1969 academic year, operating

and capital income for the college's academic program (except theology) is part of the overall income received and administered by The University of Manitoba from public funds.

BACKGROUND St. John's College, after a beginning in 1849, was refounded in 1866 by the Bishop of Rupert's Land (Anglican). It received its charter of incorporation in 1871, one year after Manitoba was constituted a province. The college, however, can trace its teaching history back to the log school house erected in 1820 by the Reverend John West, first Protestant missionary to the Red River settlement, and the subsequent Red River Academy.

It has a continuous record of more than 108 years in the field of higher learning and is one of the three colleges which, in 1877, affiliated to bring into being The University of Manitoba. From 1877 until 1914, all university instruction in arts and science was given by the affiliated colleges, the students of these colleges being examined by and receiving degrees from The University of Manitoba, which at first was an examining and degree-granting body only. The act of 1877 empowered the colleges to confer degrees in theology, reserving to the university the right to confer all other degrees. The right of St. John's College to grant degrees in theology is preserved up to the present time.

COLLEGE COUNCIL St. John's College is governed by a College Council, a committee of its corporation; it meets monthly. It consists of 25 members, of whom 15 are elected by the corporation, 2 by the faculty, 2 by the Diocese of Rupert's Land, and 6 are ex-officio members (the chancellor, the warden, the dean of studies, the senior stick, the vice stick, and the chairman of the alumni association). It is responsible for all matters affecting the operation of the college except those academic matters falling

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

within the sphere of The University of Manitoba.

COLLEGE BOARD The college does not have a senate but the college board serves in a similar capacity. It consists of the professors, associate professors, the warden, the bursar, the registrar and the senior stick (student). It is responsible for matters affecting the good order of the college, recommendations for the awarding of degrees, prizes, scholarships, etc., courses of study, appointment of faculty to membership, and similar items.

PUBLICATIONS The college calendar contains information concerning the college's offerings, residence, fees, etc. Additional information concerning admission requirements and academic regulations may be found in the calendars and brochures of The University of Manitoba.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session — mid-September to end of April. Summer session — July and August.

FACILITIES AND SERVICES St. John's College comprises almost three acres on the campus of The University of Manitoba at Fort Garry which is some seven miles from the centre of the city of Winnipeg (population 548,573). There are three principal buildings, including the academic and administration, the residence, and the chapel. The library contains approximately 33,811 volumes including special collections in theology and Canadiana but students of St. John's College use, on equal terms with the students of the university and other colleges, the university libraries and St. Paul's library. The residence accommodation is for 47 women and 52 men.

Student services include all those provided by The University of Manitoba, including medical, counselling, bookstore, recreation facilities, employment service, etc. In addition, St. John's College provides a dining hall and cafeteria. Regular chapel services are conducted on weekdays and Sundays for all students and personnel of St. John's College and the university who wish to attend. The college's chaplain is available to all its students.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Scholarships and prizes for achievement in arts and science. Entrance scholarships. A small number of bursaries, chiefly for children of clergy. Students also eligible for bursaries, scholarships, and prizes offered by The University of Manitoba, the government of Manitoba, and private concerns.

GRADUATION St. John's College confers its earned and honorary degrees in theology at its annual convocation in November. Degrees earned by college members in other faculties are conferred by The University of Manitoba at its several convocations.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time tuition fees per year: undergraduate — arts and science, \$425; part-time — per subject on pro rata basis. Students' organization, \$32.50. Miscellaneous, \$10. Residence rates, single room and board, \$1,089 (\$35 per week).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS For admission to courses in arts and science, see The University of Manitoba entry.

Theology — students must be graduates of a recognized university and be accepted as candidates for ordination by the bishop of their diocese.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. See The University of Manitoba listing.

St. John's offers instruction in: anthropology, classics, computer science, economics, English, French, geography, history, mathematics, philosophy, political studies, psychology, religion, sociology, and inter-disciplinary courses. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. St. John's offers instruction in some of the aforementioned subjects.

Master of arts (MA). At least two years from the general (pass) BA or at least one year from the honors BA. Some courses offered, in conjunction with The University of Manitoba.

SCIENCE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). General course, three years from senior matriculation. Instruction given in computer studies and mathematics. Other science courses completed elsewhere in the university.

THEOLOGY

Faculty of theology

New program commenced in September 1972. It is now possible for candidates, who should first have the approval of their Bishop, to meet some of the academic requirements normally required for ordination through courses offered in the department of religion and in other departments of The University of Manitoba, and a supervised auxiliary program of professional studies in the college. A degree in theology is conferred on completion of the program. The college also sponsors a weekly evening seminar for those preparing to be "worker-priests".

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Summer session courses offered in co-operation with The University of Manitoba.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Canadian studies program — from September 1974, major/minor and honors programs in Canadian studies will be available at The University of Manitoba and most of the courses involved in these programs are offered at St. John's College.

SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY*

Robie Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3C3

Telephone: 902-422-7331 (academic); 902-422-7361 (administration)

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – Most Reverend J.J. Hayes, JCD, DD. Vice-chancellor – Reverend Monsignor Colin Campbell, MA. President – D.O. Carrigan, BA, MA, PhD. Academic vice-president – D.H. Gillis, BA, PhD. Vice-president, development – Edmund Morris, BA. Comptroller – Gerald Blom, CA. Director, university services – Guy Noel, BE. Registrar – Elizabeth Chard (Mrs), BA, BEd, MA. Librarian – Ruth Hafter, BA, MS. Dean of students – K.P. Bendelier, BComm, MSW. Assistant to the administration – K.J. Cleary, BA, BEd, MA. Director, admissions – L.R. MacDonald, BA. Director, athletics – Robert Hayes, BA. Director, audio-visual – A.T. Sabeau, BA, BSc, MSc. Director, computer center – A.M. Tingley, BE, ME. Director, continuing education – J.W. Cosman, BA, MA. Head, counselling services – L.W. Smith, BA, BEd, MA. Director, physical services – G. Somers, DipEng. Director, public relations – Corinne Noonan. Director, residences – R. Ratcliffe.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts – J.B. Owen, BA, BSc, MA, DPhil, FRHS. Commerce – Dennis Connelly, BSc, MComm,

PhD. Education – D.J. Weeren, BA, MSc, PhD. Science – W.A. Bridgeo, BSc, PhD.

DIRECTOR OF DIVISION Engineering – Dermot Mulrooney, BE, ME.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Anthropology – J.R. Jaquith, BA, MA, PhD. Astronomy – D.L. DuPuy, AB, MA, PhD. Biology – B. Kapoor, BSc, MSc, PhD. Business administration – André Corbeau, BA, BS, MA, PhD. Chemistry – D.H. Davies, BSc, PhD. Classics – V. Tobin, BA, MA. Economics – E. Doak, BComm, MA, PhD. English – K.A. MacKinnon, BSc, MA. Geography – E.D. Day, BA, PhD. Geology – C.A.R. de Albuquerque, BSc, MSc, PhD. History – Elizabeth Haigh, BSc, MSc, PhD. Mathematics – K. Singh, BA, MA, MSc, PhD. Modern languages – L. Batiot, BA, MA, PhD. Philosophy – R.C. Marshall, BA, MA, PhD. Physics – U.S. Merdsoy, BSc, MSc. Political science – J.G. Jabbra, MA, PhD. Psychology – J.A. Darley, BA, MSc, PhD. Religious studies – E. Stiegman, BA, STL, MA, PhD. Sociology – F. Lee, BA, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION Saint Mary's University is a public, co-educational, non-denominational university. Control of the university is vested in a board of governors.

BACKGROUND Saint Mary's University was founded in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1802. Originally a college, an act of the Nova Scotia legislature in 1841 gave it full university powers. From its beginning the university was a church-related institution under the auspices of the Roman Catholic diocese of Halifax. In July 1970, it was reincorporated under a new act as a public, non-denominational university. However, a basic Christian philosophy

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

is still very much a part of its educational foundation. Throughout most of its history the university was an all-male institution but in 1968 became fully co-educational. Although it has been one of the region's fastest growing university-level institutions, the primary emphasis at Saint Mary's is still personalized student-centred education.

The university is incorporated under an act of the Nova Scotia legislature, placing administrative control of the university in a board of governors consisting of 30 members. Membership of the board is drawn from within the university and the community at large.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS Thirty members — 5 ex officio; 3 appointed by the diocese; 6 elected by the alumni; 2 appointed by the lieutenant-governor; 6 elected by the academic staff; 4 elected by the students; 1 appointed by the Upper Canada Province of the Society of Jesus; 3 elected by the board. Basic function: government, conduct, management and control of the university and of its property, revenue, expenditures, business and affairs.

SENATE President, A.V.P., deans, librarian, registrar, dean of student affairs — ex officio, five students elected by the students, 15 members elected by the academic staff. Subject to the powers of the board, the senate is responsible for the educational policy of the university.

INCOME Total ordinary income 1972-73 — \$6,137,410. Percentage breakdown of income: student academic fees, 30.68%; gifts for operating purposes, .66%; miscellaneous, 1.87%; endowment income, .09%; current government grants, 65.2%; assisted research, 1.5%.

PUBLICATIONS The university newspaper "The Times" is published at intervals throughout the year by information services. The student newspaper "The Journal" is published during the regular academic year. General information and all academic information can be found in the calendar, whereas specific admissions information may be obtained in the admissions brochure.

ACADEMIC YEAR Regular session — September 9 - May 12; first summer session — May 13 - June 27; second summer session — July 2 - August 15.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Saint Mary's University is located in south Halifax, a city with a population of 123,000 in a metropolitan area of 225,000 people. The campus comprises 30 acres. On campus there is an academic and main administration building, an academic/residence complex, a student residence complex, a science building, library, student centre, winter arena, football stadium, astronomical observatory, computer centre and art gallery.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The residence high-rise complex has accommodation for 842 males, 214 females, plus 105 apartments in family housing units.

LIBRARY The library contains approximately 137,000 volumes.

STUDENT LIFE There are various societies on campus which deal with different aspects of student life. Some of these are the Political Science Association, the Biological Society, the Engineering Society, the Dramatic Society, the Debating Society, and the Chinese Students Association. The university also provides such services on campus as a bookstore, banking facilities, barber shop, beauty salon, and mini-market. These are in addition to the facilities provided in the student centre.

MEDICAL SERVICES The health services unit on campus serves both students and staff, and requires no additional fee for this service.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The counselling services offer guidance and counselling, without charge, to any regularly enrolled student. Counsellors with professional training are available to assist all students with matters of personal, social, educational or vocational adjustment.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university bookstore supplies all course books, supplementary educational books, best sellers, reference books, etc. Other items such as glassware, crested clothing, gift items, jewelry, art prints, stationery, cards, posters, etc., are available.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Canada Manpower Division — in co-operation with Saint Mary's University — maintains a full-time student placement office on the campus on a year-round basis. The purpose of this office is to assist graduates and undergraduates to obtain permanent, summer or part-time employment, and to assist local and national employers who wish to recruit at Saint Mary's University.

STUDENT UNION The objectives of the Saint Mary's University Students' Representative Council are to promote religious, artistic, literary, educational, social, recreational and sporting activities for its members and others. The association represents all students registered at the university and is governed by an elected students' council. An annual \$36 students' council fee is charged to all full-time students.

GRADING SYSTEM Rating, grades and quality points: excellent — A = 4.0; good — B = 3.0; satisfactory — C = 2.0; marginal pass — D = 1.0; fail — F = 0.0. Supplementary exams are written on a pass/fail basis.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Financial assistance is available to students at Saint Mary's from three main sources: scholarships, bursaries, and Canada student loans plan. All financial aid is dependent on a student's satisfactory academic achievement when entering and while studying at the university. The award of scholarships, and in some instances, of bursaries as well as the renewal of such awards, is dependent on excellence in academic achievement. Awards of up to \$2,000 are offered to students of excellent academic achievement when entering the university. Students who have completed one or more years in a university are also eligible for scholarships even though they were not given an award at entry.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS The method of evaluation in any course is determined by the appropriate department. Supplementary exams may be given at the discretion of the department. A pass (P) or fail (F) grade will be recorded for the course. Special exams may be permitted at the discretion of the dean of the faculty. Normal grades will be given.

GRADUATION Spring convocation is held in May. Degrees are conferred by the chancellor of the university.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees include all regular charges of the university for registration, tuition, laboratories, library, athletics, and health services — \$662, students' council fee — \$36, total \$698. Part-time and evening division — \$140 per course. Late registration — \$25, plus \$10/day after September 18. Graduation, with degree — \$15; graduation, with diploma — \$15; in absentia (additional fee) — \$3. Supplemental or special exam — \$10; at an outside centre (additional fee) — \$5.

Residence fees: single-room accommodation (19 meals per week – \$1,210; 14 meals per week – \$1,155). Double-room accommodation (19 meals per week – \$1,135; 14 meals per week – \$1,080).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. Nova Scotia. Students entering from the province of Nova Scotia school system must have completed either: a) grade XI (junior matriculation) with satisfactory grades in English and four other academically recognized subjects; students intending to concentrate in commerce, engineering or science must include mathematics as one of the five courses taken; or b) grade XII (senior matriculation) with satisfactory grades in English and four other academically recognized subjects, as defined below: i) students intending to concentrate in arts may be admitted to a three year degree or a four year honors program if they meet the requirement of five completed courses in grade XII, with satisfactory grades, as defined below; ii) students intending to concentrate in commerce may be admitted to a three year degree or a four year honors program if they meet the requirement of satisfactory grades in English, mathematics, and three other academically recognized subjects, as defined below; iii) students intending to concentrate in science, engineering, or pre-professional studies (e.g., medicine and dentistry) may be admitted to a three year degree or a four year honors program if they meet the requirement of satisfactory grades in five courses, including English, mathematics, two science and one other academically recognized subject, and the additional requirement of having superior grades (i.e., 65% or above) in the mathematics and science subjects. c) Students who have completed grade XII but whose final grades do not meet the standards for admission to a three year degree or a four year honors program will be given credit for courses in which they have obtained a grade of 60%. In the case of mathematics and science subjects, a grade of 75% will be required for admission to further work in those subjects. No credit will be granted for grade XII work done after admission to the university.

Definitions: i) "satisfactory grades" means an average in five subjects of 60% with no mark below 50%, ii) "academically recognized subjects" means any subject offered in the university preparatory program of the Nova Scotia school system.

2. New Brunswick. Students entering from the New Brunswick school system who have completed grade XII are subject generally to the provisions outlined for Nova Scotia grade XII (senior matriculation) students. Students who do not meet the above requirements but who have been awarded a high school graduation certificate may be accepted into a four year degree program as provided above for Nova Scotia grade XI (junior matriculation) applicants. Prince Edward Island. Students who have completed grade XII in the Prince Edward Island school system will ordinarily be admitted to a four year degree program. Students who have attained an average grade of 70% will be considered for admission to a three year degree or a four year honors program. Newfoundland. Students who have completed grade XI in the Newfoundland school system may be admitted to a four year degree program.

Other provinces. The requirements for admission to a four year degree program are as follows. Quebec – high school leaving certificate (grade XI). Students who have been awarded a CEGEP diploma will ordinarily be admitted to a three year degree or a four year honors program but may be granted additional advanced standing. Ontario – grade XII diploma of

the five year program. Students who have completed a secondary school honors graduation diploma (grade XIII) will ordinarily be admitted to a three year degree or a four year honors program. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta – grade XI (junior matriculation) certificate. Students who have completed grade XII (senior matriculation) may be considered for a three year degree or a four year honors program. British Columbia – completion of a four year secondary school program.

Foreign students

United States. Students who have graduated from high school with 16 points, 4 in English and 12 in other academic subjects, will be considered for admission to a four year degree or a five year honors program. Students seeking admission to commerce, engineering and science must have 3 points in mathematics. Students must arrange to provide the admissions office with a high school transcript, a confidential evaluation form from the school principal or counsellor, and CEEB and SAT test results.

Other countries. The completion of the equivalent of four years at a North American high school or of the English GCE at Ordinary level will be required for admission consideration. Passes must be obtained, at the minimum, in five subjects including English, and in mathematics for admission to commerce, engineering and science. A better than average academic record will be required. A student who has completed work beyond the secondary school standard may be considered for advanced credit. An overseas student whose first language is not English, or who has not attended an English language secondary school, will be required to take an English language test. These tests are administered by the University of Michigan, the College Entrance Examination Board, and the University of Cambridge. The University of Michigan English proficiency test is administered by the Language Institute at Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A. 48104, and is given on request in any country in the world at any time during the academic year.

Date for receipt of applications

Application for admission may be made through the director of admissions. Completed applications should reach the university by September 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) Pass course, four years (20 courses) from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation (15 courses). (b) General course, four years (20 courses) from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation (15 courses). Areas of major concentration: anthropology, Asian studies (normal university requirements for BA, including five full-course credits from among the appropriate selections in political science, economics, religious studies, anthropology and history), classics, English, French, geography, German, history, mathematics, philosophy, political science, religious studies, sociology, and Spanish. (c) Honors course, 15 full courses beyond sophomore level. Available in English, history, mathematics, modern languages, philosophy, political science, sociology and psychology.

Master of arts in history (MA). Honors undergraduate program or equivalent for admission. Four courses plus thesis covering one or two years.

Master of arts in philosophy (MA). Honors undergraduate program or equivalent for admission. Four courses plus thesis covering one or two years.

COMMERCE

Faculty of commerce

Bachelor of commerce (BComm). (a) General course, four years from junior matriculation (20 courses) or three years from senior matriculation (15 courses). Areas of major concentration: accounting, business administration or economics. (b) Honors course, 20 courses after freshman year, available in business administration and economics.

Master of business administration (MBA). Bachelor's degree plus satisfactory score on ATGSB required for admission. Concentrations available in general management, financial management, management of human resources, marketing management and management science and technology. Program covers a two year period or may be taken part-time.

EDUCATION

School of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). One academic year (6 courses) beyond a bachelor's degree.

Master of arts in education [MA(Ed)]. Four courses plus thesis covering a one year period. Part-time studies possible.

ENGINEERING

Division of engineering

Diploma in engineering (DipInEng). Three years after junior matriculation. Arrangements have been made with other Canadian universities to permit holders of this diploma to attain their engineering degree in an additional two years. After two years (beyond junior matriculation) students may enter the architecture course at Nova Scotia Technical College.

Bachelor of science with a diploma in engineering [BSc(DipEng)]. Three years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in engineering management [BSc(EngMgt)]. Four years beyond senior matriculation.

Science, applied, see engineering above

SCIENCE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) Pass course, four years from junior

matriculation (20 courses) or three years from senior matriculation (15 courses). Available in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics and psychology. (b) Major course available in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics and psychology. (c) Honors course, 15 courses beyond sophomore year. Available in biology, chemistry, mathematics, physics, and psychology.

Master of science in astronomy (MSc). Bachelor's degree in physics or mathematics required for admission. Six graduate level courses plus thesis covering two year period of study. Comprehensive oral examination.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening and summer courses leading to degrees in arts, science, education and to a diploma in engineering. Extension courses in several off-campus locations including Dartmouth, Truro, Kentville, Sackville, Bridgewater and Shelburne.

For no university credit

Non-degree courses in business management, real estate and a variety of subjects in the arts, letters and sciences.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Atlantic Summer School for Advanced Business Administration. Interdisciplinary studies: bachelor of science in engineering management – to give students a balanced program of courses from engineering, business administration, physical sciences and the humanities. Asian studies – five full-course credits from among the following courses (aside from the normal university requirements for the bachelor of arts degree) must be obtained: anthropology, economics, history, political science, religious studies. West European studies – a program to enable students to become thoroughly acquainted with West European affairs while working on their various disciplines.

In association with the Nova Scotia Technical College, Saint Mary's University offers the first two years of a six-year course in architecture leading to a bachelor of architecture degree.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES Ignatius College, Guelph, Ontario. President: Very Reverend J.E. Le Sarge, S.J. Roman Catholic, men only. Founded in 1913 for the training of members of the Society of Jesus in English-speaking Canada. Affiliated to the university in 1957. Offers courses towards university degree.

Regis College, Toronto, Ontario. President: Very Reverend G.W. Tait, S.J. Roman Catholic. Founded 1930. Affiliated to the university in 1957. Participating member of the Toronto School of Theology. Offers courses leading to master of divinity (MDiv) and master of social theology (STM) awarded by the university.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE*

(Federated with the University of Toronto) †

Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J4

Telephone: 416-921-3151

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – Most Rev. Philip Pocock, DD. President – Rev. J.M. Kelly, CSB, MA, PhD. Vice-president – Rev. H.V. Mallon, CSB, MA. Registrar – Rev. H.B. Gardner, CSB, BA, STB, MSinLS. Assistant registrar – Rev. S.J. Bianco, CSB, BA, MA, MDiv. Librarian – Rev. J.B. Black, CSB, BA, MLS. Treasurer – Rev. N. Iversen, CSB, MA. Director, financial aid – Rev. H.P. Coughlin, CSB, MA, STD. Director, student affairs – R.H. Hayward, BA.

DEAN OF FACULTY Theology – Rev. E.B. Allen, CSB, MA, PhD, MSL.

DIRECTORS OF INSTITUTES Christian Thought, Institute of – J.C. Meagher, BA, MA, PhD. Praeses, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies – Rev. E.A. Synan, BA, MA, STL, MSL, PhD.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

†Holds in abeyance its degree-granting powers in arts and science during the term of federation with the University of Toronto.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Classics – Rev. James Sheridan, BA, MA, PhD. English – David Dooley, BA, MA, PhD. French – Rev. Richard Donovan, BA, MA, PhD. German – Wolfgang Hempel, DrPhil. Philosophy – Lawrence Lynch, BA, MA, MSL, PhD. Religious studies – Rev. Arthur Gibson, BA, DTh.

BACKGROUND St. Michael's College was established in 1852 by the Right Reverend Armand François, Comte de Charbonnel, second bishop of Toronto, and placed under the direction of the Basilian Fathers. It was incorporated as an institution of higher learning by the statutes of the province of Canada in 1855. In 1891, St. Michael's was affiliated, by statute of the university senate, to the University of Toronto. When the University of Toronto was reorganized in 1906, St. Michael's entered the new university federation as an arts college preparing students for university degrees. In 1954, St. Michael's obtained independent civil establishment for its theological school and in 1958 was constituted by the legislature of the province of Ontario as a university in federation with the University of Toronto. See separate entry.

St. Michael's, in conjunction with the University of Toronto, offers full programs in arts, science, and commerce, at the undergraduate level, and independently, in theology and related studies at the graduate level. The Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies is located on the same campus and provides special facilities for research in the middle ages.

Degrees in arts are awarded by the University of Toronto; degrees in mediaeval studies (MSL, MSD), by the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies; and degrees in theology, by the University of St. Michael's College.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS (COLLEGIUM) Nine members are ex officio or elected. The board functions as the supreme governing body.

SENATE One hundred and seven ex-officio or appointed members in accordance with the regulations of the senate; eight alumni representatives are elected every four years by the alumni.

The functions of the senate are to govern the academic matters of the entire institution. The various faculty councils report to it. The senate also deals with such other matters and affairs as may be committed to it by the collegium.

INCOME (1973-74) Total income, \$4,002,198 [tuition fees, 29.6%; ancillary enterprises (room and board), 25.2%; provincial government grant, 22.2%; gifts, 11.4%; endowment, 7.3%; other grants, 4.3%].

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session — mid-September to early May.

FACILITIES AND SERVICES The university is situated on Queen's Park Crescent with a site of 13 acres adjoining the campus of the University of Toronto. There are three teaching buildings, a library (159,600 volumes), student residences for men accommodating 175, and two women's residences, St. Joseph's College and Loretto College, accommodating 325.

Student services include a collegiate church and chapel, a dining-hall, a student cafeteria, and a faculty-student centre.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as the University of Toronto; see separate entry.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees, as outlined by the University of Toronto. Residence — \$20 per week. Board — by student arrangement.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS See the University of Toronto entry for admission to undergraduate programs. For admission to courses leading to degrees in theology, students must have obtained a first degree.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto

Bachelor of arts (BA). As offered by the University of Toronto; see separate entry.

Business, see commerce below

COMMERCE

Faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). As offered by the University of Toronto.

MEDIAEVAL STUDIES

Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies

Licentiate in mediaeval studies (MSL). Three years from bachelor of arts. Specialization offered in history of canon law, history of Christian worship, Latin literature, mediaeval history, philosophy, theology, and vernacular literature.

Doctorate in mediaeval studies (MSD). Two years from licentiate. Specialization offered in history of canon law, history of Christian worship, Latin literature, mediaeval history, philosophy, theology, vernacular literature.

SCIENCE

Faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto

Bachelor of science (BSc). As offered by the University of Toronto.

THEOLOGY

Faculty of theology

Master in divinity (MDiv). Three years from bachelor of arts.

Master in theology (MTh). One year from MDiv or equivalent.

Master of religious education (MRE). Two years from bachelor of arts plus two years' teaching experience or equivalent.

Doctor in theology (DTh). Two years from master in theology.

Institute of Christian Thought

Master of arts in theology (MA). Two years from bachelor of arts.

Doctor of philosophy in theology (PhD). Two years from master of arts in theology.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS The Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES Loretto College, 70 St. Mary Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J3. Dean: Sister Caroline Dawson, IBVM, BA. Roman Catholic. Founded 1912. A foundation of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary, provides accommodation for women students registered in the University of St. Michael's College, and for a limited number of women students registered in other faculties of the University of Toronto.

St. Joseph's College, 90 Wellesley Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1C5. Dean: Sister Janet Fraser, CSJ, BA. Roman Catholic. Founded 1911. A foundation of the Sisters of St. Joseph, provides accommodation for women students registered in the University of St. Michael's College, and for a limited number of women students registered in other faculties of the University of Toronto.

UNIVERSITÉ SAINT-PAUL *

(Fédérée avec l'Université d'Ottawa)

English version follows/Le texte anglais se trouve à la suite

223, rue Main, Ottawa (Ontario) K1S 1C4

Téléphone: 613-235-1421

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au secrétaire général de l'université

DIRIGEANTS Grand chancelier — S.E.R. Mgr J.-Aurèle Plourde, LScSoc, Archevêque d'Ottawa. Recteur — Marcel Patry, OMI, MA, LPh, PhD, LTh, DPh. Vice-recteur — Marcel Dumais, OMI, LPh, LES, DTh. Vice-recteur à l'administration — Jacques L'Heureux, OMI, LPh, LTh. Secrétaire général et registraire — Eugène Marcotte, OMI, MA, LPh, DTh.

DOYENS Centre de recherche — Pierre Hurtubise, OMI, MA, LPh, LTh, LHistEccl, DHist. Droit canonique — Francis Morrissey, OMI, MA, LPh, LTh, JCD, PhD(DC). Philosophie — Pierre Laberge, BA, LTh, DPh. Théologie — Jean-Guy LeMarier, OMI, BA, LPh, DTh.

DIRECTEURS Anthropologie, Centre canadien de recherches en — Henri Goudreault, OMI, BA, LPh, SSL, DTh. Communications sociales, Institut des — André Ruszkowski,

LLM, LLD. Extension de l'enseignement — poste vacant. Histoire religieuse du Canada, Centre de recherche en — Pierre Hurtubise, OMI, MA, LPh, LTh, LHistEccl, DHist. Pastorale, Institut de — Martin Roberge, OMI, BA, LPh, SSL, DTh. Sciences missionnaires, Institut des — Henri Goudreault, OMI, BA, LPh, SSL, DTh.

RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX L'Université Saint-Paul est une institution dirigée par une communauté religieuse de l'Église catholique, les Oblats de Marie-Immaculée, mais ouverte à tous les étudiants sans distinction de croyances religieuses. Elle accueille les étudiants des deux sexes, laïques, religieux ou clercs. Sa principale source de revenus est d'ordre privé.

HISTORIQUE De 1848 à 1965, l'histoire de l'Université Saint-Paul est celle de l'Université d'Ottawa. Le 1^{er} juillet 1965, en vertu d'une loi de la province de l'Ontario, l'institution jusqu'alors désignée comme Université d'Ottawa prenait le nom d'Université Saint-Paul, tout en conservant les deux chartes, civile et canonique, qui la régissaient jusqu'à ce jour. En même temps était créée une nouvelle corporation autonome sous le nom d'Université d'Ottawa.

En vertu de son contrat de fédération avec l'Université d'Ottawa, l'Université Saint-Paul ne dispense l'enseignement que dans ses facultés de théologie et de droit canonique, avec les instituts connexes, tout en présentant ses étudiants au sénat de l'Université d'Ottawa pour certains de ses grades civils.

CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION Le Conseil d'administration est l'organisme chargé du gouvernement général de l'université, ainsi que de l'administration de ses biens. Il lui revient de gérer toutes les affaires et opérations financières de

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC.

l'université, selon la politique éducative établie par le sénat. Il se compose du recteur, qui en est le président, de deux vice-recteurs, du secrétaire général et de trois autres conseillers, ainsi que de tout autre membre que le conseil peut déterminer par règlement. Tous ces officiers sont élus par le conseil.

SÉNAT Le sénat est l'autorité suprême en tout ce qui concerne l'enseignement et la recherche, selon les fins et le caractère propres à l'université, sous réserve de l'approbation du conseil d'administration en ce qui a trait aux dépenses à engager. Il se compose des membres suivants: a) le chancelier; b) le recteur, les deux vice-recteurs et le secrétaire général; c) le doyen (ou, en son absence, le vice-doyen) et le secrétaire de chacune des facultés; d) trois professeurs titulaires ou agrégés et un professeur adjoint ou chargé d'enseignement élus par leurs pairs; e) quatre étudiants élus par les étudiants; f) le directeur de chaque école, ainsi que de chaque institut ou centre de recherche non rattaché à une faculté ou école; g) le bibliothécaire; h) tout autre membre que le sénat jugera nécessaire de s'adjoindre, jusqu'à concurrence d'un nombre total de 30 membres.

PUBLICATIONS En plus de l'édition occasionnelle d'ouvrages de ses professeurs ou d'autres auteurs, l'université publie les revues suivantes: *Église et théologie* (faculté de théologie), *Studia Canonica* (faculté de droit canonique), *Kerygma* (Institut des sciences missionnaires), *Anthropologica* (Centre canadien de recherches en anthropologie).

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Trimestre d'automne: début de septembre à la mi-décembre; trimestre d'hiver: début de janvier à la fin d'avril; trimestre du printemps (pour les études supérieures): début de mai à la mi-août.

INSTALLATIONS ET SERVICES L'université est située à proximité du centre de la ville d'Ottawa et, de ce fait, près des différentes activités culturelles et éducatives de la capitale du Canada: Centre national des Arts, Galerie nationale, Musée national, Bibliothèque nationale et autres bibliothèques universitaires. Sur le campus même, étudiants et professeurs trouvent les différents services requis pour la marche interne de la vie universitaire: bibliothèque spécialisée (180.000 volumes), librairie, cafétéria, salons d'étudiants et de professeurs, chapelle, service de logement hors-campus. L'université dispose présentement de résidences pouvant loger environ 225 étudiants.

LIBRAIRIE UNIVERSITAIRE La librairie universitaire joue un double rôle au service de la communauté de l'Université Saint-Paul, celui de la vente de livres en magasin et celui d'intermédiaire entre le client et l'éditeur. Pour mieux servir la clientèle bilingue, la librairie collabore étroitement avec Canterbury House (librairie anglicane d'Ottawa), qui complète et dessert le secteur anglais de la librairie.

ASSOCIATION DES ÉTUDIANTS L'Association générale des étudiants de l'Université Saint-Paul (AEUSP) joue un rôle de premier plan dans les affaires qui intéressent les étudiants, tant comme coordonnatrice des activités étudiantes que comme agent de relations entre les étudiants et les autres corps de la communauté universitaire. Elle anime les activités culturelles, sociales, artistiques, sportives. Elle voit à la nomination ou à l'élection des étudiants qui sont appelés à faire partie des conseils ou des comités de l'université ou des facultés.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS A+: 90-100%; A: 85-89%; A-: 75-84%; B: 66-74%; C: 60-65%; F: 0-59%.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE L'université dispose d'un nombre limité de bourses d'études renouvelables annuellement sur demande faite au service de l'aide financière aux étudiants.

EXAMENS FINALS En règle générale, il y a un examen final dans chaque cours ou demi-cours, mais d'autres méthodes d'évaluation remplacent cet examen dans certains cas. Des examens de reprise sont permis (à certaines conditions, variant avec les programmes), sauf, en principe, pour les cours du doctorat.

COLLATION DES GRADES Certains grades civils en théologie, en droit canonique et en sciences missionnaires sont conférés par l'Université d'Ottawa, à ses collations du printemps et de l'automne. Les autres grades ou diplômes sont conférés par l'Université Saint-Paul à mesure que les candidats ont satisfait aux exigences.

DROITS D'INSCRIPTION Étudiants à temps complet: premier cycle (baccalauréat ou diplôme): \$525; études supérieures: \$300 par trimestre. Étudiants à temps partiel: premier cycle \$60 par demi-cours, \$120 par cours; études supérieures: \$30 par crédit. Autres frais: Association des étudiants, \$5 par année.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION a) Programmes de diplômes: 13^e année de l'Ontario; b) 1^{er} cycle de théologie: DEC ou une année des arts, avec 18 crédits de philosophie; c) 1^{er} cycle de droit canonique: BA ou l'équivalent; d) programmes de maîtrise: BA spécialisé ou l'équivalent; e) programmes de doctorat: maîtrise dans la discipline concernée.

Pour plus de détails, voir ci-dessous la liste des cours et grades.

Dates limites pour réception des demandes d'admission

Trimestre d'automne, 15 août; trimestre d'hiver, 15 décembre; trimestre du printemps, 15 avril; session d'été, 15 juin.

COURS ET GRADES L'université emploie le français et l'anglais comme langues d'enseignement. Les grades marqués d'un astérisque sont conférés par l'Université d'Ottawa, en vertu de la fédération; tous les autres grades et les diplômes sont conférés par l'Université Saint-Paul.

COMMUNICATIONS SOCIALES
Institut des communications sociales

Diplôme en communications sociales — deux trimestres après la 13^e année de l'Ontario ou l'équivalent.

DROIT CANONIQUE
Faculté de droit canonique

Diplôme d'études universitaires en droit canonique. Deux trimestres après l'année pré-universitaire ou l'équivalent.

Grades civils:

Baccalauréat en droit canonique (BDC)*. Deux trimestres après un baccalauréat ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en droit canonique (MDC)*. Deux trimestres après le BDC. Sans thèse.

Maîtrise ès arts en droit canonique (MA/DC)*. Deux trimestres après le BDC. Thèse.

Doctorat en philosophie en droit canonique (PhD/DC)*. Quatre trimestres après la MDC.

Grades canoniques:

Baccalauréat en droit canonique (JCB). Deux trimestres après un baccalauréat ou l'équivalent.

Licence en droit canonique (LDC). Deux trimestres après le BDC.

Doctorat en droit canonique (JCD). Quatre trimestres après la LDC.

PASTORALE

Institut de pastorale

Diplôme d'études universitaires en pastorale. Deux trimestres après au moins l'année pré-universitaire.

Maîtrise en pastorale (sciences familiales). Trois trimestres après le BA et propédeutique.

Maîtrise en pastorale (counseling). Trois trimestres après le BA et propédeutique.

Maîtrise en théologie pastorale. Deux trimestres après le BTh.

Maîtrise en pastorale. Deux trimestres après le BA ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise ès arts en counseling matrimonial. Trois trimestres après pastorale familiale.

PHILOSOPHIE

Faculté de philosophie

Baccalauréat en philosophie (BPh). Quatre trimestres après la première année d'une faculté des arts ou l'équivalent, ou deux trimestres après le BA général avec au moins 24 crédits de philosophie.

Licence en philosophie (LPh). Au moins quatre trimestres après le BPh.

Doctorat en philosophie (DPh). Au moins quatre trimestres après la LPh.

SCIENCES MISSIONNAIRES

Institut des sciences missionnaires

Diplôme d'études universitaires en sciences missionnaires. Deux trimestres après au moins l'année pré-universitaire.

Maîtrise ès arts en sciences missionnaires (MA/ScMiss)*. Avec thèse: quatre trimestres après le BA; sans thèse: six trimestres après le BA.

Doctorat en théologie en sciences missionnaires (DTh/ScMiss). Au moins deux trimestres après la LTh.

THÉOLOGIE

Faculté de théologie

Diplôme d'études universitaires en théologie. Deux trimestres après la 13^{ème} année de l'Ontario.

Grades civils:

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh)*. Six trimestres après le DEC ou au moins une année des arts.

Maîtrise ès arts en théologie (MA/Th)*. Au moins deux trimestres après le BTh; avec ou sans thèse.

Doctorat en philosophie en théologie (PhD/Th)*. Quatre trimestres après la MA(Th).

Maîtrise en éducation religieuse (MER). Programme spécial, en collaboration avec le Divine Word Centre, London, Ont.

Grades ecclésiastiques:

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh). Six trimestres après le DEC ou au moins une année des arts.

Licence en théologie (LTh). Quatre trimestres après le BTh.

Doctorat en théologie (DTh). Quatre trimestres après la LTh.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Conférences, cours et sessions en communications sociales, en pastorale, en sciences missionnaires et en théologie, durant l'année scolaire et en été, pour laïques, clercs et religieux, à l'université et à l'extérieur.

INSTITUTS DE RECHERCHE Centre de recherche. Organisme chargé de coordonner et d'animer la recherche à l'Université Saint-Paul, avec, comme objectifs particuliers, d'intégrer l'enseignement et la recherche, de créer le climat indispensable à la recherche, et de mettre à la disposition des enseignants et des étudiants les instruments nécessaires à leurs travaux. Directeur: Pierre Hurtubise, OMI. Le Centre de recherche a actuellement deux secteurs:

a) le Centre canadien de recherches en anthropologie (directeur: Henri Goudreault, OMI) s'occupe de recherches et des publications dans les domaines de l'anthropologie et du développement communautaire (développement et changement socio-économiques);

b) le Centre de recherche en histoire religieuse du Canada (directeur: Pierre Hurtubise, OMI) cherche à promouvoir les études sur l'histoire religieuse générale du Canada, en devenant un centre de documentation et en favorisant la recherche, l'édition et les colloques entre diverses confessions.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIÉES Séminaire St. Augustine's, 2661, chemin Kingston, Scarborough (Ontario). Recteur: Right Rev. J.A. O'Mara, PC, JCL. Cours en anglais seulement. Cours de baccalauréat en théologie. Grades canoniques conférés par l'Université Saint-Paul; grades civils conférés par l'Université d'Ottawa. Membre de l'École de Théologie de Toronto. Séminaire catholique. Cours du jour. Affilié en 1964.

Collège St. Thomas, North Battleford (Saskatchewan). Supérieur: Rev. Jerome Hellmann, OMI. Cours en anglais seulement. Cours de baccalauréat ès arts. Grades conférés par l'Université d'Ottawa. Collège catholique. Cours du jour. Fondé et affilié en 1939.

SAINT PAUL UNIVERSITY*

(Federated with the University of Ottawa)

223 Main Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 1C4

Telephone: 613-235-1421

Direct general correspondence to the secretary-general of the university

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – The Most Rev. J.-Aurèle Plourde, LScS, Archbishop of Ottawa. Rector – Marcel Patry, OMI, MA, LPh, PhD, LTh, DPh. Vice-rector – Marcel Dumais, OMI, LPh, LSS, DTh. Vice-rector, administration – Jacques L'Heureux, OMI, LPh, LTh. Secretary-general and registrar – Eugène Marcotte, OMI, MA, LPh, DTh.

DEANS Canon law – Francis Morrissey, OMI, MA, LPh, LTh, JCD, PhD(DC). Philosophy – Pierre Laberge, BA, LTh, DPh. Research centre – Pierre Hurtubise, OMI, MA, LPh, LTh, LHistEccl, DHist. Theology – Jean-Guy LeMarier, OMI, BA, LPh, DTh.

DIRECTORS Anthropology, Canadian Research Centre for – Henri Goudreault, OMI, BA, LPh, SSL, DTh. Extension – to be appointed. Mission studies, Institute of – Henri Goudreault, OMI, BA, LPh, SSL, DTh. Religious History of Canada, Research Centre in – Pierre Hurtubise, OMI, MA, LPh, LTh, LHistEccl, DHist. Social Communications, Institute of – André Ruskowski, LLM, LL.D.

GENERAL INFORMATION Saint Paul University is owned and operated by a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church, but it is open to students of all religious denominations. It offers its programs to men and women, to lay people, priests, seminarians, and members of religious orders. Its main source of income is private.

BACKGROUND From 1848 to 1965, Saint Paul University and the University of Ottawa have a common history. On July 1, 1965, through an act of the Ontario provincial legislature, the institution formerly known as the University of Ottawa was given the name of Saint Paul University, while retaining the two charters, civil and pontifical, which were conferred in 1866 and 1889 respectively. At the same time, a new and independent corporation was created to be designated as the University of Ottawa.

Saint Paul University, federated with the University of Ottawa, has agreed with the latter to limit its teaching to the faculties of theology and canon law, including the related institutes. It presents its students to the senate of the University of Ottawa for most of its civil degrees in theology and canon law.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION The Council of Administration is responsible for the general government of the university and the administration of its property. All business and affairs of the university, according to the educational policy established by the senate, belong to this council. It consists of the rector (chairman of the council), the two vice-rectors, the secretary-general and three other counsellors, and of such other persons which the council may appoint by by-law. All members are elected by the council.

SENATE The Senate is the supreme authority in all matters concerning teaching and research, according to the proper aims and character of the university, subject to the approval of the council insofar as the expenditure of funds is involved. It is composed of: a) the chancellor; b) the rector, the two vice-rectors and the secretary-general; c) the dean and the secretary of each faculty or, in the absence of the dean, the vice-dean; d) three professors or associate professors and one assistant professor or lecturer, elected by their peers; e) four students elected by the students; f) the director of each school, and of each institute or centre which is not conducted by a faculty or school; g) the head librarian; h) such other members as the senate may determine by by-law, not exceeding the total number of 30 members.

PUBLICATIONS Besides publishing occasionally works of its professors or of other authors, the university publishes the following periodicals: *Église et Théologie* (faculty of theology), *Studia Canonica* (faculty of canon law), *Kerygma* (Institute of Mission Studies), *Anthropologica* (Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology).

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall trimester: beginning of September to mid-December; winter trimester: beginning of January to end of April; spring trimester (graduate studies): May 1 to mid-August.

FACILITIES AND SERVICES The university is located in the vicinity of the capital's downtown area and thereby close to cultural and educational activities such as the National Arts Centre, the National Gallery, the National Museum, the National Library and other university libraries. In order to maintain an internal progressive academic life, various facilities are offered to students and professors. On the campus one can find lounges, a specialized library (180,000 volumes), a bookstore, a chapel, a cafeteria and a service for off-campus living accommodation. At the present time, the university can accommodate 225 students in its various residences.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university bookstore plays the double role of selling books and of serving as an agent between the client and the publisher. Because of close ties existing between the bookstore and Canterbury House (an Anglican bookstore of Ottawa), the university bookstore's bilingual clientele is assured of a more complete choice of English books.

STUDENT UNION Saint Paul University Students' Association (SPUSA) plays an important role in students' affairs whether acting as a co-ordinating body for students' activities or as a public relations agent between the students and other universities' organizations. It contributes to cultural, social, artistic and sports activities and is also involved in the election and nomination of students to various councils or committees of the university or faculties.

GRADING SYSTEM A+: 90-100%; A: 85-89%; A-: 75-84%; B: 66-74%; C: 60-65%; F: 0-59%.

FINANCIAL AWARDS AND ASSISTANCE The university offers a limited number of bursaries which can be renewed annually by sending a completed request form to the student financial aid service.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS There is a final examination in each course or half-course, except in some cases where it is replaced by other methods of evaluation. Supplemental examinations are permitted (subject to certain conditions), except, as a rule, in the doctoral programs.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

GRADUATION Most civil degrees in theology, canon law and mission studies are conferred by the University of Ottawa, at its spring and fall convocations. The other degrees or diplomas are conferred by Saint Paul University when the candidates have completed the requirements.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time students: first cycle (diploma or baccalaureate), \$525; graduate studies: \$300 per trimester. Part-time students: first cycle, \$60 per half-course, \$120 per course; graduate studies: \$30 per credit. Other fees: students' association, \$5 annually.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS a) Diploma programs: Ontario grade 13; b) 1st cycle, theology: DEC or one year arts, with 18 credits in philosophy; c) 1st cycle, canon law: BA or equivalent; d) master's programs: BA honors or equivalent; e) doctoral programs: master's degree in proper discipline.

For more details, see below, in the list of courses and degrees.

Closing dates for receipt of application

Fall trimester, August 15; winter trimester, December 15; spring trimester, April 15; summer session, June 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES The university uses both English and French as languages of instruction. The asterisk indicates the degrees conferred by the University of Ottawa; all other degrees and all diplomas are conferred by Saint Paul University.

CANON LAW

Faculty of canon law

Diploma of university studies in canon law. Two trimesters after pre-university year or equivalent.

Civil degrees:

Bachelor of canon law (BCL)*. Two trimesters after a bachelor's degree or equivalent.

Master of canon law (MCL)*. Two trimesters after BCL. No thesis.

Master of arts in canon law (MA/CL)*. Two trimesters after BCL. Thesis.

Doctor of philosophy in canon law (PhD/CL)*. Four trimesters after MCL.

Canonical degrees:

Bachelor of canon law (JCB). Two trimesters after a bachelor's degree or equivalent.

Licentiate in canon law (JCL). Two trimesters after JCB.

Doctor in canon law (JCD). Four trimesters after JCL.

MISSION STUDIES

Institute of Mission Studies

Diploma of university studies in missiology. Two trimesters after pre-university year.

Master of arts in missiology (MA/Miss)*. With thesis: four trimesters after BA; without thesis: six trimesters after BA.

Doctor in theology in missiology (DTh/Miss). At least two trimesters after LTh.

PASTORAL STUDIES

Institute of Pastoral Studies

Diploma of university studies in pastoral studies. Two trimesters after at least pre-university year.

Master of pastoral studies (counselling). Three trimesters after BA and qualifying year.

Master of pastoral studies (family studies). Three trimesters after BA and qualifying year.

Master of pastoral theology. Two trimesters after BTh.

Master of pastoral studies. Two trimesters after BA or equivalent.

Master of pastoral studies (health care services). Three trimesters after BA and qualifying year.

PHILOSOPHY

Faculty of philosophy

Bachelor of philosophy (BPh). Two years after the first year in a faculty of arts or the equivalent, or one year after a general BA with at least 24 credits in philosophy.

Licentiate in philosophy (LPh). At least four trimesters after BPh.

Doctor of philosophy (DPh). At least four trimesters after LPh.

THEOLOGY

Faculty of theology

Diploma of university studies in theology. Two trimesters after Ontario grade 13.

Civil degrees:

Bachelor of theology (BTh)*. Six trimesters after DEC or at least one year arts.

Master of arts in theology (MA/Th)*. At least two trimesters after BTh; with or without thesis.

Doctor of philosophy in theology (PhD/Th)*. Four trimesters after MA/Th.

Master of religious education (MRE). Special program, in collaboration with Divine Word Centre, London, Ont.

Canonical degrees:

Bachelor of theology (BTh). Six trimesters after DEC or at least one year arts.

Licentiate in theology (LTh). Four trimesters after BTh.

Doctor of theology (DTh). Four trimesters after LTh.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS Lectures, courses and institutes in social communications, pastoral studies, mission studies and theology, during the academic year and in summer, for lay people, clerics and members of religious orders, on the campus and off campus.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES Research Centre. Entrusted with co-ordination and animation of research at Saint Paul University. Aims particularly at integrating research and teaching, at creating the atmosphere needed for research, and at providing adequate facilities to students and professors for research work. Director: Pierre Hurtubise, OMI. The Research Centre has presently two subsidiaries:

a) The Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology (director: Henri Goudreault, OMI), carries out research and publishes material in the fields of anthropology and community development (socio-economic development and change);

b) The Research Centre in Religious History of Canada (director: Pierre Hurtubise, OMI): promotes studies in general religious history of Canada by collecting historical documents, sponsoring research and publications, and organizing interdenominational seminars.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS St. Augustine's Seminary, 2661 Kingston Road, Scarborough, Ont. Rector: Right Rev. John O'Mara, PC, JCL. Courses given in English only. Courses leading to a BTh degree. Canonical degrees conferred by Saint Paul University; civil degrees conferred by the University of Ottawa. Member of the Toronto School of Theology. Catholic seminary. Day students. Affiliated in 1964.

St. Thomas College, North Battleford, Sask. Superior: Rev. Jerome Hellman, OMI. Courses given in English only. Courses leading to a BA degree. Degrees conferred by the University of Ottawa. Catholic college. Day students. Founded and affiliated in 1939.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE*

(Affiliated to The University of Manitoba)

430 Dysart Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M6

Telephone: 204-474-8575

Direct general correspondence to the dean of studies

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Rector — Very Rev. Vincent Jensen, SJ, BA, MA, STL. Dean of studies — Lawrence Desmond, BA, MA, PhD. Chairman, board of management — Frank Muldoon, LLB. Comptroller — Rev. K. Scott, SJ. College librarian — Rev. Harold Drake, SJ, MSLS.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND BACKGROUND Founded in 1926, St. Paul's College became an affiliated college of The University of Manitoba in 1931. In 1934 it came under Jesuit direction. After 27 years on a downtown site, the college moved into new buildings on The University of Manitoba campus in 1958. In 1968 it became more closely integrated with the university as a member college, as which it receives the major part of its financial support through the university budget. It is co-educational.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT There is a Board of Management of 15 members, which assists the executive and administrative officers in the administration of the college. The

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

board members are three Jesuits, three members elected by the faculty, two elected by the students, two elected by the alumni, two appointed by the Catholic bishops and three chosen by the board itself to represent the general public.

SENATE There is no college senate but the rector of the college is an ex-officio member of The University of Manitoba senate, and college faculty members are eligible for election to the university senate.

INCOME St. Paul's operation is part of the university budget.

PUBLICATION The college publishes a calendar, which is available from the dean's office at St. Paul's College.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is located on The University of Manitoba campus in Winnipeg and has five buildings on the campus. In addition to a library, the college offers such academic facilities as chemistry laboratories, a psychology laboratory and a language laboratory for the study of French and German. There are also student lounges, a cafeteria and recreation facilities. The chapel facilities at the college are available to college members and the university community.

STUDENT RESIDENCES St. Paul's does not have any student residences, but there are several residences on the campus of the university for which St. Paul's students are eligible.

LIBRARY The college library houses a collection of about 43,000 volumes and maintains subscriptions to more than 400

periodicals, magazines and newspapers on a current basis. The major portion of these holdings is intended to assist faculty and students to meet the informational and bibliographical requirements imposed by the curricula offered in the college. In addition, because the college represents the Catholic presence on the campus and acts as a depository of theological, philosophical and historical materials for the Catholic community in the metropolitan district, special attention has been given to the acquisition of resources of interest and value to this wider readership.

STUDENT LIFE Student services at the college include chapel services, student counselling and a cafeteria. College students also have access to all university facilities and services on the campus.

MEDICAL SERVICES, BOOKSTORE AND STUDENT EMPLOYMENT See separate entry for The University of Manitoba.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Student counselling services are available at the college.

STUDENT UNION Through the St. Paul's Student Union, students elect their own Student Council and carry on a wide range of activities for college students. All students are also members of The University of Manitoba Students' Union.

GRADING SYSTEM, FINAL EXAMINATIONS, GRADUATION, AND FEES AND COSTS Same as The University of Manitoba; see separate entry.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE St. Paul's students are eligible for the scholarships and bursaries

available to students of The University of Manitoba.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS See separate section under The University of Manitoba. All candidates for admission must meet the general and specific requirements of the university.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation, specialization in the humanities and social sciences. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation, in conjunction with the university.

Master of arts (MA). At least two years from the general (pass) BA, or at least one year from the honors BA, in conjunction with The University of Manitoba.

SCIENCE, PURE

Bachelor of science (BSc). General course, three years from senior matriculation.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Summer school and evening courses for university credit are offered in conjunction with The University of Manitoba.

ST. THOMAS MORE COLLEGE*

(Federated with the University of Saskatchewan)

1437 College Drive, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W6

Telephone: 306-343-4561

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Principal – Rev. P.J.M. Swan, CSB, MA, PhD. Registrar – Rev. W.O. Regan, CSB, BA, EdM. Advisor to women students – Margaret Dutli, MA. Librarian – Margot King (Mrs), BA, MA, BLS, PhD. Treasurer – Rev. T.G. Mallon, CSB, BA, MA. Public relations and information officer – Claude Lang, BA. Archivist – Rev. A. de Valk, CSB, MA, STB.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Economics and political science – Stewart Farnell, BA, PhD. English – Jean Seaton (Mrs), BS, MA, PhD. French – Rev. W.H. O'Brien, CSB, BA, MA. History – S.F. Gradish, MA, PhD. Philosophy – E.J. McCullough, BA, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The college is a co-educational, Catholic, church-related college offering in co-operation with the college of arts and science all programs leading to the BA, BFA, BMus and BSc degrees conferred by the University of Saskatchewan. It is supported by provincial

government grants, tuition fees and contributed services of the clerical and religious members of its staff. Its professors are deemed to be members of the staff of both college and university; they belong to the faculty of arts and science and to the university council; their classes are open to any qualified university students, so far as space permits.

BACKGROUND The college was established and federated with the University of Saskatchewan in 1936: teaching began in that year. Its first graduates obtained degrees from the university in 1937. The college was incorporated by an act of the legislature of Saskatchewan in 1943 (amended in 1972). The first members of the corporation were all Basilian Fathers.

CORPORATION AND BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Corporation now consists of the Basilian Fathers stationed at the college, faculty with tenure, one lay representative appointed by each of the 6 Catholic dioceses of the province, representatives of the alumni association, and students chosen by the STMSA (to constitute 15 to 20% of the total membership) and members-at-large chosen by the corporation itself. The executive of the corporation is the board of governors, consisting of the principal and the treasurer, ex officio, 3 Basilian Fathers, 3 corporation members, 2 faculty and 2 students. All governors (except the principal and the treasurer) are elected by their respective constituencies. Corporation and board have ultimate legal and financial responsibility for the affairs of the college.

SENATE The academic work of the college leading to university degrees is controlled ultimately by the university senate, on which the college is represented by its principal.

INCOME (1971-72) Total operating – \$827,000

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

(government grants, 47%; academic fees, 39%; contributed services, 8%; other, 6%).

PUBLICATIONS Classes given by St. Thomas More professors are described in the calendar of the college of arts and science, University of Saskatchewan. General information concerning St. Thomas More College is contained in a bulletin published annually and obtainable from the registrar.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to early May. Intersession: mid-May to late June. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college building is located on the university campus in northeast Saskatoon (population 130,000). It houses the Shannon library, an art gallery (with frequent exhibitions, chiefly by local artists), music room, language lounge and reading room, chapel, auditorium, staff and student offices and a cafeteria.

LIBRARY The Shannon library has about 23,000 volumes, and has special collections in Canadian church history and in the Christian social sciences.

STUDENT LIFE The college offers students chapel, counselling, food and housing services. Its students may use the university health centre, bookstore and counselling service as well as the Canada Manpower Centre on campus. They belong to the St. Thomas More Students' Association and to the University of Saskatchewan student union (fee \$28.50; athletic fee \$13).

GRADING SYSTEM Division I – 80-100% – 3 merit points; division II – 70-79% – 2 merit points; division III – 60-69% – 1 merit point; division IV – 50-59%; failure – 0-49%.

For the general degree, a minimum of 12 points on 15 classes is required; for the advanced degree, a minimum of 20 points on 20 classes is required; for the honors degree, 70% in the subject of concentration and 70% overall are required.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Students of St. Thomas More College are eligible to receive all scholarships, bursaries, prizes and loans available to arts and science students of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, including undergraduate (\$400) and honors (\$500) scholarships, and other awards from private donors or from governmental sources.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are given in December (for first-term classes) and in April (for second-term and full-year classes). The policy with respect to final examinations is under review. Supplemental and special examinations may be granted at the discretion of the faculty.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by the chancellor of the university at convocations in May and October (or November).

FEES AND COSTS All-inclusive fees per year: full-time – first year, \$460; upper years, \$475; extra class, \$110; part-time – \$110 per class. Students' societies fee (compulsory), per year, \$28.50; athletic fees, \$13.

For costs of residential accommodation, see appropriate entry under "University of Saskatchewan".

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. The student must have division IV (21 credits of which 12 credits must have been taken in levels II and III) or grade XII standing of the province of Saskatchewan (or its equivalent) in the following subjects: literature 30 (1 credit); composition 30 (1 credit); one of algebra 30 or geometry-trigonometry 30 (1 credit); two approved electives numbered 30; two approved electives numbered 20, 30, 23, 33, with the provision that only one credit from subjects in groups 23 or 33 is acceptable.

The average mark must be at least 65% on subjects presented in the first four categories combined and overall. All credits submitted must be in different subjects. Equivalent standing in Greek, Norwegian, Polish, Russian, Spanish, or other languages approved by the university registrar's office may be accepted in lieu of standing in groups 20 or 30 languages other than English.

2. Subjects recommended for entry into specific programs: program A – humanities (leading to BA and law): a language or languages other than English from the 30 group. Program B – social sciences (leading to BA and law): a social science 30 and algebra 30 and geometry-trigonometry 30. Program C – natural sciences (leading to BSc and dentistry, medicine and veterinary medicine): two natural sciences from the 30 group and algebra 30 and geometry-trigonometry 30. In order to complete the pre-dental, pre-medical and pre-medical laboratory technology programs in one year, a student must have standing in biology 30, chemistry 30 and physics 30.

Fine arts (leading to BA, BMus and BFA): a language other than English from the 30 group and one of art 30, drama 30 or music 30. Applicants for admission to the BMus program must also have an interview, audition, and pass a placement examination. For combined courses in an arts and science program and in a professional program, the admission requirements of both programs must be met. Students holding a degree will be considered to have met the admission requirements of St. Thomas More College. For further details, consult the college bulletin.

Closing date for receipt of applications

August 15th.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Associate in arts (AA). One year from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of arts (BA). General course (three years from senior matriculation), advanced and honors courses (four years from senior matriculation) in program A (humanities) with emphasis in art, drama, English, Far Eastern studies, French, German, Greek and Roman studies, Hebrew, history, music, philosophy, Slavic studies, Spanish; and in program B (social sciences) with emphasis in anthropology and archeology, economics, geography, linguistics, political science, psychology, sociology.

FINE ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Four years from senior matriculation, with emphasis in studio art or drama.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). Four years from senior matriculation, with emphasis in theory and composition, history and literature, or performance.

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). General course (three years from senior matriculation), advanced and honors courses (four years from senior matriculation) in program C (natural sciences) with emphasis in anatomy, bacteriology (microbiology), biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computational science, geological sciences, mathematics, physics, physiology.

COMBINED COURSES

Combined courses in arts and science and agriculture, commerce, dentistry, education, engineering, home economics, law, medicine,

music or pharmacy enable a student to obtain the BA or BSc and the professional degree in less time than if the two courses were taken separately.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Commencing in 1973, St. Thomas More will participate with the Anglican, Lutheran and United Church Theological Seminaries and the Department of Far Eastern Studies in the University of Saskatchewan's School of Religious Studies. The school will provide a two-year program following two years of arts and science, leading to a bachelor of religious studies degree (BRelS).

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening classes, intercession classes, summer school classes and correspondence classes, in conjunction with the University of Saskatchewan.

For no university credit

Adult education programs in theology and allied fields.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary programs in French-Canadian studies, international studies, land use and environmental studies, linguistics, and regional and urban development leading to BA or BSc degree are available.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN*

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0

Telephone: 306-343-2100

Cable address – the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

Telex: 074-2659

Direct general correspondence to the secretary of the university

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – The Rt. Hon. John Diefenbaker, PC, QC, BA, MA, LLB, DCL, LLD, DLitt, DSL, DH, FRSC, FRSA, MP. Acting president and vice-chancellor – R.W. Begg, BSc, MSc, MD, CM, DPhil, FRCP(C). Acting vice presidents – R.N. Haslam, MA, PhD, FRSC; C.A. King, MA, PhD. University secretary – N.K. Cram, BA, BEd. Registrar – J.A. Dorgan, BSA. Controller – J.A. Pringle, BAcc. Assistant controllers – M.G. Sheppard, BComm; H.P. Epp, BComm. Director of development – F. Lovell, BComm, BA. Director of alumni affairs – G.A. Saunders, BA. Foreign students advisor – W.G. Feader, BComm. Librarian – D.C. Appelt, MA, ABLIS. Director of counselling and student affairs – D. Sydiaha, BE, MSc, PhD. Director of division of audio-visual services – G.A. Farkas (acting), BA. Director of extension – W.B. Whale, BSA, MSA, PhD. News and information secretary – J.P. Campbell, BA, BEd.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Agriculture – J.A. Brown, BSA, MS. Arts and science – D.R. Cherry, BA, MA, PhD. Commerce – S. Laimon, BComm, MBA, RIA, CA. Dentistry – C.W.B. McPhail, BSc, DDS, MSD, MScD, FICD. Education – J.B. Kirkpatrick, BA, MEd, EdD. Engineering – P. Nikiforuk, BSc, PhD, DSc. Graduate studies – K.J. McCallum, BSc, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Home economics – Marjorie Guilford (acting), BSc(HEc), MA. Law – D.A. Schmeiser, BA, LLB, LLM, SJD. Medicine – R.G. Murray, BA, MD, FRCS(C). Nursing – Hester Kernan, BS, MA. Pharmacy – W.C. MacAulay, BSP, MS, DPharm. Physical education – H.R. Nixon, BPE, MS, DPE. Veterinary medicine – N.O. Nielsen, DVM, PhD.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Agriculture – J.R. Peters, BSA, MSc. Religious studies – R.W. Nostbakken, BA, BD, MTh, ThD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Agricultural economics – P.J. Thair, BSA, MSc, PhD. Agricultural engineering – O.L. Symes, BA, BE. Anaesthesia – G.M. Wyant, MD, FFARCS, FACA, FRCP(C). Anatomy – S. Fedoroff, BA, MA, PhD. Animal science – J.M. Bell, BSc, MSc, PhD. Anthropology and archaeology – J.V.F. Millar, BAsc, PhD. Art – D.O. Rogers, MS. Bacteriology – J.F. Morgan (acting), BA, MSA, PhD, FRSC. Biochemistry – J.D. Wood, BSc, PhD. Biology – U.T. Hammer, BEd, BA, MS, PhD. Cancer research – J.F. Morgan, BA, MSA, PhD, FRSC. Chemistry and chemical engineering – J.M. Pepper, BA, MA, PhD. Civil engineering – C.D. Smith, BSc, MSc. Computational science – J.E. Cooke (acting), BSc, MSc, DPhil. Continuing education – Jane Abramson (acting), AB, MA. Crop science – D.R. Knott, BSA, MS, PhD. Curriculum studies – J.R. Bryner, BS, MA, EdD. Dairy and food sciences – D.L. Gibson, MBE, BSA, MS, PhD. Diagnostic radiology – H.P. Kent, BA, MA, MB, BChir, DMRD. Drama – D.F. Nalbach, AB, MS, MA,

PhD. Economics and political science — L.F. Kristjanson, BA, MA, PhD. Education administration — J.G. Egnatoff, BA, BPaed, EdD. Educational psychology — L.J. Njaa, BEd, MEd, PhD. Education foundations — Irene Poelzer, BA, BEd, MEd, MA, PhD. Education of exceptional children — J. McLeod, BSc, EdB, PhD. Electrical engineering — R.E. Ludwig, BScEE, MS. English — J.K. Johnstone, BA, MA, PhD, FRSL. Far-Eastern studies — H.V. Guenther, PhD, DrPhilHabil. French and Spanish — R.S. Ridgeway, BA, MA, Ddel*Univ. General practice — L.W. Christ, MD. Geography — J.H. Richards, BSc, MA, PhD. Geological sciences — W.G.E. Caldwell, BSc, PhD. Germanic languages — R.S. Ridgeway (acting), BA, MA, Ddel*Univ. Greek and Roman studies — P.M. Swan (acting) BA, BEd, MA, PhD. History — G. Bietenholz, PhD. Horticultural science — S.H. Nelson, BSA, MS, PhD. Mathematics — G.H.M. Thomas, BSc, MS, PhD. Mechanical engineering — P.R. Ukrainetz, BE, MSc, PhD. Medicine — L. Horlick, BSc, MD, CM, MSc, FRCP(C). Mining engineering — R.F. Palmer, BE. Music — D.L. Kaplan, BM, MM.

Obstetrics and gynecology — T.B. MacLachlan, MD, FRCS(C). Ophthalmology — C.C. Ewing, MB, ChB. Oral diagnoses and radiology — to be appointed. Oral surgery — B.K. Arora, BSc, BDS, MS, FRCD(C). Paediatrics — Elizabeth Ives, MB, ChB, DPH, MS, FRCP(C). Pathology — G.W. Cates (acting), MD. Pediatric dentistry — G.A. Riekman, DDS. Periodontics — A.T. Ball, BA, DMD, MSc. Pharmacology — G.E. Johnson, BSc(Phm), MA, PhD. Philosophy — L.G. Miller, BA, MA, PhD. Physics — L. Katz, BSc, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Physiology — J.W. Phillis, BVSc, PhD, DSc. Plant ecology — R.T. Coupland, BSA, PhD. Poultry science — J.B. O'Neil, BSA, MSA. Prosthodontics — W.A. Cotter, DDS, MS. Psychiatry — I.M. McDonald, MD. Psychology — M. Brown, BSc, MSc, PhD. Rehabilitation medicine — T.E. Hunt, BA, MD, FRCP(C). Restorative Dentistry — E.A. Stang, DDS, MSD. Slavic studies — C.H. Andrusyshen, BA, MA, PhD, FRSC. Social and preventive dentistry — C.W.B. McPhail, BSc, DDS, MSD, MScD, FICD. Social and preventive medicine — V.L. Matthews, BA, MD, DPH, FRCP(C). Sociology — G.S. Basran (acting), BA, MS, PhD. Soil science — D.A. Rennie, BSA, PhD. Surgery — F.G. Inglis, BSc, MD, CM, MSc, FRCS(C), FACS. Therapeutic radiology — to be appointed. Veterinary anatomy — W.D. Anderson, BS, DVM, PhD. Veterinary clinical studies — W.M. Adams, BS, VMD, MMS. Veterinary microbiology — J.R. Saunders, DVM, DVPH, PhD. Veterinary pathology — to be appointed. Veterinary physiology — W.E. Roe, BS, DVM, MS, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Saskatchewan is provincial, non-denominational and co-educational. It is governed by a board of governors, a senate, and a general university council.

BACKGROUND The University of Saskatchewan was established by an act of the legislative assembly of Saskatchewan in 1907. Teaching began in 1909 and the first degree was awarded in 1912. Regina College, which was established in 1911, was taken over by the university as a constituent college in 1934. In 1961, the name of the college was changed to the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus. On July 1, 1964, the two teachers' colleges at Saskatoon and Regina became part of the university and all teacher-training programs are now integrated within the university. In 1967 a one university two-campus structure was adopted with campuses located at Saskatoon and Regina. On July 1, 1974 separate acts were passed establishing two universities, the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon and the University of Regina at Regina.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors consists of 12 members as follows: the chancellor, the president of the

university, six members appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, two members elected by the senate, one student (president of the students' union), and 1 member of faculty. It elects its own chairman and vice-chairman from among its members.

The management, administration and control of the property, revenues, business and affairs of the university are vested in the board, which has the duty and power to erect and maintain buildings, to expend money on their maintenance and equipment, to provide for the establishment and maintenance of such faculties, departments, chairs, exhibitions, scholarships and prizes as have been determined by the senate; to appoint the president of the university, the vice-president or vice-presidents of the university, the librarians, professors, and instructors, and all officers, clerks, employees and servants; to fix their salaries or remuneration, to define their duties and terms of employment, which unless otherwise provided, shall be during the pleasure of the board; to fix and determine all fees to be paid by students.

SENATE The Senate is composed as follows: the chancellor (and all persons who at any time have held the office of chancellor), the president of the university, vice-presidents of the university, the minister of continuing education, the deputy minister of continuing education, the chairman of the educational council, the principals of federated or affiliated colleges at the university, deans or acting deans of colleges, and such other deans of academic and student affairs and such directors as nominated by the president and approved by the senate, six students, 14 members elected by convocation from the members thereof and to represent the districts in the province in which they must reside; representatives of professional societies, groups or organizations in the province which in the opinion of the senate contribute in a significant way to the social, economic and cultural welfare of the province.

The senate provides for the granting of degrees; authorizes the establishment of colleges, schools, departments, chairs or courses of instruction within the university and considers and determines as to all courses of study; determine admission requirements and standards for students; and may make statutes concerning these or other educational matters provided always that statutes dealing with the establishment of colleges, departments, chairs and courses of instruction must be approved by the board of governors, and further that the senate cannot take action on the granting of degrees, the establishment of colleges, departments, chairs and courses of instruction without first having received a report from the general university council embodying its recommendations on such matters. The senate has the duty and power to make recommendations to the board of governors and the councils and further, to require the councils to consider and take action upon matters within the authority of the senate.

INCOME (1972-73) Total resources (capital and operating income) excluding ancillary enterprises, \$61,567,560. Total operating income excluding ancillary enterprises \$52,478,157 (fees, 13%; provincial government, 70%; research and other grants, 13%; miscellaneous, 4%).

PUBLICATIONS A general calendar and summer school, evening class and off-campus class bulletins, and a scholarships and awards bulletin are obtainable from the registrar's office. A brochure of information for prospective students from outside of Canada is also available from the registrar's office.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Intersession: May and June. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The University of Saskatchewan is located in Saskatoon (population, 132,000). The university is situated on the South Saskatchewan River with a site of 3,200 acres of which 300 acres comprise the campus and 2,900 acres the university farm and experimental plots. There are 14 major teaching buildings, a linear accelerator laboratory, a library, a physical education centre, farm buildings, facilities for administration and student activities, student residences accommodating 600 men and women, Kirk Hall which includes extension services and the school of agriculture offices. Federated and affiliated colleges with buildings on the campus are St. Thomas More, College of Emmanuel and St. Chad, and St. Andrew's, and Lutheran Theological Seminary. Also located on the campus are the University Hospital, the Prairie Regional Laboratory of the National Research Council, the Canada Department of Agriculture Research Laboratory, the Saskatchewan Research Council building, a PFRA building, the Cancer and Medical Research Institute building, and St. Pius X Seminary. The university also has under lease a one hundred and twenty-eight acre site on Emma Lake with several buildings for an art camp.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university can accommodate about 600 men and women in its halls of residence. These are divided into six houses, which are under the supervision of a resident don. Residents eat their meals in Marquis Hall, which is close by. The residence buildings are provided with lounges and other recreation rooms and have been planned to give students not only agreeable surroundings, but also an atmosphere conducive to study. Apartment accommodation is provided in McEown Park located on university property about five blocks south of the campus. Unfurnished accommodation (except for stove and refrigerator) is available for married students with children, married students without children and single students on a "sharing basis". Furnished units are also available for six students per unit on a "sharing basis".

LIBRARIES The university library consists of the Murray Memorial Library (main library) and 11 branches as follows: education, law, health sciences, veterinary medicine, commerce, engineering, geology, linear accelerator, physics, space engineering and Thorvaldson Library, with a combined holding of approximately 640,000 volumes. The main library houses the local office of the Saskatchewan Archives. There are also special quarters for the Shortt Library of Canadiana, which is devoted mainly to source material for Canadian history.

STUDENT LIFE Nearly every noon-hour provides an opportunity to attend a film, an open forum, a dramatic production, a concert, a debate, a meeting or a rally on some issue of immediate concern. On the campus there are numerous clubs with social, ethnic, religious, political or study orientations. The student union (membership is compulsory for full-time students) supports and helps to organize many of these activities and, through the men's and women's athletic boards, plays a major part in offering students an opportunity to participate in a variety of athletic activities. As well as interuniversity sports there are intramural sports organized to provide maximum participation and recreation for the students.

The union acts as bargaining agent for student concerns within the regular university structure. At present, students have representation on the board of governors, and the senate of the university can attend faculty council meetings and can participate in many of the committees which govern the day-to-day business of the university at the departmental, faculty (or college) and campus levels. The students' unions have also lobbied outside the university on matters of concern to students.

MEDICAL SERVICES A student health centre is located on campus. Two physicians, a psychiatrist, a social worker and a nursing staff are in attendance Monday through Friday. If medical help is required out of clinic hours, an emergency department is available at the university hospital. Students are responsible for registering for care under the Saskatchewan Hospitalization Act and the Medical Care Act. Once a student is registered under the provincial plans, coverage is free (medical care insurance premiums and hospital tax are no longer required).

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The student counselling service is available to all students on a voluntary basis free of charge. The counselling services provided include assistance in career planning, course selection, development of sound study habits and orientation to university life. Assistance in dealing with other problems such as financial and personal ones, is also available.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university bookstore carries a complete stock of all books adopted for use of students in all classes, departments, colleges and courses conducted on the campus. The stock includes all university correspondence, extension and off-campus courses and a full range of student essentials. It holds a large stock of trade and reference books in all fields of writing. Any book published anywhere in the world for which Canadian selling rights exist, may be purchased at or through the bookstore.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Department of Manpower and Immigration, Manpower Division, maintains an office at Saskatoon, to assist graduates and undergraduates seeking permanent, summer or part-time employment. The service includes a teacher placement service and assistance to alumni who may be seeking employment.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT The Memorial Union Building is the hub of student government on campus. The policies and activities are governed by a joint board representing the Students' Representative Council (students' union), the board of governors, the faculty council and the alumni association. The members of the SRC are elected yearly by the students on campus. The council in turn appoints directors of programs to carry out the decision of the council. The directors through their respective boards and committees execute and develop programs on campus.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject as division I: 80-100%; division II: 70-79%; division III: 60-69%; division IV: 50-59%; or failed: below 50%. Merit points are assigned as follows: division I — 3 points; division II — 2 points; division III — 1 point.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Outlined in the scholarships and awards bulletin.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are held twice a year during the winter term. For first-term half-classes, final examinations are usually held from the 14th to the 23rd of December. Final examinations for second-term half-classes are usually held during the last three weeks in April. Unless special circumstances will permit the waiving of a final examination in a certain course, final examinations are to be held in each course. With permission, students may write supplemental, deferred, or special supplemental examinations.

GRADUATION The University of Saskatchewan has two convocation ceremonies each year, in the spring and in the fall. The spring ceremony is usually held in the second last week of May and the fall convocation is usually held on the first Saturday

in November. Degrees are conferred by the chancellor of the university.

FEES AND COSTS Fees per year: full-time (a) for first degree — first year, \$460; upper years — agriculture, arts and science, education, commerce, nursing, pharmacy, engineering, home economics, music, \$475-\$555; law, \$500; medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine, \$685; (b) master's degree, each year, \$475; (c) doctor's degree, each year, \$475; (d) part-time (per subject), \$110. Student fees, per year, \$41.50.

Residence rates, room and board. First term \$474-\$516; second term \$459-\$495. Rates for McEown Park accommodation are from \$65 to \$150 per month.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Complete Saskatchewan division IV standing (21 credits) or equivalent. University matriculation requires at least 12 credits at the year II and year III levels (engineering requires 13 such credits), and a minimum average of 65% on seven approved subject credits as well as a minimum average of 65% on five or six required credits (depending on the faculty); minimum age — 16 years.

2. Certificate of standing equivalent to Saskatchewan grade XII from another province.

3. Saskatchewan division IV requirements. a) All credits submitted must be in different subjects. b) Subjects numbered 21, 31, 24, 34, 26c and 36c are not acceptable. Special physical education, family life education, psychology, band, orchestra, choral subjects are acceptable only to certain faculties; e.g., special physical education for physical education. c) Many university subject courses have level-III courses as prerequisites; students with the required high school averages may be admissible with a deficiency of one credit (in some colleges or faculties) but these deficiencies must be cleared by attendance at summer school and in all cases must be cleared before entry to second year. d) Admission to dentistry, medicine and veterinary medicine is only to the pre-dentistry or pre-medical and pre-veterinary courses in arts and science.

Specific requirements. Agriculture — a) degree course; literature 30, composition 30, algebra 30, geometry 30, biology 30 (BSCS preferred), chemistry 30 and one level-III elective (not group 31, 34 or 36c); b) diploma course; minimum age 17 years with at least division IV level-II (grade 11) standing and one season's farm experience. Commerce — literature 30, composition 30, algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, one approved elective from group 30, two other approved electives at the II or III level, minimum average 65% also on first five. Arts and science — literature 30, composition 30, one of algebra 30 or geometry-trigonometry 30, or mathematics 30 (alternate program), two approved electives from group 30, and two approved electives from groups 20, 30, 23, 33, with only one subject acceptable from the 23, 33 groups, minimum average 65% also on five required group-30 subjects. Pre-dentistry, pre-medicine, nursing, pharmacy — literature 30, composition 30, algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, biology 30, chemistry 30, physics 30 (two of biology, chemistry, physics and social science 30 or a language 30 for physiotherapy).

Education — literature 30, composition 30, one approved elective from group 30, two other approved electives at level 30, 33, 35 or 36, two other approved electives at level 20, 30, 23, 33, 25, 35, 26

or 36; minimum average 65% also on first five. Engineering — literature 30, composition 30, algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, chemistry 30, physics 30, one approved elective at level 20, 23, 30, 33, 35 or 36; minimum average 65% also on first six. Home economics — literature 30, composition 30, algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, chemistry 30, biology 30, one from groups 30, 33, or 36. Physical education — literature 30, composition 30, algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, biology 30, social science 20 or 30, one approved elective from groups 20 or 30. Pre-veterinary medicine — literature 30, composition 30, algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, two of biology, chemistry or physics, one elective from group 30.

Foreign students

Certificate equivalent to the standing required for Canadian students. UK and Commonwealth — GCE at O-level and A-level, subjects required will depend on course to be followed. Consult registrar. USA — successful completion of a full academic high school program in subjects and averages prescribed by the college or faculty to which the student is seeking admission. Students from other countries seeking admission must submit original documents covering their present academic standing, and should write to the registrar's office for detailed information concerning admission requirements for the faculty in which the student is seeking admission.

Students submitting the international baccalaureate certificate will be considered for admission. Certificates which are in a language other than English must be submitted in photostatic copies and a notarized English translation. Students whose mother tongue is not English must submit evidence of proficiency in English as indicated by acceptable scores in the test of English as a foreign language.

Saskatchewan students who apply at least one year after completing high school and have completed grade 12 or division IV with between 60% and 65% average may be admissible.

Mature students

Candidates at least 20 years of age and bona fide residents of Saskatchewan who cannot meet the normal requirements may be admissible under the adult or mature admission program. Such students are tested and interviewed before a decision is made regarding admission.

Graduate

The requirements for admission to the college of graduate studies are as follows: 1) Applicant must hold a baccalaureate from a college or university of acceptable standing, and equivalent to the degree at this university that is required for admission to the proposed type of graduate work, or have training equivalent to that required for such a degree. An applicant with a general BA degree, obtained by three years of study following senior matriculation or four years of study following junior matriculation, is not eligible for admission. An applicant holding a four-year general baccalaureate degree of this university may be admitted to the college if he has had sufficient specialization in his chosen field to require less than a year of undergraduate classes to meet the required level of specialization. Information concerning additional training to meet the minimum conditions for admission may be obtained from the dean of graduate studies. 2) Applicant must show promise of ability to pursue satisfactorily advanced study and research, as judged by his previous scholastic records or otherwise. 3) Applicant should have adequate preparation to enter upon graduate study in his chosen field. Applicants who fail

to meet this requirement but meet requirements 1) and 2) may still be admitted provided deficiencies can be rectified by taking some classes either prior to or in parallel with graduate classes. 4) Applicants from universities where English is not the regular language of instruction must provide proof that they have a sufficient knowledge of oral and written English to profit from graduate training in this university. For most applicants this means taking one of the recognized tests administered by an organization such as the educational testing service.

COURSES AND DEGREES

AGRICULTURE

College of agriculture

Bachelor of science in agriculture (BSA). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in agricultural chemistry, agricultural economics, agricultural mechanics, agricultural microbiology, animal science, biology, crop science, dairy and food sciences, economics, horticulture, plant ecology, poultry science, and soil science.

College of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from a bachelor's degree in agriculture. Specialization offered in agricultural economics, animal science, crop science, dairy and food science, horticulture, plant ecology, poultry science, and soil science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc. Ordinarily available in those branches of agriculture listed for MSc.

Postgraduate diploma course. At least one year from BSA degree.

ARTS

College of arts and science

Associate in arts (AA). Two years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. Areas of emphasis: humanities and social sciences, and fine arts. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in anthropology and archaeology, art, drama, economics, English, far eastern studies, French, geography, German, Greek and Roman studies, history, Latin, music, North American literature in English, philosophy, political science, psychology, Russian, sociology, Spanish and Ukrainian. (c) Advanced level, four years from senior matriculation in areas listed above.

College of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least two years from general BA or at least one year from honors BA. Available in anthropology, art, classics, drama, economics, English, far eastern studies, French, geography, German, history, philosophy, political science, psychology, Slavic studies, and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA. Available in economics, English, far eastern studies, geography, history, political science, psychology, and sociology.

Doctor of letters (DLitt). Research requirements and calibre of scholarly work in advance of those accepted for PhD.

Business, see commerce below

COMMERCE

College of commerce

Bachelor of commerce (BComm). (a) General course, four years from senior matriculation. Specialization possible in accounting, business administration (including administration and management of co-operatives), computational science, economics, finance, industrial relations, marketing and quantitative analysis. (b) Honors course, at least four years from senior matriculation.

College of graduate studies

Master of science in commerce (MSc). At least one year from BComm.

Master of business administration (MBA). One year from BComm or two years from other degrees.

DENTISTRY

College of arts and science

Pre-dental. One year.

Doctor of dentistry (DMD). Five years following at least one year of pre-dental university education beyond senior matriculation. Fifth year will take the form of internship (unique in Canada).

EDUCATION

College of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). Four years from senior matriculation or two years for students with a bachelor's degree or one year for students with a bachelor's degree and a teacher's certificate or three years for graduates of a teachers' college. Specialization offered in elementary school teaching, industrial arts education, secondary school teaching, and technical-vocational education.

College of graduate studies

Postgraduate diploma course in education and continuing education. At least one year from bachelor's degree.

Master of continuing education (MCEd). At least one year from an approved degree.

Master of education (MEd). At least one year from BEd degree.

ENGINEERING

College of engineering

Bachelor of science in engineering (BE). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in agricultural, chemical, civil, electrical, geological (including a geophysics option), mechanical and mining engineering, and engineering physics.

College of graduate studies

Postgraduate diploma. In some branches, at least one year from BE degree.

Master of science (MSc). At least two years from BE degree. Available in agricultural, biomedical, chemical, civil, control,

electrical, geological, mechanical, and mining engineering, and engineering physics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc. Available in agricultural, chemical, civil, control, electrical, geological, and mechanical engineering, and engineering physics.

FINE ARTS

College of arts and science

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in art education, art history, or studio art.

Master of arts (MA). Normally two years from BFA. Available only in studio art.

HOME ECONOMICS

College of home economics

Bachelor of science in home economics (BSHEc). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered for teaching and extension work, food and nutrition, other fields.

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from BSHEc. Available in nutrition and in food science.

LAW

College of law

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years from the second year of arts or third year of commerce beyond senior matriculation.

Master of laws (LLM). At least one year from LLB degree.

MEDICINE

College of medicine

Diploma in physiotherapy. Three years from senior matriculation.

Degree in physiotherapy. Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in medicine [BSc(Med)]. At least one year from the second year of medicine.

Degree in medical laboratory technology [BSc(MLT)]. Two years from one year in science.

Doctor of medicine (MD). Five years from one year of science beyond senior matriculation.

College of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from an MD degree. Available in anaesthesia, anatomy, biochemistry, biomedical engineering, cancer research, pathology, physiology and pharmacology, psychiatry, rehabilitation medicine, and surgery.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from an MSc degree. Ordinarily available in same departments as MSc.

MUSIC

College of arts and science and college of education

Bachelor of music and bachelor of music (music education)

(BMus and BMusEd). Four years from senior matriculation. BMus available in theory and composition, history and literature, performance; BMusEd in instrumental, choral, elementary and secondary high school.

NURSING

College of nursing

Bachelor of science in nursing (BSN). Four years from senior matriculation or three years from graduation from an approved school of nursing.

PHARMACY

College of pharmacy

Bachelor of science in pharmacy (BSP). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in retail pharmacy, hospital pharmacy, manufacturing, or preparation for graduate study in biochemistry, pharmaceuticals, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacognosy, physiology, pharmacology and toxicology.

College of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from BSP. Available in biochemistry, pharmaceuticals, pharmaceutical chemistry, physiology, pharmacology, pharmacognosy.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

College of physical education

Bachelor of science in physical education (BSPE). Four years from senior matriculation.

College of graduate studies

Master of arts or master of science (MSc). At least one year from BSPE or its equivalent.

Science, applied, see engineering above

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Two years from two years in arts and science.

SCIENCE, PURE

College of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in anatomy, bacteriology (microbiology), biochemistry, biology, biophysics, chemistry, computational science, geological sciences, histology, mathematics, physics, physiology and pharmacology. (c) Advanced level, four years from senior matriculation in areas listed above.

College of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least two years from general bachelor's degree in science or at least one year from honors bachelor's degree in science. Available in anatomy, bacteriology (microbiology), biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computational science, geological sciences, mathematics, physics, physiology and pharmacology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc. Available in most departments as MSc.

Doctor of science (DSc). Research requirements and calibre of scholarly work in advance of those accepted for PhD. Only graduates of the University of Saskatchewan through examination or by admission ad eudem gradum are eligible.

THEOLOGY

Courses offered by affiliated colleges.

VETERINARY MEDICINE

College of veterinary medicine

Doctor of veterinary medicine (DVM). Four years from the second year of science beyond senior matriculation.

College of graduate studies

Diploma in diagnostic pathology. One year (12 months) beyond DVM degree.

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from DVM degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum three-year course offered in anatomy, pathology, microbiology and physiology.

COMBINED COURSES

Combined courses in arts or science and certain professional fields enable a student to obtain two degrees in less time than if the two courses were taken separately.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Correspondence courses — courses offered in a number of first-year arts subjects. Evening classes — limited number of undergraduate classes in arts, commerce, and education. Saturday morning off-campus classes — in arts and science and education offered during the winter at a limited number of centres. Summer school and intersession — courses are offered for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers who may wish to improve their professional qualifications, chiefly subjects in arts, commerce, science, and education; also a limited number in other areas, and a few at the graduate level.

For no university credit

Pre-matriculation courses. Diploma in agriculture — two years.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS The college of education offers a four-year BEd degree program for teachers in Indian and Northern communities. The college of arts and science offers a general three-year program in international studies.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES Institute for Child Guidance. Principal areas of speciality: (1) children with learning and related disabilities; (2) early childhood education. Educationally based, but interdisciplinary. A teaching facility with developing research in areas of psycholinguistic and perceptual aspects of communication.

Institute for Northern Studies. The two fundamental aims of the institute are research on problems of Northern Canada and the training of personnel to work in that region.

Institute of Pedology. Principal fields of research: basic soil surveys, classification and utilization of Saskatchewan soils; fundamental, physical, chemical, biological and mineralogical research. Studies of soil-water-nutrients-plant interrelationships.

Institute of Space and Atmospheric Studies. Research in consistency, photochemistry, morphology, particle flux, electric and magnetic fields, radio wave-plasma interaction of upper atmosphere near the aurora. Study of telluric currents and micropulsations and dynamics of lower atmosphere.

Matador Project, International Biological Program. The Matador project is an integrated ecosystem study of grasslands. It is a Canadian contribution to the international biological program financed by the National Research Council, with the co-operation of the University of Saskatchewan. During 1969, 123 persons contributed 37 man-years of study to the interaction of soil-plants-animals-atmosphere in a natural system, with comparison of an artificial (wheat) system. The Matador project is the international centre for IBP grasslands studies.

Space Engineering Division. Instrumentation and launching of research rockets. Development and construction of rocket and satellite experiment on housekeeping equipment.

FEDERATED COLLEGE St. Thomas More College, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Principal: Rev. P.J.M. Swan, CSB, MA, PhD. Roman Catholic (Basilian). Co-educational. Established 1936. Undergraduate arts and science, Saskatoon, all courses leading to the BA and BSc degrees of the university. Serves as student centre for Roman Catholic students.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES College of Emmanuel and St. Chad, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Principal: Rev. Colin Proudman, BD, MTh. Anglican. Co-educational. Emmanuel College established in 1879. St. Chad's College established 1907. In 1964 the two colleges amalgamated. Offers courses in theology leading to the testamur, the licentiate in theology, and the degree of bachelor of divinity (BD), which are awarded by the college. Teaches certain courses which may be offered for credit toward a BA degree of the university.

Lutheran Theological Seminary, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. President: W.E. Hordern, BA, BD, STM, ThD, DD. Lutheran. Men only. Established in 1965, the faculty is successor to the Lutheran Faculty of Theology and the two institutions, Lutheran College and Seminary and Luther Theological Seminary. Offers courses in theology leading to graduation diploma and degree of bachelor of divinity (BD) which are awarded by the faculty. Teaches certain courses which may be offered for credit toward a BA degree of the university.

St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Dean: Rev. C.F. Johnston, MA, STM, ThD, DD. United Church. Co-educational. Established 1912. Offers courses in theology leading to degree of bachelor of divinity (BD), which is awarded by the college. Teaches certain courses which may be offered for credit toward a BA degree of the university.

St. Joseph's College, Yorkton, Saskatchewan. Ukrainian diocese of Saskatchewan. Brothers of the Christian Schools. Director: Brother Isadore. Junior college, offering evening classes in arts and science, commerce and education.

St. Peter's College, Muenster, Saskatchewan. Rector: Rev. Maurice Weber, BSc. Roman Catholic (Benedictine). Established 1926. Junior college, offering one year of university studies beyond

senior matriculation in arts and science. Also offers some upper year classes in arts and education during the evening.

UNIVERSITÉ DE SHERBROOKE*

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Téléphone: 819-565-5970

Télex: Bibuniv SHB 018-249

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au secrétaire général

DIRIGEANTS Grand chancelier — S.E. Mgr Jean-Marie Fortier, Archevêque de Sherbrooke. Recteur — Mgr Roger Maltais, pd, LPh. Vice-recteur, affaires académiques — Normand LaRochelle, BA, BSc, MA, PhD. Vice-recteur, affaires administratives — Jean-Jacques St-Pierre, BA, LScCom, CA. Vice-recteur à la recherche — Jean-Marc Lalancette, BSc, MSc, PhD. Vice-recteur, disciplines de la santé — Gérard LaSalle, MD, DAH. Vice-recteur détaché au service du Conseil des universités et du ministère de l'Éducation — Louis-Paul Dugal, BA, LSc, MSc, PhD. Secrétaire général et directeur du service des relations publiques — Daniel Croteau, BA, DiplBibl. Registraire — Guy Langevin, BA. Adjoint au recteur, informatique — Gérald Gosselin, MCom. Adjoint au recteur, vie étudiante — J.-Aurèle Gagnon, MA. Directeur des bibliothèques — Trefflé Michaud, Ing, BA, BScA, BBibl, MScA. Directeur de la coordination — Gilles Joncas, BScA, MScA. Directeur des finances — Jean-Claude Poulin, MScCom, MScCompt, CA. Directeur, Centre de l'audio-visuel — Jean Chouinard. Directeur, Bureau de

développement institutionnel — Gilles Valence, BA, MBA. Directeur, Service du personnel — Jean-Robert Parent, BA, MRelInd. Directeur, Bureau des pratiques administratives — Luc Loignon, CA, MScCom, MScCompt. Directeur, Service des achats — René Dorais, BA, MScCom. Officier d'approbation (budget de fonctionnement) — Nicole Paré (Mme). Analyste — Jean-Guy Léveillé, BA, MCom.

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DIRECTEURS DES DÉPARTEMENTS Anatomie — Théodore Lévêque, MSc, PhD. Anesthésie-réanimation — George Brindle, MD, CM, CSPQ, DABA, FRCP(C). Anglais — Ronald Sutherland, BA, MA, PhD. Biochimie — François Lamy, LèsSc, PhD. Biologie — Pierre Matton, BA, LPh, MSc, PhD. Biologie cellulaire — René Simard, MD, DSc. Biophysique — Otto Schanne, MD. Chimie — Gérard-E. Pelletier, BA, BSc, MèsSc, DSc. Chirurgie générale — Bernard Perey, BSc, MD, CM, MSc, CSPQ, FRCS(C), FACS. Chirurgie cardio-vasculaire et thoracique — Claude Labrosse, MD, CSPQ, FRCP(C). Économique — Jean-Guy Latulippe, BA, BScSoc, MScSoc. Éducation physique — Rock Roy, BA(EdPhys), MPhysEd, PhD. Épidémiologie — Louis Munan, AB, MSc, FAPHA. Finance — Carl Prézeau, LLL, MS, MBA. Français — Antoine Sirois, BA,

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC.

BTh, BPéd, LèSL, Dd'U. Génie chimique — Bernard Coupal, BA, BScA, MScA, PhD. Génie civil — Bernard Gallez, BScA. Génie électrique — Adrien Leroux, BA, MScA. Génie mécanique — Baruir Ashikian, Ing, MEng. Géographie — Romain Paquette, BA, LPhetTh, MA, PhD. Gynécologie-obstétrique — Réal Lafond, MD, CSPQ. Histoire — Andrée Désilets, BA, MA, LèSL, DES, DèSL. Management — Guy Dumas, BA, BEd, MA, DED. Marketing — Gaétan Couture, BA, MCom. Mathématiques — Jean-Pierre Samson, BA, BSc, MSc. Médecine — Jean-Marc Pépin, MD, CSPQ, FRCP(C). Médecine communautaire — Léonard Langlois, MD, MPH, CSPQ, FRCP(C), FAAP. Médecine nucléaire et radiobiologie — Étienne Lebel, MD, BSc, CSPQ. Méthode quantitative de gestion — Normand Roy, BA, BScA, IngMS. Microbiologie — Pierre Bourgaux, MD. Neurochirurgie — Maurice Héon, MD, CSPQ, FRCS(C), FACS, DABNS. Ophtalmologie — Jean de Margerie, MD, PhD, CSPQ, FRCS(C), FACS. Orthopédie — Antoni Trias, MD, CSPQ, FRCS(C), FICS, DABOS. Oto-rhino-laryngologie — Jacques Poliquin, MD. Pathologie — Roger Côté, MD, MSc, DABCP, CSPQ. Pédagogie — René Hivon, BA, BPéd, LPéd, D3^e cycle. Pédiatrie — Pierre-Paul Demers, MD, FRCP. Pharmacologie — Domenico Regoli, MD. Philosophie — Jacques Plamondon, BA, BPh, LPh, D3^e cycle. Physiologie — Marc Lavallée (directeur intérimaire), BSc, MD, MSc, PhD. Physique — André Lemieux, BSc, MSc. Psychiatrie — Pierre Martel, MD, CSPQ, CRCP(C). Psycho-éducation — Michel Rheault, BA, MA(Ps). Psychologie — Yves St-Arnaud, BA, LPh, BPs, LPs, PhD. Radiologie diagnostique — Domenico Dilenge, MD, MSc, LDoc, CSPQ. Sciences comptables — Roch Godbout, BCom, MCom, MScCompt, CA. Sciences du comportement — Richard Béland, BSc(écon), MA(écon). Service social — Jules Perron, MA. Urologie — Jacques Susset, MD, MSc, CSPQ, FRCS(C), FACS.

HISTORIQUE L'Université de Sherbrooke a été érigée civilement le 4 mai 1954 et fut érigée canoniquement par le décret de la sacrée congrégation des séminaires et des universités le 21 novembre 1957. Sa charte civile lui reconnaît tous les pouvoirs d'ordre universitaire. Issue du Séminaire de Sherbrooke, elle en est totalement séparée depuis 1960. À l'exception de sa faculté de médecine située sur le campus de l'est, au sein du centre hospitalier universitaire, l'Université de Sherbrooke occupe un vaste terrain de 850 acres aux limites sud-ouest de la ville de Sherbrooke. Une vaste cité universitaire s'y déploie maintenant selon les plans fonctionnels d'un urbaniste de renom. Près de 500 professeurs de carrière et chargés de cours dispensent l'enseignement dans les neuf facultés existantes.

LES CONSEILS La direction de l'université est confiée à un Conseil d'administration dont les membres font partie de la corporation et qui a reçu, en vertu de la charte et sous l'autorité du chancelier, un mandat universel quant à toutes les décisions relatives à la gestion de l'université tant du point de vue matériel que du point de vue universitaire.

Dans les statuts qu'elle s'est donnés par la suite, l'université a prévu un conseil universitaire auquel doivent tout d'abord être soumises toutes les questions d'ordre universitaire, avant de recevoir la sanction finale du conseil d'administration.

Ces deux conseils sont formés de membres du personnel de l'université. Le conseil d'administration comprend onze membres dont cinq membres d'office, le recteur, trois vice-recteurs, le secrétaire général et six membres, dont deux étudiants, choisis par voie de consultation. Le conseil universitaire compte les cinq mêmes membres d'office, plus les huit doyens, le directeur des bibliothèques, le directeur général de la formation des maîtres, le directeur général de l'éducation permanente, deux professeurs désignés par l'Association des professeurs de l'université et deux

étudiants désignés par la Fédération des étudiants, soit au total vingt membres.

PUBLICATIONS Annuaire général; annuaires de faculté; brochure "Renseignements généraux". L'annuaire général ainsi que les annuaires de faculté font l'objet d'une diffusion contrôlée. On peut se procurer la brochure "Renseignements généraux" en s'adressant au bureau du registraire. On peut également se procurer le bulletin d'information de l'Université de Sherbrooke, "Liaison", en s'adressant au service des relations publiques.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Session régulière: début de septembre, environ, à la mi-avril. Les étudiants des cours de génie (BScA), de la maîtrise en administration des affaires (MBA), du baccalauréat ès arts en économique (au choix), du baccalauréat en physique (au choix), du baccalauréat en mathématiques (au choix) et du baccalauréat en chimie (option chimie appliquée) participent à un programme coopératif, formé alternativement de stages pratiques et de sessions d'études à l'université. Chacun de ces stages est d'une durée de quatre mois. Il permet à l'étudiant d'ajouter à sa formation scolaire et scientifique un entraînement pratique plus poussé. Cours d'été: (deux sessions) mai-juin et juillet-août.

INSTALLATIONS ET SERVICES L'université peut offrir à ses étudiants les avantages d'une cité universitaire bien organisée avec tous les services requis: six pavillons d'enseignement avec laboratoires des mieux outillés, un centre social, une cafétéria, des résidences pouvant accueillir près de 1,500 étudiants et étudiantes et comportant des salles de jeux et de détente, une vaste bibliothèque générale climatisée d'une capacité de 300,000 volumes et trois bibliothèques particulières (droit, sciences et médecine), un auditorium de 1,600 places pour collation de grades et manifestations artistiques, un gymnase pour la pratique des sports intérieurs et des terrains d'athlétisme.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE La cité universitaire est le foyer de nombreuses activités contribuant à la culture ou à la détente des étudiants: concerts, conférences, théâtre, cinéma et autres. De plus, reconnaissant l'importance du secteur de la vie étudiante, l'université a voulu lui donner des cadres qui favorisent son développement. Ces cadres comprennent une commission consultative, une direction et les services suivants: orientation et counseling, logement, service des sports, service de santé, aide financière aux étudiants ainsi que l'AFÉUS. Le service de logement tient à jour des listes de chambres et d'appartements disponibles, fournit les renseignements utiles sur ces logements, assiste les requérants pour se diriger aux endroits voulus et pour contacter les locateurs par téléphone ou autrement. À proximité des maisons d'étudiants, on trouve sur les campus des cafétérias où sont servis des repas complets à prix modique. Il existe également un restaurant où l'on peut prendre des repas plus copieux toujours à prix modéré et, dans les résidences, se trouvent des machines distributrices où l'on peut acheter divers articles de collation. Parmi les autres services commerciaux, on compte: une librairie, une banque, un coiffeur et un magasin co-op.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS L'université a adopté officiellement le système des cinq lettres — A: excellent; B: très bien; C: bien; D: passable; E: échec. Ce système est assorti d'un mode de contrôle par la moyenne cumulative.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS On peut obtenir des informations à ce chapitre en adressant sa demande comme suit: a) pour les études du 1^{er} cycle — Service de l'aide financière à l'étudiant, Université de Sherbrooke; b) pour les études de 2^e et 3^e cycles — Service des bourses et subventions aux étudiants de 2^e et 3^e cycles, Université de Sherbrooke.

DROITS D'INSCRIPTION Faculté de médecine, \$708. Autres facultés, \$523, comprenant scolarité, sports, service de santé, l'Association fédérative des étudiants (l'AFÉUS) et frais d'inscription. Étudiants à temps partiel: \$20 du crédit.

Maison des étudiants, logement: \$33 par mois; repas, environ: \$2.50 par jour.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION

Étudiants canadiens

1. Exigence générale d'admission. Les candidats du Québec — le DEC (diplôme d'études collégiales) ou l'équivalent, dont le choix d'options répond aux profils d'entrée exigés par les différentes facultés. Pour les 2^e et 3^e cycles, être titulaire du grade préalablement requis. Pour l'admission au 1^{er} cycle, les candidats doivent soumettre, avant le 1^{er} mars, leur dossier complet au service de l'admission, bureau du registraire.

2. Candidats des autres provinces, des États-Unis et autres pays — les dossiers de ces candidats seront évalués en comparaison avec les conditions d'admission exigées pour les étudiants du Québec. Les candidats qui justifient du baccalauréat international sont admissibles.

3. Test d'admission à l'université — tests d'aptitudes aux études universitaires (TAEU), pour les candidats en psychologie, droit, service social, médecine, formation des maîtres, éducation physique, information scolaire et professionnelle, orthopédagogie et psycho-éducation.

4. Exigences particulières. Connaissance d'une langue seconde — étant donné que l'université est francophone, les cours se donnent en langue française et les candidats doivent posséder une connaissance suffisante de cette langue pour l'admission à l'une ou l'autre des facultés.

1^{er}, 2^e et 3^e cycles — toute demande d'admission, à titre d'étudiant régulier, doit être présentée sur la formule officielle de demande d'admission (DA-1) et complétée par les pièces suivantes: a) extrait de naissance; b) certificat de vaccination anti-variolique récent; c) trois photographies de format 1 1/2" x 2" portant au verso la signature du candidat; d) dossier scolaire officiel, complet et détaillé, en deux exemplaires, provenant de l'autorité qui a juridiction sur le diplôme présenté à l'appui de la demande d'admission et attesté par le sceau de celle-ci; e) un chèque visé ou un mandat de poste de \$15 (argent canadien) fait à l'ordre de l'Université de Sherbrooke. Ce montant, destiné à couvrir les frais d'ouverture du dossier, n'est pas remboursable.

Pour être admis à des études de deuxième et de troisième cycles, un étudiant doit, en plus de manifester de nettes aptitudes pour les études supérieures, être titulaire du grade préalablement requis ou de l'équivalent.

Dates limites pour la réception des demandes d'admission

1^{er} cycle, avant le 1^{er} mars; 2^e et 3^e cycles, avant le 1^{er} juillet.

COURS ET GRADES

ADMINISTRATION

Faculté d'administration

Baccalauréat en administration des affaires (BAA). Trois années

ou 90 crédits après le DEC ou l'équivalent. Spécialisation en comptabilité, finance, marketing ou gestion des ressources humaines.

Maîtrise en administration des affaires (MBA). Programme coopératif: quatre sessions d'études et trois stages pratiques après le baccalauréat ou un diplôme universitaire équivalent.

Maîtrise ès arts (MA). Un an après le baccalauréat en administration avec options en finance, marketing ou analyse de systèmes. Mémoire.

Maîtrise en fiscalité (MFisc). Trois trimestres ou 45 crédits après un baccalauréat en administration, un baccalauréat en sciences comptables, un baccalauréat spécialisé en économique ou une licence en droit. Mémoire.

ARTS

Faculté des arts

Baccalauréat ès arts. a) Général. b) Spécialisé ou avec sujet majeur dans les disciplines anglais, économique, français, géographie, histoire et philosophie. Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en service social (BServSoc). Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en psychologie (BPs). Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en psychologie (MPs). Trois trimestres après un premier diplôme universitaire dans la discipline ou l'équivalent. Mémoire.

Maîtrise en service social (MServSoc). Trois sessions après le BServSoc ou le baccalauréat dans une autre discipline des sciences sociales.

Diplôme d'études spécialisées en service social (DiplÉtSpécServSoc). Trois ans (sessions bloquées) après la MServSoc ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise ès arts (MA). Un an après un premier diplôme universitaire dans les disciplines: économique, français, géographie, histoire, littérature canadienne comparée et philosophie. Mémoire.

Doctorat ès lettres (DèsL) (option français). Deux ans après la MA (ou l'équivalent). Connaissance approfondie d'une langue moderne. Thèse.

DROIT

Faculté de droit

Licence en droit (LLL). Trois ans après le DEC ou un diplôme équivalent.

ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE

Faculté d'éducation physique et sportive

Baccalauréat ès sciences de l'éducation (BScÉd). Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

GÉNIE

Faculté des sciences appliquées

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées (BScA) avec spécialisation en génie chimique, civil, électrique ou mécanique. Programme coopératif: sept sessions d'études minimum et cinq stages pratiques après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées (MScA) avec spécialisation en génie chimique, civil, électrique, mécanique, médical. Un an après le BScA. Mémoire.

Doctorat ès sciences appliquées (PhD) avec spécialisation en génie chimique, civil, électrique, mécanique. Deux ans après la MScA. Thèse.

Lettres, voir arts

MÉDECINE

Faculté de médecine

MD. Quatre ans après un DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc). Un an après le BSc spécialisé ou l'équivalent (MD pour les sciences cliniques). Dans les disciplines: anatomie, biochimie, biologie cellulaire, biophysique, microbiologie, pathologie, pharmacologie, physiologie, sciences cliniques. Mémoire.

Doctorat (PhD). Deux ans après la MSc. Dans les disciplines: anatomie, biochimie, biologie cellulaire, biophysique, microbiologie, pathologie, pharmacologie, physiologie, sciences cliniques. Thèse.

NOTARIAT

Faculté de droit

Un an d'entraînement professionnel à la faculté après la LLL.

PÉDAGOGIE

Faculté des sciences de l'éducation

(1) Sciences de l'éducation

Baccalauréat ès sciences de l'éducation (BScÉd). Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent dans les disciplines: information scolaire et professionnelle, orthopédagogie et psycho-éducation.

Maîtrise ès sciences de l'éducation (MScÉd). Un an après le BScÉd, dans les options orthopédagogie et psycho-éducation. Mémoire.

Maîtrise en éducation option administration scolaire (MÉdAdmScol). Trois à quatre ans à temps partiel après seize (16) années d'études. Formation pédagogique et titulaire d'un poste d'administrateur scolaire.

Maîtrise en information scolaire et professionnelle (MInfScolProf). Six trimestres (temps partiel) après un premier diplôme universitaire dans la discipline ou l'équivalent. Expérience pertinente.

(2) Formation des maîtres

Baccalauréat en enseignement (BEEnsEnfInad). Trois ans ou 90 crédits après le DEC.

Baccalauréat en enseignement élémentaire (BEE). Trois ans après

le DEC ou l'équivalent, soit au premier cycle ou deuxième cycle de l'enseignement élémentaire.

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) ou baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc). Trois ans après le DEC avec majeure dans l'une des disciplines: anglais, français, géographie, histoire, biologie, chimie, mathématiques, physique, sciences religieuses, et mineure en pédagogie pour l'enseignement au secondaire.

CAPES (Certificat d'aptitudes pédagogiques à l'enseignement secondaire). Un an après un premier diplôme universitaire dans une discipline enseignée au niveau secondaire.

Sciences appliquées, voir génie

Sciences économiques, voir arts

SCIENCES PURES

Faculté des sciences

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc). Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent avec spécialisation en mathématiques, physique, chimie ou biologie. Système coopératif au choix en mathématiques et physique, et système coopératif obligatoire en chimie appliquée. **Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc).** Un an après le BSc dans l'une des disciplines: mathématiques, physique, chimie, biologie, psychomathématiques, chimie instrumentale (deux stages et quatre mois de recherche). Mémoire.

Doctorat (PhD). Deux ans après la MSc (biologie, chimie, mathématiques, physique). Thèse.

Sciences religieuses, voir théologie ci-dessous

THÉOLOGIE

Faculté de théologie

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh). Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en théologie (MTh). Un an après le BTh. Dans les options: théologie, pastorale scolaire. Mémoire.

Maîtrise ès arts (MA). Un an ou 3 sessions après le BTh, dans l'option: sciences humaines de la religion. Mémoire.

Maîtrise en pastorale. Un an ou 3 sessions après le BTh, dans les options: pastorale scolaire ou pastorale fondamentale. Un stage.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Cours réguliers à temps partiel. Désireuse de répondre à une attente du monde adulte, et particulièrement des enseignants, l'Université de Sherbrooke offre à temps partiel la plupart de ses programmes réguliers dans les domaines des lettres, des sciences, des sciences de l'éducation et des sciences religieuses ainsi qu'un programme spécial conduisant à un diplôme en administration des affaires. En outre sont offerts des programmes de certificats pouvant aussi, à certaines conditions, conduire à un grade universitaire. On peut obtenir des informations complètes sur ces différents cours en s'adressant à la direction générale de l'éducation permanente.

PROGRAMMES SPÉCIAUX Prière de se référer à la rubrique "Cours et grades".

INSTITUTS DE RECHERCHE Le Centre d'étude des littératures d'expression française (CELEF). Par la publication de

thèses, de guides bibliographiques, de dossiers d'oeuvres de création d'écrivains francophones, le CELEF a comme objectifs d'étudier et d'encourager la création et la recherche, de faire connaître les auteurs, de recueillir et de communiquer une documentation riche et variée sur les plans culturels et littéraires au sein de la francophonie. Directeur: Antoine Naaman, DèSL.

Le Centre d'études de la Renaissance. Le centre, qui est conçu comme un organisme interdisciplinaire, rassemble des professeurs qui ont des projets de recherche sur l'époque de la Renaissance et les étudiants, aux niveaux de la maîtrise et du doctorat, qui ont choisi cette période comme spécialisation. Depuis sa fondation, le centre a réussi à rassembler une solide documentation de base qui permet d'effectuer les recherches pour divers travaux en cours. Directeur: J. Martinez De Bujanda, D3^e cycle.

Le Centre de recherches en aménagement régional (CRAR). Il se veut un exemple concret non seulement de l'intégration de l'université dans son milieu mais de collaboration entre plusieurs disciplines. De création récente, ce centre se propose de contribuer au développement régional des Cantons de l'Est (sans pour cela exclure les études économiques qui se font tant au niveau provincial qu'au niveau fédéral) et pour ce, les directeurs des projets de recherches mettent en commun les subventions qui leur sont accordées. Directeur: Claude Greffard, BA, MSc(Conservation).

Le Centre de recherche en psychomathématique. Le Centre de recherche en psychomathématique a été le premier du genre à être formé au sein d'une université. Ce centre s'intéresse avant tout à l'étude de l'apprentissage des structures en général et des structures mathématiques en particulier. Cette étude se fait sur trois plans: au niveau de la psychologie expérimentale, au niveau des mathématiques et à celui de la pédagogie. Le centre compte déjà plusieurs réalisations importantes. Directeur: Zoltan Dienes, PhD.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIÉES École de musique Vincent-d'Indy, 200, chemin Bellingham, Outremont 153 (Qué.). Directrice: Soeur Stella Plante, snjm. Fondée 1932. Institution d'enseignement général, concentration: musique. Mixte. Dirigée par les Soeurs des Saints Noms de Jésus et de Marie. Également divers cours de niveau universitaire en musique. Résidence pour filles.

Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean (Qué.). Commandant: Colonel J.-P. Cadieux. Fondé en 1952. Bilingue. Pour hommes. Les études sont poursuivies à l'institution même, cependant à la suite d'une entente récente, les diplômes sont délivrés par l'Université de Sherbrooke.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY*

Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6

Telephone: 604-291-3111

Cables and telegrams: Burmount

Telex: 04-53449

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – Kenneth Caple, BSA, MSA. President – Pauline Jewett, BA, MA, PhD. Vice-president academic – Brian Wilson, BSc, PhD. Vice-president administration – George Suart, BSc, BSc, MBA. Vice-president university services – S.C. Roberts, BSc. Registrar – Harry Evans, CD, BA. University librarian – D.A. Baird, BA, MS. Director, centre for communications and the arts – N. Baird, BA. Dean of division of continuing education – J.P. Blaney, BEd, MEd, PhD. Director, ancillary services – C.A. Buchanan. Director, institutional studies – J. Chase, BBA, MA, PhD. Director, athletics – W.L. Davies, BA, MS. Director, physical plant and planning – W. DeVries, BSc, MSc. Director of reading and study centre – P.L. Franklin, BA, MA, CAS. Director of audio visual centre – W. Griba. Director, recreation – M. Hendy, EducCert, MA. Director, computing centre – T.R. Jewell, BSc, MS. Director, university counselling service – B.G. Lipinški, BA, MA, PhD. Director, admissions – to be appointed. Director,

secretariat and office services – H.D. Nagel, BA. Director, records, scheduling, and systems – M.R. Price, BCom. Bursar – D.H.M. Ross, BA, BCom, CA. Director, personnel – B. Young, BCom.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts – W.A.S. Smith, BA, MA, PhD. Education – D.R. Birch, BA, MA, PhD. Graduate studies – J. Wheatley, BA, MA, PhD. Interdisciplinary studies – R.C. Brown, BSc, MSc, PhD. Science – S. Aronoff, BA, PhD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Archaeology – R.L. Carlson, BA, MA, PhD. Biological sciences – G.H. Geen, BA, MA, PhD. Chemistry – T.N. Bell, BSc, PhD. Communication studies – D.W. Smythe, AB, PhD. Computing science program – T.D. Sterling, AB, MA, PhD. Economics and commerce – P. Copes, CD, BA, MA, PhD. English – to be appointed. Geography – M.E.E. Hurst, BSc, PhD. History – H.J.M. Johnston, BA, MA, PhD. Kinesiology – E.W. Banister, BSc, MPE, PhD, FACSM. Mathematics – A.H. Lachlan, BA, MA, PhD. Modern languages – C.P. Bouton, LésL, DES, DocteurèsLettres. Philosophy – L. Resnick, BA, PhD. Physics – J.F. Cochran, BAsC, MASc, PhD. Political science – E. McWhinney, ScJurD. Sociology and anthropology – I. Whitaker, MA, PhD. Psychology – D.L. Krebs, BA, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION Simon Fraser University is provincial, non-denominational and co-educational. The university is governed by a board of governors and a senate.

BACKGROUND Simon Fraser University was established in 1963 by an act of the legislative assembly of British Columbia, following a report by Dr. J.B. Macdonald which cited the need for another university in the province. The university was planned to

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

complement the existing universities — to provide additional facilities in the areas in which they are most urgently needed without necessary duplication of existing facilities. Two special features of the university are the trimester system and lecture-tutorial method of instruction.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS Subject to the powers of the Universities Council, the management, administration, and control of the property, revenue, business, and affairs of the university are vested in the board, and, without limiting the foregoing or the general powers conferred upon or vested in the board by a new Universities Act which received third reading in June 1974 for enactment in stages not yet announced. The board will be composed of 15 members, consisting of the chancellor, the president, two faculty members elected by faculty members, eight persons appointed by the lieutenant-governor in council, two students elected by and from the Student Association, one person elected by and from the full-time employees of the university who are not faculty members.

SENATE Under the new Universities Act, the academic governance of the university is vested in the Senate, which will be composed of at least 44 members, consisting of the chancellor; the president, who shall be chairman; the academic vice-president; the deans of faculties; the chief librarian; the director of continuing education; eighteen faculty members; nine students elected by and from the Student Association; four persons who are not faculty members, elected by and from convocation; four persons appointed by the lieutenant-governor in council.

INCOME Total income \$28,743,000 (provincial grant, 81.2%; student fees, 9%; gifts, grants and bequests, 5.2%; other, 4.6%).

PUBLICATIONS Undergraduate and graduate calendars are issued each spring to cover fall semester of current year and spring and summer semesters of following year. Undergraduate admissions bulletin, outlining admission procedure and listing university services for new applicants, available upon request. Student newspaper "The Peak" published weekly. "The West Coast Review" — criticism, poetry, prose, drama — published quarterly.

ACADEMIC YEAR Spring semester: January to April. Summer semester: May to August. Fall semester: September to December.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated on a 1,200-acre site atop Burnaby Mountain about 9 miles east of the centre of Vancouver (population of greater Vancouver 1,187,931). Buildings now in operation include the academic quadrangle, the library, the science complex, classroom complex, administration building, university centre building, the gymnasium, and the theatre. Student services include an academic advice centre, a health service, a counselling service, chaplains, cafeterias, athletic and recreational facilities, and an employment service including a Canada Manpower Centre.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Madge Hogart House provides single-room accommodation for 65 women while Shell House accommodates 160 students in 20 double and 120 single rooms. The married students' residence has 62 two-bedroom and 148 one-bedroom suites. In addition, the university has a listing service for various types of accommodation within commuting distance.

LIBRARY The library collections consist of approximately 500,000 books and over 11,000 journals and, along with other

information, materials total more than 700,000 items. Very strong collections are available to the undergraduate student in all disciplines taught at the university. The graduate student and scholar are also finding a growing corpus of research literature available to them. Special collections are being developed in contemporary literature and there is growing support for the Canadian studies program of which the Walter N. Sage collection of Canadiana forms the core. Regional area responsibility for Africa and the Middle East is gaining continued strength and reputation. An extensive map collection has been formed, in conjunction with the programs of the department of geography. The education curriculum collection provides school textbooks and other material for the teacher in training. A wide range of Canadian, American, and overseas newspapers has been assembled. A growing collection of tapes is available from the reserve desk.

STUDENT LIFE The university offers a large variety of activities and services for students such as intercollegiate sports, intramural activities, and several sport and recreational clubs. The Centre for Communications and the Arts includes contemporary dance techniques and workshops; workshops in film techniques and advanced film production, and workshops for training in video production and experimental techniques. Music includes a choir, Madrigal Singers, workshops in electronic music, multidisciplinary seminars; technical instruction in all aspects of theatre is available. Performing groups include the Mime Troup and SFU Theatre Company. Throughout the year there are exhibits, lectures, films, workshops in drawing, painting and photography, and programs by resident, visiting and student artists. Special workshops with visiting artists are arranged. Closed-circuit radio CKSF is located on campus, and is sponsored by the Student Society. Campus services include banking facilities, bookstores and food services. A university centre building was opened in 1972. The centre provides limited food services and lounge facilities for students.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university store on campus supplies text, reference and technical books, stationery, etc.

STUDENT SOCIETY The Student Society is represented by a 13-member council responsible to the general student assembly. Students are represented on the university senate by three elected members.

GRADING SYSTEM A, B, C, and D: passing grades; F: failure; N: did not write; DEF: deferred examination granted.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Undergraduate — all scholarships, bursaries and awards are made on the recommendation of the senate committee on scholarships, awards and bursaries and administered by the university financial aid officer. Eligibility for scholarship — applicant must normally be registered in a program of 12 semester hours or more, with high academic standing in previous work. Eligibility for bursary — in order to receive full amount of award, must register in 12 or more hours. Students who register in less than 12 hours or who subsequently drop hours will have their awards prorated (applies to scholarships as well). Eligibility for university awards — applicant must have good academic standing and have made substantial contributions to aesthetic, cultural or social development of the university, high school, and/or community life. Eligibility for athletic awards — based on good academic standing and excellence in athletic activity. Loans — B.C. Provincial Assistance Plan — incorporating Canada Student Loan Plan and B.C. Provincial Grant Plan; student emergency loan fund.

Graduate: scholarships awarded by this university, scholarships and fellowships awarded by other institutions and associations, graduate assistantships (teaching and research) available; details available from dean of graduate studies. Canada student loans plan also available for eligible applicants.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations for only those courses that require them will normally be held during the last two weeks of the semester.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred once a year at the annual convocation ceremony in May.

FEES AND COSTS Undergraduates — registered for 12 or more semester hours of credit, \$214 per semester; registered for 11 or less semester hours of credit, \$15 per semester hour.

Graduates — MA, MA(communication studies), MA-teaching of French, MA(Ed), MPM, MSc(Ed), MSc, MSc (kinesiology) and PhD following an MA or MSc from another university, \$400 total for first three semesters, and \$20 for each subsequent semester on campus; PhD after obtaining from Simon Fraser University an MA or MSc, \$190 for first semester, and \$20 for each subsequent semester on campus. For all students: \$13 maximum student activity fee per semester. Residence (per month): \$70 to \$80 single, double \$60 each. Apartments (including all utilities): one and two bedrooms, \$116 to \$141 per month.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

Applicants from British Columbia: admission from grade 12 (completed in 1967 or later). Graduation on the academic-technical program on any one of the specialties (arts, science, technical), with a minimum 2.0 average (computed as below) in three subjects, including English 12 and two additional 12-level subjects chosen from science(s) 12, mathematics 12, history 12, geography 12, language(s) 12, English literature 12, geology 12. To compute the average, the following equivalents will be used: A (86% — 100%) = 4; B (73% — 85%) = 3; C+ (67% — 72%) = 2.5; C (60% — 66%) = 2; P (50% — 59%) = 1; F (less than 50%) = 0. Example: English 12 P (1), physics 12 C+ (2.5), French 12 84% (3), average 2.17.

Admission from grade 12 (completed in 1974 or later). Graduation on either the combined studies program or selected studies program (any option), mathematics 11, English 12 and two additional 12-level subjects selected from science(s) 12, mathematics 12, history 12, geography 12, language(s) 12, English literature 12, geology 12 must be included. An average of 2.0 or higher is required. The average will be computed on the three 12-level subjects as specified above.

Credit given for grade XIII and specified regional college courses — students are admitted on transfer from B.C. regional colleges with credit for approved courses. Special provisions exist for entry after grade XI, for entry in May after the grade XII Easter examinations, and for mature students (over 23 years of age). Enquiries to the director of admissions.

Other Canadian students. Completion of the highest level of high school in the province concerned is required, with an average of at least 65%. No students are admitted from grade XI. Applicants from Quebec must have graduated from an acceptable program at a CEGEP. Applicants from Newfoundland must complete one full year at Memorial University. Credit may be given for second-year CEGEP. Credit is given on a course-by-course basis for subjects

comparable to those taught at Simon Fraser.

Foreign students

Standing equivalent to normal requirements for Canadian students. Applicants who have not completed the highest level of high school in their own country will not be admitted. UK and Commonwealth — GCE in five subjects with at least three at A-level, minimum average D (or 4) on A-level subjects, or equivalent. USA — grade 12 high school academic graduation and 30 semester hour (45 quarter hours) credits in acceptable subjects in first year at an accredited university or college with an average of 2.4 or higher, or very high level of performance at high school, CEEB scores recommended. France — baccalauréat (deuxième partie). Germany and Austria — reifezeugnis. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission. Students whose mother tongue is not English must provide evidence of a sufficient knowledge of English to pursue university studies successfully; satisfactory scores (550 or better) on the test of English as a foreign language are acceptable evidence.

Graduate

For admission to graduate studies, a student must normally have obtained a bachelor's degree with high second-class standing or its equivalent. Applications and enquiries should be directed to the chairman of the department concerned. It is recommended that students apply three months in advance of the semester in which they wish to register.

COURSES AND DEGREES

Since Simon Fraser University operates on a trimester system, programs specify the number of semesters (each 16 weeks long) rather than the number of years.

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General degree, a minimum of 120 semester hours, usually taking eight semesters; (b) honors degree, a minimum of 132 semester hours, usually taking eight semesters. Available in anthropology, archeology, commerce, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, philosophy, political science, psychology, Russian, sociology, and Spanish.

Master of arts (MA). Minimum of 30 semester hours with bachelor's degree with high second-class standing or equivalent. Available in anthropology, archaeology, economics, English, French linguistics, geography, German linguistics, history, linguistics (general, applied, area, and contrastive), philosophy, political science, psychology, Russian linguistics, sociology, Spanish linguistics, and MA in the teaching of French.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Number of courses and semester hours vary subject to the department. Available in anthropology, archaeology, economics, French linguistics, geography, German linguistics, history, linguistics (general, applied, area, and contrastive), political science, psychology, Russian linguistics, sociology, and Spanish linguistics.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Faculty of arts

Master of business administration (MBA). A six-semester

program in commerce, involving 10 courses and a research project. (Evening program: see Extension programs)

COMMUNICATION STUDIES

Faculty of interdisciplinary studies

Interdisciplinary research and teaching centre in the faculty of interdisciplinary studies. Bachelor of arts — students in the general degree program must complete a total of 120 semester hours, and those in the honors degree program must complete a minimum of 132 semester hours.

Master of arts (communication studies) — a minimum of 21 hours of graduate courses with at least B grades plus an original thesis or an original project.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). (a) General degree: a minimum of 150 semester hours usually taking 10 semesters, including the three-semester professional development program. (b) Honors degree: a minimum of 162 semester hours usually taking 10 semesters, including the professional development program. Available in all fields of study offered by the faculties of arts and science as specified by the faculty of education. Minor specialization required in programs offered by the faculty of education.

Master of arts (education) [MA(Education)] and master of science (education) [MSc(Education)]. Minimum of three semester (30 semester hours) with BA or BSc degree with high second-class standing or equivalent, or BEd; additional requirements dependent upon special admission requirements of department in which applicant wishes to pursue studies.

GENERAL STUDIES

Faculty of interdisciplinary studies

Bachelor of general studies (BGS). A non-specialist degree program in the faculties of arts, science, and education. Students are not required to specialize in any subject but must complete a minimum of 15 semester hours in each of the general areas of humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. A minimum of 120 semester hours is required, usually taking eight semesters. Minor specialization in Canadian studies, Latin American studies, and African/Middle East studies can be undertaken for credit toward any of the undergraduate degree programs.

Computing science — major, honors and minor degree programs leading to a BSc, a BA relating to humanistic studies or a BA relating to economics and commerce.

KINESIOLOGY

Faculty of interdisciplinary studies

Interdisciplinary program offered by the department of kinesiology. Bachelor of science (kinesiology) [BSc(Kinesiology)]. A general and an honors degree are available; requirements are as for the BSc.

Master of science (kinesiology) [MSc(Kinesiology)]. Minimum of 18 semester hours of courses plus a thesis with a bachelor's degree with major in biology, pre-medicine, physical education, kinesiology or allied areas, with a high second-class standing including at least 24 semester hours of appropriate undergraduate science preparation.

SCIENCE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General degree: a minimum of 120 semester hours, usually taking eight semesters; (b) honors degree: a minimum of 132 semester hours, usually taking eight semesters. Available in biochemistry, biological sciences, chemical physics, chemistry, mathematics, and physics.

Master of science (MSc). Minimum of 30 semester hours with bachelor's degree with high second-class standing or equivalent. Available in biological sciences, chemistry, mathematics, and physics.

Master of pest management (MPM). Requires a total of not less than 35 credit hours of course work, a comprehensive examination at the end of the program, and any additional courses deemed necessary by the supervisory committee.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). The number of courses and semester hours varies, depending on department. Available in all departments listed for MSc.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Intersession (May-June), summer session (July-August) — seven-week programs (maximum credit 10 semester hours) directed toward completion of degree requirements and/or up-grading of teaching certificates for teachers, or graduates of the professional development program at Simon Fraser University. Evening classes — undergraduate programs (fall and spring semesters) — opportunities for students to complete graduate degree requirements. Normal admission and registration procedures apply. Graduate programs — MBA, MA economics, MA education, MSc education. An expanded program of extension studies, including both credit and non-credit course offerings, is currently under development.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE Pestology Centre, biological sciences department; research and professional training in the principles and practice of pest management. The centre has a faculty of 12. Offers a master of pest management degree.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY

(See also entry under CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY)

1455 de Maisonneuve Boulevard West, Montreal, Quebec H3G
1M8

Telephone: 514-879-5995

Telex: 05-25517

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

Sir George Williams University founded in 1929, became an integral part of Concordia University on August 24th, 1974. Concordia University incorporates the two institutions, Sir George Williams University and Loyola College. Concordia University operates on the two campuses of the two founding institutions and will serve approximately 25,000 day and evening students and will consist of six faculties: Loyola faculty of arts and science; Sir George Williams faculty of arts; Sir George Williams faculty of science; the university faculty of commerce and administration; the university faculty of engineering; and university faculty of fine arts. The latter three faculties will provide courses on both campuses.

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — H.J. Hemens. Chairman, board of governors — C.A. Duff, BSc. Rector — John O'Brien, MA, PhD. Assistant to the rector — Michael Sheldon, MA. Vice-rector (academic) — Jack Bordan,

BEng, MSc(Eng), MEIC. Associate vice-rector (academic planning) — James Whitclaw, MA. Associate vice-rector (academic) — David McDougall, PhD. Assistant vice-rector — James McBride, MA. Vice-rector (administration and finance) — John Smola, BCom, BA, MA, PhD. Assistant vice-rector (administration) — A.J. Laprade, BEng. Director of personnel — John Hall, BSc. Registrar — Kenneth Adams, BSc, LMus. Director of admissions — Thomas Swift, BA. Director, guidance services — J.A. Sproule, BA, MPsSc. Dean of students — Magnus Flynn, BComm. Librarian — James Kanasy, PhD. Assistant vice-rector (communication) — Graham Martin, MSc(Eng). Assistant vice-rector (planning) — J.P. Petolas, BSc.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts — Ian Campbell, MSc. Commerce and administration — Andrew Berdzi, MBA, PhD. Engineering — J.C. Callaghan, BA, BEng, MS. Graduate studies — Stanley French, PhD. Science — R. Verschingel, PhD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Accountancy — James Finnie, BSc(Com), CA. Applied social science — R.D. McDonald, MSW. Biological sciences — H.E. Enesco, PhD. Chemistry — R.E. Townshend, PhD. Civil engineering — Paul Fazio, PhD. Classics, modern languages, and linguistics — A.M. Ketter, PhD. Computer science — H.S. Heaps, MA. Economics — M. Stelcner, PhD. Education — Jitendra Bhatnagar, PhD. Electrical engineering — M.N.S. Swamy, PhD. English — Mervin Butovsky, MA. Finance — Calvin Potter, PhD. Fine arts — Edwy Cooke, MFA. French — G.C. Taggart, PhD. Geography — D.B. Frost, PhD. Geology — H.S. de Romer, PhD. History — Robert Wall, PhD. Interdisciplinary studies — D.E. Charlton, PhD. Management — S. Robbins, PhD. Marketing — G.R. Curnew, MBA, M.B.A. — B. Mallen, PhD. Mathematics — Victor Byers, PhD. Mechanical engineering — Morne du Plessis, PhD. Philosophy — D. Laskey,

PhD. Physics — S.P. Morris, PhD. Political science — H.H. Hutter, PhD. Psychology — Jane Stewart, PhD. Quantitative methods — G. Pederzoli, MA. Religion — Charles Davis, STL. Sociology — J. Mouldoux, PhD. Teaching English as a second language — W.B. Currie, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The university is a co-educational, non-denominational institution.

BACKGROUND Sir George Williams University was developed from the formal educational work of the Montreal YMCA inaugurated in 1873. The first classes at the university level were offered in 1929 in the evening division, and day courses in arts, science, and commerce were inaugurated in 1932. The members of the first class graduated in 1936 and by 1973 some 18,553 undergraduate degrees had been presented. In March 1948, the university was granted a specific charter by the provincial legislature, establishing it a body corporate and politic, for the purpose of conducting a college or university in the province of Quebec.

UNIVERSITY GOVERNMENT The university charter is held by the corporation of Sir George Williams University, which exercises ultimate financial control of the university. Appointments and policy and actual financial management are the responsibility of the board of governors, made up of 30 members representing the community, administrators, faculty, students' associations and alumni. The academic policy and program are the responsibility of the 54-member senate which is made up of all faculty deans, senior officers of administration, and members elected from the rank of full professors. Students are represented on the board of governors, each faculty council, and the senate. The senate is responsible to the board of governors. Each of the four faculties is headed by a dean, under the general supervision of the academic vice-rector of the university.

INCOME (1973) Total — \$19,883,781 (tuition fees, 24%; province of Quebec operating grants, 75%; miscellaneous, 1%).

PUBLICATIONS From the registrar's office: undergraduate calendar, graduate calendar, brochures for departments and special sessions, information for foreign students. From the dean of students' office: student services handbook, financial aid handbook; on campus: The Paper, the Georgian, Issues and Events and the Concordian.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to end of April. Summer session: late May to end of July (evening division); six-week sessions scheduled during period early June to end of July (day division).

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Sir George Williams University is a university without a campus. Located in central Montreal, the university is housed in two large buildings. The newer building, opened in 1966, houses the engineering and science library; 57 class and seminar rooms; 10 auditoria; faculty offices; 84 laboratories for natural sciences and engineering; psychology, sociology and language laboratories; computer terminals; a theatre; a cafeteria; a student activities centre; art galleries, etc. The older building houses the main libraries, the faculty of commerce and administration, 14 classrooms and administration offices.

The university also owns a number of smaller premises located in the vicinity of the main building. These houses are used to provide additional faculty offices and for special departments and programs. The computer centre is located in nearby facilities.

STUDENT RESIDENCES As there are no residence facilities at the university, the office of the dean of students maintains an off-campus housing registry for students seeking accommodations.

LIBRARIES The university library collection contains some 485,000 books, periodicals, microforms and audio-visual materials, and is growing at a rate of about 50,000 items a year. Besides the main library there is a science and engineering library.

STUDENT LIFE A wide variety of extracurricular activities is available to students. These vary from clubs for students with cultural, social, or political interests to a wide range of athletics activities. A co-curricular fund has been established by U.C.S.L. and a committee exists to review applications for funds. The university is a member of the Quebec Universities Athletics Association and offers students an extensive competitive athletics program. An extensive intramural and recreational program is offered by the athletics department. A feature of student life at Sir George is the University Council on Student Life. The council reports to the rector and its membership is drawn from various sectors of the university with a majority of student members. The U.C.S.L. recommends policies in major areas of student life. The council also budgets for the special programs and activities.

MEDICAL SERVICES Student health and accident insurance. This group plan is a health and accident policy for the benefit of day students. It is offered on a voluntary basis for students from Quebec and other provinces at a cost of \$12 for each student eligible for provincial or federal hospital and medical coverage. Foreign students must have the compulsory insurance coverage as required by the university. The university health centre is staffed with registered nurses, Monday through Friday. The centre can refer students to various specialists and is equipped to give first-aid treatment for minor injuries and handle emergencies.

STUDENT COUNSELLING AND PLACEMENT SERVICES The following services are available to students. Counselling — personal, educational, vocational, individual appointments, group programs. Guidance information — collegial, undergraduate, graduate education and career planning information and assistance. Reading and learning skills — effective reading courses, learning skills sessions. Student placement — job placement and career counselling, full-time, part-time, temporary, collegial, undergraduate and graduate. Legal aid — this service is of an advisory nature; it does not cover the costs of any legal fees that may be incurred. It is based on a number of alumni lawyers who generously offer their services to students in need of legal advice. Chaplains — the chaplains at Sir George Williams University are appointed and supported financially by their various denominations (Anglican, Jewish, Lutheran, Orthodox, Roman Catholic and United). Some are part-time, others full-time, but all are concerned with the needs and interests of the students.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE Books and supplies, including art materials, may be bought at the university bookstore.

STUDENT UNION The Day Students' Association, the Evening Students' Association and the Graduate Students' Association offer students the opportunity of participating in student government. The opportunity for training and development in radio, TV, and the newspaper field is available through the various student-run media. The various clubs and student-run activities as well as student faculty associations are grouped under the Day Students' Association, whose officers are elected by the full-time collegial-level and undergraduate

students. The Day Students' Association own and operate a student union located at 1476 Crescent Street.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION The Graduate Students' Association comprises all students registered for a program of graduate studies at the university. The association exists to provide an outlet for expression of the needs and interests of graduate students. A fee is collected from all registered graduate students at the time of registration. The annually elected officers of the G.S.A. are a president, a vice-president and a secretary-treasurer.

GRADING SYSTEM Undergraduate level – passing grades: A – excellent; B – very good; C – acceptable; D – marginal. Failing grades: failed, absent, incomplete, repeat.

Graduate level – grades designated for use in reporting graduate courses are honors, satisfactory, unsatisfactory, audit, in progress, late, or continuing. Thesis – accepted or rejected.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE There are a limited number of university bursaries available to students. Application forms must be submitted prior to June 30. These awards are based on financial need plus academic standing. In addition, government assistance is available through the student aid service, Department of Education, Province of Quebec. Application deadline – September 30. The office of the dean of students operates a small "emergency loan fund".

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are usually held during the test weeks of each term. Supplemental examinations: a) a failed student may not write supplemental exams; b) a student may not write a supplemental in a repeated course; c) if a student is granted permission to write a supplemental, absence from the examination is counted as a failure and recorded as an "R" grade; d) medical reasons (certified by a physician) constitute a valid excuse for exemption from most of the regulations concerning supplemental examinations; e) supplemental examinations in courses taken during the regular session must be written during the following July; courses taken during the summer session must be written the following December.

GRADUATION On recommendation of the senate and the board of governors degrees are conferred by the chancellor.

FEES AND COSTS Undergraduate: tuition is based on the number of course credits for which a student is registered. The fee is \$15 per credit. The usual full-time student follows a program of 30 credits from September to May, thus paying \$450. Engineering students pay \$45 per course. Students' association and services fee: full-time \$65, part-time \$8, independent \$14.

Graduate: full-time students: first year \$400 (except MBA where fee is \$65 per course) tuition. Subsequent years: masters program \$300, doctoral program, \$400. Part-time students: masters program \$125 per two term course up to a total tuition set at \$500 for the equivalent of one year residence, \$850 for the equivalent of two year residence or \$700 for engineering students; doctoral program: total tuition for two year residence programs \$1,000, for three year residence programs \$1,500.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

Quebec students enter a 90 credit program following CEGEP graduation. Non-Quebec students may be considered for

admission to 90 or 120 credit undergraduate programs. The duration of the program will be determined by the entrance qualification. The extra 30 credits are required of out-of-province students who have completed a level of formal education which, in qualifying them for post-secondary studies, has not provided as full an academic background as is required for the diploma of collegial studies.

1. Quebec. Successful completion of a two-year pre-university program in a CEGEP, or CEGEP-equivalent program, with the award of a diploma of collegial studies. The completion of certain three-year technological programs leading to a diploma of collegial studies may also satisfy the requirements for admission.

2. Other provinces. With the exception of Newfoundland, students from other Canadian provinces who have completed grade XII with an overall average of 65% in appropriate subjects will be considered for entrance into a 120 credit program. Ontario grade XIII graduates with a 65% average may be admitted into a 90 credit program. The minimum requirement from Newfoundland for admission into a 120 credit program is the successful completion of one full year of study at Memorial University.

Foreign students-undergraduate

United Kingdom and Commonwealth. In order to be considered for admission into a 90 credit undergraduate program, applicants must present five appropriate general certificate of education papers including at least two at the "Advanced Level" or its equivalent. High national certificates and diplomas with passes at an appropriate level may be accepted in lieu of advanced level passes. Students with better than average results in five acceptable "Ordinary Level" papers plus one full year of formal schooling beyond ordinary level may be considered for admission into a 120 credit undergraduate program. Applicants from Hong Kong who have received the Hong Kong certificate of education with good grades in five subjects and have completed one further year of formal study may apply for admission to a 120 credit undergraduate program.

United States. High school graduates from accredited schools who have followed an academic program designed for university entrance may apply for admission to a 120 credit program.

Other countries. Information with respect to admission requirements and placement levels may be obtained by writing to the office of admissions.

Language proficiency. Any student applying from outside Canada, whose first language is other than English, must demonstrate that he is proficient in the English language by writing the Test of English as a Foreign Language administered by the Educational Testing Service.

Mature student qualifying program

The mature student qualifying program is designed to enable students who are 21 years of age or older and have not satisfied the technical requirements for admission to prepare themselves for entry to the new post-CEGEP undergraduate program. The university assumes that the age of such students will have allowed them to acquire informally some of the general education given to younger students in CEGEP, and concentrates on the knowledge and skills needed to undertake a given undergraduate program. Application forms are available from the office of admissions.

Graduate

Each graduate program is administered by the particular academic department or faculty concerned, under the general supervision of the board of graduate studies and its chairman, the dean of graduate studies. Admission and course requirements vary somewhat according to the specific program however all require at least a bachelors' degree with high standing in the desired area of specialization.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA, BA honors). Three years from collegial level. Areas of emphasis: anthropology, applied mathematics, applied social science, art history, Asian studies, Canadian politics, Canadian studies, comparative political studies, early childhood education, economics, education, English, French, geography, German, Greek, Hebrew, history, international affairs, Italian, Judaic studies, Latin, linguistics, mathematics, moving pictures, music, philosophy, political philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, Russian, Russian studies, science and human affairs, social psychology, social welfare, sociology, Spanish, statistics, teaching English as a second language, theatre arts, urban studies, visual arts, women's studies and combinations of these. Honors courses are available in art history, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, Russian studies, social psychology, sociology, statistics, and urban studies.

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA, BFA honors). Three years from collegial level. Areas of emphasis: art education, art history, design, drama, fine arts, graphic design, moving pictures, music, (graphic design), painting, sculpture, and studio arts, visual arts and theatre arts.

Diploma in art education. One year from bachelor's degree.

Master of arts (MA). Three terms from honors BA, BFA. Areas of study: art education, economics, educational studies, educational technology, English literature, history, Judaic studies, philosophy, psychology, religion, and sociology and anthropology.

Master of fine arts (MFA). Six terms from BA, BFA honors; fine arts (studio and/or art history).

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Available in economics, history, humanities and religion.

Business, see commerce below

COMMERCE

Faculty of commerce and administration

Bachelor of commerce (BComm, BComm honors). Three years from collegial level. Areas of emphasis: accounting, economics, finance, general business, management, marketing, and quantitative methods.

Diploma in institutional administration. One year from bachelor's degree in any field.

Master of business administration (MBA). Three to five terms from a bachelor's degree in any field.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of engineering (BEng). Three years from collegial level. Specialization in civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

Bachelor of computer science (BCompSc). Three years from collegial level.

Master of engineering (MEng). Six terms from a bachelor's degree in engineering, or equivalent, and be currently employed in engineering (evening).

Master of computer science (MCompSc). Six terms from a bachelor's degree. Three terms from BCompSc honors degree.

Doctor of engineering (DEng). At least six terms of full-time graduate study beyond the master's degree, or nine terms of full-time graduate study beyond the bachelor's degree. At least two years must be spent in full-time residence; available in research areas of structures, fluid controls, networks and systems.

Science, applied, see engineering above

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc, BSc honors). Three years from collegial level. Areas of emphasis: biochemistry, biological sciences, chemistry, geology, mathematics, optimization, physics (experimental and theoretical), physics-marketing, psychology, and statistics. Honors courses available in biological sciences, chemistry, mathematics, physics, psychology, and statistics.

Master of science (MSc). One year from honors BSc. Areas of study: biological sciences, chemistry, mathematics, physics and teaching of mathematics (MTM). Options are available for practicing teachers in biological sciences, chemistry and physics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least six terms of full-time graduate study beyond the masters' degree, or nine terms beyond the bachelor's degree. Available in biological sciences, chemistry, and physics.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening classes — undergraduate classes in arts, science, commerce, and first year engineering. All of the courses which are offered during the day at the university are also available to students who may obtain the necessary credits to complete the requirements for the degree of the university through evening studies. Most graduate degrees may be pursued in evening classes.

Summer school — evening courses are offered for undergraduates during the summer in all fields. Graduate-level courses are offered in engineering and in other areas. The university also conducts summer day programs in a variety of disciplines.

Continuing education — undergraduate classes are held in various locations in and around the Montreal region.

For no university credit

The continuing education division offers a hospitality management program designed to train personnel for managerial

positions in the hospitality industry (hotels, restaurants and institutional food establishments). Other programs include professional enrichment courses in business and management; small group special interest courses (8 week seminars); English proficiency courses; programs in music, photography and cinema.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Centre for Human Relations and Community Studies; computer centre.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES SGWU houses or takes part in five specialized institutes.

Le Centre d'étude du Québec is housed at SGWU. Its staff is working at present on a reconstruction of the debates of the legislative assembly of the united Canadas, 1841-67.

Le Centre de recherches en histoire économique du Canada français is sponsored jointly with the École des hautes études commerciales. It has accumulated one of the most important collections of documents on the economic and social history of French Canada, and has published several volumes.

The Canadian International Centre of Research and Information on Public and Co-operative Economy was established by the

department of economics in conjunction with the Conseil de la coopération du Québec and the Co-operative Union of Canada. Courses on the theory and practice of co-operation are given by the department in both English and French. The centre organizes seminars recently on labor relations in the quasi-public sector – and publishes the Canadian CIRIEC review.

The Centre of Human Relations and Community Studies is a research, consultation, and training service of the department of applied social science, functioning on an interdisciplinary basis. In seven years of operation it has worked with 50 clients – professional groups and organizations, industry and government – from British Columbia to Newfoundland.

The International Institute of Quantitative Economics was established jointly with the École des hautes études commerciales. Its main objective is to initiate and carry out quantitative research projects in the field of applied economics, particularly those that have a bearing on the problems of developing countries. Chairman of its international council of advisors is Professor Jan Tinbergen, Nobel prize winner from the Netherlands school of economics.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO*

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Direct general correspondence to the vice-president and provost

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – E.W. Mader MacDonald (Mrs), MD, CM, DPH. President – J.R. Evans, MD, DPhil, FRCP(C), LL.D., DSc. Chairman of the governing council – C.M. Harding, BE, BA. Vice-president and provost – D.F. Forster, BA, AM. Vice-provosts – J.D. Hamilton, MD, DSc, FRCP(C); M. Israel, BS, MA, PhD; P.P.M. Meincke, BSc, MA, PhD; R. Ross, MBE, MA. Vice-president, research and planning – G.E. Connell, BA, PhD. Vice-president, business affairs – A.G. Rankin, BCom, FCA. Assistant vice-president – F.R. Stone, BCom, FCA. Vice-president, internal affairs – J.K. Conway (Mrs), BA, PhD. Vice-president, external affairs – N.G. James. Chief librarian – R. Blackburn, BA, MA, BLS, MS, LL.D. Secretary of the governing council – D.S. Claringbold.

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Director of student awards – P.S. Phillips, BA, CA. Director of finance – M.E. Dedrick, BCom, MCom. Director of physical plant – W.K. Lye, MBE, CD, BSc, PEng. Director of planning – F.J. Hastie, BSc. Director, special projects – G.P. Hiebert, BCom, CA. Director of personnel – R.F. Brown, BCom. Director of administrative services – M.A. Malcolm, BA. Director of information systems department – V.H. Mikkelsen. Comptroller – J.H. Lee, CA. Co-ordinator, campus services – H.L. Reimer (Miss), BA, BPaed. Director, advisory bureau – D.J. McCulloch, BA, MD, DPpsych, FRCP(C). Director of athletics and recreation (men) – A.D. White, BA, MEd. Director of athletics and physical education (women) – A. Hewett (Miss), BEDPE. Director of career counselling and placement centre – R. Frankle (Ms), BA. Director of university health service – G.E. Wodehouse, MC, MD, FRCP(C), MRCP. Director of housing service – S. Mason (Miss), BA. Director of international student centre – E.A. McKee, MA. Warden, Hart House – J.G. Lengellé, MA, PhD. Director, University of Toronto Press – M. Jeanneret, BA, LL.D. Director, university news bureau – L. Bertin, MA. Director of alumni affairs – E.B.M. Pinnington, BA. Director of development – R.L. Jones. Assistant to the president – N.S.C. Dickinson, CD, BA. Research assistant to the president – F. Ireland (Mrs), BA.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC.

(Miss), BA, MA, LL.D. Management studies – J. Crispo, BCom, PhD. Medicine – R.B. Holmes, MD, MSc, FRCP(C), FACR. Music – J. Beckwith, MusBac, MusM. Nursing – M.K. King (Miss), BA, BScN, MScN. Pharmacy – W.E. Alexander, BSP, MSc, PhD. Social work – A. Rose, MA, PhD. Directors: Continuing studies (school of) – E.M. Gruetzner, BA. Hygiene – G.H. Beaton (acting), BA, MA, PhD. Physical and health education – J.V. Daniel, BPHE, BA, MS, PhD.

Directors of research institutes, centres and programs, see separate section.

CHAIRMEN OF TEACHING DEPARTMENTS Note: for listing of college departments, see separate section at the end of this list.

(Applied science and engineering, Faculty of) Chemical engineering and applied chemistry – W.F. Graydon, BAsc, MAsc, PhD. Civil engineering – G.W. Heinke, BAsc, MAsc, PhD. Electrical engineering – G.R. Slemon, BAsc, MAsc, DIC, PhD, DSc. Engineering science – B.P. Stoicheff, BAsc, MA, PhD, FRSC. Geological engineering and applied earth science – F.A. Delory, BEng, DIC, MAsc, PhD. Industrial engineering – A. Porter, BSc, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Mechanical engineering – W.D. Baines, BSc, MS, PhD. Metallurgy and materials science – C.B. Alcock, BSc, PhD, ARCS, DSc, FRIC, MIMM.

(Architecture, urban and regional planning and landscape architecture, Faculty of) Architecture – P. Prangnell, AADip, MArch, ARIBA, MRAIC. Landscape architecture – R. Strong, BLA, MLA, CSLA, ASLA, OALA. Urban and regional planning – A. Waterhouse, BA, DipT&RP, MSc(Pl), DrIng.

(Arts and science, faculty of) Anthropology – R.B. Drewitt, MA, PhD. Astronomy – D.A. MacRae, BA, AM, PhD, FRSC, FRAS. Botany – J. Dainty, MA, DSc, FRS. Chemistry – K. Yates, BA, MSc, PhD, DPhil. Computer science – T.E. Hull, BA, MA, PhD, FRSC. East Asian studies – W.G. Saywell, BA, MA, PhD. Fine art – F.E. Winter, BA, PhD. Geography – J. Spelt, MA, PhD. Geology – D.W. Strangway, BA, MA, PhD, FRAS. Hispanic studies – A.M. Gordon (acting), AB, AM, PhD. History – J.B. Conacher, BA, MA, PhD, FRHS. Interdisciplinary studies – A.M. Wall, AB, PhD. Islamic studies – L.M. Kenny, AB, BD, AM, MA. Italian studies – S.B. Chandler, BA, PhD. Linguistic studies – E.N. Burstynsky (acting), MA, PhD. Mathematics – G.F.D. Duff, MA, PhD, FRSC. Philosophy – D. Gauthier, BA, BPhil, AM, DPhil. Physics – R.L. Armstrong, BA, MA, PhD. Political economy – H.C. Eastman (acting), BA, AM, PhD. Psychology – E. Tulving (acting), BA, MA, PhD. Sanskrit and Indian studies – A.K. Warder, BA, PhD. Slavic languages and literatures – C.H. Bedford, BA, MA, PhD. Sociology – I.M. Zeitlin, AB, MA, PhD. Zoology – D.A. Chant, BA, MA, PhD, FRES.

(Education, faculty of) Administrative and program development – V.K. Gilbert (acting), BSc, MEd. Art education – J.A.M. Emerson, MA. Business education – G.A. Reid (acting), BCom, BEd, MA, FCCT. MA. Computer studies – L.J. La Fave, BEd, MBA. Counsellor education – C.L. Bedal, BA, MEd. Education media – D.A. Clee, BA, MSc, FRGS. Educational psychology – R.W. Dent (acting), MA, PhD. Elementary education – G.W. Hunt (acting), BA. English – R.J. McMaster, BA, BEd. Geography – W.E. Sager, CD, BA, FAGS. History and social sciences – J.C. Ricker, MA. History, philosophy and sociology of education – G.W. Bancroft (acting), BA, MEd, PhD. Home economics – H. Finnegan (Miss), BA, MS. Institute of Child Study – M.F. Grapko (director), MA, PhD. Mathematics – D.L. Mumford, BA. Modern and classical languages – R.J. Jones, BA, MusBac, ARCT. Music – N. Kuzmich (Mrs), MusBac,

MA. Physical and health education (men) – J.R. Life, BPHE, MEd. Physical and health education (women) – J.M. Stirling (Miss), BA, DipPHE. Practice teaching – J.W. Dodd, BA. School librarianship – M.B. Scott (Miss), BA, BLS. Science – R.G. Casson, BSc. Technical and industrial arts – T.H.G. Luther (acting), BEd, MA. University of Toronto schools – H.D. Gutteridge (principal), MA.

(Graduate studies, school of) Aerospace science and engineering – J.H. de Leeuw, DipIng, MS, PhD. Anatomy – J.S. Thompson, BA, MA, MD. Anthropology – B. Drewitt, BA, MA, PhD. Architecture – P. Prangnell, DipAA, MArch. Astronomy – D.A. MacRae, BA, AM, PhD, FRSC. Biochemistry – G.R. Williams, BSc, PhD, DSc. Botany – J. Dainty, BA, MA, DSc, FRSE. Chemical engineering – W.F. Graydon, MAsc, PhD. Chemistry – K. Yates, MSc, PhD, PhilM. Civil engineering – G.W. Heinke, BAsc, MAsc, PhD. Classical studies – J.M. Rist, MA. Clinical biochemistry – A.G. Gornall, BA, PhD, FRSC. Computer science – T.E. Hull, BA, MA, PhD, FRSC. Dentistry – G.S. Beagrie, LDS, FDS, RCS, DDS, FRCD(C). East Asian studies – W.G.G. Saywell, BA, MA, PhD. Educational theory – G.E. Flower, MA, EdD, FCCT. Electrical engineering – G.R. Slemon, MAsc, PhD, DIC, DSc. English – H.R. MacCallum, BA, MA, PhD. Food sciences – I.L. Armstrong (Mrs), BA, MA. Forestry – V.J. Nordin, BA, BScF, PhD, RPF. French – H.G. Schogt, MA(French), MA(Russian), PhD. Geography – J. Spelt, MA, PhD. Geology – D.W. Strangway, BA, MA, PhD, FRAS. German – E. Catholy, PhD. Hispanic studies – G.L. Stagg, MBE, MA, AM. History – J.B. Conacher, BA, MA, PhD, FRHS. History of art – F.E. Winter, BA, PhD. Hygiene – G.H. Beaton (acting), BA, MA, PhD. Industrial engineering – A. Porter, BSc, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Islamic studies – L.M. Kenny, AB, BD, MA. Italian studies – S.B. Chandler, BA, PhD. Law – M.L. Friedland, BCom, LLB, PhD. Library science – F.G. Halpenny (Miss), BA, MA, LL.D. Linguistic studies – E.N. Burstynsky (acting), BA, MA, PhD. Management studies – J.H.G. Crispo, BCom, PhD. Mathematics – G.F.D. Duff, BA, MA, PhD, FRSC. Mechanical engineering – W.D. Baines, BSc, MS, PhD. Medical biophysics – G.F. Whitmore, BA, MA, PhD. Metallurgy and materials science – C.B. Alcock, BSc, PhD, DSc, ARCS, FRIC, MIMM. Music – L.K. Klein, BA, MS, PhD. Near Eastern studies – J.W. Wevers, BA, ThB, ThD. Nursing – H.M. Carpenter (Miss), BS, MPH, EdD. Pathology – A.C. Ritchie, MB, ChB, DPhil, FRCP(C), FCAP, MRC(Path), FRC(Path), FRCPA. Pharmacology – W. Kalow, MD. Pharmacy – G.R. Duncan, BScPhm, DPhil. Philosophy – J.G. Slater, BA, MA, PhD. Physics – R.L. Armstrong, MA, PhD. Physiology – R.E. Haist, BA, MSc, PhD, MD, FRSC. Political economy – J.S. Dupré, BA, AM, PhD. Psychology – E. Tulving (acting), MA, PhD. Sanskrit and Indian studies – A.K. Warder, BA, PhD. Slavic – C.H. Bedford, BA, MA, PhD. Social work – A. Rose, MA, PhD. Sociology – I.M. Zeitlin, AB, MA, PhD. Urban and regional planning – A. Waterhouse, BA, DipTRP, MScP(Ing). Zoology – D.A. Chant, BA, MA, PhD, FRES.

(Hygiene, school of) Environmental health – J.R. Brown, BSc, MD, BS, PhD, LMSSA, AssocIHVE, DSC, FRCP(C). Epidemiology and biometrics – W.H. le Riche, BSc, MD, MPH, FAPHA, FRCP(C). Health administration – J.E.F. Hastings, MD, DPH, FRCP(C), FAPHA. Microbiology – R. Pakula, MSc, PhD. Nutrition – G.H. Beaton, BA, MA, PhD. Parasitology – R.S. Freeman, BS, MA, PhD. Preventive medicine – R.W. Morgan, MD, SMHyg.

(Medicine, faculty of) Anaesthesia – R.A. Gordon, DA(EngandAMBd), FACA, FFARCS, FRCP(C). Anatomy – J.S. Thompson, BA, MA, MD. Art as applied to medicine – N. Joy, ArtDipl. Banting and Best department of medical research –

I.B. Fritz, DDS, PhD. Behavioural science – R.F. Badgley, BA, MA, PhD. Biochemistry – G.R. Williams, BSc, PhD, DSc. Clinical biochemistry – A.G. Gornall, BA, PhD. Family and community medicine – F.B. Fallis, BA, MD, FCFP, CCFP. Medical biophysics – G.F. Whitmore, BA, MA, PhD. Medical genetics – L. Siminovitch, BSc, PhD, FRSC. Medical microbiology – N.A. Hinton, MD, CM, MSc, CRCP(C). Medicine – C.H. Hollenberg, BSc(Med), MD, FRCP. Obstetrics and gynaecology – J.L. Harkins, MD, FRCS(C), FACOG. Ophthalmology – J.C. McCulloch, MD, FRCS(C). Otolaryngology – D.P. Bryce, MD, FRCS(C), FACS, ABOL. Paediatrics – H.W. Bain, MD, FRCP(C), FAAP. Pathology – T.C. Brown (acting), FACP, FRCP(C). Pharmacology – W. Kalow, MD. Physiology – R.E. Haist, BA, MSc, PhD, MD, FRSC. Preventive medicine – R.W. Morgan, MD, SMHyg. Psychiatry – F.H. Lowy, BA, MD, FRCS(C). Radiology – E.L. Lansdown, BSc(M), MD, FRCP(C). Rehabilitation medicine – J.S. Crawford, MD, FellIntMed, CertPhysMed. Surgery – D.R. Wilson, BA, MD, FRCS(C).

(Music, faculty of) History and literature of music – R.M. Maniates (Miss), BA, MA, PhD. Music education – C. Heffernan, MusBac, MM, PhD. Performance – E. Schabas, BS, MA. Theory and composition – G. Ciamağa, MFA.

(Nursing, faculty of) Graduate program in nursing – H.M. Carpenter (Miss), BS, MPH, EdD.

College departments

Classics. Chairman, intercollegiate department – D.J. Conacher, BA, MA, PhD. St. Michael's College – J.J. Sheridan, BA, MA, PhD. Trinity College – J.W. Cole, MA. University College – M.J. O'Brien, MA, PhD. Victoria College – G.L. Keyes, MA, PhD.

English. Chairman, combined departments – K.O. Kee, BA, MA, PhD. St. Michael's College – D.J. Dooley, BA, MA, PhD. Trinity College – M.T. Wilson, MA, PhD. University College – P.L. Heyworth, BLitt, MA. Victoria College – D. Fox, MA, PhD.

French. Chairman, combined departments – E.A. Walker, BA, MA, PhD. St. Michael's College – R.B. Donovan, BA, MA, PhD. Trinity College – B.T. Fitch, BA, Ddel'U. University College – P.R. Robert, MA, PhD. Victoria College – D.W. Smith, BA, PhD.

German. Chairman, combined departments – A.D. Latta, AB, MA, PhD. St. Michael's College – W.G.S. Hempel, DPhil. Trinity College – D.A. Joyce, BA, MA, PhD. University College – E. Eichner (acting), BA, PhD, FRSC. Victoria College – H.L.M. Mayer, DPhil.

Near Eastern studies. Chairman, combined departments – R.F.G. Sweet, MA, PhD. University College – R.F.G. Sweet, MA, PhD. Victoria College – E.G. Clarke, MA, BD, DLitt.

Philosophy. (See under "Chairmen of Teaching Departments", faculty of arts and science, for university department of philosophy.) St. Michael's College – L.E.M. Lynch, BA, MA, MSL, PhD. Trinity College – G. Edison, BA, MA, PhD. Victoria College – J.A. Graff, AM, PhD.

Religious studies. Chairman, combined departments – L.J. Elmer, BA, STB, STD. Erindale College – L.J. Elmer (co-ordinator of religious studies), BA, STB, STD. St. Michael's College – A.G. Gibson, BA, STil, STD. Trinity College – G.A.B. Watson, MA, STB. University College (see entry under Near Eastern studies). Victoria College – D.V. Wade, MA, PhD.

Note: the following teaching divisions of the university are not

organized on a departmental basis, although most of these provide graduate teaching departments in the school of graduate studies: faculty of dentistry; faculty of food sciences; faculty of forestry; faculty of law; faculty of library science; faculty of management studies; faculty of pharmacy; school of physical and health education. Erindale and Scarborough Colleges are not organized on a departmental basis. (See separate section under these colleges.)

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Toronto is under provincial control and is co-educational and non-denominational. It is federated with the Universities of Victoria and of Trinity and St. Michael's Colleges (see separate entries). Federation is confined to the faculty of arts and science in the university. Income is derived mainly from public sources.

BACKGROUND The University of Toronto was founded in 1827 by royal charter as King's College at York, the state university of the province of Upper Canada, in close connection with the Church of England. It was not until 1843 that the work of instruction began at King's College. The first degrees were granted in 1844. In 1849, King's College was secularized, removed entirely from its connection with the Church of England, and its name changed to the University of Toronto. The Church of England in 1851 founded its own University of Trinity College. Some other denominations had already established colleges. Victoria had been founded by the Methodists in 1841. In 1852, the Basilian order established St. Michael's College.

In 1853, a further change was made in the University of Toronto through the creation of University College to which was given the entire work of instruction, the university itself becoming merely a legislative and examining body. In the early eighties, representatives of the other colleges entered into negotiations for a scheme of federation, which was embodied in an act of the Ontario legislature in 1887. In 1905, the Ontario government appointed a commission to investigate and recommend action in regard to the university. The University of Toronto Act of 1906 laid the foundation of the constitution of the university until 1971.

In the period 1968-71, the entire governmental structure of the university came under careful examination by the university. As a result, proposals for change were made to the legislature of Ontario, resulting in the University of Toronto Act 1971, which repealed all previous acts relating to the University of Toronto. The present authority is that given by the University of Toronto Act 1971, providing for the government of the university by a unicameral body known as a governing council.

GOVERNING COUNCIL The overall governance of the university rests with the Governing Council which directs university policy. The governing council is composed of the chancellor and the president, who are ex-officio members; two members appointed by the president from among the officers of the university, its federated universities, federated colleges, and affiliated colleges; sixteen members, none of whom are students, members of the administrative staff or members of the teaching staff, appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council; twelve members elected by the teaching staff from among the teaching staff; eight members, four of whom are elected by and from among the full-time undergraduate students, two of whom are elected by and from among the graduate students, and two of whom are elected by and from among the part-time undergraduate students; two members elected by the administrative staff from among the administrative staff; and eight members who are not students or members of the teaching staff or the administrative staff elected by the alumni from among the alumni.

In view of the size and complexity of the university and the extensive duties of the governing council, it has delegated many of its review functions to standing committees. In addition to an Executive Committee, established by provincial statute, the council has established an Academic Affairs Committee, a Business Affairs Committee, an External Affairs Committee, an Internal Affairs Committee, and a Planning and Resources Committee. Members of the governing council sit on these committees, and a number of individuals not members of council also sit on certain of them. The governing council has delegated to its standing committees certain decision-making authority on policy matters within their general areas of responsibility, reserving major policy decisions to itself.

INCOME (1973-74) Total operating income (not including federated universities or such related organizations as the Royal Conservatory of Music, University of Toronto Press, etc.) — \$163,521,950 (government grants, 68.1%; student academic fees, 11.6%; gifts and grants for assisted research, 13.9%; endowed income, .4%; other sources, 6%). Capital income — a) government grants for repayment of principal of capital debentures, \$2,212,138; b) other capital income, \$1,367,724.

PUBLICATIONS The following schools, faculties, colleges, and institutes publish calendars. Undergraduate: faculty of arts and science; faculty of applied science and engineering; faculty of architecture; faculty of dentistry; division of dental hygiene; faculty of education; school of continuing studies; faculty of food sciences; faculty of forestry; faculty of law; faculty of management studies; faculty of medicine; division of rehabilitation medicine; faculty of music; faculty of nursing; faculty of pharmacy; school of physical and health education; Erindale College; Scarborough College.

Graduate: faculty of management studies; Institute of Child Study; postgraduate dental education; school of hygiene; faculty of library science; faculty of social work; school of graduate studies; Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

Brochures — undergraduate admission handbook (to be obtained from the office of admissions); admission awards (to be obtained from the office of student awards).

Colleges — Emmanuel College; Erindale College; Innis College; Knox College; Massey College; New College; St. Michael's College; Scarborough College; Trinity College; University College; Victoria College; Woodsworth College; Wycliffe College.

In addition, there are many bulletins and brochures published by the faculties, departments, centres and institutes of the university. Publications also include the U of T Bulletin, The Graduate and (annually) the President's Report.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Generally speaking, final examinations are held in university courses, but the practice varies among faculties. Supplemental and deferred examinations are also permitted in some teaching divisions. Individual faculty calendars should be consulted for information about examination practices.

GRADUATION Convocations are held twice a year, in the spring and in the fall. Degrees, diplomas, etc., approved by the governing council, are conferred at these convocations by the chancellor of the university. Honorary degrees are also conferred at these ceremonies.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer day session: early July to mid-August. Summer evening session: mid-May to mid-August. The above is the

general pattern, but there are variations in different faculties (individual calendars should be consulted).

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The St. George Campus of the university is in the heart of metropolitan Toronto (population 2,175,000). Four of the city's principal north-south arteries bound or cut through this campus. The Scarborough Campus of the university lies 20 miles to the east and the Erindale Campus is 20 miles to the west of the St. George Campus. Elsewhere are many university properties, including the faculty of dentistry building in the downtown hospital district, the university forest of 20,000 acres far to the north of the city, the university survey camp, and the David Dunlap Observatory.

There are special facilities for teaching, clinical investigation, and medical research in the new medical sciences building, the Banting Institute, the C.H. Best Institute (1 Spadina Crescent), and in the ten affiliated teaching hospitals. Other special research facilities on the St. George Campus include a linear accelerator, a low-power nuclear reactor (Slowpoke), a university computer centre which, in conjunction with the Computer Systems Research Group, maintains an IBM 370-165, a 360-65 for interactive computing and a 360-44 for the Computer Systems Research Group, and a systems building centre. Off campus are the David Dunlap Observatory for research in astronomy and a 24' telescope at Cerro Las Campanas in Chile, an aerodynamic spectrometer and circular track and sonic boom facilities at the Institute for Aerospace Studies, and a geomagnetic laboratory at Erindale. In support of a large development grant program from NRC for research in earth sciences, the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration has transferred the entire equipment of its laboratory in Houston, Texas, to be set up in a new geophysics laboratory at Erindale College.

STUDENT RESIDENCES In addition to residence accommodation provided by the federated universities and colleges (699 places for men, 736 for women), there is a variety of residence accommodation on the three university campuses. Erindale and Scarborough each has town-house accommodation for 250 male and female students. On the St. George Campus, seven residences provide accommodation on the following basis: 481 men only, 385 women only, 735 co-educational places (of which 281 are in a graduate student residence). A married student housing complex of 710 units, built by the Ontario Student Housing Corporation, is located in two apartment towers within walking distance of the St. George Campus.

LIBRARIES The university's library system consists of more than fifty libraries containing more than four million volumes and growing at a rate of more than 200,000 items a year. Included in these figures are 24,000 current serial titles, about 7,000 manuscript titles, 104,000 maps, 800,000 microtexts and 307,000 other non-book items. The system's headquarters are in the John P. Robarts Research Library, where a campus union catalogue is maintained. The Robarts Library contains the university's central collections and services in the humanities and social sciences. It was opened during the summer of 1973. The fourteen-storey triangular structure has an ultimate stack capacity of 4.7 million volumes and has more than 3,500 study-places, including nearly 700 private carrels. There are several other units which are wholly administered within the central university library budget: the largest of these are the Science and Medicine Library, the Engineering Library, the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, and the Sigmund Samuel Library which contains the principal collection of duplicate copies.

In addition there are libraries of a number of faculties, departments and institutes for which material is bought and

catalogued centrally, and a number of libraries which do their own buying and cataloguing. Among the latter are the libraries of Scarborough and Erindale colleges, the faculties of Law and Education and Library Science, the federated colleges, and related institutions such as the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry and the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education. The Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library has special collections in Anglo-Irish literature from the 1890's to the present (especially W.B. Yeats); Fisher Shakespeare and Hollar collections; a history of science and medicine collection; a Darwin collection; the library of the Reverend James Forbes, an English non-conformist; a Hobbes collection; a John Locke collection; a J.-J. Rousseau collection; more than 3,000 17th-19th century Italian libretti; more than 700 16th and 17th century Italian plays; a Petronius collection; a Spanish literature collection including more than 700 comedias sueltas; and a growing collection of manuscripts of Canadian authors including Earle Birney, A.J.M. Smith, Ernest Buckler, Margaret Atwood, and Leonard Cohen.

STUDENT SERVICES Services provided for students include a health service (fee of \$12 included in incidental fees), a career counselling and placement service, a housing service, an advisory bureau, bookstores (no student discounts, but credit facilities are available), and athletic facilities. Hart House provides facilities for men and women for recreation, reading, sports, debate, music and arts, as well as a variety of food services. The International Student Centre offers services to Canadian and foreign students and houses CUSO and CIDA offices.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS The Students' Administrative Council (SAC) represents the full-time undergraduates on the three campuses. Each year, these students elect a president, 2 vice-presidents, and 55 representatives from 21 colleges and professional faculties. Support for SAC projects comes from a compulsory fee paid by all full-time undergraduate students. SAC publishes a newspaper, The Varsity, funds Radio Varsity, and has five permanent commissions which co-ordinate a variety of student services. SAC also presents the views of the full-time undergraduate students on university-wide issues. The Association of Part-Time Undergraduate Students (APUS) represents all part-time undergraduate students and receives support for its projects from a compulsory fee paid by all part-time undergraduates. The Graduate Students' Union represents all graduate students, publishes The Grad Post, and receives support for its projects from a compulsory fee paid by all graduate students. There are in addition student councils or societies in most of the colleges, faculties and schools, as well as a number of clubs and organizations which focus on a particular activity or interest.

GRADING SYSTEM Faculty of arts and science (new program) — A: 80-100%; B: 70-79%; C: 60-69%; D: 50-59%; fail: below 50%. Generally speaking, a candidate requires 50% in a subject to pass. The grading systems used by other faculties and schools vary; the individual calendars should be consulted.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Awards and financial assistance are available from the university, government, and many "outside" agencies. The university and its colleges provide scholarships at admission (only a very small number of which are open to students from outside the province), in-course scholarships and bursaries in the higher years, and fellowships for graduates. Some loans are also available under special circumstances. For further information, consult "Admission Awards", an annual publication available at all secondary schools in the province or on request from the office of student awards, and the various college, faculty, and school calendars; or contact the office of student awards (admission and

undergraduate awards) or the school of graduate studies (graduate awards). The provincial government offers scholarships to students entering from grade 13, graduate fellowships, and in co-operation with the federal government, a loan/grant scheme (based on need alone) for Ontario residents.

FEES AND COSTS The following include academic and compulsory incidental fees for male students in their first year. Women may pay slightly less, in some instances. Applied science and engineering, \$832.50; architecture, \$827.50; arts and science, \$623-\$647.50; child study, \$572.50; faculty of education, \$655.50; dentistry, \$1,468.50; food sciences, \$644.50; forestry, \$669.50; law, \$677.50; medicine, \$882.50; music, \$663.50; nursing, \$602.50-\$647.50; pharmacy, \$670.50; physical and health education, \$669.50; rehabilitation medicine, \$663.50; social work, \$657.50.

Diploma courses: dentistry, \$585; forestry, \$650; hygiene, \$446-\$737; management studies, \$642.50; postgraduate medicine, \$235-\$390; social work, \$652.50.

Special and part-time: arts and science, \$118; child study, \$92.50; graduate school, \$88-\$169; law, \$115; management studies, \$56; pharmacy, \$115; social work, \$115.

Residence fees: Devonshire house, room only, \$671 for 227 day term; University College, Sir Daniel Wilson residence and Whitney hall, room and full board, \$1,144 for 227 day term (14 meals per week), for 224 day term, room and partial board, \$979 for 227 day term (225 meals); New College, Wilson hall and Wetmore hall, room and full board, \$1,200 for 227 day term (19 meals per week) for 210 day term, room and partial board, \$980 for 227 day term (225 meals) and \$1,070 for 227 day term (300 meals); Innis College (651 Spadina), single room and board, \$1,061 for 227 day term; double room and board, \$1,011 for 227 day term; St. George graduate student residence (monthly), single room only, \$97; single room only with bath, \$98; double room only, \$68; large single room only, \$136.

Married student apartments. Bachelor suite *\$133-\$144 per month. One-bedroom suite *\$159-\$178 per month. Two-bedroom suite *\$191-\$204 per month. *Note: twelve-month lease starting 1st September required.

Incidental residence council fees are included in the above rates; Devonshire house, \$6; University College residences, \$4; New College residences, \$5.

All fees and costs are subject to change without notice.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate degree courses

1. Completion of secondary school studies, including a full program of academic work at the Ontario grade 13 level, or its equivalent. Candidates are advised to include in their grade 13 program at least two of: English, French or another language, mathematics, science. No minimum mark or percentage is prescribed for admission to the university, but because of the pressure of applications and the nature of the university courses, it is likely that a student will require a school average above 60% in order to be considered for selection.

2. The following certificates are usually accepted as equivalent to Ontario grade 13 although individual subjects cannot always be

equated. Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan — grade 12. Newfoundland — first-year Memorial University. Prince Edward Island — first-year University of Prince Edward Island. Quebec — CEGEP I or equivalent.

3. Tests for admission. Individual applicants may, if they so wish, present SACU test scores as additional evidence of their academic aptitude. Such information will be considered by admission and scholarship committees on an individual basis.

4. Specific requirements. Arts and science — for individual course prerequisites, see calendar. Applied science and engineering — relations and functions, calculus, algebra, physics, chemistry, plus options. Architecture — relations and functions, calculus, English, plus options. Dental hygiene — chemistry, biology, plus options. Forestry — relations and functions, calculus, chemistry, plus options. A student will be permitted a greater flexibility in the choice of first year basic science requisites if he has obtained credit in grade 13 biology or algebra, or has obtained credit in physical geography or computer programming. Landscape architecture — grade 12 mathematics or grade 13 mathematics (relations and functions calculus) and grade 12 or grade 13 English, plus options. Music — practical and theoretical courses in music. Music performance — grade 12 Ontario or equivalent, plus mandatory audition. Nursing — chemistry plus options. Pharmacy — relations and functions, calculus, chemistry, physics plus options. Physical and health education — two of biology, chemistry, mathematics, physics, plus options.

Note: late in 1973 the governing council of the university made a decision to phase out the faculty of food sciences, effective in 1975. The university plans to develop programs in household science and in nutrition and food chemistry. However, the nature of these programs has not yet been determined. Interested candidates should write to the office of admissions late in 1974 for details of the new programs.

Students with normal university entrance requirements from grade 13 are eligible for admission to the following professional faculties and schools: faculty of applied science and engineering; faculty of architecture, urban and regional planning, and landscape architecture; faculty of forestry; division of dental hygiene; faculty of music; faculty of nursing; faculty of pharmacy; and the school of physical and health education.

Students who have completed successfully a minimum of one academic year in an acceptable program at a level beyond grade 13 will be considered for admission to the doctor of dental surgery program and the degree programs in physical and occupational therapy in the faculty of medicine.

Both the faculty of law and the faculty of medicine require a minimum of two years in an academic program beyond the grade 13 level.

Foreign students

1. Certificates equivalent to Ontario grade 13 in appropriate subjects. SACU or CEEB scores recommended. USA, Central and South America — first-year accredited university (normally 30 semester hours) standing in appropriate subjects. Excellent students with high school academic diploma and CEEB advanced placement scores will be considered. UK, West Indies, East and West Africa, Hong Kong — GCE, HSC or University of Hong Kong matriculation in five appropriate subjects including two at A-level or in four appropriate subjects including three at A-level; three A-level subjects are required for arts and science. India,

Pakistan and Bangladesh — bachelor's degree with high standing. Japan, Korea, Taiwan — first-year accredited university standing in appropriate subjects. Philippines — second-year accredited university standing in appropriate subjects. Europe and Commonwealth — final-year secondary school graduation (maturity) certificate. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

2. In addition to meeting the academic requirements outlined above, candidates whose mother tongue is not English may be required to meet an appropriate standard in a recognized test of English facility such as the University of Michigan English language test, the certificate of proficiency in English issued by the Universities of Cambridge or Michigan, or the test of English as a foreign language (T.O.E.F.L.).

Non-matriculants (mature students)

An applicant who is at least 21 years of age, but who has never attempted an Ontario grade 13 program, or its equivalent, and who has been a resident of Ontario for at least one year, will be considered for admission to arts and science upon the completion with high standing of one of the pre-university courses offered by Woodsworth College. As the successful completion of a pre-university course does not in itself ensure selection, a candidate who wishes to apply as a non-matriculant should consult the office of admission about his eligibility before enrolling in one of the pre-university courses. Degree courses with scientific content such as those offered by professional faculties often have additional requirements. Detailed information may be obtained from the office of admissions.

Date for receipt of applications to undergraduate degree courses

Canadian and foreign students — final date for receipt of applications for regular full-time studies in professional faculties is May 1. Final date for receipt of applications for regular full-time studies in arts and science is June 1. Other undergraduate certificate and diploma courses. The faculties of education, music, nursing, and Woodsworth College offer certificate and diploma courses open to candidates without a first degree (see sections under "Courses and degrees" and "Extension programs"). For further information about admission to these courses, the individual faculty calendars should be consulted.

Graduate divisions

School of graduate studies. Students wishing to enrol in the school of graduate studies must normally have a four-year University of Toronto bachelor's degree with at least B standing or its equivalent from this or another approved university. Facility in the English language must be established by all applicants from universities outside Canada whose native language is not English. This must be done before arrival on this campus.

Date for receipt of applications to the school of graduate studies

Admission places will be assigned on the basis of applications that have been received by March 15 (some departments have an earlier deadline). In some departments, places may remain after these assignments have been made. In such cases, applications may be considered after March 15. In order to be considered for a University of Toronto open fellowship, admission applications must be received by February 1. For further details, see section "Courses and degrees" below and calendar of school of graduate studies.

Other graduate divisions. The faculties of architecture, dentistry,

education, medicine and social work, the school of hygiene, and the division of extension offer degree, diploma and certificate courses which are normally open only to candidates possessing a first degree. For further details, see "Courses and degrees" below and calendars of the above divisions.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARCHITECTURE, URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING, AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Faculty of architecture, urban and regional planning, and landscape architecture

Bachelor of landscape architecture (BLArch). Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of architecture (BArch). Five years from senior matriculation.

School of graduate studies

Master of science in urban and regional planning [MSc(Pl)]. Two years from a four-year bachelor's degree in appropriate disciplines in the humanities or social sciences, or professional disciplines.

Master of architecture (MArch). At least one year after BArch or BASc.

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). Three or four years after obtaining Ontario grade 13, or equivalent senior matriculation standing. The program enables each student in full-time attendance in one of the eight colleges of the faculty of arts and science to devise his own program by combining together each year five full courses chosen to fit the student's interests. Certain programs are suggested for those who desire a degree of specialization, but one could not list all the variants that are possible within a given program to achieve special emphasis in a particular aspect of the subject. Subjects offered include anthropology, cinema, classics (Greek, Latin, Greek and Roman history, Greek and Latin literature in translation), criminology, East Asian studies (Chinese, Japanese), economics, English, ethics, fine art, French, geography, German, Hispanic studies (Spanish, Portuguese), history, history and philosophy of science, interdisciplinary courses, Islamic studies (Arabic, Persian, Turkish), Italian, linguistics, mathematics, music, Near Eastern studies (Hebrew, Aramaic-Syriac, Syriac, Egyptian, Hellenistic Greek), philosophy, physical and health education, political science, psychology, religious studies, Sanskrit and Indian studies, Slavic languages and literatures (Russian, Czech, Polish, Serbo-Croatian, Ukrainian), and sociology.

School of graduate studies

Diploma in development studies. One-year program in economics and public administration.

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from four-year BA. Available in anthropology, classical studies, comparative literature, criminology, drama, East Asian studies, educational theory, economics, English, French language and literature, geography, Germanic languages and literature, Hispanic studies, history, history and philosophy of science and technology, history

of art, Islamic studies, Italian studies, linguistics, medieval studies, music, Near Eastern studies, philosophy, political science, psychology, public administration, Sanskrit and Indian studies, Slavic languages and literatures, and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA (available in the same departments as MA except in criminology and public administration).

Conjoint master of arts and diploma in Russian and East European studies. At least two years from four-year BA. Available in economics, geography, history, political science, Slavic languages and literatures, and sociology.

Master of philosophy (PhilM). Open to graduates in arts of this or another recognized university by pursuing an advanced course of study for at least two years under the direction of one department. Applicants holding an MA from another university may apply for a program of 12 months of continuous residence. Available in anthropology, classical studies, drama, East Asian studies, economics, French language and literature, geography, Germanic languages and literature, Hispanic studies, history of art, Islamic studies, Italian studies, Near Eastern studies, philosophy, political science, Sanskrit and Indian studies, Slavic languages and literatures, and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA. Available in almost any subject in which a master's degree is available.

Business, see commerce below

COMMERCE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). Four years from Ontario grade 13 or equivalent standing. Available in commerce and finance.

Faculty of management studies

Diploma in business administration (DipBusAdmin). One year from a first degree.

School of graduate studies

Master in business administration (MBA). Two years from a first degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from the MBA.

COMPUTING AND DATA PROCESSING

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Graduates of degree courses with substantial background in computer science will be admitted to a one-year program.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc.

DENTISTRY

Faculty of dentistry

Diploma in dental hygiene (DipDentHyg). Two years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in dentistry (BScD). At least one year from the

second dental year; i.e., at least four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in dentistry (anaesthesiology) [BScD(Anacs)]. At least one year from the second dental year, i.e., at least four years from senior matriculation.

Doctor of dental surgery (DDS). Four years from the one pre-professional year beyond senior matriculation; i.e., five years from senior matriculation.

Diploma in dental public health (DDPH). At least one year from DDS degree.

Diplomas in oral surgery and anaesthesia; diploma in oral pathology [(DipOralSurg; DipOralPath)]. At least 36 months (in a period of three calendar years) from DDS degree.

Diplomas in orthodontics, paedodontics, periodontics (DipOrthodont, DipPaedodont, DipPeriodont). At least 24 months (in a period of two calendar years) from DDS degree.

School of graduate studies

Master of science in dentistry (MScD). At least two academic years of study in some primary or clinical laboratory of the University of Toronto; dental graduates who hold the BScD of this university or who have completed one of the postgraduate diploma courses in the faculty of dentistry may be granted credit for one year. A combined degree and clinical program is offered in several of the clinical subjects. The minimum time requirement is three years.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from DDS degree.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

A one-year teacher training program (after an acceptable undergraduate academic degree) leading to a bachelor of education degree (BEd) awarded by the university and the interim high school assistant's certificates, types B and A, granted by the Ontario Ministry of Education. For qualified tradesmen, there is a one-year program leading to vocational certificates, types A and B, and occupational certificates, types A and B, and for persons holding a basic teaching certificate, a one-year program leading to a certificate in industrial arts. A two-year program leading to a diploma in child study is offered to university graduates at the Institute of Child Study. A number of additional and special certificate programs are offered, generally in the summer, for qualified elementary and secondary teachers.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from four-year BA degree in a field closely related to the interested area of specialization. Available in educational theory.

Master of education (MEd). At least one year from bachelor's degree, one year's teacher training and one year's teaching experience required.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA in educational theory. Available in educational theory.

Doctor of education (EdD). At least one year after the master's degree in educational theory.

ENGINEERING, APPLIED SCIENCE

Faculty of applied science and engineering

Bachelor of applied science (BASc). Four years from senior matriculation. Courses offered: chemical engineering and applied chemistry, civil, electrical, geological engineering and applied science, industrial and mechanical engineering, engineering science, and metallurgy and materials science.

School of graduate studies

Master of applied science (MASc). At least one year from BASc or BSc in science or applied mathematics. Available in aerospace, biomedical, chemical (including nuclear) engineering, civil, electrical, industrial, and mechanical engineering, environmental studies, geology, and metallurgy and materials science.

Master of engineering (MEng). No general residence requirement. Available in the same departments as MASc.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc or MASc. Available in the same departments as MASc.

FOOD SCIENCES

Faculty of food sciences

Bachelor of science (food sciences) [BSc(FoodSci)]. Four years from senior matriculation. After a first common year, students may specialize in community development, food chemistry, nutrition and dietetics, or textiles, or by choosing options from each area, in a general professional program.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from BSc(FoodSci) or equivalent.

FORESTRY

Faculty of forestry

Bachelor of science in forestry (BScF). Four years from senior matriculation.

School of graduate studies

Master of science in forestry (MScF). At least one year from BScF degree or a bachelor's degree in a related field. Available in forest ecology, forest entomology, forest fire science, forest genetics, forest mensuration, forest pathology, forest policy, forest products, forest recreation planning, forest soils, harvesting and production, natural resource economics, natural resources management, silviculture, tree physiology, urban forestry, wildlife ecology and management, and wood science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Under a special committee, at least two years from master's degree.

HYGIENE

School of hygiene

Diploma in nutrition (DipNutrit). One year from an undergraduate degree.

Certificate in public health (CPH). One year from an arts or science degree.

Diploma in hospital administration (DipHA). Two years from an undergraduate degree.

Diploma in public health (DPH). One year from MD degree.

Diploma in epidemiology and community health (DipEandCH). One year from MD degree, or acceptable equivalent degree.

Diploma in veterinary public health (DVPH). One year from veterinary medicine degree.

Diploma in industrial health (DIH). One year from MD degree.

Diploma in bacteriology (DipBact). One year from a degree in agriculture, arts or science, dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, or veterinary medicine.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from a four-year BSc. Available in epidemiology and biometrics, health administration, microbiology (bacteriology or virology), nutrition (basic or community-oriented), parasitology, environmental health (and applied physiology), and preventive medicine.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc degree. Available in same fields as MSc.

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years from at least two years' academic study beyond senior matriculation; i.e., at least five years from senior matriculation.

School of graduate studies

Master of laws (LLM). At least one year from LLB degree.

Doctor juris (DJur). At least one year from LLM degree.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

School of graduate studies

Master of library science (MLS). Two years from bachelor's degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MLS degree. Available in library science.

Management studies, see commerce

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Bachelor of science (occupational therapy) [BSc(OT)]. Four years following Ontario grade 13. Requirements: first year of arts and science, U of T or equivalent.

Bachelor of science (physical therapy) [BSc(PT)]. Four years following Ontario grade 13. Requirements: first year of arts and science, U of T or equivalent.

Certificate in teaching of physical or occupational therapy [(TchrCertPhysTher); (TchrCertOccTher)]. Two-year course

open to graduates in physical or occupational therapy, who have spent at least three years in practice.

Bachelor of science (art as applied to medicine) [BSc(AAM)]. Senior matriculation plus two and a half years formal post-secondary training in art, plus three year course.

Doctor of medicine (MD). Four years from second year in arts and science, U of T, or from BA or BSc degree.

Diploma in speech pathology (DipSpeechPath). Two years from a bachelor's degree.

Diploma in therapeutic radiology (DMRT). Two years from at least one year's internship; i.e., three years from MD degree.

Diploma in diagnostic radiology (DMRD). Two years from at least one year's internship; i.e. three years from MD degree.

Diploma in psychiatry (DPsych). Three years from at least one year's internship, or three years including a straight internship in psychiatry at a teaching hospital; i.e., three years from an MD degree.

Diploma in anaesthesia (DipAnaes). Three years from at least one year's internship: i.e., four years from MD degree.

Diploma in ophthalmology (DipOphthSc). Three years following two years' postgraduate education after MD degree.

Diploma in clinical chemistry (DCIChem). Two years from PhD, or MD with adequate science background.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from MD degree or from four-year BSc. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, clinical biochemistry, immunology, medical biophysics, medical science, pathology, pharmacology, physiology, and Banting and Best research.

Master of surgery (MS). At least one year, after elapse of five years since graduation in medicine. Candidate must submit a thesis based on investigation undertaken in one of the teaching hospitals at the University of Toronto or in a department of the University of Toronto. Program must be completed within two years of first registration.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from MD degree. Available in same departments as MSc.

MUSEOLOGY

School of graduate studies

Master of museology (MMuseol). Fifteen-month program from the four-year BA. This program consists of two summers plus one academic session. It is a joint program offered by the university and the Royal Ontario Museum.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). Four years from senior matriculation.

Faculty of music

Artist diploma (ArtDipMus). Three years from four-year high school course and audition in performance.

Licentiate diploma (LicDipMus). Three years from four-year high school course and audition in performance.

Bachelor of music in performance (MusBac). Four years from four-year high school course and audition in performance.

Diploma in operatic performance. Two years from ArtDipMus or equivalent, and audition in performance.

Bachelor of music (MusBac). Four years from senior matriculation. Candidates must take an audition and interview and pass theory tests. Available in the major areas of history and literature of music, composition, and music education.

School of graduate studies

Master of music (MusM). One year from honors MusBac; two years from general MusBac. Available in composition, music education, and in performance and literature.

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from a four-year BA specialist program in music or bachelor of music program with major concentration in history and literature. Available in musicology.

Doctor of music (MusDoc). Two years from MusM degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree. Available in musicology.

NURSING

Faculty of nursing

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN). Basic degree course, four years from senior matriculation. Degree course for graduates of diploma schools of nursing, three years.

Continuing education programs

Certificate in public health nursing (CertPHN). Twenty weeks divided into two parts given in consecutive years. It is recommended that the student work in a health care setting in the intervening period between part one and part two. Ontario grade 12 or its equivalent and completion of a recognized course in a diploma school of nursing.

A number of professional upgrading courses are given. Contact the director of continuing education for details.

Nurse practitioners program. Joint project sponsored by the faculties of nursing and medicine. Eighteen weeks. To prepare the graduate nurse to function in primary health care settings.

School of graduate studies

Master of science in nursing (MScN). At least sixteen months from BScN degree. Available in community health nursing, medical-surgical nursing, and psychiatric nursing. A candidate may complete the work of one academic year as a part-time student. All requirements for the degree must be completed satisfactorily within four calendar years from date of first enrolment in the program.

PHARMACY

Faculty of pharmacy

Bachelor of science in pharmacy (BScPhm). Four years from

senior matriculation.

School of graduate studies

Master of science in pharmacy (MScPhm). At least one year from BScPhm degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Under "Special committee", a program of studies in the general field of pharmaceutical chemistry may be followed in co-operation with other appropriate departments of the university. The department of pharmacy should be consulted for details.

PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

School of physical and health education

Bachelor of physical and health education (BPHE). Four years from senior matriculation.

Science, applied, see engineering, applied science

Religious studies, see arts

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). Three or four years after obtaining Ontario grade 13, or equivalent senior matriculation standing. The program enables each student in full-time attendance in one of the eight colleges of the faculty of arts and science to devise his own program by combining together each year five full courses chosen to fit the student's interests. Certain programs are suggested for those who desire a degree of specialization, but one could not list all the variants that are possible within a given program to achieve special emphasis in a particular aspect of the subject.

Subjects offered include anatomy, astronomy, biochemistry, biology, botany, chemistry, clinical biochemistry, computer science, food science and nutrition, geography, geology, mathematics (actuarial science, applied mathematics, statistics), microbiology, parasitology, pharmacology, physics, physiology, psychology and zoology.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from four-year BA or BSc. Available in anatomy, applied mathematics, astronomy, biochemistry, botany, chemistry, clinical biochemistry, computer science, food sciences, geology, hygiene, immunology, mathematics and mathematical statistics, medical biophysics, medical science, pathology, pharmacology, physics, physiology, and zoology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc. Available in the same departments as MSc excluding food sciences.

SOCIAL WORK

School of graduate studies

Master of social work (MSW). At least two years from bachelor's degree. Available in concentrations: practice with individuals, families, and small groups; community development and planning; social policy, planning, and administration. In addition, a candidate for this degree may choose to specialize in research in

social work within one of the three aforementioned concentrations.

Diploma in advanced social work (AdvDipSW). At least one year from MSW.

Doctor of social work (DSW). At least two years from MSW. Available to students who wish to concentrate in one of the following: social work treatment; community welfare planning and development; social welfare policy and administration.

PART-TIME PROGRAMS

For credit towards degrees

(a) Evening classes, winter session (September to April). Undergraduate courses for students proceeding to a degree in the faculty of arts and science are available at the St. George, Erindale, Scarborough and Barrie campuses. Full programs offered. Undergraduate courses for graduates of diploma schools of nursing for nurses proceeding to a degree. The third year must be taken on a full-time basis. Undergraduate courses for students proceeding to a degree in the faculty of applied science and engineering. The first year only is available by part-time study in the evening; the second year is available by part-time study in day classes; the third and fourth years must be taken on a full-time basis. Undergraduate courses for students proceeding to a degree in the school of physical and health education. The first year only is available by part-time studies; the second, third, and fourth years must be taken in day classes. The bachelor of education degree is offered on a part-time basis. The first year of the bachelor of music program is offered on a part-time basis.

(b) Summer evening classes (mid May to mid August), summer day classes (first of July to mid August). Undergraduate courses for students proceeding to a degree in the faculty of arts and science are available at the St. George, Erindale and Scarborough campuses. Full programs offered. Undergraduate courses for students proceeding to a degree in the faculty of applied science and engineering (summer evening only). Only courses in the first year are available on a part-time basis. The bachelor of education program is offered in the summer day session. The first year of the bachelor of music degree program is available on a part-time basis. Summer day courses are also offered in Nice, France, and Siena, Italy.

For credit towards diplomas and certificates

Diploma program in translation. This program provides instruction for French and English-speaking students who desire formal training as translators. Applicants must hold a BA from a North American university or have equivalent academic qualifications. Proficiency in French and English and professional experience in translation is desirable. Candidates for admission will be required to pass an entrance examination which will admit them to the three-year program.

Certificate program in business. This program provides instruction in the basic principles of modern business. The program is designed for students who are capable of undertaking courses at the university undergraduate level. A certificate is awarded on successful completion of six courses. Admission requirements are those for normal university entrance.

Certificate program in public administration. This program is intended primarily for those with considerable experience in public service who wish to acquire a broader background in the political and social sciences. A certificate is awarded on successful

completion of six courses. Admission requirements are those for normal university entrance.

Certificate program in criminology. This program is designed to deepen the knowledge and understanding of criminology in its various aspects. It proposes to examine some of the basic problems of criminal justice, and the treatment of offenders. It is intended primarily for those interested in, or practising in, fields concerned with the prevention of crime in our society. A certificate is awarded on successful completion of six courses. Admission requirements are those for normal university entrance.

Certificate program in personnel and industrial relations. This program is designed for labor, management, and government representatives who have an interest in personnel and industrial relations. This program combines both theoretical and practical material and is so structured as to permit specialization in either personnel or industrial relations. A certificate is awarded on successful completion of seven courses. Admission requirements are those for normal university entrance.

The certificate program in advanced studies of early childhood and family. This program is designed to provide advanced academic study for qualified persons in the field. Students are required to specialize in either infant or family studies. A certificate will be awarded on successful completion of six courses. Admission requirements are those for normal university entrance.

The certificate program in teaching English as a second language (TESL). This program is designed to provide specialized academic and professional training at the undergraduate level for those who wish to acquire further knowledge and skill in TESL. A certificate is awarded on successful completion of six courses. Admission requirements are those for normal entrance to the university.

Pre-university courses

Pre-university courses in chemistry, English, history, mathematics, and physics, are offered regularly throughout the year.

School of continuing studies

The School of continuing studies provides an alternative to formal university credit studies. A varied and innovative program of special interest and professional studies is available through classroom and independent study. These courses offer the educational resources of the university without some of the constraints of content, methodology and prerequisites that are not particularly relevant for adult learners. Following are the major areas in which the school is involved.

The Business and Professional Program provides courses dealing with professional and technical subjects such as business administration, personnel, marketing, human relations, law, economics, accounting, finance, engineering, forestry, library science, social work and education. A number of programs are offered in co-operation with professional associations and lead to certificates or designations awarded by the sponsoring organizations, which include the Society of Industrial Accountants, the Canadian Institute of Management, and the Institute of Canadian Bankers. Beyond the regular program, special courses and seminars can be designed to meet the particular needs and requirements of individual organizations.

Independent Study Programs provide an opportunity for independent study in a wide range of subjects related to management, engineering, and social sciences. Courses are available either by direct enrolment or in programs sponsored by organizations which award certificates or designations upon completion of their program requirements. (The courses do not lead to credit toward any degree, diploma, or certificate awarded by the University of Toronto.)

The French and English Language Summer Schools provide programs of 4-6 weeks duration each year during July and August. Adults wishing to become bilingual will find these intensive programs worthwhile not only as language-learning experiences but also for their enjoyable social and cultural components. The French Language Summer School is located at Saint-Pierre et Miquelon (a North American archipelago which is the oldest of the overseas territories of France). Toronto is the site of the English Language Summer School. Programs of varying length can also be specially developed to meet the time and language requirements of various groups of non-English speakers.

In addition to the above opportunities, there is a large program which provides courses in the humanities, sciences and social sciences. Many of the departments and faculties of the university are represented in this program. Besides courses that are 10-20 weeks in length, the program includes numerous shorter seminars and workshops in a variety of subjects, as well as special educational opportunities such as study tours. The program is designed for adults who wish to broaden their knowledge, experience and insight on a continuing basis, and achieve further intellectual, cultural or professional development.

Other non-degree courses

In addition, numerous professional upgrading courses are given by many faculties of the university; e.g., medicine, hygiene, nursing, management studies, etc. Individual faculty calendars and brochures should be consulted for details.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS There are many special interdisciplinary programs offered by the institutes and centres of the university (for description, see separate section under "Research institutes, centres, and programmes"). In addition to these, other special programs offered include the following:

Faculty of applied science and engineering. The Cockburn Centre for Engineering Design sponsors first- and fourth-year design classes. The centre's work is interdisciplinary and also involves governmental and other segments. The University of Toronto-York University Joint Program in Transportation is multidisciplinary and the policy of the program is to encourage research in a broad range of transportation disciplines. The Materials Research Program provides interdepartmental activity with a focus on development of composite materials based on platelet reinforcing of polymers for industrial production. Geological engineering and applied earth science is an interfaculty program involving the departments of geology, metallurgy and materials science and civil engineering. There are three options: mining exploration, mining engineering and geotechnical engineering. The program is at an undergraduate level with graduate work usually in one of the three above departments. Engineering science is an undergraduate interdisciplinary program designed for students with aptitude for mathematics, science and engineering, and with interest in the application of science to modern technology. The curricula for the first two years are common for all students; for third and fourth years there are available eight options, each of which provides intensive study in a specialized branch of applied science and engineering. Seneca

University of Toronto Cooperative Education Programs: the faculty of applied science and engineering of the University of Toronto offers an MEng degree in production engineering on a part time basis. The degree is intended primarily for engineers in professional practice who wish to pursue advanced studies at the master's level on a part-time basis. The degree program will normally consist of a project and a series of lecture and seminar courses presented cooperatively by the departments of industrial engineering, mechanical engineering and metallurgy and materials science. The courses will be offered in the evenings at the Finch Campus of Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology. The project may be carried out at the student's place of employment and form an integral part of his professional activity.

Faculty of arts and science. A special program of courses is administered by the faculty of arts and science referred to as "Interdisciplinary studies". These courses are in subjects which, because of their innovative character, might not readily be accommodated within the programs of the regular academic departments of the faculty. Among the subject areas are criminology, environmental studies, alternatives in education, community involvement, urban planning and women's studies. In addition, Innis, New, St. Michael's, Trinity, Victoria and University Colleges offer interdisciplinary courses in areas in which the college has a special interest. Through the co-operation of departments such as English, French, German, Italian and Hispanic studies, the faculty offers many courses in interliterary studies and courses involving literature in translation. A special program in art education is conducted by Erindale College in co-operation with Sheridan College of Applied Arts and Technology. After three years of a combined art history and studio art course, the student will obtain a BA degree in preparation for teaching art in Ontario secondary schools. The college also offers a special program in survey science. This includes subjects such as geodesy, photogrammetry, remote sensing, cartography and survey law, as well as the procedures traditionally characterized as surveying.

Faculty of dentistry. The Medical Research Council of Canada Dental Training Grant – this program was developed to alleviate the shortage of qualified staff in the faculties of dentistry in Canada. The program permits students with high potential to prepare themselves for careers in teaching and research by combining a basic PhD program with a clinical specialty. The project is funded by the Medical Research Council of Canada. The Medical Research Council Group Research in the "Biology of the Periodontium" – the Medical Research Council of Canada has funded the first group research in dentistry in Canada, within the faculty of dentistry in the University of Toronto. This project is concerned with an in-depth study of the biology of the periodontium.

Faculty of education. Cross-Cultural Education: an examination of the educational issues, problems and processes encountered in a pluralistic society, from perspectives such as history, psychology, sociology, philosophy, and program development. It will focus upon education in relation to poverty, ethnic groups, the roles of women, and the counter-culture.

School of hygiene. A postgraduate diploma in dental public health is offered on a shared-instruction basis between hygiene and dentistry (students register in dentistry for about half of the program in hygiene). The department of preventive medicine exists jointly in the faculty of medicine and the school of hygiene.

Faculty of law. "Advanced Family Law", an interdisciplinary seminar involving members of the teaching staff of the faculty of law and the faculty of social work and approximately 10 students

from each discipline. The purpose of the seminar is to examine the roles and work of lawyers, social workers and members of other disciplines, with reference to family law issues. "Urban legal problems", a seminar restricted to 10 third year law students and ten graduate students from the department of urban and regional planning. The course involves an analysis of contemporary planning issues from a legal as well as a planning and political point of view.

Faculty of management studies. The faculty and the department of computer science have organized a joint program for computer science undergraduates to take a combined BSc and MBA in five years instead of the normal six. A special program in natural resources management is also offered within the MBA.

Faculty of music. The faculty of music co-operates with the Ontario Arts Council in offering a conductors' workshop to a limited number of advanced students in conducting (three or four each year). Admission is by audition. The workshop consists each week of one 2-hour score reading session with one of the three or four professional conductors associated with the program, and one 2 1/2-hour rehearsal of the faculty of music Repertory Orchestra, with criticisms. Among faculty of music ensembles which admit qualified participants from other university divisions upon audition and without fee, are the University of Toronto Symphony Orchestra, the Repertory Orchestra, the University of Toronto Concert Band, the University of Toronto Concert Choir, the University Singers, the Jazz Ensemble, the Early Music Group, and the Collegium Musicum.

Faculty of nursing. Summer nursing course for students with post-secondary education. This program enables selected students to obtain advanced standing to the second year of the baccalaureate course. Developed as an independent-study project, materials and methods have been modified for use with the regular first year students. A pilot project, in a joint educational experience conducted during 1972-73 and 1973-74 by the faculties of nursing and medicine (Department of family and community medicine), provided the opportunity for a limited number of nursing and medical students or first-year residents to practice together in a clinical setting.

Faculty of social work. "Family Law and Social Work", see entry under faculty of law. "Integrated Physical and Social Planning", a course to be offered by the faculty of social work and the department of urban and regional planning (faculty of architecture) for the first time in 1973-74. "Crime Prevention: theory and practice", a seminar to be offered by the faculty of social work and the centre of criminology, to be restricted to students in the second year of the two-year MSW program, students in the MA criminology program, and other students with the approval of the instructors. This course will be offered in the spring term commencing January 1975.

Scarborough College. Humanities Program: the humanities program was designed for the student who wishes what has been known as a "liberal education". The program will seek to develop the critical intellectual skills of the students and to acquaint them with basic forms of approach and analysis in several areas of human endeavor. It will accomplish this by developing a coherent group of courses for each student registered in the program. As part of the courses of study, students will be required to include courses in the following areas: social sciences, sciences and the three humanities areas — language and literature, historical studies and philosophical studies. Development studies: Since the economic, social, cultural and political dimensions of under-development are inextricably intertwined, scholars with an interest in development have been forced to admit the irrelevance

of traditional disciplinary boundaries. As a consequence, development studies have emerged as an area of convergence of the subject matter of various social sciences and history. Students enrolled in this program will find themselves studying similar problems in different parts of the world or different facets of the same generic problems. Included in this program are courses in anthropology, economics, geography, history, political science and sociology. Myth and religion: this program combines an examination of man's perception and experience of his religious and mythic heritage and institutions from the anthropological, historical, philosophical, sociological and literary points of view. Students enrolled in the program are given a choice of courses in anthropology, philosophy, sociology, classics, fine art, history, humanities, religious studies.

Continuing education program — there are numerous such programs, see separate section under "Part-time programs". In addition, the school of continuing studies arranges courses and special educational programs to meet the needs and objectives of groups and organisations within the community. These programs are often interdisciplinary in nature, and may be offered for one time only.

The above are short descriptions only of a few of the special programs offered by the University of Toronto. For full details of the above and other special programs, the college, faculty and school calendars should be consulted.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES, CENTRES AND PROGRAMS The Banting and Best Department of Medical Research. Director: I.B. Fritz, DDS, PhD. The staff of the Banting and Best Department of Medical Research are involved primarily in research on various aspects of metabolic control. Emphasis continues to be directed towards an analysis of the sites and mechanisms of hormone action, particularly insulin.

Centre for Culture and Technology. Director: H.M. McLuhan, MA, PhD, FRSC, LLD, DLitt. The centre is concerned with the impact of media (extensions of man) on psyche and society; i.e., man caught up in his own feedback loop, ever creating new service/disservice environments.

Centre for Industrial Relations. Director: to be appointed. The centre is a non-degree-granting and non-teaching institute of the university, facilitating faculty and student research primarily through its comprehensive information service.

Centre for Medieval Studies. Director: J.F. Leyerle, BA, MA, PhD. The centre offers interdisciplinary graduate programs in the medieval period and encourages specialization in research, particularly in often-neglected areas between traditional departments.

Centre for Russian and East European Studies. Director: H.G. Skilling, MA, PhD. The centre promotes the development of undergraduate and graduate studies and scholarly research related to Russia and eastern Europe. The centre acts as a liaison between the departments and conducts a diploma program taken conjointly with an MA in a principal discipline.

Centre for the Study of the Drama. Director: A. Saddlemyer, BA, MA, PhD. The centre offers graduate programs for higher degrees based on academic graduate courses and on practical courses and experimental studio work for those who wish to obtain qualifications as critics, historians, and teachers of dramatic literature.

Centre for Urban and Community Studies. Director: L.S. Bourne,

BA, MA, PhD. The centre, created in 1964, serves three functions: 1) responds to staff interests in formulating interdisciplinary research projects; 2) assists staff in obtaining support, administrative assistance, and service facilities; 3) facilitates graduate student research experience.

Centre of Criminology. Director: J.L. Edwards, LLB, MA, PhD, LLD. An interdisciplinary research centre concerned with problems of crime and criminal justice and staffed by persons trained in law, sociology, psychology, economics, and statistics. MA degree offered.

David Dunlap Observatory, Richmond Hill. Established 1935. 74-inch reflecting telescope (largest in Canada) equipped for spectrographic, photographic and photo-electric studies in astronomy. A 16-inch, 19-inch and 24-inch telescope, and another 24-inch telescope operated at the Las Campanas observatory in Chile, all similarly equipped. Radio telescopes and receivers also used; laboratories, machine shops and research library.

Institute for Aerospace Studies. Director: J.H. de Leeuw, DiplIng, MS, PhD. The institute provides the only opportunity in Canada to obtain primary (BASC) and advanced (MEng, MASC, and PhD) degrees in the aerospace sciences and engineering. It has a staff of 15 and 70 graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, research associates and professional engineers.

Institute for Environmental Studies. Director: F.K. Hare, BSc, PhD, LLD, DSc. The institute provides a framework for a multidisciplinary approach to environmental studies, and involves close collaboration of other departments, including engineering, health sciences, law, life sciences, and social sciences.

Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology. Director: K.O. May, MA, PhD. Conducts research in its subject fields and offers courses leading to the MA and PhD degrees.

Institute for the Quantitative Analysis of Social and Economic Policy. Director: T.A. Wilson, BA, AM, PhD. The general purpose of this institute is to encourage continuing on-campus quantitative research on social and economic policy problems, which complements programs of graduate training in associated teaching departments.

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Institute of Applied Statistics. Director: J.C. Ogilvie, BSc, MA, PhD. The purpose of the institute is to bring together researchers in pure and applied statistics, to conduct and encourage research in applied statistics, and to provide a central location for statistical advice throughout the university.

Institute of Bio-Medical Engineering. Director: R.S.C. Cobbold, BSc, MSc, PhD. The institute was founded in 1962; there are on staff nine full-time academics and 35 graduate students. Areas of interdisciplinary research are electrical and chemical engineering, mathematics, pharmacology, physics, physiology, and surgery.

Institute of Immunology. Director: B. Cinader, PhD, DSc. The institute provides a common forum for investigators in many areas of the university and an interdisciplinary research experience in immunology. MSc and PhD programs are offered.

Institute of Medical Science. Director: J.C. Laidlaw, MD, PhD, FRCP(C). The institute provides an interdisciplinary research experience in the area of human biology; thereby, it furnishes an opportunity for students to work towards an MSc or PhD degree in a wide range of biological fields on problems which may involve patients and/or experimental animals.

International Studies Program. Chairman: H.I. Nelson, MA, PhD. Seeks to facilitate, co-ordinate, and further promote research and graduate teaching related to international relations, and particular and comparative study of major foreign areas. Many of its activities are carried on through a series of interdisciplinary specialized committees, each of which sponsors interdisciplinary seminars, plans research programs, sponsors visiting scholars, and generally promotes graduate teaching and research in matters pertaining to the committee's interests. Such committees exist for: African studies, East Asian studies, international relations, Latin American studies, South Asian studies, European studies, Middle East studies. Graduate students wishing to work in the general field of modern international studies register in the graduate department of their major discipline under the general regulations of the school of graduate studies.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES Erindale College, University of Toronto, 3359 Mississauga Road, Mississauga, Ontario. Principal and dean: E.A. Robinson, BSc, PhD, DSc. Associate deans: W.J. Huggett, BA, MA, PhD; I.M. Spigel, BA, MA, PhD; H.W. Taylor, BSc, MSc, PhD. Registrar: J.J. Rae, BA, MA, PhD. Established 1964; classes began 1966. Non-denominational. Co-educational. Provides courses leading to BA, BSc and BCom degrees (three and four years).

Innis College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E5. Principal: P.H. Russell, MA. Registrar: D.B. King, BA, MA. Established 1964. Non-denominational. Co-educational. A college for full-time students of all undergraduate divisions of the university. Interdisciplinary courses are conducted on an experimental basis within Innis College. Accommodation is offered in university and student-operated residences and houses. The college also conducts a writing laboratory and tutorial program.

New College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1. Principal: A.D. Baines, MD, PhD. Registrar: P.L. Mathews, AM, PhD. Established 1962. Co-educational. Non-denominational. Provides residence accommodation, tutorial arrangements, writing laboratory, instruction in some subjects, common rooms and dining facilities. Enrolment is drawn from all undergraduate divisions of the university.

Scarborough College, University of Toronto, 1265 Military Trail, West Hill, Ontario. Principal: D.R. Campbell, DFC, BA, MA. Associate dean and registrar: J.D. King, BA, PhD. Associate dean (planning and building): A. Walker, BSc, PhD. Chairman, division of humanities: G.P. Richardson, BArch, BD, DPhil. Chairman of life sciences: J.C. Ritchie, BSc, PhD, DSc. Chairman of physical sciences: H.B. Corben, MA, MSc, PhD. Chairman, division of social sciences: L. Tarshis, BCom, MA, PhD. Established 1964; classes began 1965. Co-educational. Non-denominational. Courses offered lead to the BA and BSc degrees (fifteen-credit and twenty-credit). Located 20 miles to the east of the St. George Campus of the university. Residence accommodation available.

University College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1. Principal: A.C.H. Hallett, BA, PhD. Registrar: M.G. Finlayson, MA, PhD. Established 1853 as the Provincial College and since the Act of Federation of 1887 has offered instruction in

classics (chairman: M.J. O'Brien, MA, PhD), English (chairman: P.L. Heyworth, MA, BLitt), French (chairman: P.R. Robert, MA, PhD), German (chairman: H. Eichner, BA, PhD, FRSC), Near Eastern studies (chairman: R.F.G. Sweet, MA, PhD). Co-educational. Non-denominational. A college for full-time students in the faculty of arts and science proceeding to the degrees of BA, BSc and BCom. Residence accommodation is available in the Sir Daniel Wilson residence and in Whitney hall.

Woodsworth College, 119 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A9. Principal: A.M. Kruger, BA, PhD. Registrar: A.R. Waugh, BA. A part-time program leading to the bachelor of arts degree was established in 1905 at the University of Toronto. In 1920 the department (subsequently division) of university extension was organized, and offered both credit and non-credit courses. On January 1, 1974, the school of continuing studies was formed to conduct non-credit courses, and a college was constituted to offer credit courses primarily for part-time students. The college was named in honor of J.S. Woodsworth (1874-1942), who "had a very strong interest in broadening the educational opportunities for those who did not have a chance to obtain their education at the usual stage". The college is a multi-faculty constituent college of the University of Toronto, and is mainly concerned with meeting the needs of part-time students.

Woodsworth College offers courses in three sessions: the summer evening session (mid-May to mid-August), the summer day session (first of July to mid-August), and the winter evening session (September to April). While Woodsworth College students have priority in courses in the summer session and in evening classes in the winter session, many attend day time classes in the winter session. The college is located on the main campus of the University of Toronto. It has 8,000 students registered in courses taught by six faculties, and in diploma and certificate programs. Woodsworth College offers degree courses taught by the following faculties: arts and science, applied science and engineering, education, music, nursing, and physical and health education. Also, there are certificate programs in business, public administration, criminology, personnel and industrial relations, advanced studies of early childhood and family; and a diploma program in translation. Pre-university courses in chemistry, English, history, mathematics, and physics are offered regularly throughout the year by Woodsworth College, and are designed to assist persons who wish to become eligible for admission to the University of Toronto as non-matriculant students. Students must meet the normal admission requirements of the university in order to be considered for admission. Woodsworth College is co-educational and has no church or governmental relationship. Residential accommodation has not yet been provided.

FEDERATED INSTITUTIONS Emmanuel College of Victoria University, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7. Principal: W.O. Fennell, BA, STM, DD. United Church. Victoria University founded 1836. Emmanuel College one of seven seminaries in Toronto forming Toronto School of Theology. Offers courses in theology leading to the college diploma; also the title LTh, and degrees of MDiv, MRE, ThM and ThD, which are awarded by the senate of Victoria University. Residential accommodation available for men and women.

Knox College, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E6. Principal: Rev. J.S. Glen, PhD, ThD, DD. Presbyterian. Co-educational. Established 1844. Federated with the university in 1890. Offers courses in theology leading to the diploma and the degrees of MDiv, ThM, and ThD, which are awarded by the college. Residential accommodation for 104 men.

University of St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1.

President: Rev. J.M. Kelly, MA, PhD, LLD, DD. Co-educational; Catholic; 1852; federated with the University of Toronto; full programs in theology and related studies; residence for 575. Degrees awarded by the University of Toronto; degrees in mediaeval studies by the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies; and degrees in theology by the University of St. Michael's College. See also separate entry.

University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H8. Provost: George Ignatieff, BA, MA, LLD, DCL. Co-educational; private; 1852; federated with the University of Toronto; full undergraduate programs; residence for 345. Degrees awarded by the University of Toronto (BA, BCom, BSc) and degrees in theology: MDiv, MTh, ThD. See also separate entry.

Victoria University, 73 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7. President: G.S. French, CD, MA, PhD. Co-educational; United Church; 1836; federated with the University of Toronto; full undergraduate programs; residence for 510. Degrees awarded by the University of Toronto (BA, BCom, BSc) and degrees in theology: MRE, MDiv, ThM, ThD. See also separate entry.

Wycliffe College, Hoskin Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H7. Principal: Rev. Canon Leslie Hunt, BA, BD, MTh, DD. Anglican. Established 1877. Federated with the university 1890. Offers courses in theology leading to the MDiv degree as preparation for Anglican ordination and the MRel degree, and also the title of LTh. In addition, the college has authority to confer the following degrees in theology: BD, MTh, DTh and the DD. Residential accommodation for 80 men.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO THE UNIVERSITY Massey College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E1. Master: Robertson Davies, CC, BLitt, DLitt, LLD, FRSC. Residential college within the University of Toronto for graduate students and senior scholars engaged in research. Opened in 1963-64. Appointments to the college are divided as evenly as possible between men and women working in humanities and sciences at the University of Toronto. The college provides living accommodation, dining and common-room facilities, and a library for research studies.

Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, The (OISE), 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V6. Director: R.W.B. Jackson, PhD, LLD, FRSS, FCP. Established 1965 by act of Ontario legislature, the institute combines former departments of educational research and graduate studies of the University of Toronto's faculty of education and the Ontario Curriculum Institute. It is chartered as a college and one of its primary responsibilities is to establish and conduct programs leading to graduate degrees in education. It also functions as a research institute devoted to scientific study of theory and practice of education, and is concerned with curriculum planning and materials and with dissemination of findings of educational studies and assistance in their implementation.

Under an agreement of affiliation with the University of Toronto, the programs of the university's department of educational theory are provided substantially by the institute. Its students are university graduates, proceeding to the university's degrees of MA, MEd, EdD and PhD. The institute's programs emphasize theory and research, and application of these in the various fields of education. These programs may also include offerings from other graduate departments of the university.

Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, 59 Queen's Park Crescent East, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2C4. Affiliated with the federated university of St. Michael's College. President: E.A.

Synan, BA, STL, MSL, LLD, MA, PhD. Conducts research, provides courses, gathers library and archival materials, publishes texts, translations, studies, and a learned journal (*Mediaeval Studies*) in the thought, culture, writings, and institutions of the middle ages. The faculty members are members of the graduate school of the University of Toronto. The students may register in the university as working for MA or PhD, may qualify for MSL and MSD degrees conducted by the institute, or may carry on independent research.

Royal Conservatory of Music, 273 Bloor Street West, Toronto,

Ontario M5S 1W2. Principal: G.D. Ouchterlony, DLitts(Hon). Established 1886. Housed since 1962 in the renovated economics building, it now includes a concert hall (with organ), recital hall, electronic music laboratory, classrooms, studios for teaching practice (including organ practice), etc. Branches at eighteen other locations serving outlying areas of metropolitan Toronto and Sarnia. The associateship diploma (ARCT) is the apex of an examination syllabus divided into ten grades covering material from the beginning to university entrance stages. The syllabus is also the basis for a local centre-examining network which operates throughout Canada and parts of the U.S.A. and is a widely recognized standard-setting system.

TRENT UNIVERSITY*

Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8

Telephone: 705-748-1011

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – The Honorable Eugene Forsey, OC, MA, PhD, LL.D., DLitt, FRSC. President and vice-chancellor – T.E.W. Nind, MA. Vice-president – R.H. Sadleir, MA. Vice-president (finance), and secretary to the board of governors – J.E. Leishman, BCom, CA. Registrar and secretary of senate – A.O.C. Cole, MA. Associate Registrar – G.D. Pollock, MA. Director, admissions – R.J. Bowman, BA, MEd. Director, part-time studies – H.G. Hooke, BScF. Director, health services – Alice Martin, MD. Librarian – B. Cossar, BA, MLS. Director of information – J.G. English, BA. Director of athletics – P.S.B. Wilson, BA. Coordinator of audio-visual services – P.J. Tighe.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts and science – W.G. Pitman, MA. Graduate studies – S.A. Brown, BSA, MSc, PhD, FCIC.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Anthropology – R.K. Vastokas, MA, PhD. Biology – I.M. Sandeman, BSc, FLS. Chemistry – K.B. Oldham, PhD, DSc, FRIC. Classical studies – J.P. Bews, MA, PhD. Economics – M.J. Boote, MA, PhD. English

literature – J. Winny, MA, PhD. French studies – F.K. Harper, MA. Geography – W.P. Adams, BA, MSc, PhD. German – G. Baumgaertel, MA, DRPhil. Hispanic studies – F.K. Harper, MA. History – F.A. Hagar, MA, PhD, MLitt. Mathematics – A.P. Guinand, BSc, DPhil. Native studies – Walter Currie, BA, LL.D. Philosophy – D. Gallop, MA. Physics – J.I. Lodge, MA, PhD. Politics – D.R. Cameron, BA, MSc, PhD. Psychology – A.G. Worthington, BCom, PhD, MAPS. Sociology – J. Hillman, MA.

GENERAL INFORMATION Trent University is non-denominational, co-educational and operates under a board of governors and a senate.

BACKGROUND Trent was formally created with degree-granting powers by an act of the Ontario legislature in 1963. In that same year, a nucleus of faculty members and administrative staff was formed and the first undergraduate class was accepted in 1964. The university was officially opened in October 1964 by governor-general Georges Vanier.

During the early years, the academic planning committee initiated the broad academic preparation for the university while a campus planning committee planned the university site and architecture. The proposals of the two were accepted as the basic policies of the university.

PUBLICATIONS University calendar; graduate studies calendar; part-time studies – summer session; part-time studies – winter session; non-credit studies; high school information brochure; Arthur; available from the director of information.

ACADEMIC YEAR Autumn term: mid-September to early December. Winter term: early January to late February. Spring

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

term: mid-March to mid-May. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND RESIDENCES The main campus of the university is located on both sides of the Otonabee River at the northern edge of Peterborough (population, 60,000), but functions of the university are also carried on at two locations in the downtown area. The core of the main campus was a gift of the Canadian General Electric Company, and additional land totalling over 1,400 acres has been acquired to meet the needs of the university.

In the first five years of the university's operation, an administration, teaching and laboratory complex and two residential and teaching colleges were developed in the city. On the main campus the master plan has been implemented to the completion of the first phase of construction. This includes three residential teaching colleges, the main library with a capacity of some 370,000 volumes, two science buildings and athletic facilities.

The city colleges — Peter Robinson and Catharine Parr Traill — are both co-educational and provide residential accommodation for 280 students in addition to non-resident members. The campus colleges — Champlain, Lady Eaton and Otonabee are co-educational and provide accommodation for 800 students. For the academic year 1974-75 almost half of the student body will have a place in residence.

LIBRARIES The university's Thomas J. Bata Library is adjacent to the university court and is the focal point of the Nassau Campus. Four storeys high, it has room for more than 370,000 volumes and 800 readers. The building also houses the audio-visual centre. The library contains a collection of some 215,000 volumes, 16,000 microforms and more than 2,400 periodical subscriptions. Approximately 22,000 volumes are added each year. A number of special collections have been formed and, to support the university's interest in Canadian studies, the library has concentrated on the acquisition of Canadiana. This development has been augmented by such gifts as the G.M. Douglas Arctic collection, the Racey collection of newspaper cartoons, and the Floyd Chalmers collection of Canadian explorations.

The Trent University library of religion, incorporating the Bishop Webster collection, provides printed source material for scholars in religion, philosophy, history and related subjects. In support of fine arts, the Robert Markon Foundation has established an art book collection. An extensive map library is being developed in the Bata Library. The Bata Library is approved by the federal government as a selective depository for Canadian government documents, and a considerable number of United States, United Nations and British documents are received by subscription.

STUDENT LIFE Trent offers a wide range of student activities. Participation is invited in the numerous student organizations and activities. The early years of the university have seen the establishment and lively growth of literary magazines, a yearbook, a newspaper, a radio service, a community action program, dramatic art, music, debating and film societies, and many other events. Each college is governed by an elected student cabinet with a university-wide congress co-ordinating the activities of the separate college governments. 14 students sit as full members of the university senate. As well, students participate in a broad range of university committees.

The athletic program is designed to offer recreation and competition for all members of the university. An air-supported

structure on the Nassau Campus provides heated indoor facilities for many sports. Also located on the same campus are a full-size, flood-lit playing field, a quarter-mile track, tennis courts, a squash court, and a ski-run. The university has its own sail boats, canoes, and paired shells. As well, the university arranged for the use of swimming pools and rinks in the city of Peterborough. Intercollegiate and intramural sports include badminton, basketball, curling, fencing, golf, hockey, harrier, judo, rowing, rugger, skiing, sailing, softball, squash, tennis, track, touch football and wrestling.

MEDICAL SERVICES The university student health service provides both medical and counselling services for full-time students. Emergency treatment is available 24 hours a day. The university requires all students to carry both medical and hospital insurance. Students from Ontario must carry Ontario health insurance. For Canadian students from outside Ontario, coverage should be obtained from their own province. For students from outside Canada, special arrangements may have to be made at the time of registration. Students seeking medical treatment are charged a fee for service which is normally recoverable from their medical insurance.

STUDENT COUNSELLING AND EMPLOYMENT Students seeking assistance in finding employment are invited to use the facilities of the placement office. A principal concern of this office is the career planning of graduating students and their eventual employment. On-campus interviews are arranged with representatives of business, industry and government agencies. Students seeking information about teaching, professional schools, and graduate study also find this office useful.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university operates a bookstore which is easily reached from the university buses. With some 5,000 square feet of floor space, the bookstore is well suited to meet the wide range of needs and interests of the students, faculty and the Peterborough community. All books in print can be obtained on individual order. A collection of bibliographical tools is maintained which students and staff are encouraged to use. Records, artists' supplies, a wide range of periodicals, and books of general interest are made available.

GRADING SYSTEM There are five passing grades: A, B+, B, C, D, and one failing grade: F. There are no supplemental examinations. Overall standing is granted in major subjects only and includes all courses taken in that subject. Grades are A, B+, B, C. Introduction of a course-credit system replaced year promotion in 1970-71. Aeg. (aegrotat), following a grade, indicates that the student was absent with reason from the final examination, but that standing was granted on the basis of the year's work.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Trent University has a generous scholarship program designed to reflect its insistence on high standards and to reward and encourage its leading students. Through the generosity of private donors, scholarships have been endowed; these scholarships will be awarded to students entering the university and during the course of their studies. In addition, the university awards a generous number of scholarships to students entering the university with high standing. Since all students with high standing will automatically be considered, no separate application for scholarships awarded by the university is necessary.

All university scholarships may be held in conjunction with other scholarships awarded by external agencies when their conditions permit, up to a normal maximum of \$1,980 in 1974-75. In order to

be considered for scholarships, a student entering first year normally must have undertaken at least five of the six credits required for admission during the current academic year. No student applying for admission to the university after August 1 will normally be considered for a scholarship. The university endeavors to guarantee all scholarship holders, including those from the Peterborough area, places in residence if they wish them. Students attending Trent University will be eligible for assistance under the Ontario student awards program.

FEES AND COSTS The total annual fee for full-time undergraduates is \$660. This amount includes registration, tuition fees, and incidental fees. Part-time students pay \$120 per full course, \$60 per half-course.

Residential fees, including room and board for the academic year (excluding vacation periods), are \$1,320 in a single room, \$1,245 in a double room, payable in two instalments. For students in lodgings or living at home, there is a non-resident fee of \$85.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. Educational level equivalent to Ontario honor graduation diploma (grade 13).
2. Specific requirements. French recommended for French; mathematics A normally required for any mathematics course, physics and mathematics for any physics course and chemistry for any chemistry course.

Foreign students

UK and Commonwealth – GCE or equivalent in five subjects with at least two at A-level. USA – grade 12 high school academic graduation with three advanced placement courses or 30 semester hour credits in first year at an accredited university. CEEB scores are required. Others – some highly qualified high school graduates considered for admission. Certificates equivalent to normal requirements. Students whose mother tongue is not English must provide evidence of an adequate knowledge of English for university studies.

Mature students

Candidates who do not meet the normal requirements but have maturity and motivation may be considered for admission.

Graduate

1. General requirements. Applications for graduate studies must be made to the graduate studies committee on a prescribed form. The candidate must arrange to have submitted official transcripts showing the subjects studied and the standing received in all undergraduate and any graduate work so far undertaken. Normally, applications should be supported by letters of recommendation from at least two faculty members, in the proposed field of graduate studies, under whom the candidate has worked. The committee may require a test of proficiency in the English language for candidates whose mother tongue is not English.

2. Specific requirements for master's degree programs. At least a second-class standing in the final year at the honors level in the department in which the graduate degree is being sought, or its equivalent, will be required for approval of the admission of candidates for the master's degree. Chemistry – additional

requirements may include one or more of the following: a reading knowledge of a foreign language; a working knowledge of certain branches of mathematics or statistics; familiarity with computer techniques; an adequate background of a related discipline. History – students will be expected to demonstrate capacity to do research in any languages required for their fields of research. In Canadian history, students will be expected to demonstrate capacity in French when they begin graduate studies. Physics – additional requirements may include one or more of the following: a reading knowledge of two or more languages; a working knowledge of certain branches of a related discipline; familiarity with computer techniques; an adequate background knowledge of a related discipline.

Date for receipt of applications

There are none specified, however, students are encouraged to apply between January and June of the year in which admission is sought. Candidates who do not hold the normal requirements and who seek specific consideration must apply, giving full details, before June 30 of the year in which admission is sought.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) Ordinary degree, 15 courses from senior matriculation. Available in classical studies, economics, English literature, French studies, German, Hispanic studies, history, mathematics, native studies, philosophy, politics, psychology, sociology. (b) Honors course, 20 course credits from senior matriculation. Available in Canadian studies, classical studies, English literature, French studies, German, Hispanic studies, history, mathematics, philosophy, politics, sociology.

Master of arts (MA). At least two years from general BA, or at least one year from honors BA. Available in history and anthropology.

SCIENCE, PURE

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) Ordinary degree, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in anthropology, biology, chemistry, economics, geography, mathematics, physics, and psychology.

Master of science (MSc). At least two years from general BSc, or at least one year from honors BSc. Available in anthropology, chemistry and physics.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Winter academic session – courses leading to a BA and BSc are offered concurrent with the regular undergraduate program during the day and evening. Summer session – courses are offered in arts and in science for undergraduates proceeding to a degree.

For no university credit

A number of non-credit courses in the humanities and social and physical sciences are offered in the evening during the regular academic session.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES Peter Robinson College, Peterborough, Ontario. Master: I.D. Chapman, BSc, MA. Men and women. Opened 1964.

Catharine Parr Traill College, Peterborough, Ontario. Principal: Mrs. Nancy Sherouse, BA. Men and women. Opened 1964.

Champlain College, Peterborough, Ontario. Master: W.B.D. Heeney, BA, BD, DPhil. Men and women. Opened 1966.

Lady Eaton College, Peterborough, Ontario. Principal: Mrs. Marjorie Seeley, AM. Men and women. Opened 1968.

Otonabee College, Peterborough, Ontario. Master: R.E. Carter, AB, BD, MA, PhD. Men and women. Opened 1973.

Each college offers to its members in addition to residential accommodation for members of the academic staff and students, the use of a dining room, common rooms, library, seminar rooms and tutorial offices. Every student and every member of the faculty is a member of a college in which they have the opportunity to live and work together in a relatively small academic community within the large body of the university.

UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE*

(Federated with the University of Toronto) †

Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H8

Telephone: 416-928-2522

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – The Most Reverend H.H. Clark, CC, BA, DD, DCL, LLD. Provost and vice-chancellor – G. Ignatieff, CC, MA, LLD, DCL. Vice-provost – A. Dalzell, MA, BLit. Registrar – W.D. Neelands, MA. Bursar – G.O. Shepherd, BCom. Dean of men students – R.M.H. Alway, MA, PhilM. Dean of women students – M.H. Seaman (Miss), MA. Director of convocation affairs and development – E.B.M. Pinnington, BA. Librarian – B.L. Saunders (Miss), BA, BLS.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts – W.S. Rogers, MA. Divinity – Rev. Canon H.W. Buchner, BA, LTh, STM, DD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Classics – J.W. Cole, MA. English – M.T. Wilson, MA, PhD. French – B.T. Fitch, BA, Ddel'U.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

†Holds in abeyance its degree-granting powers in the faculty of arts during the term of federation with the University of Toronto.

German – D.A. Joyce, MA, PhD. Philosophy – G. Edison, MA, PhD. Religious studies – G.A.B. Watson, MA, STB.

GENERAL INFORMATION Trinity is a private, co-educational institution. Income is derived mainly from private sources.

BACKGROUND The University of Trinity College was founded in 1852 by the Honorable and Right Reverend John Strachan, first bishop of Toronto, to be the Church of England University of Upper Canada. The occasion for its founding was the secularization, in 1850, of King's College of which the bishop had been a founder and at one time president, and which became the original foundation of the provincial University of Toronto. Under the powers obtained by royal charter in 1852, the University of Trinity College conferred degrees in seven faculties, until 1904. In that year, in response to the movement for the federation of the various universities in the province, Trinity College federated with the University of Toronto and ceased to give instruction in all the faculties except arts and divinity. It also placed in abeyance its degree-granting power in the faculty of arts.

St. Hilda's College was founded in 1888 by the Reverend Dr. Body, the second provost of Trinity College, to provide a residence for the women students of Trinity College, together with some separate instruction. At a later date all instruction became fully co-educational and St. Hilda's continued to be the residence for women students of Trinity College and to provide a centre for their social life at university. At the present time, the college's connection with the Anglican Church of Canada is traditional and historical. It acknowledges no ecclesiastical control and places no religious or denominational tests or other restrictions upon its students or staff.

COLLEGE GOVERNMENT The college is governed by corporation, which includes 59 faculty, 41 students, and 227 "lay" members. Its executive powers are vested in the executive committee. There are 6 faculty, 3 students, and 15 "lay" members on the executive committee.

INCOME (1973-1974) Operating income \$1,585,918 (fees, 30%; endowments, 37%; gifts, 9%; government grants, 16%; other, 8%).

PUBLICATIONS "Trinity College, Toronto". A descriptive brochure providing information about the college, intended mainly for prospective students from Canada and overseas. The calendar of the faculty of divinity of Trinity College and the bulletin of the Toronto School of Theology describe basic and advanced degree programs in theology. The calendar of the faculty of arts and science of the University of Toronto describes undergraduate programs in arts, science, and commerce. Copies of the above-named publications may be obtained from the registrar.

ACADEMIC YEAR Mid-September to early May.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is situated on Hoskin Avenue within the University of Toronto campus. The main quadrangle includes a chapel, a library (85,000 volumes), administrative offices, a dining hall, and residence for men. A separate building for classrooms, staff offices, and student activities was completed in 1961.

St. Hilda's College, on Devonshire Place, provides residence accommodation for women and additional facilities for women students registered in Trinity College.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Full room and board available for 220 men and 120 women.

LIBRARY College library in main quadrangle holds 85,000 volumes. Students also have use of other University of Toronto libraries.

STUDENT LIFE Services: buttry, lockers for non-resident students, dramatic society, playing field, games rooms, literary institute, common rooms, debating, publications, athletic associations and chapel.

MEDICAL SERVICES The health service and psychiatric service of the University of Toronto are open to Trinity students.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Personal and academic counselling provided by the registrar's office. Personal counselling provided by deans of men and women. Academic counselling also provided by members of the university faculty who are senior fellows of the college.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT All students are members of the Joint College Meeting. Its executive is the board of stewards. Membership fees are included in compulsory college fees.

GRADING SYSTEM Arts, science, and commerce: as for University of Toronto. Divinity: A - 80+%; B+ - 76-79%; B - 70-75%; C - 60-69%; D - 50-59%; F - below 50%. An overall C average is required with no subject under D in the basic degree course.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The college offers admission and in-course scholarships. Trinity students in arts, science, and commerce are also eligible for University of Toronto admission and in-course scholarships. Both

University of Toronto and Trinity College admission scholarships in arts, science, and commerce are described in the admission awards calendar of the University of Toronto, obtainable from the office of student awards, University of Toronto. Awards in the faculty of divinity are described in the calendar of that faculty.

The college maintains a substantial bursary and loan fund. The college also offers six graduate fellowships providing free room and board in residence for one year, for men and women pursuing graduate studies at the University of Toronto. Application must be made to the registrar before February 1.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS For arts, science, and commerce refer to faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto. For divinity, final examinations are held in all courses in December and April. Supplemental examinations for students conditioned are held in September.

GRADUATION Degrees BA, BSc, and BCom are awarded by the University of Toronto. Degrees MDiv, MTh, ThD, and DD are conferred by Trinity College early in May each year.

FEES AND COSTS University and college tuition and incidental fees per year: arts, science, and commerce - \$733.00 (men); \$721.50 (women). Divinity, tuition, and incidental fees, \$688.50 (men); \$676 (women).

Residence rates, room and board, per year: men \$1,275; women, \$1,275.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS Same as for the University of Toronto; see separate entry.

For admission to courses leading to degrees in theology, students must normally have obtained a first degree.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto

Bachelor of arts (BA). As offered by the University of Toronto. See separate entry.

Business, see commerce below

COMMERCE

Faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). As offered by the University of Toronto.

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto

Bachelor of science (BSc). As offered by the University of Toronto.

THEOLOGY

Faculty of divinity in federation with the Toronto School of Theology

Licentiate in theology (LTh). Three years from first degree.

Master of divinity (MDiv). Three years from first degree.

Master of theology (MTh). At least one year from MDiv.

Doctor of theology (ThD). At least two years from MDiv.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS For arts, science, and commerce

refer to University of Toronto. There is no extension program in divinity.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE St. Hilda's College, University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E2. Principal: Miss M.H. Seaman, MA. Founded in 1888. The residence for women students of Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA*

P.O. Box 1700, Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2

Telephone: 604-477-6911

Telex: UVic-Vic

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – R.T.D. Wallace, BA, MA, LL.D. President – H.E. Petch, BSc, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Vice-president – S.A. Jennings, BA, MA, PhD. Bursar – R.W. McQueen, BCom, CA. Dean of academic affairs – J.M. Dewey, BSc, PhD. Dean of administration; director of institutional analysis – J.T. Matthews, BA, MBA. Executive assistant to the president; secretary, board of governors – J.E. Currie, BCom, MBA. Librarian – D.W. Halliwell, MA, BLS. Registrar – R.J. Ferry, BA. Deputy registrar and director of admissions – L.T. Ghobrial, BA, MBA. Director of buildings and grounds – G.E. Apps, BAsC, PEng. Director, campus planning – I.W. Campbell, BSc, PEng. Director, continuing education – L.E. Devlin, BEd, MA, PhD. Director, counselling centre – H.E. Beach, BSA, BA, MA, PhD. Director, development fund and property development – F.A. Fairclough. Director, general university services – T.J. Sawchuk, BEd, MSc, MEd. Director, personnel services – W.G. Bender, BA. Director, summer session – G.P. Mason, MA, PhD. Director, systems and computing services – H.R. Widdifield, BA. Director, university health service

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

– J.E. Petersen, MD. Director, university relations – M.N. Cownden, BJ.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts and science – J.-P. Vinay, LésL, DES, MA, FRCS. Education – K.G. Pedersen, BA, MA, PhD. Fine arts – P.L. Smith, BA, MA, PhD. Graduate studies – S.A. Jennings, BA, MA, PhD. Law – F.M. Fraser, BA, LLB, LL.M.

DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL Public administration – G.N. Perry, BA, MPA, AM, PhD, LL.D.

DEPARTMENT AND DIVISION HEADS OR CHAIRMEN Anthropology – D.H. Mitchell, BA, BComm, MA, PhD. Art and music education – G.S. Hodder, BEd, MA. Bacteriology and biochemistry – A.J. Wood, BSA, MSA, PhD. Biology – M.J. Ashwood-Smith, BSc, MSc, PhD. Chemistry – A.D. Kirk, BSc, PhD. Child care – R.A. Ruth (acting director), BS, MS, PhD. Classics – D. Campbell, MA. Communication and social foundations – A. Kratzmann, BEd, MEd, PhD. Creative writing – R. Skelton, BA, MA, FRSL. Economics – L. Laudadio, BA, MA, PhD. English – D.L. Jeffrey, BA, MA, PhD. French language and literature – R.R. Jeffels (acting head), CD, BA, BEd, MA. Geography – C.N. Forward, BA, MA, PhD. Germanic languages and literature – M.L. Hadley, CD, BA, MA, PhD. Hispanic and Italian studies – J.-P. Vinay (acting chairman), LésL, DES, MA, FRCS. History – J. Money (acting chairman), BA, MA, PhD. History in art – A. Gowans, MA, MFA, PhD. Linguistics – M.H. Scargill, BA, PhD, FRSC. Mathematics – W.R. Gordon, BA, MA, PhD. Music – P.T. Young, BA, MusM. Philosophy – J. Woods (acting chairman), BA, MA, PhD. Physical education – F.L. Martens, BA, BEd, MSinPE, PhD. Physics – H.W. Dosso, BA, MSc, PhD. Political science – W.D.

Young, BA, MA, PhD. Psychological foundations in education — D.J. Chabassol, BA, BEd, MEd, PhD. Psychology — G.N. Hobson, BA, MA, PhD. Slavonic and oriental studies — T.M. Rickwood, BA, PhD. Social and natural sciences in education — C.F. Goulson, MA, EdD. Sociology — D.W. Ball, BA, MS, MA, PhD. Theatre — Barbara McIntyre, BA, MA, PhD. Visual arts — J.P. Dobereiner, BED, MFA.

GENERAL INFORMATION The university is co-educational, non-denominational and is governed by a board of governors and a senate.

BACKGROUND The University of Victoria came into being on July 1, 1963, but as Victoria College it had enjoyed a prior tradition of sixty years' distinguished teaching at the university level. These sixty years of history may be viewed conveniently in three distinct stages. Between the years 1903 and 1914, Victoria College was affiliated to McGill University, offering first- and second-year McGill courses in arts and science. Administered locally by the Victoria School Board, the college was an adjunct to Victoria High School and shared its facilities. The opening in 1915 of The University of British Columbia obliged the college to suspend operations in higher education in Victoria.

In 1920, Victoria College began the second stage of its development, reborn in affiliation to The University of British Columbia. Though still administered by the Victoria School Board, the college was now completely separated from Victoria High School, moving in 1921 into the magnificent Dunsmuir mansion known as Craigdarroch. Instruction in first- and second-year arts and science was offered. The final stage, between the years 1954 and 1963, saw the transition from a two-year college to a university. During this period, the college was governed by the Victoria College council, representative of the parent University of British Columbia, the greater Victoria School Board, and the provincial department of education. In 1946 the college was forced by post-war enrolment to move from Craigdarroch to the Lansdowne campus of the provincial normal school. The normal school joined Victoria College in 1956 as its faculty of education. Late in this transitional period (through the cooperation of the Department of National Defence and the Hudson's Bay Company), a 284-acre campus at Gordon Head was acquired. Academic expansion was rapid after 1956, until in 1961 the college, still in affiliation with The University of British Columbia, awarded its first bachelor's degrees.

The University of Victoria was granted autonomy in 1963. It is governed by a board of governors and a senate. The Alma Mater Society of the university makes special arrangements to assist students coming from abroad. More specifically, it helps foreign students find accommodation, introduces them to members of the faculty and administration, and assists them with the many problems of living in a new country. The population of the Victoria area approximates 205,000.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors consists of fifteen members: two ex officio, the chancellor and the president; eight appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council (including two nominees of the alumni association); two elected by the faculty members; two elected by the student association; one elected by the full-time, non-faculty employees. The basic function of the board is the management, administration, and control of the property, revenue and business, and affairs of the university.

SENATE The Senate is composed of the chancellor, the president, the academic vice-president, the deans of faculties, the chief librarian, the director of continuing education, two persons

elected by each faculty, twelve persons elected by joint faculties, ten students elected by the student association, four non-faculty persons elected by the convocation, and four persons appointed by the lieutenant-governor in council. The function of the senate is to provide for the government, management, and carrying-out of curriculum, instruction, and education offered by the university.

INCOME Total operating funds — \$20,697,316 (province of British Columbia, 78.3%; fees, 11.7%; other, 10%).

PUBLICATIONS Annual calendar (available from the registrar's office). Summer session calendar supplement (available from the summer session office). Graduate studies brochure (available from the faculty of graduate studies). High school brochure (available from university relations office).

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Apart from ancillary teaching and research installations, the university has six permanent buildings for academic purposes together with a students' union building, a campus services building, ten residence buildings accommodating 300 women and 300 men, a physical training and recreation facility, a stadium, a gymnasium, playing fields, etc.

The university is in close proximity to the Pacific Naval Laboratories, the Provincial Archives, the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory and a federal research laboratory for forest products. The federal biological station is located 70 miles to the north in the city of Nanaimo. The university also possesses an astrodome and a computing centre.

LIBRARIES There is a main library containing approximately 650,000 volumes, a curriculum library, and a map library in the geography department.

STUDENT LIFE Every student has an opportunity to help shape the development of university affairs, either through his membership in the Alma Mater Society or in the graduate students' society. Students are included on most of the university's committees concerned with academic policy. Two students are elected to the board of governors and ten to the senate of the university each year. About 60 student clubs offer activities for every taste. In addition opportunities exist for participation in the university chorus, concert band and other musical and performing groups. The climate and the university surroundings lend themselves to many outdoor activities throughout most of the year.

MEDICAL SERVICES The university health service is maintained for the benefit of students who may require medical care and advice. No fee is charged.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Each of the undergraduate faculties provides an academic advising service for students at the undergraduate level. The counselling centre offers educational-vocational counselling as well as personal counselling, and is authorized to administer a wide range of tests.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university owns and operates a bookstore where students may purchase books and other supplies at moderate prices.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT A student placement office, operated by Canada Manpower Division and located on campus, assists students to find part-time work during their years at

university and posts after graduation.

STUDENT UNION The Alma Mater Society is the recognized means of communication between undergraduate students and the faculty, the administration and the outside community. Fees are \$32.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION The purpose of the graduate students' society is to encourage graduate student participation in the intellectual, cultural, and social affairs of the university. Fees are \$15.

GRADING SYSTEM Students' marks are classified as follows: first-class, A+, A, A-; second-class, B+, B, B-; pass, C+, C, D; E (conditional supplemental); F (no supplemental).

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The government of British Columbia provides bursaries. The University of Victoria itself distributes scholarships and other awards totaling more than \$160,000 each year to its leading scholars. Included are the president's scholarships to a value of \$25,000, awarded to outstanding students, including those who are about to enter their first year.

In addition to the outright grants that have been described, loans with a deferred payment plan are available in case of need. Under the Canada Student Loans Plan of the federal government, the student need not begin repayment until he has left the university. Special financial needs, particularly when they are unexpected and urgent, can be met through the university's rotating loan fund.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS A variety of examination techniques are used, including final examinations which are held in December and April. Supplemental examinations, covering the work of both the first and second terms, are held in August.

GRADUATION Degrees are granted each year in November and May.

FEES AND COSTS Undergraduate tuition fees per year, \$428. Part-time students, \$30 per unit. Alma Mater Society fees, \$32. Graduate tuition fees: master's program first two years, \$450 each; third and subsequent years, \$30 each. Doctoral program first three years, \$450 each; subsequent years, \$30 each. Part-time, special and qualifying students, \$60 per unit. Graduate students' society fee, \$15.

Room and board in university residences: double room, \$926, single room, \$1,007.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. Graduation from a B.C. high school.
2. Students from outside B.C. must meet requirements for university admission in their own province. An evaluation fee of \$10 is required if the applicant presents credentials from outside B.C.

Foreign students

Equivalent of normal requirements for Canadian students. UK, West Indies, East and West Africa – GCE in five O-level subjects with three at A-level and minimum average grade of 3, no subject lower than 4; or equivalent. Hong Kong – Hong Kong University matriculation equivalent to UK GCE as above. USA – in top

tenth of grade 12 high school academic graduation (including at least seven semester hours of English, six of a second language, six of mathematics, four of laboratory science) or one year at an accredited university with minimum average of grade B. A student whose mother tongue is not English must provide evidence of a sufficient knowledge of English to pursue university studies successfully. Applicants presenting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission with advanced standing.

Mature students

Persons domiciled in British Columbia who are at least 21 years of age may qualify as mature students. A senate committee deals with applications on an individual basis. No entrance examination is required.

Graduate

For admission to the faculty of graduate studies, an academic standing acceptable to the department or faculty concerned is required. In general, this will be a baccalaureate degree from a recognized university, or its equivalent with a B average (70%) in the work of the last two years.

Date for receipt of applications

Applications for admission, together with all supporting transcripts should be made as early as possible: undergraduates before July 31, graduates before June 1 of the year in which admission is sought. Foreign students should apply early if possible.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). Four years from grade 12 (B.C.). Honors courses available in anthropology, classics, economics, English, French, geography, German, Greek, history, Latin, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, Russian, sociology, Spanish.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Minimum requirement: 15 units or one full winter session of study. Available in anthropology, economics, English, French, geography, Greek literature, history, Latin literature, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum requirement: two full winter sessions of study beyond the MA or three full winter sessions of study beyond the BA. Thesis. Available in English, geography, psychology.

CHILD CARE

Bachelor of arts (BA). Four years from grade 12 (B.C.).

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). Preparing elementary and secondary school teachers. Five years from grade 12 (B.C.).

Diploma in education (elementary and secondary). One year following a degree in a faculty other than education.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Minimum requirement: 18 units or one full winter session of study. Available in areas of educational psychology, educational administration, curriculum and instruction.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Educational psychology only.

FINE ARTS

Faculty of fine arts

Bachelor of arts (BA), in history in art and history in the arts. Four years from grade 12 (B.C.).

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Four years from grade 12 (B.C.). Programs available in art and in theatre.

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years from grade 12 (B.C.).

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Minimum requirement: 15 units or one full winter session of study. Available in history in art, music, and theatre.

Master of fine arts (MFA). Minimum requirement: 15 units or one full winter session of study. Available in theatre.

Master of music (MMus). Minimum requirement: 15 units or one full winter session of study. Available in areas of composition and performance.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum requirement: two full winter sessions of study beyond the MA or three full winter sessions of study beyond the BA. Thesis. Available in music.

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Program to commence in September 1975.

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BSN). Program to commence in September 1975. Two years following R.N.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Master of public administration (MPA). Minimum requirement: 18 units at the graduate level.

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). Four years from grade 12 (B.C.). Honors courses available in astronomy, bacteriology, biochemistry, biology, chemistry, geography, mathematics, physics, psychology.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Minimum requirement: 15 units or one full winter session of study. Available in biology, chemistry, mathematics, nutritional biochemistry, physics, psychology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum requirement: two full winter sessions of study beyond the MSc or three full winter sessions beyond the BSc. Thesis. Available in biology, chemistry, nutritional biochemistry physics, psychology.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Bachelor of social welfare (BSW). Program to commence in September 1975. Four years from grade 12 (B.C.).

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening courses – the university provides a substantial offering of courses scheduled in the late afternoon and evening to accommodate adult students, particularly teachers. Summer session – lasting approximately seven weeks, is held during July and August.

For no university credit

Evening and summer sessions – the university offers a limited number of non-credit courses. La maison française – a course in practical studies in the French language is offered annually in July and August. French language diploma program - five integrated courses designed to develop a level of language competence functional throughout Canada.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary: BA with an emphasis in child care; BA with a major in social welfare; interdepartmental: liberal arts and science; Pacific studies program; diploma program in native Indian languages (non-certificate).

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION The Victoria Conservatory of Music is affiliated with the University of Victoria. Principal: Robin Wood, FRAM. Students in the bachelor of music program and in the music teaching area in the bachelor of education program receive their solo performance tuition from the faculty of the conservatory.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY*

(Federated with the University of Toronto) †

73 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7

Telephone: 416-928-3801

Cable and telex: Vicollege, Toronto

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS President and vice-chancellor – G.S. French, CD, MA, PhD. Registrar – A.C.M. Ross, CD, MA, PhD. Bursar – F.C. Stokes, MA. Dean of men – E.A. Walker, MA, PhD. Dean of women – M.E. Penman, MA, PhD. Librarian – L.D. Fraser (Miss), MA, BLS.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Classics – G.L. Keyes, MA, PhD. English – D. Fox, MA, PhD. French – D.W. Smith, BA, PhD. German – H.L.M. Mayer (acting), DPhil. Near Eastern studies – E.G. Clarke, MA, BD, DLitt. Philosophy – J.A. Graff, AM, PhD. Religious studies – D.V. Wade, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION Victoria University is a provincial, co-educational institution. It is comprised of Victoria and Emmanuel Colleges. Victoria College is part of the faculty of

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

†Holds in abeyance its power to grant degrees except in theology during the term of federation with the University of Toronto.

arts of the University of Toronto, and degrees are awarded by the University of Toronto. While Victoria College retains its traditional affiliation with the United Church, it adheres to the terms of its original charter by not imposing religious tests or requirements of any kind. Emmanuel College gives professional training to candidates for the ministry of the United Church of Canada as well as academic instruction to other students.

BACKGROUND Originally established as the Upper Canada Academy at Cobourg, Ontario, in 1836, degree-conferring powers were granted, under the charter, by the provincial legislature in 1841 and the name of the institution was changed to Victoria College. When the faculties of medicine, law, and theology were added to the original faculty of arts, Victoria College became Victoria University. In 1892, having entered into federation with the University of Toronto, Victoria moved to Toronto and agreed to hold in abeyance its power to grant degrees except in theology; arts students at Victoria receive their degrees from the University of Toronto.

In 1928, by act of the legislature of the province, Victoria University received an amended charter by which it continues in federation with the University of Toronto and in connection with the United Church of Canada. The two colleges, Victoria College in arts and Emmanuel College in theology (formed by the union of the Victoria University faculty of theology with Union Theological College), are under the control of one board of regents and one senate.

BOARD OF REGENTS The governing bodies of Victoria University are the Board of Regents and the Senate. The board is composed of 43 members – 22 appointed by the United Church of Canada, 8 elected by the alumni of Victoria College, 5 elected

by the graduates of Emmanuel College, the chancellor, the president, the 2 principals and 4 co-opted by the board. In addition, there are as non-voting assessor members 6 faculty and 7 students. The board is the governing body of Victoria University.

SENATE The Senate, responsible for academic matters, is composed of the chancellor, the vice-chancellor, members of the permanent teaching staff, professors emeriti, 6 representatives of the board, 10 representatives of the alumni of Victoria College, 6 representatives of the alumni of Emmanuel College and 2 representatives of Albert College.

INCOME (1972-73) \$2,573,133 (government grants, 17%; student academic fees, 51%; endowments, 18%; miscellaneous, including gifts, 14%).

PUBLICATIONS Two student publications, *The Strand* and *Acta Victoriana*.

ACADEMIC YEAR Mid-September to early May.

BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND RESIDENCES The university is situated on a 15-acre site in the northeast corner of Queen's Park. There are three classroom buildings, a library, staff houses, a gymnasium, students' union and cafeteria, and students' residences accommodating 258 men and 268 women.

LIBRARY The library contains 179,668 volumes and 840 periodical subscriptions. Special collections: *Canadiana*, Coleridge, Tennyson, Wesleyana, E.J. Pratt mss. Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies — 15,000 volumes; special features, Erasmus and Renaissance humanism. (Director: H.R. Secor, BA, PhD.)

STUDENT LIFE Victoria College has a strong athletic program for both men and women, an active music club, and a drama club. In addition there are the French club, German club and classics club, and two student newspapers. For politically minded students the Victoria College Students' Union offers an opportunity for participation in the running of the college.

MEDICAL AND COUNSELLING SERVICES Services are provided by the University of Toronto, see separate entry.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The book bureau is the Victoria University bookstore and carries books in college courses plus some current fiction. Student discount is given at 5% (10% is given on special orders).

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS As for the University of Toronto; see separate entry.

STUDENT UNION The Victoria University Students' Administrative Council is composed of 17 student members who are elected by, and who in turn represent, all the undergraduates of both Victoria and Emmanuel Colleges. The council provides financing for the clubs and organizations at Victoria University, offers social and educational programs, chooses student representatives for various committees, and speaks for the students at large on issues of educational and social concern. Fees: \$19 for men; \$16 for women.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Victoria College offers 46 admission scholarships, plus some 100 in-course scholarships, prizes and medals, plus college bursaries. Emmanuel College offers some 60 scholarships, plus college bursaries.

GRADUATION Degrees in theology are conferred by the chancellor or the vice-chancellor of Victoria University in the first week of May. Arts and science students receive their degrees from the University of Toronto.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition and incidental fees, \$707 (subject to change). Room and board, \$156 a month. Emmanuel College: tuition fees, full-time, \$550; incidental fees, \$127.50; degree fees, \$35.

GRADING SYSTEM AND ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS Same as the University of Toronto; see separate entry. For admission to the MDiv course at Emmanuel College, a student must have obtained a first degree from a recognized university.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Victoria College, faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto

Bachelor of arts (BA). As offered by the University of Toronto; see separate entry.

Business, see commerce below

COMMERCE

Victoria College, faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). As offered by the University of Toronto; see separate entry.

SCIENCE

Victoria College, faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto

Bachelor of science (BSc). As offered by the University of Toronto; see separate entry.

THEOLOGY

Emmanuel College

Title of Licentiate in theology (LTh). One year arts plus three years' theology.

Master of religious education (MRE). Two years from BA.

Master of divinity (MDiv). Three years from BA.

Master of theology (ThM). One year from BD.

Doctor of theology (ThD). Two years from BD.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES Victoria College, Toronto 5, Ontario. Principal: J.M. Robson, MA, PhD, FRSC. United Church affiliation. Co-educational. Established 1836. One of the eight arts colleges within the faculty of arts and science of the University of Toronto. Courses offered leading to the bachelor of arts, the bachelor of science, and the bachelor of commerce degrees of the University of Toronto. Residence accommodation is available for out-of-town students.

Emmanuel College, Toronto 5, Ontario. Principal: Rev. W.O.

Fennell, BA, STM, DD. United Church. Co-educational. Established 1928. Courses offered leading to the title of licentiate in theology and to the degrees of master of divinity, master of

religious education, master of theology, and doctor of theology which are awarded by Victoria University. Residence accommodation is available for out-of-town students.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO*

Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1

Telephone: 519-885-1211

Telex: 0295-759

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – I.G. Needles, AB, LL.D. Chairman of the board of governors – C.A. Pollock, BAsC, BS. President emeritus – J.G. Hagey, BA, LL.D. President and vice-chancellor – B.C. Matthews, BSA, AM, PhD. Vice-president, academic – H.E. Petch, BSc, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Vice-president, finance and operations – A.B. Gellatly, BA, CGA. Registrar – C.T. Boyes, BA. President, St. Jerome's College – C.L. Siegfried, CR, BA, MSc, LL.D. Academic dean, St. Jerome's College – J.A. Wahl, CR, BA, MA, PhD. President, Conrad Grebel College – F.H. Epp, BTh, BA, MA, PhD. Principal, St. Paul's College – A.M. McLachlin, MA, BD, ThD. Principal, Renison College – J.O. Towler, BA, MA, PhD. Dean of women – H. Marsden (Mrs), BA, MA. Director, audio-visual centre – G. Downie. Director, academic services – D.P. Robertson, BComm. Comptroller – A.H. Headlam, FCA. Director, Centre for continuing management education – D.V. Deverall, BA. Director, department of co-ordination – R.J. Weiser, BEng, PEng. Director, department of career planning and placement – A.S. Barber, BIE, DEng, PEng. Director, counselling

services – W.W. Dick, BA, BD, MA, PhD. Medical director, health services – D.E. Andrew, BA, MD, CRCP(C). Director, information services – J.D. Adams, BA. University librarian – M.C. Shepherd, BEd, MA(LS). Warden (village 1, village 2), Minota Hagey residences – H.R.N. Eydt, MSc, PhD. Director of housing and residence operations – H.C. Vinnicombe, BSc(Eng). Associate registrar (admissions and records) – B.A. Lumsden, BA. Associate registrar (systems) – W.G. Ullman. Associate registrar (graduate studies) – B. Ingram, BA.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts – J.S. Minas, BA, PhD. Engineering – W.A. McLaughlin, BEng, MS, PhD. Environmental studies – P.H. Nash, BA, MA, CE, MCP, MPA, PhD, MTPIC. Graduate studies – L.A.K. Watt, BSc, MS, PhD. Mathematics – W.F. Forbes, DIC, PhD, DSc. Human kinetics and leisure studies – G.S. Kenyon, BPE, MS, PhD. Science – W.B. Pearson, MA, DSc, DFC, FRSC, FCIC.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Architecture – F.H. Watts, AADip, MLA, ARIBA, MRAIC. Optometry – E.J. Fisher, BA, MA, DSc. Urban and regional planning – H.S. Coblentz, BA, MRP.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Applied analysis and computer science – J.D. Lawson, BAsC, PhD, FIMA. Applied mathematics – D.G. Wertheim, BA, PhD. Biology – J.K. Morton, BSc, PhD, FLS. Chemical engineering – K.F. O'Driscoll, BChE, MS, PhD. Chemistry – W.A.E. McBryde, MA, PhD, FCIC. Civil engineering – T.H. Topper, BAsC, PhD. Classics and romance languages – R.L. Myers, BA, MA, PhD. Combinatorics and optimization – G. Berman, MA, PhD. Drama and theatre arts group – W.R. Chadwick, BA, MA, PhD. Earth sciences – R.N. Farvolden, BSc, MSc, PhD. Economics – R.R. Kerton, BComm,

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

MA, PhD. Electrical engineering — K.D. Srivastava, BSc, BE, PhD. English — W.U. Ober, BA, PhD. Fine arts (co-ordinator) — N.L. Patterson (Mrs), BA. Geography — R.M. Irving, BA, MA, PhD. Germanic and Slavic languages — M. Richter, MA, PhD. History — H. MacKinnon, BA, PhL, STL. Human relations — J.S. Minas, BA, PhD. Kinesiology — N.J. Ashton, BSc, MS. Management sciences — D.J. Clough, BASc, MBA. Man-environment studies — G.R. Francis, BA, MA, PhD. Mechanical engineering — D.J. Burns, BSc, PhD. Philosophy — J.R. Horne, BA, MA, BTh, PhD. Physics — J.W. Leech, BSc, PhD, FInstP. Political science — J.M. Wilson, BA, MA. Psychology — R.K. Banks, BA, MA, PhD. Pure mathematics — A. Kerr-Lawson, BA, MA, PhD. Recreation — W.F. Theobald, BS, MA, ED. Religious studies — A.F. Thompson, BA, BTh, MA, STM, PhD. Social science (applied) program — D.G.S. M'Timkulu, MA, PhD. Sociology and anthropology — J.E. Curtis, BA, MA. Statistics — D.A. Sprott, PhD. Systems design — T.M. Fraser, MD, ChB, MSc, LMCC, FACPM, FAM.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Waterloo is a co-educational, non-denominational institution.

BACKGROUND The University of Waterloo is incorporated as a non-denominational institution of higher learning offering courses, both at the undergraduate and the graduate levels in: architecture, arts, engineering, environmental studies, mathematics, optometry, human kinetics and leisure studies and science. Classes commenced in July 1957, with the introduction of the co-operative engineering program.

In March 1959, a private bill was approved by the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario incorporating the University of Waterloo as a degree-granting institution. The university is a member of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and of the Association of Commonwealth Universities. Under the terms of The University of Waterloo Act 1972, the university is governed by a board of governors which has jurisdiction over the business affairs of the university, and the senate, which is responsible for the academic policy. Board of governors consists of 36 members, including the chancellor, president, mayors of Waterloo and Kitchener, warden of Waterloo county as ex officio members and 7 members appointed by the lieutenant-governor in council, 7 members appointed by the senate from among the members of faculty of the senate, 5 members, 2 of whom shall be graduate students, to be appointed by the senate from among the student members of the senate, 2 members of the full-time staff to be elected by the full-time staff members of the university, 10 members from the community-at-large, at least 3 of whom shall be alumni. Senate consists of 67 members, including the chancellor, president, vice-president (academic), vice-president (finance and operations), dean of each faculty of the university and the dean of graduate studies, librarian of the university, registrar of the university, principal or head of each federated or affiliated college, the chairman of the board of governors as ex officio members and 3 members of the board of governors other than the chairman, 3 members of faculty elected from each faculty of the university, 3 members of faculty from each of the federated colleges and one member of faculty from each affiliated college, 10 members of faculty-at-large, one undergraduate student from each faculty of the university, 3 graduate students, 3 members of the alumni of the university.

PUBLICATIONS The University of Waterloo publications include the: University of Waterloo undergraduate calendar; admissions brochure; part-time student handbook; summer session calendar; correspondence program brochure; scholarship, bursaries and prizes brochure; graduate calendar. In addition the

various faculties, departments, and church colleges provide several brochures and pamphlets.

Newspapers include — The Gazette published by information services and The Chevron published by the federation of students. The International Students Association publishes a newsletter — World-Room.

ACADEMIC YEAR The University of Waterloo offers programs on both the regular and the co-operative systems of study. The regular system follows the conventional eight-month academic year from September until late in April and the student then has a summer vacation. Students in the co-operative system alternate four-month academic terms at the university with four-month work terms in business, industry, or education.

Some faculties at the university offer programs only on the regular system, others only on the co-operative system, and still others offer programs on both the regular and the co-operative systems.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The picturesque 1,000-acre campus is located in the city of Waterloo, in the hub of mid-western Ontario. Waterloo, together with its twin city Kitchener, has a combined population of approximately 141,000 and is a thriving industrial centre.

The buildings on the University of Waterloo campus include engineering buildings, science buildings, a mathematics and computer building, a physical activities centre, humanities and social science buildings, a student services building, an administration building, a psychology building, an arts lecture hall, an arts library building, two theatres, a student campus centre, a health services building, sports and food services facilities, a bookstore, and a faculty club. A new building housing the school of optometry has just been completed.

The university computing centre has six computers, an IBM system 360/75, an IBM system 360/44, an IBM 370/158, an IBM 1710, and two I620's. Interfaced with the IBM 360/75 are five remote batch terminals and a PDP 9 both belonging to the faculty of engineering. The PDP 9 functions separately most of the time. As well, there is a Honeywell 6050 belonging to the faculty of mathematics.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence accommodation for both men and women is provided on campus by the four church colleges associated with the university, the two non-denominational university residence villages, and the Minota Hagey residence for graduate women. Residence accommodation for married students is available.

LIBRARIES The two centres for library service and study on campus, the Dana Porter arts library and the engineering, mathematics and science library, provide immediate accommodation for more than 635,000 volumes of books and periodicals, with a growing collection of pamphlets, phonorecords, microfilms, and microcards.

STUDENT LIFE The athletic department at the university participates in a strong intercollegiate program through the Ontario Universities Athletic Association and operates an extensive intramural program of recreational and instructional activities. Sports activities at the university include football, basketball, track and field events, hockey, wrestling, swimming and diving, volleyball, golf, soccer, curling, skiing, tennis and squash. Among the social clubs and special services on campus are an amateur radio club, a rifle club, a camera club, a flying club, bridge and chess clubs, a house of debates, several ethnic student

associations and political associations, coffee houses, and a record library. Radio Waterloo is owned and operated by students and The Chevron, the weekly student newspaper, is mainly staffed by students. The creative arts board sponsors dramatic and musical productions and concerts and the board of student activities provides a series of pubs, movies, and dances during the year.

MEDICAL SERVICES The campus health services provide health care on a broadly defined basis to full-time registered students. Health services operate an out-patient clinic, a vision clinic and an infirmary. During most of the school term the building is staffed on a 24-hour basis by nurses. There is always a doctor on call. The medical staff consists of a full-time medical director and several family physicians from the Kitchener-Waterloo area who attend on a part-time basis. The financing of health services is primarily from student fees.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The goal of the university counselling services is to provide effective assistance to individual students. Professionally trained counsellors assist students with vocational, personal, marital and/or emotional development problems during the university years. Counselling services offer a wide variety of programs and techniques (including individual and/or group counselling, psychological and vocational testing, and a self-serve reference and loan library of occupational, educational and sex information).

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE University of Waterloo students may purchase textbooks, stationery and engineering supplies at the bookstore which is open weekdays throughout the year. In addition to textbooks, reference material, paper supplies, crested gift and souvenir items and drawing materials, the bookstore features a large display of quality paperbacks.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The department of Career Planning and Placement offers assistance in determining career goals. Types of current organizations and agencies compatible with the individual student's needs and abilities are explored during personal interviews. Career information is made known, such as the availability of opportunities, salaries and trends. A broad selection of active company or agency files containing background information and employment histories is available for perusal. The careers information centre contains descriptive material on most occupations. Several hundred companies are invited to conduct on-campus interviews for graduating students at all levels.

STUDENT UNION At the University of Waterloo the opportunity to participate in the many activities of the university is provided by the Federation of Students and its various agencies. All students of the university are members of the federation. The principal objectives of the federation are: to promote the welfare and interests of the students of the university; to act as the representative of the students; to promote and maintain responsible student government; to promote and co-ordinate student participation in athletics, cultural and social activities; and to promote and maintain communication between the student body and the duly elected and appointed authorities of the university. Twenty-five elected members plus officers make up the Students' Council which is the governing body of the federation. Members representing all faculties, societies and colleges are included.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION The Graduate Student Union (GSU) was formed in 1970 and membership is voluntary. The purpose of the GSU is to advance the common interests of its members in intellectual, academic, social and athletic matters. The governing body of the GSU is the Graduate

Student Council, made up of about 30 elected students from all faculties.

GRADING SYSTEM The university has a common grading system for all faculties. Under this system, grades for all courses appear on grade reports and transcripts either as one of 15 letter grades from A plus through F minus, or as numeric marks on a 100-point scale. Each faculty chooses one or the other; all departments within the faculty then use the system chosen.

The following provides details of grading scales, interpretation of averages, symbols, etc.

| Letter Grades | Percentage Ranges | Weighting Factors |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| A+ | 90-100 | 95 |
| A | 85-89 | 89 |
| A- | 80-84 | 83 |
| B+ | 77-79 | 78 |
| B | 73-76 | 75 |
| B- | 70-72 | 72 |
| C+ | 67-69 | 68 |
| C | 63-66 | 65 |
| C- | 60-62 | 62 |
| D+ | 57-59 | 58 |
| D | 53-56 | 55 |
| D- | 50-52 | 52 |
| F | 42-49 | 46 |
| F | 35-41 | 38 |
| F | 0-34 | 32 |

Interpretation of averages: 80-100%, first-class honors, excellent; 70-79.99%, second-class honors, very good; 60-69.99%, third-class honors, good; 50-59.99%, passing, passing; 0-49%, failure, failure.

Non-graded standings: CR – credit granted; AEG – aegrotat, credit granted due to illness; NCR – no credit granted; INC – incomplete course work, no credit granted; DNW – did not write examination, no credit granted; AUD – audit only, no credit granted; NMR – decision pending, no credit granted.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The University of Waterloo administers the Canada student loans plan and the Ontario student awards program and has a limited number of scholarships and several bursaries. Small loans on a short-term basis are also available for emergency situations.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are scheduled at the end of each term: December, April and August. There are no supplemental privileges except in architecture.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred in May and October by the chancellor of the university

FEES AND COSTS Note: (r) designates regular system of study per year; (co-op), co-operative program per four-month academic term.

Tuition and incidental fees, full-time students. Arts (r) \$677.80. Engineering (co-op) \$418.20 per term. Environmental studies (r) \$677.30, architecture Yr 1 (r) \$712.30, (co-op) \$416.45 per term.

Graduate studies \$895.29. Integrated studies (r) \$672.80. Mathematics (r) \$677.80, (co-op) \$399.20 per term. Human kinetics and leisure studies (r) \$676.80, (co-op) \$398.70 per term. Science (r) \$676.80, (co-op) \$398.70 per term.

Residence fees range from approximately \$1,200 to \$1,350 depending upon the type of accommodation.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. The overall university requirement for all programs is completion of an Ontario grade 13 (year 5) program comprising at least 6 grade 13 (year 5) credits leading towards the secondary school honor graduation diploma. A minimum overall average of 60% is normally required for admission to all programs.

Admission of Ontario applicants is based primarily upon Ontario grade 13 interim standings, Ontario grade 12 final standing, and the principal's recommendation. Applicants whose interim standings are not sufficient for admission will be considered on the basis of grade 13 final standings and qualified applicants will be admitted until the remaining places are filled. Equivalent requirements apply for applicants from other Canadian provinces.

2. Applicants from other Canadian provinces who are applying to year one must have the equivalent of the Ontario grade 13 program in course requirements and averages. The following certificates or their equivalents will be considered: Alberta — senior matriculation (grade 12); British Columbia — senior matriculation (grade 12); Manitoba — senior matriculation (grade 12); New Brunswick — senior matriculation (grade 12); Newfoundland — year 1 Memorial University; Nova Scotia — senior matriculation (grade 12); Prince Edward Island — year 1 University of P.E.I.; Quebec — first year CEGEP program or equivalent; Saskatchewan — senior matriculation (grade 12).

3. Specific grade 13 requirements. Arts — it is recommended that applicants select arts-related courses in their grade 13 program such as English, history, languages (other than English), etc. Engineering — 60% overall average required in relations and functions, calculus, algebra, chemistry, physics. Applicants without specific grade 13 requirements but with high overall standing including at least relations and functions, and calculus are encouraged to apply. Environmental studies (architecture, urban and regional planning, geography, man-environment studies) — applicants to architecture (pre-professional program) are required to have a 60% overall average in relations and functions, calculus, physics, and English. For selected applicants to architecture and urban and regional planning a personal interview may be required. It is recommended that applicants to the geography program include geography in their grade 13 program. Applicants to environmental studies programs are urged to present at least one grade 13 mathematics course. Integrated studies — applicants will be considered on basis of personal interview. Mathematics — 60% overall average in relations and functions, calculus, and algebra; however, 66% overall average required for co-operative program. Human kinetics and leisure studies, kinesiology — one or more of the following recommended: grade 13 calculus, biology, chemistry and physics. Recreation — grade 13 biology and geography recommended. Science (including optometry) — 60% overall average in relations and functions, calculus, two science courses one of which must be physics or chemistry. Co-operative applied chemistry program — same requirements as science. Co-operative applied physics program requires 70% in mathematics and physics — grade 13 chemistry recommended.

Foreign students

UK, West Indies — GCE in five subjects, at least two at A-level or SCE in Scotland. USA — academic high school graduation with additional year of study in subjects comparable to Ontario grade 13. Hong Kong — GCE or Hong Kong University matriculation in at least five subjects, including two at A-level; Hong Kong Chinese University first-year standing with courses appropriate to proposed university program. India — BA or BSc (1st or 2nd). Europe — maturity of matriculation certificate. Central and South America — first-year university with at least (B-) standing. Francophone countries — baccalaureate.

Applicants from non-English speaking countries may be required to take the "Test of English as a Foreign Language" (TOEFL). Other equivalent English proficiency tests will be accepted. The results of these TOEFL tests must satisfy the admissions committee that the applicant's knowledge of the English language is adequate to enable him to pursue his studies successfully. In addition, applicants to co-operative programs must satisfy the admissions committee that they can perform satisfactorily in their work terms. The expenses involved in administering the test must be borne by the applicant. Applicants to co-operative programs must obtain landed immigrant status before applying. Certificates in languages other than English must be accompanied by certified translations. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Individuals of mature age who have been away from formal education for more than two years, and who do not possess the minimum requirements may apply for admission. They should attempt to obtain standing in at least one Ontario grade-13-level subject or its equivalent chosen to relate to the proposed university program.

Graduate

Students applying for admission to graduate studies should possess an honors bachelor's degree or equivalent from an approved university or college with such standing that they will be acceptable to a faculty graduate committee to study for a higher degree.

Date for receipt of applications

Application for admission should be made as early in the year as possible. Academic certificates (not diplomas) and other supporting documents should be forwarded as soon as they become available. Admission cannot be granted until all requirements have been met and all required documents submitted. All applicants including foreign students must apply and have submitted all necessary documents by July 1st. Persons applying after this date cannot be guaranteed consideration of their application.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARCHITECTURE

School of architecture — faculty of environmental studies

Bachelor of environmental studies (BES).

Bachelor of architecture (BArch). Available in pre-professional program in architecture (three-years' co-operative work/study

program — BES). Professional architecture (two years following completion of the BES pre-professional program in architecture. Co-operative program— see “special programs” section).

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General program — three years. (b) Honors program — four years. Programs are available in: anthropology, Canadian studies, classical studies, counselling studies, economics, English, English (drama), fine arts, French, geography, German, history, human relations, Latin, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, Russian, sociology, and Spanish. Various combinations of the above programs are also available.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of applied sciences (BASc). Honors program — four and two-thirds years. Co-operative system of study only (see “special programs” section). Programs are available in: chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical engineering, and systems design.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Faculty of environmental studies

Bachelor of environmental studies (BES). Programs are available in: geography (major in geography — three years, honors geography — four years); man-environment studies (honors program — four years).

Graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Program is available in: economics, English, French, geography, German, history, philosophy, political science, psychology, regional planning and resource development, Russian, and sociology.

Master of applied science (MASc). Program is available in: applied psychology (co-operative — see “special programs” section), chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, management science, systems design, human relations and counselling studies.

Master of mathematics (MMath). Program available in applied analysis and computer science, applied mathematics, combinatorics and optimization, pure mathematics, and statistics.

Master of science (MSc). Program is available in: biology, chemistry, earth sciences, physics, physiological optics, and kinesiology. The minimum period of registration for the master's degree is one academic year from an honors bachelor's degree or equivalent, except in certain clearly identified two-year master's programs.

Master of philosophy (MPhil). Program is available in: English, German, history, mathematics, and philosophy. The MPhil is a scholarly degree intermediate between the MA and the PhD. Candidates are normally admitted to the MPhil program after having completed an honors bachelor's degree. The minimum requirements for the MPhil are satisfied when the candidate has: 1) successfully completed six two-term courses (or twelve-term courses); 2) presented and defended a thesis embodying the results of his study on an approved topic.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Program is available in: biology, chemical engineering, chemistry, civil engineering, earth sciences, electrical engineering, geography, German, history, human relations and counselling studies, management sciences, mathematics, mechanical engineering, philosophy, physics, psychology, regional planning and resource development, sociology, and systems design. The minimum period of registration for the PhD is two years from the completion of a master's degree, or three years from the completion of the honors bachelor's degree.

HUMAN KINETICS AND LEISURE STUDIES

Faculty of human kinetics and leisure studies

Bachelor of science (kinesiology) [BSc(kinesiology)]. General program — four years; honors program — four years. Bachelor of arts (recreation) [BA(recreation)]. Program is available in kinesiology including the health studies option, the dance option, and recreation including options in recreation administration, therapeutic recreation service, or outdoor recreation and education, and may be studied under either the regular or the co-operative system of study. A concentration in leisure studies is also available for honors degree candidates.

INTEGRATED STUDIES

Program of integrated studies

Bachelor of independent studies (BIS). The integrated studies program is designed to give students a freer atmosphere in which to both gather knowledge and use it for self-fulfilment and self-realization. Students may set their own goals and proceed toward them through independent research, course work, seminars and tutorials, special projects and field work, or any combination of the above. Students may become involved in projects both inside and outside the university; they may make use of the resource people assigned within the Integrated Studies unit or turn to the wider university community for knowledge. Applicants to this program must show a strong aptitude for self-direction and independent study and the ability to flourish in an unstructured academic setting.

MATHEMATICS

Faculty of mathematics

Bachelor of mathematics (BMath). (a) Pass degree program — three years; (b) general program — four years; (c) honors program — four years. Programs are available in: applied analysis and computer science, applied mathematics, combinatorics and optimization, teaching option, pure mathematics, statistics, actuarial science, honors statistics-computer science, honors computer science-statistics, honors applied mathematics with physics minor, mathematics-economics program, mathematics-French program, mathematics-geography program, mathematics-philosophy program, mathematics-psychology program, mathematics-sociology program.

Honors co-operative program, four and two-thirds years — see “Special programs” section. Co-operative program is available with specialization in the following areas: actuarial science, computer science, combinatorics and optimization, statistics, teaching option, business administration option, chartered accountancy option, statistics-economics option.

OPTOMETRY

School of optometry — faculty of science

Doctor of optometry (OD). Honors program — five years. The first year is a pre-optometrical year preparatory to four years of the professional optometrical program. The courses are designed to qualify men and women for the practice of optometry and also to provide the student with sufficient general and specialized knowledge in science to enable him to follow a career in research or teaching.

SCIENCE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General program — three years and four years; (b) honors program — four years. Programs are available in: biology, biology and chemistry, chemistry, chemistry (mathematics or physics option), earth sciences, earth sciences (geology option, earth sciences and geography), physics, and physics (business options).

Honors co-operative program, four and two-thirds years — see "Special programs" section. Co-operative program is available in: applied chemistry and applied physics.

URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

School of urban and regional planning — faculty of environmental studies

Bachelor of environmental studies (BES). Program available in: honors urban and regional planning, four years.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Extramural courses. The majority of undergraduate courses available in the evening and daytime during the fall, winter and spring are offered through the faculty of arts. Other faculties are just beginning to enter the part-time study area. These courses are available to full-time students as well as to part-time students.

At the present time the university does not have a formal program of studies for extramural students that would guarantee a certain sequence of courses leading to a degree in a specified period of time. However, present and future offerings are planned so as to enable students to complete the requirements of the general BA program in any of the departments within the faculty of arts. Students wishing to pursue a degree program on a part-time basis in one of the other faculties should contact the registrar or the appropriate faculty for further information.

Summer session. The summer session program has been planned to meet the different needs of various kinds of students. These include: 1) current university students, either full- or part-time, who wish to take one or two courses; 2) entering students, from grade 13 or elsewhere, who wish to begin their university studies in the summer with the intention of completing their degree requirements more quickly than usual or to facilitate their adjustment to university; 3) post-degree program students who require honors courses to meet the academic requirements for specialist standing of secondary school teachers; 4) other students who may not be interested in a degree, but who wish to take university-level courses. The summer session has been planned to enable students to complete the general BA requirements on a part-time basis.

For no university credit

Management courses. The Centre for Continuing Management Education offers seminars that allow the practising professional the opportunity to engage in educational renewal on a full-time basis without requiring that the person's job be affected. This is possible because seminars normally take the participant away from his work for only a few days. The centre is also involved in the design of specialized programs for specific organizations, sales meetings, and conventions.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS The co-operative study system at the University of Waterloo consists of alternating study and work terms. There are eight four-month academic terms and six four-month related work terms spent in industry, business, and education. Students enrolled in the co-operative system of study must perform satisfactorily during their co-operative work assignments as well as during their academic terms at the university.

Co-operative education is based on the principle that during the undergraduate years an academic program combined with integrated work experience in alternating terms, is relevant to, and desirable for, effective professional preparation. The work terms allow the student to acquire experience in the area of his career interest, while the academic terms are devoted to fundamental and theoretical studies. Various programs in several faculties may be studied under the co-operative system. See the "Courses and degrees" section for further information.

Inter-faculty studies. The inter-faculty program board originates and sponsors multi-disciplinary courses open as electives to properly qualified students within the university. These courses, some of which will be concerned with crucial problems confronting today's world and approaches to their solutions, are intended specifically for students enrolled in existing programs. In particular, these courses are focused upon technological and social problems, social justice, non-violence and political realities, leisure and society, and models of man. There is also a communications studies program.

Program of integrated studies, see integrated studies under section "Courses and degrees".

RESEARCH OFFICES The Office of Research Administration is responsible for the administration of research grants, applications, and contracts for the University of Waterloo. The office acts as a centre of communication between granting agencies and members of the university staff. It also administers the university's patent assistance program. Director: Dr. J.W. Tomecko.

The University of Waterloo Research Institute, established in 1967, provides a working liaison between the university and outside organizations in contract research and development. The WRI arranges and manages research and development programs sponsored by industry, business, and government. The institute draws upon the resources of all faculties of the university to achieve this purpose. Director: Dr. J.W. Tomecko.

The Office of Human Research, established in 1971, reviews university research programs involving human subjects, as to ethical acceptability, legal liability, and medical advisability. As the official liaison office between the university and local, public and separate, school boards, the OHR is responsible for obtaining school-age children for suitable university research programs.

FEDERATED COLLEGE St. Jerome's College, a church-related, liberal arts college, entered into federation with the University of Waterloo in July 1960. St. Jerome's College offers courses in conjunction with the university leading to the BA degree and the BMath degree. In September of 1962 the college opened three new buildings on the university campus; a teaching and administration building, a men's residence, and a women's residence under the supervision of the School Sisters of Notre Dame.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES Renison College is an Anglican arts college that was founded in 1959 and has been affiliated with the university since 1960. In conjunction with the university, Renison offers courses in applied social sciences, and general arts

leading to a BA degree. The college has residence accommodation for men and women. Co-educational.

St. Paul's College is a residential and teaching affiliate of the university sponsored by the United Church. The college offers elective courses in religious studies for academic credit towards degrees in arts, mathematics, and science. The residence provides accommodation in 75 semi-private rooms for both men and women.

Conrad Grebel College is a Mennonite church-supported college that affiliated with the university in 1961. Courses are offered in music, religious studies, and sociology. Residence accommodation is available for both men and women.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO*

London, Ontario N6A 3K7

Telephone: 519-679-2111

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – The Hon. John Robarts, PC, QC, LL.D. President and vice-chancellor – D.C. Williams, BA, MA, PhD, LL.D. Vice-president (academic) and provost – R.J. Rossiter, BSc, DM, MA, DPhil, LL.D, BMBCh, FRIC, FCIC, FRSC. Vice-president (health sciences) – D. Bocking (acting), MD, DTM, FRCP(C), FACP. Vice-president (administration and finance) – A.K. Adlington, BA. Executive assistant to the president – R.N. Shervill, BA, MA, PhD. Secretary of the senate – W.C. Howell, BSc, MSc, PhD. Registrar – W.G. Nediger, BA, MSc. Chief librarian – R.E. Lee, BA, BSLs, MFA, PhD. Comptroller – R.R. Glover, BA.

GENERAL Associate registrar (programs) – Margaret May, BA. Associate registrar (systems) – G. Harris, BSc. Associate registrar (admissions) – J.W.T. Wilgar, BA, MA. Registrar, Althouse College – G.L. Hartsell, BA. Secondary school liaison officer – W.A. Barill, BA. Assistant secretary of senate – A.G.R. Sweeny, BA, PhD. Director, summer school and extension – Angela Armit, BA, MA. Director, French/English summer school

at Trois-Pistoles – F.R. Atance, MA, PhD. Coordinator of student services – T.L. Hoskin, MA. Dean of men – D.W. Klinger, BA, MA. Dean of women – Leola Neal, MA, PhD. Executive director, university community centre – Philip Ranke, MA. Foreign student advisor – J.H. Nabben, BA, MA. Director, office of international education – A.E.D. MacKenzie, MA. Director, student financial aid – E.J. McLeod, BA. Director, food services – G.A. Bullas. Manager, bookstore – D.R. Mason, BA. Director, information analysis and systems – B.G. Hartwick, BComm. Director, computing centre – G.T. Lake, BSc. Director, physical plant – R.M. Yeo, BSc, PEng. Director, space analysis and planning – H.J. Schulz, DiplIng(Arch), MRAIC. Director, career planning and placement service – M.C. Schnitzler (Mrs), BA, MA. Director, intercollegiate athletics – R.K. Barney, BSc, MSc, PhD. Director, health services – H.J. Thurlow, MA, MD. Director, university relations and information – L.T. Moore, BA. Director, alumni affairs – N.G. Bellchamber, BA. Director of housing – A.K. Knill. Manager, residence admissions and off-campus housing – E.M. Laing. Business manager, residences – R.K. Gauld. Conference coordinator – R.A. Virtue, PSC. Purchasing agent – J.R. Forth.

DEANS Arts – J.G. Rowe, SB, MA, PhD, BD, DD. Business administration, school of – J.J. Wettlaufer, MBA, LL.D. Dentistry – W.J. Dunn, DDS, FACD. Education – E. Stabler, BA, MA, EdD. Engineering science – A.I. Johnson, BSc, MChE. Graduate studies – H.B. Stewart, MD, PhD. Law – D.L. Johnston, AB, LLB, LLB. Library and information science, school of – W.J. Cameron, MA, PhD. Medicine – D. Bocking, MD, DTM, FRCP(C), FACP. Music – H.J. McLean, BA, MusB, MA. Nursing – M.J. Flaherty, BScN, BA, MA, PhD. Physical education – E.F. Zeigler, BA, MA, PhD. Science – A.E. Scott, DSc, PhD. Social science – G.L. Reuber, BA, AM, PhD.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

GENERAL INFORMATION The university's government is under provincial and municipal control and is co-educational and non-denominational.

BACKGROUND "The Western University of London, Ontario" received its charter from the legislature of the province of Ontario in 1878. Teaching began in 1881 and the first classes graduated in arts and in medicine in 1883. In 1923 by act of the provincial legislature, the name of the university was changed to The University of Western Ontario.

Western is composed of the faculties of arts, dentistry, education, engineering science, graduate studies, law, medicine, music, nursing science, physical education, social science; the schools of business administration, library and information science; and the following arts colleges affiliated with the university: Huron College (see separate entry), Brescia College (see separate entry), and King's College (see separate entry).

Present authority is given by the university act of 1878 as amended in 1967. The university act provides for a board of governors responsible for the business management of the university, and a senate responsible for academic policy.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board is partly appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, partly by the London City Council, partly by the board of governors, partly elected or appointed by the alumni association and partly elected by the senate. The president of the university, the mayor of the city of London, the warden of the county of Middlesex and the chancellor of the university are ex-officio members of the board. The board is responsible for the business management of the university.

SENATE Senate is composed mainly of elected and ex-officio faculty members, partly of members from the board of governors, affiliated colleges, student body, and members of the general community elected by the senate. The president and vice-chancellor is chairman of the senate. Senate is responsible for academic policy.

PUBLICATIONS A composite calendar of the university is available, as are individual faculty calendars. Also of interest are the booklets "general information" and "information for foreign students".

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to mid-May. Intersession: mid-May to late-June. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Faculty of graduate studies: fall term (mid-September); winter term (mid-January); summer term (mid-May).

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Western is officially known as "The University of Western Ontario". The move to the present 500-acre campus along the Thames River in North London was made in 1924. Today there are more than 50 buildings, including a health sciences centre, observatories, a wind tunnel, and a bio-engineering building. The health sciences centre, now that the university hospital is completed, has 22 acres of floor space devoted to study and research in the health sciences. An observatory with a 48-inch reflector telescope is located some 15 miles north of the campus. Other special facilities include faculties and schools for business administration, law, engineering, music, library and information science, social science, and a college of education.

A co-educational, non-denominational institution, Western has three affiliated denominational colleges (each has its own campus

close to the North London campus): Brescia College (Roman Catholic); Huron College (Anglican) and King's College (Roman Catholic). The university has special research facilities in: cancer research laboratory; agricultural research institute; centre for radio science; photochemistry laboratory; wind tunnel; university observatories; computing centre. Current research papers are listed in the annual President's Report.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Spencer hall has accommodation for 86 students, Delaware hall — 452 students, and Maitland hall — 306 students. Application forms for admission to women's residences may be obtained from the dean of women.

Medway hall, Sydenham hall, and Saugeen hall are Western's three men's residences. Medway hall accommodates 300 students, Sydenham hall — 292 students, and Saugeen hall — 901 students. Application forms and further details may be obtained from the residence admissions office, Saugeen hall.

Married students' apartments include 300 one-bedroom and 100 two-bedroom apartments. For information and application forms write to: The business manager, married students' apartments, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario N6A 3K7.

Brescia College has accommodation for 173 students, Huron College — 200 men and 100 women, King's College — 310 students (men and women). Westminster College is a co-educational residence for students at The University of Western Ontario. It has accommodation for 230 men and women.

LIBRARIES The general library is housed in the new D.B. Weldon library, opened in June 1972. Libraries and reading rooms are also located in the Josephine Spencer Niblett faculty of law building, Alexander Charles Spencer faculty of engineering building, medical sciences building, Kresge school of nursing building, natural sciences centre, Richard Ivey school of business administration building, A.E. Silverwood faculty of music building, Althouse College of Education and the school of library and information science. The affiliated colleges (Huron College, Brescia College and King's College) each provide good undergraduate libraries with collections meant to complement holdings of the other libraries. The book collections of the university total over 1,000,000 volumes and 900,000 microforms. The university receives over 13,500 periodicals in all subjects and in many languages.

STUDENT LIFE Opportunities exist for participation in student government and in university student publications such as the bi-weekly Gazette and literary and professional periodicals. There are clubs for debating, music, drama, religion, politics and art. There are clubs associated with the departments of English, history, mathematics, French, German, Russian, Spanish, philosophy and psychology as well as those concerned with such recreations and hobbies as chess, skiing, radio broadcasting, investment, sky-diving and scuba-diving.

Western's intercollegiate teams participate in 15 sports: archery, badminton, basketball, football, golf, harrier, hockey, rowing, soccer, squash, swimming, tennis, track and field, volleyball and wrestling. Gymnastics, skiing, curling, fencing, rigger and water polo are also offered. An intramural schedule in these and other sports is a vital part of the athletic program offered for both men and women. All full-time students are automatically members of the athletic association and have the privilege of participating in its activities, voting and holding office.

MEDICAL SERVICES The health service clinic is located on campus where students may consult the physicians for general medical care.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The university has three secondary school liaison officers, and they are available to handle the problems of individual students. The educational and vocational counselling service provides individual counselling by a professionally trained staff. There is an extensive occupational-vocational library available to students. The university provides an academic counselling service during the summer months to advise incoming freshmen on their choice of courses in their first-year programs. The offices of the deans of faculties and the various departments of the university offer academic counselling to all students throughout the year. The religious needs of the university community are attended to by chaplains from various denominations.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The student placement service offers a year-round program to assist students and graduates with their summer, part-time and permanent employment needs. An on-campus recruiting program, bringing over 200 firms and agencies to the campus to interview students for permanent and summer jobs, is available. A listing service is available providing details of numerous current, summer, part-time and permanent employment possibilities.

STUDENT UNION Western's student government (University Students' Council) provides more services and is involved in more programs than any student organization of its type anywhere in Ontario. All major policy decisions on its activities are made by a 48-member council, which includes representatives of all undergraduate faculties, the graduate faculty and the affiliated colleges. The president of the council is elected by the student body to serve a one-year term. Five vice-presidents attend to external affairs, educational development, the many operations of clubs and organizations, legal and housing matters, publications and radio, and the budget of over \$600,000 that the many student-sponsored programs demand. The more than 200 activities under the umbrella of the USC offer many diversified opportunities for students at Western to learn and participate outside the classroom setting.

GRADING SYSTEM MBA: 4, distinction; 3, high pass; 2, pass; 1, low pass; 0, unsatisfactory. In law, grade A: 75-100%; B: 67-74%; C: 60-66%; D: 50-59%; F: below 50%. In all other programs, grade A: 80-100%; B: 70-79%; C: 60-69%; D: 50-59%; F: below 50%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE A full list of awards and admission scholarships offered by the university is available in the composite calendar. Ontario students also have access to the province of Ontario student awards plan. Students from outside Ontario should not anticipate financial assistance and should approach the government of their home province or country.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Regular examinations — examinations for students registered in intramural, extension and correspondence courses are conducted in April and May, and for those in the summer school, in August. Comprehensive examinations — some departments have comprehensive examinations for honors students. These examinations, which may be written or oral or both, are given at the end of the senior year to cover the broad aspects of the student's honors program. They are additional to the course examinations.

Deferred examinations — permission to defer an examination may be given on compassionate grounds. A deferred examination is normally written during a regular examination period. Special examinations — a special examination is any examination other than the regular examination and it may be offered only with

consent of the department concerned and with the permission of the dean. A special examination may be written only at the university or at an affiliated college. Supplemental examinations — supplemental examination privileges are not available in courses offered by the faculties of arts, science, music, nursing, physical education, and social science. All supplemental examinations offered by other faculties must be written on the campus or at another Canadian university located more than 150 miles from London.

FEES AND COSTS (Subject to change.) Tuition and incidental fees per year: full-time (a) undergraduate — medicine and dentistry, \$840; engineering, \$715 (first year only \$655); music and law, \$665; arts, science, social science, and business administration, \$655; medical rehabilitation programs and nursing, \$630; (b) graduate studies — MBA, \$330.50 per term; qualifying year, \$655. All other graduate programs are on a trimester system — \$327.33 per term. Part-time — \$100 per term.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Educational level equivalent to Ontario honor graduation diploma (grade 13) with subjects appropriate to faculty to which admission is sought.
2. Other provinces — applicants from other provinces in Canada must meet in subject matter and standing both the requirements for admission to the university and to a recognized university in their home province. British Columbia — grade 12 or grade 13 prior to 1972. Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba — grade 12. Quebec — grade 12 (fifth-year high school) or its equivalent; i.e., completion of first-year CEGEP (general program) or collegial program at Bishop's, McGill or Sir George Williams, after completion of Quebec grade 11. Prince Edward Island — first year at the University of Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick — senior matriculation or first year of a four-year general program at New Brunswick universities. Nova Scotia — grade 12 or first year at Nova Scotia universities. Newfoundland — first year at Memorial University.

Teacher applicants — graduates of teachers' colleges with two years' teaching experience may be considered for admission. Registered nurses — graduates of schools of nursing who hold an Ontario registered nurses certificate may be considered for admission. Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and colleges of applied arts and technology (CAAT) — graduates of a three-year program at Ryerson or a CAAT with second-class standing may be recommended for credit in some first-year courses. Graduates of a three-year program with less than second-class standing and graduates from two-year programs may be considered for admission to first year.

3. Specific requirements. Arts — six credits, English recommended. Engineering science — six credits, calculus and functions with at least one other science credit required. Home economics — six credits, chemistry and biology required; English or French recommended. Music — five credits other than music and appropriate music qualifications. Satisfactory audition and general musicianship test required. Natural science — six credits; no specific requirements, although progression may be severely restricted without calculus and one other credit in mathematics. Nursing — six credits, chemistry and biology required. Secretarial science — six credits, English required. Occupational therapy — six credits, biology recommended. Physical education — six credits, biology recommended. Social science — six credits. No specific requirements, calculus and/or functions and/or algebra; computer

science recommended. For admission to business administration, dentistry, law, and medicine, at least two years must have been completed, beyond senior matriculation, with appropriate subjects in arts, science and social science.

Foreign students

Certificate of standing equivalent to normal Canadian requirements; applicants whose first language is not English are required to present proof of proficiency in the test of English as a foreign language or English proficiency test of the English Language Institute. Belgium – certificat d'humanités. France – baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire-deuxième partie. Germany – abitur-universitätsreifezeugnis. Hong Kong – GCE (advanced); other qualifications may be considered. The Netherlands – Hogerburgerschool or gymnasium certificate. Pakistan – completion of university work to the satisfaction of the admissions committee. UK and Commonwealth, Ghana, Malaysia, Nigeria, Singapore, West Indies – GCE (advanced). USA – grade 12 with high standing or first-year university. For the GCE (general certificate of education) – five passes required in acceptable subjects, two of which must be at the advanced level; or four passes in acceptable subjects, three of which must be at the advanced level. A "D" average on at least two advanced-level papers must be achieved.

Mature students

Applicants at least 21 years of age who do not meet the normal admission requirements may be considered for admission.

Graduate

For admission to graduate study, a student must have obtained a first degree with specified grades in appropriate subjects.

Date for receipt of applications

Applications for full-time admission must be received before July 1 of the year in which admission is sought. This applies to all students.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General program, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors program, four years from senior matriculation in English, fine art, French, German, Greek, Latin, philosophy, Spanish, Russian, and combinations of any two of these subjects in a combined honors program.

Master of arts (MA). Minimum one year full time, or two years full time from general BA; by thesis and examination. Offered in classics, English, French, German, philosophy, and Spanish.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA. Ordinarily available in English, French, German, and philosophy.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of arts (BA). Honors business administration with liberal arts options, four years from senior matriculation.

Diploma in business administration (DipBusAdmin). One year

from a bachelor's degree in any field, with grade B standing or better in the final year.

Master of business administration (MBA). Two years from a bachelor's degree in any field, or one year from an honors bachelor's degree in business administration or commerce, with grade B standing or better in the final year.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MBA.

DENTISTRY

Doctor of dental surgery (DDS). Four years from two years of arts and science beyond senior matriculation.

EDUCATION

Type A certificate. One year beyond honors degree. Type B certificate. One year beyond a bachelor's degree. Elementary certificate. One year beyond bachelors degree.

ENGINEERING SCIENCE

Bachelor of engineering science (BESc). Four years beyond senior matriculation. Specialization is possible in the final two years in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical engineering, and materials science.

Master of engineering science (MESc). One year beyond BESc or comparable standing. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical engineering and materials science.

Master of engineering (MEng). Minimum one year full time; by course of instruction offered in environmental engineering.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MESc degree. Available in the same areas as the MESc.

JOURNALISM

Master of arts (MA). Three full terms beyond honors degree.

LAW

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years following the second year beyond senior matriculation or, preferably, three years from a bachelor's degree.

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Master of library science (MLS). One year beyond honors degree or two years from a general degree.

A PhD program in bibliography and bibliographic control is planned for the near future.

MEDICAL REHABILITATION

Bachelor of science in medical rehabilitation BSc(CD), BSc(OT), BSc(PT). Three years from one-year arts and science beyond senior matriculation, four years from occupational therapy.

Available in communication disorders, occupational therapy, and physical therapy.

MEDICAL SCIENCES

Bachelor of science (BSc). Honors program, four years from senior matriculation; in anatomy, bacteriology and immunology, biochemistry, biophysics, and physiology.

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from MD degree. Available in anatomy, bacteriology and immunology, biochemistry, biophysics, epidemiology and preventive medicine, pathological chemistry, pathology, pharmacology, and physiology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum three years full time, which may be reduced to two years for applicants possessing master's degree; by thesis and examination; offered in anatomy, bacteriology and immunology, biochemistry, biophysics, epidemiology and preventive medicine, pathological chemistry, pathology, pharmacology, and physiology.

MEDICINE

Doctor of medicine (MD). Four years from two years of arts and science beyond senior matriculation or from graduation in arts with science options.

Master of clinical science (MClSc). Applicants must hold MD degree or equivalent and have completed one year of internship. Available in anaesthesia, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, surgery, and therapeutic radiology. The course of training is directed by the head of the clinical department in which the candidate is taking his work.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum three years full time, which may be reduced to two years for applicants possessing master's degree; by thesis and examination; offered in epidemiology and preventive medicine.

MUSIC

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General program, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors program, four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of musical arts (BMusA). Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of music (MusB). Honors program. Four years from senior matriculation in music education, performance, theory and composition, and music history.

Master of arts in musicology (MA), master of music (MusM). At least one year beyond honors degree studies.

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization is offered in nursing service administration, nursing education, or public health nursing.

Master of science in nursing (MScN). At least two years from a bachelor's degree in nursing.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of arts (BA). Honors program, four years from senior matriculation.

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from BA.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General program, three years from senior matriculation in botany, computer science, mathematics, physics, and zoology. (b) Honors program, four years from senior matriculation in mathematics.

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General program, three years from senior matriculation in: applied mathematics, biology, chemistry, computer science, geology, geophysics, mathematics and physics. (b) Honors program, four years from senior matriculation in: applied mathematics, astronomy, botany, chemistry, computer science, geography, geology, geophysics, physics, and zoology.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from an honors bachelor's degree in science. Available in applied mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, computer science, geography, geology, geophysics, physics, plant sciences, and zoology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc. Available in the same departments as MSc.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General program, three years from senior matriculation in economics, geography, history, home economics, political science, psychology, secretarial science, and sociology. (b) Honors program, four years from senior matriculation in economics, geography, history, political science, psychology, secretarial science and business administration, sociology and combinations of these subjects.

Master of arts (MA). Minimum one year full time, or two years full time from general BA; by thesis and examination. Offered in economics, geography, history, political science, psychology, and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA. Ordinarily available in economics, geography, history, political science, and psychology.

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW). A four-year honors program after senior matriculation (offered at King's College only).

THEOLOGY

Courses in theology offered by the affiliated colleges.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Correspondence courses – courses are offered in a limited number

of arts subjects only. Evening and weekend classes — undergraduate classes in arts only, offered during the winter session in London and in ten other centres in western Ontario. Summer school — arts, science, music, and physical education courses are offered in London and Owen Sound for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers who wish to improve their academic qualifications. Evening summer extension classes — offered in London only from mid-May to mid-August.

For no university credit

Adult education services — non-credit evening classes where and when there is sufficient demand. Summer school in French Canada — courses are offered at Trois-Pistoles in the province of Quebec, in English for French-speaking students, mainly teachers, and in French for English-speaking students, mainly university undergraduates. Occasionally, the latter courses are studied for university credit.

RESEARCH FACILITIES AND INSTITUTES Cancer Research Laboratory. The Cancer Research Laboratory was established by a grant from the Ontario division of the Canadian Cancer Society and is maintained chiefly by annual grants from the National Cancer Institute of Canada. It is housed in its own building on the main campus of the university. Activities are centered on a variety of problems in basic cancer research. Senior members of the laboratory hold joint appointments in appropriate departments of the faculty of medicine, and participate in the teaching of undergraduate and graduate students. Director: J.A. McCarter, PhD.

Centre for Radio Science. The University of Western Ontario has developed a particular competence in the scientific aspects of the generation, propagation and detection of radio waves. The Centre for Radio Science is not an instructional unit in the university, but does provide facilities for graduate research in many areas of radio science. Facilities are now available for a variety of researches, including the generation and detection of radio waves ranging down to submillimeter wave-lengths, quantum electronics, quasi-optical techniques, interaction of radio waves with solids, gases, plasmas and beams of charged particles, the exploration of all levels of the earth's atmosphere, the sun's atmosphere and the interplanetary medium, using ground-based, rocket-borne and satellite-borne instruments. Co-operative research arrangements exist with several universities in Ontario. Director: P.A. Forsyth, MA, PhD, FRSC.

Inter-American Studies Group. The purpose of this group is to encourage and facilitate a cross-disciplinary and sometimes a cross-faculty approach to inter-American studies in a close co-operation with existing faculties and departments. It does so by such means as promoting closer liaison between departments and

faculties, assisting in building up the resources of the library and, in general, by any other method approved from time to time by the graduate dean and faculty. The university has long been concerned with Canadian-American studies. Since 1936, the university has extended the scope of its interest in Canadian-American affairs to include Latin America. Director: N.L. Nicholson, MSc, PhD.

Inter-University Consortium for Political Research. The purpose of the consortium is to promote the conduct of research on selected phases of the political process. It is expected that both partners will contribute to the success of the consortium and that each will benefit from the association. In order to realize its aims, the ICPR offers summer seminars in research design, data analysis, mathematical politics, and special selected topics of general interest serve as a repository for a wide variety of data and technical services. Seminars, data, and technical services are available at little or no charge to faculty and students of member universities. Official representative: T.G. Harvey, MA, PhD.

Urban and Regional Development Studies. The university provides facilities for interdisciplinary research by its faculty and students in the field of urban and regional development. Through the Urban and Regional Development Studies group, a unit of the faculty of graduate studies, it enables the student seeking a master's or doctor's degree to undertake a program of courses and research projects in a number of departments and/or faculties. While each student is expected to take his degree in his basic discipline, arrangements are made with the approval of the academic units concerned, for a program that includes work in other disciplines. The interests and proposals of each student are considered in defining his program. Such interdisciplinary programs are intended for students desiring to prepare for research, teaching, administration, or planning in the field of urban and regional development. Director: E.A. Beecroft, MA, PhD.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES Brescia College, 1285 Western Road, London, Ontario N6G 1H2. Principal: Sister Frances Ryan, BA, MA, PhD. Roman Catholic. Established and affiliated in 1919. Undergraduate arts college, offering in co-operation with the university's faculties of arts and social science, all the general and some of the honors arts programs of the university, especially the general program in home economics. See separate entry.

Huron College, 1349 Western Road, London, Ontario N6G 1H3. Principal: J.G. Morden, BA, LTh, DD, STM, DTh. See separate entry.

King's College, 266 Epworth Avenue, London, Ontario N6A 2M3. Principal: A.F. McKee, BA, MA, MSc, DUP. See separate entry.

WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY*

(formerly WATERLOO LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY)

Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3C5

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Telex: 0695476

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – The Honorable Paul Martin, PC, QC, LL.D. President and vice-chancellor (on sabbatical leave) – F.C. Peters, BA, BD, MSc, PhD, ThD. Acting president and vice-chancellor – N.H. Taylor, BA, MA, PhD. Acting vice-president (academic) – F.J. Turner, BA, MSW, DSW. Vice-president (controller) – T. Giesbrecht (Miss). Registrar – H.H. Dueck, BSc, MA. Librarian and archivist – Rev. E. Schultz, BA, BD, MTh, BLS. Director of student services – Colin McKay, BA. Director of faculty research – N.E. Wagner, BA, MA, BD, PhD. Director of student placement and awards – H.K. Braden, BA, MA. Director of personnel and business manager – C.G. Bilyea, BA, MBA. Chief accountant – Gary Lambert, BA. Dean of students – F.L. Nichols, BA, MA. Associate registrar (records) – H.E. Forler (Miss), BA. Assistant registrar (admissions) – K.A. Rae, BA. Director of information – R.K. Taylor, BA. Co-ordinator, visual education – W.E. Nassau, BA.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts and science – G.R. Vallillee, BA, MA, PhD. Business and economics – M.D. Stewart, BA, BCom, MA, PhD. Divinity – D.J. Glebe, BA, MA, BD, ThD. Graduate school of social work – J. Melicherick (acting), BA, MSW, PhD. Graduate studies – N.E. Wagner, BA, BD, MA, PhD.

DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL Summer school and extension – J.M. Clark, CD, MA.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Biology – W.Y. Watson, BA, MA, PhD. Business administration – D.J. Dengler, BA, MBA. Chemistry – M.J. Krech, BSc, PhD. Classics – H.A. MacLean, BA, MA, PhD. Economics – J.A. Weir, BCom, MBA, PhD. English – F. Roy, BA, MA, PhD. Geography – R. Muncester, BA, MA, PhD. German – H. Loewen, BA, MA, PhD. History – J. Harkins, BA, PhD. Mathematics – S. Stack, BSc, MSc, DPhil. Music – W.H. Kemp, MusBac, MusMAM, DPhil. Philosophy – J.F. Little, BA, BD, ThM, MA, PhD. Physics – A.L.A. Read, BA, MSc, PhD. Political science – J.H. Redekop, BA, BEd, MA, PhD. Psychology – M.K. Lane, BA, MA, PhD. Religion and culture – D. Granskow, BA, BTh, ThD. Romance languages – A.A. Borrás, BA, MA, PhD. Sociology and anthropology – G.F. Durst, BA, BD, MA.

GENERAL INFORMATION Formerly known as Waterloo Lutheran University, the institution officially became Wilfrid Laurier University on November 1, 1973, as a result of its change from its former church-related status (to the Eastern Canada Synod of the Lutheran Church in America) to that of fully provincially assisted. The major source of funding is now the provincial government, augmented by student fees. The university is co-educational, is open to all qualified grade 13 students and a

limited number of high-achieving grade 12 students, and offers both full-time and part-time studies. The university seeks to retain its high standard of scholastic achievement and sound student-professor dialogue by restricting enrolment to about 2,500 undergraduate students.

BACKGROUND On July 11, 1910, as a result of a mutual agreement between the Canada synod and the synod of central Canada, a board of management was organized to establish a Lutheran theological seminary in Canada. The town of Waterloo was selected as the location and the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada was formally opened on October 30, 1911, and incorporated under the laws of the province of Ontario in 1913.

Facilities for pre-theological education were established in 1914. For 15 years, courses leading to senior matriculation were given in the Waterloo College School. In 1923, the school offered a one-year arts course beyond senior matriculation. In 1924, this venture was expanded into the third of Waterloo's education units, the Waterloo College of Arts, offering a four-year arts course. Emphasis having been shifted to higher education, the preparatory courses of the college school were reduced and finally abandoned in 1929. In 1925, the faculty of arts under the name of Waterloo College became affiliated to The University of Western Ontario. Five years later Waterloo College was granted the right to offer courses leading to the BA honors degree.

With the purpose of expanding the program of higher education at Waterloo, particularly in science, a non-denominational board of governors was organized and in June 1956 this board established the associate faculties offering courses in science and engineering. In this way science facilities were developed with the assistance of provincial grants not available to denominationally controlled universities in Ontario. The associate faculties pioneered the first co-operative engineering program in Canada and continued its development with Waterloo College until 1959 when it severed its connection and received a provincial charter, becoming the University of Waterloo. Also in 1959, the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada applied for a revision of its charter changing the corporate title to Waterloo Lutheran University and giving the institution university powers and degree-granting rights. By mutual agreement, the affiliation of Waterloo College to The University of Western Ontario was terminated when the new charter became effective on July 1, 1960. There are five distinctive units controlled by the university: (i) faculty of arts and science; (ii) school of business and economics; (iii) Waterloo Lutheran Seminary which educates men for the ministry; (iv) the graduate school of social work; (v) faculty of graduate studies. In August 1961, the Mennonite Brethren College of Arts in Winnipeg, Manitoba, affiliated to the university and provided two years of the BA (general) program. This affiliation was terminated June 30, 1971.

For many years the university was the last remaining free-standing church-supported university in the province of Ontario. With rapidly expanding expenses, and due to the growth of the university, it became evident in the late 1960's that the church could not afford the monies necessary to operate the university. As a church-related institution, the university was eligible for only half the operating grants paid to the other universities in the province and was not eligible for capital grants. With the approval of the board of governors and the Lutheran Synod, negotiations were begun with the provincial government to achieve provincial status for WLU. Agreement was reached in June 1973, and ratified that same month by the Lutheran Synod. Under the agreement, the church relinquished its sponsorship but retained control of Waterloo Lutheran Seminary, the theological division,

which federated with the newly named Wilfrid Laurier University. A new charter was prepared, received royal assent, and became effective November 1, 1973. Wilfrid Laurier University is now eligible for full operating and capital grants.

The board of governors is responsible for all university matters but has delegated academic responsibilities to the senate. The senate reports to the board of governors.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS Thirty-three members are on the Board of Governors (2 representing administration; 3 representing the area; 6 appointed by the lieutenant governor in council; 8 representing the community-at-large; 3 representing alumni; 5 representing faculty; 3 students; 2 representing university staff; 2 representatives of Waterloo Lutheran Seminary Board, elected for three-year terms). The board serves as the highest governing body and establishes general policies.

SENATE The Senate establishes the academic policies of the university. It is composed of the following members: administration — 12; board of governors — 3; elected faculty members — 29; students — 8; alumni — 3; secondary school representatives — 2; for a total of 57.

INCOME Total revenue for the year amounted to \$10,583,622. Sources of operating revenue included student academic fees (28%), church support (2%), government grants (69%), endowment and miscellaneous income (1%).

PUBLICATIONS The university prepares the following publications annually which may be secured from the following offices: office of the registrar — university calendar; admissions bulletin and brochures; intersession and summer session calendar; extension session calendar; introducing W.L.U. Dean of graduate studies — graduate studies calendar. Office of publication — The Campus, published quarterly for alumni members; The President's Memo, published weekly for faculty, students, and staff from September to April.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Intersession: May to end of June. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Extension and evening session: September to end of April.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Wilfrid Laurier University is located in the twin cities of Kitchener and Waterloo, a prosperous community of 180,000 in the province of Ontario. The campus has developed rapidly since 1961 with 18 building projects having been completed. The entire campus is of modern design and construction. The complex of buildings consists of the arts building, central teaching building, the seminary which is shared with the graduate school of social work, the university library, the theatre-auditorium, educational services centre, dining hall and campus centre. The newest building is the \$2.5 million athletic complex.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Clara Conrad hall — 241 students; W. Ross Macdonald house — 42 men; Nils Willison hall — 161 men; C.H. Little house — 164 men; Leupold graduate residence — 18 men and women; W.D. Euler residence — 37 women.

LIBRARY The library's five floors can accommodate 275,000 volumes and 900 readers. There are borrowing privileges from the neighboring University of Waterloo. Telex facilities are available with other Ontario, Canadian, and United States university libraries.

STUDENT LIFE The campus has a theatre-auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,400; a new athletic complex featuring a six-lane Olympic-length swimming pool, basketball courts and squash courts; a student union building which houses a recreation area, lounges and a multipurpose ballroom; and six residences for 663 students and a housing office. Foreign students are assigned to a foreign student advisor and also have use of Hammarskjold house for international students.

MEDICAL SERVICES Medical services are available to full-time and part-time students in the health services office. Several nurses and a staff doctor are on duty daily throughout the year.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The counselling services program seeks to assist the student in attaining his highest potential in intellectual, physical, emotional, and spiritual development. Career counselling, study aids, and personal counselling are available.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The following items are available in the bookstore: textbooks required for courses; paperback, trade, and reference books; stationery supplies; sundries and crested goods; records; magazines; etc.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT On- and off-campus employment services are offered by the director of student awards and placement. Part-time and summer job placements are available.

STUDENT UNION The Student's Administrative Council is elected by the student body annually. Its purpose is to represent and promote the general welfare of the student body and to provide for the proper and adequate management of student affairs. Student union fees are \$19.

GRADING SYSTEM Grade A+ – 12 points; A – 11; A- – 10; B+ – 9; B – 8; B- – 7; C+ – 6; C – 5; C- – 4; D+ – 3; D – 2; D- – 1; F – 0. Undergraduates must maintain a minimum grade point average of 7.00 in the honors program and 4.00 in the general programs to proceed.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Matriculation scholarships: Centennial scholarships valued at \$1,500 annually for senior matriculation students who achieve a minimum of 90%. Faculty-board scholarships valued at \$400 annually for senior matriculation students who achieve a minimum of 80%. W.L.U. student-aid bursaries ranging in value from \$50 to \$100 are available to students who attain a minimum of 60% and are in financial need. Ontario Student Awards Program – awards under this program are made available to all full-time students who demonstrate need of financial assistance. Financial aid involves both loans and grants.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final university examinations are held at the conclusion of every session; i.e., in April, June, and August. Exemptions may be permitted by the senate committee on examinations and standings.

GRADUATION Graduation exercises are held during the second half of May and the beginning of November of each year. Degrees are conferred by the chancellor, by the president and vice-chancellor and assisted by the vice-president (academic).

FEEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year. Full-time: undergraduate – arts, business administration, economics, science, \$620; graduate – arts, \$585, social work, \$740, theology, \$585. Miscellaneous compulsory fees per year: undergraduate – \$78, graduate – \$25. Part-time: \$125 per course.

Residence rates, board and room – \$1,235 per academic year based on a private room and a 7-day meal ticket.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. Educational level equivalent to full Ontario honor graduation diploma (grade 13) in six credits. Principal's report and recommendation. 60% minimum for honors programs.

2. Specific requirements. General arts – English recommended. Honors arts – English recommended, higher minimum standing required in subjects specified by department of study. Science – mathematics (two credits) and two of biology, chemistry, physics. Music – grade 11 theory (or equivalent) with grade VIII piano for piano or organ students, or grade VI piano for voice students. Business administration or economics – English, mathematics (two credits) recommended.

Foreign students

UK and Commonwealth – GCE in five subjects with at least two at A-level. USA – grade 12 high school academic graduation and 24 satisfactory semester hours in first year at an accredited university. Others – students eligible for admission to a recognized college or university in their home country may be admissible. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission. All students whose mother tongue is not English must present satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English language test.

Mature students

Adults with junior matriculation and at least two years' working experience may be admitted to extension courses. Adults, age over 21 years with less than junior matriculation, may be admitted to extension courses.

Closing dates for receipt of applications

Graduate – August 1; undergraduate – August 15; mature students – August 15; foreign students – July 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). General program, three years from senior matriculation. Available in anthropology, classics, economics, English, French, geography, German, Greek, history, Latin, mathematics, music, near eastern studies, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, romance languages, sociology, Spanish, and combinations of these.

Interdepartmental majors available in archaeology, Canadian studies, comparative literature, fine arts and urban studies.

Honors program, four years from senior matriculation. Single honors programs offered: English, French, geography, history, Latin, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion and culture (pre-theology, near eastern studies), sociology. In addition a wide variety of honors combinations is also available.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least two years from general BA or at least one year from honors BA. Offered in history, geography, political science, psychology, religion and culture, and romance languages.

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

School of business and economics

Diploma in business administration, six full courses. Open to experienced businessmen.

Diploma in accounting, nine full courses. Open to students admitted to the university.

Bachelor of arts (BA). Honors program, four years from senior matriculation. Available in business administration and economics.

DIVINITY

Waterloo Lutheran Seminary

Master of divinity (MDiv). Three years from an undergraduate degree.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of music (BMus). Honors program, four years from senior matriculation. Available in theory and composition, history and literature, organ and church music, and performance options.

SCIENCE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). General program, three years from senior matriculation. Available in biology, chemistry, geography, mathematics, and physics.

Bachelor of science (BSc). Honors program, four years from senior matriculation. Available in biology.

SOCIAL WORK

Graduate school of social work

Master of social work (MSW). Two years from an undergraduate degree. The program is based on a combination of on-campus and field-practice terms.

COMBINED COURSES

Combined master's programs in social work and theology as well as arts and theology are also available.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Extension and evening credit programs — undergraduate courses are offered on Saturdays in Waterloo, Brampton and Orillia leading to the general BA degree. Courses are available in the humanities, social sciences, and business administration. Evening credit courses are also offered by the school of business and economics on the Waterloo campus.

Summer sessions — courses are offered for undergraduates proceeding to a BA degree and for teachers who may wish to improve their professional qualifications towards graduate degrees. Subjects offered are chiefly arts, science, and business administration. Special courses are also taught in England and Palestine.

For no university credit

Special short-term courses are offered by the departments of English and music and the school of business and economics during the regular session.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

A series of seminars and lectures is offered annually by the school of business and economics.

A maximum 100 senior citizens may register in part-time studies to either work toward bachelor degrees at their own speed or take non-credit courses that interest them. Tuition fees and evidence of prior academic standing are waived.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR*

Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4

Telephone: (Windsor) 519-253-4232; (Detroit) 313-963-6113

Telex: 024 77684

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – The Hon. Lucien Lamoureux, QC, BA, LPh, MA, LL.D. Vice-chancellor and president – J.F. Leddy, OC, DPhil, DLitt, DèS, L, LL.D, DCL, FRHistS. Senior vice-president – F.A. DeMarco, PhD, FCIC. Vice-president administration, and treasurer – W.R. Mitchell, BScCE. Assistant to vice-president, administration – C.W. Morgan, BSc, MBA, PEng. Vice-president, academic – J.W. McAuliffe, BS, MBA, JD, LL.M, CPA. Registrar, and director of external liaison and assistant to the president – Rev. P.T. Holliday, BA, BD, MTh, MA. Assistant registrar, admissions – Rosary Carney, BA, MSW. Assistant registrar, data processing – Graham Hobbs. Assistant registrar, records – James Morrison. Assistant registrar, academic programs – F.L. Smith, BA. Librarian – W.F. Dollar, MA, AMLS. Secretary of the university and board of governors – J.W. Whiteside, BA. Secretary of the senate – Barbara Birch, BA, MA. Dean of students – G.A. McMahon, MA. Assistant dean of students – Kenneth Long, BA, MA. Dean of women – Evelyn McLean, BA, MA. Director of residence – Barbara Taylor (Mrs), BA, MA. Awards officer –

D.L. Kasta, BA, MA. Dean of extension and continuing education – Rev. E.C. Pappert, CSB, PhD. Director of secondary school liaison – Joseph Saso, BA. Director, administrative services – D.M. Drew, PP. Director of public relations and information services, and assistant to the president – G.A. MacGibbon, BA. Director, media centre – Esio Marzotto, BAsc. Director, computer centre – L.F. Miernicke, BBA. Director of finance – J.E. Schiller, BA. Director, personnel services – G.D.T. Wintermute, BComm, MBA. Director, institutional research – A.M. Marshall, BSc. Director, physical plant and planning – T.D. Ray, BSc. Director, university centre – C.M. Tolmie, BComm. Purchasing manager – G.L. Champ, BSc. Bookstore manager – S. Kominar.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts – Rev. E.R. Malley, CSB, BA, MA, STL, STD. Business administration – Michael Zin, BCom, MBA, PhD. Education – A.S. Nease, MA. Engineering – D.J.L. Kennedy, BAsc, MS, PhD. Graduate studies – C.P.J. Crowley, PhD. Law – J.P.S. McLaren, LL.M. Science and mathematics – C.P. Gravenor, BA, MS, PhD. Social science – W.L. White (acting), DFC, BA, MA, PhD. Physical and health education – P.J. Galasso, BA, BPHE, MA, PhD.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Computer science – E.W. Channen, BA, PhD. Dramatic art – D.P. Kelly, BA, MA. Nursing – Anna Gupta (Mrs), MScN, RegN. Social work – B.J. Kroecker, BEd, BSW, MSW.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Asian studies – J.W. Spellman, BA, PhD. Biology – H.D. McCurdy, BA, BSc, MSc, PhD. Chemical engineering – R.A. Stager, BAsc, MAsc, PhD. Chemistry – D.G. Tuck, BSc, PhD, DSc, FRIC, FCIC. Civil engineering – J.B. Kennedy, BSc, PhD. Classical studies – Charles Fantazzi, MA, PhD. Communication arts – Stuart Selby,

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

MA, EdD. Economics — Z.M. Fallenbuchl, BA, MSc, PhD. Electrical engineering — Edmund Yuffel, BSc, MSc, PhD, DSc. Engineering materials — W.V. Youdelis, PhD. English — J.F. Sullivan, BS, MA, PhD. Fine arts — A.P. Doctor, BAF, MFA. French language and literature — G.A. Lemieux, BA, MA. Geography — Frank Innes, BSc, MA, PhD. Geology — D.T.A. Symons, BASc, AM, PhD. Germanic and Slavic studies — Fritz Wieden, BA, MA, PhD. Hispanic and Italian studies — B. Primorac, BA, MA, PhilM. History — M.N. Vuckovic, MA, PhD. Home economics — Phyllis McDermott, BSc, MS. Industrial engineering — C.L. Proctor, BSc, MSc, PhD, PEng. Mathematics — F.W. Lemire, BSc, MSc, PhD. Mechanical engineering — W.G. Colborne, MSc. Music — Paul McIntyre, MusDoc. Philosophy — P.F. Wilkinson, BA, MA, LTh. Physics — Lucjan Krause, BSc, MA, PhD, DSc, FInstP. Political science — R.H. Wagenberg, BA, MA, PhD. Psychology — Miriam Bunt, BA, BS, MEd, PhD. Religious studies — E.J. Crowley, BA, STL, SSL. Sociology and anthropology — T.H. White, BS, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The university is co-educational; it embodies one federated university (Assumption) and three affiliated colleges (Holy Redeemer, Canterbury, and Iona) which are legally and financially distinct, but subject in academic matters to the senate. The university is administered by a board of governors and a senate; the main source of income is federal-provincial grants.

BACKGROUND Assumption College was founded in 1857 and incorporated in 1858 by a public act of the legislature of the province of Canada. From 1919 to 1953, the college was affiliated to The University of Western Ontario. In 1953, the Ontario legislature established a new government for the college and granted it university powers. Teaching began in 1857 and the first degrees were awarded in 1954. In 1956, the Ontario legislature passed an act which changed the name of Assumption College to Assumption University of Windsor. On July 1, 1963, the University of Windsor was incorporated as a non-denominational and co-educational university, and Assumption University became a federated college.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board, the supreme governing body of the university, is responsible for the conduct, management and control of the university, and deals with financial matters. There are 32 members (the president of the university, ex officio, 15 elected members, 6 appointed by the board of governors of Assumption University of Windsor, 2 appointed by the alumni association, 4 appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, and 4 members of the teaching staff elected by and from the senate).

SENATE The Senate has responsibility for academic matters; it is composed of 55 members [the president, the senior vice-president, the deans and vice-deans of each faculty, the director of each autonomous school; the president of Assumption University, the principals of Holy Redeemer, Canterbury and Iona Colleges; the dean of students, the dean of extension and continuing education, the librarian and the registrar of the university — all ex officio; 30 members of the teaching staff of the university; 1 member appointed by the alumni association; 4 students (one of whom must be a graduate student)].

INCOME Total operating and capital income for the ten-month fiscal year ending April 30, 1973, \$22,731,086 (government grants, 71%; academic fees, 22%; research grants, 6%; miscellaneous, 1%).

PUBLICATIONS General calendar, and individual calendars for each faculty; calendar of the extension division; undergraduate

awards and financial aid; admission requirements — all available from the registrar's office. President's report from the office of the president. Memo, weekly news bulletin from the office of information services. Bi-weekly newspaper *The Lance*, yearbook *The Ambassador*, student handbook *Generation* — all available from the students' administrative council.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Intercession: May and June. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated on a 100-acre campus south of the Detroit River, in the city of Windsor (population 221,000). There are seven teaching buildings, a library, an administration building, a university centre, a large physical and health education complex including a gymnasium and swimming pool, a dining and recreation centre, and eight residences. The computer centre includes an IBM 360/65, with 256K fast core storage, 1000K slow core, two tape drives, and seven CDC 23142 disk drives.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Electa Hall accommodates 225 senior and graduate students; Sir Wilfrid Laurier Hall 356 female students; Sir John A. Macdonald Hall, Cody Hall and Huron Hall accommodate a total of 775 students; Tecumseh Hall accommodates 186 students in 41 units consisting of two-, three- and four-bedroom apartments; St. Michael's Hall provides space for 50 graduate students; Geoffrey Fisher Hall is a residence for married students.

LIBRARY The university library system consists of the general library, the Paul Martin Law Library, and the education library. The combined facilities provide space for about 1,200,000 volumes, and seating for 2,150 readers. The university library contains 525,000 volumes, growing at an annual rate of about 60,000 volumes. Over 9,000 current periodicals and serials are received. The university library system has extensive collections of Canadian federal and provincial government documents and publications of major international organizations, and serves as the resource centre for Canadian materials for co-operating institutions while Detroit libraries serve as resource centres for similar government publications of the United States and Great Britain. The 14 Ontario universities and the 10 Quebec universities, plus the National Library and the National Science Library in Ottawa, freely exchange resources by rapid delivery service on a daily basis.

STUDENT LIFE Campus organizations provide social, political, religious, cultural and recreational opportunities; for students with special interests there are departmental clubs, national and local organizations, and intercollegiate teams. The students operate a campus radio station; those interested in journalism or creative writing are encouraged to contribute to *The Lance*, *The Ambassador*, and *Generation*. An International Students' Organization has been established in co-operation with the Students' Administrative Council; the international centre, on campus, provides an educational and social milieu for overseas students. The university was one of the first in Canada to elect students to membership on the senate, and to the senate committees and faculty councils.

MEDICAL SERVICES Comprehensive medical care is offered to all students, including office diagnostic and treatment services. Six infirmary beds are available for short-term hospitalization of medical and psychiatric illnesses. A small portion of the student services fee is allocated to the health services; charges are submitted to O.H.I.P. for students who are covered, and where the services are an allowable one; no other

direct charges are made to the student. Service to staff is limited to acute care of medical illnesses and injuries. Follow-up care is handled by their family physician. All food handlers are reviewed annually. The above services are provided by a full-time medical director and two full-time registered nurses.

Students are required to submit a certificate of medical examination as part of the admissions procedure; athletes must also submit annual medical certificates. Further information about the accident insurance plan may be obtained from the office of student affairs.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Academic, personal, financial and religious counselling is provided through the office of student affairs. The psychological centre, staffed with clinical psychologists, psychometrists and counsellors, offers programs in career planning, discussion groups, psychotherapy, reading and study skills, personal resource assessment, tension control, and self-help.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE A wide variety of hardback and paperback volumes is available, including required texts, reference books, and general interest material. The bookstore also carries course-related supplies, art and drafting supplies, crested clothing and giftware, toiletries and sundries. No discounts are offered.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Assistance in finding summer, part-time and permanent employment is given by the campus placement officer, who is appointed by the Canada Manpower Centre. During the year interviews with prospective employers from business, industry and education are arranged for students registered with the placement office.

STUDENT UNION The Students' Administrative Council represents the undergraduates of the university; the council is based on faculty/student population, with the executive elected by the students at large. The S.A.C. is funded by a grant provided by the university, which allows it to carry out such student activities as may be judged necessary. The president of the S.A.C. is a member of the senate of the university, ex officio, and observer on the board of governors.

GRADUATE STUDENT SOCIETY The Graduate Students' Society represents the students of the faculty of graduate studies. The president is elected by the graduate students, and appoints his own executive. Each graduate student pays a \$12.50 fee which is used to fund the operation of the society. The president of the society is an observer on the board of governors.

GRADING SYSTEM A-, A, A+, 80-100% (excellent); B, B+, 70-79% (good); C, C+, 60-69% (fair); D, D+, 50-59% (pass); F-, F, below 50% (failure). Supplemental examinations may be allowed in education, engineering, law and nursing. Certain options may be taken on a pass/non-pass basis; the grades are not included in the year's average.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE A number of entrance awards in amounts of up to \$700 or more, renewable, for academic excellence and general proficiency, is available to students, in addition to a number of bursaries, and other temporary financial assistance through an emergency loan fund. A limited number of in-course awards is available to students beyond the first year. As well, additional assistance based on financial need is available through the Ontario student awards program which is intended to assist students of the province of Ontario who lack adequate family financial resources and is

intended to supplement rather than replace such resources. Postgraduate fellowships and assistantships in varying amounts are offered for study towards master's or doctorate degrees.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations for first-semester courses are held in December, and for second-semester and full-year courses in April; the examination may take the form of written test, oral interview, essay or take-home test. Supplemental and special examination regulations are controlled by the faculty concerned.

GRADUATION On authorization by the senate, degrees are conferred by the chancellor of the university, assisted by the president, at convocations in May and October.

FEES AND COSTS Fees are subject to change without notice. All fees are for the academic year, except where otherwise indicated. Fees listed are for Canadian students: for non-Canadian students, an additional fee of \$100 for full-time students, and \$20 per subject for part-time students, is required.

Full-time — undergraduate: any undergraduate student (regular or special) taking four courses or more is charged the fee for full-time attendance. The following schedule lists the minimum amounts payable, including registration, tuition, library, laboratory, examination, university centre, health service, insurance, student government and activities fees, and professional society fees. Any full-time student who enrolls in courses which are additional to the requirements for his program as outlined in the calendar, will be charged the appropriate fee for each additional course. Arts (general, honors), commerce, computer science, dramatic art (BFA audition fee \$10), fine arts, music — \$645; education — \$637.50; engineering (C.E. 301 camp fee \$40 additional) — \$715; law — \$660; nursing (advance placement examination fee \$10), physical and health education — \$655; preliminary year — \$680; science (general, honors, make-up), (geology 480c students, field camp fee of \$60) \$645; social work — \$650; make-up — \$637.50.

Part-time — undergraduate (day or extension). Lectures: full course — \$125; half-course — \$62.50. Language laboratory — \$10. All other laboratory, clinical experience, seminar, tutorial and field-work fees — \$30. Audition fee for first-year dramatic art students — \$10.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. For admission to qualifying year (equivalent to Ontario grade 13), Ontario grade 12 graduation or equivalent from other provinces. For admission to first-year university, full Ontario honor graduation diploma (grade 13) or equivalent from other provinces.

2. Specific requirements. For qualifying year — arts — minimum average of 66%; subjects are English, a second language, mathematics and science (grades 11 and 12), history or geography and one other subject. Science, nursing, engineering — minimum average of 66%, chemistry, mathematics (grades 11 and 12), physics required, other options as for arts. Commerce, mathematics (major) — minimum average of 66%; mathematics (grades 11 and 12) required, other options as for arts.

For first year — engineering — mathematics 1, mathematics 2, mathematics 3, chemistry and physics recommended. Arts — for honors courses see calendar. Commerce (business administration) — calculus and algebra strongly recommended. Dramatic art and

music – audition required. Nursing – 60% required on a full grade 13 program; English, biology, chemistry required, physics recommended. Biology – 60% on a full grade 13 program, with 60% average in mathematics and science; one mathematics; at least two of biology, chemistry, geology, physics and another mathematics. Chemistry – 60% on a full grade 13 program, with 60% average in mathematics and science; mathematics 1; at least two of biology, chemistry, geology, physics, additional mathematics. Geology – 60% on a full grade 13 program, with 60% average in mathematics and science; at least two of biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics 1, mathematics 2, mathematics 3, and physics. Mathematics – 60% on a full grade 13 program; mathematics 1. Physics – 60% on a full grade 13 program; at least one mathematics. Computer science – mathematics 1, 2 and 3 recommended. Physical and health education – 60% on a full grade 13 program. Education (concurrent bachelor's – BED program) – social work, fine arts grade 13 program.

Foreign students

To qualifying year – original certificates of standing equivalent to Ontario grade 12. UK or Commonwealth – GCE in five subjects at O-level, English, mathematics, a second language, a science and a social science normally required. USA – grade 12 high school graduation with at least 16 academic units (four of English, two or three in each of mathematics, science, social studies and a second language) and a minimum average of B or 3.0 in eight of these; at least four academic subjects in grade 12 are expected, with a B grade in at least three of these. To first year – original certificates of standing equivalent to Ontario grade 13. UK – GCE in five subjects with two at A-level and appropriate to the program proposed (chemistry, mathematics and physics are required at A-level for science and engineering). Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Candidates 21 years of age or older who cannot meet the normal requirements above and who give evidence of motivation may be admissible.

Graduate

Application for admission to graduate studies should be made by July 1; official transcripts of all undergraduate and graduate work are required, as well as confidential report forms and graduate record examination scores.

For admission to any master's program, a minimum of second-class standing in the final year and in the major subject is required; a student with an honors baccalaureate may be admitted to a one-year program, and a student with a general bachelor's degree may be admitted to a two-year master's program. An applicant for admission to any doctoral program must have either a master's degree or an honors baccalaureate or the equivalent; his academic standing should be unquestionably superior.

In applied science, for admission to a doctoral program the student must have at least a bachelor's degree in applied science, engineering, or pure science; for admission to a master's program, he must have a bachelor's degree in applied science or engineering.

An applicant for the degree of master of social work must have previously completed an approved BSW honors program or equivalent, have maintained a general average of B in the final two years of his undergraduate work, and prior to enrolment in

the program have been engaged in professional social work practice for at least one year after earning his initial professional degree; an applicant with a BA or equivalent degree may be admitted with advanced standing to the bachelor of social work program.

Closing date for receipt of applications

Closing date of application for foreign students, July 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). a) General program, four years from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation. Majors are offered in art history, Asian studies, classical civilization, comparative literature, drama, English, fine arts, French, German, Greek, Italian, Latin, linguistics, mathematics, music, philosophy, religious studies, Russian, Spanish, and Ukrainian. b) Honors program, five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation. Available in art history, Asian studies, classical civilization, classical studies and comparative literature, classical studies and linguistics, drama and English, English and French, English and German, English and history, English and Italian, English and Latin, English and linguistics, English and philosophy, English and Russian, English and Spanish, English language and literature, French and comparative literature, French and German, French and Italian, French and Latin, French and linguistics, French and Russian, French and Spanish, French language and literature, German, German and history, German and Italian, German and Russian, German and Spanish, Greek and Latin, Greek and religious studies, Italian and history, Italian and Latin, Latin, Latin and Spanish, music and sociology, philosophy, philosophy and Latin, philosophy and mathematics, philosophy and psychology, religious studies and philosophy, religious studies and psychology, religious studies and sociology, Russian and Spanish, Spanish and history, and Spanish and Italian.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least two years from general BA or at least one year from honors BA. Available in economics, English, French, geography, history, philosophy, political science, psychology, romance languages, religious studies and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years beyond the master's degree or its equivalent. Available in psychology.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Faculty of business administration

Bachelor of commerce (BComm). Honors program, four years beyond senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of business administration (MBA). At least one year from honors baccalaureate degree.

COMPUTER SCIENCE

School of computer science

Bachelor of computer science (BCS). General program, four years from junior matriculation, three years from senior matriculation. Honors program, five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Three programs to prepare for certification to teach in Ontario schools from grades 1 to 13: (1) Consecutive program, one year in length. Admission requirement: an approved degree from an accredited university. (2) Two concurrent programs: a) four years, leading to general bachelor's degree of student's faculty, and BEd degree; b) five years, leading to honors bachelor's degree of student's faculty, and BEd degree. Admission requirement as for student's faculty.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of applied science (BASc). Five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation. Available in chemical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, engineering materials, geological engineering, industrial engineering, and mechanical engineering.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of applied science (MASc). At least one year from BASc or equivalent degree. Available in chemical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, engineering materials, geological engineering, industrial engineering, and mechanical engineering.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from BASc or equivalent degree or at least two calendar years from the master's degree. Available in chemical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, engineering materials, industrial engineering, and mechanical engineering.

FINE ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). General program, four years from junior matriculation, three years from senior matriculation; honors program, five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation. Available in fine arts or dramatic art.

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of laws (BLaws). Three years beyond at least two years of undergraduate study, and preferably a bachelor's degree.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). General program, four years from junior matriculation, three years from senior matriculation; honors program, five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of musical arts (BMA). General program, four years from junior matriculation, three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of music (BMus). Honors program, five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation. Available in history and theory, in school music, or in applied music.

NURSING

Faculty of science and mathematics

Diploma in public health nursing (DipPHN). One year from senior matriculation and nurse registration.

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN). Five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation; three years from senior matriculation and nurse registration.

PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

Faculty of physical and health education

Bachelor of physical and health education (BPHE). Five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of physical education (MPE). At least one year from the honors baccalaureate level.

Science, applied, see engineering above

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science and mathematics

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General program, four years from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation. Majors in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics and physics.

(b) Honors program, five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation. Available in applied physics, biochemistry, biology, biophysics, chemistry, chemistry and physics, geology, geology and geography, mathematics and physics.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least two years from general BSc, or at least one year from honors BSc. Available in biology, chemistry, mathematics, and physics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from honors BSc or equivalent or two years from MSc. Available in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics.

SCIENCE, SOCIAL

Faculty of social science

Bachelor of arts (BA). a) General program, four years from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation. Majors are offered in anthropology, communication arts, economics, geography, history, home economics, political science, psychology, sociology, and urban studies. b) Honors program, five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation. Available in anthropology, anthropology and linguistics, anthropology and psychology, anthropology and sociology, communication arts, communication arts and English, communication arts and psychology, economics, economics and history, economics and mathematics, economics and political science, economics and sociology, geography, history, history (economics or philosophy option), history and religious studies, home economics, international relations, Latin American studies, political science, political science and communication arts, political science and history, political science and sociology, psychology, psychology and science, psychology and sociology, sociology, sociology and communication arts.

SOCIAL WORK

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of social work (BSW). Five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of social work (MSW). At least one calendar year beyond the BSW degree and one year of professional social work and practice.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

The degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of commerce are offered through the extension division; also certificates in public administration, business administration, and religious studies. Individual courses are available as well in science, computer science, drama, fine arts, mathematics, nursing, music, and physical and health education. Some credit courses are also offered in Chatham. Attendance at intramural classes for at least one full academic year or the equivalent (three intersessions, summer sessions or part-time winter sessions, or a combination of these) is required.

For no university credit

Evening school – the extension department co-operates in the offering of non-credit courses with such groups as Certified General Accountants, Industrial and Cost Accountants of Ontario (RIA) and Industrial Foremen's Club of Windsor. The extension department also provides space for courses of instruction offered by and for other vocational and professional groups. All courses

offered for credit are open to auditors who may attend them for no credit. The division of continuing education of the University of Windsor also offers non-credit courses of advanced education.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS (a) Special program in environmental studies: students for the master's degree in chemical engineering, chemistry, civil engineering, geography or physics may take a multidisciplinary approach to environmental studies in their major field. (b) International inter-university co-operation: in co-operation with Canadian-German Academic Exchange Association Werkstudentenprogramm, credit courses in advanced German are given in Munich during the summer.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE The Industrial Research Institute, the first in Canada, promotes active co-operation between science and industry, by offering extensive laboratory facilities and advanced skills of staff to industry on contract basis. Manager: Douglas Allan.

FEDERATED UNIVERSITY Assumption University, Windsor, Ontario. President: Rev. L.A. Kennedy, CSB, BA, MA, PhD. By the provisions of the University of Windsor Act, 1962-63, Assumption University of Windsor became a federated university of the University of Windsor. By the federation agreement, its degree-granting power is held in abeyance during the term of federation except for degrees in the faculty of theology. By act of the Ontario legislature in April 1964, the name of Assumption University of Windsor was shortened to Assumption University in order to avoid confusion with the University of Windsor.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES All students are registered for academic purposes in the University of Windsor; the federated university (Assumption University) and affiliated colleges (Canterbury, Holy Redeemer and Iona) provide residence facilities and social and religious centres.

Canterbury College, Windsor, Ontario. Principal: Rev. F.T. Kingston, MA, LTh, BD, DPhil. Anglican. Co-educational. Established 1957. The college co-operates in the interdenominational department of religious studies in the university and provides a social and religious centre for Anglican students.

Holy Redeemer College, Windsor, Ontario. Principal: Rev. D.L. Egan, CSsR, STL. Roman Catholic (Redemptorist). Men only. Established 1956. Seminary of the Redemptorist Fathers, affiliated to the faculties of arts and science and theology, and authorized to give instruction leading to bachelor of arts degree of the University of Windsor and bachelor of theology degree of Assumption University.

Iona College, Windsor, Ontario. Principal: Rev. J.C. Hoffman, BA, BD, STM, PhD, ThD. While Iona College has not yet acquired physical facilities on campus, it has undertaken to co-operate with the university in the provision of academic courses of United Church theology.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG*

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Telephone: 204-786-7811

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – P.H.T. Thorlakson, CC, MD, CM, DSc, FRCS(C), FACS. President and vice-chancellor – H.E. Duckworth, BA, BSc, PhD, DSc, FRSC. Assistant to the president (administration) – R.J. Riddell, BSc, BPaed. Assistant to the president (development and planning) – J.G. Pincock, MD, LMCC, FRCP(C), FACP. Vice-president (undergraduate programs) – J. Clake, BA, PhD. Vice-president (academic) – B.G. Hogg, BSc, MA, PhD, FRSC. Comptroller – J.K.A. Brown, CA. Registrar – R.M. Bellhouse, BSc. Associate registrar – J. Friesen, BSc, MSc, BEd. Director, continuing education – B. Bendor-Samuel, BA, MA, DU. Director, student counselling services – N.W. Phillips, BA, MA, PhD. Librarian – R.C. Wright, BA, BLS. Assistant registrar and awards officer – H.L. Mak, BA. Director of alumni affairs – Joy McDiarmid, BA.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts and science – J. Clake, BA, PhD. Collegiate – John VanderStoel, BA, BEd. Theology – G.E. Taylor, BA, MA, BD, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Anthropology – M.E.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Holsteen, BA, MA. Biology – J.C. Conroy, BSc, MSc, PhD. Chemistry – F.W. Barth, BSc, MSc, PhD. Classics – E.D. Eagle, BA, MA, PhD. Economics – G. Blake, BA, MA, PhD. English – W.E. Swayze, BA, MA, PhD. French – J.E. Dixon, Dipd'êtFr, MA, PhD. Geography – J.M. Richtik, BA, MA, PhD. German – J. Thiessen, BA, PhD. History – H.V. Rutherford, BA, PhD. Mathematics and statistics – W.C. Campbell, BA. Philosophy – J.B. Stearns, AB, BD, PhD. Physics – J.F.K. Duff, BSc, MSc. Political science – Claudia Wright, AB, MA, PhD. Psychology – H. Bradbury, BA, MSc, PhD. Religious studies – J.C. Ridd, BA, MA, BD. Sociology – J.R. Hofley, BA, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Winnipeg, although its main source of income is public funds, represents a partnership between church and state and it operates under the authority of a board of regents. The university is an autonomous, independent body with power to grant degrees in arts, science and education, as well as in theology. It is co-educational.

BACKGROUND Higher education began in Manitoba with the creation of church colleges and The University of Manitoba was founded in 1877, largely on the initiative of these colleges as an examining and degree-conferring body only. However, commencing in 1904, and continuing until the present, instruction in arts and science has been given at both the university and the colleges. Two of the aforementioned colleges were Manitoba College, founded by the Presbyterian Church in 1871, and Wesley College, founded in 1877 by the Methodist Church. In 1926, following the union of these two churches, Manitoba and Wesley Colleges were united. From 1931 to 1938, they functioned as "The United Colleges"; they were incorporated as "United College" in 1938. United College operated as an affiliated college of The University of Manitoba until it was granted university

status in 1967; on July 1, 1967, the college became The University of Winnipeg. The senate has charge of all academic matters and the courses of instruction given. The name "United College" is retained to designate the arts and science faculty of the university.

BOARD OF REGENTS The board is comprised of 32 members. They are the president of the university, the chancellor, two persons elected by and from the alumni, four members of the faculty elected by and from the senate of the university, ten persons appointed by the general council of the United Church of Canada, ten persons appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council and three students chosen from amongst the students of the university by a method to be determined by the council of The University of Winnipeg Students' Association, and, in addition, the president of The University of Winnipeg Students' Association. Except for the president, the term of office is limited, the students' terms being one year and all other elected and appointed members being three years. The government, conduct, management and control of the university and of its property, revenues, business and affairs are vested in the board.

SENATE The senate is comprised of the chancellor, the president, vice-presidents, the deputy minister of education or his designate, the dean of each faculty in the university, two members appointed by and from the board of regents, the librarian of the university, the chairman of each department of the faculty of arts and science, one representative elected for each ten members of the present faculties of theology and collegiate, one representative elected for each ten members of the faculty of arts and science, up to a maximum number equal to the number of chairman or departments of the faculty, the registrar of the university who shall be secretary of the senate, and six students chosen from amongst the students of the university by a method to be determined by the council of The University of Winnipeg Students' Association and, in addition, the president of The University of Winnipeg Students' Association. The elected and appointed members of the senate shall hold office for terms of two years except that the students' terms of office shall by only one year.

The senate has jurisdiction to consider and determine all matters of an academic character related to courses of study including requirements for admission, examination and graduation; to recommend the establishment of additional faculty, schools, departments, chairs or courses of instruction; to grant degrees and diplomas; to admit fellows and to award scholarships, bursaries, medals, prizes, etc.

INCOME For the year 1973-74, the total operating income amounted to \$7,776,851. This is broken down into the following percentages — student fees, 18.7%; provincial grant, 72.2%; gifts and grants, 2%; assisted research, 6.1%; other, 1%. Capital income amounted to \$653,749, all as a provincial grant.

PUBLICATIONS General calendar for arts and science, theology, collegiate division; summer session calendar, evening session calendar; admissions bulletin; mature student booklet; theology bulletin; annual report; collegiate brochure. Available from registrar's office. "The Uniter" — student newspaper available from The University of Winnipeg Students' Association.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to end of April. Summer sessions: (1) mid-May to end of July; (2) early July to mid-August. February session: early February to early May (limited offerings).

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The University of Winnipeg is located in the heart of downtown Winnipeg (population

553,000). It is comprised of nine buildings: Wesley Hall; George Bryce Hall; Manitoba Hall; Ashdown Hall; Graham Hall, part of which contains the university men's residence; Sparling Hall, the university women's residence; Riddell Hall comprising the dining hall, cafeteria and gymnasium; Lockhart Hall; and Centennial Hall which contains additional laboratory, classroom and seminar space, offices, cafeteria and student lounge space, as well as enlarged facilities for the rapidly expanding library.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Graham Hall, the university men's residence, accommodates 45 students and Sparling Hall for women accommodates 67.

LIBRARY The library contains over 215,000 volumes, and is growing rapidly. The reference collection contains over 5,000 titles.

STUDENT LIFE The various interests of the student body are co-ordinated by a body of student directors within the Students' Association. The following fields are covered: academic affairs — speakers, conferences; student public relations — radio and publicity; productions — theatre night and other theatrical presentations; social — freshie week activities, folk nights, concerts and university dances; and publications — weekly newspaper, yearbook and other publications. There is also opportunity for participation in a number of choirs. The athletic association is responsible for curling, handball, volleyball, badminton, table tennis, fencing and other sports, and for arranging games and competition between classes, faculties and other instructions.

MEDICAL SERVICES A public health nurse is available Monday to Friday mornings to give advice and help to both students and staff when health problems occur. There is no charge for this service.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The student counselling service is available to students for specialized consultation about academic careers or personal difficulties. There are a number of services made available to students: 1) freshmen programs; 2) academic and vocational counselling; 3) behavior modification laboratory, designed to help a student reduce or eliminate various phobias and anxieties through individual and group sessions; 4) a learning skills centre which helps a student correct language difficulties and poor reading habits.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The bookstore has available new and used textbooks, as well as supplies, a wide variety of reference and best-selling tradebooks, magazines, records, cards, and other items.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Canada Manpower Centre, Department of Manpower and Immigration, operates a student placement office at the university for students seeking part-time, summer or permanent employment. Employers regularly conduct recruiting visits at the university and the student placement office helps with the promotion of such visits.

STUDENT UNION Student activities are administered by the Students' Council and financed by an annual students' association fee. The collegiate students are represented on the council and in addition have a students' association and executive of their own to control the activities within the collegiate division. The various interests of the students are co-ordinated by a body known as the Student Activity Board. The students' association is an incorporated, non-profit organization with exclusive control over student affairs at the university.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject as – excellent: A+, A, A-; superior: B+, B; slightly above average: C+; average achievement: C; marginal pass: D; failure: F.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Awards are made by the university in the following categories: entrance scholarships for high school graduates and transfer students on the basis of academic performance; undergraduate scholarships for continuing students on the basis of academic performance; bursaries where financial need is demonstrated; and prizes and medals, mainly at graduation, on the basis of undergraduate academic performance. The greatest degree of financial assistance is made available to Manitoba students through the bursary program of the Manitoba Department of Colleges and Universities Affairs.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

Final examinations are held in each course offered in each session unless the appropriate departmental review committee has authorized the grading of the course on term work only. In addition to end-of-session examination periods (April, May, end of July, mid-August), there are examination periods set aside in each session for half-courses (mid-December, mid-June, late July). There are no supplemental privileges; a failed course must be repeated or replaced with a different acceptable course. Deferred examination privileges are granted mainly on medical and compassionate grounds.

GRADUATION There are spring (late May) and fall (mid-October) convocations held for the conferring of degrees. All degrees are conferred by the chancellor on behalf of the senate.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year: \$85 per course in arts and science, full- or part-time. Compulsory students' organization fee, \$30. Residence rates, double room, \$270.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. Standing in 20 credits by way of courses offered in the Manitoba high school program. Courses offered must meet the subject requirements of the high school program and include at least three 300 courses in different subject areas from English, français, French, German, Latin, Ukrainian, biology, chemistry, geography, history, histoire, mathematics, music, or physics.
2. Equivalent certificates and subjects from other provinces sufficient to meet the minimum requirements for admission to university in home province.
3. Tests for admission. SACU scores are not required. An autobiography is required for BEd admission.
4. Specific requirements. a) Mathematics 300 required for chemistry 1101-1 and 1201-1, mathematics 1101-1, 1102-5 and 1201-5, physics 1101-1 and 1301-1 (for either physics course, physics 300 strongly recommended). b) English 300 or 301, or 301 and 305 for English 1111-1, 1201-1, 1301-1 and 1901-1. c) French 300 for French 1381-1. d) French 300 or 301 for French 1111-1. e) Français 300 or French 1382-1.

Special students

Candidates requiring only one additional course to meet the normal admission requirements above may be admissible on probation for one year, with concurrent registration in the university's high school division and the university's faculty of arts and science. Also, students who have completed, in not more than 2 consecutive calendar years, course work sufficient to have earned at least 15 credits which include at least one 300 or 301 course

accepted for regular admission, may register concurrently for university arts and science courses while they complete the remaining high school courses required for regular admission to the university.

Foreign students

UK, West Indies, East and West Africa and Hong Kong – GCE in five different subjects with at least two at A-level, or in four different subjects with at least three at A-level, or equivalent certificates. France – baccalaureate. USA – acceptable grade 12 high school academic graduation. Students whose mother tongue is not English must present satisfactory evidence of proficiency in English; satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English language test or the test of English as a foreign language or certificates from the Universities of Cambridge or Michigan are acceptable. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Candidates at least 21 years of age who cannot meet the normal admission requirements above may be permitted to qualify for admission, by taking up to four full courses.

Graduate

Theology – for admission to the STM course, a student must have obtained a BD or MDiv degree.

Date for receipt of applications

Canadian – August 31; foreign – July 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. Five-course major subjects: anthropology, classical civilization, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, Latin, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, sociology, and statistics. Courses available also in botany, Greek, Hebrew, and recreation and athletic studies. Interdisciplinary majors also available in administrative studies, Canadian studies, developmental studies, dramatic studies, environmental studies, urban studies, and molecular biology. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in classical civilization, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, Latin, philosophy, political science, psychology, and sociology.

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). General course, three years from senior matriculation. Five-course major subjects: biology, chemistry, geography, and physics.

EDUCATION

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of education (BEd). Four years from senior

matriculation. Both secondary and elementary patterns of study are offered.

THEOLOGY

Faculty of theology

Due to a commitment to the Division of Ministry and Education of the United Church of Canada, the faculty of theology will no longer accept students beginning their work for either the BTh or the MDiv degree. All such work for the Prairie provinces is to be continued at Saskatoon. This does not apply to those clergy who, having received a diploma (or testamur) when they graduated in theology, wish to engage in extra work to qualify for the MDiv degree.

Master of sacred theology (STM). Two years from BD. Historical, pastoral, and practical theology.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening classes – September to April. Normally one night each week, three hours each night. Undergraduate classes in arts and science for credit towards BA and BSc degrees. Summer session – (1) mid-May to end of July, normally two nights each week, three hours each night; (2) early July to mid-August, normally two hours each day, undergraduate classes in arts and science for credit towards BA and BSc degrees. University-at-noon – September to April. Two periods of 40 minutes each per week in noon hour. Undergraduate half courses in arts and science for credit towards BA and BSc degrees. University-at-two – September to April. Two periods of 1-1/2 hours each per week

(2:00-3:30 p.m.) primarily for mothers of school-age children. Undergraduate classes in arts and science for credit towards BA and BSc degrees.

For no university credit

A limited offering of extension courses is in the process of development. Collegiate – the collegiate division of the university offers the complete program of studies of grades XI and XII. Summer school – grade XII courses are held in July and August for six weeks for those students who are studying subjects in preparation for writing August examinations.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE Institute of Urban Studies established in 1969 to develop a university-based centre for research, community action, and education in the area of urban issues and involving students, faculty, and interested community people. Director – N.L. Axworthy, BA, MA, PhD.

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION Mennonite Brethren College of Arts, 77 Henderson Highway, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2L 1L1. President: H. Krahn, BRE, BTh, BA, MA, PhD. Founded 1944; associated 1970. A co-educational institution supported and controlled by the Canadian Mennonite Brethren Conference. In addition to two years of a liberal arts program, the college offers extensive preparation for theology and Christian education, granting degrees in theology – bachelor of theology and religious education (ThB) – bachelor of religious education (BRE). A three-year course in sacred music is also offered.

The college has residential accommodation for single men and women in addition to quarters for married couples and families. Students transfer to the university for the final year of the arts degree program.

YORK UNIVERSITY*

4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3

Telephone: 416-667-2100

Cable: YORKUNIV

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor – The Honorable Walter Gordon. President – H.I. Macdonald, BComm, MA, BPhil. Vice-president (academic) – to be appointed. Vice-president (administration) – William Small, BComm, MA. Vice-president – William Farr, BA, MA. Assistant vice-president – John Becker, BAsc. Assistant vice-president (business operations) – Harry Knox. Special assistant to the president – Michael Scott, BA, MA(PubAdmin). Principal, Glendon College – Albert Tucker, BA, MA, PhD. Principal, Lakeshore Teachers' College – W.C. McLure, BA, BEd, MEd. Master, Founders College – Hugh Parry, MA, PhD. Acting master, Vanier College – Bernard Zelechow, BA, AM, PhD. Master, Winters College – Desmond Maxwell, BA, PhD. Master, McLaughlin College – George Tatham, BA, MA, PhD. Master, Stong College – Virginia Rock, AB, AM, PhD. Master, Calumet College – Ian Sowton, BA, MA. Master, Bethune College – Ioan Davies, BSc, MA, PhD. Secretary of the university – Malcolm Ransom, BA. Director of libraries – Thomas O'Connell, AB, MS. Registrar – M.A. Bider, BA, MA. Director, ancillary services –

J.R. Allen, BComm. Director of budgets – R.G. Hitchman. Director, campus planning – Ross Dawson, BAsc. Director, Centre for Continuing Education – Mackay Tobin, MA, MEd. Director, York computing centre – J.I. Murphy, BA. Director, York-Ryerson computing centre – Bruce Miller, BSc, MSc. Director, financial planning – Hugh Wareham, BA. Director, information and publications – S.M. Fisher, BA. Director, instructional aid resources – D. Homer. Director, personnel services – Donald Mitchell. Director, physical education and athletics – Bryce Taylor, BA, MPE, DPE. Director, physical plant – John Armour, BAsc. Chairperson, counselling and development centre – Joan Stewart, BA, MA, PhD. Director of purchasing – T.H. Jones. Director, safety and security services – C.G. Dunn. Director, university facilities – E.S. Annis. Alumni affairs officer – R.K. Oleksuk (acting), BA. Director of development – Orville Mckeough, BA.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Administrative studies – W.A. Dimma, BAsc, MBA, PhD. Arts – Sydney Eisen, BA, MA, PhD. Joseph E. Atkinson College – M.M. Knittl, BA, MSc. Education – Robert Overing, BA, MA, PhD. Environmental studies – A.P. Carrothers, BArch, MArch, MCP, PhD. Fine arts – Joseph Green, BA, MA, PhD. Graduate studies – Graham Reed (acting), BA, MA, MLitt, PhD. Osgoode Hall Law School – Harry Arthurs, BA, LLB, LLM. Science – O. Lundell, BA, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN (Atkinson College). Administrative studies – J. Nicholson, DIP, SS, BA, MA, PhD. Canadian studies program – Alison Prentice, BA, MA, PhD. Computer science and mathematics – H.K. Botta, BA, MA, PhD. Economics – C.C. Paraskevopoulos, BA, PhD. English – June McMaster, BA, BEd, MA, PhD. Fine arts – E.R. Stuart, BFA, MFA, PhD. Geography – R. Bordessa, BA, PhD. History – E.H.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Hagerman, BA, MA, PhD. Humanities — G. Hopton, BA, BD, PhD. Natural science — L.M. Bianchi, PhD. Philosophy — H. Adelman, BA, MA, PhD. Political science — S.O. Kjellberg, BA, MA, PhD. Psychology — M. Cowles, MA, PhD. Social science — H.T. Buchbinder, AB, MSW. Social work — to be appointed. Sociology — C. Romalis (acting), BA, MA, PhD. Urban studies program — D.R. Ingram, BA, MA.

(Faculty of arts). Computer science — R.J. Fabian, MS, PhD. Economics — G.H. McKechnie, BComm, MSc, PhD. English — D.R. Ewen, MA. Foreign literature — R.W.F. Pope, MA, PhD. French literature — C.E. Rathé, MA, PhD. Geography — W.C. Found, BA, MA, PhD. History — P. Stevens, MA, PhD. Humanities division — J.H. Stuckey, BA, MA, PhD. Language studies division — K. Golby (acting), BA, MA, PhD. Mathematics — R.A. Schaufele, BEd, BS, MS, PhD. Philosophy — G.F. Cowley, MA, PhD. Physical education — B.M. Taylor, BS, DPE, MPE. Political science — E.J. Dosman, BA, PhD. Psychology — N.S. Ender, BSc, MSc, PhD. Social science division — H. Plakierski, BA, DocofEcon, Dozent. Sociology and anthropology — B. Green, BA, MA, PhD.

(Faculty of fine arts). Art — K. Lockhead. Dance — G. Strate, LLB. Film — J. Katz, BA, MA, EdD. Music — A. Clarkson, BA, MA, PhD. Theatre — Malcolm Black.

(Faculty of science). Applied computational mathematical science — R.P. McEachran, BSc, MSc, PhD, FInstP. Biology — K.G. Davey, BSc, MSc, PhD. Chemistry — G.O. Aspinall, BSc, PhD, DSc. Earth and environmental science — D.E. Smylie, BSc, MA, PhD. Interdisciplinary science — S.V. Filseth, BSc, PhD. Liberal science — S. Madras, BA, PhD. Natural science division — C.B. Cragg, BA, MSc, PhD. Physics — R.M. Hobson, BSc, PhD.

(Glendon College). Economics — D.L. McQueen, BComm, MA, PhD. English — R.J. Handscombe, MA, DiplEnglas2ndLang. General education (natural science, humanities, social sciences) — A. Baudot, LicèsL, DES, Agrégédél'U. French — H. Robertson, BA, MA, PhD. History — M.S.D. Horn, BA, MA, PhD. Philosophy — R.A. Tursman, BA, MA, PhD. Political science — E.R. Appathurai, BA, MA, PhD. Psychology — R. Cohen, BSc, FilLic, Fildokt. Sociology — J. Burnet, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION York University is a co-educational, provincially supported institution offering part-time and full-time undergraduate and graduate degree programs, and non-degree courses to members of the community.

BACKGROUND York University was founded in 1959 and accepted its first students in 1960. After an initial period of affiliation with the University of Toronto, York became fully independent on June 30, 1965 and awarded the first York University degrees the following spring. York began operations in quarters on Queen's Park in Toronto, moved to the Glendon Campus in 1961, and in 1965 opened the York Campus which has become the principal seat of the university. In 1962, the Joseph E. Atkinson College first offered degree courses for evening and part-time students. In 1963, the faculty of arts and science introduced its own distinctive program of degree studies, and the university accepted its first postgraduate students in 1964.

The York Campus, which became the principal seat of the university, was opened at Keele Street and Steeles Avenue in 1965. In the following year, Glendon College was officially opened, and the faculty of administrative studies was established at the York Campus. In 1967, the senate enacted legislation to establish a faculty of fine arts. In 1968, the faculty of environmental studies was established and the Osgoode Hall Law

School became the faculty of law of the university, under the terms of an agreement which had been entered into with the Law Society of Upper Canada in 1965. A faculty of science was created in 1969 by separating biology, chemistry, and physics from the faculty of arts and science, which then became the faculty of arts. In 1971 the senate approved the establishment of a faculty of education. Concurrently, York assumed full responsibility for the administration of Lakeshore Teachers' College.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS York's governing structure is laid down by provincial statute in the York University Act, 1965. Under the act, the "government, conduct, management, and control of the university and its property, revenues, expenditures, business, and affairs" are vested in a board of governors, a body with a maximum membership of 32. The board elects its own members. Responsibility for the academic policy of the university is vested in the university senate.

SENATE The senate is the senior academic policy-making body of the university. It is responsible for the academic policy of the university and may recommend to the board of governors the establishment of chairs, faculties, schools, institutes, and departments; may establish councils in faculties, schools, or institutes established and may enact by-laws, rules and regulations for conduct of its affairs.

INCOME (1973-74) Current operating income, \$56,217,401 (fees 18%; provincial and federal grants 60%; residence 5%; other ancillary enterprises 8%; other 9%).

PUBLICATIONS The undergraduate calendar lists the programs and general information for the faculties of administrative studies, arts, education, fine arts, science and Glendon. Calendars or brochures for environmental studies, graduate studies, Osgoode Hall Law School, and Atkinson College are also available. Brochures printed concerning specific programs of study are available from individual departments of the university. A brochure on admission requirements may be obtained from the office of admissions. Each college produces its own newspaper; "Excalibur" is the weekly paper for the entire community. The department of information and publications produces several pamphlets on the university.

ACADEMIC YEAR Faculties of arts, science, administrative studies, education, fine arts and Glendon College: mid-September through April. Summer session: July-August. Winter-summer session: January to August. Faculties of graduate studies and environmental studies: fall term — September to December; winter term — January to May; spring/summer term — May through August. Osgoode Hall Law School: early September to mid-May. Atkinson College — (part-time studies): autumn/winter session — late September to early April; summer evening session — mid-May to mid-August; summer day session — July through to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The York Campus consists of 600 acres on the northwestern edge of metropolitan Toronto. Located near the centre of a rapidly growing suburban region, it is readily accessible from downtown. The York Campus, the main centre of the university, provides educational, residential, and social facilities necessary for modern university life. Thirty-six academic and allied buildings have been completed to date on the York Campus. In addition to academic buildings for the sciences, humanities, law, administrative studies, and fine arts, facilities include six colleges and associated residences, Atkinson College for part-time students, a theatre/auditorium, physical education centre, indoor skating arena, three libraries, two lecture-hall buildings, four graduate residences and a twin-dome astronomical

observatory. A seventh undergraduate college awaits construction of its own academic building and residence.

The 84-acre Glendon Campus is situated in a parkland setting at Bayview and Lawrence avenues in Toronto. Glendon College is largely residential with an enrolment limited to 1,450 students. The campus now contains a main academic and administrative building, library, residences for men and women, and a physical education centre.

STUDENT RESIDENCES York University offers residential accommodation for men and women on the Glendon and York campuses, on a room-and-board basis. Current facilities include: six undergraduate residences accommodating approximately 1,550 men and women on the York Campus, four graduate student apartments (York Campus) accommodating 1,200, the Atkinson part-time student apartment complex; and two residences on the Glendon Campus accommodating 425 students.

LIBRARIES York University libraries are housed in four buildings. The Scott library, Osgoode law library, and Steacie science library are located on York Campus; Leslie Frost library is situated at Glendon College. The book collections, growing at the rate of almost 100,000 volumes a year, topped the one million mark in 1973-74. The libraries also contain a growing collection of microfilms, microfiches, maps, films, pamphlets, phonograph records, etc., bringing the total collection to over 1.5 million items. The collections are selected for the express purpose of supporting the educational aims and curricula of the university, but other subjects are sufficiently represented to make independent study possible. The library subscribes to more than 14,000 periodicals and has a growing rare book section and Canadian manuscripts file.

STUDENT LIFE University areas offering services to Canadian and foreign students include the following offices: student services, the registrar, college masters, foreign student adviser (graduate studies), various on-campus organizations as well as those of Metro Toronto.

MEDICAL SERVICES The university maintains a health service and infirmary on both campuses, where nurses and doctors are on duty five days a week during the academic year. A wide range of minor complaints can be treated by the health service, and students, staff, and faculty are welcome to use its facilities. There is no special fee for medical services. Optometric and dental services are available part-time on the main campus.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Personal counselling services are available in the counselling and development centre, which also offers a career counselling centre and various skill programs throughout the year. Academic counselling services are offered through the student programs offices within individual faculties. Specialized services available include: a) the assignment of a faculty advisor for all first-year students in arts, science, and fine arts; b) general counselling services through the faculty of education for first-year students entering the pre-education program; specific vocational counselling for pre-education students prior to co-registration in the faculty in the second year; and vocational counselling in the graduating year; c) Atkinson College offers part-time students individual and group counselling, including adult counselling, also special workshops designed to increase academic competence and achievement of a successful life-style.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORES The main university bookstore is located in the central square of the York Campus. The bookstore stocks 21,000 titles of general interest, as well as

books prescribed for courses. All books are priced at the Canadian publishers' or distributors' recommended list price. Charge accounts are available to all university students, faculties and staff. The bookstore carries a large selection of gifts and crested items, in addition to office, technical, and artists' supplies. A bookstore is also operated in Glendon hall on the Glendon College Campus. Required and recommended books and supplies are stocked as well as stationery and gifts. The Glendon hall bookstore has access to the large stock of the York Campus bookstore. Charge accounts are available to all York students, faculty, and staff.

STUDENT PLACEMENT SERVICES The Department of Manpower and Immigration maintains a Canada Manpower office on each campus which is available to any member of the university community seeking full or part-time employment. The faculty of administrative studies maintains a faculty student placement office for students in the master of business administration, master of public administration, and undergraduate business programs.

STUDENT UNION The Council of the York Student Federation (CYSF), the central student governing body at York University, is composed of elected representatives from most of the colleges. The purpose of the CYSF is to serve the needs of its constituent members in their relationships with one another and with the university faculty and administration, as well as to represent them externally in relationships with other universities and organizations. Services of CYSF include allocation of student council fees to student organizations, publications, societies, and the campus radio station; the hosting of various social events throughout the academic year; and publication of a student directory, a student handbook, and a course evaluation guide.

GRADUATE STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS The Graduate Student Association acts as a student council, naming representatives to senate and the student federation (CYSF) as well as other academic and student committees, using activity fees for graduate events and individual departments, working together with (autonomous) student organizations in environmental studies, Osgoode Hall Law School, Atkinson College (part-time students), administrative studies, and the Council of the York Student Federation (which receives two-thirds of graduate fees, for general student services). Graduates are represented (proportionally in G.S.A.) with one representative for each 40 students. Its council names an executive. Its role is social and political. Graduate students in each department share in academic planning by electing representatives on the graduate faculty council, departmental executives, and the graduate student senator, and ad hoc representatives on senate committees.

The Graduate Business Council is the student organization of the faculty of administrative studies, which co-ordinates social and academic events within the faculty, working specifically to improve relationships between faculty members and students. Represented on the senate of York University, the council has several committees to co-ordinate activities within the faculty.

GRADING SYSTEM Faculty of arts - 1) Except for ungraded options, courses are graded by the letters A, B, C, D, together with "plus" modifications, or F. When numerical assignments to these grades are needed for the purpose of calculating average performance on a number of courses, they are based on the following point system: F - 0; D - 2; D+ - 3; C - 4; C+ - 5; B - 6; B+ - 7; A - 8; A+ - 9. 2) A student's performance in an ungraded option is recorded as "ungraded and passed" (P) or "ungraded and failed" (F). (Included in the prescription of study for first-year arts students is the selection of a

tutorial offered in the college of which the student is a member. This course is ungraded.)

Faculty of science — all courses are graded by the letters A, B, C, D, together with “plus” modifications or by F. The letter-grade system is the fundamental system of assessment of the candidates’ performance. Whenever numerical assignments to these grades are needed they are based on a percentage system with the following correspondences: grade F — minimum percentage 0; D — 50%; D+ — 55%; C — 60%; C+ — 65%; B — 70%; B+ — 75%; A — 80%; A+ — 90%.

Graduate studies — grades will be awarded for every course in which a student is enrolled in accordance with the following system: A — high; B+ — highly satisfactory; B — satisfactory; C — conditional; F — failure; I — incomplete.

Glendon College — all courses at Glendon College are graded on the following system: letter A+, point value 10, minimum average 90%; A, 9, 80%; B+, 7, 75%; B, 6, 70%; C+, 5, 65%; C, 4, 60%; D+, 3, 55%; D, 2, 50%; F, 0, below 50%. Excellent — A, B+; good — B, C+; satisfactory — C, D+; D — unsatisfactory, but passing; F — failing; W — withdrawal without failure; X — incomplete; Y — aegrotat.

Atkinson College — the student’s work is graded by letters. Below are the letter grades and their range of percentage equivalents used for calculating the average performance: A+ — 90-100%; A — 80-89%; B+ — 75-79%; B — 70-74%; C+ — 65-69%; C — 60-64%; D+ — 55-59%; D — 50-54%; E — 40-49%; F — 0-39%.

Administrative studies — the following grading system is applicable to all students in the faculty. Letter grade and corresponding index value for computing grade point average: A+ — 9; A — 8; A- — 7; B+ — 6; B — 5; B- — 4; C+ — 3; C — 2; C- — 1; F — 0.

Environmental studies — following are the grade symbols: P — course passed satisfactorily; U — course work unsatisfactory; W — registration in course withdrawn; I — course work incomplete; E — student exempt from course; S — first term of two-term course; AU — course completed not for credit; NR — no report from instructor.

Education — where education courses are graded, the grading system corresponds to that of the faculty of arts.

Fine arts — 1) Courses are graded by the letters A, B, C, D, together with “plus” modifications, or by F. When numerical assignments to these grades are needed for the purpose of calculating average performance on a number of courses, they are based on the following point system: F — 0; D — 4; D+ — 6; C — 8; C+ — 10; B — 12; B+ — 14; A — 16, A+ — 18. 2) A student’s performance in an ungraded option is recorded as “ungraded and passed” (P) or “ungraded and failed” (F). (First-year students in fine arts may select a tutorial offered in the college of which the student is a member. This course is ungraded.)

Osgoode Hall Law School — 1) A student shall receive one of the following letter grades for each course or seminar: A — excellent; work demonstrates a high degree of comprehension, competence and/or imagination. B — good; distinctly above average but below the pervasive excellence of the A grade. C — acceptable; average work of a decent standard. D — marginal; some comprehension of basic principles; a bare pass. F — fail; work which, in the opinion of the instructor, falls below an acceptable minimum. 2a) The grade point average of each student shall be calculated on the following basis: A — 4; B — 3; C — 2; D — 1; F

— 0. 2b) Grade point averages thus calculated will be translated into the following letter grade averages: over 3.5-4.0 grade point average — A; over 2.5-3.5 grade point average — B; 1.6-2.5 grade point average — C. Less than 1.6 grade point average — F.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Admission scholarships (for students entering from grade 13 or equivalent): governor’s scholarships — up to 15 at \$1,500 each for non-resident students, and \$2,300 for resident students, entering first year and who give evidence of exceptionally high achievement and promise. Scholarships may be renewed, for a second year, provided recipients maintain a satisfactory level of performance. York University entrance scholarships — York University offers entrance scholarships to all applicants, other than the recipients of the governor’s scholarships, to a first-year undergraduate program at York, who achieved a standing of 80% or better in Ontario grade 13 subjects in 1973, chosen to fulfil the university’s admission requirements. The scholarship is valued at \$660 each for full-time students.

In-course scholarships: individuals who may be interested in applying for in-course scholarships (undergraduate), or in-course bursaries are asked to contact the office of student awards, Steacie Science Library. Information on scholarships, bursaries, medals and prizes, other undergraduate awards, and funds, is publicised in the (combined) undergraduate calendar. Osgoode Hall Law School: the John Delatre Falconbridge Memorial Entrance Scholarship — approximately 10 admissions scholarships in the form of a full year’s law school tuition awarded annually to the top applicants to the first year program of LLB. The Paul H Klewans Memorial Entrance Scholarship — awarded to an entering student to the first year of the LLB program. Information on other scholarships, prizes and awards, bursaries and loans is printed in the Osgoode Hall Law School calendar. Interested persons are invited to contact the office of student awards, Steacie Science Library for detailed information.

Graduate scholarships and fellowships — students applying for admission to graduate studies at York are urged to apply for scholarships, fellowships and other awards. Students graduating from the university are eligible to apply for a number of graduate scholarships and fellowships for study in Canada and abroad. Further information and forms of application may be obtained from the office of student awards, or the faculty of graduate studies, Ross Building. Information is printed in the faculty of graduate studies calendar.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Administrative studies — examinations are given at the end of each term, generally December, April, and August and deferred exams may be allowed in some cases. Arts — approximately half of the courses offered in the faculty of arts require final examinations. Exams are held in April and both supplemental and deferred exams are allowed. Atkinson College — examinations or final essays are given at the end of most courses and held in early April and August. Supplemental and deferred exams are permitted. Environmental studies — assessment made by the instructor may be based on a combination of formal examinations, participation in classes, work submitted and other evidence: emphasis on various criteria may be expected to vary depending on the nature of the course.

Graduate studies — in lieu of formal exams, the majority of course requirements are satisfied by papers, review essays, and research; at various times during the year and just prior to graduation, oral exams for theses and dissertations are given. Glendon College — final examinations are held at the discretion of each individual professor at Glendon College and when given take place at the end of the term. Students may petition for deferred exams. Fine

arts — although usually not a requirement for practical courses, written exams are usually held in theory courses at the end of term in April. Deferred exams are permitted. Osgoode Hall Law School — examinations are given by some professors; however, other course requirements are satisfied through papers. Science — final exams are held in April. Deferred exams are allowed.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by York University at spring (late May, early June) and fall (mid-October) convocations.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time undergraduates, all-inclusive fee — \$660 for the academic year. Part-time undergraduates — \$130 per full-year course. Full-time graduates — \$300 per term. Part-time graduates — \$150 per two-term course. Full-time administrative studies students — \$330 per term. Part-time administrative studies students — \$65 per one-term course. Osgoode Hall Law School — \$650 per two-term year.

Residence fees — room: 3 September 1974 to 30 April 1975, single room — \$740, double room — \$615. Meals: 3 September 1974 to 30 April 1975, personal dining plan — \$460. Every student living in college residence is required to purchase a meal plan.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Applicants for admission to the university must have completed a full Ontario grade 13 program certified by the school as appropriate in terms of content and achievement for a university degree program with standing in all grade 13 subjects. In addition to the academic record, the university requires a report from the high school. Candidates are advised that the holding of the published admission requirements means only that they are eligible for selection. The university will admit in May those applicants in their final year of secondary school who, in the opinion of the university, hold promise of success in the program sought. Students who wish to be considered for early admission must ensure that their application and other required information is submitted to the Ontario Universities Application Centre by April 1.

2. The following certificates are normally accepted as equivalent to Ontario grade 13. Grade 12 (full senior matriculation): Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. A first year degree program at the University of Prince Edward Island is accepted for P.E.I. A first year degree program at Memorial University is accepted for Newfoundland. A first year completion of the collegial program at any English language university or CEGEP is recommended as the Quebec equivalent of Ontario 13.

3. Specific requirements. Administrative studies (bachelor of arts) — applicants for admission to the BA honors business program third and fourth years must have successfully completed two years of university-level studies beyond grade 13 or the equivalent; one introductory economics course and one introductory calculus and business mathematics course, both with a minimum final grade of C+, and have an overall minimum of a C+ average or higher, with no grade lower than a C in the major area.

Arts (bachelor of arts) — applicants to the BA program in the faculty of arts may present any 6 grade 13 subjects deemed acceptable by their school for the purpose of admission to university. Joseph E. Atkinson College — applicants to the BA degree program through part-time study in the Joseph E. Atkinson College may select any grade 13 subjects deemed

acceptable by their school for the purpose of admission to the university. As well, applicants who do not hold in full the grade 13 or equivalent requirements may request consideration if they are at least 21 years of age by the first day of class of the academic session to which admission is sought. Glendon College — applicants for admission to the Glendon College BA program, bilingual stream, may select any grade 13 subjects deemed acceptable by their school for the purpose of entrance to university. To be certain of admission they should have at least 60% in grade 12 French, or standing in grade 13 French. Applicants for admission to the Glendon College BA program, unilingual stream, may select any grade 13 subjects deemed acceptable by their school for the purpose of entrance to university.

Education — students who have successfully completed the Ontario grade 13 program or equivalent and who have been admitted to an undergraduate faculty at York may in their freshman year, enrol in a pre-education orientation seminar and a volunteer teachers' aid program. Students who have successfully completed the first year of an undergraduate program (minimum C+ standing) and have satisfactorily completed an interview may apply to co-register in the faculty of education program: education 1.

Fine arts (bachelor of fine arts) — applicants for admission to the BA program in the faculty of fine arts may select any grade 13 subjects deemed acceptable by their school for the purpose of entrance to university. Applicants wishing to concentrate in either studio or performance will be required to offer appropriate evidence of aptitude or achievement for faculty evaluation.

Law (bachelor of laws) — a candidate for admission to the first year of the LLB program at Osgoode Hall Law School must either: present proof that following junior matriculation (Ontario grade 12 or equivalent) the candidate has successfully completed three years of an approved course, leading to a degree at a recognized university; or following senior matriculation (Ontario grade 13 or its equivalent) the candidate has successfully completed two years of an approved course leading to a degree at a recognized university; or that the candidate has been awarded a degree by a recognized university. All candidates must submit a law school admission test score and satisfy all other requirements that may be prescribed. Eligibility does not guarantee admission. Admissions will be decided on a competitive basis taking into account principally the candidate's pre-law academic record and the law school admission test score.

Science (bachelor of science) — applicants for admission to the BSc program in the faculty of science must present six grade 13 credits with an overall average of at least 60%. Those intending to pursue honors and ordinary science programs are advised to select chemistry, physics and two credits of mathematics at the grade 13 level.

Foreign students

Those certificates which are equivalent to the standing required for Canadian students are: U.K. and Commonwealth: GCE with passes in 5 subjects (at least 2 at A-level) or, passes in 4 subjects (at least 3 at A-level); school and higher school certificates (as equivalent to GCE regulations); University of Hong Kong matriculation certification; Hong Kong English school certificate with a minimum grade of "C". Candidates from the United States must present scholastic aptitude test scores, as well as a certificate of graduation from a secondary school. Applicants seeking admission on the basis of other certificates not stated here should contact the admission office of York University for the

undergraduate admission brochure. Applicants whose first language is other than English must submit evidence of facility in English. Les candidates francophones ne sont pas tenus de faire preuve de facilité en anglais pour l'admission au Collège Universitaire Glendon.

Mature students

Anyone applying for admission to the university who does not hold in full the grade 13 or equivalent requirements, is 21 years of age or over, and who has been away from academic studies for at least two years, is considered a mature student. Candidates are required to take a reading and learning skills test administered by the university and are sent invitations to attend a testing session after the admissions office has received a completed application for admissions form and proof of age. York encourages the mature student wishing to make a comeback to arrange a preliminary interview with an advisor through the York Enquiry Service (YES), York University.

Graduate

1. General requirements – to be considered for admission to the faculty of graduate studies a student must be a graduate of a recognized university, normally with at least a B (second-class) standing, or with qualifications accepted as equivalent. Evidence of other relevant experience including portfolios of work, letters of recommendation, and results of tests is also taken into account. Students who are admitted usually have first- or high second-class undergraduate averages (A or B+). In a few exceptional cases, students without undergraduate degrees may be admitted to graduate work in business administration and environmental studies. Students seeking admission to the graduate programs in administrative studies, environmental studies, or law (the Osgoode Hall Law School) should also consult the appropriate faculty calendar.

2. Specific requirements. Administrative studies (master of business administration and master of public administration) – applicants must meet the admission requirements of the faculty of graduate studies; submit two recommendations; be able to handle mathematics at the first-year college level or its equivalent; be proficient in English; have a B average in their last two years of undergraduate study; and at least a score of 450 or better on the ATGSB test or a score of 550 or better if their final two-year average is less than a B. (For information on qualifications necessary for admission without undergraduate degrees, consult the faculty of administrative studies.) Doctor of philosophy – one semester of university calculus and one semester of modern algebra at the university level are prerequisites for admission to the PhD program. Graduates with a three or four-year honors undergraduate degree with high second-class standing may register as provisional candidates and are required to take courses equivalent to the first year of the MBA/MPA program before being admitted as candidates into the first year of the PhD program. Graduates with a four-year honors undergraduate degree in business administration or its equivalent or with certain master's degrees may be admitted as provisional candidates directly into the first year of the program. Graduates with an MBA or MPA degree from York may be admitted into the second year of the program.

Arts (master of arts) – applicants meeting the general admission requirements of the faculty of graduate studies and who have been awarded an acceptable undergraduate honors degree or equivalent may be admitted to the status of candidate for a master's degree. Undergraduate degrees not designated as honors degrees are acceptable as the equivalent of an undergraduate

honors degree if they require four years' attendance at a university or college beyond grade 12 or 13 and if during this period the student is required to complete successfully at least eight full courses in one discipline. Applicants acceptable for admission who do not have adequate preparation for enrolment as candidates may be admitted to the status of provisional candidate for an MA degree and enrolled for one year in a make-up or qualifying program. Doctor of philosophy – students holding an acceptable master's degree or who are given credit for one year of comparable work, may be admitted to the status of candidate for a doctoral degree and enrolled in the second year of a three-year program. Students who meet minimum standards for admission to graduate work and who have A or B standing in the final year of an acceptable undergraduate honors degree program or equivalent, may, in certain graduate programs, be admitted to the status of candidate for a doctoral degree and may enrol in the first year of a three-year program.

Environmental studies (master of environmental studies) – to be considered for admission the applicant must be a graduate of a recognized university, normally with at least a B (second-class) standing, or have qualifications accepted as equivalent by the senate committee on admissions and must show unusual interest and potential in the desired field of study.

Law (master of laws) – candidates should possess a first degree in law (normally with at least a B average). Doctor of jurisprudence – applicants must possess ability to conduct advanced and independent law research in the English language and hold the degree of LLB or LLM or their equivalents.

Science (master of science and doctor of philosophy) – applicants must meet the general admission requirements of the faculty of graduate studies and any specific requirements of the graduate program in which they wish to enrol.

Closing date for receipt of applications

The closing date for receipt of applications from regular students applying for admission to the faculties of arts and science is the last day of August. Those applying for admission to the university or to the faculty of fine arts as special students, foreign students or mature students are expected to have their applications in well before the closing date of August 15 so that certificates can be processed. Atkinson College students for the fall winter session should apply by early August; for the spring and summer sessions by early March. Exact dates for the deadline for receipt of applications can be obtained by inquiring from the admissions office of York University for all faculties and programs except Atkinson College, which handles its own enquires through its separate Atkinson College admissions office.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

Faculty of administrative studies

Bachelor of arts (BA). A four-year specialized honors program leading to the BA (honors in business) degree is offered. This course comprises two years in another undergraduate faculty followed by two years in the faculty of administrative studies.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of business administration (MBA). Master of public administration (MPA). Two years from a three-year or four-year

degree in courses other than business administration or commerce. A possibility of one year from a four-year degree in business administration or commerce. This program is also open to part-time students.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from the MBA or MPA or three years from the four-year BA.

Art, see fine arts

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). a) Ordinary program – the equivalent of 15 full courses. b) Specialized honors, combined honors, and general honors programs, the equivalent of 20 full courses. The ordinary program is offered in anthropology*, computer science, economics*, English*, French*, geography*, German, Greek, history*, Latin, linguistics, mathematics*, philosophy*, political science*, psychology*, Russian, sociology*, and Spanish. Specialized honors programs in subjects marked *, also physical education.

Combined honors programs are offered in certain combinations of the above plus humanities. The general honors programs available in all the subjects mentioned above except Greek, Latin, physical education, and Russian, have been established as a framework to enable students with the approval of the faculty, to select a pattern of studies not otherwise available to BA honors candidates. In addition, nine general honors programs have been mounted formally: African studies, East Asian studies, human resources development, Latin American and Caribbean studies, law and society, philosophy and history of science, religious studies, social and political thought, and urban studies. Students may also select a general honors (individualized studies) option, with no major subject.

Joseph E. Atkinson College

Bachelor of arts (BA), bachelor of science (BSc), bachelor of arts (administration) [BA(Admin)], bachelor of social work (BSW), through part-time study. Fifteen courses from senior matriculation for BA and BSc; 20 courses from senior matriculation for BA honors, BA(Admin), and BSW. Ordinary BA programs requiring 15 course credits are offered in – administrative studies, computer science*, economics*, English*, fine arts, geography*, history*, humanities, mathematics*, natural science, philosophy*, political science*, psychology*, social science, sociology*, and urban studies. The bachelor of science degree has four options: (1) biology option, (2) chemistry option, (3) physics option, and (4) liberal science option. Honors programs requiring 20 course credits are offered in subjects marked *.

Glendon College

Bachelor of arts (BA). a) Ordinary program – three years from senior matriculation. b) General honors, specialized honors, and combined honors programs – four years from senior matriculation. Ordinary and honors programs are available in economics, English, French, history, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology, and multi-disciplinary studies. Spanish is available as the second major in a combined honors program with French as the principal major. There are also programs in Canadian studies, individual study, and international study.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Normally one year of study from a four-year

BA. It is also possible to take two years of study after a three-year degree in economics, English and mathematics. This degree is presently offered in the fields of economics, English, fine arts (theatre and visual arts), geography, history, interdisciplinary studies, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, social and political thought, social anthropology and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA or three years from four-year BA. This degree is available in English, geography, history, philosophy, political science, psychology, and sociology.

Business administration, see administrative studies

EDUCATION

Faculty of education; faculties of arts, science, or fine arts

Bachelor of arts/bachelor of education (BA/BEd). Bachelor of science/bachelor of education (BSc/BEd). The faculty of education represents an exploration of the relationship between teaching techniques and academic fields of knowledge, based on co-registration of students in another undergraduate faculty as well as the faculty of education and on a substantial series of faculty cross-appointments.

a) Ordinary program – three years from successful completion (minimum B standing) of the first year of an undergraduate program. b) Honors program – four years from successful completion (minimum B standing) of the first year of an undergraduate program. Programs offered are interdisciplinary in nature: communication arts, fine arts, man and nature, man and society, man and his culture, quantitative methods, second languages, special education(EDGXS), physical education (including health and recreation). A special emphasis providing students with a repertoire of remedial teaching skills will be characteristic of these programs. Depending on the nature of their other undergraduate programs, students will be eligible for either type "A" or type "B" teaching certificate.

Lakeshore Teachers College, an affiliated teaching unit of York, offers a year-long program leading to an Ontario interim elementary school teachers certification (valid for 5 years) and a one year program leading to an interim primary school specialist certificate (valid for 5 years). Applicants to Lakeshore must hold a university degree approved by the Ministry of Education, Ontario.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Faculty of environmental studies, faculty of graduate studies

Master in environmental studies (MES). Transdisciplinary programs individually tailored to meet specific needs and interests normally taking three years to complete. Persons with appropriate academic or professional qualifications may be granted advanced credits.

Film, see fine arts below

FINE ARTS

Faculty of fine arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). Four years from senior matriculation; honors programs in art, dance, film, theatre, and music.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of fine arts (MFA). Offered in visual arts and theatre. At least two years from a first degree.

LAW

Osgoode Hall Law School

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years from third year beyond junior matriculation of an approved university course; or three years from second year beyond senior matriculation of an approved university course; or three years from a bachelor's degree from a recognized university.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of laws (LLM). At least one year from LLB degree from an approved law faculty or school. This program is also open to part-time students.

Doctor of jurisprudence (DJur). At least one year from LLM degree from an approved law faculty or college. May be awarded for published work.

Music, see fine arts

Public administration, see administrative studies

SCIENCE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). a) Ordinary program, normally three years from senior matriculation. b) Honors program, normally four years from senior matriculation. The ordinary program is offered in applied computational and mathematical science, biology, chemistry, computer science, mathematics, physics, and psychology. Specialized honors programs are offered in the same subjects, also earth and environmental science and physical education. Combined honors programs are offered in certain combinations of these subjects, except earth and environmental science. c) The three-year liberal science program is designed to provide a broad education in science with emphasis on the relationship of science to other areas of knowledge (e.g., history, economics, industry, government) and to society in general.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Two years from three-year BSc or one year from four-year BSc plus additional work as required. This degree is presently offered in the fields of biology, chemistry, physics, and in the interdisciplinary Centre for Research in Experimental Space Science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc or at least three years from four-year BSc. This degree is available in biology, chemistry, physics, and in the interdisciplinary Centre for Research in Experimental Space Science.

Theatre, see fine arts

PART-TIME PROGRAMS

For university credit

The Joseph E. Atkinson College offers degree programs for undergraduates on a part-time basis in both summer and autumn/winter sessions. (Fifteen course credits required for ordinary BA; 20 course credits required for honors BA.) In graduate studies, the

faculty of administrative studies offers programs of part-time study leading to the master of business administration and master of public administration degrees; the faculty of environmental studies allows students to study for the master of environmental studies degree on a part-time basis. The master of laws degree is available through part-time study at the Osgoode Hall Law School and the faculty of graduate studies has recently instituted part-time master of science degree programs in physics and in chemistry.

Part-time day-time studies. The faculties of arts, fine arts, science, and Glendon College offer part-time day-time studies with classes commencing in September, as well as some in January. Admission requirements are the same as for full-time students.

For no university credit

The Centre for Continuing Education offers non-degree studies for those interested in participating in university level programs for personal enrichment and/or professional development. Programs are offered in three major areas. Studies in education provides a number of short courses and summer program in languages and communication skills, as well as offering up-dating programs for educators in conjunction with the faculty of education at York. Studies in management and organization development offers programs, workshops, seminars, and courses for managers and organizations wishing to become more effective and for women reaching out and preparing themselves for more responsible careers in response to society's growth changes. Offerings in this area include behavioral science applications to management, accounting, economics, marketing and organization development. Studies in human relations and social development conducts programs and symposiums for people working in the helping professions and for individuals wishing to improve their social leadership and communication skills.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS The York University curriculum is based on the principle that students should be able to pursue a wide range of interdisciplinary studies before selecting a disciplinary specialty. Students in their first year select a broad range of interdisciplinary courses in the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. In higher years of study, when students have chosen a disciplinary specialty, cognate interdisciplinary courses are offered as options.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES Centre for Research in Experimental Space Science (CRESS). An interdisciplinary collaborative research endeavor resulting from community of research interest of present members of the departments of chemistry and physics in the fields of laboratory astro-physics, laboratory chemistry, aeronomy, astronomy, chemical physics, and rocket studies of upper atmosphere. Much of the present graduate work and research of the two departments is done in the centre where there are also graduate programs in chemistry and in physics for students whose research is not part of the CRESS program. Director: R.W. Nicholls, ARCS, BSc, PhD, DSc.

Centre for Research on Environmental Quality (CREQ). The centre was established in 1969 to promote, support, and coordinate research and study programs in multidisciplinary problems of environmental pollution. Director: W.I. Megaw, BSc, DSc.

Institute for Behavioural Research (IBR) is a research unit of the university established in 1965 to facilitate large-scale and interdepartmental research in behavioral sciences. Its three main divisions; data analysis section, survey research centre, and data bank offer a variety of services to social scientists both inside and

outside the university. Secondly the institute acts as a co-ordinating body for social science research projects being conducted within the York academic community. Director: B.R. Blishen, BA, MA.

Transport Centre. A self-supporting interdisciplinary centre established in 1969 to promote, support, and co-ordinate transportation programs and transportation research at the graduate level and beyond. Director: J.W. Langford, BA, MA.

York-Ryerson Computing Centre. Fully co-operative computing venture set up to provide, at minimum cost, full facilities to York, Ryerson, and in time, other educational institutions interested in obtaining the maximum investment from their available computing funds.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES Joseph E. Atkinson College, York University, Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3. Established in 1962. Dean: Margaret Knittl, BA, MSc. The college has instituted evening and part-time courses leading to the BA and honors BA degrees (for course listings, see courses and degrees).

Glendon College, 2275 Bayview Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M4N 3M6. Established in 1966 on the Glendon Campus of York University. Principal: Albert Tucker, PhD. Glendon College, a small, liberal arts college emphasizing Canadian studies in a bilingual and bicultural atmosphere, offers courses leading to the

BA and honors BA degrees. All students in the bilingual program of the college take a second language (French for English-speaking students) for their first two years, and some subject courses are offered in French. (For course listings, see courses and degrees.)

York University has been developed on the college system. Each full-time undergraduate student is a member of a college with which he is associated throughout his university career. Each college has its own dining hall, seminar room, recreation areas, and associated residence building. As members of a small college of approximately 1,200 undergraduates, students have the combined advantages of a small college atmosphere while enjoying the facilities and intellectual vigor of a large university.

There are seven colleges for full-time undergraduate students on the York Campus, at the present time. These colleges, their founding dates, and respective college masters are as follows: Founders College (1965) — Hugh Parry, MA, PhD. Vanier College (1966) — Bernard Zelechow (acting) BA, AM, PhD. Winters College (1967) — Desmond Maxwell, BA, PhD. McLaughlin College (1968) — George Tatham, BA, MA, PhD. Stong College (1969) — Virginia Rock, BA, MA, PhD. Calumet College (1970) — Ian Sowton, BA, MA. Bethune College (1971) — Ioan Davies, BSc, MA, PhD.

Statistics

RANDOM ROUNDING OF DATA

To produce the figures shown in this publication all actual frequencies were randomly rounded to a multiple of 3.

This rounding procedure ensures that no numbers smaller than 3 are shown in the tables, since actual values of 1 or 2 will have been randomly rounded to either 0 or 3.

Rounding to a multiple of 3 means that the maximum difference between any figure in the table and its corresponding actual values is two. For example, 302 rounded to 300, 598 rounded to 600, etc.

For more detailed information on data provided see Statistics Canada publications:

81-204 - Fall Enrolment in Universities

81-211 - Degrees, Diplomas, Certificates Awarded by Universities.

81-219 - Tuition and Living Accomodation Costs at Canadian Universities

81-241 - Teachers in Universities, Part I - Salaries General

81-242 - Teachers in Universities, Part II - Salaries Related to Experience

81-244 - Teachers in Universities, Part IV - Citizenship

SYMBOLS

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . . figures not available.
- . . . figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.

Note: Figures shown in Tables 1, 2, 5A and 5B are preliminary.

Statistiques

ARRONDISSEMENT ALÉATOIRE DES DONNÉES

Les données statistiques présentées dans cette publication ont été obtenues à partir des données réelles recueillies au cours de notre enquête et arrondies de façon aléatoire à un multiple de 3.

Cette méthode d'arrondissement élimine des tableaux tous les chiffres inférieurs à trois puisque les valeurs égales à 1 ou 2 sont arrondies de façon aléatoire à 0 ou 3.

Arrondir à un multiple de 3 signifie que la différence maximum entre chacune des valeurs apparaissant dans les tableaux et la valeur réelle correspondante est de 2. Comme exemple, 302 peut être arrondi à 300, 598 à 600, etc.

Pour plus de détails sur les données contenues dans cette publication, veuillez vous référer aux publications suivantes de Statistiques Canada:

81-204 - Inscriptions d'automne aux universités

81-211 - Grades, diplômes, certificats décernés par les universités

81-219 - Frais de scolarité et de subsistance dans les universités du Canada

81-241 - Professeurs d'université, Partie I: Traitements, généralités

81-242 - Professeurs d'université, Partie II: Traitements en fonction de l'expérience

81-244 - Professeurs d'université, Partie IV: Citoyenneté

SIGNES CONVENTIONNELS

Les signes conventionnels suivants sont employés uniformément dans les publications de Statistique Canada:

- . . nombres indisponibles.
- . . . n'ayant pas lieu de figurer.
- néant ou zéro.

Nota: Les chiffres présentés aux tableaux 1, 2, 5A sont préliminaires.

TABLE 1. Full-time Student Enrolment at Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1973-74
 TABLEAU 1. Étudiants à plein temps inscrits aux universités et collèges du Canada, 1973-74

| Institution | Non-university level courses — Cours du niveau non universitaire | | Undergraduates — 1 ^{er} cycle | | Graduates — 2 ^e et 3 ^e cycles | | Total | |
|--|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| | Total | Female — Femmes | Total | Female — Femmes | Total | Female — Femmes | Total | Female — Femmes |
| | Acadia University | — | — | 2,493 | 1,149 | 60 | 12 | 2,553 |
| Alberta, The University of Canadian Union College | 246 | 42 | 15,993 | 6,522 | 2,283 | 666 | 18,525 | 7,230 |
| | | | 54 | 18 | — | — | 54 | 18 |
| Atlantic Institute of Education | — | — | — | — | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Atlantic School of Theology: Holy Heart Seminary | — | — | — | — | 18 | 12 | 15 | 9 |
| King's College (Divinity) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pine Hill Divinity Hall | — | — | 6 | — | 30 | — | 36 | — |
| Bishop's University | — | — | 717 | 231 | 9 | 3 | 720 | 234 |
| Brandon University | — | — | 921 | 417 | 12 | 6 | 933 | 426 |
| Brescia College | — | — | 291 | 288 | — | — | 291 | 291 |
| British Columbia, The University of Vancouver School of Theology, The | — | — | 42 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 45 | 9 |
| Brock University | — | — | 2,196 | 843 | 51 | 6 | 2,247 | 849 |
| Calgary, The University of | — | — | 8,394 | 3,369 | 879 | 243 | 9,279 | 3,612 |
| Carleton University | — | — | 7,560 | 2,787 | 681 | 192 | 8,241 | 2,979 |
| Christ the King, Seminary of | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 6 | — |
| Dalhousie University | — | — | 5,673 | 2,181 | 972 | 270 | 6,645 | 2,454 |
| Dominicain de philosophie et de théologie, Collège | — | — | 174 | 72 | 27 | 3 | 252 | 78 |
| Guelph, University of | 276 | 18 | 7,800 | 3,333 | 546 | 123 | 8,622 | 3,474 |
| Huron College | — | — | 495 | 219 | — | — | 495 | 222 |
| Jean-de-Brébeuf, Collège | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| King's College, University of (Halifax, N.S.) ¹ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| King's College (London, Ont.) | — | — | 804 | 354 | — | — | 801 | 357 |
| Lakehead University | 444 | 57 | 1,827 | 675 | 87 | 12 | 2,358 | 741 |
| Laurentian University of Sudbury — Laurentienne de Sudbury, Université | — | — | 1,872 | 783 | 21 | 6 | 1,893 | 786 |
| Algoma College | — | — | 273 | 120 | — | — | 273 | 120 |
| Hearst, Collège de | — | — | 21 | 15 | — | — | 24 | 15 |
| Nipissing College | — | — | 228 | 111 | — | — | 228 | 111 |
| Laval, Université | — | — | 10,008 | 3,576 | 954 | 177 | 10,959 | 3,753 |
| Lethbridge, The University of | — | — | 1,086 | 426 | — | — | 1,086 | 426 |
| Loyola College | 1,677 | 522 | 3,000 | 921 | — | — | 4,680 | 1,443 |
| Manitoba, The University of | — | — | 11,994 | 4,836 | 1,353 | 276 | 13,350 | 5,112 |
| St. Andrew's College ² | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| McGill University | 2,028 | 855 | 10,551 | 4,782 | 3,420 | 975 | 15,993 | 6,612 |
| Montreal Diocesan Theological College, The ³ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Presbyterian College of Montreal, The ³ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| United Theological College of Montreal, The ³ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| McMaster University | — | — | 7,143 | 3,027 | 1,479 | 321 | 8,622 | 3,348 |
| Memorial University of Newfoundland ¹ | — | — | 6,084 | 2,403 | 333 | 96 | 6,420 | 2,499 |
| Moncton, Université de | — | — | 2,970 | 1,470 | 150 | 51 | 3,120 | 1,524 |
| Montréal, Université de | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mount Allison University | — | — | 1,356 | 642 | — | — | 1,356 | 642 |
| Mount Saint Vincent University | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| New Brunswick, University of | 99 | 87 | 4,644 | 1,635 | 354 | 66 | 5,097 | 1,791 |
| St. Thomas University | — | — | 906 | 357 | — | — | 903 | 357 |
| Notre Dame University of Nelson | — | — | 363 | 156 | 18 | 6 | 381 | 165 |
| Nova Scotia Agricultural College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nova Scotia College of Art and Design | — | — | 369 | 180 | 12 | — | 381 | 183 |
| Nova Scotia Technical College | — | — | 402 | 15 | 24 | — | 426 | 15 |
| Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, The ⁴ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ottawa, Université d' — Ottawa, University of | 75 | 63 | 7,917 | 3,171 | 1,428 | 381 | 9,423 | 3,615 |
| Notre Dame of Canada College | — | — | 33 | 6 | — | — | 36 | 6 |
| St. Charles Scholasticate | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Prince Edward Island, University of | — | — | 1,410 | 648 | — | — | 1,410 | 648 |
| Québec, Université du: | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| à Chicoutimi | — | — | 1,068 | 288 | — | — | 1,071 | 291 |
| à Montréal | 12 | 9 | 4,482 | 2,025 | 264 | 93 | 4,758 | 2,124 |
| à Rimouski | — | — | 621 | 273 | 6 | — | 627 | 276 |
| à Trois-Rivières | — | — | 2,142 | 726 | 114 | 18 | 2,256 | 744 |
| École nationale d'administration publique | — | — | — | — | 96 | 6 | 96 | 3 |
| Institut nationale de la recherche scientifique | — | — | — | — | 30 | 3 | 30 | 3 |
| Services universitaires dans le nord-ouest | — | — | 144 | 99 | — | — | 147 | 99 |
| Services universitaires dans l'Outaouais | — | — | 36 | 24 | — | — | 36 | 24 |
| Queen's University at Kingston | — | — | 8,178 | 3,438 | 1,005 | 204 | 9,183 | 3,639 |
| Regina, University of | — | — | 2,829 | 1,122 | 102 | 30 | 2,931 | 1,149 |
| Campion College | — | — | 453 | 180 | — | — | 453 | 180 |
| Luther College | — | — | 174 | 75 | — | — | 174 | 75 |
| Royal Military College of Canada | — | — | 609 | — | 18 | — | 627 | — |
| Royal Roads Military College | — | — | 216 | — | — | — | 216 | — |
| Ryerson Polytechnical Institute | — | — | 8,277 | 2,829 | — | — | 8,277 | 2,826 |
| Sainte-Anne, Collège | — | — | 81 | 36 | — | — | 78 | 36 |
| St. Francis Xavier University | — | — | 2,100 | 978 | 21 | 3 | 2,118 | 981 |
| St. Jerome's College, The University of ⁵ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. John's College ⁶ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

See footnote(s) at end of table. — Voir renvoi(s) à la fin du tableau.

TABLE 1. Full-time Student Enrolment at Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1973-74 – Concluded
TABLEAU 1. Étudiants à plein temps inscrits aux universités et collèges du Canada, 1973-74 – fin

| Institution | Non-university level courses — Cours du niveau non universitaire | | Undergraduate — 1 ^{er} cycle | | Graduates — 2 ^e et 3 ^e cycles | | Total | |
|--|--|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| | Total | Female — Femmes | Total | Female — Femmes | Total | Female — Femmes | Total | Female — Femmes |
| Saint Mary's University | — | — | 2,379 | 663 | 15 | 3 | 2,394 | 666 |
| St. Michael's College, University of | — | — | — | — | 138 | 30 | 135 | 27 |
| Saint-Paul, Université — Saint Paul University | — | — | 186 | 75 | 102 | 18 | 288 | 96 |
| St. Augustine's Seminary | — | — | 33 | 3 | 15 | — | 48 | — |
| St. Paul's College (Winnipeg, Man.) ² | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Thomas More College | — | — | 678 | 297 | — | — | 678 | 297 |
| Saskatchewan, University of | 207 | 3 | 8,271 | 3,348 | 438 | 93 | 8,916 | 3,438 |
| Emmanuel and St. Chad, College of | — | — | 6 | — | 6 | 3 | 12 | 3 |
| Lutheran Theological Seminary | — | — | 3 | — | 51 | — | 57 | — |
| St. Andrew's College | — | — | 21 | 3 | — | — | 21 | 3 |
| Sherbrooke, Université de | — | — | 3,600 | 1,116 | 1,077 | 186 | 4,677 | 1,302 |
| Militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Collège | — | — | 444 | 315 | — | — | 444 | 312 |
| Musique Vincent-d'Indy, École de | 201 | 108 | 180 | 129 | 27 | 24 | 405 | 258 |
| Simon Fraser University | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sir George Williams University | 1,029 | .. | 4,008 | .. | 372 | .. | 5,409 | .. |
| Toronto, University of | — | — | 23,532 | 9,714 | 5,757 | 1,812 | 29,289 | 11,526 |
| Emmanuel College of Victoria University | — | — | 3 | — | 72 | 12 | 78 | 12 |
| Knox College | — | — | 3 | — | 36 | 3 | 36 | 3 |
| Wycliffe College | — | — | — | — | 39 | 3 | 39 | — |
| Trent University | — | — | 1,821 | 837 | 6 | — | 1,830 | 837 |
| Trinity College, University of | — | — | — | — | 60 | 6 | 60 | 3 |
| Victoria, University of (Victoria, B.C.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Victoria University (Toronto, Ont.) ⁴ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Waterloo, University of | — | — | 11,700 | 3,210 | 1,236 | 228 | 12,933 | 3,435 |
| Western Ontario, The University of | — | — | 12,240 | 4,896 | 1,545 | 333 | 13,785 | 5,226 |
| Althouse College of Education | 36 | 6 | 291 | 171 | 306 | 144 | 636 | 318 |
| Wilfrid Laurier University ³ | — | — | 2,295 | 798 | 222 | 102 | 2,517 | 897 |
| Windsor, University of | — | — | 5,244 | 1,941 | 462 | 90 | 5,706 | 2,031 |
| Winnipeg, The University of | — | — | 2,379 | 996 | — | — | 2,382 | 996 |
| Mennonite Brethren College of Arts | — | — | 51 | 24 | — | — | 51 | 24 |
| York University | — | — | 9,015 | 3,684 | 1,017 | 246 | 10,038 | 3,927 |
| Other institutions — Autres institutions | 204 | 144 | 4,335 | 1,524 | 399 | 27 | 4,938 | 1,698 |
| Total: | | | | | | | | |
| 1973-74 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1972-73 | 10,938 | 4,178 | 267,243 | 102,944 | 35,994 | 8,723 | 314,175 | 115,845 |
| 1971-72 | 16,249 | 5,420 | 270,572 | 102,820 | 36,205 | 8,160 | 323,026 | 116,400 |

¹ Included with Dalhousie University. — Les statistiques sont incluses avec celles de *Dalhousie University*.

² Included with University of Manitoba. — Les statistiques sont incluses avec celles de l'*University of Manitoba*.

³ Included with McGill University. — Les statistiques sont incluses avec celles de *McGill University*.

⁴ Included with University of Toronto. — Les statistiques sont incluses avec celles de l'*University of Toronto*.

⁵ Included with University of Waterloo. — Les statistiques sont incluses avec celles de l'*University of Waterloo*.

⁶ Included with Memorial University. — Les statistiques sont incluses avec celles de *Memorial University*.

TABLE 2. Part-time Student Enrolment at Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1973-74
TABLEAU 2. Étudiants à temps partiel inscrits aux universités et collèges du Canada, 1973-74

| Institution | Non-university level courses — Cours du niveau non universitaire | | Undergraduate — 1 ^{er} cycle | | Graduates — 2 ^e et 3 ^e cycles | | Total | |
|---|--|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Total | Female — Femmes | Total | Female — Femmes | Total | Female — Femmes | Total | Female — Femmes |
| Acadia University | — | — | 267 | 147 | — | — | 267 | 147 |
| Alberta, The University of | 105 | 105 | 2,943 | 1,896 | 1,080 | 324 | 4,122 | 2,319 |
| Canadian Union College | — | — | 57 | 24 | — | — | 57 | 24 |
| Atlantic Institute of Education | — | — | — | — | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| Atlantic School of Theology | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Holy Heart Seminary | — | — | — | — | 57 | 36 | 54 | 36 |
| King's College (Divinity) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pine Hill Divinity Hall | — | — | — | — | 24 | 6 | 24 | 6 |

TABLE 2. Part-time Student Enrolment at Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1973-74 – Continued
 TABLEAU 2. Étudiants à temps partiel inscrits aux universités et collèges du Canada, 1973-74 – suite

| Institution | Non-university level courses Cours du niveau non universitaire | | Undergraduate 1 ^{er} cycle | | Graduates 2 ^e et 3 ^e cycles | | Total | |
|---|---|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|-------|------------------|
| | Total | Female Femmes | Total | Female Femmes | Total | Female Femmes | Total | Female Femmes |
| Bishop's University | — | — | 81 | 45 | 6 | 6 | 90 | 54 |
| Brandon University | 3 | 3 | 1,152 | 774 | 9 | 3 | 1,161 | 780 |
| Brescia College | — | — | 21 | 18 | — | — | 18 | 18 |
| British Columbia, The University of Vancouver School of Theology, The | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brock University | — | — | 2,205 | 1,092 | 9 | 3 | 2,016 | 1,095 |
| Calgary, The University of | 207 | 204 | 2,265 | 1,308 | 543 | 189 | 3,015 | 1,704 |
| Carleton University | — | — | 4,815 | 2,241 | 531 | 99 | 5,346 | 2,340 |
| Christ the King, Seminary of | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dalhousie University | — | — | 903 | 498 | 282 | 90 | 1,185 | 585 |
| Dominican de philosophie et de théologie, Collège | — | — | 366 | 192 | 3 | — | 369 | 192 |
| Guelph, University of | — | — | 501 | 258 | 144 | 39 | 645 | 297 |
| Huron College | — | — | 27 | 9 | — | — | 27 | 9 |
| Jean-de-Brébeuf, Collège | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| King's College University of (Halifax, N.S.) ¹ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| King's College (London, Ont.) | — | — | 72 | 45 | — | — | 69 | 45 |
| Lakehead University | 21 | 9 | 1,350 | 825 | 81 | 24 | 1,446 | 858 |
| Laurentian University of Sudbury — Laurentienne de Sudbury, Université Algoma College | — | — | 2,499 | 1,581 | 90 | 9 | 2,589 | 1,593 |
| Hearst, Collège de | — | — | 783 | 477 | — | — | 783 | 477 |
| Nipissing College | — | — | 297 | 207 | — | — | 294 | 207 |
| Laval, Université | 222 | 174 | 4,029 | 1,965 | 1,584 | 399 | 5,838 | 2,538 |
| Lethbridge, The University of | — | — | 492 | 351 | — | — | 492 | 351 |
| Loyola College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manitoba, The University of St. Andrew's College ² | — | — | 4,623 | 2,703 | 1,131 | 261 | 5,754 | 2,964 |
| McGill University ¹ | 18 | 9 | 834 | 513 | 1,182 | 417 | 2,031 | 939 |
| Montreal Diocesan Theological College, The ³ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Presbyterian College of Montreal, The ³ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| United Theological College of Montreal, The ³ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| McMaster University | — | — | 3,177 | 1,815 | 513 | 60 | 3,690 | 1,872 |
| Memorial University of Newfoundland ² | — | — | 3,741 | 2,040 | 348 | 57 | 4,089 | 2,097 |
| Moncton, Université de | — | — | 1,890 | 1,098 | 141 | 54 | 2,031 | 1,152 |
| Montréal, Université de | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mount Allison University | — | — | 36 | 21 | — | — | 36 | 21 |
| Mount Saint Vincent University | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New Brunswick, University of St. Thomas University | — | — | 1,767 | 1,029 | 66 | 15 | 1,833 | 1,041 |
| Notre Dame University of Nelson | 3 | 3 | 252 | 159 | — | — | 252 | 156 |
| Nova Scotia Agricultural College | — | — | 69 | 36 | 3 | — | 75 | 39 |
| Nova Scotia College of Art and Design | — | — | 39 | 24 | — | — | 42 | 27 |
| Nova Scotia Technical College | — | — | 3 | — | 48 | — | 54 | — |
| Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, The ⁴ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ottawa, Université d' — Ottawa University of Notre Dame of Canada College St. Charles Scholasticate | — | — | 4,323 | 2,682 | 1,941 | 471 | 6,264 | 3,153 |
| Prince Edward Island, University of | — | — | 1,056 | 762 | — | — | 1,056 | 762 |
| Québec, Université du ⁴ : à Chicoutimi | 51 | 24 | 1,770 | 801 | 3 | — | 1,821 | 825 |
| à Montréal | 534 | 213 | 6,345 | 3,459 | 198 | 72 | 7,077 | 3,747 |
| à Rimouski | 42 | 9 | 1,626 | 882 | — | — | 1,668 | 891 |
| à Trois-Rivières | 75 | 36 | 3,330 | 1,587 | 117 | 21 | 3,522 | 1,644 |
| École nationale d'administration publique | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Institut national de la recherche scientifique | — | — | — | — | 9 | 3 | 9 | — |
| Services universitaires dans le nord-ouest | 21 | 12 | 843 | 492 | 9 | — | 873 | 507 |
| Services universitaires dans l'Outaouais | 30 | 12 | 801 | 459 | — | — | 831 | 471 |
| Queen's University at Kingston | — | — | 2,142 | 1,293 | 447 | 72 | 2,586 | 1,368 |
| Regina, University of | 540 | 135 | 1,383 | 705 | 180 | 45 | 2,106 | 888 |
| Campion College | — | — | 66 | 33 | — | — | 66 | 33 |
| Luther College | — | — | 12 | 6 | — | — | 12 | 3 |

See footnote(s) at end of table. — Voir renvoi(s) à la fin du tableau.

TABLE 2. Part-time Student Enrolment at Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1973-74 — Concluded
 TABLEAU 2. Étudiants à temps partiel inscrits aux universités et collèges du Canada, 1973-74 — fin

| Institution | Non-university level courses — Cours du niveau non universitaire | | Undergraduates — 1 ^{er} cycle | | Graduates — 2 ^e et 3 ^e cycles | | Total | |
|--|--|------------------|--|------------------|---|------------------|---------|------------------|
| | Total | Female Femmes | Total | Female Femmes | Total | Female Femmes | Total | Female Femmes |
| Royal Military College of Canada | — | — | 48 | — | 12 | — | 63 | — |
| Royal Roads Military College | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| Ryerson Polytechnical Institute | — | — | 924 | 204 | — | — | 924 | 201 |
| Sainte-Anne, Collège | — | — | 105 | 72 | — | — | 105 | 69 |
| St. Francis Xavier University | — | — | 441 | 264 | — | — | 441 | 267 |
| St. Jerome's College, The University of ⁵ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. John's College ⁶ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Saint Mary's University | — | — | 879 | 372 | 21 | 6 | 903 | 378 |
| St. Michael's College, University of | — | — | — | — | 57 | 24 | 57 | 24 |
| Saint-Paul, Université — Saint Paul University | — | — | 114 | 69 | 105 | 9 | 222 | 78 |
| St. Augustine's Seminary | — | — | 51 | — | — | — | 54 | — |
| St. Paul's College (Winnipeg, Man.) ² | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Thomas More College | — | — | 39 | 30 | — | — | 39 | 27 |
| Saskatchewan, University of | — | — | 2,853 | 1,743 | 411 | 114 | 3,264 | 1,857 |
| Emmanuel and St. Chad, College of | — | — | 3 | — | 6 | — | 9 | — |
| Lutheran Theological Seminary | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | 9 | — |
| St. Andrew's College | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Sherbrooke, Université de | — | — | 2,166 | 993 | — | — | 2,166 | 990 |
| Militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Collège | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Musique Vincent-d'Indy, École de | — | — | 96 | 60 | — | — | 96 | 60 |
| Simon Fraser University | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sir George Williams University | 2,256 | .. | 7,023 | .. | 1,407 | .. | 10,689 | .. |
| Toronto, University of | 138 | 84 | 9,468 | 5,619 | 3,669 | 1,014 | 13,278 | 6,717 |
| Emmanuel College of Victoria University | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Knox College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wycliffe College | — | — | — | — | 18 | — | 18 | — |
| Trent University | — | — | 741 | 411 | 3 | — | 744 | 408 |
| Trinity College, University of | — | — | — | — | 12 | 3 | 12 | 3 |
| Victoria, University of (Victoria, B.C.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Victoria University (Toronto, Ont.) ⁴ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Waterloo, University of | — | — | 2,076 | 924 | 615 | 72 | 2,691 | 996 |
| Western Ontario, The University of | — | — | 3,834 | 2,328 | 444 | 102 | 4,278 | 2,433 |
| Althouse College of Education | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Wilfrid Laurier University | — | — | 2,400 | 1,011 | 66 | 18 | 2,469 | 1,026 |
| Windsor, University of | — | — | 3,210 | 1,869 | 336 | 84 | 3,549 | 1,956 |
| Winnipeg, The University of | — | — | 2,466 | 1,524 | 87 | 30 | 2,553 | 1,557 |
| Mennonite Brethren College of Arts | — | — | 66 | 30 | — | — | 66 | 30 |
| York University | — | — | 429 | 225 | 1,044 | 162 | 1,470 | 384 |
| Other institutions — Autres institutions | — | — | 9,504 | 4,605 | 66 | 9 | 9,561 | 4,605 |
| Total: | | | | | | | | |
| 1973-74 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1972-73 | 7,318 | 3,225 | 121,739 | 64,846 | 20,247 | 5,136 | 149,304 | 73,207 |
| 1971-72 | 5,946 | 1,876 | 131,412 | 62,966 | 18,029 | 4,336 | 155,387 | 69,178 |

¹ Included with Dalhousie University. — Les statistiques sont incluses avec celles de *Dalhousie University*.

² Included with University of Manitoba. — Les statistiques sont incluses avec celles de l'*University of Manitoba*.

³ Included with University of Toronto. — Les statistiques sont incluses avec celles de l'*University of Toronto*.

⁴ Included with McGill University. — Les statistiques sont incluses avec celles de *McGill University*.

⁵ Included with University of Waterloo. — Les statistiques sont incluses avec celles de l'*University of Waterloo*.

⁶ Included with Memorial University. — Les statistiques sont incluses avec celles de *Memorial University*.

TABLE 3A. Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs for Full-time Students at Canadian Universities,
1973-74 and 1974-75 ^{1,2,3}

| No. | Province and institution Province et établissement | Tuition fees ^{5,6} | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | | Undergraduate | | | | | |
| | | Agriculture | | Architecture | | Arts | |
| | | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 |
| Newfoundland – Terre-Neuve: | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Memorial University of Newfoundland | — | — | — | — | 250 ¹⁵ | 250 ¹⁵ |
| Prince Edward Island – Île-du-Prince-Édouard: | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Prince Edward Island, University of | 550 ⁸ | 600 ⁸ | 550 ⁹ | 600 ⁹ | 550 | 600 |
| Nova Scotia – Nouvelle-Écosse: | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Acadia University | — | — | — | — | 635 | 635 |
| 4 | Collège Ste-Anne | — | — | — | — | 500 | 550 |
| 5 | Dalhousie University | — | — | — | — | 680 | 680 |
| 6 | King's College, University of | — | — | — | — | 655 | 655 |
| 7 | Mount St. Vincent University | — | — | — | — | 680 | 21 |
| 8 | Nova Scotia College of Art and Design | — | — | — | — | 337 ¹⁴ | 337 ¹⁴ |
| 9 | Nova Scotia Technical College | — | — | 650 | 650 | — | — |
| 10 | St. Francis Xavier University | — | — | — | — | 648 | 648 |
| 11 | St. Mary's University | — | — | — | — | 637 | 637 |
| New Brunswick – Nouveau-Brunswick: | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Moncton, Université de | — | — | — | — | 550 | 550 |
| 13 | Mount Allison University | — | — | — | — | 635 | 635 |
| 14 | New Brunswick, University of | — | — | — | — | 581 | 581 |
| 15 | St. Thomas University | — | — | — | — | 505 | 555 ²² |
| Québec: | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Bishop's University | — | — | — | — | 530 | 530 |
| 17 | Université Laval | 280 ¹⁴ | 285 ¹⁴ | 280 ¹⁴ | 285 ¹⁴ | 255 ¹⁴ | 260 ¹⁴ |
| 18 | McGill University | 425 | 495 | 655 | 570 | 554 | 570 |
| 19 | Montréal, Université de | — | — | 545 | 545 ²² | 495 | 495 ²² |
| 20 | Québec, Université du | — | — | — | — | 250 ¹⁵ | 250 ¹⁵ |
| 21 | Sherbrooke, Université de | — | — | — | — | 465-515 | 465-515 |
| 22 | Sir George Williams University | — | — | — | — | 450 | 450 |
| Ontario: | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Brock University | — | — | — | — | 615 | 615 |
| 24 | Carleton University | — | — | 640 | 640 | 580 | 580 |
| 25 | Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie | — | — | — | — | 425 | 500 |
| 26 | Guelph, University of | 575 | 575 | 705 | 705 | 585 | 585 |
| 27 | Lakehead University | — | — | — | — | 615 | 615 |
| 28 | Laurentian University of Sudbury – Université Laurentienne de Sudbury | — | — | — | — | 595 | 595 |
| 29 | McMaster University | — | — | — | — | 585 | 585 |
| 30 | Ottawa, Université d'—Ottawa, University of | — | — | — | — | 565 | 565 |
| 31 | Queen's University | — | — | — | — | 600 | 600 |
| 32 | Ryerson Polytechnical Institute | — | — | 360 | 360 | 360 | 360 |
| 33 | Toronto, University of | — | — | 750 | 750 | 559 | 559 |
| 34 | Trent University | — | — | — | — | 600 | 600 |
| 35 | Waterloo, University of | — | — | 660-780 | 660-780 | 625 | 625 |
| 36 | Western Ontario, University of | — | — | — | — | 589 | 589 |
| 37 | Wilfrid Laurier University | — | — | — | — | 620 | 620 |
| 38 | Windsor, University of | — | — | — | — | 585 ³¹ | 585 ³¹ |
| 39 | York University | — | — | — | — | 660 | 660 ^{21,22} |
| Manitoba: | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Brandon University | — | — | — | — | 85 ²⁰ | 85 ²⁰ |
| 41 | Manitoba, University of | 425 | 425 | 540 | 540 | 425 | 425 |
| 42 | Winnipeg, University of | — | — | — | — | 425 | 425 |
| Saskatchewan: | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Regina, University of (Regina campus) | — | — | — | — | 460-475 | 460-475 |
| 44 | Saskatchewan, University of (Saskatoon campus) | 460-485 | 21 | — | — | 460-475 | 21 |
| Alberta: | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Alberta, University of | 400 | 400 | — | — | 400 | 400 |
| 46 | Calgary, University of | — | — | — | — | 200 ¹⁵ | 200 ¹⁵ |
| 47 | Lethbridge, University of | — | — | — | — | 200 ¹⁵ | 200 ¹⁵ |
| British Columbia – Colombie-Britannique: | | | | | | | |
| 48 | British Columbia, University of | 440 | 440 | 522 | 522 | 428 | 428 |
| 49 | Notre Dame University of Nelson | — | — | — | — | 485 ³⁰ | 485 ³⁰ |
| 50 | Seminary of Christ the King | — | — | — | — | 400 | 400 |
| 51 | Simon Fraser University | — | — | — | — | 214 ¹⁵ | 214 ¹⁵ |
| 52 | Victoria, University of | — | — | — | — | 428 | 428 |

See footnote(s) on page 416.

TABLEAU 3 A. Frais de scolarité et de subsistance pour les étudiants à plein temps dans les universités canadiennes, 1973-74 et 1974-75^{1,2,3}

| Frais de scolarité ^{5,6} | | | | | | | | No |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----|
| 1 ^{er} cycle | | | | | | | | |
| Commerce | | Dentistry — Art dentaire | | Education — Éducation | | Engineering — Génie | | |
| 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 250 ¹⁵ | 250 ¹⁵ | 1 |
| 550 | 600 | 550 ¹⁰ | 600 ¹⁰ | 550 | 600 | 550 ¹¹ | 600 ¹¹ | 2 |
| 635 | 635 | — | — | 635 | 635 | 635 | 635 | 3 |
| 500 | 550 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| 680 | 680 | 822 | 822 | 680 | 680 | 680 | 680 | 5 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| 680 | 21 | — | — | 680 | 21 | — | — | 7 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 650 | 650 | 9 |
| 648 | 648 | — | — | 648 | 648 | 648 ¹¹ | 648 ¹¹ | 10 |
| 637 | 637 | — | — | 637 | 637 | 637 ⁴ | 637 ⁴ | 11 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 |
| 550 | 550 | — | — | 550 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 13 |
| 635 | 635 | 635 ¹⁰ | 635 ¹⁰ | 635 | 635 | 635 ¹¹ | 635 ¹¹ | 14 |
| 581 | 581 | — | — | 556-581 | 557-581 | 557-611 | 581-611 | 15 |
| — | — | — | — | 505 | 555 ²² | — | — | 16 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17 |
| 530 | 530 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 |
| 280 ¹⁴ | 285 ¹⁴ | 330 ¹⁴ | 335 ¹⁴ | 255 ¹⁴ | 260 ¹⁴ | 280 ¹⁴ | 285 ¹⁴ | 19 |
| 554 | 570 | 407-607 | 570 | 425-554 | 570 | 655 | 570 | 20 |
| 430 | 430 ²² | 595 | 595 ²² | 495 | 495 ²² | 463 | 463 ²² | 21 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 250 ¹⁵ | 250 ¹⁵ | 22 |
| 465-515 | 465-515 | — | — | 465 | 465 | 565 | 565 | 23 |
| 450 | 450 | — | — | — | — | 525-650 | 540 | 24 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 25 |
| 580 | 580 | — | — | 615 | 615 | 640 | 640 | 26 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 645 | 27 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 645 | 645 | 28 |
| 615 | 615 | — | — | 615 | 615 | 670 | 670 | 29 |
| 595 | 595 | — | — | — | — | 595 | 595 | 30 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 31 |
| 580 | 580 | — | — | — | — | 645 | 645 | 32 |
| 565 | 565 | — | — | 580 | 580 | 640 | 640 | 33 |
| 600 | 600 | — | — | 580 | 580 | 675-725 | 675-725 | 34 |
| 360 | 360 | — | — | — | — | 360 | 360 | 35 |
| 559 | 559 | 745 ²⁷ | 745 ²⁷ | 578 | 578 | 754 | 754 | 36 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 37 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 780 | 780 | 38 |
| 589 | 589 | 774 | 774 | 580 | 580 | 589-649 | 589-649 | 39 |
| 625 | 625 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 40 |
| 585 ³¹ | 585 ³¹ | — | — | 578 ³¹ | 578 ³¹ | 655 ³¹ | 655 ³¹ | 41 |
| — | — | — | — | 660 | 660 ^{21,22} | — | — | 42 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 43 |
| — | — | — | — | 85 ²⁰ | 85 ²⁰ | — | — | 44 |
| 425 | 425 | 550 | 550 | 425 | 425 | 525 | 525 | 45 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 46 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 47 |
| 460-475 | 460-475 | — | — | 460-475 | 460-475 | 460-555 | 460-555 | 48 |
| 460-475 | 21 | 685 | 21 | 460-475 | 21 | 460-555 | 21 | 49 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 50 |
| 400 | 400 | 600 | 600 | 400 | 400 | 500 | 500 | 51 |
| 200 ¹⁵ | 200 ¹⁵ | — | — | 200 ¹⁵ | 200 ¹⁵ | 250 ¹⁵ | 250 ¹⁵ | 52 |
| — | — | — | — | 200 ¹⁵ | 200 ¹⁵ | — | — | 53 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 54 |
| 428-506 | 428-506 | 644 | 644 | 428 | 428 | 522 | 522 | 55 |
| — | — | — | — | 485 ³⁰ | 485 ³⁰ | — | — | 56 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 57 |
| — | — | — | — | 214 ¹⁵ | 214 ¹⁵ | — | — | 58 |
| — | — | — | — | 428 | 428 | — | — | 59 |

Voir renvoi(s) à la page 416.

TABLE 3A. Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs for Full-time Students at Canadian Universities,
1973-74 and 1974-75^{1,2,3} - Concluded

| No. | Province and institution Province et établissement | Tuition fees ^{5,6} | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Undergraduate | | | | | |
| | | Household science Sciences domestiques | | Law Droit | | Medicine Médecine | |
| | | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 |
| Newfoundland - Terre-Neuve: | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Memorial University of Newfoundland | - | - | - | - | 250 ¹⁵ | 250 ¹⁵ |
| Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard: | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Prince Edward Island, University of | 550 | 600 | 550 ¹² | 600 ¹² | 550 ¹³ | 600 ¹³ |
| Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse: | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Acadia University | 635 | 635 | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Collège Ste-Anne | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Dalhousie University | - | - | 749 | 749 | 822 | 822 |
| 6 | King's College, University of | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | Mount St. Vincent University | 680 | 21 | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Nova Scotia College of Art and Design | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | Nova Scotia Technical College | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | St. Francis Xavier University | 648 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | St. Mary's University | - | 648 | - | - | 648 ¹³ | 648 ¹³ |
| New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick: | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Moncton, Université de | 550 | 550 | - | - | - | - |
| 13 | Mount Allison University | - | - | - | - | 635 ¹³ | 635 ¹³ |
| 14 | New Brunswick, University of | - | - | 581 | 581 | - | - |
| 15 | St. Thomas University | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Québec: | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Bishop's University | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17 | Université Laval | - | - | 255 ¹⁴ | 260 ¹⁴ | 330 ¹⁴ | 335 ¹⁴ |
| 18 | McGill University | - | - | 551 | 570 | 703-719 | 719 |
| 19 | Montréal, Université de | 495 | 495 ²² | 495 | 495 ²² | 695 | 695 ²² |
| 20 | Québec, Université du | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 21 | Sherbrooke, Université de | - | - | 465 | 465 | 650 | 650 |
| 22 | Sir George Williams University | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ontario: | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Brock University | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 24 | Carleton University | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25 | Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 26 | Guelph, University of | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 27 | Lakehead University | 575 | 575 | - | - | 575 ²⁶ | 575 ²⁵ |
| 28 | Laurentian University of Sudbury - Université Laurentienne de Sudbury | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 29 | McMaster University | - | - | - | - | 390 ¹⁵ | 390 ¹⁵ |
| 30 | Ottawa, Université d' - Ottawa, University of | 565 | 565 | 565 | 565 | 735 | 735 |
| 31 | Queen's University | - | - | 600 | 600 | 725 | 725 |
| 32 | Ryerson Polytechnical Institute | 360 | 360 | - | - | - | - |
| 33 | Toronto, University of | 567 | 567 | 600 | 600 | 805 | 805 |
| 34 | Trent University | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 35 | Waterloo, University of | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 36 | Western Ontario, University of | - | - | 599 | 599 | 774 | 774 |
| 37 | Wilfrid Laurier University | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 38 | Windsor, University of | 585 ³¹ | 585 ³¹ | 600 ³¹ | 600 ³¹ | - | - |
| 39 | York University | - | - | 650 | 650 ^{21,22} | - | - |
| Manitoba: | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Brandon University | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 41 | Manitoba, University of | 425 | 425 | 425 | 425 | 625 | 625 |
| 42 | Winnipeg, University of | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Saskatchewan: | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Regina, University of (Regina campus) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 44 | Saskatchewan, University of (Saskatoon campus) | 460-485 | 21 | 500 | 21 | 685 | 21 |
| Alberta: | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Alberta, University of | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 600 | 600 |
| 46 | Calgary, University of | - | - | - | - | 400 ¹⁵ | 400 ¹⁵ |
| 47 | Lethbridge, University of | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique: | | | | | | | |
| 48 | British Columbia, University of | 428 | 428 | 506 | 506 | 644 | 644 |
| 49 | Notre Dame University of Nelson | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 50 | Seminary of Christ the King | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 51 | Simon Fraser University | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 52 | Victoria, University of | - | - | - | 506 | - | - |

See footnote(s) page 416.

TABLEAU 3A. Frais de scolarité et de subsistance pour les étudiants à plein temps dans les universités canadiennes,
1973-74 et 1974-75^{1,2,3} - fin

| Frais de scolarité ^{5,6} | | | | | | | No |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---|-------------------------|----|----|
| 1 ^{er} cycle | | | | Graduate 2 ^e et 3 ^e cycles | | | |
| Music — Musique | | Science — Sciences | | | | | |
| 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | | |
| — | — | 250 ¹⁵ | 250 ¹⁵ | 450-650 | 450-650 | 1 | |
| 550 | 600 | 550 | 600 | — | — | 2 | |
| 635 | 635 | 635 | 635 | 550-600 | 550-600 | 3 | |
| 680 | 680 | 550 | 550 | — | — | 4 | |
| — | — | 680 | 680 | 727 | 727 | 5 | |
| — | — | 655 | 655 | — | — | 6 | |
| — | — | 680 | 21 | 680 | 21 | 7 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | |
| — | — | 648 | 648 | 648 | 648 | 9 | |
| — | — | 637 | 637 | 637 | 637 | 10 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | |
| 550 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 12 | |
| 635 | 635 | 635 | 635 | 635 | 635 | 13 | |
| — | — | 581 | 581 | 500 | 500 | 14 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | |
| — | — | 595 | 595 | 530 | 530 | 16 | |
| 255 ¹⁴ | 260 ¹⁴ | 280 ¹⁴ | 285 ¹⁴ | 280 ¹⁴ | 10 ^{19,29} | 17 | |
| 555 | 570 | 619 | 570 | 102-633 | 285-570 | 18 | |
| 480 | 480 ²² | 545 | 545 ²² | 365-815 | 365-815 ²² | 19 | |
| — | — | — | — | 250 ¹⁵ | 250 ¹⁵ | 20 | |
| — | — | 465-515 | 465-515 | 465 | 465 | 21 | |
| — | — | 475 | 450 | 300-400 ²³ | 300-400 ²³ | 22 | |
| 615 | 615 | 615 | 615 | 293 ¹⁵ | 293 ¹⁵ | 23 | |
| 580 | 580 | 580 | 580 | 293 ¹⁴ | 293 ¹⁴ | 24 | |
| — | — | 425 | 500 | — | — | 25 | |
| — | — | 595 | 595 | 878 ²³ | 878 ²³ | 26 | |
| — | — | 615-670 | 615-670 | 878 | 878 | 27 | |
| — | — | 595 | 595 | 292 ¹⁶ | 100-250 ¹⁶ | 28 | |
| 590 | 590 | 595 | 595 | 293 ¹⁵ | 293 ¹⁵ | 29 | |
| 590 | 590 | 640 | 640 | 293 ¹⁵ | 293 ¹⁵ | 30 | |
| 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 31 | |
| — | — | 360 | 360 | — | — | 32 | |
| 586 | 586 | — | — | 554 | 554 | 33 | |
| — | — | 600 | 600 | 293 ¹⁴ | 293 ¹⁴ | 34 | |
| — | — | 625-745 | 625-745 | 895 ²³ | 895 ²³ | 35 | |
| 599 | 599 | 589 | 589 | 293 ¹⁴ | 293 ¹⁴ | 36 | |
| 620 | 620 | 620 | 620 | 590-740 | 590-740 | 37 | |
| 585 ³¹ | 585 ³¹ | 585 ³¹ | 585 ³¹ | 269 ^{14,28,31} | 269 ^{14,28,31} | 38 | |
| — | — | 660 | 660 ^{21,22} | 615 | 615 | 39 | |
| 85 ²⁰ | 85 ²⁰ | 85 ²⁰ | 85 ²⁰ | — | — | 40 | |
| 425 | 425 | 425 | 425 | — | — | 41 | |
| — | — | 425 | 425 | — | — | 42 | |
| 540 | 540 | 460-475 | 460-475 | 475 | 475 | 43 | |
| — | — | 460-475 | 21 | 475 | 21 | 44 | |
| 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 500 | 500 | 45 | |
| 200 ¹⁵ | 200 ¹⁵ | 200 ¹⁵ | 200 ¹⁵ | 500 ²³ | 500 ²³ | 46 | |
| — | — | 200 ¹⁵ | 200 ¹⁵ | — | — | 47 | |
| 544 | 544 | 428 | 428 | 400 | 450 | 48 | |
| — | — | 485 ³⁰ | 485 ³⁰ | — | — | 49 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 50 | |
| — | — | 214 ¹⁵ | 214 ¹⁵ | 150-190 ¹⁵ | 150-190 ¹⁵ | 51 | |
| 428 | 428 | 428 | 428 | 450 | 450 | 52 | |

Voir renvoi(s) à la page 416.

TABLE 3B. Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs for Full-time Students at Canadian Universities,
1973-74 and 1974-75^{1,2,3}

| No. | Province and institution Province et établissement | Additional fees ⁷ – Frais supplémentaires ⁷ | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | Athletics Sports | | Health services Service de santé | | Student's society Association des étudiants | | Other Autres | |
| | | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 |
| Newfoundland – Terre-Neuve: | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Memorial University of Newfoundland | – | – | – | – | 8-15 ¹⁵ | 8-15 ¹⁵ | – | – |
| Prince Edward Island – Île-du-Prince-Édouard: | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Prince Edward Island, University of | 20 | 20 | 8 | 8 | 40 | 40 | 5 | 5 |
| Nova Scotia – Nouvelle-Écosse: | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Acadia University | – | – | – | – | 70-75 | 70-75 | – | – |
| 4 | Collège Ste-Anne | – | – | – | – | 15 | 25 | – | 60 |
| 5 | Dalhousie University | – | – | – | – | 1-20 | 1-20 | 40 | 40 |
| 6 | King's College, University of | – | – | 25 | 25 | 40 | 40 ²² | – | – |
| 7 | Mount Saint Vincent University | – | – | – | – | 33 | 21 | – | – |
| 8 | Nova Scotia College of Art and Design | – | – | – | – | – | – | 20 | 20 |
| 9 | Nova Scotia Technical College | – | – | – | – | 38 | 38 | – | – |
| 10 | St. Francis Xavier University | 20 | 20 | – | – | 50 | 50 | – | – |
| 11 | St. Mary's University | – | – | – | – | 36 | 36 | – | – |
| New Brunswick – Nouveau-Brunswick: | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Moncton, Université de | – | – | – | – | 40 | 40 | – | – |
| 13 | Mount Allison University | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 14 | New Brunswick, University of | 30 | 30 | – | – | 35 | 35 | – | – |
| 15 | St. Thomas University | – | – | – | – | 35 | 35 | – | – |
| Québec: | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Bishop's University | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 17 | Université Laval | 1816 | 2316 | 816 | 816 | – | – | 516 | 516 |
| 18 | McGill University | – | – | 56-78 | 60-78 | 28-43 | 25-43 | – | – |
| 19 | Sir George Williams University | – | – | – | – | 6-33 | 6-33 ²² | 38 | 38 ²² |
| 20 | Montréal, Université de | 25 | 25 ²² | 25 | 25 ²² | 10 | 10 ²² | – | – |
| 21 | Québec, Université du | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 8 |
| 22 | Sherbrooke, Université de | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 4 | 4 |
| Ontario: | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Brock University | 13 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 2 |
| 24 | Carleton University | 30 | 30 | 12 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 16 |
| 25 | Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie | – | – | – | – | 5 | 15 | 35 | 40 |
| 26 | Guelph, University of | 815 | 815 | 615 | 715 | 1515 | 1815 | 1015 | 1015 |
| 27 | Lakehead University | 20 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 25 | 25 | – | – |
| 28 | Laurentian University of Sudbury – Université Laurentienne de Sudbury | 20 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 37 | 37 | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | McMaster University | 20 | 20 | 7 | 7 | 25 | 25 | 1 | 1 |
| 30 | Ottawa, University of – Ottawa, Université d' | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 6 | 12 |
| 31 | Queen's University | 20 | 20 | 6 | 6 | 5-23 | 5-23 | 36 | 36 ²² |
| 32 | Ryerson Polytechnical Institute | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 33 | Toronto, University of | 20 | 20 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 30 | 30 |
| 34 | Trent University | 20 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 25 | 30 | – | – |
| 35 | Waterloo, University of | 20 | 20 | – | – | – | – | 22 | 22 |
| 36 | Western Ontario, University of | 20 | 20 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 10 | 17 |
| 37 | Wilfrid Laurier University | 25 | 25 | 9 | 9 | 19 | 19 | 25 | 25 |
| 38 | Windsor, University of | – | – | 5 | 5 | 23 | 23 | 32 | 32 |
| 39 | York University | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Manitoba: | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Brandon University | 5 | 5 | – | – | 26 | 31 | 10 | 5-10 |
| 41 | Manitoba, University of | – | – | – | – | 26-44 | 26-44 | – | – |
| 42 | Winnipeg, University of | – | – | – | – | 32 | 32 | – | – |
| Saskatchewan: | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Regina, University of (Regina campus) | – | – | – | – | 23 | 23 | 10 | 10 |
| 44 | Saskatchewan, University of (Saskatoon campus) | 13 | 21 | – | – | 29 | 21 | – | – |
| Alberta: | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Alberta, University of | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 31 | 31 | – | – |
| 46 | Calgary, University of | 615 | 615 | – | – | 1615 | 1615 | – | – |
| 47 | Lethbridge, University of | – | – | – | – | 1715 | 2015 | – | – |
| British Columbia – Colombie-Britannique: | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | British Columbia, University of | 10 | 10 | – | – | 24 | 24 | 2-20 | 2-20 |
| 49 | Notre Dame University of Nelson | – | – | – | – | 35 | 35 | – | – |
| 50 | Seminary of Christ the King | – | – | – | – | – | – | 25 | 50 |
| 51 | Simon Fraser University | – | – | – | – | 13 | 13 | – | – |
| 52 | Victoria, University of | – | – | – | – | 32 | 32 | – | – |

See footnote(s) on page 416.

TABLEAU 3B. Frais de scolarité et de subsistance pour les étudiants à plein temps dans les universités canadiennes, 1973-74 et 1974-75^{1,2,3}

| Additional fees ⁷ Frais supplémentaires ⁷ | | Living accommodation costs in institution's residences or housing ²⁶ Frais de subsistance dans les résidences ou maisons de l'établissement ²⁶ | | | | | | | | No |
|--|----------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|----|
| Total | | Single student - Étudiant(e) célibataire | | | | | | Married student (room only) Étudiant(e) marié(e) (chambre seulement) | | |
| | | Room - Chambre | | Board - Pension | | Room and board Chambre et pension | | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | |
| 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | |
| 8-15 ¹⁵ | 8-15 ¹⁵ | 180 ¹⁵ | 180 ¹⁵ | 265 ¹⁵ | 265 ¹⁵ | 445 ¹⁵ | 445 ¹⁵ | - | - | 1 |
| 73 | 73 | - | - | - | - | 950 ²⁴ | 950 ²⁴ | - | - | 2 |
| 70-75 | 70-75 | - | - | - | - | 965-1,105 ²⁴ | 1,065-1,255 ^{24,22} | - | - | 3 |
| 15 | 85 | - | - | - | - | 750 ²⁴ | 850-925 ²⁴ | - | - | 4 |
| 41-60 | 41-60 | - | - | - | - | 1,104 ²⁴ | 1,104 ^{24,22} | 140-260 ¹⁷ | 145-265 ¹⁷ | 5 |
| 65 | 65 ²² | 410 | 450 ²² | 675 | 735 ²² | 1,085 | 1,185 ²² | - | - | 6 |
| 33 | 21 | 462 | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 20 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 38 | 38 | - | - | - | - | 924-1,000 ²⁴ | 924-1,000 ²⁴ | - | - | 9 |
| 70 | 70 | - | - | - | - | 900-1,150 ²⁴ | 1,000-1,250 ²⁴ | - | - | 10 |
| 36 | 36 | - | - | - | - | 1,045-1,100 ²⁴ | 1,045-1,100 ²⁴ | - | - | 11 |
| 40 | 40 | - | - | - | - | 800 ²⁴ | 900 ²⁴ | - | - | 12 |
| 60 ²⁴ | 60 ^{24,22} | - | - | - | - | 940-1,090 ²⁴ | 940-1,090 ²⁴ | - | - | 13 |
| 65 | 65 | - | - | - | - | 925-1,000 ²⁴ | 925-1,000 ²⁴ | - | - | 14 |
| 35 | 35 | - | - | - | - | 700-800 ²⁴ | 750-875 ^{24,22} | - | - | 15 |
| 100 ²⁴ | 100 ²⁴ | 472 | 540 | 578 | 660 | 1,050 | 1,200 | - | - | 16 |
| 31 ¹⁶ | 36 ¹⁶ | 40 ¹⁷ | 40 ¹⁷ | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 |
| 84-99 ³² | 85-103 ³² | - | - | - | - | 1,065-1,530 ²⁴ | 1,170-1,713 ²⁴ | - | - | 18 |
| 44-71 | 44-71 ²² | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| 65 | 65 ²² | 441 ⁷ | 481 ^{7,22} | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 |
| 8 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| 62 | 62 | 30-40 ¹⁷ | 30-40 ¹⁷ | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 |
| 55 | 55 | 610-685 | 610-685 | 378-522 | 378-522 | 988-1,207 | 988-1,207 | - | - | 23 |
| 79 | 79 | - | - | - | - | 975-1,055 ²⁴ | 1,055-1,155 ²⁴ | - | - | 24 |
| 40 | 55 | - | - | - | - | 1,050 ²⁴ | 1,200 ^{24,22} | - | - | 25 |
| 39 ¹⁵ | 43 ¹⁵ | 325 ¹⁵ | 345 ^{15,22} | 210 ¹⁵ | 220 ^{15,22} | 535 ¹⁵ | 565 ^{15,22} | 170 ¹⁷ | 175 ^{17,22} | 26 |
| 50 | 50 | - | - | - | - | 1,025-1,080 ²⁴ | 1,025-1,080 ^{24,22} | - | - | 27 |
| 68 | 68 | 600-700 | 600-700 | 360 | 360 | 960-1,060 | 960-1,060 | 1,160-1,680 | 1,160-1,680 | 28 |
| 53 | 53 | 605 | 605 | 420 | 420 ²² | 1,025 | 1,025 ²² | 670-725 | 670-725 | 29 |
| 76 | 82 | 550-625 | 550-625 | 418 | 418 | 554-629 | 554-629 | - | - | 30 |
| 67-85 | 67-85 | - | - | - | - | 1,046-1,370 ²⁴ | 1,188-1,557 ²⁴ | 141-165 ¹⁷ | 153-173 ¹⁷ | 31 |
| 64 | 64 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 32 |
| 76 | 76 | 645 | 665 | 475 | 477 | 1,120 | 1,142 | - | - | 33 |
| 55 | 60 | 725 | 770 | 475 | 550 | 1,200 | 1,320 | - | - | 34 |
| 42 | 42 | - | - | - | - | 1,100-1,200 ²⁴ | 1,240-1,340 ²⁴ | 135 ¹⁷ | 135 ¹⁷ | 35 |
| 60 | 67 | 663 | 760 | 513 | 565 ²² | 1,176 | 1,325 ²² | 120 ¹⁷ | - | 36 |
| 78 | 78 | 550-585 | 550-585 | 525-650 | 525-650 | 1,075-1,235 | 1,075-1,235 | - | - | 37 |
| 60 | 60 | 600-700 | 630-750 ²² | - | - | - | - | - | - | 38 |
| - | - | 615-740 | 615-740 ²² | 420-650 | 420-650 ²² | 1,035-1,265 | 1,035-1,265 ²² | - | - | 39 |
| 41 | 41-46 | 208-333 | 217-353 | 529 | 561 | 737-862 | 788-914 | - | - | 40 |
| 26-44 | 26-44 | - | - | - | - | 750-1,000 ²⁴ | 750-1,000 ²⁴ | - | - | 41 |
| 32 | 32 | 225-295 | 225-295 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 42 |
| 33 | 33 | 410-570 | 410-570 | - | - | 410-570 | 410-570 | - | - | 43 |
| 42 | 21 | 1-2 ¹⁸ | 21 | 3 ¹⁸ | 21 | 4-5 ¹⁸ | 21 | 104-136 ¹⁷ | 21 | 44 |
| 49 | 49 | - | - | - | - | 936-1,116 ²⁴ | 936-1,116 ²⁴ | 137-150 ¹⁷ | 150-165 ^{17,22} | 45 |
| 22 ¹⁵ | 22 ¹⁵ | 337-420 | 415-624 ²² | 540 | 540 | 877-960 | 955-1,164 | 131-158 ¹⁷ | 146-176 ¹⁷ | 46 |
| 17 ¹⁵ | 20 ¹⁵ | 160-200 ¹⁵ | 184-230 ¹⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | - | 47 |
| 36-54 | 36-54 | 476-512 | 514-553 ²² | 387 | 437 ²² | 863-899 | 951-990 ²² | 117-125 ¹⁷ | 126-135 ^{17,22} | 48 |
| 35 | 35 | - | - | - | - | 850-1,000 ²⁴ | 1,050-1,200 ^{24,22} | 125-175 ¹⁷ | 135-185 ¹⁷ | 49 |
| 25 | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 |
| 13 ¹⁵ | 13 ¹⁵ | 65 ¹⁷ | 65 ¹⁷ | - | - | - | - | 116 ¹⁷ | 116 ¹⁷ | 51 |
| 32 | 32 | - | - | - | - | 843-917 | 926-1,007 | - | - | 52 |

Voir renvoi(s) à la page 416.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Excluding institutions which grant degrees only in theology, or which hold their degree-granting powers in abeyance while in affiliation or federation with another degree-granting institution.

² The figures shown are intended to give a general picture of costs to students and therefore may not be applicable to all individual cases.

³ Except when indicated, tuition and living accommodation costs are for the academic year.

⁴ Not all years of engineering are given. Students complete the final years at another institution.

⁵ In some cases, the 1973-74 tuition figures shown in the report differ from the corresponding figures shown last year, due to last year's figures (a) being estimates or (b) including additional fees (which have only been shown separately in this report).

⁶ A range of tuition fees is shown in some cases. At the undergraduate level, this reflects a fee structure which is dependent upon the year of the program in which the student is enrolled. For graduate students a range of fees can be due to different fees for (a) different programs or (b) different levels (masters, doctorates).

⁷ The figures include compulsory fees only and are in addition to the tuition fees shown. Where a range of additional fees is given, this reflects a fee structure which varies according to the year of the program and/or the faculty in which the student is enrolled.

⁸ Pre-agriculture.

⁹ Pre-architecture.

¹⁰ Pre-dentistry.

¹¹ Pre-engineering.

¹² Pre-law.

¹³ Pre-medicine.

¹⁴ Per session.

¹⁵ Per semester.

¹⁶ Per trimester.

¹⁷ Per month.

¹⁸ Per day.

¹⁹ Per credit.

²⁰ Per course.

²¹ At the time of the survey, the institution was not able to provide data on its 1974-75 fees.

²² Possibly subject to change.

²³ For 12 months.

²⁴ It was not possible to separate the total figure into its components.

²⁵ Veterinary medicine.

²⁶ Where a range is shown, this reflects varying costs for (a) single or double room, (b) the number of meals included, or (c) the duration of the rental lease.

²⁷ Excludes \$514.00 for instruments.

²⁸ Excludes \$47.50 per annum.

²⁹ Excludes \$35.00 per annum.

³⁰ Excludes \$200.00 for out of country students.

³¹ Excludes \$100.00 for out of country students.

³² Excludes \$78.00 for accident and sickness insurance coverage for out of country students.

RENVOIS

¹ Sauf les institutions qui confèrent des grades en théologie seulement, ou qui ont suspendu la collation des grades durant leur affiliation ou fédération à une autre institution conférant des grades.

² Les chiffres donnés visent à constituer un tableau d'ensemble de ce qu'il en coûte aux étudiants et, en conséquence, peuvent ne pas s'appliquer à chaque cas en particulier.

³ Sauf indications contraires les frais de scolarité et de subsistance s'appliquent pour l'année académique.

⁴ Toutes les années du génie ne sont pas comprises. Les étudiants terminent leur cours dans une autre institution.

⁵ Certaines données de 1973-74 de ce rapport diffèrent de celles publiées pour la même période l'an dernier. Cette situation peut s'expliquer par le fait que les établissements concernés nous avaient alors fourni, pour 1973-74, des données estimées ou encore des données incluant les frais additionnels (qui apparaissent d'ailleurs de façon séparée pour la première fois dans cette publication).

⁶ Dans certains cas, les frais de scolarité diffèrent, au niveau du 1er cycle, selon l'année du programme d'études où l'étudiant est inscrit ou encore, au niveau gradué, selon différents programmes ou niveaux d'études (maîtrises, doctorats). Ces différences sont indiquées au moyen d'une échelle de coûts qui apparaît à plusieurs reprises dans ce tableau.

⁷ Ces données ne comprennent que les frais obligatoires et s'ajoutent aux frais de scolarité présentés dans ces tableaux. Dans certains cas, les frais additionnels diffèrent d'une faculté à l'autre et/ou avec les années du programme d'études. Ces différences sont indiquées au moyen d'une échelle de coûts qui apparaît à quelques reprises.

⁸ Pré-agriculture.

⁹ Pré-architecture.

¹⁰ Pré-dentaire.

¹¹ Pré-génie.

¹² Années préparatoires.

¹³ Pré-médecine.

¹⁴ Par session.

¹⁵ Par semestre.

¹⁶ Par trimestre.

¹⁷ Par mois.

¹⁸ Par jour.

¹⁹ Par crédit.

²⁰ Par cours.

²¹ Au moment de l'enquête, l'établissement ne pouvait nous fournir les données pour l'année académique 1974-75.

²² Changements possibles.

²³ Pour 12 mois.

²⁴ Il n'est pas possible d'en fournir les différentes composantes.

²⁵ Médecine vétérinaire.

²⁶ Les coûts varient généralement selon qu'il s'agit de chambres simples ou doubles, selon le nombre de repas inclus ou, pour un appartement, selon la durée du bail signé. Ces variations justifient les échelles de coûts qui apparaissent à plusieurs reprises dans ces colonnes.

²⁷ Plus \$514.00 d'instruments.

²⁸ Plus \$47.00 par année.

²⁹ Plus \$35.00 par année.

³⁰ Plus \$200.00 pour les étudiants étrangers.

³¹ Plus \$100.00 pour les étudiants étrangers.

³² Plus \$78.00 d'assurance accident et maladie pour les étudiants étrangers.

TABLE 4. Full-time University Teaching Staff in Canadian Universities and Colleges, Including Median Salary of Teachers, 1973-74
 TABLEAU 4. Professeurs à plein temps dans les universités et collèges du Canada, comprenant le traitement médian des professeurs, 1973-74

| Institution | Academic rank – Rang universitaire | | | | | | | Total |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|----------------------|-------|
| | Ungraded numbers – Non classés | Lecturers and instructors – Chargés de cours | Assistant professors – Professeurs adjoints | Associate professors – Professeurs agrégés | Full professors – Professeurs titulaires | | Deans – Doyens | |
| | | | | | Others – Autres | Department head – Directeur de département | | |
| Acadia University | – | 39 | 57 | 33 | 15 | 12 | 6 | 171 |
| Acadia Divinity College | – | – | 3 | 3 | 3 | – | 3 | 6 |
| Alberta, The University of | 12 | 135 | 393 | 543 | 405 | 12 | 15 | 1,512 |
| Canadian Union College | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bishop's University | – | 6 | 33 | 15 | 21 | – | – | 75 |
| Brandon University | – | 21 | 57 | 24 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 117 |
| Brescia College | – | 3 | 6 | – | – | 3 | 3 | 12 |
| British Columbia, The University of | – | 135 | 618 | 447 | 381 | 54 | 15 | 1,653 |
| Vancouver School of Theology, The | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | 6 |
| Brock University | 3 | 15 | 84 | 63 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 201 |
| Calgary, The University of | 54 | 21 | 222 | 324 | 138 | 30 | 9 | 798 |
| Carleton University | – | 21 | 189 | 240 | 129 | – | 6 | 588 |
| Christ the King, Seminary of | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 6 |
| Dalhousie University | – | 60 | 234 | 168 | 138 | 3 | 21 | 624 |
| Dominicain de philosophie et de théologie, Collège | – | 3 | 9 | 12 | 3 | – | 3 | 30 |
| Guelph, University of | – | 81 | 240 | 228 | 180 | – | 9 | 738 |
| Huron College | – | 6 | 9 | 6 | – | – | 3 | 24 |
| King's College, University of (Halifax, N.S.) | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | 9 |
| King's College (London, Ont.) | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lakehead University | 3 | 42 | 87 | 66 | 21 | – | 3 | 225 |
| Laurentian University of Sudbury – Laurentienne de Sudbury, Université | – | 45 | 108 | 63 | 18 | – | 9 | 240 |
| Algoma College | – | 3 | 21 | 9 | – | – | – | 33 |
| Hearst, Collège de | – | 12 | – | – | – | – | – | 12 |
| Nipissing College | – | 3 | 27 | 3 | – | – | 3 | 36 |
| Laval, Université | 12 | 171 | 444 | 312 | 246 | 33 | 15 | 1,233 |
| Lethbridge, The University of | – | 3 | 57 | 51 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 135 |
| Loyola College | 3 | 57 | 99 | 63 | 18 | – | 6 | 246 |
| Manitoba, The University of | – | 108 | 411 | 390 | 165 | 81 | 18 | 1,173 |
| Canadian Mennonite Bible College | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| St. Andrew's College | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| Saint-Boniface, Collège de | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| McGill University | 9 | 96 | 396 | 465 | 207 | 63 | 15 | 1,246 |
| Montreal Diocesan Theological College, The | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Presbyterian College of Montreal, The | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| United Theological College of Montreal, The | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| McMaster University | – | 63 | 231 | 228 | 201 | – | 30 | 747 |
| McMaster Divinity College | – | – | 3 | 3 | 3 | – | – | 6 |
| Memorial University of Newfoundland | 9 | 108 | 339 | 144 | 63 | 57 | 15 | 705 |
| Moncton, Université de | – | 54 | 129 | 39 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 252 |
| Bathurst, Collège de | – | 9 | 9 | 6 | 6 | – | – | 27 |
| Jésus-Marie, Collège | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | 15 |
| Saint-Louis-Maillet, Collège | – | 15 | 15 | 12 | 3 | – | – | 45 |
| Montréal, Université de | 81 | 141 | 378 | 366 | 186 | 24 | 12 | 1,191 |
| Hautes études commerciales, École des | 9 | 9 | 24 | 24 | 9 | 6 | – | 78 |
| Polytechnique, École | 3 | 9 | 45 | 72 | 36 | 3 | – | 168 |
| Mount Allison University | – | 24 | 39 | 30 | 15 | 12 | – | 120 |
| Mount Saint Vincent University | – | 21 | 36 | 18 | 3 | – | 3 | 75 |
| New Brunswick, University of | – | 78 | 189 | 123 | 93 | 9 | 9 | 501 |
| St. Thomas University | – | 12 | 33 | 9 | 6 | 6 | – | 63 |
| Notre Dame University of Nelson | – | 6 | 12 | 15 | 3 | – | 6 | 39 |
| Nova Scotia Agricultural College | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Nova Scotia College of Art and Design | – | 3 | 12 | 15 | – | – | 3 | 36 |
| Nova Scotia Technical College | – | – | 27 | 30 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 66 |
| Ontario Institute for Studies in Education | – | 9 | 33 | 72 | 21 | 3 | – | 135 |

See footnote(s) at end of table. – Voir renvoi(s) à la fin du tableau.

TABLE 4. Full-time University Teaching Staff in Canadian Universities and Colleges, Including Median Salary of Teachers, 1973-74 — Concluded
 TABLEAU 4. Professeurs à plein temps dans les universités et collèges du Canada, comprenant le traitement médian des professeurs, 1973-74 — fin

| Institution | Academic rank — Rang universitaire | | | | | | | Total |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|----------------------|---------------|
| | Ungraded numbers — Non classés | Lecturers and instructors — Chargés de cours | Assistant professors — Professeurs adjoints | Associate professors — Professeurs agrégés | Full professors — Professeurs titulaires | | Deans — Doyens | |
| | | | | | Others — Autres | Department head — Directeur de département | | |
| Ottawa, Université d' — Ottawa, University of | — | 114 | 330 | 234 | 153 | 39 | 12 | 888 |
| Notre Dame of Canada College | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| St. Charles Scholasticate | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Prince Edward Island, University of | — | 33 | 39 | 39 | 6 | — | 3 | 123 |
| Québec, Université du | 297 | 81 | 387 | 177 | 48 | 9 | 9 | 1,008 |
| Queen's University at Kingston | 15 | 60 | 249 | 258 | 192 | 51 | 6 | 828 |
| Queen's Theological College | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | — | 3 | 12 |
| Regina, University of | 9 | 63 | 96 | 150 | 57 | — | 18 | 396 |
| Campion College | — | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | — | — | 18 |
| Royal Military College of Canada | — | 33 | 30 | 24 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 111 |
| Royal Roads Military College | — | 12 | 6 | 9 | — | 6 | 3 | 36 |
| Ryerson Polytechnical Institute | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sainte-Anne, Collège | — | 9 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 18 |
| St. Francis Xavier University | — | 39 | 93 | 48 | 24 | — | 3 | 207 |
| St. Jerome's College, The University of | — | — | 12 | 9 | — | — | — | 27 |
| Saint Mary's University | — | 36 | 72 | 42 | 15 | — | 6 | 171 |
| Regis College | — | — | 6 | 6 | 9 | — | 3 | 18 |
| St. Michael's College, University of | — | 9 | 24 | 27 | 33 | 6 | 6 | 102 |
| Saint-Paul, Université — Saint Paul University | — | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | — | 3 | 27 |
| St. Augustine's Seminary | — | 6 | — | — | 3 | — | — | 12 |
| St. Thomas More College | — | 3 | 15 | 6 | — | — | 3 | 27 |
| Saskatchewan, University of | — | 93 | 252 | 333 | 129 | 57 | 30 | 885 |
| Emmanuel and St. Chad, College of | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| Lutheran Theological Seminary | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | 9 |
| Sherbrooke, Université de | — | 90 | 231 | 165 | 42 | 21 | 6 | 561 |
| Militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Collège | — | 15 | 18 | 21 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 66 |
| Simon Fraser University | — | 42 | 117 | 138 | 78 | 3 | 6 | 378 |
| Sir George Williams University | 3 | 15 | 114 | 177 | 54 | 15 | 3 | 378 |
| Toronto, University of | 9 | 282 | 561 | 699 | 513 | 87 | 21 | 2,166 |
| Knox College | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | 3 | 6 |
| Wycliffe College | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | 9 |
| Trent University | — | 12 | 66 | 57 | 33 | — | 3 | 174 |
| Trinity College, University of | — | 3 | 9 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 39 |
| Victoria, University of (Victoria, B.C.) | — | 33 | 153 | 138 | 54 | 9 | 6 | 396 |
| Victoria University (Toronto, Ont.) | — | 9 | 21 | 30 | 27 | 6 | 6 | 99 |
| Waterloo, University of | 12 | 42 | 201 | 264 | 204 | — | 6 | 729 |
| Western Ontario, The University of | — | 138 | 432 | 363 | 234 | 24 | 12 | 1,206 |
| Wilfrid Laurier University | — | 18 | 54 | 48 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 144 |
| Windsor, University of | — | 24 | 135 | 186 | 111 | 21 | 12 | 492 |
| Winnipeg, The University of | — | 24 | 78 | 39 | 18 | — | — | 159 |
| Mennonite Brethren College of Arts | — | — | 6 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 6 |
| York University | 24 | 198 | 312 | 264 | 183 | 15 | 12 | 1,008 |
| Other institutions — Autres institutions | — | 6 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 51 |
| Total 1973-74¹ | 584 | 3,195 | 9,519 | 8,703 | 5,100 | 816 | 501 | 28,410 |
| Total: | | | | | | | | |
| 1972-73 ¹ | 491 | 3,513 | 9,842 | 8,024 | 4,386 | 1,129 | 485 | 27,870 |
| 1971-72 ² | 971 | 3,429 | 9,239 | 6,917 | 4,791 ³ | .. | 377 | 25,724 |
| 1970-71 ² | 468 | 3,855 | 8,977 | 6,470 | 4,474 ³ | .. | 368 | 24,612 |
| 1961-62 ² | 261 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,540 |
| 1951-52 ² | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,207 |

¹ Including staff on leave. — Y compris les enseignants en congé.

² These totals exclude staff on leave. — Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas les enseignants en congé.

³ Total includes all full professors who are department heads. — Le total comprend tous les titulaires qui sont directeurs de département.

TABLE 5A. Undergraduate Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates awarded by Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1972-73
 TABLEAU 5A. Grades, diplômes et certificats au niveau du 1^{er} cycle, décernés par les universités et collèges du Canada, 1972-73

| Institution | Bachelor and first professional degrees | | Undergraduate diplomas and certificates | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|--|-------|----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-----|
| | Baccalauréats et premiers grades professionnels | | Diplômes et certificats au niveau du premier cycle | | | | | |
| | Total | Female — Femmes | Diplomas — Diplômes | | Certificates — Certificats | | Total | |
| Total | | | Female — Femmes | Total | Female — Femmes | Total | Female — Femmes | |
| Acadia University | 621 | 291 | 30 | 24 | 24 | — | 54 | 27 |
| Alberta, The University of | 3,933 | 1,644 | 501 | 333 | 12 | 12 | 513 | 345 |
| Canadian Union College | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Atlantic Institute of Education | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Atlantic School of Theology | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| Holy Heart Seminary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| King's College (Divinity) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pine Hill Divinity Hall | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bishop's University | 99 | 30 | 9 | 3 | — | — | 9 | 3 |
| Brandon University | 411 | 195 | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Brescia College ¹ | 51 | 51 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| British Columbia, The University of | 3,612 | 1,464 | 69 | 63 | — | — | 69 | 60 |
| Vancouver School of Theology, The | 6 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Brock University | 543 | 195 | 90 | 48 | 93 | 72 | 186 | 117 |
| Calgary, The University of | 1,671 | 687 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Carleton University | 1,869 | 765 | — | — | 27 | — | 27 | — |
| Christ the King, Seminary of | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Centre for Christian Studies | — | — | 6 | 9 | — | — | 9 | 6 |
| Dalhousie University ² | 1,308 | 486 | 117 | 114 | 3 | — | 117 | 114 |
| Dominicain de philosophie et de théologie, Collège | 51 | 9 | — | — | 18 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Guelph, University of | 1,404 | 639 | 102 | 3 | — | — | 102 | 6 |
| Huron College ¹ | 114 | 51 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| King's College, University of (Halifax, N.S.) | 57 | 24 | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| King's College (London, Ont.) ¹ | 153 | 63 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lakehead University | 711 | 267 | 189 | 93 | 6 | — | 192 | 90 |
| Laurentian University of Sudbury — Laurentienne de Sudbury, Université | 684 | 291 | 12 | — | — | — | 12 | — |
| Algoma College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hearst, Collège de | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nipissing College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Laval, Université ³ | 4,047 | 1,833 | 345 | 120 | 552 | 309 | 897 | 429 |
| Lethbridge, The University of | 252 | 123 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Loyola College | 447 | 126 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manitoba, The University of ⁴ | 3,195 | 1,209 | 396 | 291 | 642 | 306 | 1,038 | 591 |
| St. Andrew's College | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | 9 | — |
| McGill University | 1,344 | 426 | 504 | 324 | 132 | 87 | 633 | 411 |
| Montreal Diocesan Theological College, The | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Presbyterian College of Montreal, The | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| United Theological College of Montreal, The | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| McMaster University | 1,767 | 762 | 21 | 9 | — | — | 18 | 9 |
| Memorial University of Newfoundland | 1,434 | 624 | 6 | 3 | — | — | 9 | 3 |
| Moncton, Université de | 624 | 330 | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| Montréal, Université de | 3,714 | 1,527 | 81 | 45 | 855 | 507 | 933 | 552 |
| Mount Allison University | 345 | 168 | — | — | 9 | — | 9 | — |
| Mount Saint Vincent University | 321 | 303 | 51 | 48 | — | — | 51 | 48 |
| New Brunswick, University of | 1,167 | 408 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Thomas University | 354 | 150 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Notre Dame University of Nelson | 81 | 27 | 3 | 6 | 9 | — | 12 | 6 |
| Nova Scotia Agricultural College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nova Scotia College of Art and Design | 66 | 33 | 6 | 6 | — | — | 9 | 6 |
| Nova Scotia Technical College | 141 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, The | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ottawa, Université d' — Ottawa, University of | 1,926 | 792 | 90 | 6 | 6 | — | 96 | 6 |
| Notre Dame of Canada College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Charles Scholasticate | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Prince Edward Island, University of | 348 | 150 | 27 | 12 | — | — | 24 | 12 |
| Québec, Université du | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| à Chicoutimi | 495 | 129 | — | — | 33 | — | 36 | — |
| à Montréal | 996 | 438 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| à Rimouski | 153 | 63 | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| à Trois-Rivières | 498 | 117 | — | — | 99 | 12 | 99 | 12 |
| Ecole nationale d'administration publique | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Institut national de la recherche scientifique | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Services universitaires dans le Nord-Ouest | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Services universitaires dans l'Outaouais | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Queen's University at Kingston | 2,541 | 1,056 | 30 | 30 | — | — | 30 | 30 |
| Regina, University of | 618 | 207 | 3 | 3 | 144 | 48 | 147 | 51 |
| Campion College | 78 | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Luther College | 12 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Royal Military College of Canada | 141 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Royal Roads Military College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ryerson Polytechnical Institute | 153 | 51 | 1,029 | 345 | 222 | 135 | 1,248 | 483 |
| Sainte-Anne, Collège | 36 | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Augustine's Seminary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Francis Xavier University | 732 | 360 | 78 | 33 | — | — | 78 | 33 |
| St. Jerome's College, The University of ⁵ | 120 | 57 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. John's College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Saint Mary's University | 588 | 171 | 15 | — | — | — | 18 | — |
| St. Michael's College, University of ⁶ | 492 | 249 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Saint-Paul, Université — Saint Paul University ⁷ | 117 | 9 | 66 | 57 | — | — | 66 | 57 |
| St. Paul's College (Winnipeg, Man.) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Thomas More College | 12 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Saskatchewan, University of | 2,046 | 768 | 114 | 21 | 135 | 42 | 249 | 60 |
| Emmanuel and St. Chad, College of | 3 | — | 6 | — | — | — | 6 | — |
| Lutheran Theological Seminary | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| St. Andrew's College | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sherbrooke, Université de ⁸ | 1,068 | 306 | — | — | 48 | 18 | 48 | 18 |
| Militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Collège | 54 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Musique Vincent-d'Indy, Ecole de | 21 | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

See footnote(s) at end of table. — Voir renvoi(s) à la fin du tableau.

TABLE 5A. Undergraduate Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates awarded by Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1972-73 — Concluded
TABLEAU 5A. Grades, diplômes et certificats au niveau du 1^{er} cycle, décernés par les universités et collèges du Canada, 1972-73 — fin

| Institution | Bachelor and first professional degrees — Baccalauréats et premiers grades professionnels | | Undergraduate diplomas and certificates — Diplômes et certificats au niveau du premier cycle | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| | Total | Female — Femmes | Diplomas — Diplômes | | Certificates — Certificats | | Total | Female — Femmes |
| | | | Total | Female — Femmes | Total | Female — Femmes | | |
| Simon Fraser University | 627 | 186 | — | — | 522 | 288 | 522 | 291 |
| Sir George Williams University | 1,152 | 387 | 24 | 12 | — | — | 24 | 15 |
| Toronto, University of | 5,241 | 2,028 | 135 | 132 | 42 | 6 | 177 | 135 |
| Emmanuel College of Victoria University ⁶ | 609 | 327 | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Knox College | — | — | 15 | 3 | 3 | — | 18 | 3 |
| Wycliffe College | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Trent University | 495 | 222 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Trinity College, University of ⁶ | 150 | 78 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Victoria, University of (Victoria, B.C.) | 768 | 294 | 72 | 30 | — | — | 72 | 33 |
| Victoria University (Toronto, Ont.) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Waterloo, University of | 2,061 | 561 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Western Ontario, The University of ⁹ | 2,649 | 1,005 | 768 | 327 | — | — | 768 | 327 |
| Althouse College of Education | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wilfrid Laurier University | 1,050 | 363 | 9 | — | — | — | 9 | — |
| Windsor, University of | 1,845 | 753 | 195 | 123 | 21 | 6 | 219 | 129 |
| Winnipeg, The University of | 642 | 249 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mennonite Brethren College of Arts | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| York University | 2,706 | 1,023 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other institutions — Autres institutions | 1,200 | 576 | 33 | 24 | 12 | 3 | 45 | 27 |
| Total: | | | | | | | | |
| 1972-73 | 70,698 | 28,104 | 5,277 | 2,697 | 3,669 | 1,866 | 8,946 | 4,563 |
| 1971-72 | 72,564 | 28,582 | 5,330 | 2,897 | 2,693 | 1,311 | 80,587 | 32,790 |
| 1970-71 | 67,200 | 25,604 | 3,633 | 2,056 | 1,979 | 1,027 | 72,812 | 28,687 |

¹ Degrees are granted by The University of Western Ontario. — Les grades sont décernés par *The University of Western Ontario*.

² Includes 60 B.A. and B.Sc. from the University of King's College. — Comprend 60 B.A. et B.Sc. de *University of King's College*.

³ Includes 281 undergraduate diplomas and certificates in music from *l'École de Musique*. — Comprend 281 diplômes et certificats en musique de l'École de Musique.

⁴ Includes bachelors degrees from St. Paul's, St. John's College and *Collège de Saint-Boniface*. — Comprend les baccalauréats de *St. Paul's*, *St. John's Colleges* et du *Collège de Saint-Boniface*.

⁵ These degrees are granted by the University of Waterloo. — Ces grades sont décernés par *University of Waterloo*.

⁶ These degrees in Arts, Commerce and Science are granted by The University of Toronto. — Les grades en art, commerce et science sont décernés par *University of Toronto*.

⁷ Includes students of St. Augustine's Seminary, Ontario. — Comprend les étudiants de *St. Augustine's Seminary*, Ontario.

⁸ 139 M.Sc.Comm. included in the bachelors degrees. This degree is equivalent to the bachelor level. — Les 139 maîtrises en sciences commerciales sont comprises avec les baccalauréats. Ce titre de grade est l'équivalent du niveau du premier cycle.

⁹ Includes 738 undergraduate diplomas from Althouse College. — Comprend 738 diplômes du premier cycle d'*Althouse College*.

TABLE 5B. Graduate Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates awarded by Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1972-73
TABLEAU 5B. Grades, diplômes et certificats des 2^e et 3^e cycles, décernés par les universités et collèges du Canada, 1972-73

| Institution | Graduate diplomas ¹ — Diplômes des 2 ^e et 3 ^e cycles ¹ | | Graduate degrees — Grades des deuxième et troisième cycles | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Total | Female — Femmes | Masters — Maîtrises | | Doctorates — Doctorats | | Total | Female — Femmes |
| | | | Total | Female — Femmes | Total | Female — Femmes | | |
| Acadia University | — | — | 39 | 9 | — | — | 39 | 9 |
| Alberta, The University of | 150 | 42 | 534 | 117 | 201 | 18 | 738 | 135 |
| Canadian Union College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Atlantic Institute of Education | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Atlantic School of Theology | — | — | 15 | — | — | — | 15 | — |
| Holy Heart Seminary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| King's College (Divinity) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pine Hill Divinity Hall | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bishop's University | 24 | 12 | 9 | 3 | — | — | 9 | — |
| Brandon University | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Brescia College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| British Columbia, The University of | 27 | 18 | 654 | 201 | 165 | 24 | 819 | 228 |
| Vancouver School of Theology, The | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Brock University | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | 9 | — |
| Calgary, The University of | 99 | 30 | 246 | 60 | 63 | 6 | 312 | 63 |
| Carleton University | 24 | 6 | 270 | 75 | 27 | 6 | 300 | 78 |
| Christ the King, Seminary of | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dalhousie University | 3 | 3 | 231 | 63 | 42 | — | 270 | 63 |
| Dominicain de philosophie et de théologie, Collège | — | — | 66 | — | — | — | 66 | 3 |
| Guelph, University of | 18 | 3 | 180 | 39 | 39 | 3 | 219 | 39 |
| Huron College | — | — | 6 | 3 | — | — | 9 | 3 |
| King's College, University of (Halifax, N.S.) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| King's College (London, Ont.) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lakehead University | 9 | 3 | 15 | 3 | — | — | 15 | 3 |
| Laurentian University of Sudbury — Laurentienne de Sudbury, Université | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — |

See footnote(s) at end of table. — Voir renvoi(s) à la fin du tableau.

TABLE 5B. Graduate Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates awarded by Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1972-73 — Concluded
 TABLEAU 5B. Grades, diplômes et certificats des 2^e et 3^e cycles, décernés par les universités et collèges du Canada, 1972-73 — fin

| Institution | Graduate diplomas ¹ — Diplômes des 2 ^e et 3 ^e cycles ¹ | | Graduate degrees — Grades des deuxième et troisième cycles | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| | Total | Female — Femmes | Masters — Maîtrises | | Doctorates — Doctorats | | Total | |
| | | | Total | Female — Femmes | Total | Female — Femmes | Total | Female — Femmes |
| Algoma College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hearst, Collège de | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nipissing College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Laval, Université | 39 | 6 | 390 | 90 | 75 | 12 | 465 | 102 |
| Lethbridge, The University of | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Loyola College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manitoba, The University of | 9 | — | 402 | 81 | 63 | 3 | 462 | 84 |
| St. Andrew's College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| McGill University | 99 | 9 | 684 | 249 | 207 | 30 | 891 | 282 |
| Montreal Diocesan Theological College, The | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Presbyterian College of Montreal, The | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| United Theological College of Montreal, The | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| McMaster University | — | — | 381 | 45 | 90 | — | 471 | 45 |
| Memorial University of Newfoundland | 39 | 3 | 102 | 21 | 6 | — | 111 | 21 |
| Moncton, Université de | — | — | 51 | 6 | — | — | 51 | 9 |
| Montréal, Université de | 78 | 21 | 723 | 195 | 78 | 12 | 804 | 207 |
| Mount Allison University | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mount Saint Vicent University | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| New Brunswick, University of | — | — | 150 | 33 | 21 | 6 | 168 | 39 |
| St. Thomas University | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Notre Dame University of Nelson | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nova Scotia Agricultural College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nova Scotia College of Art and Design | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nova Scotia Technical College | — | — | 15 | — | — | — | 15 | — |
| Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, The | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ottawa, Université d' — Ottawa, University of | — | — | 684 | 174 | 81 | 12 | 765 | 186 |
| Notre Dame of Canada College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Charles Scholasticate | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Prince Edward Island, University of | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Québec, Université du | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| à Chicoutimi | — | — | 6 | 3 | — | — | 6 | 3 |
| à Montréal | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| à Rimouski | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| à Trois-Rivières | — | — | 24 | 3 | — | — | 24 | 3 |
| Ecole nationale d'administration publique | — | — | 24 | — | — | — | 24 | — |
| Institut national de la recherche scientifique | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Services universitaires dans le Nord-Ouest | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Services universitaires dans l'Outaouais | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Queen's University at Kingston | 12 | — | 282 | 48 | 84 | 6 | 363 | 54 |
| Regina, University of | 12 | — | 54 | 9 | 9 | — | 63 | 9 |
| Campion College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Luther College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Royal Military College of Canada | — | — | 12 | — | — | — | 12 | — |
| Royal Roads Military College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ryerson Polytechnical Institute | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sainte-Anne, Collège | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Francis Xavier University | — | — | 15 | 3 | — | — | 18 | 3 |
| St. Jerome's College, The University of | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. John's College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Saint Mary's University ² | — | — | 48 | 3 | — | — | 48 | 3 |
| St. Michael's College, University of | — | — | 42 | 6 | 6 | — | 45 | 6 |
| Saint-Paul, Université — Saint Paul University | — | — | 66 | 12 | 3 | — | 69 | 12 |
| St. Augustine's Seminary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Paul's College (Winnipeg, Man.) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Thomas More College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Saskatchewan, University of (Saskatoon) | 33 | 9 | 156 | 24 | 45 | 3 | 201 | 27 |
| Emmanuel and St. Chad, Collège of | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Lutheran Theological Seminary | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | 12 | — |
| St. Andrew's College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sherbrooke, Université de | 24 | 3 | 213 | 33 | 9 | — | 222 | 33 |
| Militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Collège | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Musique Vincent-d'Indy, Ecole de | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| Simon Fraser University | — | — | 141 | 21 | 18 | — | 162 | 24 |
| Sir George Williams University | — | — | 186 | 57 | 9 | — | 192 | 57 |
| Toronto, University of | 186 | 75 | 1,683 | 753 | 312 | 45 | 1,992 | 795 |
| Emmanuel College of Victoria University | — | — | 15 | 3 | 3 | — | 18 | 3 |
| Knox College | — | — | 21 | 3 | 3 | — | 21 | 3 |
| Wycliffe College | — | — | 15 | — | — | — | 15 | — |
| Trent University | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | 6 | — |
| Trinity College, University of | — | — | 12 | — | — | — | 15 | — |
| Victoria, University of (Victoria, B.C.) | — | — | 54 | 15 | 12 | — | 63 | 15 |
| Victoria University (Toronto, Ont.) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Waterloo, University of | — | — | 294 | 63 | 129 | 15 | 423 | 78 |
| Western Ontario, The University of | — | — | 639 | 189 | 72 | 9 | 711 | 198 |
| Althouse College of Education | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wilfrid Laurier University | — | — | 93 | 30 | — | — | 93 | 27 |
| Windsor, University of | — | — | 177 | 39 | 33 | 3 | 213 | 42 |
| Winnipeg, The University of | 12 | 3 | 12 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Mennonite Brethren College of Arts | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| York University | 3 | — | 426 | 54 | 36 | 3 | 462 | 60 |
| Other institutions — Autres institutions | 99 | 9 | 747 | 255 | 207 | 30 | 951 | 288 |
| Total: | | | | | | | | |
| 1972-73 | 897 | 246 | 10,629 | 2,853 | 1,929 | 219 | 12,558 | 3,069 |
| 1971-72 | 973 | 226 | 10,258 | 2,543 | 1,724 | 160 | 11,982 | 2,703 |
| 1970-71 | 856 | 184 | 9,638 | 2,122 | 1,625 | 151 | 11,263 | 2,273 |

¹ Includes graduate certificates. — Comprend les certificats des deuxième et troisième cycles.

² Includes 42 Masters of Divinity students from Regis College, Ontario. — Comprend 42 maîtrises en divinité de Regis College.

General information

Renseignements généraux

RESEARCH INSTITUTES/INSTITUTS DE RECHERCHE

Acadia University Institute
(Acadia University)

Agassiz Centre for Water Studies
(The University of Manitoba)

Agriculture Canada, Research Station
(The University of Manitoba)

Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry
(McGill University)

Anthropology of Development Program
(McGill University)

Aquatic Biology Research Unit
(The University of Manitoba)

Arctic and Alpine Research
(The University of British Columbia)

Atlantic Industrial Research Institute
(Nova Scotia Technical College)

Atlantic Research Centre for Mental Retardation, The
(Dalhousie University)

Aviation Medical Research Unit
(McGill University)

Banque de terminologie
(Université de Montréal)

Banting and Best Department of Medical Research, The
(University of Toronto)

Bedford Institute of Oceanography
(Dalhousie University)

Bellairs Research Institute
(McGill University)

Bio-Engineering Institute
(University of New Brunswick)

Biomedical Engineering Unit
(McGill University)

Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, The
(The University of Alberta)

Brace Research Institute
(McGill University)

Canadian Institute of Guided Ground Transportation
(Queen's University at Kingston)

Canadian International Centre of Research and Information on
Public and Co-operative Economy
(Sir George Williams University)

Canadian Plains Area Centre
(The University of Regina)

- Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology
(Saint Paul University)
- Cancer Research Laboratory
(The University of Western Ontario)
- Cancer Research Unit (McEachern Laboratory)
(The University of Alberta)
- Center for Educational Disabilities, The
(University of Guelph)
- Center for International Programs, The
(University of Guelph)
- Center for Resources Development, The
(University of Guelph)
- Centre canadien de recherches en anthropologie
(Université Saint-Paul)
- Centre de recherche
(Université Saint-Paul)
- Centre de recherche du Moyen-Nord
(Université du Québec à Chicoutimi)
- Centre de recherche en développement économique
(Université de Montréal)
- Centre de recherche en didactique
(Université du Québec à Montréal)
- Centre de recherche en droit public
(Université de Montréal)
- Centre de recherche en histoire religieuse du Canada
(Université Saint-Paul)
- Centre de recherche en psychométrie
(Université de Sherbrooke)
- Centre de recherche en reproduction animale
(Université de Montréal)
- Centre de recherche en sciences appliquées à l'alimentation
(Université du Québec à Montréal)
- Centre de recherche en sciences de la santé et de l'efficacité
physique
(Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières)
- Centre de recherche en sciences de l'environnement
(Université du Québec à Montréal)
- Centre de recherche en sciences neurologiques
(Université de Montréal)
- Centre de recherches caraïbes
(Université de Montréal)
- Centre de recherches de l'état solide
(Université Laval)
- Centre de recherches écologiques de Montréal
(Université de Montréal et Université du Québec à Montréal)
- Centre de recherches en aménagement et en développement
(Université Laval)
- Centre de recherches en aménagement régional
(Université de Sherbrooke)
- Centre de recherches en bionique
(Université Laval)
- Centre de recherches en histoire économique du Canada français
(Sir George Williams University)
- Centre de recherches en nutrition
(Université Laval)
- Centre de recherches en sociologie religieuse
(Université Laval)
- Centre de recherches et d'innovations urbaines
(Université de Montréal)
- Centre de recherches mathématiques
(Université de Montréal)
- Centre de recherches sur l'eau
(Université Laval)
- Centre de recherches sur les atomes et les molécules
(Université Laval)
- Centre de recherche sur la croissance humaine
(Université de Montréal)
- Centre de recherche sur les transports
(Université de Montréal)
- Centre de sondage
(Université de Montréal)
- Centre d'étude des littératures d'expression française
(Université de Sherbrooke)
- Centre d'étude du Québec
(Sir George Williams University)
- Centre d'études de la Renaissance
(Université de Sherbrooke)
- Centre d'études et de documentation européennes
(Université de Montréal)
- Centre d'études nordiques
(Université Laval)
- Centre for Advanced Study in Theoretical Psychology
(The University of Alberta)
- Centre for Applied Research and Engineering Design
(McMaster University)
- Centre for Community Development
(Memorial University of Newfoundland)
- Centre for Culture and Technology
(University of Toronto)
- Centre for Developing Area Studies
(McGill University)
- Centre for East Asian Studies
(McGill University)

- Centre for Educational Disabilities, The
(University of Guelph)
- Centre for Foreign Policy Studies
(Dalhousie University)
- Centre for French Area Studies
(Queen's University at Kingston)
- Centre for Industrial Relations
(University of Toronto)
- Centre for International Programs, The
(University of Guelph)
- Centre for Learning and Development
(McGill University)
- Centre for Medieval Studies
(University of Toronto)
- Centre for Metal and Mineral Technology
(Queen's University at Kingston)
- Centre for Radio Science
(The University of Western Ontario)
- Centre for Research in Experimental Space Science
(York University)
- Centre for Research on Environmental Quality
(York University)
- Centre for Resources Development, The
(University of Guelph)
- Centre for Resource Studies
(Queen's University at Kingston)
- Centre for Russian and East European Studies
(University of Toronto)
- Centre for Settlement Studies
(The University of Manitoba)
- Centre for the Study of the Drama
(University of Toronto)
- Centre for the Study of Mental Retardation
(The University of Alberta)
- Centre for Transportation Studies
(The University of Manitoba)
- Centre for Urban and Community Studies
(University of Toronto)
- Centre international de criminologie comparée
(Université de Montréal)
- Centre interuniversitaire d'études européennes
(Université du Québec à Montréal)
- Centre of Criminology
(University of Toronto)
- Centre of Human Relations and Community Studies
(Sir George Williams University)
- Clinical Research Centre, The
(Dalhousie University)
- Coady International Institute
(St. Francis Xavier University)
- Communications Research Laboratory
(McMaster University)
- Conseil de recherches
(Université de Moncton)
- Dairy Herd Analysis Service
(McGill University)
- David Dunlap Observatory
(University of Toronto)
- Delta Waterfowl Research Station
(The University of Manitoba)
- École nationale d'administration publique
(Université du Québec)
- Environmental Sciences Centre (Kananaskis)
(The University of Calgary)
- Fire Science Centre
(University of New Brunswick)
- Folklore and Language Archive
(Memorial University of Newfoundland)
- Foster Radiation Laboratory
(McGill University)
- French Canada Studies Program
(McGill University)
- Gastrointestinal Research Institute
(McGill University)
- Gault Estate
(McGill University)
- Glenlea Research Station
(The University of Manitoba)
- Groupe de recherche en biophysique
(Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières)
- Groupe de recherche en histoire des religions et d'archéologie
préhistorique
(Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières)
- Groupe de recherche en pâtes et papier
(Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières)
- Groupe de recherches sur le futur
(Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières)
- Groupe de recherche sur la démoustication
(Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières)
- Industrial Relations Centre
(McGill University)
- Industrial Relations Centre
(Queen's University at Kingston)

- Industrial Research Institute
(University of Windsor)
- Institut d'astronomie
(Université Laurentienne de Sudbury)
- Institut de microbiologie et d'hygiène de Montréal
(Université du Québec)
- Institut de recherche sur les micro-particules
(Université Laurentienne de Sudbury)
- Institute for Aerospace Studies
(University of Toronto)
- Institute for Behavioural Research
(York University)
- Institute for Child Guidance
(University of Saskatchewan)
- Institute for Christian Religious Education
(Notre Dame University of Nelson)
- Institute for Economic Research
(Queen's University at Kingston)
- Institute for Environmental Studies
(University of Toronto)
- Institute for Fine Particle Research
(Laurentian University of Sudbury)
- Institute for Materials Research
(McMaster University)
- Institute for Mineral Industry Research
(McGill University)
- Institute for Northern Studies
(University of Saskatchewan)
- Institute for Research in Human Abilities
(Memorial University of Newfoundland)
- Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology
(University of Toronto)
- Institute for the Quantitative Analysis of Social and Economic Policy
(University of Toronto)
- Institute for Transportation Studies
(The University of Calgary)
- Institute of Air and Space Law
(McGill University)
- Institute of Animal Resource Ecology
(The University of British Columbia)
- Institute of Applied Mathematics and Statistics
(The University of British Columbia)
- Institute of Applied Statistics
(University of Toronto)
- Institute of Asian and Slavonic Research
(The University of British Columbia)
- Institute of Astronomy
(Laurentian University of Sudbury)
- Institute of Astronomy and Space Science
(The University of British Columbia)
- Institute of Bio-medical Engineering
(University of Toronto)
- Institute of Canadian Studies
(Carleton University)
- Institute of Commonwealth and Comparative Studies
(Queen's University at Kingston)
- Institute of Comparative Law
(McGill University)
- Institute of Computing Science
(University of Guelph)
- Institute of Immunology
(University of Toronto)
- Institute of Industrial Relations
(The University of British Columbia)
- Institute of Intergovernmental Relations
(Queen's University at Kingston)
- Institute of International Relations
(The University of British Columbia)
- Institute of Islamic Studies
(McGill University)
- Institute of Law Research and Reform
(The University of Alberta)
- Institute of Local Government
(Queen's University at Kingston)
- Institute of Medical Science
(University of Toronto)
- Institute of Oceanography
(Dalhousie University)
- Institute of Oceanography
(The University of British Columbia)
- Institute of Parasitology
(McGill University)
- Institute of Pastoral Training
(University of King's College, Halifax)
- Institute of Pathology
(McGill University)
- Institute of Pedology
(University of Saskatchewan)
- Institute of Social and Economic Research
(Memorial University of Newfoundland)

- Institute of Soviet and East European Studies
(Carleton University)
- Institute of Space and Atmospheric Studies
(University of Saskatchewan)
- Institute of Theoretical Physics
(The University of Alberta)
- Institute of Urban Studies
(The University of Winnipeg)
- Institut national de la recherche scientifique – eau
(Université du Québec)
- Institut national de la recherche scientifique – énergie
(Université du Québec)
- Institut national de la recherche scientifique – santé
(Université du Québec)
- Institut national de la recherche scientifique
télécommunications
(Université du Québec)
- Institut national de la recherche scientifique – urbanisation
(Université du Québec)
- Institut supérieur des sciences humaines
(Université Laval)
- Inter-American Studies Group
(The University of Western Ontario)
- International Institute of Quantitative Economics
(Sir George Williams University)
- International Studies Program
(University of Toronto)
- Inter-University Consortium for Political Research
(The University of Western Ontario)
- Legal Research Institute
(The University of Manitoba)
- Limnological Station
(The University of Manitoba)
- Management Institute
(McGill University)
- Manitoba Institute of Cell Biology
(The University of Manitoba)
- Marine Sciences Centre
(McGill University)
- Marine Sciences Research Laboratory
(Memorial University of Newfoundland)
- Matador Project, International Biological Program
(University of Saskatchewan)
- McGill Cancer Research Unit
(McGill University)
- McGill Magnet Laboratory
(McGill University)
- McGill Sub-Arctic Research Laboratory
(McGill University)
- McGill University Project for Deaf Children
(McGill University)
- Medieval and Renaissance Guild
(The University of Manitoba)
- Montreal Neurological Hospital and Institute
(McGill University)
- Morgan Arboretum
(McGill University)
- Natural Resource Institute
(The University of Manitoba)
- Northern Studies Committee
(The University of Manitoba)
- Nuclear Research Centre
(The University of Alberta)
- Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, The
(Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, The)
- Pestology Centre
(Simon Fraser University)
- Petroleum Recovery Research Institute
(The University of Calgary)
- Phonetics Research Laboratory
(McGill University)
- Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada
(McGill University)
- Research Centre
(Saint Paul University)
- Research Centre for Canadian Ethnic Studies
(The University of Calgary)
- Research Centre in Religious History of Canada
(Saint Paul University)
- Research Unit in Biochemistry, Biophysics and Molecular Biology
(McMaster University)
- Research Unit on Vector Pathology
(Memorial University of Newfoundland)
- School of Human Communication Disorders
(McGill University)
- Section d'océanographie (souquar)
(Université du Québec à Rimouski)
- Shell Canada Centre
(McMaster University)
- Surgical-Medical Research Institute
(The University of Alberta)
- Trace Analysis Research Centre, The
(Dalhousie University)

Transport Centre
(York University)

University Field Station (Delta Marsh)
(The University of Manitoba)

University Field Station (Star Lake)
(The University of Manitoba)

University of Waterloo Research Institute
(University of Waterloo)

**ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES
RELATED TO HIGHER EDUCATION/
ASSOCIATIONS ET ORGANISMES
INTÉRESSÉS À L'ENSEIGNEMENT
SUPÉRIEUR**

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1. INDEX OF ACRONYMS AND INITIALISMS/INDEX DES SIGLES

AAMC

Association des archivistes médicales du Canada

AAPC

Association des architectes paysagistes du Canada, L'

AAU

Association of Atlantic Universities

AAUC

Association d'art des universités du Canada

ABC

Association botanique du Canada, L'

ABIUC

Association des bureaux d'information des universités du Canada

ACA

Association canadienne des anatomistes

ACARU

Association canadienne d'administrateurs de recherche universitaire

ACAEN

Association canadienne pour l'avancement des études néerlandaises

ACBCU

Association canadienne des bibliothèques de collège et d'université

ACBR

Association canadienne des boursiers Rhodes

ACCC

Association des collèges communautaires du Canada
Association of Canadian Community Colleges

ACCE

Association canadienne des chercheurs en éducation

ACCU

Association canadienne de counseling universitaire

ACD

Association canadienne des diététistes, L'

ACDAU

Association canadienne des directeurs athlétiques universitaires

ACDDE

Association canadienne des doyens et directeurs d'éducation, L'

ACDEA

Association canadienne des doyens des études avancées

ACDEAULF

Association canadienne des dirigeants de l'éducation des adultes des universités de langue française

| | |
|--|---|
| ACDI Agence canadienne de développement international | ACHP Association canadienne d'hygiène publique |
| ACDLS Association canadienne des doyens des facultés des lettres et des sciences | ACL Association canadienne de linguistique |
| ACE Association canadienne d'économie, L' Association canadienne d'éducation, L' Association canadienne des ergothérapeutes | ACMC Association of Canadian Medical Colleges |
| ACEA Association canadienne des études africaines, L' Association canadienne des études asiatiques Association canadienne d'études américaines | ACO Association canadienne des optométristes, L' |
| ACEAS Association canadienne pour l'étude de l'administration scolaire | ACP Association canadienne de philosophie, L' Association canadienne de physiothérapie, L' Association canadienne des pathologistes Association canadienne des médecins Association canadienne pétrolière |
| ACEB Association canadienne des écoles de bibliothécaires | ACPAU Association canadienne du personnel administratif universitaire |
| ACEC Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada | ACPD Association canadienne des professeurs de droit |
| ACELA Association canadienne des études latino-américaines | ACPE Association canadienne des professeurs d'éducation, L' |
| ACELF Association canadienne d'éducation de langue française | ACPMSP Association canadienne des professeurs de médecine sociale et préventive |
| ACCESS Association canadienne des écoles de service social | ACPU Association canadienne des professeurs d'université |
| ACEUM Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de musique | ACQ Association des collèges du Québec |
| ACEUN Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de nursing | ACRTE Association canadienne de radio et de télévision éducatives, L' |
| ACEUR Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de réadaptation | ACS Association canadienne des slavistes |
| ACFAS Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences | ACSA Association canadienne des sciences administratives |
| ACFD Association of Canadian Faculties of Dentistry, The | ACSEPR Association canadienne pour la santé, l'éducation physique et la récréation, L' |
| ACFEES Association canadienne des facultés et écoles des études supérieures | ACSP Association canadienne de science politique, L' |
| ACFES Association of Canadian Faculties of Environmental Studies | ACTS Association canadienne des travailleurs sociaux |
| ACFRSE Association canadienne des femmes responsables de service au étudiants | ACTU Association canadienne du théâtre universitaire |
| ACG Association canadienne des géographes, L' | ACU Association of Commonwealth Universities, The |
| ACH Association canadienne des humanités Association canadienne d'hispanistes | ACUIB Association of Canadian University Information Bureaus |
| | ACUP Association of Canadian University Presses |

ACUTE
Association of Canadian University Teachers of English

ACUTF
Association of Canadian University Teachers of French

ADC
Association dentaire canadienne, L'

ADPC
Association des doyens de pharmacie du Canada
Association of Deans of Pharmacy of Canada, The

ADSDUC
Association des dirigeants du service de développement des universités canadiennes

AEFUC
Association des écoles forestières universitaires du Canada

AEOC
Association des écoles d'optométrie du Canada

AEPUC
Association pour l'éducation permanente dans les universités du Canada

AERCC
Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada

AFC
Association forestière canadienne

AFCECM
Association des facultés canadiennes d'études de conditionnement du milieu

AFDC
Association des facultés dentaires du Canada, L'

AFMC
Association des facultés de médecine du Canada, L'

AFMVC
Association des facultés de médecine vétérinaire du Canada, L'

AFPC
Association des facultés de pharmacie du Canada
Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada

AFVMC
Association of Faculties of Veterinary Medicine in Canada, The

AIC
Agricultural Institute of Canada
Association des infirmières canadiennes

AICC
Association des ingénieurs-conseils du Canada

AIG
Association des industries graphiques

AIS
Association internationale de sociologie

AIU
Association internationale des universités

AMC
Association des musées canadiens
Association médicale canadienne, L'

AMLFC
Association des médecins de langue française du Canada

ANC
Association nucléaire canadienne

APACUE
Atlantic Provinces Association for Continuing University Education

APAUC
Association des professeurs d'allemand des universités canadiennes, L'
Association des professeurs d'anglais des universités canadiennes, L'

APC
Association des psychiatres du Canada
Association pharmaceutique canadienne, L'

APFUC
Association des professeurs de français des universités canadiennes

APICS
Atlantic Provinces Inter-University Committee on the Sciences

APUC
Association de placement universitaire et collégial
Association des presses universitaires canadiennes

ARUCC
Association des registraires des universités et collèges du Canada
Association of Registrars of Universities and Colleges of Canada

ARUO
Association des registraires d'universités de l'Ontario, L'

ASECUC
Association des services aux étudiants des collèges et universités du Canada

ASOC
Association of Schools of Optometry of Canada

ASTED
Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation

AUA
Association des universités de l'Atlantique, L'

AUFSC
Association of University Forestry Schools of Canada

AUPELF
Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française

BCC
Biological Council of Canada

BCEI
Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale

- BNED**
Bureau national d'examen dentaire du Canada
- BSN**
Bibliothèque scientifique nationale du Canada
- CAA**
Canadian Association of Anatomists
- CAAE**
Canadian Association for Adult Education
- CAANS**
Canadian Association for the Advancement of Netherlandic Studies
- CAAS**
Canadian Association for American Studies
Canadian Association of Administrative Sciences
Canadian Association of African Studies
- CAC**
Classical Association of Canada
- CACUL**
Canadian Association of College and University Libraries
- CACUSS**
Canadian Association of College and University Student Services
- CADAS**
Canadian Association of Deans of Arts and Science
- CADDE**
Canadian Association of Deans and Directors of Education
- CAG**
Canadian Association of Geographers, The
- CAGS**
Canadian Association of Graduate Schools
- CAH**
Canadian Association of Hispanists
- CAHPER**
Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation
- CALAS**
Canadian Association of Latin American Studies
- CALS**
Canadian Association of Library Schools
- CALT**
Canadian Association of Law Teachers
- CAMRL**
Canadian Association of Medical Record Librarians
- CAO**
Canadian Association of Optometrists
- CAOT**
Canadian Association of Occupational Therapists
- CAP**
Canadian Association of Pathologists
Canadian Association of Physicists
- CAPE**
Canadian Association of Professors of Education
- CARS**
Canadian Association of Rhodes Scholars
- CAS**
Canadian Association of Slavists
- CASAA**
Canadian Association of Student Awards Administrators
- CASEA**
Canadian Association for the Study of Educational Administration
- CASI**
Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute
- CASSW**
Canadian Association of Schools of Social Work
- CASW**
Canadian Association of Social Workers
- CATSPM**
Canadian Association of Teachers of Social and Preventive Medicine
- CAUAD**
Canadian Association of University Athletic Directors
- CAUBO**
Canadian Association of University Business Officers
- CAUCE**
Canadian Association for University Continuing Education
- CAUDO**
Canadian Association of University Development Officers
- CAUO**
Conseil d'admissions des universités de l'Ontario
- CAURA**
Canadian Association of University Research Administrators
- CAUSM**
Canadian Association of University Schools of Music
- CAUSN**
Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing
- CAUSR**
Canadian Association of University Schools of Rehabilitation, The
- CAUT**
Canadian Association of University Teachers
- CAUTG**
Canadian Association of University Teachers of German
- CAWDA**
Canadian Association of Women Deans and Advisors
- CBA**
Canadian Botanical Association, The

- CBIE**
Canadian Bureau for International Education
- CBS**
Canadian Biochemical Society
- CCAC**
Canadian Council on Animal Care
- CCAUEP**
Conseil canadien des administrateurs universitaires en éducation physique
- CCB**
Conseil canadien de biologie
- CCCI**
Conseil canadien pour la coopération internationale
- CCE**
Collège canadien des enseignants, Le
- CCEB**
Conseil canadien des écoles de bibliothécaires
- CCI**
Conseil canadien des ingénieurs
- CCIC**
Canadian Council for International Cooperation
- CCLD**
Committee of Canadian Law Deans
- CCLS**
Canadian Council of Library Schools
- CCM**
Conseil canadien de la musique
- CCPA**
Conseil canadien de protection des animaux
- CCPE**
Canadian Council of Professional Engineers
- CCRH**
Conseil canadien de recherches sur les humanités, Le
- CCRSS**
Conseil canadien de recherche en sciences sociales, Le
- CCRUR**
Conseil canadien de recherches urbaines et régionales
- CCT**
Canadian College of Teachers, The
- CCTE**
Canadian Council of Teachers of English
- CCUBC**
Canadian Committee of University Biology Chairmen
- CCUPEA**
Canadian Council of University Physical Education Administrators
- CCURE**
Conseil des centres universitaires pour la recherche sur l'environnement
Council of Centres at Universities for Research on the Environment
- CCURR**
Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research
- CCUSA**
Canadian Conference of University Schools of Architecture
- CDA**
Canadian Dental Association
Canadian Dietetic Association, The
- CDDC**
Comité des doyens de droit du Canada
- CdesU**
Conseil des universités (Québec)
- CEA**
Canadian Economics Association, The
Canadian Education Association, The
- CED**
Centre pour l'éducation de développement
- CERA**
Canadian Educational Researchers Association
- CFA**
Canadian Forestry Association
- CFBS**
Canadian Federation of Biological Societies
- CFEE**
Canadian Foundation for Economic Education, The
- CFHS**
Canadian Federation of Humane Societies
- CFI**
Canadian Film Institute
- CFUW**
Canadian Federation of University Women
- CGCA**
Canadian Guidance and Counselling Association
- CHA**
Canadian Historical Association
- CHEA**
Canadian Home Economics Association
- CIAE**
Canadian Institute for Adult Education
- CIAU**
Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union
- CIC**
Chemical Institute of Canada, The

CICA
Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, The

CIDA
Canadian International Development Agency

CIESC
Comparative and International Education Society of Canada

CILA
Canadian Institute of International Affairs

CIM
Canadian Institute of Management
Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, The

CIPA
Canadian Institute on Public Affairs

CLA
Canadian Library Association
Canadian Linguistic Association

CMA
Canadian Medical Association
Canadian Museums Association, The

CMBES
Canadian Medical and Biological Engineering Society

CMC
Canadian Mathematical Congress
Canadian Music Council

CMEC
Conseil des ministres de l'éducation, Canada
Council of Ministers of Education, Canada

CMS
Canadian Meteorological Society

CNA
Canadian Nuclear Association
Canadian Nurses' Association

CNEI
Conseil national de l'esthétique industrielle

CNRC
Conseil national de recherches du Canada

CofU
Council of Universities (Quebec)

COU
Commission des octrois aux universités (Manitoba)
Council of Ontario Universities

CPA
Canadian Petroleum Association
Canadian Philosophical Association, The
Canadian Physiotherapy Association
Canadian Psychiatric Association
Canadian Psychological Association

CPhA
Canadian Pharmaceutical Association

CPHA
Canadian Public Health Association

CPS
Canadian Paediatric Society
Canadian Physiological Society, The

CPSA
Canadian Political Science Association

CRCD(C)
Collège royal des chirurgiens dentistes du Canada

CRD
Conseil de recherches pour la défense

CREAC
Conseil de la recherche en économie agricole du Canada

CRM
Conseil de recherches médicales

CRMC(C)
Collège royal des médecins et chirurgiens du Canada

CRPQU
Conference of Rectors and Principals of Quebec Universities

CRPUQ
Conférence des recteurs et des principaux des universités du Québec

CSAA
Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association

CSAS
Canadian Society for Asian Studies

CSBS
Canadian Society of Biblical Studies

CSCHE
Canadian Society for Chemical Engineering

CSE
Conseil supérieur de l'éducation

CSEA
Canadian Society for Education Through Art

CSF
Canada Studies Foundation, The

CSI
Canadian Society for Immunology

CSLA
Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, The

CSM
Canadian Society of Microbiologists

CSPP
Canadian Society of Plant Physiologists

CSSE
Canadian Society for the Study of Education

CSSHE
Canadian Society for the Study of Higher Education

CSWFB
Canadian Society of Wildlife and Fishery Biologists, The

CSZ
Canadian Society of Zoologists

CTF
Canadian Teachers' Federation

CTS
Canadian Theological Society

CUCCA
Canadian University and College Counselling Association

CUDBC
Comité universitaire des directeurs de biologie du Canada

CUO
Conseil des universités de l'Ontario

CUP
Canadian University Press

CUSO
Canadian University Service Overseas

CUTA
Canadian University Theatre Association

CWF
Canadian Wildlife Federation

CWIAU
Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union

DEC
Development Education Centre

DGES
Direction générale de l'enseignement supérieur, Québec

DHEQ
Directorate of Higher Education, Quebec

DRB
Defence Research Board

EIC
Engineering Institute of Canada, The

ESC
Entomological Society of Canada

ETRAC
Educational Television and Radio Association of Canada

EUMC
Entr'aide universitaire mondiale du Canada

FCE
Fédération canadienne des enseignants

FCEE
Fondation canadienne d'éducation économique, La

FCF
Fédération canadienne de la faune, La

FCFDU
Fédération canadienne des femmes diplômées des universités

FCSB
Fédération canadienne des sociétés de biologie

FEC
Fondation d'études du Canada, La

FIUC
Fédération internationale des universités catholiques

FSJ
Fondation sciences jeunesse

GAIA
Graphic Arts Industries Association

HAC
Humanities Association of Canada

HRCC
Humanities Research Council of Canada

IAC
Institut agricole du Canada, L'

IAPC
Institut d'administration publique du Canada, L'

IASC
Institut aéronautique et spatial du Canada, L'

IAU
International Association of Universities

ICAI
Institut canadien des affaires internationales

ICAP
Institut canadien des affaires publiques, L'

ICC
Institut de chimie du Canada, L'

ICCA
Institut canadien des comptables agréés, L'

ICEA
Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes

ICF
Institut canadien du film

ICG
Institut canadien de gestion

ICI
Institut canadien des ingénieurs, L'

ICM
Institut canadien des mines et de la métallurgie

IFCU
International Federation of Catholic Universities

| | |
|--|---|
| IICS Institut indo-canadien Shastri, L' | RCPS(C) Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada |
| IIEQ Institut international d'économie quantitative | RSC Royal Society of Canada, The |
| IIQE International Institute of Quantitative Economics | SACU Service d'admission au collège et à l'université Service for Admission to College and University |
| IPAC Institute of Public Administration of Canada, The | SCB Société canadienne de biochimie, La |
| IRAC Institut royal d'architecture du Canada, L' | SCBF Société canadienne des biologistes de la faune, La |
| ISA International Sociological Association | SCE Superior Council of Education |
| IVF Institut Vanier de la famille, L' | SCEA Société canadienne d'éducation par l'art |
| MRC Medical Research Council | SCEB Société canadienne des études bibliques |
| NDC National Design Council | SCEC Société canadienne des études classiques |
| NDEB National Dental Examining Board of Canada | SCECI Société canadienne d'éducation comparée et internationale, La |
| NRC National Research Council of Canada | SCEE Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'éducation |
| NSC Nutrition Society of Canada | SCEES Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'enseignement supérieur, La |
| NSL National Science Library of Canada | SCGCh Société canadienne du génie chimique, La |
| NUS National Union of Students | SCI Société canadienne d'immunologie, La |
| OCUFA Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations | SCITEC Association des scientifiques, ingénieurs et technologistes du Canada, L' Association of the Scientific, Engineering and Technological Community of Canada, The |
| OUCA Ontario Universities Council on Admissions | SCM Société canadienne des microbiologistes |
| OURA Ontario University Registrars' Association | SCN Société canadienne de nutrition |
| PSC Pharmacological Society of Canada, The | SCOC Société canadienne d'orientation et de consultation |
| PUC Presse universitaire canadienne | SCP Société canadienne de pédiatrie Société canadienne de physiologie, La Société canadienne de psychologie |
| RAIC Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, The | SCPV Société canadienne de physiologie végétale |
| RASC Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, The | SCSA Société canadienne de sociologie et d'anthropologie |
| RCD(C) Royal College of Dentists of Canada | |
| RCGS Royal Canadian Geographical Society | |

SCT

Société canadienne de théologie

SEC

Société entomologique du Canada, La

SHC

Société historique du Canada

SICI

Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute

SINE

Society for Indian and Northern Education

SMCSociété mathématique du Canada
Société météorologique du Canada**SPC**

Société de pharmacologie du Canada, La

SRAC

Société royale d'astronomie du Canada, La

SRC

Société royale du Canada, La

SRCG

Société royale canadienne de géographie

SSRCC

Social Science Research Council of Canada

STC

Société théologique du Canada

SUCO

Service universitaire canadien outre-mer

SZC

Société des zoologistes canadiens

UAAC

Universities Art Association of Canada

UAPUO

Union des associations des professeurs des universités de l'Ontario

UCPA

University and College Placement Association

UGCUniversities Grants Commission (Manitoba)
University Grants Committee (Nova Scotia)**UNE**

Union nationale des étudiants

UNESCOCanadian Commission for Unesco
Commission canadienne pour l'Unesco**USIC**

Union sportive interuniversitaire canadienne

USICF

Union sportive interuniversitaire canadienne féminine

VIF

Vanier Institute of the Family, The

WUSC

World University Service of Canada

YSF

Youth Science Foundation

2. INDEX BY KEY WORD OR AREA OF INTEREST/
INDEX DES MOTS-CLEFS OU DES DOMAINES
D'INTÉRÊT

Accounting

Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, The

Administrateurs de recherche

Association canadienne d'administrateurs de recherche universitaire

Administration

Association canadienne des sciences administratives
Association canadienne du personnel administratif universitaire
Conseil des doyens des facultés et écoles d'administration et de gestion des affaires du Canada
Institut d'administration publique du Canada, L'
Institute of Public Administration of Canada, The

Administration scolaire

Association canadienne pour l'étude de l'administration scolaire

Admission

Conseil d'admissions des universités de l'Ontario
Ontario Universities' Council on Admissions
Service d'admission au collège et à l'université
Service for Admission to College and University

Adult education

Atlantic Provinces Association for Continuing Education
Canadian Association for Adult Education
Canadian Institute for Adult Education

Aeronautics – aerospace

Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute

Aéronautique

Institut aéronautique et spatial du Canada, L'

Affaires publiques

Institut canadien des affaires publiques, L'

Africaines, études

Association canadienne des études africaines, L'

African studies

Canadian Association of African Studies

Agricultural economics

Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada

Agriculture

Agricultural Institute of Canada
Institut agricole du Canada, L'

Allemand

Association des professeurs d'allemand des universités canadiennes, L'

Américaines, études

Association canadienne d'études américaines

American studies

Canadian Association for American Studies

Anatomie

Association canadienne des anatomistes

Anatomy

Canadian Association of Anatomists

Anglais

Association des professeurs d'anglais des universités canadiennes

Animal care

Canadian Council on Animal Care

Canadian Federation of Humane Societies

Animaux, protection des

Conseil canadien de protection des animaux

Anthropologie

Société canadienne de sociologie et d'anthropologie

Anthropology

Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association

Architecture

Association des architectes paysagistes du Canada

Canadian Conference of University Schools of Architecture

Canadian Society of Landscape Architects

Institut royal d'architecture du Canada, L'

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, The

Art

Association d'art des universités du Canada, Inc.

Canadian Society for Education Through Art

Société canadienne d'éducation par l'art

Universities Art Association of Canada

Art dentaire

Association dentaire canadienne, L'

Association des facultés dentaires du Canada, L'

Bureau national d'examen dentaire du Canada

Collège royal des chirurgiens dentistes du Canada

Arts

Canada Council, The

Conseil des arts du Canada, Le

Arts and science

Canadian Association of Deans of Arts and Science

Asian studies

Canadian Society for Asian Studies

Asiatiques, études

Association canadienne des études asiatiques

Astronomie

Société royale d'astronomie du Canada, La

Astronomy

Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, The

Atlantic universities

Association of Atlantic Universities

Atlantique, universités

Association des universités de l'Atlantique, L'

Awards

Canadian Association of Student Awards Administrators

Biblical studies

Canadian Society of Biblical Studies

Bibliothéconomie

Association canadienne des bibliothèques de collège et d'université

Association canadienne des écoles de bibliothécaires

Association des archivistes médicales du Canada

Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, La

Bibliothèque scientifique nationale du Canada

Conseil canadien des écoles de bibliothécaires

Bibliques, études

Société canadienne des études bibliques

Biochemistry

Canadian Biochemical Society

Biochimie

Société canadienne de biochimie, La

Biologie

Comité universitaire des directeurs de biologie du Canada

Conseil canadien de biologie

Fédération canadienne des sociétés de biologie

Société canadienne des biologistes de la faune, La

Biology

Biological Council of Canada

Canadian Committee of University Biology Chairmen

Canadian Federation of Biological Societies

Canadian Society of Environmental Biologists

Canadian Society of Wildlife and Fishery Biologists, The

Botanique

Association botanique du Canada, L'

Botany

Canadian Botanical Association, The

Business, business administration

Canadian Association of Administrative Sciences

Canadian Association of University Business Officers

Council of Deans of Faculties of Management and Business

Administration of Canada

Canadian studies

Canada Studies Foundation, The

Canadiennes, études

Fondation des études du Canada

CEGEP

Fédération des CEGEP

Chemical engineering

Canadian Society for Chemical Engineering

Chemistry

Chemical Institute of Canada, The

Chimie

Institut de chimie du Canada, L'

Classics

Classical Association of Canada

- Classiques, études
Société canadienne des études classiques
- Collèges communautaires
Association des collèges communautaires du Canada
- Collèges privés
Association des collèges du Québec
- Commonwealth
Association of Commonwealth Universities, The
- Community colleges
Association of Canadian Community Colleges
- Comptabilité
Institut canadien des comptables agréés, L'
- Conservation
Canadian Wildlife Federation
Fédération canadienne de la faune
- Continuing education
Atlantic Provinces Association for Continuing University Education
Canadian Association for University Continuing Education
- Counselling
Canadian Guidance and Counselling Association
Canadian University and College Counselling Association
- Defence
Defence Research Board
- Défense
Conseil de recherches pour la défense
- Dentistry
Association of Canadian Faculties of Dentistry, The
Canadian Dental Association
National Dental Examining Board of Canada
Royal College of Dentists of Canada
- Development
Canadian Association of University Development Officers
- Développement
Association des dirigeants du service de développement des universités canadiennes
- Dietetics
Canadian Dietetic Association, The
- Diététique
Association canadienne des diététistes, L'
- Droit
Association canadienne des professeurs de droit
Comité des doyens de droit du Canada
- Economics
Canadian Economics Association, The
International Institute of Quantitative Economics
- Économie
Association canadienne d'économie, L'
Institut international d'économie quantitative
- Économie agricole
Conseil de la recherche en économie agricole du Canada
- Education – Éducation
Association canadienne d'éducation, L'
Association canadienne d'éducation de langue française
Association canadienne des chercheurs en éducation
Association canadienne des doyens et directeurs d'éducation
Association canadienne des professeurs d'éducation
Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale
Canadian Association for Adult Education
Canadian Association of Deans and Directors of Education
Canadian Association of Professors of Education
Canadian Association of Professors of Educational Administration
Canadian Bureau for International Education
Canadian College of Teachers
Canadian Education Association, The
Canadian Educational Researchers Association
Canadian Foundation for Economic Education
Canadian Society for the Study of Education
Centre pour l'éducation de développement
Collège canadien des enseignants
Comparative and International Education Society of Canada
Conseil des ministres de l'Éducation, Canada
Conseil supérieur de l'éducation
Council of Ministers of Education, Canada
Development Education Centre
Division of Educational Services, Lutheran Council in Canada
Fondation canadienne d'éducation économique, La
Secrétariat d'État, Ministère du, Direction de l'aide à l'éducation
Secretary of State, Department of the, Education Support Branch
Services de l'éducation, Conseil luthérien au Canada
Société canadienne d'éducation comparée et internationale
Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'éducation
Statistics Canada, Education, Science and Culture Division
Statistique Canada, Division de l'éducation, des sciences et de la culture
Superior Council of Education
- Educational administration
Canadian Association for the Study of Educational Administration
- Éducation des adultes
Association canadienne des dirigeants de l'éducation des adultes des universités de langue française
Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes
- Éducation permanente
Association pour l'éducation permanente dans les universités du Canada
- Éducation physique
Association canadienne des directeurs athlétiques universitaires
Association canadienne pour la santé, l'éducation physique et la récréation, L'
Conseil canadien des administrateurs universitaires en éducation physique
Union sportive interuniversitaire canadienne
Union sportive interuniversitaire canadienne féminine
- Engineering
Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada
Association of the Scientific, Engineering and Technological Community of Canada, The
Canadian Council of Professional Engineers
Canadian Medical and Biological Engineering Society
Engineering Institute of Canada, The

National Committee of Deans of Engineering and Applied Science

English

Association of Canadian University Teachers of English
Canadian Council of Teachers of English

Enseignement supérieur

Direction générale de l'enseignement supérieur, Québec
Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'enseignement supérieur, La

Entomologie

Société entomologique du Canada, La

Entomology

Entomological Society of Canada

Environment

Association of Canadian Faculties of Environmental Studies
Council of Centres at Universities for Research on the Environment
National Design Council

Environnement

Association des facultés canadiennes d'études de conditionnement du milieu
Conseil des centres universitaires pour la recherche sur l'environnement
Conseil national de l'esthétique industrielle

Ergothérapie

Association canadienne des ergothérapeutes

Étudiants, services

Union nationale des étudiants

Facultés

Union des associations des professeurs des universités de l'Ontario

Faculty

Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations

Famille

Institut Vanier de la famille, L'

Family

Vanier Institute of the Family, The

Faune

Fédération canadienne de la faune, La

Femmes diplômées

Association canadienne des femmes responsables de services aux étudiants
Fédération canadienne des femmes diplômées des universités

Film

Canadian Film Institute
Institut canadien du film

Financial aid

Canadian Association of Student Awards Administrators
Canadian International Development Agency

Foresterie

Association des écoles forestières universitaires du Canada
Association forestière canadienne

Forestry

Association of University Forestry Schools of Canada
Canadian Forestry Association

Français

Association des professeurs de français des universités canadiennes

French

Association of Canadian University Teachers of French

Génie

Association des ingénieurs-conseils du Canada
Association des scientifiques, ingénieurs et technologistes du Canada, L'
Comité national des doyens de génie et sciences appliquées
Conseil canadien des ingénieurs
Institut canadien des ingénieurs, L'

Génie chimique

Société canadienne du génie chimique, La

Génie minier

Institut canadien des mines et de la métallurgie, L'

Géographie

Association canadienne des géographes, L'
Société royale canadienne de géographie, La

Geography

Canadian Association of Geographers, The
Royal Canadian Geographical Society, The

German

Canadian Association of University Teachers of German

Gestion

Institut canadien de gestion

Graduate studies

Canadian Association of Graduate Schools

Grants

Advisory Board for the Division of University Grants in British Columbia
Canada Council, The
Universities Grants Commission (Manitoba)

Graphic arts

Graphic Arts Industries Association

Graphiques

Association des industries graphiques

Higher education

Academic Board for Higher Education in British Columbia
Canadian Society for the Study of Higher Education
Directorate of Higher Education, Quebec

Hispanistes

Association canadienne d'hispanistes

Hispanists

Canadian Association of Hispanists

Histoire

Société historique du Canada

History

Canadian Historical Association

Home economics

Canadian Home Economics Association

Humanités

Association canadienne des humanités

Conseil canadien de recherches sur les humanités, Le

Humanities

Humanities Association of Canada

Humanities Research Council of Canada

Hygiène publique

Association canadienne d'hygiène publique

Immunologie

Société canadienne d'immunologie, La

Immunology

Canadian Society for Immunology

Indian education

Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute

Society for Indian and Northern Education

Indologie

Institut indo-canadien Shastri, L'

Indology

Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute

Information

Association des bureaux d'information des universités du Canada

Association of Canadian University Information Bureaus

Internationale (affaires, co-operation, development, education, universités)

Canadian Bureau for International Education

Canadian Council for International Co-operation

Canadian Institute of International Affairs

Canadian International Development Agency

International Association of Universities

International Federation of Catholic Universities

International(e) (affaires, coopération, développement, éducation, universités)

Agence canadienne de développement international

Association internationale des universités

Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale

Conseil canadien pour la coopération internationale

Fédération internationale des universités catholiques

Institut canadien des affaires internationales

Latin American studies

Canadian Association of Latin American Studies

Latino-américaines, études

Association canadienne des études latino-américaines

Law

Canadian Association of Law Teachers

Committee of Canadian Law Deans

Lettres et sciences

Association canadienne des doyens des facultés des lettres et des sciences

Library

Canadian Association of College and University Libraries

Canadian Association of Library Schools

Canadian Association of Medical Record Librarians

Canadian Council of Library Schools

Canadian Library Association

National Library of Canada, The

National Science Library of Canada

Linguistics

Canadian Linguistic Association

Linguistique

Association canadienne de linguistique

Management

Canadian Institute of Management

Mathematics

Canadian Mathematical Congress

Mathématiques

Société mathématique du Canada

Médecine

Association canadienne des professeurs de médecine sociale et préventive

Association des facultés de médecine du Canada

Association des médecins de langue française du Canada

Association médicale canadienne, L'

Collège royal des médecins et chirurgiens du Canada, Le

Conseil de recherches médicales

Médecine vétérinaire

Association des facultés de médecine vétérinaire du Canada, L'

Medicine

Association of Canadian Medical Colleges

Canadian Association of Teachers of Social and Preventive

Medicine

Canadian Medical Association, The

Medical Research Council

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, The

Météorologie

Société météorologique du Canada

Meteorology

Canadian Meteorological Society

Microbiologie

Société canadienne des microbiologistes

Microbiology

Canadian Society of Microbiologists

Mining

Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, The

Musées

Association des musées canadiens

Museums

Canadian Museums Association

Music

Canadian Association of University Schools of Music

Canadian Music Council

Musique

Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de musique
Conseil canadien de la musique

Néerlandaises, études

Association canadienne pour l'avancement des études néerlandaises, L'

Netherlandic studies

Canadian Association for the Advancement of Netherlandic Studies

Nucléaire

Association nucléaire canadienne

Nuclear

Canadian Nuclear Association

Nursing

Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de nursing
Association des infirmières canadiennes
Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing
Canadian Nurses' Association

Nutrition

Nutrition Society of Canada
Société canadienne de nutrition

Occupational therapy

Canadian Association of Occupational Therapists

Octrois

Commission des octrois aux universités (Manitoba), La

Optométrie

Association canadienne des optométristes
Association des écoles d'optométrie du Canada

Optometry

Association of Schools of Optometry of Canada
Canadian Association of Optometrists

Orientation

Association canadienne de counseling universitaire
Société canadienne d'orientation et de consultation

Paediatrics

Canadian Paediatric Society

Pathologie

Association canadienne des pathologistes

Pathology

Canadian Association of Pathologists

Pédiatrie

Société canadienne de pédiatrie

Pétrole

Association canadienne pétrolière

Petroleum

Canadian Petroleum Association

Pharmacie

Association des doyens de pharmacie du Canada, L'
Association des facultés de pharmacie du Canada
Association pharmaceutique canadienne, L'

Pharmacologie

Société de pharmacologie du Canada, La

Pharmacology

Pharmacological Society of Canada, The

Pharmacy

Association of Deans of Pharmacy of Canada, The
Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada
Canadian Pharmaceutical Association

Philosophie

Association canadienne de philosophie, L'

Philosophy

Canadian Philosophical Association, The

Physical education

Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation
Canadian Association of University Athletic Directors
Canadian Council of University Physical Education Administrators
Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union
Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union

Physics

Canadian Association of Physicists

Physiologie

Société canadienne de physiologie, La

Physiologie végétale

Société canadienne de physiologie végétale

Physiology

Canadian Physiological Society, The

Physiothérapie

Association canadienne de physiothérapie, L'

Physiotherapy

Canadian Physiotherapy Association

Physique

Association canadienne des physiciens

Placement

Association de placement universitaire et collégial
University and College Placement Association

Plant physiology

Canadian Society of Plant Physiologists

Political science

Canadian Political Science Association

Press

Association of Canadian University Presses
Canadian University Press

Presse

Association des presses universitaires canadiennes
Presse universitaire canadienne

Professeurs

Association canadienne des professeurs d'université
Collège canadien des enseignants, Le
Fédération canadienne des enseignants

Psychiatrie
Association des psychiatres du Canada

Psychiatry
Canadian Psychiatric Association

Psychologie
Société canadienne de psychologie

Psychology
Canadian Psychological Association

Public administration
Institute of Public Administration of Canada, The

Public affairs
Canadian Institute on Public Affairs

Public health
Canadian Public Health Association

Recherches
Conseil de recherches médicales
Conseil de recherches pour la défense
Conseil des arts du Canada, Le
Conseil national de recherches du Canada, Le

Recteurs
Conférence des recteurs et des principaux des universités du Québec

Rectors
Conference of Rectors and Principals of Quebec Universities

Registraires
Association des registraires des universités et collèges du Canada
Association des registraires d'universités de l'Ontario

Registrars
Association of Registrars of Universities and Colleges of Canada
Ontario University Registrars' Association

Rehabilitation — Réhabilitation
Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de réadaptation, L'
Canadian Association of University Schools of Rehabilitation, The

Research
Canada Council, The
Defence Research Board
Medical Research Council
National Research Council of Canada

Research administrators
Canadian Association of University Research Administrators

Rhodes
Association canadienne des boursiers Rhodes
Canadian Association of Rhodes Scholars
Fondation des bourses Rhodes, La
Rhodes Scholarship Trust, The

Science politique
Association canadienne de science politique, L'

Sciences
Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences
Atlantic Provinces Inter-University Committee on the Sciences
Conseil national de recherches du Canada, Le
Fondation sciences jeunesse
National Research Council of Canada
Youth Science Foundation

Sciences sociales
Conseil canadien de recherche en sciences sociales, Le

Service aux étudiants
Association des services aux étudiants des collèges et universités du Canada

Service social
Association canadienne des écoles de service social
Association canadienne des travailleurs sociaux

Slavistes
Association canadienne des slavistes

Slavists
Canadian Association of Slavists

Social science
Social Science Research Council of Canada

Social work
Canadian Association of Schools of Social Work
Canadian Association of Social Workers

Sociologie
Association internationale de sociologie
Société canadienne de sociologie et d'anthropologie

Sociology
Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association
International Sociological Association

Statistics
Statistics Canada, Education, Science and Culture Division

Statistique
Statistique Canada, Division de l'éducation, des sciences et de la culture

Student services
Canadian Association of College and University Student Services
National Union of Students

Subventions
Conseil des arts du Canada, Le

Supérieures, études
Association canadienne des facultés et écoles des études supérieures

Teachers
Canadian Association of University Teachers
Canadian College of Teachers, The
Canadian Teachers' Federation

Television, educational
Educational Television and Radio Association of Canada

Télévision éducative
Association canadienne de radio et de télévision éducatives

Theatre – Théâtre

Association canadienne du théâtre universitaire
Canadian University Theatre Association

Théologie

Société canadienne de théologie
Société théologique du Canada

Theology

Canadian Theological Society

Travel exchange

Tourbec Inc.

Unesco

Canadian Commission for Unesco
Commission canadienne pour l'Unesco

Universités

Association des universités de l'Atlantique, L'
Association des universités et collèges du Canada
Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française
Association internationale des universités
Association of Commonwealth Universities, The
Conseil des universités (Québec)
Conseil des universités de l'Ontario
Entr'aide universitaire mondiale du Canada
Fédération internationale des universités catholiques
Service universitaire canadien outre-mer

Universities

Association of Atlantic Universities
Association of Commonwealth Universities, The
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada
Association of Wholly or Partially French-language Universities

Canadian University Service Overseas

Council of Ontario Universities
Council of Universities (Quebec)
International Association of Universities
International Federation of Catholic Universities
Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission
Ontario Council on University Affairs
Saskatchewan Universities Commission
Universities Council of British Columbia
World University Service of Canada

University women

Canadian Association of Women Deans and Advisors
Canadian Federation of University Women

Urbaines, recherches

Conseil canadien de recherches urbaines et régionales

Urban research

Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research

Veterinary medicine

Association of Faculties of Veterinary Medicine in Canada, The

Voyage – échanges

Tourbec

Wildlife

Canadian Wildlife Federation

Zoologie

Société des zoologistes canadiens

Zoology

Canadian Society of Zoologists

3. ENGLISH LISTING OF ASSOCIATIONS

Le texte français se trouve à la suite/French text follows

Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada (Conseil de la recherche en économie agricole du Canada), 55 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1Y 1E5. President: Dr. Gordon MacEachern.

Agricultural Institute of Canada (Institut agricole du Canada, L'), suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H4. President: Mr. Don Baron, editor, Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R3H 0B5. General manager: Mr. W.E. Henderson.

Association of Atlantic Universities (Association des universités de l'Atlantique, L'), suite 500, Duke Tower, Scotia Square, Halifax, N.S. B3J 2L4. Chairman: Dr. J.M.R. Beveridge, president, Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S. Executive director: Mr. Jeffrey Holmes.

Association of Canadian Community Colleges (Association des collèges communautaires du Canada), 1750 Finch Ave. E., Willowdale, Ont. M2N 5T7. President: M. Roger Lafleur, directeur général, Collège Ahuntsic, 9155, rue St-Hubert, Montréal (Qué.). Executive director: Mr. Allan Goldenberg.

*Association of Canadian Faculties of Dentistry, The (Association des facultés dentaires du Canada, L'). President: Dr. K.C.

Bentley, dental surgeon-in-chief, The Montreal General Hospital, 1650 Cedar Ave., Montreal, Que. H3G 1A4. Secretary-treasurer: Dr. G.W. Myers, faculty of dentistry, The University of Alberta, 3036 Dentistry/Pharmacy Centre, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2H7.

*Association of Canadian Faculties of Environmental Studies (Association des facultés canadiennes d'études de conditionnement du milieu). Chairman: Dr. P.H.J. Nash, dean, faculty of environmental studies, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1. Executive secretary: Prof. Sylvia Zingrone, faculty of environmental studies, York University, Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3.

*Association of Canadian Medical Colleges (Association des facultés de médecine du Canada), 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. President: Dr. A. Naimark, dean, faculty of medicine, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2. Executive director: Dr. J.B. Firstbrook.

*Association of Canadian University Information Bureaus (Association des bureaux d'information des universités du Canada). President: Miss Mary Barker, director of public relations, Nova Scotia Technical College, P.O. Box 100, Halifax, N.S. B3J 2X4. Secretary: Mrs. Margaret Root, information officer, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, N.S. B3M 2J6.

Association of Canadian University Presses (Association des presses universitaires canadiennes). President: M. Thomas Déri, directeur général, Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, c.p.

*Associate member, AUCC.

*Associate member, AUCC.

250, Montréal (Qué.) H2X 3M4. Secretary: Mr. Ian Montagnes, general editor, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A6.

Association of Canadian University Teachers of English (Association des professeurs d'anglais des universités canadiennes). President: Prof. Paul Fleck, dept. of English, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7. Secretary: Prof. Bruce Lundgren, dept of English, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7.

Association of Canadian University Teachers of French (Association des professeurs de français des universités canadiennes). President: Prof. Paul D'Hollander, dept. of French, Concordia University, Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8. Secretary: Prof. Jean Schneider, dept. of French, Concordia University, Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8.

Association of Commonwealth Universities, The, 36 Gordon Square, London, England, WC1H 0PF. Chairman: Sir Charles Wilson, principal and vice-chancellor, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland, G12 8QQ. Secretary-general: Sir Hugh Springer.

Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada (Association des ingénieurs-conseils du Canada), suite 616, 130 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5G4. President: Mr. J.W. MacLaren. Secretary and managing director: Mr. H.R. Pinault.

*Association of Deans of Pharmacy of Canada, The (Association des doyens de pharmacie du Canada, L'), 175 College St., Toronto 2B, Ont. President: Dr. B.E. Riedel, dean, faculty of pharmaceutical sciences, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5. Secretary-treasurer: Dr. A.W. Matthews.

Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada (Association des facultés de pharmacie du Canada). Chairman: Prof. G.E. Hartnett, college of pharmacy, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0. Secretary-treasurer: Dr. K.W. Hindmarsh, college of pharmacy, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0.

*Association of Faculties of Veterinary Medicine in Canada, The (Association des facultés de médecine vétérinaire du Canada, L'). President: Dr. H.G. Downie, chairman, dept. of biomedical sciences, Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W2. Secretary-treasurer: Dr. D.A. Barnum, chairman, dept. of veterinary microbiology and immunology, Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W2.

*Association of Registrars of Universities and Colleges of Canada (Association des registraires des universités et collèges du Canada). President: Mr. A.S. McNeil, director of admissions, York University, 4700 Keele St., Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3. Secretary: Mr. H.H. Dueck, registrar, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3C5.

*Association of Schools of Optometry of Canada (Association des écoles d'optométrie du Canada). President: M. C. Beaulne, directeur, école d'optométrie, Université de Montréal, Montréal (Qué.) H3T 1J4. Secretary: M. William Larson, école d'optométrie, Université de Montréal, Montréal (Qué.) H3T 1J4.

Association of the Scientific, Engineering and Technological Community of Canada, The (Association des scientifiques, ingénieurs et technologues du Canada, L'), suite 202, Burnside Bldg., 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. President: Dr. M.P. Bachynski, director of research, RCA Limited, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Que. Executive director: Mr. John Harcourt.

Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (Association des universités et collèges du Canada), 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N1. President: M. Larkin Kerwin, recteur, Université Laval, Cité universitaire, Québec, (Qué.) G1K 7P4. Acting executive director: Dr. Claude Thibault.

*Association of University Forestry Schools of Canada (Association des écoles forestières universitaires du Canada). President: Dr. J.A.F. Gardner, dean, faculty of forestry, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver B.C. V6T 1W5. Secretary-treasurer: Prof. K.W. Hearnden, school of forestry, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay P, Ont. P7B 5E1.

Association of Wholly or Partially French-Language Universities (Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française), Université de Montréal, boîte postale 6128, Montréal (Qué.). H3T 1J4. President: M. Robert Mallet, recteur et chancelier des universités de Paris, Paris, 45, rue des écoles, 75-Paris 6^e (France). Secretary: Mr. Jean-Marc Léger.

Atlantic Provinces Association for Continuing University Education. Chairman: Murray Nixon, dept. of continuing medical education, Dalhousie medical school, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3J5. Secretary: Mrs. Mary Mackey, dept. of extension, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld. A1C 5S7.

Atlantic Provinces Inter-University Committee on the Sciences, suite 500, 5th floor, Duke Tower, Scotia Square, Halifax, N.S. B3J 2L4. Chairman: Dr. W.A. Bridgeo, dean of science, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3C3. Co-ordinator: Mr. John Cary.

Biological Council of Canada (Conseil canadien de biologie), suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H4. President: Dr. D.B. Walden, dept. of plant science, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7. Secretary: Dr. R.G.S. Bidwell, dept. of biology, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6.

†Canada Council, The (Conseil des arts du Canada, Le), P.O. Box 1047, 151 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5V8. Chairman: Dr. John Prentice. Director: Mr. André Fortier.

Canada Studies Foundation, The (Fondation des études du Canada, La), suite S-716, 252 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1V5. President: Mr. W.L. Gordon, Canadian Corporate Management Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 131, Commerce Court Postal Station, Toronto, Ont. M5L 1E6. Secretary: Miss Cheryl Nesbitt.

Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute (Institut aéronautique et spatial du Canada, L'), suite 406, Commonwealth Bldg., 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5L6. President: Mr. I.S. Macdonald, 80 Kenaston Ave., Montreal, Que. Secretary-treasurer: Mr. P.A. Cobbett.

Canadian Association for Adult Education, 238 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2P3. President: Dr. Alan Thomas, chairman,

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dept. of adult education, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1V6. Executive director: Mr. Gordon Hodge.

Canadian Association for American Studies (Association canadienne d'études américaines). President: Prof. Geoffrey Rans, dept. of English, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7. Secretary: Prof. Ernest Redekop, dept. of English, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7.

Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation (Association canadienne pour la santé, l'éducation physique et la récréation, L'), 333 River Rd., Vanier City, Ont. K1L 8B9. President: Dr. P.J. Galasso, dean, faculty of physical and health education, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ont. N9B 3P4. Executive director: Mr. William Hallett.

Canadian Association for the Advancement of Netherlandic Studies (Association canadienne pour l'avancement des études néerlandaises, L'). President: Dr. G.J.S. Wilde, dept. of psychology, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6. Secretary-treasurer: Mr. J.F. Houwing, research officer, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N1.

Canadian Association for the Study of Educational Administration (Association canadienne pour l'étude de l'administration scolaire). President: Dr. E. Miklos, chairman, dept. of educational administration, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1. Secretary: Dr. J.J. Bergen, dept. of educational administration, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1.

*Canadian Association for University Continuing Education (Association pour l'éducation permanente dans les universités du Canada). President: Dr. L.E. Devlin, director, division of continuing education, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2. Secretary: Dr. M.W. Waldron, director, office of continuing education, University of Guelph, 142 Johnston Hall, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1.

Canadian Association of Administrative Sciences (Association canadienne des sciences administratives). President: Dr. Robert Crandall, school of business, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6. Secretary: Prof. Paul Cormier, faculty of commerce, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3C3.

Canadian Association of African Studies (Association canadienne des études africaines, L'). President: Prof. G.D. Killam, dept. of English, Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S. BOP 1X0. Secretary-treasurer: Dr. D.R.F. Taylor, dept. of geography, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6.

Canadian Association of Anatomists (Association canadienne des anatomistes). President: Dr. A.D. Dickson, division of morphological science, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4. Secretary: Dr. Ewart Bertran, dept. of anatomy, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1.

*Canadian Association of College and University Libraries (Association canadienne des bibliothèques de collège et d'université), c/o CLA, 151 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5E3. President: Mrs. Helen Rodney, head, reference library, University

of Victoria, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2. Secretary-treasurer: Miss Eleanor Mercer, collections division, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5.

*Canadian Association of College and University Student Services (Association des services aux étudiants des collèges et universités du Canada). President: Dr. Horace Beach, director, counselling centre, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C. V6T 1W5. Secretary: Mr. Raymond Duchesne, university counselling service, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6N5.

*Canadian Association of Deans and Directors of Education (Association canadienne des doyens et directeurs d'éducation). Chairman: Dr. George Ivany, dean, of education, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld. A1C 5S7. Secretary-treasurer: Dr. D.R. Birch, dean of education, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6.

*Canadian Association of Deans of Arts and Science (Association canadienne des doyens des facultés des lettres et des sciences). Chairman: Prof. René de Chantal, doyen, faculté des arts et sciences, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Montréal (Qué.) H3T 1J4. Secretary-treasurer: Dean Kenneth Ozmon, faculty of arts, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 4P3.

Canadian Association of Geographers, The (Association canadienne des géographes, L'). President: Prof. Louis Trotier, département de géographie, Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4. Secretary: Dr. Brian Slack, Burnside Hall, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1.

*Canadian Association of Graduate Schools (Association canadienne des facultés et écoles des études supérieures). President: Dr. K.G. McAllum, dean, faculty of graduate studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0. Secretary-treasurer: Dr. E.P. Sanders, dean, faculty of graduate studies, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1.

Canadian Association of Hispanists (Association canadienne d'hispanistes). President: Prof. Kurt Levy, dept. of Hispanic studies, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. Secretary: Prof. H.W. Hilborn, dept. of Spanish and Italian, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6.

Canadian Association of Latin American Studies (Association canadienne des études latino-américaines). President: Prof. Alfred Siemens, dept. of geography, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5. Secretary-treasurer: Dr. Antonio Urrello, dept. of Hispanic studies, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6.

Canadian Association of Law Teachers (Association canadienne des professeurs de droit). President: Prof. André Tremblay, directeur, Centre de recherche en droit public, Université de Montréal, Montréal (Qué.) H3T 1J4. Secretary: Prof. L.R. Robinson, faculty of laws, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6.

Canadian Association of Library Schools (Association canadienne des écoles de bibliothécaires). President: Prof. J.C. Harrison, school of library service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3J5. Secretary: Ms. Loraine Spencer Garry, school of library service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3J5.

Canadian Association of Medical Record Librarians (Association des archivistes médicales du Canada), 770 Glenforest St., Oshawa, Ont. L1J 5E8. President: Miss Noreen Badry, director, medical record dept., Edmonton General Hospital, 11111 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Executive director: Mrs. Janet Milner.

Canadian Association of Occupational Therapists (Association canadienne des ergothérapeutes), suite M19, 4 New St., Toronto, Ont. M5R 1P6. President: Mrs. Lyn McCordic, 235 Livingston Rd., Scarborough, Ont. M1E 1L8. Executive director: Miss Wendy Campbell.

Canadian Association of Optometrists (Association canadienne des optométristes, L'), suite 2001, 210 Gladstone Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 0Y6. President: Dr. I.J. McNabb, 1640-16th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2M 0L6. Executive director: Mr. G.J. Walsh.

Canadian Association of Pathologists (Association canadienne des pathologistes). President: Dr. D.M. Robertson, Richardson Laboratory, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6. Secretary: Dr. Donald Hill, dept. of laboratory medicine, Ottawa General Hospital, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 5C8.

Canadian Association of Physicists (Association canadienne des physiciens), suite 903, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. President: Dr. A.H. Morrish, dept. of physics, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2. Executive secretary: Miss Mona Jento.

Canadian Association of Professors of Education (Association canadienne des professeurs d'éducation, L'). President: Dr. Tetsji Aoki, faculty of education, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1. Secretary: Dr. Don Massey, faculty of education, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1.

Canadian Association of Rhodes Scholars (Association canadienne des boursiers Rhodes, L'), 12 South Dr., Toronto, Ont. M4W 1R1. President: Mr. E.M. Howarth, director, Association of Canadian Clubs, P.O. Box 654, Station B, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5P7. Secretary: Mr. Hugh Morrison.

*Canadian Association of Schools of Social Work (Association canadienne des écoles de service social), room 203, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. President: Dr. William Bourke, school of social work, University of Toronto, 246 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1V4. Executive director: Miss Marguerite Mathieu.

Canadian Association of Slavists (Association canadienne des slavistes). President: Prof. P.E. Uren, school of international affairs, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6. Secretary-treasurer: Prof. P.J. Potichnyj, dept. of political science, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4M4.

Canadian Association of Social Workers (Association canadienne des travailleurs sociaux), suite 400, 55 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1Y 1E5. President: Dr. Francis Turner, dean, graduate school of social work, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3C5. Executive director: Mr. Anthony Gray.

Canadian Association of Student Awards Administrators. President: Mr. David Ramsay, financial aid officer, Concordia University, Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8. Secretary: Mr. E.J. McLeod, director of student financial aid, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7.

Canadian Association of Teachers of Social and Preventive Medicine (Association canadienne des professeurs de médecine sociale et préventive). President: Dr. Peter Delva, directeur, division de médecine communautaire, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke (Qué.). J1K 2R1. Secretary: Dr. Lise Frappier-Davignon, directrice, département de médecine communautaire, Institut de microbiologie et d'hygiène de Montréal, 531, boul. des prairies, C.P. 100, Laval-des-rapides (Qué.).

Canadian Association of University Athletic Directors (Association canadienne des directeurs athlétiques universitaires). President: Mr. Victor Pruden, director of athletics, The University of Winnipeg, 515 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R3B 2E9. Secretary: Major Dudley Hill, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ont. K7L 2W3.

*Canadian Association of University Business Officers (Association canadienne du personnel administratif universitaire), room 103, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N1. President: R.P. F.G. Gingras, vice-recteur aux affaires administratives, Université Laval, Cité universitaire, Québec (Qué.). G1K 7P4. Executive director: Mr. Kenneth Clements.

*Canadian Association of University Development Officers (Association des dirigeants du service de développement des universités canadiennes). President: Mr. Bruce Irwin, director of alumni affairs, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3J5. Secretary-treasurer: Mr. J.J. Elmslie, assistant director for development, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1.

*Canadian Association of University Research Administrators (Association canadienne d'administrateurs de recherche universitaire). Chairman: Dr. J.C. Gilson, vice-president (research, graduate studies and special assignments), The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2. Secretary: Miss Audrey Williams, university research officer, Concordia University, Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8.

Canadian Association of University Schools of Music (Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de musique). President: Prof. Lorne Watson, director, school of music, Brandon University, Brandon, Man. R7A 6A9. Secretary: Prof. Lawrence Jones, school of music, Brandon University, Brandon, Man. R7A 6A9.

*Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing (Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de nursing), 1200 - 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N1. President: Prof. Ruth McLure, director, school of nursing, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1. Executive secretary: Mrs. Eileen Mountain.

*Canadian Association of University Schools of Rehabilitation (Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de réadaptation). Chairman: Dr. John Frid, dean of health sciences, Mohawk College of Applied Arts and Technology, 135 Fennel Ave. W., Hamilton, Ont. L8N 3T2. Secretary-treasurer: Prof. Joyce Manton, The University of Saskatchewan, 1121 College Dr., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0.

Canadian Association of University Teachers (Association canadienne des professeurs d'université), 66 Lisgar St., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 0C1. President: Dr. Richard Spencer, dept. of civil engineering, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5. Executive secretary: Mr. Donald Savage.

Canadian Association of University Teachers of German (Association des professeurs d'allemand des universités canadiennes, L'). President: Dean R.H. Farquharson, faculty of arts and science, room 2020, Sidney Smith Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. Secretary: Prof. H.C. Seliger, dept. of German, Victoria College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1K7.

Canadian Association of Women Deans and Advisors (Association canadienne des femmes responsables de services aux étudiants). President: Mrs. Kathleen Grant, dean of women, Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S. BOP 1X0. Secretary: Miss Barbara King, assistant dean of women, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4K1.

Canadian Biochemical Society (Société canadienne de biochimie, La). President: Dr. L.B. Smillie, dept. of biochemistry, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1. Secretary: Dr. W.A. Bridger, dept. of biochemistry, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1.

Canadian Botanical Association, The (Association botanique du Canada, L'). President: Dr. John Morton, dept. of biology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1. Secretary: Miss Carolyn Bird, Atlantic Regional Laboratory (NRCC), 1411 Oxford St., Halifax, N.S. B3H 3Z1.

Canadian Bureau for International Education (Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale), suite 408, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. President: Dr. A.N. Bourns, president and vice-chancellor, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4K1. Executive director: Mr. Allan Rix.

Canadian College of Teachers, The (Collège canadien des enseignants, Le), 3 Beaverbrook Rd., box 760, Kanata, Ont. K0A 2C0. President: Mr. S.D. Patterson, box 220, Rothesay, N.B. Secretary-treasurer: Mr. S.R. Berry.

Canadian Commission for Unesco (Commission canadienne pour l'Unesco), 222 Queen St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5V9. President: Dr. L.H. Cragg, president, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. E0A 3C0. Secretary-general: Mr. David Bartlett.

Canadian Committee of University Biology Chairmen (Comité universitaire des directeurs de biologie du Canada). President: Dr. D.A. Chant, chairman, dept. of zoology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. Secretary: Prof. James Rising, dept. of zoology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1.

Canadian Conference of University Schools of Architecture. Chairman: Dr. Peter Manning, director, school of architecture, Nova Scotia Technical College, P.O. Box 1000, Halifax, N.S. B3J 2X4.

Canadian Council for International Cooperation (Conseil canadien pour la coopération internationale), 75 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5A5. President: Mr. John Magwood. Executive director: Mr. Richard Harmston.

*Canadian Council of Library Schools (Conseil canadien des écoles de bibliothécaires). Chairman: Dr. Norman Horrocks, director, school of library science, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3J5. Secretary: Prof. Ken Harrison, school of library science, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3J5.

Canadian Council of Professional Engineers (Conseil canadien des ingénieurs), room 401, 116 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5G3. President: Mr. Gilles Tanguay, Bell Canada, suite 405, 1060 University St., Montreal, Que. General manager: Mr. L.M. Nadeau.

Canadian Council of Teachers of English. President: Prof. Brian Messon, dept. of drama, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6. Secretary: Mr. William Warden, 237 Yonge Blvd., Toronto, Ont. M5M 3J1.

*Canadian Council of University Physical Education Administrators (Conseil canadien des administrateurs universitaires en éducation physique). President: Mr. Don Macintosh, head, school of physical and health education, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6. Secretary: Prof. Barry Thompson, dean of students, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5A3.

Canadian Council on Animal Care (Conseil canadien de protection des animaux), 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. Chairman: Dr. Nicole Bégin-Heick, dept. of biochemistry, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6N5. Executive director: Dr. H.C. Rowsell.

Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research (Conseil canadien de recherches urbaines et régionales), suite 1100, 251 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5J6. Chairman: Dr. Meyer Brownstone, dept. of political economy, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. Executive officer: Mr. Robert Cournoyer.

Canadian Dental Association (Association dentaire canadienne, L'), 234 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2P2. President: Dr. J.E. Abra, 85 Thatcher Dr., Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2L6. Executive director: Dr. W.G. McIntosh.

Canadian Dietetic Association, The (Association canadienne des diététistes, L'), suite 215, 1393 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. M4T 1Y4. Executive director: Miss Eleanor Sortome. General secretary: Miss Joan Brown.

Canadian Economics Association, The (Association canadienne d'économique, L'). President: Prof. John Dales, dept. of political economy, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. Secretary-treasurer: Prof. Gilles Paquet, dept. of economics, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6.

Canadian Educational Researchers Association (Association canadienne des chercheurs en éducation). President: Dr. I.N. Wright, Toronto Board of Education, 155 College St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1P6. Vice-president: Dr. Bruce Shore, faculty of education, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1.

Canadian Education Association, The (Association canadienne d'éducation, L'), 252 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1V5. President: Mr. J. Phillipson, associate deputy minister, educational operations, Department of Education, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4. Executive secretary: Dr. F.K. Stewart.

Canadian Federation of Biological Societies (Fédération canadienne des sociétés de biologie). Chairman: Dr. G.R. Williams, dept. of biochemistry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. Honorary secretary: Dr. D.T. Armstrong, dept. of

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Canadian Federation of Humane Societies, 900 Pinecrest Rd., Ottawa, Ont. K2B 6B3. President: Mr. Donal O'Donnell, 1248 Rousseau Ave., Sillery, Que. G1S 4H1. Executive secretary: Mr. Norman Nunn.

Canadian Federation of University Women (Fédération canadienne des femmes diplômées des universités), suite 209A, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H5. President: Mrs. R.M. Bell. Secretary: Mrs. Cynthia Thomson.

Canadian Film Institute (Institut canadien du film), 1762 Carling Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K2A 2H7. President: Mr. Jean Clavel, Public and Industrial Relations, 1808 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que. Executive director: Mr. Gordon Noble.

Canadian Forestry Association (Association forestière canadienne), suite 303, 185 Somerset St. W., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 0J2. President: Mr. L.R. Lepine, P.O. Box 801, Moncton, N.B. Executive director: Mr. A.D. Hall.

Canadian Foundation for Economic Education, The (Fondation canadienne d'éducation économique, La), 155 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5H 3B7. President: Dr. Freeman Stewart, executive director, Canadian Education Association, 252 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1B5. Executive director: Mr. Leslie Cole.

Canadian Guidance and Counselling Association (Société canadienne d'orientation et de consultation), suite 302, 1000 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. M4W 2K2. President: Dr. John Banmen, director, professional development branch, Department of Education, 506 - 1181 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R3C 0V8. Treasurer: Mr. Robert Langlois.

Canadian Historical Association (Société historique du Canada), c/o Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N3. President: Prof. J.B. Conacher, dept. of history, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. English-language secretary: Mr. Norman Hillmer. French-Language secretary: Mr. Jean-Pierre Gagnon. S.J.

Canadian Home Economics Association, 409A, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. President: Mrs. Margaret Pope, educational services division, Health and Welfare Canada, 200 Isabella St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 1B7. Secretary: Mrs. Marilyn McDowell, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, room 1024, 400 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H4.

Canadian Institute for Adult Education (Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes), suite 800, 506 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que. H2L 2C7. President: M. Fernand Daoust, Fédération des travailleurs du Québec, 1290, rue St-Denis, Montréal (Qué.). Executive director: Mr. Paul Bélanger.

Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, The (Institut canadien des comptables agréés, L'), 250 Bloor St. E., Toronto, Ont. M4W 1G5. President: Mr. H.A. Renouf, H.R. Doane and Company, Box 426, Halifax, N.S. Secretary: M. J.E.P. Barry, Samson, Belair, Côté, Lacroix et associés, 4, parc Samuel Holland, Québec (Qué.).

Canadian Institute of International Affairs (Institut canadien des affaires internationales, L'), 31 Wellesley St. E., Toronto, Ont. M4Y 1G9. President: The Rt. Hon. Roland Michener, Lang, Michener, Cranston, Farquarson and Wright, 50 King St. W., Toronto, Ont. National secretary: Miss Edna Neale.

Canadian Institute of Management (Institut canadien de gestion), room 303, 51 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto, Ont. M4P 1G7. President: Mr. G.A. Heaton, Manitoba Bridge and Engineering, 845 Logan Ave., P.O. Box 578, Winnipeg, Man. R3E 1N7. Office manager: Mrs. Kae Jessop.

Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, The (Institut canadien des mines et de la métallurgie, L'), 906 - 1117 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, Que. H3B 1J3. President: Mr. W.M. Gilchrist, president, Eldorado Nuclear Limited, suite 800, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. Secretary-treasurer: Mr. G.F. Skilling.

Canadian Institute on Public Affairs (Institut canadien des affaires publiques, L'), suite 203, Toronto, Ont. M4P 1A9. President: Mr. Mel James, director of information, Western Region, Bell Canada, 25th floor, Royal Trust Tower, Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ont. Executive director: Ms. Karen Morrison.

*Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (Union sportive interuniversitaire canadienne), 333 River Rd., Vanier City, Ont. K1L 8B9. President: Mr. Keith Harris, director of athletics, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6. Executive director: Mr. Robert Pugh.

Canadian International Development Agency (Agence canadienne de développement international), Jackson Bldg., 122 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0G4. President: Mr. Paul Gérin-Lajoie.

Canadian Library Association, 151 Sparks St., 9th floor, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5E3. President: Prof. Mary Henderson, school of library science, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1. Executive director: Mr. Bernard McNamee.

Canadian Linguistic Association (Association canadienne de linguistique). President: Prof. René Charbonneau, faculté des études supérieures, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Montréal (Qué.) H3J 1J4. Secretary: Prof. Dan Wilson, English dept., Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6.

Canadian Mathematical Congress (Société mathématique du Canada), suite 15, 3421 Drummond St., Montreal, Que. H3G 1X7. President: Prof. A.J. Coleman, chairman, dept. of mathematics, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6. Executive director: Dr. J.J. McNamee.

Canadian Medical and Biological Engineering Society. President: Dr. J. Milsum, division of health systems, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. N6G 1H2. Secretary: Mr. A.O. Quanbury, Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, 633 Wellington Cres., Winnipeg, Man. R3M 0A8.

Canadian Medical Association, The (Association médicale canadienne, L'), Box 8650, 1867 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa, Ont. K1G 0G8. President: Dr. Bette Stephenson. Secretary-general: Dr. J.D. Wallace.

Canadian Meteorological Society (Société météorologique du Canada). President: Dr. A. Robert, West Isle Office Tower, suite 100, 2121 Trans-Canada Highway, Dorval, Que. H9P 1J3. Corresponding secretary: Dr. H.G. Leighton, dept. of meteorology, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1.

Canadian Museums Association (Association des musées canadiens), suite 505, 56 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5R4. President: Mrs. Mary Sparling, director, art gallery, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax N.S. B3M 2J6. Executive director: to be appointed.

Canadian Music Council (Conseil canadien de la musique). President: Mr. Ronald Napier, B.M.I. Canada Ltd., 41 Valleybrook Dr., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2S6. Secretary: Mr. John Cozens, 188 Elmood Ave., Willowdale, Ont. M2N 3M6.

Canadian Nuclear Association (Association nucléaire canadienne), suite 1120, 65 Queen St., Toronto, Ont. M5H 2M5. President: Mr. J.M. Douglas, president, Babcock and Wilcox Canada Ltd., Cambridge, Ont. General manager: Mr. James Weller.

Canadian Nurses' Association (Association des infirmières canadiennes), 50 The Driveway, Ottawa, Ont. K2P 1E2. President: Mrs. Huguette Labelle. Executive director: Dr. Helen Mussallem.

Canadian Paediatric Society (Société canadienne de pédiatrie). President: Dr. James Weber, suite 21, 170 Sherway Dr., Etobicoke, Ont. Executive secretary: Dr. Victor Marchessault, division des sciences cliniques, Université de Sherbrooke, Centre hospitalier universitaire, Sherbrooke (Qué.) J1H 5N4.

Canadian Petroleum Association (Association canadienne pétrolière), 400 — 130 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5G4; 625 — 404 Sixth Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2P 0R9. President: Mr. John Poyen (Calgary). Secretary-treasurer: Mr. R.J. Frocklage (Calgary). Managing director: Mr. D.B. Furlong (Ottawa, Ont.).

Canadian Pharmaceutical Association (Association pharmaceutique canadienne, L'), 175 College St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1P8. President: Mr. B.A. Lloyd, 46 Ashland Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R3L 1K4. Executive director: Mr. J.C. Turnbull.

Canadian Philosophical Association, The (Association canadienne de philosophie, L'). President: Prof. R. Sparshott, dept. of philosophy, Victoria University, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1K7. Secretary: Prof. John King-Farlow, dept. of philosophy, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1.

Canadian Physiological Society, The (Société canadienne de physiologie, La). President: Prof. Jacques Leblanc, département de physiologie, Université Laval, Cité universitaire, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4. Secretary: Dr. John Ledson, dept. of physiology, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5.

Canadian Physiotherapy Association (Association canadienne de physiothérapie, L'), 25 Imperial St., Toronto, Ont. M5P 1B9. President: Mrs. Moira Reed-Davis. Executive director: Miss Marion Leslie.

Canadian Political Science Association (Association canadienne de science politique, L'). President: Prof. Léon Dion, département de science politique, Université Laval, Ste. Foy (Qué.) G1K 7P4. Secretary: Prof. John Trent, dept. of political science, University of Ottawa, 30 Stewart St., Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6N5.

Canadian Psychiatric Association (Association des psychiatres du Canada), suite 103, 225 Lisgar St., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 0C6. President: Dr. Colin Smith. Executive secretary: Mrs. Léa Métivier.

Canadian Psychological Association (Société canadienne de psychologie), suite 46, 1390 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que. H3G 1K2. President: Dr. A.U. Paivio, dept. of psychology, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7. Secretary-treasurer: Miss Suzanne Edwards.

Canadian Public Health Association (Association canadienne d'hygiène publique, L'), 55 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1V 1E5. President: Dr. E.S.O. Smith, 11510 — 74th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Executive director: Mr. C.D. Noble.

Canadian Society for Asian Studies (Association canadienne des études asiatiques). President: Prof. Victor Fic, dept. of politics, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont. L2S 3A1. Secretary: Prof. Brian Evans, dept. of history, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1.

Canadian Society for Chemical Engineering (Société canadienne du génie chimique, La), suite 906, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. President: Dr. W.T.M. Douglas, dept. of chemical engineering, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1. Executive secretary: Mr. G.H. Thomson.

Canadian Society for Education Through Art (Société canadienne d'éducation par l'art), 451 Park St. W., Windsor, Ont. N9A 5E4. President: Dr. L. Groome, University of Regina, Regina, Sask. S4S 0A2. Secretary-general: Mr. Garnet Humphrey.

Canadian Society for Immunology (Société canadienne d'immunologie, La). President: Dr. S. Dubisbi, room 224, 1 Spadina Cres., Toronto, Ont. Secretary: Dr. J. Bienenstock, McMaster University Medical Centre, room 4H18, 1200 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ont.

Canadian Society for the Study of Education (Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'éducation). President: Dr. T.B. Greenfield, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1V6. Secretary-treasurer: Dr. David Friesen, faculty of education, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1.

Canadian Society for the Study of Higher Education (Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'enseignement supérieur, La), suite 8039, 130 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 2T4. President: Dr. Malcolm Taylor, faculty of administrative studies, York University, 4700 Keele St., Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3. Secretary: Mr. Grant Clarke.

Canadian Society of Biblical Studies (Société canadienne des études bibliques). President: M. André Legault, 28, av. Vincent d'Indy, Outremont, Montréal (Qué.) H2V 2S9. Secretary: Prof. Robert Culley, faculty of religious studies, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1.

Canadian Society of Environmental Biologists, P.O. Box 2202, Station "D", Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W7. President: Mr. Frank Maher, supervisor, Ministry of Natural Resources, 59 Isabella St., Toronto, Ont. M4Y 1M9. Secretary-treasurer: Mr. W.J. Thurlow, Environmental Control Consultants Limited, P.O. Box 2728, Station "D", Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W7.

Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, The (Association des architectes paysagistes du Canada, L'), P.O. Box 3304, Station C, Ottawa, Ont. K1Y 4J5. President: Prof. Owen Scott, 17 Southampton St., Guelph, Ont. Secretary: Miss Ruth Wickware.

Canadian Society of Microbiologists (Société canadienne des microbiologistes). President: Dr. J.J.R. Campbell, dept. of microbiology, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5. Secretary-treasurer: Dr. John Robinson, dept. of bacteriology and immunology, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7.

Canadian Society of Plant Physiologists (Société canadienne de physiologie végétale). President: Dr. David Canvin, dept. of biology, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6. Secretary: Dr. Ann Oakes, dept. of biology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4K1.

Canadian Society of Wildlife and Fishery Biologists, The (Société canadienne des biologistes de la faune, La), P.O. Box 2292, Station D, Ottawa, Ont. President: Mr. Frank Maher, supervisor, Ministry of Natural Resources, 59 Isabella St., Toronto, Ont. M4Y 1M9. Secretary-treasurer: Mr. Wm. Thurlow, Thurlow & Associates, Environmental Control Consultants Ltd., Box 2728, Station D, Ottawa, Ont.

Canadian Society of Zoologists (Société des zoologistes canadiens). President: Dr. D.A. Chant, dept. of zoology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. Secretary: Dr. J.E. Phillips, dept. of zoology, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5.

Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association (Société canadienne de sociologie et d'anthropologie), Postal Box 878, Postal Station "A", Montreal, Que. H3C 2B8. President: Prof. Frederick Elkin, dept. of sociology and anthropology, York University, 4700 Keele St., Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3. Secretary-treasurer: Prof. John Jackson, dept. of sociology and anthropology, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8.

Canadian Teachers' Federation (Fédération canadienne des enseignants), 110 Argyle Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 1B4. President: Mr. T. Trafford. Secretary-general: Mr. Norman Goble.

Canadian Theological Society (Société théologique du Canada). President: Dr. F.E. Crowe, Regis College, 3425 Bayview Ave., Willowdale, Ont. M2M 3S5. Secretary: Dr. C. Paris, dept. of religion, Concordia University, 7141 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que. H4B 1R6.

Canadian University and College Counselling Association (Association canadienne de counseling universitaire). President: Dr. William Dick, director of counselling services, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1. Secretary: M. André Bellerive, directeur, service d'orientation, Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4.

Canadian University Press (Presse universitaire canadienne), 211-227 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5E2. President: Mr. Keith Reynold. Secretary: Mr. Paul Mitchell.

*Canadian University Service Overseas (Service universitaire canadien outre-mer), 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H5. Chairman of the board: Prof. C.M. Williams, dept. of animal science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0. Chief executive officer: Mr. Murray Thomson.

Canadian University Theatre Association (Association canadienne du théâtre universitaire). President: Prof. R. Skene, dept. of English, The University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Man. R3B 2E9. Secretary: Mr. D. Hewlett, theatre division, The University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Man. R3B 2E9.

Canadian Wildlife Federation (Fédération canadienne de la faune, La), 1673 Carling Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K2N 1C4. President: Mr. Orville Erickson, 541 - 6th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask. Executive director: Mr. Kenneth Brynaert.

*Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union (Union sportive interuniversitaire canadienne féminine). President: Ms Pat Jackson, college of physical education, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0. Secretary-treasurer: Mr. D.J. Steponchev.

Chemical Institute of Canada, The (Institut de chimie du Canada, L'), suite 906, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. President: Mr. A. Monsaroff, president, Dometar Chemicals Ltd., P.O. Box 7212, Montreal, Que. H3C 3M3. General manager: Mr. T.H.G. Michael.

Classical Association of Canada (Société canadienne des études classiques). President: Prof. L.E. Woodbury, dept. of classics, University College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. Secretary: Prof. R.S. Kilpatrick, dept. of classics, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6.

*Committee of Canadian Law Deans (Comité des doyens de droit du Canada). President: Dean John McLaren, faculty of law, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ont. N9B 3P4. Secretary: Prof. Pierre Verge, doyen, faculté de droit, Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4.

Comparative and International Education Society of Canada, The (Société canadienne d'éducation comparée et internationale, La). President: Dr Avigdor Farine, section: administration scolaire, faculté des sciences de l'éducation, Université de Montréal, Montréal (Qué.). Secretary: Dr. Arthur Godbout, Centre of Comparative Education, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6N5.

Conference of Rectors and Principals of Quebec Universities (Conférence des recteurs et des principaux des universités du Québec, La), 6600 Côte des Neiges, suite 300, Montreal, Que. H3S 2A9. President: Dr. J.W. O'Brien, principal, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8. Executive director: Mr. René Hurtubise.

*Council of Centres at Universities for Research on the Environment (Conseil des centres universitaires pour la recherche sur l'environnement). Chairman: Prof. Michael Chevalier, faculty of environmental studies, York University, Downsview, Ont. M3J

IP3. Secretary: Prof. Gordon Hodgson, Environmental Sciences Centre (Kananaskis), The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4.

*Council of Deans of Faculties of Management and Business Administration of Canada (Conseil des doyens des facultés des sciences de la gestion et de l'administration du Canada). President: Dean J.J. Wettlaufer, school of business administration, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N8A 3K7. Secretary-treasurer: M. R. Thomassin, doyen, faculté des sciences de l'administration, Université Laval, Sainte-Foy (Qué.) G1K 7P4.

Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (Conseil des ministères de l'éducation, Canada), suite S500, 252 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1V5. Chairman: The Honorable Thomas Wells. Secretary-general: Dr. Maurice Richer.

Council of Ontario Universities (Conseil des universités de l'Ontario), suite 8039, 130 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 2T4. Secretary: Mr. Grant Clarke. Executive director: Dr. J.B. Macdonald.

Council of Universities (Quebec) [Conseil des universités (Québec)], suite 810, 2700 Laurier Boulevard, Quebec, Que. G1A 1H3. President: Mr. Germain Gauthier. Secretary: Mr. Pierre Cazalis.

† Defence Research Board (Conseil de recherches pour la défense), 101 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0Z3. Chairman: Dr. L.J. L'Heureux. Executive secretary: Dr. A.E. Léger.

Development Education Centre (Centre pour l'éducation de développement), 200 Bedford Rd., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2L1. Director: Mr. John O'Grady, 15 St. Mary St., Toronto, Ont. Secretary-treasurer: Mr. Albert Nigro, 140 Albany Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Directorate of Higher Education, Quebec (Direction générale de l'enseignement supérieur, Québec), 1035 de la Chevrotière, Complex G, 20th floor, Government Building, Quebec, Que. G1A 1J1. Director: Mr. Gaston Denis. Executive secretary: Mr. Marcel Therrien.

Division of Educational Services, Lutheran Council in Canada (Service de l'éducation, Conseil luthérien au Canada, Le), 500-365 Hargrave St., Winnipeg, Man. R3B 2K3. Executive secretary: Rev. Donald Voigts.

Educational Television and Radio Association of Canada (Association canadienne de radio et de télévision éducatives, L'). President: M. Gaëtan Laflamme, directeur, service de l'audio-visuel, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke (Qué.) J1K 2R1. Secretary: Dr. G.A.B. Moore, co-ordinator, audio-visual services, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. 21G 2W1.

Engineering Institute of Canada, The (Institut canadien des ingénieurs, L'), 700 EIC Bldg., 2050 Mansfield St., Montreal, Que. H3A 1Y9. President: Mr. Ian Gray, vice-president of technical operations, Canadian Pacific Airlines, 1281 W. Georgia St., Vancouver, B.C. V7B 1V1. General manager: Mr. Byron Kerr.

Entomological Society of Canada (Société entomologique du Canada, La), 1320 Carling Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1Z 7K9.

President: Dr. C.R. Harris, Research Institute, Agriculture Canada, University Sub Post Office, London, Ont. N6A 3K0. Secretary: Prof. D.M. Davies, dept. of biology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4K1.

Graphic Arts Industries Association (Association des industries graphiques), suite 906, 75 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5E7. General manager: Mr. J.B. Linklater.

Humanities Association of Canada (Association canadienne des humanités). President: Dr. Cyril Poole, dept. of philosophy, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. E0A 3C0. Secretary-treasurer: Dr. Ross Stanway, dept. of philosophy, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. E0A 3C0.

Humanities Research Council of Canada (Conseil canadien de recherches sur les humanités, Le), suite 415, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. Chairman: Prof. Edmund Berry, head, dept. of classics, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2. Executive secretary: Mr. John Banks.

Institute for Research on Public Policy (Institut de recherches politiques), 3535 Queen Mary Rd., 5th floor, Montreal, Que. H3V 1H8. President: Dr. A.W.R. Carrothers.

Institute of Public Administration of Canada, The (Institut d'administration publique du Canada, L'), 897 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1Z7. President: Mr. G.T. Batchelor, city clerk, City Hall, Toronto, Ont. Executive secretary: Mr. P.A. Gilchrist.

International Association of Universities (Association internationale des universités), 1, rue Miollis, 75 — Paris 15^e (France). President: Prof. Veli Merikowski, faculty of law, University of Helsinki, Fabianinkatu 33, Helsinki 17, Finland. Secretary-general: Mr. H.M. Keyes.

International Federation of Catholic Universities (Fédération internationale des universités catholiques), 77 bis, rue de Grenelle, Paris 7^{ème} (France). President: R.P. Hervé Carrier, recteur, Université Gregoriana, Rome, Italie. Secretary: Msgr. Georges Leclercq.

International Institute of Quantitative Economics (Institut international d'économie quantitative), suite 201, 1650 Lincoln St., Montreal, Que. H3H 1H1. Director: Dr. Morido Inagaki. Secretary-treasurer: Mr. Michel Grosz.

International Sociological Association (Association internationale de sociologie), P.O. Box 719, Station "A", Montreal, Que. H3C 2V2. President: Prof. T.B. Bottomore, University of Sussex, dept. of sociology and social administration, Sussex House, Falmer, Brighton, England BN1 9RH. Secretary: Prof. Céline Saint-Pierre.

Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, 766 King St., P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1. Chairman: Sister Catherine Wallace.

† Medical Research Council (Conseil de recherches médicales), General Purpose Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0W9. President: Dr. Malcolm Brown. Secretary: Dr. J.M. Roxburgh.

*National Committee of Deans of Engineering and Applied Science (Comité national des doyens de génie et sciences

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appliquées). Chairman: Dr. Orest Cochkanoff, dean, faculty of engineering, Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, N.S. B3J 2X4. Secretary: Prof. H.D. Ayers, director, school of engineering, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1.

National Dental Examining Board of Canada (Bureau national d'examen dentaire du Canada), suite 103, 100 Bronson Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1R 6G8. President: Dr. D.B. Proctor, The University of Manitoba, 780 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R3E 0W3. Executive secretary treasurer: Mrs. Juliette Matte.

National Design Council (Conseil national de l'esthétique industrielle), 300 Centre Bldg., Place de ville, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H5. Chairman: Mrs. Sonja Bata. Secretary-general: Mr. E.P. Weiss.

National Library of Canada, The (Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, La), 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N4. National librarian: Mr. Guy Sylvestre.

† National Research Council of Canada (Conseil national de recherches du Canada), Building M-58, Montreal Rd., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0R6. President: Dr. William Schneider. Executive secretary: Mr. B.D. Leddy.

National Science Library of Canada (Bibliothèque scientifique nationale du Canada), 100 Sussex Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0R6. National science librarian: Mr. Jack Brown.

National Union of Students (Association nationale des étudiants) 513 Uni-Centre, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6. Co-ordinator of the Central Committee (Executive): Mr. Pierre Ouellette. General secretary: Mr. Bob Buckingham.

Nutrition Society of Canada (Société canadienne de nutrition). President: Dr. B.E. McDonald, Department of Food and Nutrition, H507 Duff Roblin Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2. Secretary: M. G.R.F. Davis.

Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations (Union des associations des professeurs des universités de l'Ontario), 40 Sussex Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1J7. Chairman: Dr. N.V. Bowen, dept. of psychology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1. Executive vice-chairman: Dr. G.W. Bennett.

Ontario Council on University Affairs, 801 Bay St., second floor, Morewood Block, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont. M7A 1B9. Chairman: Dr. Stefan Dupré.

Ontario Universities' Council on Admissions (Conseil d'admissions des universités de l'Ontario). Chairman: Dr. M.B. Ives, dept. of metallurgy and materials science, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4M1. Secretary-treasurer: Mr. B.A. Lumsden, associate registrar, admissions and records, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1.

Ontario University Registrars' Association (Association des registraires d'universités de l'Ontario, L'). President: Mr. A.O.C. Cole, registrar, Trent University, Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7B8. Secretary: Ms. Helene Forler, associate registrar records, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3C5.

Pharmacological Society of Canada, The (Société de pharmacologie du Canada, La). President: Dr. C.I. Chappél, 265

Hymus Blvd., Pointe Claire, Que. Secretary: Dr. Garry Van Petten, dept. of pharmacology and therapeutics, University of Calgary, 2920-24th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4.

Rhodes Scholarship Trust, The (Fondation des bourses Rhodes, La), P.O. Box 48, Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ont. M5K 1E6. Canadian general secretary: Mr. Arthur Scace.

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, The (Institut royal d'architecture du Canada, L'), suite 1104, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. Executive vice-president: Mr. Wilson Salter. Executive secretary-treasurer: Mr. Maurice Holdham.

Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, The (Société royale d'astronomie du Canada, La), 252 College St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1R7. President: Dr. J.D. Fernie, c/o David Dunlap Observatory, Box 360, Richmond Hill, Ont. L4C 4Y6. Secretary: Mr. D.J. Fitzgerald.

Royal Canadian Geographical Society, The (Société royale canadienne de géographie, La), 488 Wilbrod St., Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6M8. President: Dr. Pierre Camu, Canadian Association of Broadcasters, Box 627, Station "B", Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5S2. Executive secretary and editor: Mr. David Maclellan.

Royal College of Dentists of Canada (Collège royal des chirurgiens dentistes du Canada), suite 614, 170 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2M8. President: Dr. Franklyn Lovely, head, oral surgery division, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3J5. Secretary-registrar-treasurer: Dr. J.E. Speck.

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, The (Collège royal des médecins et chirurgiens du Canada, Le), 74 Stanley Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1M 1P4. President: Dr. K.J.R. Wightman. Secretary: Dr. James Graham.

Royal Society of Canada, The (Société royale du Canada, La), 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N4. President: Dr. Claude Fortier, directeur, département de physiologie, faculté de médecine, Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4. Executive secretary: Mr. H.E.P. Garneau.

Saskatchewan Universities Commission, 801 - 201 21st St. E., Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 0B8. Chairman: Dr. Stirling McDowell, general secretary, Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation, 2317 Arlington Ave., Saskatoon, Sask.

Secretary of State, Department of the, Education Support Branch, [Secrétariat d'État, Ministère du (Direction de l'aide à l'éducation)], 66 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0M5. Director general: Dr. R.J. Lachapelle.

Service for Admission to College and University (Service d'admission au collège et à l'université), 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N1. President: Dr. A.L. Dulmage, president and vice-chancellor, Brandon University, Brandon, Man. R7A 6A9.

Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute (Institut indo-canadien Shastri, L'), 3511 Peel St., Montreal, Que. H3A 1W7. President: Prof. Michael Ames, dept. of anthropology, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5. Executive officer: Mrs. K. de la Ronde.

Social Science Research Council of Canada (Conseil canadien de recherche en sciences sociales, Le), suite 415, 151 Slater St.,

† Honorary associate, AUCC.

Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. President: Prof. Sydney Wise, dept. of history, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6. Director: Dr. Jan Loubser.

Society for Indian and Northern Education, c/o Indian and Northern Education Program, College of Education, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0. Secretary: Miss Marlene Gulka.

Statistics Canada, Education, Science and Culture Division (Statistique Canada, Division de l'éducation, des sciences et de la culture), Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0T6. Director: Mr. Y. Fortin.

Superior Council of Education (Conseil supérieur de l'éducation), 50 Saint-Joseph St. E., Quebec, Que. G1K 3A5. President: Mr. Léopold Garant. Secretary-general: Mr. Gilbert Desrosiers.

Tourbec Inc., suite 500, 112 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, Que. H2Y 2Z3. President: M. Jacques Larivière. Executive director: Miss Léa Cousineau.

Universities Art Association of Canada (Association d'art des universités du Canada, Inc.). President: Prof. Virgil Hammock, school of art, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2. Secretary-treasurer: Prof. Eric Cameron, dept. of fine art, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1.

Universities Council of British Columbia, suite 500, 805 West Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. V5Z 1K1. Chairman: Dr. William Armstrong.

Universities Grants Commission (Manitoba) [Commission des octrois aux universités (Manitoba), La], 11 – 395 Berry St., Winnipeg, Man. R3J 1N6. Acting chairman: Mr. D. Chevrier. Secretary: R.W. Simpson.

University and College Placement Association (Association de placement universitaire et collégial), 254A Main St. N., Markham, Ont. L3P 1Y7. President: Mr. I.E. Millie, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., P.O. Box 31, Commerce Court Postal Station, Toronto, Ont. Executive director: Mr. W.H. Rutledge.

Vanier Institute of the Family, The (Institut Vanier de la famille, L'), suite 207, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. President: Mrs. Mozah Zemans. Executive director: Mr. William Dyson.

World University Service of Canada (Entr'aide universitaire mondiale du Canada), 27 Goulburn Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8C7. President: Dr. Michael Oliver, president, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6. General secretary: Mr. William McNeill.

Youth Science Foundation (Fondation sciences jeunesse), suite 302, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. President: Dr. H.C. Rowsell, executive director, Canadian Council on Animal Care, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N1. Executive director: Mr. Charles Jersch.

4. LISTE FRANÇAISE DES ASSOCIATIONS

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Association canadienne d'économique, L' (Canadian Economics Association, The). Président: Prof. John Dales, dept. of political economy, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. Secrétaire-trésorier: Prof. Gilles Paquet, dept. of economics, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6.

Association canadienne de counseling universitaire (Canadian University and College Counselling Association). Président: Dr. William Dick, director of counselling service, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1. Secrétaire: M. André Bellerive, directeur, service d'orientation, Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4.

Association canadienne d'éducation, L' (Canadian Education Association, The), 252 ouest, rue Bloor, Toronto (Ont.) M5S 1V5. Président: Mr. J. Phillipson, associate deputy minister – educational operation, Department of Education, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4. Secrétaire administratif: M. F.K. Stewart.

Association canadienne d'éducation de langue française, suite 338, 3, place Jean-Talon, case postale 2204 (terminus), Québec (Qué.) G1K 7N8. Président: Prof. Guy Brosseau, doyen, faculté des arts, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke (Qué.) J1K 2R1. Secrétaire général: M. Raymond Beauchemin.

Association canadienne de linguistique (Canadian Linguistic Association). Président: Prof. René Charbonneau, faculté des études supérieures, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Montréal (Qué.) H3T 1J4. Secrétaire: Prof. Dan Wilson, English dept., Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6.

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Association canadienne de physiothérapie, L' (Canadian Physiotherapy Association), 25, rue Imperial, Toronto (Ont.) M5P 1B9. Présidente: Mme Moira Reed-Davis. Directrice administrative: Mlle Marion Leslie.

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*Association canadienne des bibliothèques de collège et d'université (Canadian Association of College and University Libraries), a/s CLA, 151, rue Sparks, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5E3. Présidente: Mrs. Helen Rodney, head, reference library, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2. Secrétaire-trésorière: Miss Eleanor Mercer, collections division, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5.

Association canadienne des boursiers Rhodes, L' (Canadian Association of Rhodes Scholars), 12, chemin South, Toronto (Ont.) M4W 1R1. Président: Mr. E.M. Howarth, director, Association of Canadian Clubs, P.O. Box 654, Station B, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5P7. Secrétaire: M. Hugh Morrison.

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Association canadienne des professeurs d'université (Canadian Association of University Teachers), 66, rue Lisgar, Ottawa (Ont.) K2P 0C1. Président: Dr. Richard Spencer, dept. of civil engineering, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5. Secrétaire administratif: M. Donald Savage.

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Association canadienne des travailleurs sociaux (Canadian Association of Social Workers), pièce 400, 55, avenue Parkdale, Ottawa (Ont.) K1Y 1E5. Président: Dr. Francis Turner, dean, graduate school of social work, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3C5. Directeur administratif: M. Anthony Gray.

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*Association canadienne du personnel administratif universitaire (Canadian Association of University Business Officers), pièce 103, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5N1. Président: R.P. F.G. Gingras, vice-recteur aux affaires administratives, Université Laval, Cité universitaire, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4. Directeur administratif: M. Kenneth Clements.

Association canadienne du théâtre universitaire (Canadian University Theatre Association). Président: Prof. R. Skene, dept. of English, The University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Man. R3B 2E9. Secrétaire: Mr. D. Hewlett, theatre division, The University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Man. R3B 2E9.

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Association canadienne pétrolière (Canadian Petroleum Association), 400 — 130, rue Albert, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5G4;

625 – 404 sud-ouest, Sixième avenue, Calgary (Alta.) T2P 0R9. Président: M. John Poyen (Calgary, Alta.). Secrétaire-trésorier: M. R.J. Frocklage (Calgary, Alta.). Directeur: M. D.B. Furlong (Ottawa, Ont.).

Association canadienne pour la santé, l'éducation physique et la récréation, L' (Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation), 333, chemin Rivier, Cité de Vanier (Ont.) K1L 8B9. Président: Dr. P.J. Galasso, dean, faculty of physical and health education, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ont. N9B 3P4. Directeur administratif: M. William Hallett.

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Association canadienne pour l'étude de l'administration scolaire (Canadian Association for the Study of Educational Administration). Président: Dr. E. Miklos, chairman, dept. of educational administration, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1. Secretary: Dr. J.J. Bergen, dept. of educational administration, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1.

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Association dentaire canadienne (Canadian Dental Association), 234, rue St. George, Toronto (Ont.). M5R 2P2. Président: Dr J.E. Abra, 85, chemin Thatcher, Winnipeg (Man.) R3T 2L6. Directeur administratif: Dr. W.G. McIntosh.

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Association des archivistes médicales du Canada (Canadian Association of Medical Record Librarians), 770, rue Glenforest, Oshawa (Ont.). Présidente: Miss Noreen Badry, director, medical record dept., Edmonton General Hospital, 11111 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Directrice administrative: Mme Janet Milner.

*Association des bureaux d'information des universités du Canada (Association of Canadian University Information Bureaus). Présidente: Miss Mary Barker, director of public relations, Nova Scotia Technical College, P.O. Box 100, Halifax, N.S. B3J 2X4. Secrétaire: Mrs. Margaret Root, information officer, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, N.S. B3M 2J6.

Association des collèges communautaires du Canada (Association of Canadian Community Colleges), 1750 est, avenue Finch, Willowdale (Ont.) M2N 5T7. Président: M. Roger Lafleur, directeur général, Collège Ahuntsic, 9155, rue St-Hubert, Montréal (Qué.). Directeur administratif: M. Allan Goldenberg.

Association des collèges du Québec, 1940 est, boulevard Henri-Bourassa, Montréal, (Qué.) H2B 1S2. Président: M. Hubert Boulanger, directeur général, Collège Marie-Victorin, 7000, rue Marie-Victorin, Montréal-Nord (Qué.) H2G 2J6. Secrétaire général: M. Jean-Marie Saint-Germain.

*Association des dirigeants du service de développement des universités canadiennes (Canadian Association of University Development Officers). Président: Mr. Bruce Irwin, director of alumni affairs, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3J5. Secrétaire-trésorier: Mr. J.J. Elmslie, assistant director for development, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1.

*Association des doyens de pharmacie du Canada, L' (Association of Deans of Pharmacy of Canada, The), 175, rue College, Toronto 2B (Ont.). Président: Dr. B.E. Riedel, dean, faculty of pharmaceutical sciences, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5. Secrétaire-trésorier: M. A.W. Matthews.

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*Association des écoles forestières universitaires du Canada (Association of University Forestry Schools of Canada). Président: Dr. J.A.F. Gardner, dean, faculty of forestry, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver B.C. V6T 1W5. Secrétaire-trésorier: Prof. K.W. Hearnden, school of forestry, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ont. P7B 5E1.

*Association des facultés canadiennes d'études de conditionnement du milieu (Association of Canadian Faculties of Environmental Studies). Président: Dr. P.H.J. Nash, dean, faculty of environmental studies, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1. Secrétaire administrative: Prof. Sylvia Zingrone, faculty of environmental studies, York University, Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3.

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*Association des facultés de médecine vétérinaire du Canada, L' (Association of Faculties of Veterinary Medicine in Canada, The). Président: Dr. H.G. Downie, chairman, dept. of biomedical sciences, Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W2. Secrétaire-trésorier: Dr. D.A. Barnum, chairman, dept. of veterinary microbiology and immunology, Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W2.

*Association des facultés dentaires du Canada, L' (Association of Canadian Faculties of Dentistry, The). Président: Dr. K. C. Bentley, dental surgeon-in-chief, The Montreal General Hospital,

1650 Cedar Ave., Montreal, Que. H3G 1A4. Secrétaire-trésorier: Dr. G. Meyers, faculty of dentistry, The University of Alberta, 3036 Dentistry/Pharmacy Centre, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2H7.

Association des facultés de pharmacie du Canada (Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada). Président: Prof. G.E. Hartnett, college of pharmacy, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0. Secrétaire-trésorier: Dr. K.W. Hindmarsh, college of pharmacy, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0.

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Association des médecins de langue française du Canada, 5064, avenue du Parc, Montréal (Qué.) H2V 4G2. Directeur administratif: Dr H.R. de Saint-Victor.

Association des musées canadiens (Canadian Museums Association), pièce 505, 56, rue Sparks, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5R4. Président: Mrs. Mary Sparling, director, art gallery, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, N.S. B3M 2J6. Secrétaire-trésorier: à nommer.

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Président: Dr F.C.R. Chalke. Secrétaire administratif: Dr André Côté.

*Association des registraires des universités et collèges du Canada (Association of Registrars of Universities and Colleges of Canada). Président: Mr. A.S. McNeil, director of admissions, York University, 4700 Keele St., Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3. Secrétaire: Mr. H.H. Dueck, registrar, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3C5.

Association des registraires d'universités de l'Ontario, L' (Ontario University Registrars' Association). Président: Mr. A.O.C. Cole, registrar, Trent University, Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7B8. Secrétaire: Ms. Helene Forler, associate registrar, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3C5.

Association des scientifiques, ingénieurs et technologistes du Canada, L' (Association of the Scientific, Engineering and Technological Community of Canada, The), pièce 202, Édifice Burnside, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3. Président: Dr. M.P. Bachynski, director of research, RCA Limited, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Que. Directeur administratif: M. John Harcourt.

*Association des services aux étudiants des collèges et universités du Canada (Canadian Association of College and University Student Services). Président: Dr. Horace Beach, director, counselling centre, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2. Secrétaire: M. Raymond Duchesne, service de counseling, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa (Ont.) K1N 6N5.

Association des universités de l'Atlantique, L' (Association of Atlantic Universities), suite 500, Duke Tower, Scotia Square, Halifax, N.S. Président: Dr. J.M.R. Beveridge, president, Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S. BOP 1X0. Directeur administratif: M. Jeffrey Holmes.

Association des universités et collèges du Canada (Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada), 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5N1. Président: M. Larkin Kerwin, recteur, Université Laval, Cité universitaire, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4. Directeur intérimaire: Dr Claude Thibault.

Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française (Association of Wholly or Partially French-Language Universities), Université de Montréal, b.p. 6128, Montréal (Qué.) H3T 1J4. Président: M. Robert Mallet, recteur et chancelier des universités de Paris, Paris 45, rue des écoles, 75 - Paris 6^e (France). Secrétaire général: M. Jean-Marc Léger.

Association forestière canadienne (Canadian Forestry Association), 185 ouest, rue Somerset, Ottawa (Ont.) K2P 0J2. Président: M. Leo Lepine, B.P. 801, Moncton (N.-B.). Directeur administratif: M. A.D. Hall.

Association internationale de sociologie (International Sociological Association), B.P. 719, Succursale "A", Montréal (Qué.) H3C 2V2. Président: Prof. T.B. Bottomore, dept. of sociology and social administration, University of Sussex, Sussex House, Falmer, Brighton, England, BN1 9RH.

Association internationale des universités (International Association of Universities), 1, rue Miollis, 75 - Paris 15^e (France). Président: Prof. Veli Merikowski, faculty of law, University of Helsinki, Fabianinkatu 33, Helsinki 17, Finland. Secrétaire général: M. H.M. Keyes.

Association médicale canadienne, L' (Canadian Medical Association, The), b.p. 8650, 1867, promenade Alta Vista, Ottawa (Ont.) K1G 0G8. Président: Dr. Bette Stephenson. Secrétaire général: Dr J.D. Wallace.

Association nucléaire canadienne (Canadian Nuclear Association), pièce 1120, 65 ouest, rue Queen, Toronto (Ont.) M5H 2M5. Président: Mr. J.M. Douglas, president, Babcock and Wilcox Canada Ltd., Cambridge, Ont. Gérant général: M. James Weller.

Association of Commonwealth Universities, The, 36 Gordon Square, London, England, WC1H 0PF. Président: Sir Charles Wilson, principal and vice-chancellor, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland, G11 8QQ. Secrétaire général: Sir Hugh Springer.

Association pharmaceutique canadienne, L' (Canadian Pharmaceutical Association), 175, rue College, Toronto (Ont.) M5T 1P8. Président: M. B.A. Lloyd, 46, avenue Ashland, Winnipeg (Man.) R3L 1K4. Directeur administratif: M. J.C. Turnbull.

Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation, 360, rue Le Moyne, Montréal (Qué.) H2Y 1Y3. Président: M. Jean-Rémi Brault. Directeur général: M. Michel Bonneau.

*Association pour l'éducation permanente dans les universités du Canada (Canadian Association for University Continuing Education). Président: Dr. L.E. Devlin, director, division of continuing education, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2. Secretary: Dr. M.W. Waldron, director, office of continuing education, University of Guelph, 142 Johnston Hall, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1.

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, La (National Library of Canada, The), 395, rue Wellington, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0N4. Directeur général: M. Guy Sylvestre.

Bibliothèque scientifique nationale du Canada (National Science Library of Canada), 100 chemin Sussex, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0R6. Directeur: M. Jack Brown.

Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale (Canadian Bureau for International Education), pièce 408, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3. Président: Dr. A.N. Bourns, president and vice-chancellor, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4K1. Directeur administratif: M. Allan Rix.

Bureau national d'examen dentaire du Canada (National Dental Examining Board of Canada), pièce 103, 100, avenue Bronson, Ottawa (Ont.) K1R 6G8. Président: Dr. D.B. Proctor, The University of Manitoba, 780 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R3E 0W3. Secrétaire administrative: Mme Juliette Matte.

Centre pour l'éducation de développement (Development Education Centre), 200, chemin Bedford, Toronto (Ont.) M5R 2L1. Directeur: M. John O'Grady, 15, rue Mary, Toronto (Ont.). Secrétaire-trésorier: M. Albert Nigro.

Collège canadien des enseignants, Le (Canadian College of Teachers, The), 3, chemin Beaverbrook, b.p. 760, Kanata (Ont.) K0A 2C0. Président: M. S.D. Patterson, b.p. 220, Rothesay (N.-B.). Secrétaire-trésorier: M. S.R. Berry.

Collège royal des chirurgiens dentistes du Canada (Royal College of Dentists of Canada), pièce 614, 170, rue St. George, Toronto, (Ont.) M5R 2M8. Président: Dr. Franklyn Lovely, head, oral surgery division, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3J5. Secrétaire-régistrare-trésorier: Dr. J.E. Speck.

Collège royal des médecins et chirurgiens du Canada, Le (Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, The), 74, avenue Stanley, Ottawa (Ont.) K1M 1P4. Président: Dr. K.J.R. Wightman. Secrétaire: Dr James Graham.

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Comité universitaire des directeurs de biologie du Canada (Canadian Committee of University Biology Chairmen). Président: Dr. D.A. Chant, chairman, dept. of zoology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. Secrétaire: Dr. James Rising, dept. of zoology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1.

Commission canadienne pour l'Unesco (Canadian Commission for Unesco), 222, rue Queen, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5V9. Président: Dr. L.H. Cragg, president, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. E0A 3C0. Secrétaire général associé: M. D.W. Bartlett.

Commission des octrois aux universités (Manitoba), La [Universities Grants Commission (Manitoba)], 11-395, rue Berry, Winnipeg (Man.) R3J 1N6. Président (intérimaire): M. D. Chevrier. Secrétaire: M. R.W. Simpson.

Conférence des recteurs et des principaux des universités du Québec (Conference of Rectors and Principals of Quebec Universities), 6600, Côte des Neiges, pièce 300, Montréal (Qué.) H3S 2A9. Président: Dr. J.W. O'Brien, rector, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd., Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8. Directeur général: M. René Hurtubise.

Conseil canadien de biologie (Biological Council of Canada), pièce 907, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H4. Président: Dr. D.B. Waldon, dept. of plant science, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7. Secrétaire: Dr. R.G.S. Bidwell, dept. of biology, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6.

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Conseil canadien de protection des animaux (Canadian Council on Animal Care), 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3. Présidente: Prof. Nicole Bégin-Heick, département de biochimie, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa (Ont.) K1N 6N5. Directeur administratif: M. H.C. Rowsell.

Conseil canadien de recherche en sciences sociales, Le (Social Science Research Council of Canada), pièce 415, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3. Président: Prof. Sydney Wise, dept. of history, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6. Directeur: Dr Jan Loubser.

Conseil canadien de recherches sur les humanités, Le (Humanities Research Council of Canada), pièce 415, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3. Président: Prof. Edmund Berry, head, dept. of classics, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2. Directeur administratif: M. John Banks.

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Conseil canadien pour la coopération internationale (Canadian Council for International Cooperation), 75, rue Sparks, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5A5. Président: Mr. John Magwood. Directeur administratif: M. Richard Harmston.

Conseil d'admissions des universités de l'Ontario (Ontario Universities' Council on Admissions). Président: Dr. M.B. Ives, dept. of metallurgy and materials science, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4M1. Secrétaire-trésorier: Mr. B.A. Lumsden, associate registrar, admissions and records, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1.

Conseil de la recherche en économie agricole du Canada (Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada), 55, avenue Parkdale, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 1E5. Président: M. Gordon MacEachern.

† Conseil de recherches médicales (Medical Research Council), Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0W9. Président: Dr Malcolm Brown. Secrétaire: Dr J.M. Roxburgh.

† Conseil de recherches pour la défense (Defence Research Board), NDHQ, 125, rue Elgin, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0Z3. Président: M. L.J. L'Heureux. Secrétaire: M. A.E. Léger.

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† Conseil des arts du Canada, Le (Canada Council, The), b.p. 1047, 151, rue Sparks, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5V8. Président: M. John Prentice. Directeur: M. André Fortier.

*Conseil des centres universitaires pour la recherche sur l'environnement (Council of Centres at Universities for Research on the Environment). Président: Prof. Michel Chevalier, faculty of environment studies, York University, Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3. Secrétaire: Prof. Gordon Hodgson, Environmental Sciences Centre (Kananaskis), The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4.

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Conseil des ministres de l'éducation, Canada (Council of Ministers of Education, Canada), pièce S500, 252 ouest, rue Bloor, Toronto (Ont.) M5S 1V5. Président: L'Honorable Thomas Wells. Secrétaire général: M. Maurice Richer.

Conseil des universités de l'Ontario (Council of Ontario Universities), pièce 8039, 130, rue St. George, Toronto (Ont.) M5S 2T4. Secrétaire: M. Grant Clarke. Directeur administratif: M. J.B. Macdonald.

Conseil des universités (Québec) [Council of Universities (Quebec)], pièce 810, 2700, boulevard Laurier, Québec (Qué.) G1A 1H3. Président: M. Germain Gauthier. Secrétaire: M. Pierre Cazalis.

Conseil national de l'esthétique industrielle (National Design Council), 3^{ième} étage, Édifice du Centre, 300, rue Sparks, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0H5. Présidente: Mrs. T.M. Bata. Secrétaire administratif: M. E.P. Weiss.

† Conseil national de recherches du Canada (National Research Council of Canada), Édifice M-58, chemin Montréal, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0R6. Président: M. William Schneider. Secrétaire administratif: M. B.D. Leddy.

Conseil supérieur de l'éducation (Superior Council of Education), 50 est, rue Saint-Joseph, Québec (Qué.) G1K 3A5. Président: M. Léopold Garant. Secrétaire général: M. Gilbert Desrosiers.

Direction générale de l'enseignement supérieur, Québec (Directorate of Higher Education, Quebec), 1035 de la Chevrotière, complexe G, 20^e étage, Hôtel du gouvernement, Québec (Qué.) G1A 1J1. Directeur général: M. Gaston Denis. Secrétaire administratif: M. Marcel Therrien.

Entr'aide universitaire mondiale du Canada (World University Service of Canada), 27, avenue Goulburn, Ottawa (Ont.) K1N 8C7. Président: Dr. Michael Oliver, president, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6. Secrétaire général: M. William McNeill.

Fédération canadienne de la faune, La (Canadian Wildlife Federation), 1419, avenue Carling, Ottawa (Ont.) K1Z 7L7. Président: M. Orville Erickson, 541 — 6^e rue ouest, Prince Albert (Sask.). Directeur administratif: M. Kenneth Brynaert.

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Fédération canadienne des enseignants (Canadian Teachers' Federation), 110, rue Argyle, Ottawa (Ont.) K2P 1B4. Président: M. T. Trafford. Secrétaire général: M. Norman Goble.

Fédération canadienne des femmes diplômées des universités (Canadian Federation of University Women), pièce 209A, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. Présidente: Mme R.A. Bell. Secrétaire: Mme Cynthia Thomson.

Fédération canadienne des sociétés de biologie (Canadian Federation of Biological Societies). Président: Dr. G.R. Williams, dept. of biochemistry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. Secrétaire honoraire: Dr. D.T. Armstrong, dept. of physiology, University Hospital, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6G 2K3.

Fédération des CEGEP, 1940 est, boulevard Henri-Bourassa, Montréal (Qué.) H2B 1S2. Président: M. Roland Arpin, directeur général, CEGEP de Maisonneuve, 3800 est, rue Sherbrooke, Montréal (Qué.). Directeur général: M. Jacques Laberge.

Fédération internationale des universités catholiques (International Federation of Catholic Universities), 77 bis, rue de Grenelle, Paris 7^{ème} (France). Président: R.P. Hervé Carrier, recteur, Université Gregoriana, Rome, Italie. Secrétaire: Mgr Georges Leclercq.

Fondation canadienne d'éducation économique, La (Canadian Foundation for Economic Education, The), 155, avenue University, Toronto (Ont.) M5H 3B7. Président: M. Freeman Stewart, secrétaire administratif, Association canadienne d'éducation, 252 ouest, rue Bloor, Toronto (Ont.) M5S 1V5. Directeur administratif: M. Leslie Cole.

Fondation des bourses Rhodes, La (Rhodes Scholarship Trust, The), b.p. 48, Centre Toronto-Dominion, Toronto (Ont.) M5K 1E6. Secrétaire général (Canada): M. Arthur Scafe.

Fondation des études du Canada, La (Canada Studies Foundation, The), pièce S-716, 252 ouest, rue Bloor, Toronto (Ont.) M5S 1V5. Président: Mr. Walter Gordon, Canadian Corporate Management Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 131, Commerce Court Postal Station, Toronto, Ont. M5L 1E6. Secrétaire: Mlle Cheryl Nesbitt.

Fondation sciences jeunesse (Youth Science Foundation), pièce 302, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3. Président: M. H.C. Rowsell, directeur administratif, Conseil canadien de protection des animaux, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3. Directeur administratif: M. Charles Jersch.

Institut aéronautique et spatial du Canada, L' (Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute), Édifice du Commonwealth, 77, rue Metcalfe, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5L6. Président: M. I.S. Macdonald, 80, avenue Kenaston, Montréal (Qué.). Secrétaire-trésorier: M. P.A. Cobbett.

Institut agricole du Canada, L' (Agricultural Institute of Canada), pièce 907, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H4. Président: Mr. Don Baron, editor, County Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R3H 0B5. Gérant général: M. W.E. Henderson.

Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes (Canadian Institute of Adult Education), pièce 800, 506 est, rue Sainte-Catherine, Montréal (Qué.) H2L 2C7. Président: M. Fernand Daoust,

secrétaire général, Fédération des travailleurs du Québec, 1290, rue St-Denis, Montréal (Qué.). Directeur général: M. Paul Bélanger.

Institut canadien de gestion (Canadian Institute of Management), pièce 303, 51 est, rue Eglinton, Toronto (Ont.) M4P 1G7. Président: M. G.A. Heaton, Manitoba Bridge and Engineering, 845 Logan Ave., P.O. Box 578, Winnipeg, Man. R3E 1N7. Secrétaire administrative: Mme Kae Jessop.

Institut canadien des affaires internationales, L' (Canadian Institute of International Affairs), 31 est, rue Wellesley, Toronto (Ont.) M4Y 1G9. Président: The Rt. Hon. Roland Michener, Lang, Michener, Cranston, Farquarson and Wright, 50 King St. W., Toronto, Ont. Secrétaire nationale: Mlle Edna Neale.

Institut canadien des affaires publiques, L' (Canadian Institute on Public Affairs), pièce 203, 20 est, avenue Eglinton, Toronto (Ont.) M4P 1A9. Président: Mr. Mel James, information manager, Western Region, Bell Canada, 25th floor, Royal Trust Tower, Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ont. Secrétaire: Mlle Karen Morrison.

Institut canadien des comptables agréés, L' (Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, The), suite 700, 250 est, rue Bloor, Toronto (Ont.) M4W 1G5. Président: Mr. H.A. Renouf, H.R. Doane and Company, Box 426, Halifax, N.S. Secrétaire: M. J.E.P. Barry, Samson, Belair, Côté, Lacroix et Associés, 4, Park Samuel Holland, Québec (Qué.).

Institut canadien des ingénieurs, L' (Engineering Institute of Canada, The), 700 Édifice E.I.C., 2050, rue Mansfield, Montréal (Qué.) H3A 1Y9. Président: Mr. Ian Gray, vice-president of technical services, Canadian Pacific Airlines, 1281 W. Georgia St., Vancouver, B.C. V7B 1V1. Gérant général: M. Byron Kerr.

Institut canadien des mines et de la métallurgie, L' (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, The), 906 - 1117 ouest, rue Ste-Catherine, Montréal (Qué.) H3B 1J3. Président: Mr. W.M. Gilchrist, president, Eldorado Nuclear Limited, suite 800, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. Secrétaire-trésorier: M. G.F. Skilling.

Institut canadien du film (Canadian Film Institute), 1762, avenue Carling, Ottawa (Ont.) K2A 2H7. Président: M. Jean Clavel, Relations publiques et industrielles, 1808 ouest, rue Sherbrooke, Montréal (Qué.). Directeur administratif: M. Gordon Noble.

Institut d'administration publique du Canada, L' (Institute of Public Administration of Canada, The), 897, rue Bay, Toronto (Ont.) M5S 1Z7. Président: Mr. G.T. Batchelor, city clerk, City Hall, Toronto, Ont. Secrétaire administratif: M. P.A. Gilchrist.

Institut de chimie du Canada, L' (Chemical Institute of Canada, The), pièce 906, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3. Président: Mr. A. Monsaroff, president, Domtar Chemicals Ltd., P.O. Box 7212, Montreal, Que. H3C 3M3. Gérant général: M. T.H.G. Michael.

Institut de recherches politiques (Institute for Research on Public Policy), 3535, chemin Queen Mary, 5^e étage, Montréal (Qué.) H3V 1H8. Président: M. A.W.R. Carrothers.

Institut indo-canadien Shastri, L' (Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute), 3511, rue Peel, Montréal (Qué.) H3A 1W7. Président:

Prof. Michael Ames, dept. of anthropology, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5. Directrice administrative: Mme K. de la Ronde.

Institut international d'économie quantitative (International Institute of Quantitative Economics), pièce 201, 1650, rue Lincoln, Montréal (Qué.). Président: M. Morido Inagaki. Secrétaire-trésorier: M. Michel Grosz.

Institut royal d'architecture du Canada, L' (Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, The), pièce 1104, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3. Vice-président exécutif: M. Wilson Salter. Secrétaire-trésorier exécutif: M. Maurice Holdham.

Institut Vanier de la famille, 'L' (Vanier Institute of the Family, The), pièce 207, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3. Présidente: Mme Mozah Zemans. Directeur général: M. William Dyson.

Presse universitaire canadienne (Canadian University Press), 211 – 227 ouest, avenue Laurier, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5E2. Président: M. Keith Reynolds. Secrétaire: M. Paul Mitchell.

Secrétariat d'État, Ministère du, Direction de l'aide à l'éducation (Secretary of State, Department of the, Education Support Branch), 66, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0M5. Directeur: M. R.J. Lachapelle.

Service d'admission au collège et à l'université (Service for Admission to College and University), 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5N1. Président: Dr. A.L. Dulmage, president and vice-chancellor, Brandon University, Brandon, Man. R7A 6A9. Directeur administratif: poste vacant.

Service de l'éducation, Conseil luthérien au Canada, Le (Division of Educational Services, Lutheran Council in Canada), 500 – 365, rue Hargrave, Winnipeg (Man.) R3B 2K3. Président: Rév. Donald Voigts.

*Service universitaire canadien outre-mer (Canadian University Service Overseas), 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H5. Président: Prof. C.M. Williams, dept. of animal science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0. Administrateur en chef: M. Murray Thomson.

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Société canadienne d'éducation par l'art (Canadian Society for Education Through Art), 451 ouest, rue Park, Windsor (Ont.) N9A 5E4. Président: Dr. L. Groome, University of Regina, Regina, Sask. S4S 0A2. Secrétaire général: M. Garnet Humphrey.

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Société canadienne de pédiatrie (Canadian Paediatric Society). Président: Dr. James Weber, 170, chemin Sherway, pièce 21, Etobicoke (Ont.). Secrétaire administratif: Dr Victor Marchessault, division des sciences cliniques, Université de Sherbrooke, Centre hospitalier universitaire, Sherbrooke (Qué.) J1H 5N4.

Société canadienne de physiologie, La (Canadian Physiological Society, The). Président: Prof Jacques Leblanc, département de physiologie, Université Laval, Cité universitaire, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4. Secrétaire: Dr. John Ledson, dept. of physiology, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5.

Société canadienne de physiologie végétale (Canadian Society of Plant Physiologists). Président: Dr. G.A. MacLachlan, dept. of biology, McGill University, Montreal, Que. Secrétaire: Dr. Ann Oakes, dept. of biology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4K1.

Société canadienne de psychologie (Canadian Psychological Association), pièce 46, 1390 ouest, rue Sherbrooke, Montréal (Qué.) H3G 1K2. Président: Dr. A.U. Paivio, dept. of psychology, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7. Secrétaire-trésorière: Mlle Suzanne Edwards.

Société canadienne des biologistes de la faune, La (Canadian Society of Wildlife and Fishery Biologists, The), b.p. 2292, Station D, Ottawa (Ont.). Président: Mr. Frank Maher, supervisor, Ministry of Natural Resources, 59 Isabella St., Toronto, Ont. M4Y 1M9. Secrétaire-trésorier: Mr. Wm. Thurlow, Thurlow & Associates, Environmental Control Consultants Ltd., Box 2728, Station D, Ottawa, Ont.

Société canadienne des études bibliques (Canadian Society of Biblical Studies). Président: M. André Legault, 28, avenue Vincent d'Indy, Outremont, Montréal (Qué.) H2V 2S9. Secrétaire: Prof. Robert Culley, faculty of religious studies, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1.

Société canadienne des études classiques (Classical Association of Canada). Président: Prof. L.E. Woodbury, dept. of classics, University College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. Secrétaire: Prof. R.S. Kilpatrick, dept. of classics, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6.

Société canadienne des microbiologistes (Canadian Society of Microbiologists). Président: Dr. J.J.R. Campbell, dept. of microbiology, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5. Secrétaire: Dr. John Robinson, dept. of bacteriology and immunology, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7.

Société canadienne de sociologie et d'anthropologie (Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association), c.p. 878, Succursale "A", Montréal (Qué.) H3C 2B8. Président: Prof. Frederick Elkin, dept. of sociology and anthropology, York University, 4700 Keele St., Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3. Secrétaire-trésorier: Prof. John Jackson, dept. of sociology and anthropology, Concordia

University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8.

Société canadienne de théologie. Président: Gilles Langevin, s.j., 3330 boul. Édouard-Montpetit, b.p. 41, Montréal (Qué.). Secrétaire: R.P. Jean Richard, m.s.c., faculté de théologie, Université Laval, Cité universitaire, Québec (Qué.) G1V 2M3.

Société canadienne d'immunologie, La (Canadian Society for Immunology). Président: Dr. S. Dubisbi, 1 Spadina Crescent, room 224, Toronto, Ont. Secrétaire: Dr. J. Bienenstock, McMaster University Medical Centre, room 4H18, 1200 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ont.

Société canadienne d'orientation et de consultation (Canadian Guidance and Counselling Association), pièce 302, 1000, rue Yonge, Toronto (Ont.) M4W 2K2. Président: Dr. John Banmen, director, professional development branch, Department of Education, 506-1181 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R3C 0V8. Trésorier: M. Robert Langlois.

Société canadienne du génie chimique, La (Canadian Society for Chemical Engineering), pièce 906, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3. Président: Dr. W.J.M. Douglas, dept. of chemical engineering, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1. Secrétaire administratif: M. G.H. Thompson.

Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'éducation (Canadian Society for the Study of Education). Président: Dr. T.B. Greenfield, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1V6. Secrétaire: Dr. David Friesen, faculty of education, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1.

Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'enseignement supérieur, La (Canadian Society for the Study of Higher Education), pièce 8039, 130, rue St. George, Toronto (Ont.) M5S 2T4. Président: Dr. Malcolm Taylor, faculty of administrative studies, York University, 4700 Keele St., Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3. Secrétaire: M. Grant Clarke.

Société de pharmacologie du Canada, La (Pharmacological Society of Canada, The). Président: M.C.I. Chappel, 265, boul. Hymus, Pointe Claire (Qué.). Secrétaire: Dr. Garry Van Petten, dept. of pharmacology and therapeutics, The University of Calgary, 2920-24th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4.

Société des zoologistes canadiens (Canadian Society of Zoologists). Président: Dr. D.A. Chant, dept. of zoology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. Secrétaire: Dr. J.E. Phillips, dept. of zoology, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, B.C.

Société entomologique du Canada, La (Entomological Society of Canada), 1320, avenue Carling, Ottawa (Ont.) K1Z 7K9. Président: Dr. C.R. Harris, Research Institute, Agriculture Canada, University Sub Post Office, London, Ont. N6A 3K0. Secrétaire: Prof. D.M. Davies, dept. of biology, McMaster University, Hamilton. Ont. L8S 4K1.

Société historique du Canada (Canadian Historical Association), a/s Les archives publiques du Canada, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0N3. Président: Prof. J.B. Conacher, dept. of history, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. Secrétaire de langue française: M. Jean-Pierre Gagnon. Secrétaire de langue anglaise: Mr. Norman Hillmer.

Société mathématique du Canada (Canadian Mathematical Congress), pièce 15, 3421, rue Drummond, Montréal 109 (Qué.). Président: Prof. A.J. Coleman, chairman, dept. of mathematics, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6. Directeur administratif: M. J.J. McNamee.

Société météorologique du Canada (Canadian Meteorological Society). Président: Dr. A. Robert, Canadian Meteorological Centre, West Isle Office Tower, suite 100, 2121 Trans-Canada Highway, Dorval, Que. H9P 1J3. Secrétaire: Dr. H.G. Leighton, dept. of meteorology, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1.

Société royale canadienne de géographie, La (Royal Canadian Geographical Society, The), 488, rue Wilbrod, Ottawa (Ont.) K1N 6M8. Président: Dr. Pierre Camu, Canadian Association of Broadcasters, Box 627, Station B, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5S2. Secrétaire administratif: M. David Maclellan.

Société royale d'astronomie du Canada, La (Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, The), 252, rue College, Toronto (Ont.) M5T 1R7. Président: Dr. J.D. Fernie, c/o David Dunlap Observatory, box 360, Richmond Hill, Ont. L4C 4Y6. Secrétaire: M. D.J. Fitzgerald.

Société royale du Canada, La (Royal Society of Canada, The), 395, rue Wellington, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0N4. Président: Dr. Claude Fortier, directeur, département de physiologie, faculté de médecine, Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4. Secrétaire administratif: M. H.E.P. Garneau.

Statistique Canada, Division de l'éducation, des sciences et de la culture (Statistics Canada, Education, Science and Culture Division), Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0T6. Directeur: M. Y. Fortin.

Tourbec Inc., 112 ouest, rue St-Paul, Montréal (Qué.) H2Y 2Z3. Président: M. Jacques Larivière, Cité du Havre, Aile n° 3, Montréal (Qué.). Directrice générale: Mlle Léa Cousineau.

Union des associations des professeurs des universités de l'Ontario (Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations), 40, avenue Sussex, Toronto (Ont.) M5S 1J7. Président: Dr. N.V. Bowen, dept. of psychology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1. Vice-président (administratif): M. G.W. Bennett.

Union nationale des étudiants (National Union of Students). Coordinateur du comité central (exécutif): M. Pierre Ouellette. Secrétaire général: M. Bob Buckingham.

*Union sportive interuniversitaire canadienne (Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union), 333 chemin River, Cité de Vanier (Ont.) K1L 8B9. Président: Mr. Keith Harris, director of athletics, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6. Directeur administratif: M. Robert Pugh.

*Union sportive interuniversitaire canadienne féminine (Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union). Présidente: Ms. Pat Jackson, college of physical education, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0. Secrétaire-trésorier: Mr. D.J. Steponchev, college of physical education, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0.

ABBREVIATIONS OF DEGREES/ ABRÉVIATIONS DES GRADES

AA

Associate in arts
Diploma of associate in arts

AdvDipSW

Diploma in advanced social work

AKC(NS)

Associate of King's College (Nova Scotia)

AMusWesternBoard

Associate in music

ANSCAD

Associate of the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design

ArtDipMus

Artist diploma in music

ATh

Associate in theology

BA

Baccalauréat en musique
Baccalauréat ès arts
Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en études allemandes
Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en études anciennes
Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en études anglaises

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en études françaises et baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en français pour non-francophones

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en géographie

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en histoire de l'art

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en linguistique

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en traduction

Baccalauréat spécialisé en études hispaniques

Baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire

Bachelier ès arts

Bachelor of arts

Bachelor of arts and science

Bachelor of arts in history in art

Bachelor of arts with honors in public administration

Bachelor of arts with major in music

BAA

Baccalauréat en administration des affaires

BA(Admin)

Bachelor of arts (administration)

BAA(Early Childhood Education)

Bachelor of applied arts in early childhood education

BAA(Geography)

Bachelor of applied arts in geography

BAA(Home Economics)

Bachelor of applied arts in home economics

BAA(Interior Design)

Bachelor of applied arts in interior design

BAA(Journalism)
Bachelor of applied arts in journalism

BAA(Photography)
Bachelor of applied arts in photography

BAA(Radio and Television Arts)
Bachelor of applied arts in radio and television arts

BAA(Secretarial Science)
Bachelor of applied arts in secretarial science

BAA(Social Services)
Bachelor of applied arts in social services

BAA(Urban Planning)
Bachelor of applied arts in urban planning

BA/BEd
Combined bachelor of arts and bachelor of education

BA/BPHE
Combined bachelor of arts and bachelor of physical health education

BA/BSW
Combined bachelor of arts and bachelor of social work

BA(Canadian Studies)
Bachelor of arts in Canadian Studies

BAadm
Baccalauréat général en administration
Bachelor of administration

BAAdmin
Bachelor of administration

BAE
Bachelor of art education

BA(Ed)
Bachelor of arts (education)

BA(LPh)
Bachelier ès arts mention latin-philosophie

BA(Mus)
Bachelor of arts (major in music)

BAP
Baccalauréat en architecture paysagiste

BA(Ph)
Baccalauréat ès arts avec mention en philosophie

BArch
Baccalauréat en architecture
Bachelor of architecture

BA(Recreation)
Bachelor of arts (recreation)

BArtsvis
Baccalauréat en arts visuels

BASc
Bachelor of applied science

BAwithSecretarialCertificate
Bachelor of arts with secretarial certificate

BBA
Bachelor of business administration

BCat
Baccalauréat en catéchèse

BCL
Bachelor of canon law
Bachelor of civil law

BCom
Baccalauréat en commerce
Bachelor of commerce

BComm
Bachelor of commerce

BCompSc
Bachelor of computer science

BCom(Sports administration)
Bachelor of commerce in sports administration

BCS
Bachelor of computer science

BD
Bachelor of divinity

BDC
Baccalauréat en droit canonique

BDes
Bachelor of design

BDI
Baccalauréat en design industriel

BE
Bachelor of science in engineering

BEd
Baccalauréat en éducation
Baccalauréat en éducation (enseignement aux inadaptés)
Baccalauréat en éducation (enseignement élémentaire)
Baccalauréat en éducation (enseignement secondaire)
Baccalauréat en éducation spéciale
Bachelor of education

BEdPhy
Baccalauréat en éducation-physique

BEE
Baccalauréat d'enseignement élémentaire
Baccalauréat en enseignement élémentaire

BEng
Bachelor of engineering

BEngM
Bachelor of engineering and management

BEnsEnfInad
Baccalauréat en enseignement

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| BEP Baccalauréat en études pastorales | BMus Baccalauréat en musique Baccalauréat en musique avec spécialisation Bachelor of music |
| BEPH Baccalauréat en éducation physique et hygiène | BMusA Bachelor of musical arts |
| BES Bachelor of environmental studies | BMusEd Bachelor of music education |
| BESc Bachelor of engineering science | BMus(Perf) Bachelor of music performance |
| BFA Bachelor of fine arts | BN Bachelor of nursing |
| BGS Bachelor of general studies | BNSc Bachelor of nursing science |
| BHD Baccalauréat en hygiène dentaire | BOT Bachelor of occupational therapy |
| BHE Bachelor of home economics | BPE Bachelor of physical education |
| BHEc Bachelor of home economics | BPh Baccalauréat en philosophie Bachelor of philosophy |
| BHRS Bachelor of health record science | BPharm Baccalauréat en pharmacie |
| BID Bachelor of industrial design Bachelor of interior design | BPHE Bachelor of physical and health education |
| BIS Bachelor of independent studies | BPs Baccalauréat en psychologie |
| BJ Bachelor of journalism | BPsy Baccalauréat en psychologie |
| BLA Bachelor of landscape architecture | BPT Bachelor of physical therapy |
| BLArch Bachelor of landscape architecture | BRE Bachelor of recreation education |
| BLaws Bachelor of laws | BReIS Bachelor of religious studies |
| BLS Bachelor of library science | BSA Bachelor of science in agriculture Bachelor of secretarial administration Bachelor of secretarial arts |
| BLT Bachelor of laboratory technology | BSc Baccalauréat ès sciences Bachelor of science Bachelor of science (applied) Bachelor of science in agriculture Bachelor of science in engineering Bachelor of science in forestry Bachelor of science in home economics Bachelor of science in nursing Bachelor of science in nursing for registered nurses Bachelor of science in occupational therapy Bachelor of science in pharmacy Bachelor of science in physical therapy Bachelor of science in speech pathology and audiology |
| BM Baccalauréat en musique | |
| BMA Bachelor of musical arts | |
| BMath Bachelor of mathematics | |
| BMedSc Bachelor of medical science | |
| BMin Bachelor of ministry | |

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| BScA Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées et diplôme d'ingénieur | BSc(Engin) Bachelor of science for engineering |
| BSc(AAM) Bachelor of science (art as applied to medicine) | BSc(EngMgt) Bachelor of science in engineering management |
| BScact Baccalauréat ès sciences de l'actuariat | BSc(Eng-Phy) Bachelor of science in engineering physics |
| BScadm Baccalauréat en science de l'administration | BSc(erg) Baccalauréat ès sciences (ergothérapie) |
| BSc(AE) Bachelor of science in agricultural engineering | BScF Bachelor of science in forestry |
| BSc(Agr) Bachelor of science in agriculture | BSc(FdSc) Bachelor of science in food science |
| BSc(AgrEng) Bachelor of science in agricultural engineering | BScFE Bachelor of science in forest engineering |
| BSc(Arch) Bachelor of science (architecture) | BSc(FoodSci) Bachelor of science in food science |
| BSc/BEd Combined bachelor of science and bachelor of education | BSc(FSc) Bachelor of science in food science |
| BSc(CD) Bachelor of science in medical rehabilitation (communication disorders) | BSc(GE) Bachelor of science in geological engineering |
| BSc(CE) Bachelor of science in civil engineering | BSc(HE) Bachelor of science (home economics) |
| BScCS Bachelor of science in computer science | BScHEc Bachelor of science in home economics |
| BScD Bachelor of science in dentistry | BSc(HEc) Bachelor of science in household economics |
| BScD(Anaes) Bachelor of science in dentistry (anaesthesiology) | BSc(HK) Bachelor of science in human kinetics |
| BSc(DipEng) Bachelor of science with a diploma in engineering | BSc(Inf) Baccalauréat en sciences infirmières |
| BScDom Baccalauréat en sciences domestiques | BSc(Kinesiology) Bachelor of science in kinesiology |
| BSc(E) Bachelor of science in engineering | BSc(ME) Bachelor of science in mechanical engineering |
| BScEd Baccalauréat ès sciences de l'éducation Bachelor of science in education | BSc(Med) Bachelor of science in medicine |
| BSc(Edphys) Baccalauréat ès sciences (éducation physique) | BSc(MLS) Bachelor of science in medical laboratory science |
| BSc(EducPrésEnsElém) Baccalauréat ès sciences (éducation préscolaire et enseignement élémentaire) | BSc(MLT) Degree in medical laboratory technology |
| BSc(EE) Bachelor of science in electrical engineering | BScN Baccalauréat en sciences infirmières Bachelor of science in nursing |
| BSc(Eng) Bachelor of science in engineering | BSc(N) Bachelor of science in nursing |
| | BSc(Nurs) Baccalauréat ès sciences (nursing) |

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| BSc(nut) Baccalauréat ès sciences (nutrition) | BSP Bachelor of science in pharmacy |
| BSc(OccTher) Bachelor of science in occupational therapy | BSpAdm Baccalauréat spécialisé en administration |
| BSc(ortho) Baccalauréat ès sciences (orthopédagogie) | BSpAdm(recherche opérationnelle) Baccalauréat spécialisé en administration (recherche opérationnelle) |
| BSc(orthoetaudio) Baccalauréat ès sciences (orthophonie et audiologie) | BSpAdm(sciences comptables) Baccalauréat spécialisé en administration (sciences comptables) |
| BSc(OT) Bachelor of science in medical rehabilitation (occupational therapy) Bachelor of science in occupational therapy | BSpAnCult Baccalauréat spécialisé en animation culturelle |
| BSc(Pharm) Bachelor of science in pharmacy | BSpArtDr Baccalauréat spécialisé en art dramatique |
| BSc(phm) Baccalauréat ès sciences (pharmacie) | BSpArtsPl Baccalauréat spécialisé en arts plastiques |
| BScPhm Bachelor of science in pharmacy | BSpDesign(2D) Baccalauréat spécialisé en design (2D) |
| BScPhysEd Bachelor of science in physical education | BSpDesign(3D) Baccalauréat spécialisé en design (3D) |
| BSc(physio) Baccalauréat ès sciences (physiothérapie) | BSPE Bachelor of science in physical education |
| BSc(PhysTher) Bachelor of science in physical therapy | BSpEc Baccalauréat spécialisé en économie |
| BSc(Ps) Baccalauréat ès sciences (psychologie) | BSpEdCult Baccalauréat spécialisé en éducation culturelle |
| BSc(pséd) Baccalauréat ès sciences (psychoéducation) | BSpEdPhy Baccalauréat spécialisé en éducation physique |
| BSc(PT) Bachelor of science in medical rehabilitation (physical therapy) Bachelor of science in physical therapy | BSpEnfInad Baccalauréat spécialisé en enfance inadaptée |
| BSc(santé) Baccalauréat ès sciences de la santé | BSpEnsArtsPl Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement (arts plastiques) |
| BScsoc Baccalauréat en sciences sociales | BSpEnsEl Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement élémentaire |
| BSectA Bachelor of secretarial arts | BSpEns(enfance inadaptée) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement (enfance inadaptée) |
| BServsoc Baccalauréat en service social | BSpEns(musique) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement (musique) |
| BSF Bachelor of science in forestry | BSpEnsPréc Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement préscolaire |
| BSHEc Bachelor of science in home economics | BSpEnsProf(électrotechnique) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement professionnel (électrotechnique) |
| BSL Baccalauréat en sciences du langage Bachelor of science in language | BSpEnsProfSec Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement professionnel secondaire |
| BSN Bachelor of science in nursing | BSpEnsProf(techniques de la mécanique) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement professionnel (techniques de la mécanique) |

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| BSpEnsSec(administration) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (administration) | BSpLet(étFr) Baccalauréat spécialisé en lettres (études françaises) |
| BSpEnsSec(art dr) Baccalauréat spécialisé en enseignement secondaire (art dramatique) | BSpLet(études françaises-géographie) Baccalauréat spécialisé en lettres (études françaises-géographie) |
| BSpEnsSec(biologie) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (biologie) | BSpLet(études françaises-histoire) Baccalauréat spécialisé en lettres (études françaises-histoire) |
| BSpEnsSec(études anglaises) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (études anglaises) | BSpLing Baccalauréat spécialisé en linguistique |
| BSpEnsSec(études françaises) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (études françaises) | BSpLitQué Baccalauréat spécialisé en littérature québécoise |
| BSpEnsSec(géographie) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (géographie) | BSpMathématiques Baccalauréat spécialisé en mathématiques |
| BSpEnsSec(histoire) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (histoire) | BSpMus Baccalauréat spécialisé en musique |
| BSpEnsSec(mathématiques) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (mathématiques) | BSpPh Baccalauréat spécialisé en philosophie |
| BSpEnsSec(physique) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (physique) | BSpPhy-Chi Baccalauréat spécialisé en physico-chimie |
| BSpEnsSec(sciences religieuses) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (sciences religieuses) | BSpPsy Baccalauréat spécialisé en psychologie |
| BSpEns(sexologie) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement (sexologie) | BSpRecherCult Baccalauréat spécialisé en recherche culturelle |
| BSpEnsTech Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement technique | BSpRécérol Baccalauréat spécialisé en récréologie |
| BSpEtAng Baccalauréat spécialisé en études anglaises | BSpRécérologie Baccalauréat spécialisé en récréologie |
| BSpGénagogie Baccalauréat spécialisé en génagogie | BSpRelHum Baccalauréat spécialisé en relations humaines |
| BSpGéog Baccalauréat spécialisé en géographie | BSpScA(génie électrique) Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées (génie électrique) |
| BSpGéoPhy Baccalauréat spécialisé en géographie physique | BSpScA(génie géologique) Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées (génie géologique) |
| BSpH Baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire | BSpScA(génie industriel) Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées (génie industriel) |
| BSpHistdel'art Baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire de l'art | BSpScA(génie unifié) Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées (génie unifié) |
| BSpInfCult Baccalauréat spécialisé en information culturelle | BSpSc(biochimie) Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (biochimie) |
| BSpInformScolletProf Baccalauréat spécialisé en information scolaire et professionnelle | BSpSc(biologie) Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (biologie) |
| BSpLCl(études anciennes) Baccalauréat spécialisé en lettres classiques (études anciennes) | BSpSc(biophysique) Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (biophysique) |
| | BSpSc(chimie) Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (chimie) |
| | BSpScEd Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences de l'éducation |

BSpSc(géologie)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (géologie)

BSpScJuridiques
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences juridiques

BSpSc(mathématiques)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (mathématiques)

BSpSc(physique)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (physique)

BSpScPol
Baccalauréat spécialisé en science politique

BSpScRel
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences religieuses

BSpScSanté(nursing)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences de la santé (nursing)

BSpSoc
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sociologie

BSpTh
Baccalauréat spécialisé en théologie

BSpTravSoc
Baccalauréat spécialisé en travail social

BSR
Bachelor of science in rehabilitation

BSSoc
Baccalauréat en service social

BSW
Baccalauréat en service social
Bachelor of social welfare
Bachelor of social work

BT
Bachelor of teaching

BTech(Architectural Science)
Bachelor of technology in architectural technology

BTech(Business Management)
Bachelor of technology in business management

BTech(Chemical)
Bachelor of technology in chemical technology

BTech(Construction Management)
Bachelor of technology in construction management

BTech(Electrical)
Bachelor of technology in electrical technology

BTech(Geodetic Sciences)
Bachelor of technology in geodetic sciences

BTech(Industrial Engineering)
Bachelor of technology in industrial engineering

BTech(Laboratory Science)
Bachelor of technology in laboratory science

BTech(Mechanical Engineering)
Bachelor of technology in mechanical engineering

BTh
Baccalauréat en théologie
Bachelor of theology

BThPast
Baccalauréat en théologie pastorale

BTrad
Baccalauréat en traduction

CAPES
Certificat d'aptitudes pédagogiques à l'enseignement secondaire

CEC
Certificat pour l'enseignement collégial

CECP
Certificat pour l'enseignement collégial professionnel

CEE
Certificat pour l'enseignement élémentaire

CertAng
Certificat en anglais (langue seconde)

CertAnimationPedBib
Certificat en animation pédagogique des bibliothèques

CertAppSci
Certificate of applied science

CertMat
Certificat en mathématiques

CertNurCom
Certificat en nursing communautaire

CertPA
Certificate in public administration

CertPHN
Certificate in public health nursing

CertScEnvironnement
Certificat en sciences de l'environnement

CertTechnologieElectricité
Certificat de technologie en électricité

CertTechnologieMécanique
Certificat de technologie en mécanique

CertTechSup
Certificat de technicien supérieur

CertTraduction
Certificat en traduction

CES
Certificat pour l'enseignement secondaire

CESP
Certificat pour l'enseignement secondaire professionnel

CPEP
Certificat pour l'enseignement professionnel

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| CPH Certificate in public health | DipHA Diploma in hospital administration |
| CPSS Certificate in public service studies | DipinEng Diploma in engineering |
| DCL Doctor of civil law | Dipladm Diplôme en administration |
| DCIChem Diploma in clinical chemistry | DiplDN Diplôme de droit notarial |
| DD Doctor of divinity | DiplEtSpécServSoc Diplôme d'études spécialisées en service social |
| DDPH Diploma in dental public health | DipLibTechnol Diploma in library technology |
| DDS Doctorat en médecine dentaire Doctor of dental surgery | DipNSA Diploma in nursing service administration |
| DEd Doctor of education | DipNutrit Diploma in nutrition |
| DEng Doctor of engineering | DipOphthSc Diploma in ophthalmology |
| DèsL Doctorat ès lettres | DipOPN Diploma in outpost nursing |
| DHP Diplôme en hygiène publique | DipOralPath Diploma in oral pathology |
| DIH Diploma in industrial health | DipOralSurg Diploma in oral surgery and anaesthesia |
| DipAnaes Diploma in anaesthesia | DipOrthodont Diploma in orthodontics |
| DipBact Diploma in bacteriology | DipPaedodont Diploma in paedodontics |
| DipBusAdmin Diploma in business administration | DipPeriodont Diploma in periodontics |
| DipDentHyg Diploma in dental hygiene | DipPHN Diploma in public health nursing |
| DipDHyg Diploma in dental hygiene | DipPhysio Diploma in physiotherapy |
| DipEandCH Diploma in epidemiology and community health | DipSpeechPath Diploma in speech pathology |
| DipEd Diploma in education | DipSW Diploma of social work |
| DipEdAdmin Postgraduate diploma in educational administration | DJur Doctor juris Doctor of jurisprudence |
| DipEng Diploma in engineering | DMA Doctor of musical arts |
| DipEngTechnol Diploma in engineering technology | DMD Doctor of dental medicine Doctor of dentistry |
| DipForTechnol Diploma in forest technology | |

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| DMR(D) Diploma in radiology (diagnosis) | DVM Doctor of veterinary medicine |
| DMRD Diploma in diagnostic radiology | DVPH Diploma in veterinary public health |
| DMRT Diploma in therapeutic radiology | EdD Doctor of education |
| DMus Doctorat en musique | GradEdDip Graduate diploma in education |
| DMV Doctorat en médecine vétérinaire | JCB Baccalauréat en droit canonique Bachelor of canon law |
| DMVP Diplôme en médecine vétérinaire préventive | JCD Doctorat en droit canonique Doctor in canon law |
| DPA Graduate diploma in public administration | JCL Licentiate in canon law |
| DPH Diploma in public health | LDC Licence en droit canonique |
| DPh Doctorat en philosophie Doctor of philosophy | LicDipMus Licentiate diploma in music |
| DPs Doctorat en psychologie | LLB Baccalauréat en droit Bachelor of laws |
| DPsy Doctorat en psychologie | LLD Doctorat en droit |
| DPsych Diploma in psychiatry | LLL Licence en droit |
| DSc Doctorat ès sciences Doctor of science | LLM Maîtrise en droit Master of laws |
| DScA Doctorat ès sciences appliquées | LMus Licentiate in music |
| DScAdm Doctorat en sciences de l'administration | LMusWesternBoard Licentiate in music |
| DScEd Doctorat en sciences sociales | LPh Licence en philosophie Licentiate in philosophy |
| DSc(énergie) Doctorat ès sciences (énergie) | LScCompt Licence en sciences comptables |
| DScH Doctorat ès sciences en hygiène | LScO Licence en optométrie |
| DSW Doctor of social work | LT(Cert) Certificate in hospital laboratory technology |
| DTh Doctorat en théologie Doctor of theology | LTh Licence en théologie Licentiate in theology |
| DTh(Miss) Doctor in theology in missiology | MA Maîtrise ès arts |
| DTh/ScMiss Doctorat en théologie en sciences missionnaires | |

Maîtrise ès arts en musique
 Master of arts
 Master of arts in education
 Master of arts in history
 Master of arts in musicology
 Master of arts in philosophy
 Master of arts in public administration
 Master of arts in theology

MA(CL)
 Master of arts in canon law

MA(DC)
 Maîtrise ès arts en droit canonique

MA(Ed)
 Maîtrise ès arts en éducation
 Master of arts in education

MA(Education)
 Master of arts (education)

MA(ens)
 Maîtrise ès arts (enseignement)

MA(études littéraires)
 Maîtrise ès arts (études littéraires)

MAg
 Master of agriculture

MA(histoire)
 Maîtrise ès arts (histoire)

MAinEducation
 Master of arts in education

MAinTeaching
 Master of arts in teaching

MA(lettres)
 Maîtrise ès arts (lettres)

MA(linguistique)
 Maîtrise ès arts (linguistique)

MAM(Arch)
 Maîtrise en aménagement

MA(Miss)
 Master of arts in missiology

MAP
 Maîtrise en administration publique

MA(Ph)
 Maîtrise ès arts en philosophie

MA(philosophie)
 Maîtrise ès arts (philosophie)

MA(Ps)
 Maîtrise ès arts en psychologie

MA(psychologie)
 Maîtrise ès arts (psychologie)

MArch
 Maîtrise en architecture
 Master of architecture

MAS
 Maîtrise en administration des sciences de la santé

MASc
 Master of applied science

MA(science politique)
 Maîtrise ès arts (science politique)

MA(sciences médiévales)
 Maîtrise ès arts en sciences médiévales

MA(sciences religieuses)
 Maîtrise ès arts (sciences religieuses)

MA(ScMiss)
 Maîtrise ès arts en sciences missionnaires

MA(sociologie)
 Maîtrise ès arts (sociologie)

M(ATDR)
 Maîtrise avec mention aménagement du territoire et développement régional

MA(Th)
 Maîtrise ès arts en théologie
 Master of arts in theology

MA(théologie)
 Maîtrise ès arts (théologie)

MBA
 Maîtrise en administration
 Maîtrise en administration des affaires
 Maîtrise en gestion des affaires
 Master of business administration

MBA/LLB
 Combined master of business administration and bachelor of laws

MBibl
 Maîtrise en bibliothéconomie

MCEd
 Master of continuing education

MCL
 Master of canon law
 Master of civil law

MCISc
 Master of clinical science

MCom
 Master of commerce

MCompSc
 Master of computer science

MCP
 Master of city planning

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| MD Doctorat en médecine Doctor of medicine | MIng Maîtrise en ingénierie |
| MDC Maîtrise en droit canonique | MLA Master of landscape architecture |
| MD,CM Doctor of medicine and master of surgery | MLS Master of library science Master of library service |
| MDiv Master of divinity | MMA Master of musical arts |
| MDroit Maîtrise en droit | MMath Master of mathematics |
| MEd Maîtrise en éducation Master of education Master of education in educational administration | MMus Maîtrise en musique Master of music |
| MEdAdmScol Maîtrise en éducation option administration scolaire | MMuseol Master of museology |
| MEDes Master of environmental design | MNRM Master of natural resources management |
| MEdPhys Maîtrise en éducation physique | MN(Teaching) Master of nursing (teaching) |
| MEng Master of engineering | MNurs Maîtrise en nursing |
| MEng(Mining) Master of engineering (mining) | MOA Maîtrise en orthophonie et audiologie |
| MER Maîtrise en éducation religieuse | M(Orthodontie) Maîtrise en orthodontie |
| MES Master in environmental studies | MPA Master of public administration |
| MESc Master of engineering science | MPE Master of physical education |
| MF Master of forestry | MPh Maîtrise en philosophie |
| MFA Master of fine arts | MPhil Master of philosophy |
| MFisc Maîtrise en fiscalité | MPM Master of pest management |
| Mgénie(biomédical) Maîtrise en génie biomédical | Mprofpast Maîtrise professionnelle en pastorale |
| MHP Master of hospital pharmacy | MPs Maîtrise en psychologie Master of psychology |
| MHSA Master of health services administration | MPséd Maîtrise en psychoéducation |
| MHSc Master of health science | MPSy Maîtrise en psychologie |
| MInfScolProf Maîtrise en information scolaire et professionnelle | MRE Master of religious education |

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|---|---|
| MS Master of surgery | MSc(Eng) Master of science in engineering |
| MSc Maîtrise ès sciences Master of science Master of science in agriculture Master of science in astronomy Master of science in business administration Master of science in commerce Master of science in engineering Master of science in forestry Master of science in medicine Master of science in oral surgery Master of science in pharmacy Master of science in physical education Master of science in restorative dentistry and prosthodontics Master of science in veterinary medicine Master of science (medical science) | MScF Master of science in forestry |
| MScA Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées | MScH Maîtrise ès sciences en hygiène |
| MScA(électrothermique) Maîtrise en sciences appliquées (électrothermique) | MSc(Kinesiology) Master of science (kinesiology) |
| MSc(Appl) Master of science (applied) | MSc(mathématiques) Maîtrise ès sciences (mathématiques) |
| MSc(biologie) Maîtrise ès sciences (biologie) | MScN Master of science in nursing |
| MSc(biologie dentaire) Maîtrise en biologie dentaire | MSc(Nut) Maîtrise en nutrition |
| MSc(chimie) Maîtrise ès sciences (chimie) | MSc(océanographie) Maîtrise ès sciences (océanographie) |
| MSc(com) Maîtrise ès sciences en communication | MSc(opphys) Maîtrise ès sciences en optique physiologique |
| MScCS Master of science in computer science | MScPhm Master of science in pharmacy |
| MScD Master of science in dentistry | MSc(PhysEd) Master of science (physical education) |
| MScE Master of science in engineering | MSc(physique) Maîtrise ès sciences (physique) |
| MSc(eau) Maîtrise ès sciences (eau) | MSc(Pl) Master of science in urban and regional planning |
| MSc(écologie) Maîtrise ès sciences (écologie) | MScSanté(sport) Maîtrise en sciences de la santé (sport) |
| MSc(économique) Maîtrise ès sciences (économique) | MScSoc Maîtrise en sciences sociales |
| MScEd Maîtrise en sciences de l'éducation Maîtrise ès sciences de l'éducation | MScTélécommunications Maîtrise ès sciences (télécommunications) |
| MSc(Edphys) Maîtrise ès sciences (éducation physique) | MScV Maîtrise en sciences vétérinaires |
| MSc(énergie) Maîtrise ès sciences (énergie) | MSD Doctorate in mediaeval studies |
| | MServSoc Maîtrise en service social |
| | MSL Licentiate in mediaeval studies |
| | MSN Master of science in nursing |
| | MST Master of sacred theology |
| | MSW Master of social work |

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| MTh Maîtrise en théologie Master of theology | Doctor of philosophy in veterinary medicine Doctor of philosophy (medical science) Philosophiae doctor Philosophiae doctor en aménagement Philosophiae doctor en sciences de l'éducation |
| MThpast Maîtrise en théologie pastorale | PhD(CL) Doctor of philosophy in canon law |
| MTrad Maîtrise en traduction | PhD(DC) Doctorat en philosophie en droit canonique |
| MUP Master of urban planning | PhD(Ph) Philosophiae doctor (philosophie) |
| MusB Bachelor of music | PhD(Ps) Philosophiae doctor en psychologie |
| MusBac Bachelor of music Bachelor of music in performance | PhD(sciences médiévales) Philosophiae doctor en sciences médiévales |
| MusDoc Doctor of music | PhD(Th) Doctorat en philosophie en théologie Doctor of philosophy in theology |
| MusM Master of music | PhilM Master of philosophy |
| MVA Master of visual arts | RMC Degree or diploma from Royal Military College of Canada |
| OD Doctor of optometry | STM Master of sacred theology |
| PDE Postgraduate diploma in education | TchrCertOccTher Certificate in teaching of occupational therapy |
| PhD Doctorat Doctorat en éducation Doctorat en philosophie Doctorat ès sciences appliquées Doctor of philosophy Doctor of philosophy in agriculture Doctor of philosophy in engineering Doctor of philosophy in forestry Doctor of philosophy in human nutrition Doctor of philosophy in medicine Doctor of philosophy in musicology Doctor of philosophy in theology | TchrCertPhysTher Certificate in teaching of physical therapy |
| | ThD Doctor of theology |
| | ThM Master of theology |

GLOSSARY

Le texte français se trouve à la suite/French version follows

Explanations of terms are intended as an interpretation of common usage in Canada. Exceptional uses will be noted throughout the handbook, but usually in a context which makes the meaning clear.

AFFILIATED COLLEGE. A college which is administratively independent but whose academic affairs are governed by the senate of the university to which it is affiliated. Instruction is provided by the college but degrees are awarded by the university.

APPROVED TEACHING CENTRE. The term used by The University of Manitoba to indicate an unaffiliated college whose students may prepare for and write the examinations set by the university, for credit toward a degree of the university in a limited number of courses.

ASSISTANTSHIP. An award, usually to a graduate student, in return for which part-time instructional service is to be given.

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTIONS. A generic term including federated universities and colleges and affiliated colleges.

ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITY. Rare. See federated university.

BURSARY. A monetary award to assist a student in the pursuit of his studies, based on financial need and satisfactory academic achievement.

CAMPUS. University buildings and the site on which they are located.

CO-EDUCATIONAL. Refers to a university or college which admits both men and women.

COLLEGE. An institution of post-secondary education which usually has only one faculty. It may award a first degree but is more likely to be affiliated to a university which confers degrees on its students. This word is also used in the names of secondary schools, teacher training institutions, private and business training schools.

COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY. The term used in Ontario to designate a two- or three-year post-secondary institution of higher education offering courses which lead to non-university diplomas.

COLLEGE OF GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. A college in the province of Quebec offering the 13th and 14th years of schooling.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE. One of the terms which refer to a two- or three-year post-secondary, non-university institution of higher education offering courses which may be credited toward a university degree and also courses which lead to non-university diplomas.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE. A college which is an integral part of a university, governed by the university administration and sharing the university's budget.

CREDIT. When a student is given credit for a university

subject he is exempted from it and the number of subjects required for the degree is thus reduced. This word is also used to indicate a unit of study which has been completed and may be counted toward a degree.

DEPARTMENT. A sub-division of a faculty or school, usually devoted to a single discipline, e.g., history.

EXHIBITION. Rare. Similar to a scholarship.

EXTENSION DEPARTMENT COURSES. Programs for those not enrolled as full-time candidates for degrees. Sometimes conducted on campus, sometimes in centres away from the campus. Essentially adult education.

FACULTY. Most university teaching is organized in a group of faculties, e.g., arts, law, medicine. Occasionally the word "college" is used in this way. The word "faculty" is used also to denote the teaching staff.

FEDERATED COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY. An institution which holds its degree-granting powers (usually with the exception of those in theology) in abeyance during the term of federation with another university. The working relationship between the two institutions is much the same as between an affiliated college and its parent university.

FELLOWSHIP. Similar to a scholarship, but usually intended for graduate studies and research. Some teaching service may be expected of the recipient.

FIRST YEAR, SECOND YEAR, ETC., OF COURSE. Counting from junior or senior matriculation, depending on which is the minimum level of admission to the faculty concerned.

FOREIGN STUDENT, INTERNATIONAL STUDENT, STUDENT FROM ABROAD. One who is temporarily resident in Canada for the purpose of pursuing education.

FRESHMAN, SOPHOMORE, JUNIOR, SENIOR YEAR OF COURSE. First, second, third, fourth year, usually counting from the junior matriculation level.

GENERAL COURSE. Sometimes referred to as a general or pass program. An unspecialized university course, commonly leading to a bachelor's degree in four years beyond junior matriculation or three years beyond senior matriculation.

GRADUATE STUDENT. One working toward a higher degree or diploma in a given discipline.

GRANT-IN-AID. Ordinarily a grant in aid of research.

HONORS COURSE. Sometimes referred to as an honors program. A specialized university course at the baccalaureate level usually requiring one year longer than the general or pass program.

INSTITUTE. Usually a sub-division of a faculty or school, or a grouping of disciplines in more than one faculty or school, e.g., northern studies. Sometimes the equivalent of a school or faculty.

JUNIOR COLLEGE. A college which ordinarily provides instruction to within two years of a first or baccalaureate degree.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION. Eligibility for admission to

the first university degree at the lower of the two common levels of entry. A student holding a secondary school graduation certificate may or may not have "junior matriculation" standing, depending on the number and pattern of the subjects taken and his standing on the examinations.

LOAN. Similar to a bursary except that it must be repaid with interest, usually following termination of studies.

ORDINARY COURSE. Same as "general course".

PASS COURSE. Same as "general course".

POST-SECONDARY. Describes a wide range of institutions open to high school matriculants and others who may qualify.

PRELIMINARY YEAR. When a university calls the course-year beyond senior matriculation "first year", but also offers instruction in a course-year following junior matriculation, the latter is usually referred to as the "preliminary year".

QUALIFYING YEAR. May denote same as "preliminary year" or a course-year of further preparation, beyond the first degree, before entry as a candidate for a higher degree.

REGIONAL COLLEGE. The term used in British Columbia to designate a two- or three-year post-secondary institution of higher education administered by two or more neighboring school districts. Usually offers courses which may be credited toward a university degree and also courses which lead to non-university diplomas.

SCHOLARSHIP. A monetary award to assist a student in the pursuit of his studies, based on outstanding academic achievement but usually not on financial need.

SCHOOL. Usually a sub-division of a faculty. Sometimes used in the same way as the word "faculty".

SCHOOL DISTRICT COLLEGE. The term used in British Columbia to designate a two- or three-year post-secondary institution of higher education administered by a single school district. Usually offers courses which may be credited toward a university degree and also courses which lead to non-university diplomas.

SEMESTER. One of the terms or periods of instruction in a two-term academic year, usually of about fifteen weeks' duration.

SEMINARY. A theological training institution.

SENIOR MATRICULATION. Eligibility for admission to university at the higher of the two common levels of entry. Involves one year of study beyond the junior matriculation level.

STUDENT AID. Financial assistance to students to enable them to pursue their studies.

TERMINAL. Sometimes used to designate technical or occupational programs.

TRANSFER. Often used in reference to a program of studies designed to provide credits toward a baccalaureate degree.

TRIMESTER. One of the terms or periods of instruction in a three-term academic year, usually of about fifteen weeks' duration.

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT. One working toward a first certificate, diploma or degree in a given discipline.

UNIVERSITY. An institution of post-secondary education, professional training and research, which awards first and advanced degrees.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. Same as "constituent college".

UNIT. See "Credit".

CITÉ UNIVERSITAIRE. Les pavillons d'une université et le site où ils se trouvent.

COÉDUCATIONNELLE. A trait à une université qui admet les hommes et les femmes.

COLLÈGE AFFILIÉ. Collège indépendant du point de vue administratif, mais dont les programmes scolaires sont régis par le sénat de l'université à laquelle il est affilié. Le collège donne l'enseignement, mais l'université confère les grades.

COLLÈGE CONSTITUANT. Collège faisant partie intégrante d'une université, régi par l'administration de l'université et émergeant au budget de l'université.

COLLÈGE D'ENSEIGNEMENT GÉNÉRAL ET PROFESSIONNEL (CEGEP). Institution de la province de Québec, 13^e et 14^e années.

COLLÈGE UNIVERSITAIRE. Un collège constituant. (Voir ci-dessus.)

CRÉDIT. Lorsqu'un étudiant obtient crédit (équivalence) pour une matière universitaire, il en est exempté et le nombre de cours requis pour obtenir le grade est ainsi réduit. Ce mot sert également à indiquer une unité d'étude complétée qui entre en ligne de compte dans l'obtention d'un grade.

CULTURE POPULAIRE. Même sens qu'enseignement postscolaire (extension).

DÉPARTEMENT. Subdivision d'une faculté ou d'une école, qui se consacre généralement à une seule discipline, par exemple: l'histoire.

DOCTORAT. Le plus élevé des grades que décernent traditionnellement les universités.

ÉCOLE. Généralement une subdivision d'une faculté. S'emploie parfois dans la même acception que le mot "faculté".

ÉCOLE AFFILIÉE OU ANNEXÉE. École alliée à la faculté d'une université à peu près de la même façon qu'un collège affilié est allié à une université.

ENSEIGNEMENT NON CONFESIONNEL. École, enseignement, système scolaire qui ne se réfère à aucune confession religieuse. Il faut détacher la nature de la non-confessionnalité de l'ambiance et des habitudes caractéristiques d'une époque historique donnée. L'enseignement non confessionnel d'inspiration laïque militante n'était pas neutre au point de vue religieux, puisqu'il prenait parti contre la religion ou contre une religion particulière. De soi, l'enseignement non confessionnel est caractérisé fondamentalement par la neutralité en matière religieuse: ni les maîtres, ni l'établissement comme tels ne proposent aux élèves une option religieuse, quelle qu'elle soit. Cela ne veut pas dire que l'enseignant non confessionnel (...) élimine l'option religieuse en elle-même; c'est plutôt qu'il respecte toutes les options possibles en ne s'inspirant d'aucune à l'exclusion des autres. (Rapport Parent, Vol. 4, N^o 120.)

ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR. Enseignement qui a pour objet de préparer à différentes carrières les candidats ayant fait des études équivalentes à celles du baccalauréat général, et de former dans tous les domaines de l'activité intellectuelle une élite capable de maintenir le niveau de la culture nationale et de faire progresser la recherche scientifique. Cet enseignement se donne d'ordinaire à l'université ou dans les grandes écoles.

LEXIQUE

L'explication des termes se fonde sur l'usage commun au Canada. Les usages exceptionnels seront notés dans le manuel mais, généralement, le contexte en précise nettement les sens.

AIDE AUX ÉTUDIANTS. Aide financière accordée aux étudiants afin de leur permettre de poursuivre leurs études.

BACCALAURÉAT. Jusqu'à ce jour, premier grade universitaire décerné par les universités francophones. Cette définition est d'ailleurs insuffisante, car on appelle "baccalauréat" des grades distincts auxquels l'étudiant peut parvenir successivement, à quelques années d'intervalle: le baccalauréat décerné par la faculté des arts au terme des études pré-universitaires (dites collégiales), qui est d'ordinaire un baccalauréat général, et les baccalauréats de diverses facultés, décernés seulement après quelques années d'études supérieures. Dans les universités anglophones, on décerne des baccalauréats spécialisés, notamment en commerce, en éducation, au même niveau ou à peu près que le baccalauréat général francophone. Le rapport Parent propose la suppression aussi bien du baccalauréat général que du baccalauréat des facultés spécialisées. Le premier grade universitaire des facultés francophones serait dès lors la licence.

BOURSE. Octroi monétaire destiné à aider l'étudiant à poursuivre ses études; l'octroi se fonde sur les succès scolaires ou le besoin financier, ou les deux à la fois.

CENTRE D'ÉTUDES UNIVERSITAIRES. Institution prévue pour la province de Québec et destinée à assurer une partie de l'enseignement du premier grade universitaire (la première année ou les deux premières années) dans un nombre suffisant de disciplines de base et de spécialités.

ÉTUDES DU 1^{er} CYCLE. Études conduisant à l'obtention du premier grade universitaire, généralement le baccalauréat.

ÉTUDES DU 2^e CYCLE. Études conduisant à l'obtention de la maîtrise.

ÉTUDES DU 3^e CYCLE. Études conduisant à l'obtention du doctorat.

ÉTUDIANT DU NIVEAU POST-GRADE. Celui qui a obtenu un premier grade universitaire et prépare un grade ou diplôme supérieur.

ÉTUDIANT DU NIVEAU PRÉ-GRADE. Celui qui cherche à obtenir son premier diplôme ou grade universitaire dans une discipline donnée.

ÉTUDIANT ÉTRANGER. Étudiant qui habite temporairement au Canada afin de s'instruire.

EXTERNAT. Collège pour étudiants qui habitent à l'extérieur du collège.

FACULTÉ. Dans la plupart des universités, l'enseignement est réparti entre un groupe de facultés, par exemple: les facultés des arts, de droit, de médecine.

GRADE. Rang dans la hiérarchie universitaire: baccalauréat, licence, maîtrise, D.E.S. (diplôme d'études supérieures), doctorat, ou l'équivalent.

GRAND SÉMINAIRE. Institution donnant la formation nécessaire aux hommes qui possèdent le baccalauréat ès arts et qui se destinent à la prêtrise.

IMMATRICULATION JUNIOR. Fin du cycle de quatre ans d'études secondaires.

IMMATRICULATION SENIOR. Fin d'études préparatoires d'un an après le niveau de l'immatriculation junior.

INSTITUT. Subdivision d'une faculté ou d'une école, ou groupement de disciplines dans plus d'une faculté ou d'une école, par exemple: l'institut de géographie.

INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIÉES. Terme générique qui comprend les collèges et les séminaires affiliés, ainsi que les écoles annexées.

LICENCE. Grade universitaire, intermédiaire entre le baccalauréat de la faculté des arts et le doctorat.

MAÎTRISE. Grade universitaire, intermédiaire entre le baccalauréat et le doctorat.

PREMIÈRE ANNÉE, DEUXIÈME ANNÉE, ETC., D'ÉTUDES. A compter de l'immatriculation junior, de l'immatriculation senior ou du baccalauréat ès arts, selon le niveau minimum d'admission à la faculté intéressée.

PRÊT. Semblable à une bourse, sauf qu'il doit être remboursé, généralement après la fin des études et avec intérêt.

PROGRAMME D'ÉTUDES AVEC MENTION. Études collégiales qui mettent l'accent sur une discipline, mais à un degré moindre que le "programme d'études avec spécialisation".

PROGRAMME D'ÉTUDES ORDINAIRE. Parfois désigné: programme général. Études collégiales non spécialisées, qui donnent droit généralement au baccalauréat ès arts en quatre ans après l'immatriculation.

PROGRAMME D'ÉTUDES AVEC SPÉCIALISATION. Études collégiales spécialisées, généralement d'une durée égale à celle du programme ordinaire, mais qui comportent parfois une année de plus.

RECYCLAGE (COURS DE). Études de perfectionnement. Formation complémentaire ou entièrement nouvelle donnée à des cadres, à des fonctionnaires, pour leur permettre de s'adapter aux progrès industriels et scientifiques. Recyclage d'un ingénieur, d'un médecin.

SECONDAIRE V. Dernière année d'études secondaires (12^e année) dans la province de Québec.

SEMESTRE. Un des termes ou sessions de cours formant une année universitaire composée de deux termes, chacun étant environ de quinze semaines.

TRIMESTRE. Un des termes ou sessions de cours formant une année universitaire composée de trois termes, chacun étant environ de quinze semaines.

UNITÉ. Voir "crédit".

UNIVERSITÉ. Institution d'enseignement supérieur, en vue des carrières libérales et de recherches, qui confère les premiers grades ainsi que des grades supérieurs.

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La bibliographie qui suit tente de faire la rétrospective des principaux documents publiés depuis 1971 sur l'enseignement supérieur au Canada. Tous les livres peuvent être EMPRUNTÉS de la bibliothèque de l'AUCC, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa K1P 5N1, à l'exception de ceux marqués d'un astérisque. Si vous voulez commander un livre, veuillez communiquer avec votre librairie locale ou l'éditeur. Les prix sont indiqués quand ils sont connus.

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Undergraduate and
graduate diploma and
degree courses at Canadian
universities and colleges,
1975

Cours préparatoires à un
premier diplôme et à des
diplômes supérieurs dans
les universités et collèges du
Canada, 1975

Location of Universities
and Colleges of Canada
Emplacement des universités
et collèges du Canada



LOCATION OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN CANADA

The above map indicates the location of all universities and colleges which offer university-level courses of study. Many of these institutions do not have separate entries in this directory, but are included in the entry for the institution to which they are affiliated, associated or federated or of which they are a constituent part.

| | | |
|---|--|----|
| Acadia Divinity College | Wolfville, Nova Scotia B0P 1X0 | 59 |
| Acadia University | Wolfville, Nova Scotia B0P 1X0 | 59 |
| Alberta, The University of | Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E1 | 10 |
| Algoma College | Sault Ste-Marie, Ontario P6A 2G4 | 23 |
| Assumption University | Windsor, Ontario | 25 |
| Atkinson College, Joseph E. | Downsview, Ontario | 33 |
| Atlantic Institute of Education | Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1A4 | 60 |
| Atlantic School of Theology | Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3B5 | 60 |
| Banff School of Fine Arts | Banff, Alberta | 6 |
| Bathurst, Collège de | Bathurst (Nouveau-Brunswick) | 53 |
| Bethune College | Downsview, Ontario | 33 |
| Bishop's University | Lennoxville, Quebec J0B 1Z0 | 46 |
| Brandon University | Brandon, Manitoba R7A 6A9 | 19 |
| Brescia College | London, Ontario N6G 1H2 | 26 |
| British Columbia, The University of | Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1W5 | 2 |
| Brock University | St. Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1 | 34 |
| Calgary, The University of | Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4 | 7 |
| Calumet College | Downsview, Ontario | 33 |
| Campion College | Regina, Saskatchewan | 16 |
| Camrose Lutheran College | Camrose, Alberta | 11 |
| Canadian Mennonite Bible College | Winnipeg, Manitoba R3P 0M4 | 20 |
| Canadian Nazarene College | Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2P7 | 20 |
| Canadian Union College | Lacombe, Alberta | 8 |
| Canterbury College | Windsor, Ontario | 25 |
| Cape Breton, Collège of | Sydney, Nova Scotia | 63 |
| Carleton University | Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6 | 38 |
| Christian Brothers College | Mono Hills, Ontario | 31 |
| Christ the King, Seminary of | Mission City, British Columbia V2V 4J2 | 4 |
| Concordia Lutheran College | Edmonton, Alberta | 10 |
| Concordia University | Montreal, Quebec H3G 1M8 | 41 |
| Conrad Grebel College | Waterloo, Ontario | 27 |
| Dalhousie University | Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3J5 | 60 |
| Direction des études universitaires dans l'ouest québécois: | | |
| Services universitaires dans le nord-ouest | Rouyn (Québec) J9X 5C6 | 39 |
| Services universitaires dans l'Outaouais | Hull (Québec) J9A 1L8 | 40 |

EMPLACEMENT DES UNIVERSITÉS ET COLLÈGES DU CANADA

La carte ci-dessous localise toutes les universités et tous les collèges qui offrent des cours de niveau universitaire. Bon nombre de ces établissements ne sont pas mentionnés séparément dans le présent répertoire, mais sont compris dans la mention de l'université à laquelle ils sont affiliés, associés, fédérés ou dont ils forment une partie constituante.

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----|
| Dominicain de philosophie et de théologie, Collège | Ottawa (Ontario) K1R 7G2 | 38 |
| Emmanuel and St. Chad, College of | Saskatoon, Saskatchewan | 14 |
| Emmanuel College | Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7 | 33 |
| Erindale College | Mississauga, Ontario | 33 |
| Founders College | Downsview, Ontario | 33 |
| "G" College | Toronto, Ontario | 33 |
| Glendon College | Toronto, Ontario M4N 3M6 | 33 |
| Guelph, University of | Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1 | 29 |
| Hautes études commerciales, Ecole des | Montréal (Québec) | 41 |
| Hearst, Collège universitaire de/Hearst, University College of | Hearst (Ontario) P0L 1N0 | 24 |
| Holy Redeemer College | Windsor, Ontario | 25 |
| Huntington University | Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6 | 28 |
| Huron College | London, Ontario N6G 1H3 | 26 |
| Ignatius College | Guelph, Ontario | 29 |
| Innis College | Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E5 | 33 |
| Iona College | Windsor, Ontario | 25 |
| Jésus-Marie, Collège | Shippagan (Nouveau-Brunswick) | 54 |
| King's College, University of | Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 2A1 | 60 |
| King's College | London, Ontario N6A 2M3 | 26 |
| Knox College | Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E6 | 33 |
| Kootenay School of Art | Nelson, British Columbia | 5 |
| Lakehead University | Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5E1 | 22 |
| Laurentian University of Sudbury/Laurentienne de Sudbury, Université | Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6 | 28 |
| Laval, Université | Québec (Québec) G1K 7P4 | 47 |
| Lethbridge, The University of | Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4 | 9 |
| Loretto College | Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J3 | 33 |
| Lóyola College | Montreal, Quebec H4B 1R6 | 41 |
| Lutheran Theological Seminary | Saskatoon, Saskatchewan | 14 |
| Luther College | Regina, Saskatchewan | 16 |
| Macdonald College | Montreal, Quebec | 41 |
| Manitoba, The University of | Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2 | 20 |
| Maritime Forest Ranger School, The | Fredericton, New Brunswick | 52 |
| Massey College | Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E1 | 33 |
| McGill University | Montreal, Quebec H3C 3G1 | 41 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|----|--|-----------------------------------|----|
| McLaughlin College | Downsview, Ontario | 33 | Québec à Chicoutimi, L'Université du | Chicoutimi (Québec) G7H 2B1 | 48 |
| McMaster Divinity College | Hamilton, Ontario | 30 | Québec à Montréal, L'Université du | Montréal (Québec) H3C 3P8 | 41 |
| McMaster University | Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L8 | 30 | Québec à Rimouski, L'Université du | Rimouski, (Québec) G5L 3A1 | 49 |
| Memorial University of Newfoundland | St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5S7 | 65 | Québec à Trois-Rivières, | Trois-Rivières (Québec) G9A 5H7 | 44 |
| Mennonite Brethren College of Arts | Winnipeg, Manitoba R2L 1L1 | 20 | L'Université du | | |
| Microbiologie et d'hygiène de Montréal, Institut de | Montréal (Québec) | 41 | Queen's College | St. John's, Newfoundland | 65 |
| Militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Collège | Saint-Jean (Québec) | 42 | Queen's Theological College | Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6 | 37 |
| Moncton, Université de | Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick) E1A 3E9 | 55 | Queen's University at Kingston | Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6 | 37 |
| Montreal Diocesan Theological College, The | Montreal, Quebec | 41 | Regent College | Vancouver, British Columbia | 2 |
| Montréal, Université de | Montréal (Québec) H3T 1J4 | 41 | Regina, The University of | Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2 | 16 |
| Mount Allison University | Sackville, New Brunswick E0A 3C0 | 56 | Regis College | Toronto, Ontario | 33 |
| Mount Saint Bernard College | Antigonish, Nova Scotia | 62 | Renison College | Waterloo, Ontario | 27 |
| Mount Saint Vincent University | Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 2J6 | 60 | Royal Conservatory of Music | Toronto, Ontario M5S 1W2 | 33 |
| Musique Vincent-d'Indy, Ecole de | Outremont (Québec) | 43 | Royal Military College of Canada | Kingston, Ontario K7L 2W3 | 37 |
| National de la recherche scientifique, L'Institut | Québec (Québec) G1R 4A6 | 47 | Royal Roads Military College | Victoria, British Columbia | 1 |
| Nationale d'administration publique, L'Ecole | Québec (Québec) G1R 4A6 | 47 | Ryerson Polytechnical Institute | Toronto, Ontario M5B 1E8 | 33 |
| New Brunswick, University of | Fredricton, New Brunswick E3B 5A3 | 52 | St. Andrew's College | Saskatoon, Saskatchewan | 14 |
| New College | Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1 | 33 | St. Andrew's Seminary | Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M7 | 20 |
| Nipissing College | North Bay, Ontario P1B 8L7 | 32 | St. Augustine's Seminary | Scarborough, Ontario | 33 |
| Notre Dame University of Nelson | Wilcox, Saskatchewan | 17 | Saint-Boniface, Collège de | Saint-Boniface (Manitoba) R2H 0H7 | 21 |
| Nova Scotia Agricultural College | Nelson, British Columbia V1L 3C7 | 5 | St. Bride's College | Littledale, Newfoundland | 64 |
| Nova Scotia College of Art and Design | Truro, Nova Scotia B2N 5E3 | 61 | St. Charles Scholasticate | Battleford, Saskatchewan | 13 |
| Nova Scotia Technical College | Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1N6 | 60 | St. Francis Xavier University | Antigonish, Nova Scotia B0H 1C0 | 62 |
| Ontario Agricultural College | Halifax, Nova Scotia B3A 2X4 | 60 | St. Hilda's College | Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E2 | 33 |
| Ontario Institute for Studies in Education | Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1 | 29 | Saint-Jean, Collège universitaire | Edmonton (Alberta) | 10 |
| Ontario Veterinary College | Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V6 | 33 | St. Jerome's College, The University of | Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G3 | 27 |
| Ottawa, Université d'Ottawa, University of | Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1 | 29 | St. John's College | Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M5 | 20 |
| Pastorale, Institut de | Ottawa (Ontario) K1N 6N5 | 38 | Saint Joseph, Collège | Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick) | 55 |
| Polytechnique, Ecole | Montréal (Québec) | 41 | St. Joseph's College | Edmonton, Alberta | 10 |
| Presbyterian College of Montreal, The | Montréal (Québec) H3C 3A7 | 41 | St. Joseph's College | Toronto, Ontario M5S 1C5 | 29 |
| Prince Edward Island, University of | Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island C1A 4P3 | 57 | St. Joseph's College | Yorkton, Saskatchewan | 18 |
| Québec, Université du | Québec (Québec) G1V 2M3 | 47 | Saint-Louis-Maillet, Collège | Edmundston (Nouveau-Brunswick) | 50 |
| | | | St. Martha's School of Nursing | Antigonish, Nova Scotia | 62 |
| | | | Saint Mary's University | Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3C3 | 60 |
| | | | St. Michael's College, University of | Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J4 | 33 |
| | | | St. Patrick's College | Ottawa, Ontario | 38 |
| | | | Saint-Paul, Université/Saint Paul University | Ottawa (Ontario) K1S 1C4 | 38 |
| | | | St. Paul's College | Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M6 | 16 |
| | | | St. Paul's College | Waterloo, Ontario | 27 |

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----|---|------------------------------------|----|
| St. Peter's College | Muenster, Saskatchewan | 15 | United Theological College of Montreal, The | Montreal, Quebec | 41 |
| St. Stephen's College | Edmonton, Alberta | 10 | University College/Universitaire | Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6 | 28 |
| St. Thomas College | North Battleford, Saskatchewan | 12 | Collège | | |
| St. Thomas More College | Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W6 | 14 | University College | Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1 | 33 |
| St. Thomas University | Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5A3 | 52 | Vancouver School of Theology | Vancouver, British Columbia | 2 |
| Saskatchewan, University of | Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0 | 14 | Vanier College | Downsview, Ontario | 33 |
| Scarborough College | West Hill, Ontario | 33 | Victoria College | Toronto, Ontario | 33 |
| Service universitaires dans le Nord-Ouest | Rouyn (Québec) | 39 | Victoria Conservatory of Music | Victoria, British Columbia | 1 |
| Service universitaires dans l'Outaouais | Hull (Québec) | 40 | Victoria, University of | Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2 | 1 |
| Sherbrooke, Université de | Sherbrooke (Québec) J1K 2R1 | 45 | Victoria University | Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7 | 33 |
| Simon Fraser University | Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6 | 3 | Waterloo, University of | Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1 | 27 |
| Sir George Williams University | Montreal, Quebec H3G 1M8 | 41 | Western Ontario, The University of | London, Ontario N6A 3K7 | 26 |
| Stong College | Downsview, Ontario | 33 | Wilfrid Laurier University | Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3C5 | 27 |
| Sudbury, University of/Sudbury, Université de | Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6 | 28 | Windsor, University of | Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4 | 25 |
| Thorneloe University | Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6 | 28 | Winters College | Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9 | 20 |
| Toronto, University of | Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1 | 33 | Woodsworth College | Downsview, Ontario | 33 |
| Trent University | Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8 | 36 | Wycliffe College | Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H7 | 33 |
| Trinity College, University of | Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H8 | 33 | Xavier College | Toronto, Ontario | 33 |
| | | | York University | Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3 | 33 |

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KEY

1. Doctorate
2. Master of philosophy (University of Toronto, Memorial University of Newfoundland and University of Waterloo)
3. Master
4. Licence
5. Graduate diploma
6. Bachelor or first professional degree (e.g., BA, BSc, MD, DVM, DMD, LLB), major specialization or concentration
7. Undergraduate diploma
8. Special certificate
9. Minor specialization only or courses offered

EXPLICATION DES NUMÉROS

1. Doctorat
2. Maîtrise en philosophie (Université de Toronto, Université Memorial de Terre-Neuve et Université de Waterloo)
3. Maîtrise
4. Licence
5. Diplôme d'études supérieures
6. Baccalauréat ou premier diplôme professionnel (p. ex., BA, BSc, MD, DVM, DCD, LLB), spécialisation majeure ou concentration
7. Diplôme d'études pré-grade
8. Certificat spécial
9. Spécialisation mineure seulement ou cours offert

I General arts and science/Arts et sciences
(plan d'études général)

Arts (E) (general program)

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 6 | Acadia |
| 6 | Alberta |
| 6 | Bishop's |
| 6 | Brandon |
| 6 | Brescia ³ |
| 6 | British Columbia |
| 6 | Brock |
| 6 | Calgary |
| 6 | Carleton |
| 6 | Christ the King |
| 6 | Dalhousie |
| 6 | Guelph |
| 6 | Huron ⁵ |
| 6 | King's (Halifax) ⁷ |
| 6 | King's (London) ⁸ |
| 6 | Lakehead |
| 6 | Laurentian |
| 6 | Lethbridge |
| 6 | Loyola ⁹ |
| 6 | Manitoba |
| 6 | McGill |
| 6 | McMaster |
| 6 | Memorial |
| 6 | Mount Allison |
| 6 | Mount Saint Vincent |
| 6 | New Brunswick |
| 6 | Notre Dame |
| 6 | Ottawa |
| 6 | Prince Edward Island |
| 6 | Queen's |
| 6 | Regina ¹⁸ |
| 6 | Royal Military |
| 6 | St. Francis Xavier |
| 6 | St. Jerome's ¹¹ |
| 6 | St. John's ¹² |
| 6 | Saint Mary's |
| 6 | St. Michael's ¹³ |
| 6 | St. Paul's (Winnipeg) ¹⁵ |
| 6 | St. Thomas ¹⁶ |
| 6 | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ |
| 6 | Sainte-Anne |
| 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| 6 | Simon Fraser |
| 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| 6 | Toronto |
| 6 | Trent |
| 6 | Trinity ¹⁹ |
| 6 | Victoria (B.C.) |
| 6 | Victoria (Toronto) ¹⁹ |
| 6 | Waterloo |
| 6 | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ |
| 6 | Western Ontario |
| 6 | Windsor |
| 6 | Winnipeg |
| 6 | York |

Arts (applied)

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 6 | Ryerson Polytechnical |
|---|-----------------------|

Arts (F) (plan d'études général)

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| 6 | Alberta (Saint-Jean) |
| 6 | Laurentienne |
| 6 | Laval |

| | |
|---|--|
| 6 | Manitoba (Saint-Boniface) |
| 6 | Moncton |
| 6 | Ottawa |
| 6 | Québec à Chicoutimi |
| 6 | Québec à Montréal |
| 6 | Québec à Trois-Rivières |
| 6 | Québec – Centre d'études universitaires de Rimouski |
| 6 | Québec – Services universitaires du Nord-Ouest québécois |
| 6 | Regina ¹⁸ |
| 6 | Sainte-Anne |
| 6 | Sherbrooke |

General studies

| | |
|---|---------|
| 6 | Brandon |
|---|---------|

Science (E) (general program)

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 6 | Acadia |
| 6 | Alberta |
| 6 | Bishop's |
| 6 | Brandon |
| 6 | British Columbia |
| 6 | Brock |
| 6 | Calgary |
| 6 | Carleton |
| 6 | Dalhousie |
| 6 | Guelph |
| 6 | King's (Halifax) ⁷ |
| 6 | Lakehead |
| 6 | Laurentian |
| 6 | Lethbridge |
| 6 | Loyola ⁹ |
| 6 | Manitoba |
| 6 | McGill |
| 6 | McMaster |
| 6 | Memorial |
| 6 | Mount Allison |
| 6 | Mount Saint Vincent |
| 6 | New Brunswick |
| 6 | Notre Dame |
| 6 | Ottawa |
| 6 | Prince Edward Island |
| 6 | Queen's |
| 6 | Regina ¹⁸ |
| 6 | Royal Military |
| 6 | St. Francis Xavier |
| 6 | St. John's ¹² |
| 6 | Saint Mary's |
| 6 | St. Michael's ¹³ |
| 6 | St. Paul's (Winnipeg) ¹⁵ |
| 6 | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ |
| 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| 6 | Simon Fraser |
| 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| 6 | Toronto |
| 6 | Trent |
| 6 | Trinity ¹⁹ |
| 6 | Victoria (B.C.) |
| 6 | Victoria (Toronto) ¹⁹ |
| 6 | Waterloo |
| 6 | Western Ontario |
| 6 | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ |
| 6 | Windsor |
| 6 | Winnipeg |
| 6 | York |

Sciences (F) (plan d'études général)

| | |
|---|--|
| 6 | Alberta (Saint-Jean) |
| 6 | Laurentienne |
| 6 | Laval |
| 6 | Moncton |
| 6 | Montréal |
| 6 | Ottawa |
| 6 | Québec à Chicoutimi |
| 6 | Québec à Montréal |
| 6 | Québec à Trois-Rivières |
| 6 | Québec – Centre d'études universitaires de Rimouski |
| 6 | Québec – Services universitaires du Nord-Ouest québécois |
| 6 | 9Sainte-Anne |
| 6 | Sherbrooke |

II Humanities/Humanités

1. General/Général

Humanistic studies

| | |
|---|----------|
| 9 | Lakehead |
| 6 | McGill |

Humanities of science

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 9 | Dalhousie |
| 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |

See also/Voir aussi:

Sciences humaines de la religion (sciences religieuses)

2. Art, fine arts, theatre/Art, beaux-arts, théâtre

Art as applied to medicine

| | |
|---|---------|
| 6 | Toronto |
|---|---------|

Art dramatique, théâtre, études théâtrales

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| 9 | Alberta (Saint-Jean) |
| 9 | Laval |
| 6 | 9 Moncton |
| 6 | 8 Ottawa |
| 6 | Québec à Montréal |

Art education

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Alberta |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | British Columbia |
| 6 | | 6 | Lethbridge |
| 6 | | 6 | McGill |
| 6 | | 6 | Nova Scotia College of Art and Design |
| 6 | | 6 | Queen's |
| 6 | | 6 | Regina ¹⁸ |
| 6 | | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| 3 | | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| 6 | | 6 | Victoria (B.C.) |

Art, fine arts

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| 9 | Acadia |
| 3 | 6 Alberta |
| 1 | 3 6 British Columbia |

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 | Brock |
| 6 | Calgary |
| 9 | Christ the King |
| 6 | Guelph |
| 6 | Lethbridge |
| 6 | Loyola ⁹ |
| 6 | 7 Manitoba |
| 6 | McMaster |
| 6 | Mount Allison |
| 6 | Notre Dame |
| 6 | 7 Nova Scotia College of Art and Design |
| 9 | Prince Edward Island |
| 6 | 18 Regina |
| 9 | 17 St. Thomas More |
| 6 | 18 Saskatchewan |
| 6 | 9 Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| 6 | Toronto |
| 6 | Victoria (B.C.) |
| 6 | Waterloo |
| 6 | Western Ontario |
| 6 | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ |
| 6 | Windsor |
| 6 | York |

Art history, history of art, history in art

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 6 | Alberta |
| 6 | British Columbia |
| 6 | Carleton |
| 9 | Dalhousie |
| 9 | King's (Halifax) ⁷ |
| 9 | Lethbridge |
| 1 | 3 6 McGill |
| 6 | McMaster |
| 9 | Nova Scotia College of Art and Design |
| 6 | Ottawa |
| 6 | Queen's |
| 6 | 18 Regina |
| 9 | St. Francis Xavier |
| 6 | 18 Saskatchewan |
| 6 | 9 Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| 1 | 2 3 6 Toronto |
| 6 | 3 6 Victoria (B.C.) |
| 6 | Western Ontario |
| 6 | Windsor |
| 9 | Winnipeg |
| 6 | York |

Arts management and administration

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 7 | Ryerson Polytechnical |
| 3 | York |

Arts plastiques

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 6 | Laval |
| 6 | 8 Ottawa |
| 6 | Québec à Chicoutimi |
| 6 | Québec à Montréal |
| 6 | Québec à Trois-Rivières |

Arts visuels

| | |
|---|----------|
| 6 | Laval |
| 6 | Moncton |
| 6 | 8 Ottawa |

Beaux-arts

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 6 | Moncton |
| 6 | 8 Ottawa |
| 6 | 18 Regina |

Ceramics

| | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 6 | | Calgary |
| | 9 | Lethbridge |
| 6 | | Manitoba |
| | 9 | Notre Dame |
| 6 | | Nova Scotia College of Art and Design |
| | 9 | Ottawa |
| 3 | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| | 9 | Western |
| | 9 | Windsor |

Céramique

| | |
|---|--------|
| 9 | Ottawa |
|---|--------|

Cinéma, photo-cinéma

| | | |
|---|----------|--------|
| 9 | Montréal | |
| 6 | 8 | Ottawa |

Communication design

| | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 3 | 6 | Alberta |
|---|---|---------|

Communication design (fine arts)

| | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 6 | | Nova Scotia College of Art and Design |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|

Communication graphique

| | | |
|---|--|-------|
| 6 | | Laval |
|---|--|-------|

Dance

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 7 | | Ryerson Polytechnical |
| | 9 | Waterloo |
| | 9 | Windsor |
| 6 | | York |

Design (E), art and design

| | | | |
|---|---|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 3 | 6 | Alberta | |
| | 9 | Notre Dame | |
| | 6 | 7 | Nova Scotia College of Art and Design |
| | 6 | | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| | 9 | | Windsor |
| | 9 | | York |

Design (F), design de l'environnement, 2D, 3D

| | | |
|---|--|-------------------|
| 6 | | Québec à Montréal |
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Dessin

| | |
|---|--------|
| 9 | Ottawa |
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Drama, dramatic art

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|---|---|----------------------------------|---------|
| 3 | 6 | Alberta | |
| | 6 | Bishop's | |
| | 6 | Brock | |
| | 6 | Calgary | |
| | 6 | Guelph | |
| | 6 | Huron ⁵ | |
| | 6 | Lethbridge | |
| | 6 | Loyola ⁹ | |
| | 6 | Queen's | |
| | 6 | Regina ¹⁸ | |
| | 7 | Ryerson Polytechnical | |
| | 9 | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ | |
| 3 | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | |
| | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | Toronto |
| | 6 | Waterloo | |
| | 9 | Western Ontario | |
| | 6 | Windsor | |
| | 6 | Winnipeg | |
| | 6 | York | |

Drawing

| | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| | 9 | Alberta |
| | 9 | Guelph |
| | 9 | Lethbridge |
| 6 | 7 | Manitoba |
| | 9 | Notre Dame |
| | 9 | Nova Scotia College of Art and Design |
| | 9 | Ottawa |
| | 9 | Western |
| | 9 | Windsor |

English theatre

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| 6 | 8 | Ottawa |
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Enseignement en arts plastiques

| | | |
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| 6 | | Laval |
| 6 | | Québec à Chicoutimi |
| 6 | | Québec à Montréal |
| 6 | | Québec à Trois-Rivières |

Environmental design

| | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 6 | | Nova Scotia College of Art and Design |
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Film, cinema

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|---|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 9 | British Columbia | |
| | 6 | Brock | |
| | 9 | Calgary | |
| | 9 | Loyola ⁹ | |
| | 9 | McMaster | |
| | 9 | Nova Scotia College of Art and Design | |
| | 6 | 8 | Ottawa |
| | 6 | | Queen's |
| 3 | 9 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | |
| | 6 | | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| | 9 | | Toronto |
| | 9 | | Waterloo |
| | 9 | | Western |
| | 9 | | Windsor |
| | 6 | | York |

Graphic arts management

| | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| 7 | | Ryerson Polytechnical |
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Graphic design

| | | | |
|---|---|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 3 | 6 | Alberta | |
| | 6 | 7 | Manitoba |
| | 6 | 7 | Nova Scotia College of Art and Design |
| | 6 | | Sir George Williams ⁹ |

Graphics

| | | | |
|---|---|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 3 | 6 | Alberta | |
| | 6 | Calgary | |
| | 6 | 7 | Nova Scotia College of Art and Design |
| | 9 | | Regina ¹⁸ |
| 3 | 6 | | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| | 9 | | Windsor |

Gravure

| | | |
|--|---|-------------------|
| | 9 | Ottawa |
| | 6 | Québec à Montréal |

Histoire de l'art

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|---|---|---|----------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | Laval |
| | 9 | | Moncton |
| 3 | 6 | | Montréal |

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|--------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | 6 | 8 | Ottawa | | | 9 | Lethbridge | |
| | 6 | | Québec à Montréal | | 6 | 7 | Manitoba | |
| Histoire du cinéma | | | | | | | 9 Notre Dame | |
| | 6 | | Ottawa | | | 6 | Nova Scotia Collge of Art and Design | |
| Industrial design | | | | 3 | | | 9 Ottawa | |
| 3 | 6 | | Alberta | | | | 9 Regina ¹⁸ | |
| | 6 | | Carleton | | | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ | |
| Muscology | | | | | | | 9 Victoria (B.C.) | |
| 3 | | | Toronto | | | | 9 Western | |
| | | 9 | Western | | | | 9 York | |
| Painting | | | | | | | Sculpture (F) | |
| 3 | 6 | | Alberta | | | | 9 Ottawa | |
| | 6 | | Calgary | | | 6 | Québec à Montréal | |
| | | 9 | Guelph | | | | Studio art | |
| | | 9 | Lethbridge | | 3 | 6 | Alberta | |
| | 6 | 7 | Manitoba | | | 6 | British Columbia | |
| | | 9 | Notre Dame | | | 6 | McMaster | |
| | 6 | | Nova Scotia College of Art and Design | | | 6 | Notre Dame | |
| | | 9 | Ottawa | | | 6 | Nova Scotia College of Art and Design | |
| 3 | 6 | | Regina ¹⁸ | | | 6 | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ | |
| | 6 | | Sir George Williams ⁹ | | 3 | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | |
| | | 9 | Victoria (B.C.) | | | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ | |
| | | 9 | Western | | | 6 | Toronto | |
| | | 9 | Windsor | | | 6 | Windsor | |
| | | 9 | York | | | 6 | York | |
| Peinture | | | | | | | Théâtre français | |
| | | 9 | Ottawa | | | 6 | 8 | Ottawa |
| | 6 | | Québec à Montréal | | | | | Theatre history |
| Photographie | | | | | | 3 | | Alberta |
| | | 9 | Ottawa | | | | | Theatre, theatre arts |
| Photography, photographic arts | | | | | 3 | 6 | | Alberta |
| 3 | 6 | | Alberta | | 3 | 6 | | British Columbia |
| | 6 | | Calgary | | | 6 | | Brock |
| | | 9 | Lethbridge | | | 6 | | Dalhousie |
| | 6 | | Nova Scotia College of Art and Design | | | 6 | | King's (Halifax) ⁷ |
| | | 9 | Ottawa | | | 6 | | Lakhead |
| | | 7 | Ryerson Polytechnical | | | 6 | | Loyola ⁹ |
| | 6 | | Victoria (B.C.) | | | 6 | 9 | Manitoba |
| | | 9 | Windsor | | | 6 | 8 | Notre Dame |
| | | 9 | York | | | 6 | 7 | Ottawa |
| Print-making | | | | | | 6 | | Ryerson Polytechnical |
| 3 | 6 | | Alberta | | | 6 | | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| | | 9 | Guelph | | | 6 | | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ |
| | | 9 | Lethbridge | | | 6 | | Victoria (B.C.) |
| | 6 | 7 | Manitoba | | | 6 | | Waterloo |
| | | 9 | McMaster | | | 6 | 9 | Western |
| | | 9 | Notre Dame | | | 6 | 9 | Windsor |
| | 6 | | Nova Scotia College of Art and Design | | 3 | 6 | | Winnipeg |
| | | 9 | Ottawa | | | | | York |
| | | 9 | St. Francis Xavier | | | | | Visual arts |
| | | 9 | Victoria (B.C.) | | 3 | 6 | | Alberta |
| | | 9 | Western | | | 6 | | Huron ⁵ |
| | | 9 | Windsor | | | 6 | | Nova Scotia College of Art and Design |
| | | 9 | York | | | 6 | 8 | Ottawa |
| | | | | | | 6 | 8 | Regina ¹⁸ |
| | | | | | | 6 | | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| | | | | | | 6 | | Victoria (B.C.) |
| Sculpture (E) | | | | | | | | Wood and metal workshops |
| 3 | 6 | | Alberta | | | 6 | | Nova Scotia College of Art and Design |
| | 6 | | Calgary | | | | | |
| | | 9 | Guelph | | | | | |

See also/Voir aussi:

Housing and design (home economics and food science)

Interior design (home economics and food science)

3. Canadian studies, Indian-Eskimo studies/Études canadiennes, études indiennes-esquimaudes

Canadian Northern studies

6 Alberta

Canadian plains area studies

3 6 Regina¹⁸

Canadian studies

3 6 8 Alberta
 6 Carleton
 6 Guelph
 6 Lakehead
 6 Laurentian
 6 Manitoba
 6 McGill
 9 McMaster
 6 Mount Allison
 6 Mount Saint Vincent
 6 St. John's¹²
 9 Saskatchewan¹⁸
 9 Simon Fraser
 6 Sir George William⁹
 6 Trent
 6 Waterloo
 9 Western
 6 Wilfrid Laurier²⁰
 9 Windsor
 6 Winnipeg
 6 York

Études amérindiennes-esquimaudes

6 Laurentienne

Études canadiennes

1 3 6 Laurentienne
 6 Laval

French Canada studies

9 Alberta
 6 McGill
 6 Saskatchewan

Indian-Eskimo studies, native studies

9 Alberta
 9 Brandon
 6 Laurentian
 3 5 6 Saskatchewan¹⁸
 6 Trent
 9 Waterloo

Taiga studies

6 Lakehead

See also/Voir aussi:

Canadian politics (political science)

Eskimo language, Indian language (languages and literatures)

French-Canadian language and literature (languages and literatures)

Langue esquimaude, langue indienne (langues et littératures)

Littérature canadienne, québécoise (langues et littératures)

North American literature in English (languages and literatures)

North American studies, American studies (international studies)

Pacific studies (international studies)

4. International studies/ Études internationales

African studies, Middle East studies

9 Alberta
 6 King's (Halifax)⁷
 6 McGill
 9 Simon Fraser
 9 Winnipeg

Asian studies

3 6 British Columbia
 6 Brock
 6 Guelph
 9 Manitoba
 6 McMaster
 6 Saint Mary's
 6 Sir George Williams⁹
 6 Wilfrid Laurier²⁰
 6 Windsor
 9 Winnipeg

Buddhist studies

1 9 Alberta
 9 British Columbia
 9 Windsor

Chinese studies

1 3 6 Alberta
 6 Guelph

Celtic studies

3 St. Francis Xavier

Commonwealth studies

1 3 6 Alberta
 6 Queen's

Development studies

5 St. Francis Xavier

East Asian studies

1 3 6 Alberta
 6 McGill

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|---|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | Toronto | |
| | | | 9 | Windsor | |
| | | | 6 | York | |
| Études africaines | | | | | |
| | | 5 | 9 | Laval | |
| | | | | Montréal | |
| Far Eastern studies | | | | | |
| | | | 6 | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | |
| Hispanic studies | | | | | |
| | 3 | 6 | | Toronto | |
| Indian studies | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | Toronto | |
| Islamic studies | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | 9 | Alberta | |
| | | | | McGill | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | Toronto | |
| | | | 9 | Windsor | |
| Latin-American studies, Caribbean studies | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Alberta | |
| | | | 9 | Calgary | |
| | | | 9 | Manitoba | |
| | | 6 | | McGill | |
| | 3 | | | McMaster | |
| | | | 9 | Simon Fraser | |
| | | 6 | | Toronto | |
| | | | 9 | Western | |
| | | 6 | | Windsor | |
| | | 6 | | York | |
| Near Eastern studies | | | | | |
| | | 6 | | Manitoba | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | Toronto | |
| | | 6 | | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ | |
| | | | 9 | Windsor | |
| North American studies, American studies | | | | | |
| | | 6 | | Bishop's | |
| | | 6 | | McGill | |
| | | 6 | | Mount Allison | |
| | 3 | | | New Brunswick | |
| Pacific studies | | | | | |
| | | 6 | | Victoria (B.C.) | |
| Scottish studies | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Guelph | |
| Soviet studies, Russian studies, East European studies | | | | | |
| | 3 | 6 | | Alberta | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | British Columbia | |
| | 3 | 6 | | Carleton | |
| | | 6 | | Manitoba | |
| | | 6 | | Queen's | |
| | | 6 | | Sir George Williams ⁹ | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | Toronto |
| | | | 9 | Windsor | |
| Spanish-American studies | | | | | |
| | | 6 | | Alberta | |
| | | | 9 | Windsor | |
| West European studies | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Alberta | |
| | | 6 | | Saint Mary's | |

West Indian studies
6 Acadia

See also/Voir aussi:

Administration internationale (administration des affaires, commerce, administration)

Chinese, Chinese studies (languages and literatures)

Coopération internationale (science politique)

Études slaves (langues et littératures)

International affairs, relations, studies (political science)

International business (business, commerce, administration)

International co-operation (political science)

Japanese, Japanese studies (languages and literatures)

Mediaeval studies, Renaissance studies (history)

Russe, études russes (langues et littératures)

Sciences médiévales (philosophie)

Slavonics, Slavic studies (languages and literatures)

Victorian studies (history)

5. Journalism/ Journalisme

Communication arts, communications

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|---|---|----------------------|
| | 6 | Loyola ⁹ |
| 3 | | Regina ¹⁸ |
| | 6 | Simon Fraser |
| | | 9 Toronto |
| | | 9 Waterloo |
| | | 9 Western |
| | 6 | Windsor |

Communications sociales

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 6 | Ottawa |
| 7 | Saint-Paul (Ottawa) ¹⁴ |

Journalism

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 6 | Carleton |
| 9 | Huron ⁵ |
| 6 | Ryerson polytechnical |
| 5 | 6 Western Ontario |

Journalisme et information

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| 6 | 7 | Laval |
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|---|---|---|--|-------|---|
| 3 | 6 | Western Ontario | | 9 | Waterloo |
| | 6 | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ | | 6 | Western Ontario |
| | 6 | Windsor | | 6 | Windsor |
| | 9 | Winnipeg | | 9 | York |
| | 6 | York | | | |
| Hébreu | | | | | |
| | 9 | Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie | | 6 | Laurentienne |
| | 9 | Montréal | | 6 | Montréal |
| | 9 | Ottawa | | 9 | Ottawa |
| Hebrew | | | | | |
| | 9 | Atlantic School of Theology | | 6 | Alberta |
| | 9 | Bishop's | | 6 | British Columbia |
| | 9 | Brandon | | 9 | McGill |
| | 9 | British Columbia | | 9 | Memorial |
| | 9 | Carleton | | 1 2 3 | Toronto |
| | 9 | Dalhousie | | 6 | Victoria (B.C.) |
| | 9 | Huron ⁵ | | 9 | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ |
| | 9 | King's (Halifax) ⁷ | | 9 | Windsor |
| | 9 | King's (London) ⁸ | | 9 | York |
| | 9 | Laurentian | | | |
| | 9 | Loyola ⁹ | | 6 | Manitoba |
| 6 | 6 | Manitoba | | 6 | McGill |
| | 9 | McGill | | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| | 9 | McMaster | | 6 | Toronto |
| | 9 | Memorial | | | |
| | 9 | Ottawa | | | |
| | 9 | Queen's | | | |
| 6 | 6 | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ | | | |
| 6 | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | | |
| 1 2 3 | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ | | | |
| | 9 | Toronto | | | |
| | 9 | Waterloo | | 6 | Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie |
| | 9 | Western Ontario | | 6 | Laurentienne |
| | 9 | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ | | 1 3 | Laval |
| | 9 | Winnipeg | | 6 | Moncton |
| | 9 | York | | 1 3 | Montréal |
| | | | | 1 3 | Ottawa |
| | | | | 6 | Sherbrooke |
| Hindi, Urdu | | | | | |
| | 9 | British Columbia | | | |
| | 9 | Simon Fraser | | | |
| | 9 | Toronto | | | |
| | 9 | Windsor | | | |
| Icelandic | | | | | |
| 3 | 6 | Manitoba | | 1 3 | 6 |
| | 9 | New Brunswick | | | 6 |
| | | | | 3 | 6 |
| Italian language and literature | | | | | |
| 1 3 | 6 | Alberta | | | 9 |
| 3 | 6 | British Columbia | | | 9 |
| | 6 | Brock | | | 6 |
| | 9 | Calgary | | | 9 |
| | 6 | Carleton | | | 6 |
| | 6 | Guelph | | | 9 |
| | 9 | Lakehead | | | 6 |
| | 6 | Laurentian | | | 6 |
| | 6 | Loyola ⁹ | | | 9 |
| | 9 | Manitoba | | 3 | 6 |
| | 6 | McGill | | 3 | 6 |
| 3 | 6 | McMaster | | 3 | 6 |
| | 6 | McMaster | | | 6 |
| | 9 | Ottawa | | | 6 |
| | 6 | Queen's | | | 6 |
| | 9 | St. Jerome's ¹¹ | | | 9 |
| | 9 | Sir George Williams ⁹ | | 1 3 | 6 |
| 1 2 3 | 6 | Toronto | | | 6 |
| | 9 | Victoria (B.C.) | | | 6 |
| Italien, études italiennes | | | | | |
| | 6 | | | | Laurentienne |
| | 6 | | | | Montréal |
| | 9 | | | | Ottawa |
| Japanese, Japanese studies | | | | | |
| | 6 | | | | Alberta |
| 1 | 6 | | | | British Columbia |
| | | | | | 9 |
| | | | | | McGill |
| | | | | | 9 |
| | | | | | Memorial |
| | | | | | Toronto |
| | | | | | 9 |
| | | | | | Victoria (B.C.) |
| | | | | | 9 |
| | | | | | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ |
| | | | | | 9 |
| | | | | | Windsor |
| | | | | | 9 |
| | | | | | York |
| Judaic studies, Jewish studies | | | | | |
| | 6 | | | | Manitoba |
| | 6 | | | | McGill |
| | 6 | | | | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| | 6 | | | | Toronto |
| Langue esquimaude, langue indienne | | | | | |
| | | | | 9 | Laval |
| | | | | 9 | Ottawa |
| Latin (F), études latines | | | | | |
| | | | | 9 | Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie |
| | | | | 6 | Laurentienne |
| 1 3 | 6 | | | 6 | Laval |
| | | | | 9 | Moncton |
| 1 3 | 6 | | | 6 | Montréal |
| 1 3 | 6 | | | 6 | Ottawa |
| | | | | 6 | Sherbrooke |
| Latin language and literature | | | | | |
| | 6 | | | | Acadia |
| 1 3 | 6 | | | | Alberta |
| | 6 | | | | Bishop's |
| | 9 | | | | Brandon |
| 1 3 | 6 | | | | British Columbia |
| | 6 | | | | Brock |
| | 6 | | | | Calgary |
| | 6 | | | | Carleton |
| | 9 | | | | Christ the King |
| | 9 | | | | Dalhousie |
| | 6 | | | | Guelph |
| | 9 | | | | Huron ⁵ |
| | 6 | | | | King's (Halifax) ⁷ |
| | 9 | | | | King's (London) ⁸ |
| | 9 | | | | Lakehead |
| | 6 | | | | Laurentian |
| | 9 | | | | Loyola ⁹ |
| | 6 | | | | Manitoba |
| | 3 | | | | McGill |
| | 3 | | | | McMaster |
| | 6 | | | | Memorial |
| | 6 | | | | Mount Allison |
| | 6 | | | | New Brunswick |
| | 9 | | | | Notre Dame |
| | 6 | | | | Ottawa |
| 1 3 | 6 | | | | 9 |
| | | | | | Prince Edward Island |
| | | | | | Queen's |

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| | 6 | | Regina ¹⁸ | Littérature comparée | | |
| | 6 | | 9St. Francis Xavier | 1 3 | | Montréal |
| | 6 | | St. John's | | | |
| 1 | 4 | 9 | Saint Mary's | Modern languages | | |
| | | | St. Michael's ¹³ | 3 | | Dalhousie |
| | 6 | | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ | | 6 | Loyola ⁹ |
| | 3 | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | 6 | McGill |
| | | 9 | Simon Fraser | | 6 | Mount Saint Vincent |
| | | 9 | Sir George Williams ⁹ | 3 | | Ottawa |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | Toronto | | 6 | Prince Edward Island |
| | | 6 | Trent | Modern literature | | |
| | 3 | 6 | Victoria (B.C.) | | 6 | McGill |
| | | 6 | Waterloo | | 6 | Queen's |
| | 3 | 6 | Western Ontario | North American literature in English | | |
| | | 6 | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ | | 6 | Alberta |
| | | 6 | Windsor | | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| | | 6 | Winnipeg | | | 9 Windsor |
| | | 6 | York | | | |
| Lettres anglaises | | | | Pali | | |
| | 6 | | Ottawa | | 9 | Ottawa |
| Lettres françaises | | | | | 9 | Toronto |
| | 3 | 6 | Ottawa | Persian | | |
| Linguistics, applied linguistics | | | | | 9 | Toronto |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Alberta | Polish language and literature | | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | British Columbia | | 9 | Alberta |
| | | 9 | Brock | | 6 | British Columbia |
| | 3 | 6 | Calgary | | 9 | Huron ⁵ |
| | | 6 | Carleton | | 9 | Manitoba ⁵ |
| | | 6 | Guelph | | 6 | Ottawa |
| | | 9 | Lethbridge | | 9 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| | | 9 | Loyola ⁹ | | 6 | Toronto |
| | | 9 | Manitoba | | 9 | Western Ontario |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | McGill | | 9 | Windsor |
| | 2 | 3 | Memorial | Polonais | | |
| | | 9 | Notre Damé | | 9 | Montréal |
| | 3 | 6 | Ottawa | | 6 | Ottawa |
| | | 6 | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ | Portuguese | | |
| | | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | 9 | Alberta |
| | | 9 | Simon Fraser | | 9 | British Columbia |
| | | 9 | Sir George Williams ⁹ | | 9 | Calgary |
| | | 6 | Toronto | | 9 | Carleton |
| | 3 | 6 | Victoria (B.C.) | | 9 | McMaster |
| | | 6 | Western Ontario | | 9 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| | | 6 | Windsor | | 9 | Toronto |
| | | 6 | York | | 9 | Victoria (B.C.) |
| Linguistique | | | | | 9 | Western Ontario |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | 7 Laval | | 9 | Windsor |
| | | 9 | Moncton | Romance studies | | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Montréal | 1 3 6 | | British Columbia |
| | 3 | 6 | Ottawa | Romanian | | |
| | | 6 | Québec à Chicoutimi | | 9 | Alberta |
| | 3 | 6 | 8 Québec à Montréal | Russe, études russes | | |
| | | 6 | Québec à Trois-Rivières | | 6 | Laurentienne |
| | | 6 | Regina ¹⁸ | | 3 6 | Laval |
| Littérature canadienne, québécoise | | | | | | Montréal |
| | | 9 | Alberta | | 9 | Ottawa |
| | | 9 | Alberta (Saint-Jean) | Russian language and literature | | |
| | | 9 | Laurentienne | 1 3 6 | | Alberta |
| | 3 | 6 | 8 Laval | | 6 | British Columbia |
| | | 9 | Moncton | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | Montréal | | | |
| | | 6 | Québec à Trois-Rivières | | | |
| | 3 | | Sherbrooke | | | |

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| | 6 | Brock | 1 | 3 | 6 | British Columbia |
| | 6 | Calgary | | | 6 | Brock |
| | 6 | Carleton | | | 6 | Calgary |
| | 9 | Dalhousie | | 3 | 6 | Carleton |
| | 9 | Guelph | | | 6 | Dalhousie |
| | 9 | Huron ⁵ | | | 6 | Guelph |
| | 6 | King's (Halifax) ⁷ | | | 6 | Huron ⁵ |
| | 9 | King's (London) ⁸ | | | 6 | King's (Halifax) ⁷ |
| | 9 | Lakehead | | | 6 | Lakehead |
| | 6 | Laurentian | | | 6 | Laurentian |
| | 9 | Lethbridge | | | 6 | 9 Lethbridge |
| | 6 | Loyola ⁹ | | | 6 | Loyola ⁹ |
| 3 | 6 | Manitoba | | | 6 | Manitoba |
| 1 | 3 | McGill | | 3 | 6 | McGill |
| | 6 | McMaster | | | 6 | McMaster |
| | 6 | Memorial | | | 6 | Memorial |
| | 9 | New Brunswick | | | 6 | 9 Mount Allison |
| | 6 | Ottawa | | | 6 | 9 Mount Saint Vincent |
| | 6 | Queen's | | 3 | 6 | New Brunswick |
| | 6 | Regina ¹⁸ | | | 6 | Ottawa |
| | 9 | St. Francis Xavier | | | 6 | 9 Prince Edward Island |
| | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | 3 | 6 | Queen's |
| 1 | 3 | Simon Fraser | | | 6 | 9 St. Francis Xavier |
| | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ | | | 6 | 9 Saint Mary's |
| 1 | 2 | Toronto | | | 6 | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ |
| | 6 | Victoria (B.C.) | | | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| | 6 | Waterloo | 1 | 3 | 6 | Simon Fraser |
| | 6 | Western Ontario | | | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| | 6 | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ | 1 | 2 | 3 | Toronto |
| | 6 | Windsor | | | 6 | Trent |
| | 6 | York | | | 6 | Victoria (B.C.) |
| Sanskrit | | | | | 6 | Waterloo |
| | 9 | Brandon | | 3 | 6 | Western Ontario |
| | 9 | British Columbia | | 3 | 6 | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ |
| | 9 | Brock | | 3 | 6 | Windsor |
| | 9 | Carleton | | | 6 | York |
| | 9 | Memorial | | | 6 | |
| | 9 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | | 6 | Syriac, Aramaic |
| 1 | 2 | Toronto | | | 6 | 9 Dalhousie |
| | 6 | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ | | | 6 | 9 King's (Halifax) ⁷ |
| | 9 | Windsor | | | 6 | 9 Manitoba |
| | | | | | 6 | 9 Toronto |
| | | | | | 6 | 9 Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ |
| Scandinavian, Finnish, Norwegian | | | | | 6 | |
| | 9 | Alberta | | | 6 | Syriaque, araméen |
| | 9 | Lakehead | | | 6 | |
| | 9 | Saskatchewan | | | 6 | 9 Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie |
| | 9 | Victoria (B.C.) | | | 6 | |
| Serbo-Croatian | | | | | 6 | Tibetan |
| | 9 | British Columbia | | | 6 | 9 Memorial |
| | 6 | Toronto | | | 6 | 9 Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| | 9 | Victoria (B.C.) | | | 6 | 9 Toronto |
| Slavonics, Slavic studies | | | | | 6 | Traduction, interprétation |
| 1 | 3 | Alberta | | | 6 | Laurentienne |
| 1 | 3 | British Columbia | | 3 | 6 | Laval |
| | 3 | Manitoba | | 3 | 6 | Moncton |
| 1 | 3 | Ottawa | | 3 | 6 | Montréal |
| | 6 | Regina ¹⁸ | | | 6 | Ottawa |
| | 6 | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ | | | 6 | |
| | 3 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | | 6 | Translation, interpretation |
| 1 | 2 | Toronto | | 3 | 6 | Laurentian |
| | | | | | 6 | Ottawa |
| Spanish language and literature | | | | | 6 | |
| | 6 | Acadia | | | 6 | Turkish |
| 1 | 3 | Alberta | | | 6 | 9 Toronto |
| | 9 | Brescia ³ | | | 6 | |
| | | | | | 6 | Ukrainian |
| | | | | | 6 | 1 |
| | | | | | 6 | 3 |
| | | | | | 6 | 6 |
| | | | | | 6 | 9 |
| | | | | | 6 | Alberta |
| | | | | | 6 | 9 Calgary |

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|--|---|---|----------------------------|
| | | 9 | Carleton |
| 3 | 6 | | Manitoba |
| | | 9 | McMaster |
| | 6 | | Ottawa |
| | 6 | | Regina ¹⁸ |
| | 6 | | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| | | 9 | Toronto |
| | | 9 | Waterloo |
| | | 9 | Western Ontario |
| | | 9 | Windsor |
| Ukrainien | | | |
| | 6 | | Ottawa |
| Yiddish | | | |
| | | 9 | Manitoba |
| | | 9 | McGill |
| | | 9 | Toronto |
| See also/Voir aussi: | | | |
| Ancient history, ancient civilization (history) | | | |
| Civilisations grecque et romaine (histoire) | | | |
| Didactique des langues secondes (éducation) | | | |
| Ethnographie traditionnelle (anthropologie) | | | |
| Folklore (anthropology) | | | |
| Histoire et langues musicales (musique) | | | |
| Mediaeval studies, Renaissance studies (history) | | | |
| Music history, music literature (music) | | | |
| Roman studies (history) | | | |
| Sciences médiévales (philosophie) | | | |
| Teaching English as a second language (education) | | | |
| Victorian studies (history) | | | |
| 7. Library science/Bibliothéconomie | | | |
| Bibliothéconomie | | | |
| 3 | | | Montréal |
| | 6 | | Québec à Rimouski |
| Library science - education | | | |
| 3 | | | British Columbia |
| | | 9 | Lakehead |
| | 6 | 7 | Lethbridge |
| | 6 | | Regina ¹⁸ |
| | 6 | | Victoria (B.C.) |

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|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| Library science, service, technology | | | |
| 3 | 6 | | Alberta |
| | | 9 | Bishop's |
| | | | British Columbia |
| 3 | | | Dalhousie |
| 3 | | | Lakehead |
| | | 7 | McGill |
| | | | Ryerson Polytechnical |
| 1 | 3 | | Toronto |
| 1 | 3 | | Western Ontario |

8. Music/Musique

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Church music | | | |
| | | 9 | Alberta |
| | 6 | | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ |
| Composition (musique) | | | |
| 3 | 6 | | Laval |
| 3 | 6 | | Montréal |
| | 6 | | Ottawa |
| Enseignement en musique, éducation musicale | | | |
| | | 9 | Alberta (Saint-Jean) |
| 3 | 6 | | Laval |
| | 6 | | Moncton |
| | 6 | | Ottawa |
| | 6 | | Québec à Montréal |
| | 6 | | Québec à Trois-Rivières |
| Exécution, interprétation (musique) | | | |
| | | 9 | Alberta (Saint-Jean) |
| 3 | 6 | | Laval |
| 3 | 6 | | Montréal |
| | 6 | | Ottawa |
| Histoire et langues musicales | | | |
| | 6 | | Laval |
| 3 | 6 | | Montréal |
| Music | | | |
| | 6 | 7 | Acadia |
| | 6 | | Alberta |
| | | 9 | Bishop's |
| | 6 | | Brandon |
| | 6 | | British Columbia |
| 1 | 3 | | Brock |
| | 6 | | Calgary |
| | 6 | | Carleton |
| | 6 | | Dalhousie |
| | 6 | | Guelph |
| | 6 | | King's (Halifax) ⁷ |
| | 6 | | Lethbridge |
| | 6 | 7 | Manitoba |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| | 6 | | McGill |
| | 6 | | McMaster |
| | 6 | | Mount Allison |
| | 6 | | Mount Saint Vincent |
| | | 9 | Notre Dame |
| | 6 | | Ottawa |
| | 6 | | Prince Edward Island |
| | 6 | | Queen's |
| | 6 | | Regina ¹⁸ |
| | 6 | | St. Francis Xavier |
| | 6 | | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ |
| | 6 | | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |

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|--|---|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ | | | | | |
| I | 3 | 6 | 7 | Toronto | | | |
| I | 3 | 6 | | Victoria (B.C.) | | | |
| | | 6 | | Waterloo | | | |
| | 3 | 6 | | Western Ontario | | | |
| | | 6 | | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ | | | |
| | | 6 | | Windsor | | | |
| | | 6 | | York | | | |
| Musical arts | | | | | | | |
| I | | | | British Columbia | | | |
| Music education | | | | | | | |
| | | 6 | | Acadia | | | |
| | 3 | 6 | | Alberta | | | |
| | | 6 | | Brandon | | | |
| I | 3 | 6 | | British Columbia | | | |
| | | 6 | | Dalhousie | | | |
| | | 6 | | Lethbridge | | | |
| | | 5 | | McGill | | | |
| | | 6 | | McMaster | | | |
| | | 6 | | Mount Allison | | | |
| | | 6 | | Ottawa | | | |
| | | 6 | | Regina ¹⁸ | | | |
| | | 9 | | St. Francis Xavier | | | |
| | 5 | 6 | | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | | |
| | 3 | 6 | | Toronto | | | |
| | 3 | 6 | | Western Ontario | | | |
| | | 9 | | Windsor | | | |
| Music history, music literature | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | 6 | | Alberta | | | |
| | 3 | 6 | | British Columbia | | | |
| | | 6 | | Calgary | | | |
| | | 9 | | Lakehead | | | |
| | | 9 | | Lethbridge | | | |
| | | 6 | | McGill | | | |
| | | 6 | | Mount Allison | | | |
| | | 6 | | Queen's | | | |
| | | 6 | | Regina ¹⁸ | | | |
| | | 6 | | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ | | | |
| | | 6 | | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | | |
| | 3 | 6 | | Toronto | | | |
| | 3 | 6 | | Victoria (B.C.) | | | |
| | | 6 | | Western Ontario | | | |
| | | 6 | | Windsor | | | |
| Musicologie | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | | | Laval | | | |
| I | 3 | 6 | | Montréal | | | |
| | | 6 | | Ottawa | | | |
| Musicology, ethnomusicology | | | | | | | |
| I | 3 | | | British Columbia | | | |
| | 3 | | | McGill | | | |
| | | 6 | | Ottawa | | | |
| I | 3 | | | Toronto | | | |
| I | 3 | | | Victoria (B.C.) | | | |
| | 3 | | | Western Ontario | | | |
| Musique | | | | | | | |
| | | 9 | | Alberta (Saint-Jean) | | | |
| I | 3 | 6 | | Laval | | | |
| | | 6 | | Moncton | | | |
| I | 3 | 6 | | Montréal | | | |
| | | 6 | | Ottawa | | | |
| | | 6 | | Québec à Trois-Rivières | | | |
| Musique rythmique | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | | | Laval | | | |
| Operatic performance | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 9 | Alberta |
| | | | | | | | Toronto |
| Performance, applied music | | | | | | | |
| | | 6 | 7 | | | | Acadia |
| | 3 | 6 | | | | | Alberta |
| | | 6 | | | | | Brandon |
| | 3 | 6 | | | | | British Columbia |
| | | 6 | | | | | Calgary |
| | | 6 | | | | | Lakehead |
| | | 6 | | | | | Lethbridge |
| | | 6 | | | | | Manitoba |
| | | 6 | | | | | McGill |
| | | 6 | | | | | Mount Allison |
| | | 6 | | | | | Ottawa |
| | | 6 | | | | | Queen's |
| | | 3 | 6 | | | | Regina ¹⁸ |
| | | 6 | | | | | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ |
| | | 6 | | | | | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | | | Toronto |
| | 3 | 6 | | | | | Victoria (B.C.) |
| | 3 | 6 | | | | | Western Ontario |
| | | 6 | | | | | Windsor |
| School music | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | 5 | 6 | | | | Alberta |
| | | 6 | | | | | Calgary |
| | | 6 | | | | | McGill |
| | | 6 | | | | 9 | St. Francis Xavier |
| | | 6 | | | | | Windsor |
| Theory, composition (music) | | | | | | | |
| | | 6 | 7 | | | | Acadia |
| | 3 | 6 | | | | | Alberta |
| | 3 | 6 | | | | | British Columbia |
| | | 6 | | | | | Calgary |
| | | 9 | | | | | Lakehead |
| | | 9 | | | | | Lethbridge |
| | 3 | 6 | | | | | McGill |
| | | 6 | | | | | McMaster |
| | | 6 | | | | | Mount Allison |
| | | 6 | | | | | Ottawa |
| | | 6 | | | | | Queen's |
| | 3 | 6 | | | | | Regina ¹⁸ |
| | | 6 | | | | | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ |
| | | 6 | | | | | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| | 1 | 3 | 6 | | | | Toronto |
| | | 3 | 6 | | | | Victoria (B.C.) |
| | | 3 | 6 | | | | Western Ontario |
| | | 6 | | | | | Windsor |
| 9. Philosophy/Philosophie | | | | | | | |
| Classical philosophy | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | 6 | | | | | Dalhousie |
| Eastern philosophy | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | | | | | 9 | Brock |
| Ethics | | | | | | | |
| | | 6 | | | | | Toronto |
| Philosophie | | | | | | | |
| | | 6 | | | | | Alberta (Saint-Jean) |
| | 3 | 6 | | | | | Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie |
| | | 6 | | | | | Laurentienne |
| I | 3 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | | Laval |

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|--|---|---|---|
| | | 6 | Manitoba (Saint-Boniface) |
| | 3 | 6 | Moncton |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Montréal |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Ottawa |
| | 3 | 6 | Québec à Montréal |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Québec à Trois-Rivières |
| 1 | 4 | 6 | Saint-Paul (Ottawa) ¹⁴ |
| | 3 | 6 | Sherbrooke |
| Philosophy | | | |
| | | 6 | Acadia |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Alberta |
| | | 6 | Bishop's |
| | | 6 | Brandon |
| | | 6 | Brescia ³ |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | British Columbia |
| | 3 | 6 | Brook |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Calgary |
| | 3 | 6 | Carleton |
| | | 6 | Christ the King |
| | 3 | 6 | Dalhousie |
| | 3 | 6 | Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Guelph |
| | | 6 | Huron ⁵ |
| | | 6 | King's (Halifax) ⁷ |
| | | 6 | King's (London) ⁸ |
| | | 6 | Lakehead |
| | | 6 | Laurentian |
| | | 6 | Lethbridge |
| | | 6 | Loyola ⁹ |
| | 3 | 6 | Manitoba |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | McGill |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | McMaster |
| | 3 | 6 | Memorial |
| | | 6 | Mount Allison |
| | | 6 | Mount Saint Vincent |
| | 3 | 6 | New Brunswick |
| | | 6 | Notre Dame |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Ottawa |
| | | 6 | Prince Edward Island |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Queen's |
| | 3 | 6 | Regina ¹⁸ |
| | | 6 | St. Francis Xavier |
| | | 6 | St. Jerome's ¹¹ |
| | | 6 | St. John's ¹² |
| | 3 | 6 | Saint Mary's |
| 1 | 4 | 6 | St. Michael's ¹³ |
| 1 | 4 | 6 | Saint Paul (Ottawa) ¹⁴ |
| | | 6 | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ |
| | 3 | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| | 3 | 6 | Simon Fraser |
| | 3 | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | Toronto |
| | | 6 | Trent |
| | 3 | 6 | Victoria (B.C.) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | Waterloo |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Western Ontario |
| | | 6 | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ |
| | 3 | 6 | Windsor |
| | | 6 | Winnipeg |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | York |
| Sciences médiévales (philosophie) | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | Montréal |
| Social and economic thought, social and political ideas | | | |
| | 6 | | McMaster |

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| | | | 9 | Windsor |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | York |

See also/Voir aussi:

History and philosophy of religion (religious studies)

History of education, philosophy of education (education)

History, logic and philosophy of science and technology (history)

Mediaeval studies, Renaissance studies (history)

Political philosophy (political science)

Victorian studies (history)

10. Religious studies/Études religieuses

Canon law

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Ottawa | |
| 1 | 4 | 6 | 7 | Saint Paul (Ottawa) ¹⁴ |

Clinical pastoral education

| | |
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| 3 | Acadia |
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Counseling pastoral

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 3 | Saint-Paul (Ottawa) ¹⁴ |
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Divinity

| | | | |
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| 3 | Acadia | | |
| 3 | Atlantic School of Theology | | |
| | 6 | Bishop's | |
| 3 | Huron ⁵ | | |
| 3 | 6 | 7 | King's (Halifax) ⁷ |
| | 6 | McGill | |
| 3 | McMaster | | |
| | 6 | Queen's | |
| | 6 | St. John's ¹² | |
| 3 | Saint Mary's | | |
| 3 | St. Michael's ¹³ | | |
| 1 | Trinity ¹⁸ | | |
| 3 | Victoria (Toronto) ¹⁹ | | |
| 3 | 7 | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ | |
| | 6 | Winnipeg | |

Droit canonique

| | | | | |
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| 1 | 3 | 6 | Ottawa | |
| 1 | 4 | 6 | 7 | Saint-Paul (Ottawa) ¹⁴ |

Études bibliques

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|---|---|---|---|----------|
| 1 | 3 | 6 | 8 | Montréal |
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Études cathédétiques, catéchèse

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| 6 | Laval |
| 8 | Montréal |

Études pastorales

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| 3 | 6 | Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie |
| 3 | 8 | Montréal |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Études théologiques | 3 | 8 | Montréal | 1 | 3 | 6 | Notre Dame Ottawa |
| Family studies | 3 | | Saint Paul (Ottawa) ¹⁴ | | | 6 | Prince Edward Island Queen's |
| Histoire des religions | 6 | | Ottawa | | | 6 | St. Jerome's ¹¹ St. John's ¹² |
| History and philosophy of religion | | | | | | 6 | Saint Mary's St. Michael's ¹³ |
| | | | 9 Alberta | | | 3 | Saint Paul (Ottawa) ¹⁴ |
| | | | 9 Dalhousie | | | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| | | | 9 King's (Halifax) ⁷ | | | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| | 3 | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ | | | 6 | Toronto |
| Mission studies | 3 | | Ottawa | | | 6 | Victoria (Toronto) ¹⁹ |
| | 1 | 3 | Saint Paul (Ottawa) ¹⁴ | | | 6 | Waterloo |
| Pastoral counselling | 3 | | 9 King's (Halifax) ⁷ | | | 6 | Western Ontario |
| | | | Saint Paul (Ottawa) ¹⁴ | | | 6 | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ |
| Pastoral studies | 3 | 7 | | | | 6 | Windsor |
| Pastoral theology | 3 | | Saint Paul (Ottawa) ¹⁴ | | | 6 | Winnipeg |
| | 3 | | Winnipeg | | | 6 | |
| Pastorale | 3 | | Saint-Paul (Ottawa) ¹⁴ | | | 6 | Religions grecque et romaine |
| | 3 | | Sherbrooke | | | 6 | Ottawa |
| Pastorale familiale | 3 | | Laval | | | 6 | Sacred theology |
| | 3 | | Saint-Paul (Ottawa) ¹⁴ | | | 4 | Bishop's |
| Pastorale scolaire | 3 | | Sherbrooke | | | 3 | King's (Halifax) ⁷ |
| Préparation professionnelle au ministère, pastorale professionnelle | 3 | | Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie | | | 3 | Saint Mary's |
| | 3 | | Saint-Paul (Ottawa) ¹⁴ | | | 3 | Winnipeg |
| Professional preparation for pastoral ministry | 3 | | Saint Paul (Ottawa) ¹⁴ | | | 3 | Sciences humaines de la religion |
| Religion, religious studies, religious education | 6 | | Acadia | | | 6 | Sherbrooke |
| | 6 | | Alberta | | | 6 | Sciences missionnaires |
| | 3 | 6 | 9 Brescia ³ | | | 3 | Ottawa |
| | 6 | | Bishop's | | | 7 | Saint-Paul (Ottawa) ¹⁴ |
| | 6 | | Brandon | | | 6 | Sciences religieuses |
| | 3 | 6 | British Columbia | | | 6 | Laurentienne |
| | 6 | | 9 Calgary | | | 6 | Manitoba (Saint-Boniface) |
| | 6 | | Carleton | | | 6 | Moncton |
| | 6 | | 9 Christ the King | | | 6 | Montréal |
| | 6 | | Dalhousie | | | 6 | Ottawa |
| | 9 | | 9 King's (Halifax) ⁷ | | | 6 | Québec à Chicoutimi |
| | 9 | | 9 King's (London) ⁸ | | | 6 | Québec à Montréal |
| | 6 | | 9 Lakehead | | | 6 | Québec à Trois-Rivières |
| | 6 | | Laurentian | | | 6 | Québec - Centre d'études universitaires de Rimouski |
| | 6 | | Manitoba | | | 6 | Québec - Direction des études universitaires dans l'Outaouais |
| | 1 | 3 | McGill | | | 6 | Québec - Services universitaires du Nord-Ouest québécois |
| | 1 | 3 | McMaster | | | 6 | Sherbrooke |
| | 6 | | Memorial | | | 6 | |
| | 6 | | 9 Mount Allison | | | 6 | Théologie |
| | 6 | | Mount Saint Vincent | | | 6 | Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie |
| | | | | | | 6 | Laval |
| | | | | | | 6 | Montréal |
| | | | | | | 6 | Ottawa |
| | | | | | | 6 | Québec à Chicoutimi |
| | | | | | | 6 | Québec à Trois-Rivières |
| | | | | | | 6 | Québec - Centre d'études universitaires de Rimouski |
| | | | | | | 6 | Saint-Paul (Ottawa) ¹⁴ |
| | | | | | | 6 | Sherbrooke |
| | | | | | | 6 | Théologie pastorale |
| | | | | | | 6 | Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie |

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| 1 | 3 | | Laval |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Montréal |
| | 3 | | Saint-Paul (Ottawa) ¹⁴ |
| Theology, theological studies, ministry | | | |
| | 3 | 6 | Acadia |
| | | 6 | 9 Alberta (St. Stephen's College, Edmonton) |
| | 3 | 6 | Atlantic School of Theology |
| | 3 | 4 | Bishop's |
| | | 6 | Christ the King |
| | | 6 | Huron ⁵ |
| | 3 | 5 | 6 King's (Halifax) ⁷ |
| | | 6 | Loyola ⁹ |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | McGill |
| | | 6 | 8 McMaster |
| | | 6 | Mount Allison |
| | | 6 | Mount Saint Vincent |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Ottawa |
| | | 6 | 7 Queen's |
| | | 6 | St. Francis Xavier |
| | | 6 | St. Jerome's ¹¹ |
| | | 6 | St. John's ¹² |
| | 3 | | Saint Mary's |
| 1 | 3 | | St. Michael's ¹³ |
| 1 | | 4 | 6 7 Saint Paul (Ottawa) ¹⁴ |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | Trinity ¹⁹ |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | Victoria (Toronto) ¹⁹ |
| | | 9 | Windsor |
| | 3 | 6 | Winnipeg |

See also/Voir aussi:

Buddhist studies (international studies)

Islamic studies (international studies)

Judaic studies, Jewish studies (languages and literatures)

Social work and theology (social work)

III Social sciences/ Sciences sociales

1. General/Général

Applied social science

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 6 | Regina ¹⁸ |
| 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| 6 | Waterloo |

Génagogie

| | |
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| 6 | Québec à Trois-Rivières |
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Social leadership, development

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| 7 | St. Francis Xavier |
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Social policy

| | |
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| 3 | McMaster |
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2. Anthropology/ Anthropologie

Anthropologie

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|---|----------------------|
| 6 | Alberta (Saint-Jean) |
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|---|--------------|---|---------------------------|
| 6 | Laurentienne | | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Laval |
| | | 6 | Manitoba (Saint-Boniface) |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Montréal |
| | | 9 | Ottawa |

Anthropology

| | | | |
|---|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Alberta |
| | | 6 | Brandon |
| | | 6 | British Columbia |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Calgary |
| | | 6 | Carleton |
| | 3 | 6 | Dalhousie |
| | | 6 | Guelph |
| | 3 | 6 | King's (Halifax) ⁷ |
| | | 6 | Lakehead |
| | | 6 | Laurentian |
| | | 6 | Lethbridge |
| | 3 | 6 | Manitoba |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | McGill |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | McMaster |
| | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| | | 9 | Notre Dame |
| | 3 | 6 | New Brunswick |
| | | 9 | Prince Edward Island |
| | | 6 | Regina ¹⁸ |
| | | 6 | 9 St. Francis Xavier |
| | | 9 | St. Jerome's ¹¹ |
| | | 6 | St. John's ¹² |
| | | 6 | Saint Mary's |
| | | 6 | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ |
| | | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Simon Fraser |
| | | 9 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| | | 6 | Toronto |
| | | 6 | Trent |
| | | 6 | Victoria (B.C.) |
| | | 6 | Waterloo |
| | | 6 | Western Ontario |
| | | 6 | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ |
| | | 6 | Windsor |
| | | 6 | Winnipeg |
| | | 6 | York |

Archéologie

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 3 | Laval |
| | 6 |
| | 6 |
| | 8 |
| | Québec à Trois-Rivières |

Archéologie classique

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--------|
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Ottawa |
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Archeology

| | | | |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------|
| | 3 | 6 | Alberta |
| | | 9 | Brock |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Calgary |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Ottawa |
| | | 6 | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ |
| | | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Simon Fraser |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| | | 9 | Toronto |
| | | 9 | Windsor |

Ethnographie traditionnelle

| | | | | | |
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| 1 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Laval |
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Folklore

| | | | |
|---|---|---|----------|
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Memorial |
|---|---|---|----------|

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|--|---|---|----------------------------------|
| | 6 | | Ryerson Polytechnical |
| | 6 | | St. Francis Xavier |
| | 3 | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | Toronto |
| 1 | 3 | | Waterloo |
| | 3 | 5 | Windsor |
| Marketing (E) | | | |
| | 6 | | Alberta |
| 1 | 6 | | British Columbia |
| | 6 | | Calgary |
| | 3 | 6 | Manitoba |
| | 6 | | McGill |
| | 6 | | McMaster |
| | 6 | | Memorial |
| | 6 | | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| | 3 | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| 1 | 3 | | Toronto |
| | 3 | 6 | Windsor |
| Marketing (F) | | | |
| | | 9 | Moncton |
| | 3 | 6 | Montréal |
| | 3 | 6 | Sherbrooke |
| Organizational theory and behavior (commerce) | | | |
| | 6 | | Alberta |
| 1 | 6 | | British Columbia |
| | 6 | | Manitoba |
| | 6 | | McGill |
| | 6 | | Regina ¹⁸ |
| 1 | 3 | | Toronto |
| Production (commerce) | | | |
| | 3 | 6 | Montréal |
| Public administration | | | |
| | 6 | 8 | Brock |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Carleton |
| | 6 | | McGill |
| | 6 | 8 | Ottawa |
| | 3 | | Queen's |
| | 3 | 5 | Toronto |
| | 3 | | Victoria (B.C.) |
| | | 8 | Windsor |
| | 3 | 9 | York |
| Public policy | | | |
| | 3 | 6 | Manitoba |
| Public service studies | | | |
| | | 8 | Carleton |
| Quantitative methods, operations research | | | |
| | 6 | 8 | Brock |
| | 6 | | Carleton |
| | 3 | 6 | Manitoba |
| | 6 | | McGill |
| | 6 | | Memorial |
| | 6 | | Ottawa |
| | 6 | | Regina ¹⁸ |
| | 3 | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| | | 9 | Windsor |
| Recherche opérationnelle, méthodes quantitatives de gestion, analyse des systèmes | | | |
| | | 9 | Moncton |
| | 3 | 6 | Montréal |
| | | 6 | Ottawa |
| | | 6 | Québec à Trois-Rivières |
| | 3 | | Sherbrooke |

Relations de travail dans la fonction publique
8 Ottawa

Relations industrielles, relations de travail

1 3 6 Laval

9 Moncton

1 3 6 Montréal

8 Ottawa

Sciences de la gestion

3 5 6 Ottawa

Tourism

5 McGill

Urban land economics (business)

1 3 6 British Columbia

See also/Voir aussi:

Administration correctionnelle (service social)

Administration du nursing à l'hôpital (sciences infirmières)

Administration de la santé (médecine et sciences de la santé)

Administration scolaire (éducation)

Agricultural business, commerce, economics (agriculture)

Arts management and administration (art, fine arts, theatre)

Construction management (engineering)

Correctional administration (social work)

Development studies (economics)

Educational administration (education)

Enseignement secondaire - administration (éducation)

Food management, administration (home economics and food science)

Graphic arts management (art, fine arts, theatre)

Health administration, health services administration, planning (medicine and allied health)

Home economics management, administration (home economics and food science)

Hospital administration (medicine and allied health)

Recreation, recreation administration, recreation education (physical education and recreation)

3 6 Windsor
3 6 Winnipeg
3 6 York

Sports administration (physical education and recreation)

Économie, sciences économiques
6 Laurentienne

4. Economics/Sciences économiques

Development studies (economics, public administration, history)

1 3 6 Laval
3 Moncton
1 3 6 Montréal
1 3 6 Ottawa
3 6 Québec à Montréal
6 8 Québec à Trois-Rivières
3 6 Sherbrooke

5 Toronto
6 Trent

Natural resources economics

3 Toronto

Economic development

5 Lakehead
9 Windsor

See also/Voir aussi:

Economic history

1 2 3 Toronto

Agricultural business, commerce, economics (agriculture)

Economics

3 6 Acadia
1 3 6 Alberta
6 Bishop's
6 Brandon
9 3 Brescia
1 3 6 British Columbia
6 Brock
1 3 6 Calgary
1 3 6 Carleton
1 3 6 Dalhousie
3 6 Guelph
6 Huron⁵
6 King's (Halifax)⁷
9 3 King's (London)⁸
3 6 Lakehead
6 Laurentian
6 Lethbridge
6 Loyola⁹
1 3 6 Manitoba
1 3 6 McGill
1 3 6 McMaster
2 3 6 Memorial
6 Mount Allison
6 Mount Saint Vincent
3 6 New Brunswick
6 Notre Dame
1 3 6 Ottawa
6 Prince Edward Island
1 3 6 Queen's
3 6 Regina¹⁸
3 6 Royal Military
6 St. Francis Xavier
9 3 St. Jerome's¹¹
6 St. John's¹²
6 Saint Mary's
6 St. Thomas More¹⁷
1 3 6 Saskatchewan¹⁸
1 3 6 Simon Fraser
1 3 6 Sir George Williams⁹
1 2 3 5 6 Toronto
6 Trent
3 6 Victoria (B.C.)
3 6 Waterloo
1 3 6 Western Ontario
6 Wilfrid Laurier²⁰

Agro-économie (agriculture)

Business economics (business, commerce, administration)

Économie rurale (agriculture)

Political economy (political science)

Social and economic thought, social and political ideas (philosophy)

Urban land economics (business, commerce, administration)

5. Education/Éducation

Administration scolaire

9 Alberta (Saint-Jean)
1 3 6 Laval
3 Moncton
1 3 Montréal
3 Ottawa
3 Sherbrooke

Andrologie, éducation des adultes

3 6 Montréal

Auditory – oral rehabilitation and education of children with hearing impairments

3 McGill

Biophysical education

6 Loyola⁹

Child psychology (education)

1 3 Alberta
3 6 British Columbia
1 2 3 Ontario Institute for Studies in Education¹⁰
9 Windsor

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | 6 | Québec - Services universitaires du Nord-Ouest québécois |
| | 6 | Sherbrooke |

Enseignement préscolaire

| | | | |
|---|---|---|----------|
| | 6 | Moncton | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Montréal |
| | 6 | Québec à Chicoutimi | |
| | 6 | Québec à Trois-Rivières | |
| | 6 | Québec - Centre d'études universitaires de Rimouski | |

Enseignement professionnel-électronique, technique de la mécanique

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 6 | Québec à Montréal |
|---|-------------------|

Enseignement secondaire

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------|-------|----------|
| | 6 | Alberta (Saint-Jean) | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | 8 | Laval | |
| | 6 | Moncton | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | Montréal |
| | 6 | Québec à Chicoutimi | | | |
| | 6 | Québec - Centre d'études universitaires de Rimouski | | | |
| | 8 | 9 | Sherbrooke | | |

Enseignement secondaire - administration

| | |
|---|--|
| 6 | Laval |
| 6 | Québec à Chicoutimi |
| 6 | Québec à Montréal |
| 6 | Québec à Trois-Rivières |
| 6 | Québec - Centre d'études universitaires de Rimouski |
| 6 | Québec - Services universitaires du Nord-Ouest québécois |

Enseignement technique - ingénieur

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 6 | Québec à Trois-Rivières |
|---|-------------------------|

Fondements théoriques de l'éducation

| | |
|---|--------|
| 3 | Ottawa |
|---|--------|

Guidance, counselling, counselling psychology

| | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | 3 | Acadia | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | Alberta | |
| | 3 | Atlantic Institute of Education | | |
| | 6 | Brandon | | |
| | 3 | 5 | British Columbia | |
| | 3 | Calgary | | |
| | 6 | Lakehead | | |
| | 6 | Lethbridge | | |
| 1 | 3 | McGill | | |
| | 3 | 5 | Memorial | |
| | 3 | New Brunswick | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | Ontario Institute for Studies in Education ¹⁰ | |
| 1 | 3 | Ottawa | | |
| | 3 | 5 | 8 | Queen's Regina ¹⁸ |
| | 3 | 5 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | |
| | 6 | Waterloo | | |
| | 5 | Western | | |
| | 9 | Windsor | | |

Higher education

| | | | |
|---|---|------------------|---------|
| 1 | 3 | British Columbia | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | Toronto |

Histoire de l'éducation

| | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1 | 3 | Montréal |
|---|---|----------|

History of education, philosophy of education

| | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|--|---------|
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 9 | Alberta |
| 1 | 3 | British Columbia | | |
| | 3 | 9 | Lethbridge | |
| | 3 | McGill | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | Ontario Institute for Studies in Education ¹⁰ | |
| | 9 | Sir George Williams ⁹ | | |
| | 9 | Windsor | | |

Human learning (education)

| | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| 1 | 3 | Alberta |
| | 3 | British Columbia |

Information scolaire et professionnelle

| | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|------------|
| | 8 | Laval | |
| | 9 | Moncton | |
| | 6 | Québec à Montréal | |
| | 3 | 6 | Sherbrooke |

Intercultural education

| | | |
|--|---|------------------|
| | 6 | Brandon |
| | 9 | British Columbia |
| | 9 | Manitoba |
| | 6 | Western Ontario |

Jewish teacher training

| | | |
|--|---|--------|
| | 6 | McGill |
|--|---|--------|

Language arts

| | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| | 3 | Queen's |
| | 6 | Victoria (B.C.) |

Mesure et évaluation, expérimentation, docimologie (éducation)

| | | | |
|---|---|--------|----------|
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Montréal |
| | 3 | Ottawa | |

Orientation (F)

| | | | |
|---|---|---------|----------|
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Laval |
| | 3 | Moncton | |
| | 3 | 6 | Montréal |

Orthopédagogie

| | | | |
|---|---|---|------------|
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Montréal |
| | 3 | 6 | Sherbrooke |

Perfectionnement des maîtres en mathématiques

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | 6 | Québec à Chicoutimi |
| | 6 | Québec à Trois-Rivières |
| | 6 | Québec - Centre d'études universitaires de Rimouski |
| | 6 | Québec - Services universitaires du Nord-Ouest québécois |

Psycho-éducation, psycho-pédagogie

| | | | |
|---|---|--------|------------|
| | 3 | 6 | Montréal |
| 1 | 3 | Ottawa | |
| | 3 | 6 | Sherbrooke |

Psychologie scolaire, psychologie éducative

| | | |
|---|--------|----------|
| | 9 | Moncton |
| 1 | 3 | Montréal |
| 1 | Ottawa | |

Psychopedagogy

1 3 Ottawa

Secondary education

6 7 Acadia
 3 6 Alberta
 6 Brandon
 1 3 6 British Columbia
 6 Calgary
 6 Dalhousie
 6 Lakehead
 6 Lethbridge
 6 8 Manitoba
 5 6 McGill
 6 Memorial
 6 Mount Allison
 6 Mount Saint Vincent
 3 6 New Brunswick
 6 Prince Edward Island
 6 Queen's
 6 Regina¹⁸
 6 St. Francis Xavier
 6 Saskatchewan¹⁸
 6 7 Simon Fraser
 6 Toronto
 5 6 Victoria (B.C.)
 6 Western Ontario
 6 Windsor
 6 Winnipeg
 6 York

Sociology in, of education

1 3 Alberta
 3 British Columbia
 1 2 3 Ontario Institute for Studies
 in Education¹⁰

Special education, exceptional children

3 Acadia
 1 3 Alberta
 3 6 Atlantic Institute of
 Education
 6 Brandon
 1 3 6 British Columbia
 6 7 Lethbridge
 3 McGill
 1 2 3 Ontario Institute for Studies
 in Education¹⁰
 3 5 6 Saskatchewan¹⁸
 9 Windsor
 6 York

Teaching English as a second language

9 Alberta
 3 British Columbia
 8 Carleton
 9 Lethbridge
 8 Toronto
 6 8 Sir George Williams⁹

Technical, vocational education

3 6 Alberta
 8 British Columbia
 5 8 McGill
 6 7 Queen's
 6 Saskatchewan¹⁸
 8 Toronto

Technologie de l'enseignement, pédagogie audio-visuelle

1 3 6 Laval
 1 3 6 Montréal

Testing and measurement, experimentation (education)

1 3 Alberta
 1 3 British Columbia
 3 Mount Saint Vincent
 1 2 3 Ontario Institute for Studies
 in Education¹⁰
 3 Ottawa
 3 5 Saskatchewan¹⁸
 9 Windsor

See also/Voir aussi:

Art education (art, fine arts, theatre)

Childhood assessment and counselling (psychology)

Child study (psychology)

Clinical pastoral education (religious studies)

Commercial education, business teaching (business,
commerce, administration)

Éducation en nursing (sciences infirmières)

Enseignement de l'éducation physique (éducation
physique et récréation)

Enseignement en arts plastiques (art, beaux-arts, théâtre)

Enseignement en musique, éducation musicale (musique)

Home economics teaching (home economics and food
science)

Library science - education (library science)

Mathematics - teaching of (mathematics)

Music education (music)

Nursing education (nursing)

School music (music)

6. History/ Histoire

Ancient history, civilization

1 3 6 Alberta
 6 Brock
 6 Calgary
 6 Carleton

Histoire de l'art (art, beaux-arts, théâtre)

Histoire de l'éducation (éducation)

Histoire et langues musicales (musique)

History and philosophy of religion (religious studies)

History of education, philosophy of education
(education)

Music history, music literature (music)

Sciences médiévales (philosophie)

7. Home economics and food science/ Sciences domestiques et sciences de la nutrition

Behavioral aspects of clothing

3

Alberta

Clothing and textiles, textiles and design, fashion

6

Alberta

3

Brescia

1

3

Guelph

3

Manitoba

Mount Saint Vincent

Ottawa

7

Ryerson Polytechnical

St. Francis Xavier

Saskatchewan¹⁸

Toronto

9

Windsor

Community development (home economics)

6

Toronto

Dietetics

6

McGill

6

Mount Saint Vincent

6

Ottawa

6

Ryerson Polytechnical

6

Saskatchewan¹⁸

6

Toronto

Diététique

3

6

Laval

6

Moncton

6

Ottawa

Économique du foyer

6

Ottawa

Family studies, family science, family living

3

6

Alberta

6

British Columbia

3

6

Guelph

3

6

Manitoba

6

Mount Saint Vincent

6

Ottawa

9

St. Francis Xavier

9

Windsor

Food chemistry, food biochemistry

3

6

Alberta

6

McGill

3

6

Toronto

Food management, administration

1

3

6

Guelph

McGill

Foods and nutrition

3

6

Alberta

6

Brescia³

3

6

British Columbia

1

3

6

Guelph

3

6

Manitoba

6

McGill

6

Mount Saint Vincent

6

Ryerson Polytechnical

6

St. Francis Xavier

9

Windsor

Food science

3

6

Alberta

1

3

6

British Columbia

1

3

6

Guelph

1

3

6

Manitoba

6

McGill

6

Ottawa

1

3

6

Saskatchewan¹⁸

3

6

Toronto

Food technology

6

McGill

Home economics, household science

6

Acadia

3

6

Alberta

6

Brescia³

6

British Columbia

1

3

6

Guelph

3

6

Manitoba

6

McGill

6

Mount Saint Vincent

6

Ottawa

6

Prince Edward Island

6

Ryerson Polytechnical

6

St. Francis Xavier

3

6

Saskatchewan¹⁸

6

Western Ontario

6

Windsor

Home economics management, administration

6

Mount Saint Vincent

6

Saskatchewan¹⁸

Home economics teaching

6

McGill

6

Mount Saint Vincent

6

New Brunswick

6

Ryerson Polytechnical

6

St. Francis Xavier

6

Saskatchewan¹⁸

Housing and design (home economics)

6

Guelph

3

6

McGill

6

Saskatchewan¹⁸

9

Windsor

Health, health studies

9 Queen's
9 Waterloo
6 Windsor

Human kinetics

6 Guelph

Kinanthropologie

3 6 Ottawa

Kinanthropology

3 6 Ottawa

Kinesiology

3 6 Simon Fraser
3 6 Waterloo
6 Windsor

Leisure studies

6 Waterloo

Outdoor recreation and education

6 Waterloo

Outdoor recreation resource studies

6 Lakehead

Physical education, physical and health education,
physical education and recreation

1 3 6 Alberta
3 6 British Columbia
6 Brock
6 Calgary
3 6 Dalhousie
6 Guelph
9 6 Huron⁵
6 Lakehead
6 Laurentian
6 Lethbridge
6 Manitoba
3 6 McGill
6 McMaster
6 Memorial
3 5 6 New Brunswick
3 6 Ottawa
6 Queen's
6 Regina¹⁸
6 St. Francis Xavier
3 6 8 Saskatchewan¹⁸
6 Toronto
6 Victoria (B.C.)
6 Waterloo
3 6 Western Ontario
3 6 Windsor
6 York

Recreation, recreation administration, recreation
education

6 Alberta
6 British Columbia
9 Notre Dame
6 Waterloo

Récréologie

6 Moncton
6 Ottawa
6 Québec à Trois-Rivières

Recreology

6 Ottawa

Sciences de la santé - sport

3 Québec à Trois-Rivières

Sports administration (commerce)

6 Laurentian

Therapeutic recreation service

6 Waterloo

10. Political science/ Science politique

Canadian politics

1 3 6 Alberta
9 Lethbridge
6 Sir George Williams⁹
9 Waterloo
6 Windsor

Comparative political studies

6 Sir George Williams⁹
9 Windsor

Coopération internationale

5 Ottawa

International affairs, relations, studies

6 British Columbia
3 Carleton
6 Lakehead
6 Royal Military
6 Saskatchewan¹⁸
6 Sir George Williams⁹
6 Trent
6 Windsor
9 Winnipeg
6 York

International co-operation

5 Ottawa

International politics

1 3 Alberta

Political economy

1 2 3 6 Toronto

Political philosophy

3 9 Alberta
6 British Columbia
6 Sir George Williams⁹
9 Windsor

Politics, political science, studies

1 3 6 Acadia
3 6 Alberta
6 Bishop's
6 Brandon
1 3 6 British Columbia
3 6 Brock
1 3 6 Calgary
1 3 6 Carleton
1 3 6 Dalhousie
3 6 Guelph
6 King's (Halifax)⁷
6 Lakehead
6 Laurentian
6 Lethbridge
6 Loyola⁹
6 Manitoba
1 3 6 McGill

| | | | |
|---|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Simon Fraser |
| | 3 | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Toronto |
| | | 6 | Trent |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Victoria (B.C.) |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Waterloo |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Western Ontario |
| | 3 | 6 | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Windsor |
| | | 6 | Winnipeg |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | York |

Psycho-mathématiques

3 Sherbrooke

Relations humaines

6 Québec à Montréal

Social psychology

6 Sir George Williams⁹

See also/Voir aussi:

Animal behavior (veterinary medicine and animal science)

Child psychology (education)

Counseling scolaire (éducation)

Culture change (sociology)

Development studies (sociology)

Educational psychology, school psychology (education)

Génagogie (sciences sociales - général)

Guidance, counselling, counselling psychology (education)

Human learning (education)

Man-environment studies (sociology)

Psycho-éducation, psycho-pédagogie (éducation)

Psychologie scolaire, psychologie éducative (éducation)

Psychopedagogy (education)

Social action, behavior, development, structure, studies, theory (sociology)

12. Secretarial science/Sciences secrétarielles

Medical secretarial science, medical records science
7 Mount Saint Vincent

6 Notre Dame
7 St. Francis Xavier

Sciences secrétarielles

9 Moncton

Secrétaires bilingues

8 Sainte-Anne

Secretarial science, arts, administration

6 7 Acadia
6 Brescia³
8 Mount Allison
7 Mount Saint Vincent
6 Notre Dame
6 7 Ryerson Polytechnical
6 St. Francis Xavier
6 Western Ontario

See also/Voir aussi:

Commercial education, business teaching (business, commerce, administration)

13. Social work/Service social

Administration correctionnelle

3 Ottawa

Child care

6 Victoria (B.C.)

Correctional administration

3 Ottawa

Criminologie

1 3 6 Montréal
3 Ottawa

Criminology

3 8 British Columbia
3 Ottawa
6 Simon Fraser
1 3 Toronto
9 Windsor

Service social, travail social

3 6 Laval
9 Laurentienne
6 Moncton
1 3 6 Montréal
6 Québec à Montréal
3 5 6 Sherbrooke

Social work, social welfare, social services

3 6 British Columbia
3 6 Calgary
3 Carleton
3 Dalhousie
6 King's (London)⁸
6 Laurentian
3 6 Manitoba
3 5 6 McGill
6 McMaster
6 Memorial
6 8 Regina¹⁸
6 8 Ryerson Polytechnical
6 Sir George Williams⁹

| | | | |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 3 | 5 | Toronto |
| | | 6 | Victoria (B.C.) |
| | | 6 | Western Ontario |
| | 3 | | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ |
| | 3 | 6 | Windsor |
| | | 6 | Winnipeg |

See also/Voir aussi:

Community development (home economics and food science)

Génagogie (sciences sociales - général)

Social work and theology (theology)

14. Sociology/Sociologie

Animation culturelle

6 Québec à Montréal

Community development

3 Alberta

Culture change

6 Queen's

Development studies (psychology, sociology)

6 Winnipeg

Éducation culturelle

6 Québec à Montréal

Human resources development

6 York

Information culturelle

6 Québec à Montréal

Man-environment studies

6 St. Jerome's¹¹

6 Waterloo

9 Windsor

Population studies

3 Western Ontario

Recherche culturelle

6 Québec à Montréal

Rural sociology

1 3 6 Alberta

Social action, behavior, development, structure, studies, theory

9 Brescia³

6 Queen's

6 Trent

6 Windsor

Social and urban studies

6 Lakhead

6 Windsor

Social policy

3 McMaster

Sociologie

6 Alberta (Saint-Jean)
6 Laurentienne
1 3 6 Laval
6 Manitoba (Saint-Boniface)
6 Moncton
1 3 6 Montréal
6 Ottawa
3 6 Québec à Montréal

Sociology

6 Acadia
1 3 6 Alberta
6 Bishop's
6 Brandon
1 3 6 British Columbia
6 Brock
6 Calgary
1 3 6 Carleton
6 Dalhousie
3 6 Guelph
6 King's (Halifax)⁷
9 King's (London)⁸
6 Lakehead
6 Laurentian
6 Lethbridge
6 Loyola⁹
6 Manitoba
1 3 6 McGill
1 3 6 McMaster
2 3 6 Memorial
9 Mount Allison
6 Mount Saint Vincent
6 New Brunswick
6 Notre Dame
6 Ottawa
6 Prince Edward Island
6 Queen's
6 Regina¹⁸
6 St. Francis Xavier
9 St. Jerome's¹¹
6 St. John's¹²
6 Saint Mary's
6 St. Thomas More¹⁷
6 Saskatchewan¹⁸
1 3 6 Simon Fraser
1 3 6 Sir George Williams⁹
6 Toronto
6 Trent
6 Victoria (B.C.)
6 Waterloo
6 Western Ontario
6 Wilfrid Laurier²⁰
6 Windsor
6 Winnipeg
1 3 6 York

See also/Voir aussi:

Démographie (sciences de la terre)

Human relations and counselling studies (psychology)

Leisure studies (physical education and recreation)

Organizational theory and behavior (business, commerce, administration)

Relations humaines (psychologie)

Social and economic thought, social and political ideas (philosophy)

Social leadership, development (social sciences - general)

Sociology in education (education)

IV Biological sciences/Sciences biologiques

I: Agriculture/Agriculture

Agricultural biology, microbiology
 1 3 6 British Columbia
 1 3 6 Guelph
 6 McGill
 6 7 Saskatchewan ¹⁸

Agricultural business, commerce, economics
 1 3 6 Alberta
 3 6 British Columbia
 1 3 6 Guelph
 1 3 6 Manitoba
 1 3 6 McGill
 1 3 6 Saskatchewan ¹⁸

Agricultural chemistry
 1 3 6 McGill
 6 Saskatchewan ¹⁸

Agricultural engineering
 3 6 Alberta
 3 6 British Columbia
 1 3 6 Guelph
 3 6 Manitoba
 1 3 6 McGill
 7 Nova Scotia Agricultural
 6 Nova Scotia Technical
 1 3 6 Saskatchewan ¹⁸

Agricultural extension
 3 British Columbia
 3 Guelph

Agricultural mechanics, mechanization
 3 6 Alberta
 3 6 British Columbia
 6 Saskatchewan ¹⁸

Agriculture (E)
 1 3 6 Alberta
 1 3 6 British Columbia
 1 3 6 7 Guelph
 1 3 6 7 Manitoba
 1 3 6 7 McGill
 7 Nova Scotia Agricultural
 1 3 5 6 Saskatchewan ¹⁸

Agriculture (F)
 1 3 6 Laval

Agrobiologie, bio-agronomie
 1 3 6 Laval

Agro-économie
 6 Laval

Agrometeorology
 1 3 Guelph

Agronomy
 6 British Columbia
 1 3 6 McGill

Apiculture
 1 3 6 Guelph

Architecture paysagiste
 6 Montréal

Bio-agronomie
 6 Laval

Crop science, crop ecology, and weed science
 1 3 6 Alberta
 1 3 6 Guelph
 1 3 6 Saskatchewan ¹⁸

Dairying, dairy science
 1 3 6 British Columbia
 6 Guelph
 7 Manitoba
 1 3 6 Saskatchewan ¹⁸

Économie rurale
 3 Laval

Entomology (agriculture)
 1 3 6 Alberta
 6 British Columbia
 1 3 6 Guelph
 1 3 6 Manitoba
 1 3 6 McGill

Environmental horticulture
 6 Guelph

Field crops and plant breeding
 1 3 6 Alberta

Food science – agriculture
 6 Alberta
 3 6 Manitoba

Génie rural
 3 6 Laval

Grazing management
 1 3 6 Alberta

Horticulture
 1 3 6 Alberta
 6 British Columbia
 1 3 6 Guelph
 3 6 McGill
 1 3 6 Saskatchewan ¹⁸

Landscape architecture
 6 British Columbia
 3 6 Guelph
 3 6 Manitoba
 7 Ryerson Polytechnical
 6 Toronto

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|-------------------------------------|---|---|-----|---|---|
| | 6 | Ottawa | | 6 | Calgary |
| | 6 | Québec à Chicoutimi | 1 3 | 6 | Guelph |
| 3 | 6 | Québec à Montréal | 1 3 | 6 | Manitoba |
| | 6 | 8 Québec à Trois-Rivières | | 6 | McGill |
| | 6 | Québec - Centre d'études universitaires de Rimouski | | 3 | New Brunswick |
| 1 3 | 6 | Sherbrooke | 1 3 | 6 | Notre Dame |
| | | | | 6 | Toronto |
| | | | | 6 | Victoria (B.C.) |
| Biologie cellulaire | | | | 6 | Western Ontario |
| 1 3 | | Sherbrooke | 1 3 | 6 | Windsor |
| | | | | 9 | Winnipeg |
| Biologie humaine | | | | | |
| | 6 | 8 Québec à Trois-Rivières | | | Cellular and microbial biology, cell biology |
| | | | | 6 | Calgary |
| Biology, biological sciences | | | | 6 | McGill |
| 3 | 6 | Acadia | | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| 1 3 | 6 | Alberta | | | |
| | 6 | Bishop's | | | Environmental biology |
| 1 3 | 6 | British Columbia | | 6 | Calgary |
| | 6 | Brock | 1 3 | 6 | Guelph |
| 1 3 | 6 | Calgary | | 6 | McGill |
| 1 3 | 6 | Carleton | | 8 | Memorial |
| | 9 | Christ the King | | 9 | Toronto |
| 1 3 | 6 | Dalhousie | | | |
| 1 3 | 6 | Guelph | | | Genetics |
| | 9 | Huron ⁵ | 1 3 | 6 | Alberta |
| | 6 | King's (Halifax) ⁷ | 1 3 | 6 | British Columbia |
| | 6 | Lakehead | 1 3 | 6 | Guelph |
| 3 | 6 | Laurentian | | 9 | Lethbridge |
| | 6 | Lethbridge | 1 3 | 6 | Manitoba |
| | 6 | Loyola ⁹ | 1 3 | 6 | McGill |
| | 9 | Manitoba | 1 3 | | Toronto |
| 1 3 | 6 | McGill | | 9 | Windsor |
| 1 3 | 6 | McMaster | | | |
| 1 3 | 6 | 8 Memorial | | | Génétique |
| | 6 | Mount Allison | 1 3 | | Laval |
| | 6 | Mount Saint Vincent | | | |
| 1 3 | 6 | New Brunswick | | | Histologie |
| | 6 | Notre Dame | 1 3 | | Laval |
| 1 3 | 6 | Ottawa | | | |
| | 6 | Prince Edward Island | | | Histology |
| 1 3 | 6 | Queen's | 1 3 | | Ottawa |
| 1 3 | 6 | Regina ¹⁸ | | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| | 6 | St. Francis Xavier | | 9 | Windsor |
| | 6 | Saint Mary's | | | |
| 1 3 | 6 | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ | | 6 | Queen's |
| 1 3 | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | | |
| 1 3 | 6 | Simon Fraser | | | Natural science, liberal science |
| 1 3 | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ | | 6 | Lakehead |
| 1 3 | 6 | Toronto | | 6 | York |
| | 6 | Trent | | | |
| 1 3 | 6 | Victoria (B.C.) | | | Neurobiology and comparative physiology |
| 1 3 | 6 | Waterloo | | 6 | McGill |
| | 6 | Western Ontario | | | |
| | 6 | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ | | | |
| 1 3 | 6 | Windsor | | 3 | Montréal |
| | 6 | Winnipeg | | | |
| 1 3 | 6 | York | | | Parasitologie |
| | | | | | |
| Biometrics | | | | | |
| 1 3 | | Toronto | | | |
| | | | | | Parasitology |
| Botanique | | | | | |
| 1 3 | | Montréal | | | McGill |
| | | | | | Toronto |
| | | | | | 9 Windsor |
| Botany, botanical sciences | | | | | |
| 1 3 | 6 | Alberta | | | Physiologie |
| | 6 | Brandon | 1 3 | | Laval |
| 1 3 | 6 | British Columbia | 1 3 | | 9 Moncton |
| | | | | | Montréal |
| | | | | | Sherbrooke |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | Physiology |
| | | | 1 3 | 6 | Alberta |

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|-------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 3 | 6 | British Columbia | Marine biology, marine sciences (marine sciences) |
| 1 | 3 | | Dalhousie | |
| 1 | 3 | | Manitoba | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | McGill | Medical biophysics (medicine and allied health) |
| | 3 | | New Brunswick | |
| 1 | 3 | | Ottawa | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Queen's | Medical cell biology (medicine and allied health) |
| | | 6 | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | Microbiologie, immunologie (médecine et sciences de la santé) |
| | | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Toronto | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Western Ontario | Microbiology, immunology (medicine and allied health) |
| Wildlife biology | | | | |
| | | 8 | Brandon | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Guelph | Nutritional biochemistry (home economics and food science) |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | McGill | |
| Zoologie | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | Montréal | Oral biology, pathology (dentistry) |
| Zoology, zoological sciences | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Alberta | Pharmacodynamie biochimique (pharmacie) |
| | | 6 | Brandon | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | British Columbia | |
| | | 6 | Calgary | Physical education, physical and health education, physical education and recreation |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Guelph | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Manitoba | Psychobiology (psychology) |
| | | 6 | McGill | |
| | 3 | | New Brunswick | |
| | | 6 | Notre Dame | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Toronto | |
| | | 6 | Victoria (B.C.) | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Western Ontario | |
| | | 6 | Winnipeg | |

See also/Voir aussi:

Agricultural biology, microbiology (agriculture)

Agrobiologie, bio-agronomie (agriculture)

Animal behavior (veterinary medicine and animal science)

Biochemical engineering (engineering)

Biologie dentaire (art dentaire)

Biomedical engineering, electronics (medicine and allied health)

Biophysics (physics)

Biophysique (physique)

Éducation physique (éducation physique et récréation)

Forest biology (forestry)

Laboratory science, technology, medical laboratory technology (medicine and allied health)

Biologie dentaire

3

Montréal

Chirurgie dentaire

6

Laval

3

6

8

Montréal

Clinical sciences (dentistry)

3

5

Alberta

Dental auxiliary

8

Alberta

Dental hygiene

7

Alberta

7

British Columbia

7

Dalhousie

7

Manitoba

7

Toronto

Dental public health

5

Toronto

Dental surgery

6

Alberta

6

Dalhousie

6

McGill

6

Toronto

6

Western Ontario

Dentistry

3

5

6

Alberta

| | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 6 | British Columbia | |
| | 3 | Dalhousie | |
| 1 | 3 | Manitoba | |
| | 5 | McGill | |
| | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | |
| 1 | 3 | Toronto | |
| | 6 | Western Ontario | |
| Hygiène dentaire | | | |
| | 6 | Montréal | |
| Médecine dentaire | | | |
| | 6 | Laval | |
| | 6 | Montréal | |
| Oral biology, pathology | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | Alberta |
| 1 | 3 | | Manitoba |
| 1 | 3 | | Toronto |
| Oral surgery, anaesthesia | | | |
| | 3 | Dalhousie | |
| | 5 | Manitoba | |
| | 3 | McGill | |
| | 5 | Toronto | |
| Orthodontics, paedodontics, periodontics | | | |
| | 3 | 5 | Alberta |
| | 3 | 5 | Manitoba |
| | 5 | | Toronto |
| Orthodontie, pédodontie | | | |
| | 3 | 8 | Montréal |
| Preventive dentistry | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | Toronto |
| Public health and community dentistry | | | |
| | 3 | 5 | Alberta |
| Restorative dentistry and prosthodontics | | | |
| | 5 | | McGill |
| 4. Environmental studies/ Études de l'environnement | | | |
| Community development | | | |
| | 3 | | Alberta |
| Design de l'environnement | | | |
| | 8 | | Québec à Chicoutimi |
| | 6 | | Québec à Montréal |
| Écologie | | | |
| | 3 | | Québec à Montréal |
| Ecology | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | British Columbia |
| 1 | 3 | | Guelph |
| | 6 | | McGill |
| | 6 | 9 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| | 6 | | Toronto |
| | 6 | | Victoria (B.C.) |
| Environmental design | | | |
| | 3 | | Calgary |
| Environmental engineering | | | |
| | 3 | | Western Ontario |

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|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| Environmental health | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | Toronto |
| Environmental health administration | | | |
| | 8 | | Ryerson Polytechnical |
| Environmental physiology | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | Guelph |
| Environmental sciences and engineering | | | |
| | 9 | | Toronto |
| Environmental studies, science, planning, conservation | | | |
| | 3 | | Calgary |
| | 6 | | Guelph |
| | 6 | | Lakehead |
| | 6 | | Manitoba |
| | 6 | | McGill |
| | 8 | | Memorial |
| | 6 | | Regina ¹⁸ |
| | 6 | | St. Jerome's ¹¹ |
| | 6 | | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| | 9 | | Victoria (B.C.) |
| | 6 | | Waterloo |
| | 3 | | Windsor |
| | 6 | | Winnipeg |
| | 3 | | York |
| Human resources development | | | |
| | 6 | | York |
| Natural resources economics | | | |
| | 3 | | Toronto |
| Renewable resources development | | | |
| | 6 | | McGill |
| Resources, resources development, natural resources | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | British Columbia |
| | 3 | | Calgary |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Guelph |
| | 6 | | McGill |
| 1 | 3 | | Toronto |
| 1 | 3 | | Waterloo |

Wildlife management

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|---|---|--|------------------|
| | 3 | | British Columbia |
| 1 | 3 | | Guelph |
| 1 | 3 | | Toronto |

Wildlife resources

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--------|
| | 6 | | McGill |
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See also/Voir aussi:

Aménagement forestier (sciences forestières)

Arid land development (earth sciences)

Écologie forestière (sciences forestières)

Environmental biology (biology)

Environmental design (art, fine arts, theatre)

Environmental design control (engineering)

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| Environmental forest technology (forestry) | | | | Forest engineering | | | | British Columbia |
| | | | | 3 | | | | New Brunswick |
| Environmental geology (earth sciences) | | | | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Environmental horticulture (agriculture) | | | | Forest entomology | | | | British Columbia |
| | | | | 1 | 3 | 6 | | New Brunswick |
| Exploitation forestière (sciences forestières) | | | | 1 | 3 | 6 | | Toronto |
| Forest ecology (forestry) | | | | Forest fire science | | | | British Columbia |
| | | | | 3 | 6 | | | New Brunswick |
| Forest management, forest resources management (forestry) | | | | 3 | | | | Toronto |
| Forest recreation management (forestry) | | | | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Forest resource policy (forestry) | | | | Forest genetics | | | | Toronto |
| Hygiène - environnement (hygiène) | | | | 3 | | | | |
| Man-environment studies (sociology) | | | | Forest harvesting, production, products | | | | British Columbia |
| Plant ecology (agriculture) | | | | 1 | 3 | 6 | | New Brunswick |
| Public health inspection (hygiene) | | | | 1 | 3 | 6 | | Toronto |
| Public service and administration - resources (business, commerce, administration) | | | | Forest hydrology | | | | Alberta |
| Water resources engineering (marine sciences) | | | | 1 | 3 | 6 | | British Columbia |
| | | | | 3 | | | | New Brunswick |
| 5. Forestry/Sciences forestières | | | | Forest management, forest resources management | | | | Alberta |
| Aménagement forestier | | | | 1 | 3 | 6 | | British Columbia |
| 1 | 3 | | Laval | 1 | 3 | 6 | | New Brunswick |
| Écologie forestière | | | | 1 | 3 | 6 | | Toronto |
| 1 | 3 | | Laval | Forest mensuration | | | | Toronto |
| Environmental forest technology | | | | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | Forest pathology | | | | British Columbia |
| | | | | 1 | 3 | 6 | | Toronto |
| | | | | 1 | 3 | 6 | | |
| Exploitation forestière | | | | Forest physiology | | | | Toronto |
| 1 | 3 | | Laval | 3 | | | | |
| Forest biology | | | | Forest recreation, recreation management | | | | Alberta |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | British Columbia | 1 | 3 | 6 | | British Columbia |
| | | | | 3 | | | | New Brunswick |
| | | | | 1 | 3 | 6 | | Toronto |
| | | | | Forestry, forest technology | | | | Alberta |
| Forest business administration | | | | 1 | 3 | 6 | | British Columbia |
| | | | | | | | | British Columbia |
| | | | | | | | | Lakehead |
| | | | | | | | | New Brunswick |
| | | | | | | | | Toronto |
| Forest ecology | | | | Forest soils | | | | British Columbia |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | British Columbia | 1 | 3 | 6 | | New Brunswick |
| | | | | | | | | Toronto |
| | | | | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | Génie forestier | | | | Laval |
| | | | | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | Pédologie forestière | | | | Laval |
| | | | | 1 | 3 | | | |

Surgeons of Canada / Note: Seulement pour cette division, le chiffre 5 représente aussi les programmes de formation dans les spécialités agréées par Le college royal des medecins et chirurgiens du Canada.

Administration de la santé

3 Montréal
3 Ottawa

Anaesthesia

5 Alberta
5 British Columbia
5 Calgary
5 Dalhousie
3 Manitoba
5 McGill
5 McMaster
5 Memorial
5 Ottawa
5 Queen's
3 Saskatchewan¹⁸
5 Toronto
3 Western Ontario

Anesthésie

5 Laval
5 Montréal
5 Sherbrooke

Bacteriology

3 5 Alberta
1 3 6 Saskatchewan¹⁸
1 3 5 Toronto
6 Victoria (B.C.)
1 3 6 Western Ontario

Biochimie médicale

1 3 5 Laval

Biomedical engineering, electronics

1 3 Manitoba
1 3 McGill
1 3 Saskatchewan¹⁸
1 3 Toronto

Cancer research

1 3 Saskatchewan¹⁸
1 3 Toronto

Cardiovascular and thoracic surgery

5 Alberta
5 British Columbia
5 Manitoba
5 McGill
5 Queen's
5 Toronto
5 Western Ontario

Chirurgie

1 3 5 Laval
5 Montréal
5 Sherbrooke

Chirurgie cardiovasculaire et thoracique

5 Montréal

Chirurgie orthopédique

5 Laval
5 Montréal
5 Sherbrooke

Chirurgie plastique

5 Montréal

Clinical behavioral sciences (medicine)

5 McMaster

Clinical chemistry, biochemistry (medicine)

1 3 5 Toronto

Clinical sciences (medicine)

5 Toronto
3 Western Ontario

Communication disorders

6 Western Ontario

Dermatologic

5 Laval
5 Montréal

Dermatology

5 McGill
5 Toronto

Embryologie

1 3 Laval

Epidemiology, community health

1 3 5 McGill
3 Queen's
1 3 5 Toronto
1 3 Western Ontario

Experimental medicine

3 Alberta
1 3 McGill

Family medicine

5 Alberta
5 British Columbia
5 Calgary
5 Dalhousie
5 McGill
5 McMaster
5 Memorial
5 Ottawa
5 Queen's
5 Saskatchewan¹⁸
5 Toronto
5 Western Ontario

Génie médical

6 Québec à Trois-Rivières
3 Sherbrooke

Health administration, health services administration, planning

3 5 Alberta
3 British Columbia
3 Ottawa
1 3 Toronto

Histology and embryology

1 3 Ottawa

Hygiène, hygiène publique

1 3 7 Montréal

Hospital administration

3 5 Toronto

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|--|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Human communication disorders | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | McGill | | | | | |
| | | 6 | Western Ontario | | | | | |
| Industrial health | | | | | | | | |
| | | 5 | Toronto | | | | | |
| Internal medicine | | | | | | | | |
| | | 5 | Alberta | | | | | |
| | | 5 | British Columbia | | | | | |
| | | 5 | Calgary | | | | | |
| | | 5 | Dalhousie | | | | | |
| | | 5 | Manitoba | | | | | |
| | | 5 | McGill | | | | | |
| | | 5 | McMaster | | | | | |
| | | 5 | Memorial | | | | | |
| | | 5 | Ottawa | | | | | |
| | | 5 | Queen's | | | | | |
| | | 5 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | | | | |
| | | 5 | Toronto | | | | | |
| | | 5 | Western Ontario | | | | | |
| Investigative medicine | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3 | McGill | | | | | |
| Laboratory science, technology, medical laboratory technology | | | | | | | | |
| | | 6 | Alberta | | | | | |
| | | 3 | Dalhousie | | | | | |
| | | 7 | Nova Scotia Agricultural | | | | | |
| | | 6 | Regina ¹⁸ | | | | | |
| | | 7 | Ryerson Polytechnical | | | | | |
| | | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | | | | |
| Médecine | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | Laval | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | Montréal | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | Sherbrooke | | | | |
| Médecine et chirurgie expérimentales | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | | Laval | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | | Montréal | | | | |
| Médecine familiale | | | | | | | | |
| | | 5 | | Laval | | | | |
| Médecine interne | | | | | | | | |
| | | 5 | | Laval | | | | |
| | | 5 | | Montréal | | | | |
| | | 5 | | Sherbrooke | | | | |
| Médecine physique et réhabilitation | | | | | | | | |
| | | 5 | | Laval | | | | |
| | | 5 | | Montréal | | | | |
| Medical biophysics | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | | Toronto | | | | |
| Medical cell biology | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | | Toronto | | | | |
| Medical science, biomedical science | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Alberta | | | | |
| | | 3 | | Calgary | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | McGill | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | | McMaster | | | | |
| | | 6 | | Memorial | | | | |
| | | 6 | | New Brunswick | | | | |
| | | 6 | | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | | Toronto | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Western Ontario | | | | |
| Medicine | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | Alberta | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | British Columbia | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | Calgary | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | Dalhousie | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | Manitoba | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | McGill | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | McMaster | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | Memorial | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | Ottawa | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | Queen's | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | Toronto | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | Western Ontario | | | | |
| Microbiologie, immunologie | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | Laval | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | | Montréal | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | | Sherbrooke | | | | |
| Microbiology, immunology | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | 6 | Alberta | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | 6 | British Columbia | | | | |
| | | | 6 | Calgary | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | 6 | Dalhousie | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | 6 | Guelph | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | 6 | Manitoba | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | 6 | McGill | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | 6 | McMaster | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | 6 | New Brunswick | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | 6 | Ottawa | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | 6 | Queen's | | | | |
| | | | 6 | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ | | | | |
| | | | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | 6 | Toronto | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | 6 | Western Ontario | | | | |
| Neurobiologie | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | | Laval | | | | |
| Neurologie, neurochirurgie | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 5 | Laval | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | | Montréal | | | | |
| | | | 5 | Sherbrooke | | | | |
| Neurology, neurological sciences | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 5 | Alberta | | | | |
| | | 3 | | British Columbia | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | | Dalhousie | | | | |
| | | | 5 | Manitoba | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | | McGill | | | | |
| | | | 5 | McMaster | | | | |
| | | | 5 | Ottawa | | | | |
| | | | 5 | Queen's | | | | |
| | | | 5 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | | | |
| | | | 5 | Toronto | | | | |
| | | | 5 | Western Ontario | | | | |
| Neurosurgery | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 5 | Alberta | | | | |
| | | | 5 | British Columbia | | | | |
| | | | 5 | Calgary | | | | |
| | | | 5 | Dalhousie | | | | |
| | | | 5 | Manitoba | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | | McGill | | | | |
| | | | 5 | Ottawa | | | | |
| | | | 5 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | | | |
| | | | 5 | Toronto | | | | |
| | | | 5 | Western Ontario | | | | |

Obstetrics and gynaecology

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| 5 | Alberta |
| 5 | British Columbia |
| 5 | Calgary |
| 5 | Dalhousie |
| 5 | Manitoba |
| 5 | McGill |
| 5 | McMaster |
| 5 | Memorial |
| 5 | Ottawa |
| 5 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| 3 | Toronto |
| 3 | Western Ontario |

Obstétrique et gynécologie

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| 5 | Laval |
| 5 | Montréal |

Ophthalmologic

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| 5 | Laval |
| 5 | Montréal |
| 5 | Sherbrooke |

Ophthalmology, ophthalmic science

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| 3 | 5 | Alberta |
| | 5 | British Columbia |
| | 5 | Dalhousie |
| | 5 | Manitoba |
| | 5 | McGill |
| | 5 | McMaster |
| | 5 | Ottawa |
| | 5 | Queen's |
| | 5 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| | 5 | Toronto |
| | 5 | Western Ontario |

Orthopaedic surgery

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|---|----------------------------|
| 5 | Alberta |
| 5 | British Columbia |
| 5 | Calgary |
| 5 | Dalhousie |
| 5 | Manitoba |
| 5 | McGill |
| 5 | McMaster |
| 5 | Memorial |
| 5 | Ottawa |
| 5 | Queen's |
| 5 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| 5 | Toronto |
| 5 | Western Ontario |

Orthopédie

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| 5 | Montréal |
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Orthophonie et audiologie

| | | |
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| 3 | 6 | Montréal |
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Oto-rhino-laryngologie

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| 5 | Laval |
| 5 | Montréal |

Otolaryngology

| | |
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| 5 | Alberta |
| 5 | British Columbia |
| 5 | Dalhousie |
| 5 | Manitoba |
| 3 | McGill |
| 5 | Queen's |
| 3 | Toronto |
| 5 | Western Ontario |

Paediatrics

| | | |
|---|---------|----------------------------|
| 3 | Alberta | |
| | 5 | British Columbia |
| | 5 | Calgary |
| | 5 | Dalhousie |
| | 3 | Manitoba |
| | 5 | McGill |
| | 5 | McMaster |
| | 5 | Memorial |
| | 5 | Ottawa |
| | 3 | Queen's |
| | 5 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| 1 | 3 | Toronto |
| | 3 | Western Ontario |

Pathological chemistry

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | 3 | Toronto |
| 1 | 3 | Western Ontario |

Pathologie

| | | |
|---|---|------------|
| 1 | 3 | Laval |
| 1 | 3 | Montréal |
| 1 | 3 | Sherbrooke |

Pathology

| | | | |
|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| | 3 | 5 | Alberta |
| 1 | 3 | | British Columbia |
| | 3 | 5 | Dalhousie |
| | 3 | | Manitoba |
| 1 | 3 | | McGill |
| 1 | 3 | | Ottawa |
| 1 | 3 | | Queen's |
| 1 | 3 | | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| 1 | 3 | | Toronto |
| 1 | 3 | | Western Ontario |

Pédiatrie

| | | |
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| | 5 | Laval |
| | 5 | Montréal |
| | 5 | Sherbrooke |

Pharmacologie

| | | |
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| 1 | 3 | Laval |
| 1 | 3 | Montréal |
| 1 | 3 | Sherbrooke |

Pharmacology

| | | | |
|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Alberta |
| 1 | 3 | | British Columbia |
| 1 | 3 | | Dalhousie |
| 1 | 3 | | Manitoba |
| 1 | 3 | | McGill |
| 1 | 3 | | Ottawa |
| 1 | 3 | | Queen's |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Toronto |
| 1 | 3 | | Western Ontario |

Physiatrie

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| | 5 | 6 | Laval |
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Physical medicine and rehabilitation

| | | | |
|---|---|------------------|----------------------------|
| | 5 | Alberta | |
| | 5 | British Columbia | |
| | 5 | Dalhousie | |
| | 5 | McGill | |
| | 5 | McMaster | |
| | 5 | Queen's | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |

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|--|----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 5 | Toronto | 5 | Toronto |
| 5 | Western Ontario | 5 | Western Ontario |
| Plastic surgery | | | |
| 5 | Alberta | | |
| 5 | British Columbia | | |
| 5 | Dalhousie | | |
| 5 | Manitoba | | |
| 5 | McGill | | |
| 5 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | |
| 5 | Toronto | | |
| 6 | Western Ontario | | |
| Preventive medicine | | | |
| 1 3 5 | Toronto | | |
| 1 3 | Western Ontario | | |
| Psychiatrie | | | |
| 5 | Laval | | |
| 5 | Montréal | | |
| 5 | Sherbrooke | | |
| Psychiatry | | | |
| 5 | Alberta | | |
| 3 | British Columbia | | |
| 5 | Calgary | | |
| 5 | Dalhousie | | |
| 3 5 | Manitoba | | |
| 3 5 | McGill | | |
| 5 | McMaster | | |
| 5 | Memorial | | |
| 5 | Ottawa | | |
| 3 5 | Queen's | | |
| 1 3 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | |
| 5 | Toronto | | |
| 5 | Western Ontario | | |
| Public health | | | |
| 5 8 | Toronto | | |
| Radiologie - diagnostique | | | |
| 5 | Laval | | |
| 5 | Montréal | | |
| 5 | Sherbrooke | | |
| Radiologie - thérapeutique | | | |
| 5 | Laval | | |
| 5 | Montréal | | |
| Radiology - diagnostic | | | |
| 3 5 | Alberta | | |
| 5 | British Columbia | | |
| 5 | Calgary | | |
| 5 | Dalhousie | | |
| 5 | Manitoba | | |
| 5 | McGill | | |
| 5 | McMaster | | |
| 5 | Memorial | | |
| 5 | Queen's | | |
| 5 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | |
| 5 | Toronto | | |
| 3 | Western Ontario | | |
| Radiology - therapeutic | | | |
| 3 5 | Alberta | | |
| 5 | Dalhousie | | |
| 5 | McGill | | |
| 5 | Queen's | | |
| 5 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | |
| Sciences cliniques | | | |
| 1 3 | Montréal | | |
| 1 3 | Sherbrooke | | |
| Speech pathology and audiology | | | |
| 6 | Alberta | | |
| 3 | British Columbia | | |
| 5 | Toronto | | |
| Surgery, experimental surgery | | | |
| 1 3 | Alberta | | |
| 3 | British Columbia | | |
| 5 | Calgary | | |
| 5 | Dalhousie | | |
| 3 | Manitoba | | |
| 1 3 | McGill | | |
| 1 3 5 | McMaster | | |
| 5 | Memorial | | |
| 5 | Ottawa | | |
| 3 | Queen's | | |
| 1 3 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | |
| 1 3 | Toronto | | |
| 3 | Western Ontario | | |
| Technologie médicale | | | |
| 7 | Montréal | | |
| Therapeutics | | | |
| 3 | Manitoba | | |
| 1 3 | McGill | | |
| Urologie | | | |
| 5 | Laval | | |
| 5 | Montréal | | |
| Urology | | | |
| 5 | Alberta | | |
| 5 | British Columbia | | |
| 5 | Dalhousie | | |
| 5 | Manitoba | | |
| 5 | McGill | | |
| 5 | Ottawa | | |
| 5 | Queen's | | |
| 5 | Toronto | | |
| 5 | Western Ontario | | |
| See also/Voir aussi: | | | |
| Art as applied to medicine (art, fine arts, theatre) | | | |
| Enseignement de la sexologie (éducation) | | | |
| Medical records science, medical secretarial science (secretarial science) | | | |
| Sciences de la santé - sport (éducation physique et récréation) | | | |
| 9. Nursing/Sciences infirmières | | | |
| Administration du nursing à l'hôpital | | | |
| 3 | Montréal | | |

| | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| Pharmacie, sciences pharmaceutiques | 6 7 | Queen's |
| 1 3 6 Laval | 6 7 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| 1 3 6 Montréal | 6 8 | Toronto |
| | 6 | Western Ontario |
| Pharmacodynamie biochimique | | |
| 1 3 Montréal | Physiotherapy (teaching of) | |
| | 8 | Toronto |
| Pharmacognosie | | |
| 1 3 Montréal | See also/Voir aussi: | |
| Pharmacognosy | | |
| 1 3 Alberta | Médecine physique et réhabilitation (médecine et | |
| 3 Dalhousie | sciences de la santé) | |
| 3 6 Manitoba | | |
| 3 6 Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | Orthophonie et audiologie (médecine et sciences de la | |
| 1 3 Toronto | santé) | |
| Pharmacokinetics | | |
| 3 Manitoba | Physical medicine and rehabilitation (medicine and | |
| Pharmacy | allied health) | |
| 1 3 6 Alberta | Speech pathology and audiology (medicine and allied | |
| 1 3 6 British Columbia | health) | |
| 3 6 Dalhousie | | |
| 3 6 Manitoba | 13. Veterinary medicine, animal science/ Médecine vétérinaire, science des animaux | |
| 3 6 Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | |
| 1 3 6 Toronto | | |
| Product manufacturing, development (pharmacy) | | |
| 3 Alberta | Animal and poultry science | |
| 3 British Columbia | 1 3 6 Alberta | |
| 6 Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | Animal behavior | |
| Radiopharmacy | 6 McGill | |
| 3 Alberta | Animal biology | |
| 1 3 British Columbia | 6 Calgary | |
| Retail pharmacy | Animal nutrition | |
| 6 Alberta | 6 British Columbia | |
| 6 Manitoba | Animal physiology | |
| 6 6 British Columbia | 6 British Columbia | |
| 12. Rehabilitation medicine/Réhabilitation | Animal science | |
| Ergothérapie | 1 3 6 Alberta | |
| 6 Laval | 1 3 6 British Columbia | |
| 6 Montréal | 1 3 6 Guelph | |
| Occupational therapy | 1 3 6 Manitoba | |
| 6 7 Alberta | 6 McGill | |
| 6 British Columbia | 6 7 Queen's | |
| 6 7 Manitoba | 6 Toronto | |
| 6 McGill | 6 Western Ontario | |
| 6 7 Queen's | | |
| 6 Toronto | Bactériologie vétérinaire | |
| 6 Western Ontario | 3 Montréal | |
| Occupational therapy (teaching of) | Biomedical sciences (veterinary medicine) | |
| 5 Alberta | 1 3 Guelph | |
| 8 Toronto | Clinical studies (veterinary medicine) | |
| Physiothérapie | 3 5 Guelph | |
| 6 Laval | Histology (veterinary medicine) | |
| 6 Montréal | 3 Guelph | |
| Physiotherapy, physical therapy | Médecine vétérinaire | |
| 6 7 Alberta | 3 6 8 Montréal | |
| 6 British Columbia | | |
| 7 Dalhousie | | |
| 6 7 Manitoba | | |
| 3 6 McGill | | |

Microbiology, immunology (veterinary medicine)

1 3 Guelph
1 3 Saskatchewan¹⁸

Parasitology (veterinary medicine)

1 3 Guelph

Pathologie (médecine vétérinaire)

3 Montréal

Pathology (veterinary medicine)

1 3 5 Guelph
1 3 5 Saskatchewan¹⁸

Veterinary medicine

1 3 5 6 Guelph
1 3 5 6 Saskatchewan¹⁸

Veterinary public health, preventive medicine

5 Guelph
5 Toronto

Wildlife biology

6 Alberta
8 Brandon
9 Toronto

V Physical sciences/Sciences physiques

1. General/Général

Applied science

8 Acadia
6 Royal Military

See also/Voir aussi:

Histoire des sciences (histoire)

History, logic and philosophy of science and technology (history)

Humanities of science (humanities – general)

2. Architecture

Architectural science, technology

7 Ryerson Polytechnical

Architecture (E)

3 6 British Columbia
3 Calgary
6 Carleton
3 Manitoba
3 6 McGill
3 6 Nova Scotia Technical
7 Ryerson Polytechnical
9 St. Francis Xavier
3 6 Toronto
6 Waterloo

Architecture (F)

3 6 Laval
1 3 6 Montréal

See also/Voir aussi:

Architecture paysagiste (agriculture)

Housing and design (home economics and food science)

Interior design (home economics and food science)

Landscape architecture (agriculture)

3. Chemistry/Chimie

Chemistry

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|---|---|---|----------------------------------|
| | 3 | 6 | Acadia |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Alberta |
| | 3 | 6 | Bishop's |
| | | 6 | Brandon |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | British Columbia |
| | 3 | 6 | Brock |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Calgary |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Carleton |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Dalhousie |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Guelph |
| | | 6 | King's (Halifax) ⁷ |
| | 3 | 6 | Lakehead |
| | 3 | 6 | Laurentian |
| | | 6 | Lethbridge |
| | | 6 | Loyola ⁹ |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | 9 Manitoba |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | McGill |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | McMaster |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Memorial |
| | 3 | 6 | Mount Allison |
| | | 6 | Mount Saint Vincent |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | New Brunswick |
| | | 6 | Notre Dame |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Ottawa |
| | | 6 | Prince Edward Island |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Queen's |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Regina ¹⁸ |
| | 3 | 6 | Royal Military |
| | 3 | 6 | St. Francis Xavier |
| | | 6 | St. John's ¹² |
| | | 6 | Saint Mary's |
| | | 6 | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Simon Fraser |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Toronto |
| | 3 | 6 | Trent |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Victoria (B.C.) |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Waterloo |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Western Ontario |
| | | 6 | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ |
| | | 6 | Windsor |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Winnipeg |
| | | 6 | York |

Chimie

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--------------|
| | 3 | 6 | Laurentienne |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Laval |
| | 3 | 6 | Moncton |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Montréal |
| | | 6 | Ottawa |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----------------------------|---|---|
| | 6 | Québec à Chicoutimi | Arpentage | | |
| 3 | 6 | Québec à Montréal | | 6 | Laval |
| | 6 | 8 Québec à Trois-Rivières | Biogéographie | | |
| | 6 | Québec - Centre d'études universitaires de Rimouski | | 9 | McGill |
| 1 | 3 | Sherbrooke | Cartographie | | |
| Chimie instrumentale | | | 1 | 3 | Laval |
| 3 | | Sherbrooke | Cartographie | | |
| Physiochimie, physico-chimie | | | | 9 | Alberta |
| 6 | | Québec à Trois-Rivières | | 9 | British Columbia |
| | | | | 9 | New Brunswick |
| | | | | 9 | Saint Marys |
| | | | | 9 | Toronto |
| See also/Voir aussi: | | | | | |
| Agricultural chemistry (agriculture) | | | Climatology | 6 | McGill |
| Biochemical engineering (engineering) | | | Crystallography | | |
| Biochemistry (biology) | | | 3 | 6 | McGill |
| Biochimie (biologie) | | | Démographie | | |
| Chemical engineering (engineering) | | | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Chemical physics (physics) | | | Earth sciences | | |
| Chimie médicinale (pharmacie) | | | | 6 | 6 |
| Clinical chemistry, biochemistry (medicine and allied health) | | | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Engineering chemistry (engineering) | | | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Food chemistry, food biochemistry (home economics and food science) | | | | | 9 |
| Génie chimique (génie) | | | Environmental geology | | |
| Nutritional biochemistry (home economics and food science) | | | 1 | | Waterloo |
| Pathological chemistry (medicine and allied health) | | | Génie géologique | | |
| Pharmaceutical chemistry (pharmacy) | | | | 6 | Laval |
| Pharmacodynamie biochimique (pharmacie) | | | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 4. Earth sciences/Sciences de la terre | | | | 6 | Montréal |
| Agricultural land development | | | Génie métallurgique | | |
| 6 | | McGill | | 6 | Laval |
| Arid land development | | | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 5 | | McGill | Génie minier | | |
| | | | | 1 | 3 |
| | | | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| | | | Geochemistry | | |
| | | | 1 | | McMaster |
| | | | Géodésie | | |
| | | | 1 | 3 | Laval |
| | | | Geodesy, geodetic sciences | | |
| | | | 3 | | |
| | | | | 6 | 7 |
| | | | | | New Brunswick |
| | | | | | Ryerson Polytechnical |
| | | | Géographie | | |
| | | | | 6 | Alberta (Saint-Jean) |
| | | | | 6 | Laurentienne |
| | | | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| | | | | 6 | 7 |
| | | | | 6 | 8 |
| | | | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| | | | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| | | | | 6 | Moncton |
| | | | | 6 | Montréal |
| | | | | 6 | Ottawa |
| | | | | 6 | Québec à Chicoutimi |
| | | | | 6 | Québec à Montréal |
| | | | | 6 | 8 Québec à Trois-Rivières |
| | | | | 6 | Québec - Centre d'études universitaires de Rimouski |

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|-----------------------------------|---|-----|---|----------------------------------|--|
| Génie nucléaire | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | | Montréal | |
| Génie physique | | | | | |
| | | 6 | | Laval | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Montréal | |
| | | 6 | | Québec à Trois-Rivières | |
| Génie unifié | | | | | |
| | | 6 | | Québec à Chicoutimi | |
| Industrial engineering | | | | | |
| | | | 8 | Acadia | |
| | 3 | 6 | | Nova Scotia Technical | |
| | | 6 | 7 | Ryerson Polytechnical | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Toronto | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Windsor | |
| Industrial engineering technology | | | | | |
| | | 7 | | Ryerson Polytechnical | |
| Instrument and control technology | | | | | |
| | | 7 | | Ryerson Polytechnical | |
| Machinery | | | | | |
| | 3 | | | Guelph | |
| Materials engineering, handling | | | | | |
| | 3 | | | Carleton | |
| | 3 | | | Guelph | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Windsor | |
| Materials science | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | McMaster | |
| | 3 | 6 | | Queen's | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Toronto | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Western Ontario | |
| Mechanical engineering | | | | | |
| | | | 8 | Acadia | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Alberta | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | British Columbia | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Calgary | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Carleton | |
| | | | 7 | Lakehead | |
| | | | 9 | Laurentian | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 6 | | Manitoba | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | McGill | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | McMaster | |
| | 3 | 6 | | Memorial | |
| | 3 | 6 | | New Brunswick | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Nova Scotia Technical | |
| | 3 | 6 | | Ottawa | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Queen's | |
| | 3 | 6 | | Regina ¹⁸ | |
| | 3 | 6 | | Royal Military | |
| | | 6 | | Ryerson Polytechnical | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Sir George Williams ⁹ | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Toronto | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Waterloo | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Western Ontario | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Windsor | |
| Nuclear and thermal power | | | | | |
| | | 6 | | Toronto | |
| Nuclear engineering | | | | | |
| | 3 | 6 | | Royal Military | |
| 1 | 3 | | | Toronto | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| Petroleum engineering | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | | Alberta | |
| Processing, process control | | | | | |
| | | 3 | | Alberta | |
| | | 3 | | Guelph | |
| Science du matériau | | | | | |
| | | 6 | | Québec à Chicoutimi | |
| Systems design engineering | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | | Waterloo | |
| Technical production | | | | | |
| | | 7 | | Ryerson Polytechnical | |
| Theoretical and applied mechanics | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | | | New Brunswick | |
| Transportation and utilities, transportation planning | | | | | |
| | | 6 | | British Columbia | |
| | | 3 | | Calgary | |
| 1 | 3 | | | Toronto | |
| 1 | 3 | | | York | |

See also/Voir aussi:

Agricultural engineering (agriculture)

Agricultural mechanics, mechanization (agriculture)

Enseignement professionnel - électronique, technique de la mécanique (éducation)

Enseignement technique - ingénieur (éducation)

Environmental engineering (environmental studies)

Forest engineering (forestry)

Génie forestier (sciences forestières)

Génie géologique (sciences de la terre)

Génie médical (médecine et sciences de la santé)

Génie métallurgique (sciences de la terre)

Génie minier (sciences de la terre)

Génie rural (agriculture)

Geological engineering (earth sciences)

Geophysical engineering (earth sciences)

Geotechnical engineering (earth sciences)

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|--|------------------------------------|-------|---|
| Industrial management for engineering technology (business, commerce, administration) | 6 | 6 | Windsor York |
| Metallurgical engineering (earth sciences) | | 6 | Alberta Toronto |
| Mineral and mining engineering (earth sciences) | | 6 | Queen's |
| Ocean engineering (marine sciences) | | 3 | Queen's Waterloo |
| Space science (physics) | | 6 | Laval Moncton Montréal Ottawa Sherbrooke |
| Survey engineering (earth sciences) | | 6 | |
| Survey science (earth sciences) | | 6 | |
| Water resources engineering (marine sciences) | | 6 | |
| 6. Mathematics/Mathématiques | | | |
| Applied mathematics | | 3 | Acadia Alberta Bishop's Brandon British Columbia Brock Calgary Carleton Dalhousie Guelph Huron ⁵ King's (Halifax) ⁷ King's (London) ⁸ Lakehead Laurentian Lethbridge Loyola ⁹ Manitoba McGill McMaster Memorial Mount Allison Mount Saint Vincent New Brunswick Notre Dame Ottawa Prince Edward Island Queen's Regina ¹⁸ Royal Military St. Francis Xavier St. Jerome's ¹¹ St. John's ¹² Saint Mary's Saskatchewan ¹⁸ Simon Fraser Sir George Williams ⁹ Toronto Trent Victoria (B.C.) Waterloo Western Ontario Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ Windsor Winnipeg York |
| 1 3 6 | Calgary | 1 3 | 6 |
| 1 2 3 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ | 1 3 | 6 |
| | Toronto | 1 3 | 6 |
| | Waterloo | 1 3 | 6 |
| Combinatorics, optimization | | 3 | 6 |
| 1 2 3 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ | | 6 |
| | Waterloo | | 6 |
| Computer science, computing science, computer systems | | 3 | 6 |
| 1 3 6 | Acadia | | 6 |
| | Alberta | | 6 |
| 1 3 6 | Bishop's ⁹ | 1 3 | 6 |
| | British Columbia | 1 3 | 6 |
| 1 3 6 | Brock ⁹ | 1 3 | 6 |
| 1 3 6 | Calgary | 1 3 | 6 |
| | Carleton ⁹ | 2 3 | 6 |
| | Dalhousie ⁹ | | 6 |
| | Guelph | | 6 |
| | Kings (Halifax) ⁷ | 1 3 | 6 |
| | Lakehead ⁷ | | 6 |
| | Laurentian ⁹ | 1 3 | 6 |
| | Lethbridge ⁹ | | 6 |
| | Loyola ⁹ | 1 3 | 6 |
| 1 3 6 | Manitoba | 1 3 | 6 |
| 1 3 6 | McGill | | 6 |
| | McMaster | 3 | 6 |
| | Memorial ⁹ | | 6 |
| | New Brunswick | | 6 |
| | Ottawa | | 6 |
| | Queen's | 1 3 | 6 |
| | Regina ¹⁸ | 1 3 | 6 |
| | Ryerson Polytechnical ⁷ | | 6 |
| | St. John's ¹² | 1 3 | 6 |
| | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ | | 6 |
| 1 3 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | | 6 |
| | Simon Fraser | 1 2 3 | 6 |
| 1 3 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ | 1 3 | 6 |
| | Toronto | | 6 |
| | Victoria (B.C.) | 1 3 | 6 |
| 1 2 3 6 | Waterloo | | 6 |
| 1 3 6 | Western Ontario | 1 3 | 6 |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Mathematics and economics | 6 | Waterloo | Quantitative methods, operations research (business, commerce, administration) |
| Mathematics (teaching of) | | | |
| 1 3 | | British Columbia | Recherche opérationnelle, méthodes quantitatives de gestion |
| 1 2 3 | | Ontario Institute for Studies in Education ¹⁰ | |
| | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | |
| | 3 | Sir George Williams ⁹ | 7. Physics/Physique |
| | 6 | Toronto | Applied physics |
| | 6 | Victoria (B.C.) | 6 Alberta |
| | 6 | Waterloo | 6 Waterloo |
| Mathématiques | | | Astronomie |
| 1 3 6 | 9 | Laurentienne | 9 Laurentienne |
| | 6 | Laval | |
| | 6 | Manitoba (Saint-Boniface) | Astronomy |
| | 6 | Moncton | 9 Alberta |
| 3 6 | 6 | Montréal | British Columbia |
| | 6 | Ottawa | Huron ⁵ |
| | 6 | Québec à Chicoutimi | 9 Laurentian |
| 3 6 | 6 | Québec à Montréal | 9 Lethbridge |
| | 6 | Québec à Trois-Rivières | 9 Manitoba |
| | 6 | Québec - Centre d'études universitaires de Rimouski | 9 Regina ¹⁸ |
| | 6 | Québec - Services universitaires du Nord-Ouest québécois | 9 Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| 1 3 6 | 6 | Sherbrooke | Saint Mary's |
| | | | Toronto |
| | | | Victoria (B.C.) |
| Quantitative analysis | | | Biophysics |
| 6 | | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ | 1 3 |
| | | | 6 |
| Statistics | | | 3 |
| 1 3 6 | | Alberta | 6 |
| 1 3 6 | | Calgary | 3 |
| 3 | | Carleton | 1 3 6 |
| 3 6 | | Guelph | 6 |
| 3 6 | | Manitoba | Biophysique |
| 3 | | McMaster | 6 |
| | 6 | New Brunswick | 1 3 |
| | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ | 6 |
| 1 3 6 | | Toronto | Chemical physics |
| 1 3 6 | | Victoria (B.C.) | 6 |
| 1 2 3 6 | | Waterloo | 1 3 |
| 1 3 6 | | Western Ontario | 1 3 6 |
| | 9 | Windsor | 6 |
| | 6 | Winnipeg | 9 |
| See also/Voir aussi: | | | Électrothermique |
| | | | 3 |
| Biometrics (biology) | | | Énergie |
| | | | 1 3 |
| | | | 1 3 |
| | | | 1 3 |
| Computer applications, computer-assisted instruction (education) | | | Québec à Chicoutimi |
| | | | Québec à Trois-Rivières |
| | | | Québec - Institut national de la recherche scientifique |
| Computer engineering (engineering) | | | Geophysics, space physics, astrophysics |
| | | | 1 3 6 |
| | | | 1 3 6 |
| | | | 6 |
| | | | 9 |
| Mathematical physics (physics) | | | Manitoba |
| | | | McGill |
| | | | Regina ¹⁸ |
| | | | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| | | | Toronto |
| Perfectionnement des maîtres en mathématiques (éducation) | | | Victoria (B.C.) |
| | | | Western Ontario |
| Psycho-mathématiques (psychologie) | | | |

Mathematical physics

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|---|---|---|----------|
| 1 | 3 | | Alberta |
| | | 6 | Lakehead |
| | | 6 | Queen's |
| | | 6 | Toronto |

Physics

| | | | |
|---|---|---|----------------------------------|
| | | 6 | Acadia |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Alberta |
| | 3 | 6 | Bishop's |
| | | 6 | Brandon |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | British Columbia |
| | 3 | 6 | Brock |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Calgary |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Carleton |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Dalhousie |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Guelph |
| | | 6 | King's (Halifax) ⁷ |
| | 3 | 6 | Lakehead |
| | 3 | 6 | Laurentian |
| | | 6 | Lethbridge |
| | | 6 | Loyola ⁹ |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Manitoba |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | McGill |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | McMaster |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Memorial |
| | | 6 | Mount Allison |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | New Brunswick |
| | | 6 | Notre Dame |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Ottawa |
| | | 6 | Prince Edward Island |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Queen's |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Regina ¹⁸ |
| | 3 | 6 | Royal Military |
| | | 7 | Ryerson Polytechnical |
| | | 6 | St. Francis Xavier |
| | | 6 | Saint Mary's |
| | | 6 | St. Thomas More ¹⁷ |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Simon Fraser |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Toronto |
| | 3 | 6 | Trent |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Victoria (B.C.) |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Waterloo |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Western Ontario |
| | | 6 | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Windsor |
| | | 6 | Winnipeg |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | York |

Physique

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Laval |
| | 3 | 6 | Moncton |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Montréal |
| | | 6 | Ottawa |
| | | 6 | Québec à Chicoutimi |
| | | 6 | Québec à Montréal |
| | 3 | 6 | 8 Québec à Trois-Rivières |
| | | 6 | Québec - Centre d'études universitaires de Rimouski |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Sherbrooke |

Space science (experimental)

| | | | |
|---|---|--|------|
| 1 | 3 | | York |
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See also/Voir aussi:

Aeronautical engineering (engineering)

Aerospace studies (engineering)

Aerospace technology (engineering)

Engineering physics (engineering)

Génie aérospatial (génie)

Génie physique (génie)

Geophysical engineering (earth sciences)

Medical biophysics (medicine and allied health)

8. Regional studies/Études régionales

Aménagement

| | | | |
|---|---|--|----------|
| 1 | 3 | | Montréal |
|---|---|--|----------|

Aménagement du territoire et développement régional

| | | | |
|--|---|--|-------|
| | 3 | | Laval |
|--|---|--|-------|

Community or urban and regional planning, development, studies

| | | | |
|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| | 3 | | Alberta |
| 1 | 3 | | British Columbia |
| | | 6 | Lethbridge |
| | | 6 | McGill |
| | 3 | | Queen's |
| | | 6 | Saskatchewan ¹⁸ |
| | | 9 | Simon Fraser |
| | 3 | 5 | 6 Toronto |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | Waterloo |
| | | 9 | Western Ontario |

Planification régionale

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--------|
| | 3 | | Ottawa |
|--|---|--|--------|

Regional planning

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--------------|
| | 3 | | Guelph |
| | 3 | | Ottawa |
| | | 9 | Simon Fraser |
| 1 | 3 | | Waterloo |

Regional resource planning

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--------|
| | 6 | | McGill |
|--|---|--|--------|

Resource economics management

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--------|
| | 6 | | McGill |
|--|---|--|--------|

Urbanisme

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------------|
| | 3 | | Montréal |
| | | 6 | Québec à Montréal |

Urban planning, city planning

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------------------|
| | 3 | | Manitoba |
| | 3 | | McGill |
| | | 6 | Ryerson Polytechnical |

Urban studies, urbanism

| | | | |
|--|---|---|------------------|
| | | 9 | British Columbia |
| | 6 | 8 | Brock |
| | | 9 | Calgary |
| | | 9 | Notre Dame |

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ |
| 6 | Wilfrid Laurier ²⁰ |
| 6 | Windsor |
| 6 | Winnipeg |
| 6 | York |

See also/Voir aussi:

Démographie (sciences de la terre)

Social and urban studies (sociology)

Urban land economics (business, commerce,
administration)

VI Independent studies, experimental programs /
Études indépendantes, programmes expérimentaux

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 | Bishop's (Independent Studies, Dialogue) |
| 9 | British Columbia (Arts One) |
| 9 | Carleton (unified Liberal Arts Program, French-Language Program) |
| 9 | Dalhousie (experimental classes) |
| 9 | King's (Halifax) ⁷ (Foundation Year Program) |
| 6 | Lethbridge (Colloquium Study) |
| 9 | McMaster (Social Science Experimental Year One Program) |
| 9 | Prince Edward Island (Year One Interdisciplinary Program) |
| 9 | St. Francis Xavier (directed studies) |
| 6 | Simon Fraser (General Studies) |
| 6 | Sir George Williams ⁹ (Undergraduate Scholars Program) |
| 6 | Toronto (New Program, Independent Studies) |
| 6 | Waterloo (Integrated Studies) |
| 6 | York (Individualized Studies) |

FOOTNOTES

1. Assumption University is federated with the University of Windsor. It grants degrees in theology but holds in abeyance its power to grant degrees in arts and science. Graduates of its programs in arts and science receive the degree of the University of Windsor.

2. Bathurst, Saint-Joseph, and Saint-Louis-Maillet Colleges are affiliated with the University of Moncton, and hold in abeyance their right to confer degrees. Graduates receive the degree of the University of Moncton.

3. Brescia College is associated with The University of Western Ontario. It offers arts and social science programs in co-operation with the university. All Brescia graduates receive the BA degree of the university.

4. Huntington, Sudbury, and Thorneloe Universities are federated with Laurentian University of Sudbury and offer undergraduate programs in religious studies. They hold their right to confer degrees in abeyance.

5. Huron College is affiliated with The University of Western Ontario. The bachelor of arts degree awarded to students of the college is that of The University of Western Ontario. Huron grants its own degrees in theology.

6. Jean-de-Brébeuf College is affiliated with the University of Montreal. It offers instruction in arts subjects and its students receive the degree of the University of Montreal.

7. The University of King's College is associated with Dalhousie University. It holds in abeyance its right to confer degrees in arts and science; these programs are offered through Dalhousie and graduates receive the degree of Dalhousie. King's confers its own degrees in divinity.

8. King's College is affiliated with The University of Western Ontario. All of its graduates receive the degree of the university.

9. Concordia University was established in August 1974 and is the union of Loyola College of Montreal and Sir George Williams University. It operates on the two campuses of the founding institutions. Concordia has five faculties: Sir George Williams faculty of arts, Sir George Williams faculty of science, Loyola faculty of arts and science, the university faculty of commerce and administration, and faculty of engineering.

Students enrolled at Loyola prior to 1973 will receive their degrees from the University of Montreal.

RENOIS

1. L'Université Assumption est fédérée à l'Université de Windsor. Elle confère des grades en théologie, mais n'exerce pas son pouvoir de conférer des grades dans les arts et les sciences. Les diplômés de ses programmes d'études en arts et en sciences reçoivent le grade de l'Université de Windsor.

2. Le Collège de Bathurst ainsi que les Collèges Saint-Joseph et Saint-Louis-Maillet sont affiliés à l'Université de Moncton et n'exercent pas leur droit de conférer des grades. Les diplômés reçoivent leur grade de l'Université de Moncton.

3. Le Collège Brescia est associé à l'Université Western Ontario. Il offre des programmes d'études dans les arts et en sciences sociales, en collaboration avec l'université. Tous les diplômés du Collège Brescia reçoivent le baccalauréat ès arts de l'Université Western Ontario.

4. L'Université Huntington, l'Université de Sudbury et l'Université Thorneloe sont fédérées à l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury et offrent des programmes d'études du niveau pré-grade en sciences religieuses. Elles n'exercent pas leur droit de conférer des grades; leurs diplômés reçoivent leurs grades de l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury.

5. Le Collège Huron est affilié à l'Université Western Ontario. Le baccalauréat ès arts conféré aux étudiants du collège est celui de l'Université Western Ontario. Le Collège Huron accorde ses propres grades en théologie.

6. Le Collège Jean-de-Brébeuf est affilié à l'Université de Montréal. Il dispense des cours dans les arts et ses étudiants reçoivent le diplôme conféré par l'Université de Montréal.

7. L'Université du Collège King's est associée à l'Université de Dalhousie. Elle n'exerce pas son droit de conférer des grades dans les arts et les sciences; les diplômés reçoivent leurs grades de l'Université de Dalhousie. L'Université du Collège King's confère ses propres grades en sciences religieuses.

8. Le Collège King's est affilié à l'Université Western Ontario. Tous ses diplômés reçoivent leurs grades de l'Université Western Ontario.

9. L'Université Concordia a été établie au mois d'août 1974 par la fusion du Collège Loyola de Montréal et de l'Université Sir George Williams. Elle fonctionne dans les deux campus des établissements fondateurs. Concordia compte cinq facultés: la faculté des arts de Sir George Williams, la faculté des sciences de Sir George Williams, la faculté des arts et des sciences de Loyola, la faculté universitaire de commerce et d'administration et la faculté de génie.

Les étudiants inscrits à Loyola avant 1973 recevront leurs grades de l'Université de Montréal.

10. The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education is affiliated with the University of Toronto. Degrees in OISE's specialization, education, are conferred on graduates of OISE programs by the University of Toronto.

11. The University of St. Jerome's College is federated with the University of Waterloo. Graduates of its program in arts, mathematics, and environmental studies receive the degree of the University of Waterloo. St. Jerome's confers its own degrees in theology.

12. St. John's College is affiliated with The University of Manitoba. It confers its own degrees in theology, but its students in arts and science receive the degree of the university.

13. The University of St. Michael's College is federated with the University of Toronto. It grants degrees in mediaeval studies, through the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, and theology, but holds in abeyance its right to grant degrees in arts and science. Graduates of its programs in arts, science, and commerce receive the degree of the University of Toronto.

14. Saint Paul University is federated with the University of Ottawa. It grants degrees in theology, philosophy, and canon law; its students also receive the degrees of the University of Ottawa.

15. St. Paul's College is affiliated with The University of Manitoba. Its students in arts and science programs receive the degree of the university.

16. St. Thomas University is federated with the University of New Brunswick. It grants bachelor's degrees in arts and education but holds in abeyance its powers to grant degrees in other fields.

17. St. Thomas More College is affiliated with the University of Saskatchewan. Its students receive the degree of the university.

18. On July 1, 1974 the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus, adopted the name of The University of Regina.

19. The University of Trinity College and Victoria University are federated with the University of Toronto. Both grant degrees in theology but hold in abeyance their right to confer degrees in arts and science. Their programs in arts and science are offered in conjunction with the University of Toronto and graduates receive the University of Toronto degree.

20. On November 1, 1973 Waterloo Lutheran University adopted the name of Wilfrid Laurier University and became a provincially assisted university.

10. L'Ontario Institute for Studies in Education est affilié à l'Université de Toronto. Les diplômes d'études spécialisées en éducation de l'OISE sont accordés par l'Université de Toronto.

11. L'Université du Collège St. Jerome's est fédérée à l'Université de Waterloo. Les diplômés de ses programmes d'études dans les arts, les mathématiques et les études de l'environnement reçoivent leurs diplômes de l'Université de Waterloo. L'Université du Collège St. Jerome's confère ses propres grades en théologie.

12. Le Collège St. John's est affilié à l'Université du Manitoba. Il confère ses propres grades en théologie, mais ses étudiants dans les arts et les sciences reçoivent les diplômes de l'université.

13. L'Université du Collège St. Michael's est fédérée à l'Université de Toronto. Elle confère des grades dans les études médiévales par l'intermédiaire du Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies et en théologie, mais n'exerce pas son droit de conférer des grades dans les arts et les sciences. Les diplômés de ses programmes d'études dans les arts, les sciences et le commerce reçoivent leurs grades de l'Université de Toronto.

14. L'Université Saint-Paul est fédérée à l'Université d'Ottawa. Elle confère des grades en théologie, en philosophie et en droit canonique; ses étudiants reçoivent aussi des grades de l'Université d'Ottawa.

15. Le Collège St. Paul's est affilié à l'Université du Manitoba. Ses étudiants dans les arts et les sciences reçoivent leurs grades de cette université.

16. L'Université St. Thomas est fédérée à l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick. Elle décerne les baccalauréats ès arts et en pédagogie, mais n'exerce pas son pouvoir de conférer des grades dans d'autres domaines.

17. Le Collège St. Thomas More est affilié à l'Université de la Saskatchewan. Ses étudiants reçoivent leurs grades de cette université.

18. Le 1^{er} juillet 1974, l'Université de Saskatchewan, campus de Regina, a adopté le nom d'Université de Regina.

19. L'Université du Collège Trinity et l'Université Victoria sont fédérées à l'Université de Toronto. Elles confèrent toutes les deux des grades en théologie, mais n'exercent pas leur droit de conférer des grades dans les arts et les sciences. Leurs programmes d'études dans les arts et les sciences sont offerts conjointement avec l'Université de Toronto et leurs diplômés reçoivent leurs grades de l'Université de Toronto.

20. Le 1^{er} novembre 1973, l'Université Waterloo Lutheran a adopté le nom d'Université Wilfrid Laurier et est devenue une université aidée par la province.

Community colleges

Collèges communautaires

This list of community colleges was compiled by Dr. Gordon Campbell, faculty of education, The University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4. The list should be used in conjunction with Prof. Campbell's article "Community colleges of Canada" located at the beginning of this directory.

Information concerning the colleges and their programs of study may be obtained by writing directly to the institutions.

Cette liste des collèges communautaires a été dressée par M. Gordon Campbell, Faculté des sciences de l'éducation, Université de Lethbridge, Lethbridge (Alberta) T1K 3M4. Cette liste devrait être utilisée conjointement avec l'article de M. Campbell "Les collèges communautaires du Canada" qui se trouve au début du présent répertoire.

On peut obtenir des renseignements sur les collèges et leurs programmes d'études en écrivant directement aux établissements d'enseignement.

BRITISH COLUMBIA/COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

British Columbia Institute of Technology
3700 Willingdon Ave.
Burnaby 2, B.C. (604-434-5722)
Principal: Mr. Gordon Thom

Camosun College
1950 Lansdowne Rd.
Victoria, B.C. (604-592-1281)
Principal: Dr. Grant Fisher

Capilano College
(Main campus) 2055 Purcell Way
North Vancouver, B.C. (604-926-5551)
Principal: Mr. Peter Spratt

Cariboo College
900 McGill Rd.
Kamloops, B.C. (604-374-0123)
Principal: Mr. J. Harrison

College of New Caledonia
2001 Central St.
Prince George, B.C. (604-562-2131)
President: Dr. F.J. Speckeen

Douglas College
(Main campus) P.O. Box 2053
New Westminster, B.C. (604-588-6404)
Principal: Dr. G. Wootton
Campuses at New Westminster, Richmond and Surrey

Fraser Valley College
3616 Trettheway
Abbotsford, B.C. (604-853-7441)
Principal: Dr. Larry Blake

Malaspina College
375 Kennedy St.
Nanaimo, B.C. (604-753-1211)
President: Dr. C.M. Opgaard

Okanagan College
(Main campus) 1000 K.L.O. Rd.
Kelowna, B.C. (604-762-5445)
Principal: Mr. Ronald Jeffels
Campuses at Kelowna, Salmon Arm, Vernon and Penticton

Royal Roads Military College
Victoria, B.C. (604-388-1603)
Commandant: Colonel R.C.K. Peers

Selkirk College
(Main campus) P.O. Box 1200
Castlegar, B.C. (604-365-7292)
Principal: Dr. B.E.C. Fraser
Campuses at Castlegar and Nelson

Trinity Western College
Box 789, 7600 Glover Cres.
Langley, B.C. (604-534-5381)
President: Dr. Calvin Hanson

Vancouver Community College
(Executive office) 1595 W. 10th Ave.
Vancouver 9, B.C. (604-731-1131)
Principal: Dr. T.J. Gilligan
Campuses include Langara, Special Programs Division,
Vancouver School of Art and Vancouver Vocational Institute

ALBERTA

Alberta College
10041-101 St.
Edmonton, Alta. T5J 0S3 (403-429-2851)
President: Dr. S.G. McCurdy

Camrose Lutheran College
Camrose, Alta. (403-672-3381)
President: Rev. K.G. Johnson

Concordia Lutheran College
Edmonton, Alta. (403-477-6955)
President: Mr. Roland Frantz

Fairview Agricultural and Vocational College
Fairview, Alta. (403-835-2213)
President: Mr. Andrew Nicol

Grande Prairie Regional College
10306 - 102nd Ave.
Grande Prairie, Alta. T8V 2W4 (403-532-8855)
President: Dr. H.N. Anderson

Grant MacEwan Community College
(Main campus) 400-10150 - 100th St.
Edmonton, Alta. T5J 2P2 (403-425-8810)
President: Mr. John Haar
Campuses include Assumption, Cromdale and Old Scona

Lethbridge Community College
Lethbridge, Alta. T1K 1L6 (403-327-2141)
President: Dr. C.D. Stewart

Medicine Hat College
Medicine Hat, Alta. (403-527-2277)
President: Dr. E.S. Chace

Mount Royal College
Lincoln Park Campus
4825 Richard Rd.
Calgary, Alta. T3E 6K6 (403-246-6111)
President: Dr. W.B. Pentz

Northern Alberta Institute of Technology
11762 — 106th St.
Edmonton, Alta. T5G 2R1 (403-479-8471)
President: Mr. G.W. Carter

Olds Agricultural and Vocational College
Olds, Alta. (403-226-3311)
President: Mr. W.J. Collin

Red Deer College
56th Ave. and 32nd St.
Red Deer, Alta. (403-346-3376)
President: Dr. W. Forbes

Southern Alberta Institute of Technology
1301 — 16th Ave. N.W.
Calgary, Alta. T2M 0L4 (403-284-8110)
President: Mr. F.C. Jorgenson

Vermilion Agricultural and Vocational College
Vermilion, Alta. (403-853-3366)
President: Mr. W.S. Baranyk

SASKATCHEWAN

Carleton Trail Community College
Box 720
Humboldt, Sask. (306-682-2623)
Principal: Mr. Lorne Johnson

Cypress Hills Community College
Unit 15 — The Plaza Mall
Swift Current, Sask. (306-773-9347)
Principal: Mr. Stewart McPartlin

Kelsey Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences
33rd St. and Idylwyld Dr., Box 1520
Saskatoon, Sask. (306-652-1800)
Principal: Mr. Ken Gunn

La Ronge Region Community College
Box 509
La Ronge, Sask. (306-425-2480)
Principal: Mr. John Stobbe

Parkland Community College
317 Main St.
Melville, Sask. (306-728-4344)
Principal: Mr. John Oussoren

Prince Albert Regional Community College
1420 Central Ave.
Prince Albert, Sask. S6V 4W5 (306-763-6446)
Principal: to be appointed

St. Peter's College
Muenster, Sask. (306-682-3373)
Principal: Rev. V. Morrison

Saskatchewan Technical Institute
Saskatchewan St. and 6th Ave. N.W.
Moose Jaw, Sask. S6H 4R4 (306-692-0691)
Principal: Mr. R.P. Barschel

Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences
Regina, Sask. (306-525-6108)
Principal: Mr. R.L. Gardner

MANITOBA

Assiniboine Community College
1430 Victoria Ave. E.
Brandon, Man. (204-727-8421)
Principal: Mr. A.A. Loveridge

Keewatin Community College
The Pas, Man. (204-623-3416)
Principal: Mr. D.W. Poole

Red River Community College
2055 Notre Dame Ave.
Winnipeg, Man. R3H 0J9 (204-786-6311)
Principal: Mr. G.L. Talbot

ONTARIO

[Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology (CAAT's)]

Algonquin College of Applied Arts and Technology
1385 Woodroffe Ave.
Ottawa, Ont. K2G 1V8 (613-725-7010)
President: Dr. Laurent Isabelle
Campuses in Ottawa and Perth

Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology
1400 Barrydowne Rd., Station A
Sudbury, Ont. P3A 3V8 (705-566-8101)
President: Mr. J.T. Koski

Canadore College of Applied Arts and Technology
P.O. Box 5001
North Bay, Ont. P1B 8K9 (705-474-7600)
President: Dr. M.A. Hewgill

Centennial College of Applied Arts and Technology
(Main campus) 651 Warden Ave.
Scarborough, Ont. M1L 3Z6 (416-694-3241)
President: Mr. Douglas Light
Campuses include Ashtonbee, Birchmount, Progress, Thorncliffe
and Warden Woods

Conestoga College of Applied Arts and Technology
(Main campus) 299 Doon Valley Dr.
Kitchener, Ont. N2G 3W5 (519-653-2511)
President: Mr. K. Hunter
Campuses at Cambridge, Clinton, Guelph, Kitchener, Seaforth,
Stratford and Waterloo

Confederation College of Applied Arts and Technology
P.O. Box 398, Postal Station F
Thunder Bay, Ont. P7C 4W1 (807-577-5751)
President: Mr. B.E. Curtis

Durham College of Applied Arts and Technology
Simcoe St. N.
Oshawa, Ont. L1H 7L7 (416-576-0210)
President: Dr. G.E. Willey

Fanshawe College of Applied Arts and Technology
(Main campus) P.O. Box 4005, Terminal "C"
1460 Oxford St. E.
London, Ont. N5W 5H1 (519-451-7270)
President: Dr. J.A. Colvin
Campuses at London and Woodstock

George Brown College of Applied Arts and Technology
(Main campus) P.O. Box 1015, Station "B"
Toronto, Ont. M5T 2T9 (416-967-1212)
President: Mr. C.C. Lloyd
Campuses include Casa Loma, College, Kensington and Teraulay

Georgian College of Applied Arts and Technology
(Main campus) 401 Duckworth St. W.
Barrie, Ont. L4M 3X9 (705-728-1951)
President: Mr. R.P. Crawford
Campuses at Barrie, Orillia, Owen Sound and Penetanguishene

Humber College of Applied Arts and Technology
(Main campus) Humber College Blvd.
Rexdale, Ont. M9W 5L7 (416-676-1200)
President: Mr. Gordon Wragg

Campuses at Etobicoke and Weston

Lambton College of Applied Arts and Technology
(Main campus) P.O. Box 969
Sarnia, Ont. N7T 7K4 (519-542-7751)
President: Mr. G.M. Delgrosso

Loyalist College of Applied Arts and Technology
P.O. Box 4200
Belleville, Ont. K8N 5B9 (613-962-9501)
President: Mr. Herbert Young

Mohawk College of Applied Arts and Technology
(Main campus) 135 Fennell Ave. W.
Hamilton, Ont. L9C 1G1 (416-389-4461)
President: Mr. Sam Mitminger
Campuses at Brantford, Hamilton and Stoney Creek

Niagara College of Applied Arts and Technology
Woodlawn Rd.
Welland, Ont. L3B 5S2 (416-735-2211)
President: Mr. A.S. Manera

Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology
P.O. Box 2002
South Porcupine, Ont. P0N 1H0 (705-235-3211)
President: Mr. J.H. Drysdale
Campuses at Haileybury, Kirkland Lake and South Porcupine

St. Clair College of Applied Arts and Technology
(Main campus) 2000 Talbot Rd. W.
Windsor, Ont. N9A 6S4 (519-966-1656)
President: Dr. R.C. Quittenton
Campuses in Chatham and Windsor

St. Lawrence College of Applied Arts and Technology
Portsmouth Ave.
Kingston, Ont. K7L 5A6 (613-544-5400)
President: Mr. W.W. Cruden
Campuses at Brockville, Cornwall and Kingston

Sault College of Applied Arts and Technology
P.O. Box 60
Sault Ste-Marie, Ont. P6A 5L3 (705-949-2050)
President: Mr. G.R. Lawson

Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology
(Main campus) 1750 Finch Ave. W.
Willowdale, Ont. M2N 5T7 (416-491-5050)
President: Mr. W.T. Newnham
Campuses at Downsview, King City and Willowdale

Sheridan College of Applied Arts and Technology
(Main campus) 1430 Trafalgar Rd.
Oakville, Ont. L6H 2L1 (416-845-9431)
President: Mr. J.M. Porter
Campuses at Brampton, Milton, Oakville and Port Credit

Sir Sandford Fleming College of Applied Arts and Technology
(Main campus) P.O. Box 653
Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7B1 (705-743-5610)
President: Mr. D.B. Sutherland
Campuses at Cobourg, Lindsay and Peterborough

(Other community colleges/Autres collèges communautaires)

Centralia College of Agricultural Technology
Huron Park, Ont. (519-228-6691)
Principal: Mr. J.A. MacDonald

Kemptville College of Agricultural Technology
Kemptville, Ont. (613-258-3411)
Principal: Mr. J.D. Curtis

New Liskeard College of Agricultural Technology
New Liskeard, Ont. (705-647-6701)
Principal: Mr. John Butler

Niagara Parks Commission
School of Horticulture
Niagara Falls, Ont. (416-356-2241)
Superintendent: Mr. C.H. Henning

Ridgetown College of Agricultural Technology
Ridgetown, Ont. (519-674-5456)
Principal: Mr. W.W. Snow

QUÉBEC/QUEBEC

[Collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel (CEGEP)/
Colleges of general and vocational education]

Collège Ahuntsic
9155, rue Saint-Hubert
Montréal 353 (Qué.) (514-389-5921)
Directeur général: M. Roger Lafleur

Collège André-Laurendeau
405, Terrasse Newman
LaSalle 650 (Qué.) (514-363-1171)
Directeur général: M. Jean Frigon
(Ce collège ouvrira ses portes au mois de septembre 1975/This
new college is scheduled to open in September 1975)

Collège Bois-de-Boulogne
10555, av. du Bois-de-Boulogne
Montréal 355 (Qué.) (514-332-3000)
Directeur général: M. André Bourcheau

Collège régional Bourchemin
(Siège social) 2775, rue Bourdages, C.P. 9000
Saint-Hyacinthe (Qué.) (514-773-6691)
Directeur général: M. Paul Lemire
Campus à Drummondville, Saint-Hyacinthe et Tracy

Champlain Regional College
(Main campus) 1257 Queen Blvd. N., P.O. Box 5000
Sherbrooke, Que. (819-563-6881)
Director general: Dr. Brian Ash
Campuses include Lennoxville, St-Lambert and St-Lawrence

Collège de Chicoutimi

534 est, rue Jacques Cartier, C.P. 1148
Chicoutimi (Qué.) (418-549-9520)
Directeur de campus: M. Marcel Girard

Collège régional de la Côte-Nord

(Siège social) 275, boul. LaSalle
Baie-Comeau (Qué.) (418-296-2204)
Directeur général: M. Armand Bélanger
Campus à Manicouagan et Mingan

Dawson College

350 Selby St.
Westmount 215, Que. (514-931-8731)
Director general: Mr. Paul Gallagher

Collège Édouard-Montpetit

945, ch. de Chambly
Longueuil Chambly (Qué.) (514-679-2630)
Directeur général: M. François Caron

Collège François-Xavier-Garneau

1660, boul. de l'Entente
Québec 6e (Qué.) (418-688-8310)
Directeur général: M. Maurice Ruest

Collège de la Gaspésie

Rue Jacques-Cartier, C.P. 590
Gaspé Gaspé-Sud (Qué.) (418-368-2201)
Directeur général: M. Jude Hughes

Collège de Hull

289, boul. Taché, C.P. 220
Hull Gatineau (Qué.) (819-771-6231)
Directeur général: M. Bernard Bélanger

John Abbott College

P.O. Box 2000
Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Que. (514-457-6610)
Director general: Mr. Bruce McAusland

Collège de Joliette

20 sud, rue Saint-Charles, C.P. 130
Joliette (Qué.) (514-759-1661)
Directeur général: M. Georges Labrecque

Collège de La Pocatière

100, 4e av. Painchaud
La Pocatière Kamouraska (Qué.) (418-856-1525)
Directeur général: M. Camille Castonguay

Collège de Lévis-Lauzon

70, rue Philippe-Boucher
Lauzon Lévis (Qué.) (418-837-0253)
Directeur général: M. J.-Maurice Proulx

Collège de Limoilou

801, 12e rue, C.P. 1400
Québec 3e (Qué.) (418-694-7400)
Directeur général: M. Roland Rochon

Collège Lionel-Groulx

Rue St-Louis
Ste-Thérèse-de-Blainville Terrebonne (Qué.) (514-430-3120)
Directeur général: M. Pierre des Groseillers

Collège de Maisonneuve

3800 est, rue Sherbrooke
Montréal 406 (Qué.) (514-254-7131)
Directeur général: M. Roland Arpin

Collège de Matane

616, av. St-Rédempteur
Matane (Qué.) (418-562-1240)
Directeur général: M. Lucien Lelièvre

Collège Montmorency

1650, boul. du Souvenir
Laval-des-Rapides Ville de Laval (Qué.) (514-667-5100)
Directeur général: M. Denis Latour

Collège de Rimouski

60 ouest, rue de l'Évêché
Rimouski (Qué.) (514-723-1880)
Directeur général: M. Fernand Dionne

Collège de Rivière-du-Loup

85, rue Ste-Anne
Rivière-du-Loup (Qué.) (418-862-6903)
Directeur général: poste vacant

Collège de Rosemont

6400, 16e avenue
Montréal 408 (Qué.) (514-376-1620)
Directeur général: M. Guy Gaudreau

Collège de Rouyn-Noranda

425, rue Gagné, C.P. 1500
Rouyn (Qué.) (819-762-0931)
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169, rue Champlain, C.P. 308
Valleyfield (Qué.) (514-373-9441)
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821 Ste-Croix Blvd.
Montreal 379, Que. (514-333-3811)
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475 est, rue Notre-Dame, C.P. 68
Victoriaville Arthabaska (Qué.) (819-758-1571)
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200 ouest, rue Sherbrooke
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Montréal 129 (Qué.) (514-842-7161)
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Montréal 352 (Qué.) (514-381-4293)
Directeur général: M. Marcel Lagacé, p.s.s.

Collège Durocher
857, Riverside Drive
Saint-Lambert Chambly (Qué.) (514-671-8162)
Directrice générale: S. Yolande Laberge, s.n.j.m.

Collège Français Inc.
185 ouest, rue Fairmount
Montréal 151 (Qué.) (514-272-0754)
Directeur général: M. Louis Portal

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Montréal 250 (Qué.) (514-342-1320)
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Trois-Rivières (Qué.) (819-375-7346)
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270, boul. l'Ange-Gardien
L'Assomption (Qué.) (514-589-5621)
Recteur: M. Gilles Lapointe, ptre

Collège de Lévis
9, rue Mgr Gosselin
Lévis (Qué.) (418-837-7772)
Recteur: M. Loïc Bernard, ptre

Institut Marguerite-Bourgeoys
4873, av. Westmount
Westmount 217 (Qué.) (514-486-4644)
Directeur général: M. Gérard Gareau

Collège Marguerite-d'Youville
2700, av. des Quatre-Bourgeois
Sainte-Foy 10e (Qué.) (418-656-9313)
Directrice générale: S. Maria Lamontagne, s.c.q.

Marianopolis College
3647 Peel St.
Montreal, Que. (514-288-6166)
Principal: Sr. Anna Breen

Collège Marie-de-France
4835, ch. de la Reine-Marie
Montréal (Qué.) (514-737-1177)
Directrice: Mme Marie-Françoise Gabrielle

Collège Marie-Victorin
7000, rue Marie-Victorin
Montréal-Nord 462 (Qué.) (514-325-0150)
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Collège Mérici
755, ch. Saint-Louis
Québec 6e (Qué.) (418-683-1591)
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Académie Michèle-Provoist Inc.
(Lycée français international mixte)
1517 ouest, av. des Pins
Montréal 109 (Qué.) (514-934-0596)
Directrice générale: Mme Michèle Provoist

École supérieure de musique de Nicolet
251, rue Saint-Jean-Baptiste
Nicolet (Qué.) (819-293-4461)
Directrice générale: S. Jacqueline Fortin, a.s.v.

Campus Notre-Dame-de-Foy
5000, rue St-Félix
Cap-Rouge (Qué.) (418-656-6713)
Directeur général: M. Jean-Paul Desbiens, f.m.s.

Notre Dame Secretarial School
2330 Sherbrooke St. W.
Montreal 109, Que. (514-935-2531)
Principal: Patricia Landry

Petit Séminaire de Québec, Le
1, rue de la Fabrique, C.P. 460
Québec 4e (Qué.) (418-529-9931)
Directeur général: M. Marcel Drouin, ptre

Collège du Sacré-Coeur
155 nord, rue Belvédère
Sherbrooke (Qué.) (819-569-9457)
Directrice: S. Priscila Lareau

Séminaire des Saints-Apôtres
14800 est, boul. Gouin
Montréal 479 (Qué.) (514-648-3821)
Directeur: R.P. Georges Jolicoeur

Séminaire Saint-Augustin
Cap-Rouge (Qué.) (418-656-1644)
Directeur général: R.P. Claude Lavergne, c.ss.r.

Collège de Saint-Damien
Saint-Damien Bellechasse (Qué.) (418-789-2182)
Directrice générale: S. Marie-Marthe Dumont, n.d.p.s.

Séminaire de St-Georges
St-Georges Beauce (Qué.) (418-228-8896)
Supérieur-recteur: M. Jean-Marie Derouin; ptre

Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean
St-Jean (Qué.) (514-347-5381)
Commandant: L-Colonel J.-A. Vandal

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14800 est, boul. Gouin
Montréal 479 (Qué.) (514-665-3821)
Directeur général: Simon Dumouchel, s.ss.a.

Séminaire de Sherbrooke
195, rue Père Marquette, C.P. 790
Sherbrooke (Qué.) (819-563-2050)
Recteur: M. Georges Cloutier, ptre

Collège Stanislas
780, boul. Dollard
Outremont (Qué.) (514-273-9521)
Directeur: R.P. G. Muchemleb

Institut Teccart Inc.
3155, rue Hochelaga
Montréal 402 (Qué.) (514-526-0493)
Directeur général: M. Jean Meunier

École de musique Vincent-d'Indy
200, av. Vincent d'Indy
Outremont 153 (Qué.) (514-273-4271)
Directrice générale: S. Stella Plante, s.n.j.m.

Autres institutions/Other institutions

Conservatoire d'art dramatique de Montréal
100, rue Notre-Dame est
Montréal (Qué.) (514-873-4283)
Directeur: M. François Cartier

Conservatoire d'art dramatique de Québec
30, rue St-Denis
Québec (Qué.) (418-643-2139)
Directeur: M. Jean Guy

Conservatoire de musique de Chicoutimi
582 est, rue Jacques-Cartier
Chicoutimi (Qué.) (418-549-2575)
Directeur: poste vacant

Conservatoire de musique de Hull
279, boul. Alexandre-Taché
Hull (Qué.) (819-777-3283)
Directeur: M. Fernand Gratton

Conservatoire de musique de Montréal
1700, rue Berri
Montréal 132 (Qué.) (514-873-4031)
Directeur: M. Raymond Daveluy

Conservatoire de musique de Québec
265 est, boul. St-Cyrville
Québec 4 (Qué.) (418-643-2190)
Directeur: M. Paul-Émile Talbot

Conservatoire de musique de Rimouski
22, rue Ste-Marie
Rimouski (Qué.) (418-724-2936)
Directeur: M. Gilles Gauthier

Conservatoire de musique de Trois-Rivières
1505, rue Royale
Trois-Rivières (Qué.) (819-375-7748)
Directeur: poste vacant

Conservatoire de musique de Val d'Or
Édifice provincial, 7^e rue
Val d'Or (Qué.) (819-824-8358)
Directeur: M. Edgar D'Avignon

Institut de technologie agricole
La Pocatière (Qué.) (418-856-1110)
Directeur: M. L. Dufour

Institut de technologie agricole
C.P. 70
Saint-Hyacinthe (Qué.) (514-773-7401)
Directeur général: M. Lionel d'Amour

Institut de tourisme et d'hôtellerie
550, rue Poupart
Montréal 134 (Qué.) (514-873-4163)
Directeur général: M. Paul-Émile Levesque

NEWFOUNDLAND/TERRE-NEUVÉ

College of Fisheries, Navigation, Marine Engineering and Electronics
1595 W. 10th Ave.
St. John's, Nfld. (709-726-5272)
President: Dr. C.R. Barrett

Corner Brook Branch College
Corner Brook, Nfld.
Principal: Dr. A.M. Sullivan

Newfoundland College of Trades and Technology
P.O. Box 1566, Prince Philip Dr.
St. John's, Nfld. (709-720-3870)
Principal: Mr. K.F. Duggan

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND/ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD

Holland College
Charlottetown, P.E.I. (902-892-4191)
President: Dr. D. Glendenning

NEW BRUNSWICK/NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

Atlantic Baptist College
Moncton, N.B. (506-382-7550)
Principal: Mr. Stuart Murray

Maritime Forest Ranger School
Box 518
Fredericton, N.B. (506-454-4363)
Director: Dr. H.W. Blenis

New Brunswick Institute of Technology
1234 Mountain Rd., Box 1200
Moncton, N.B. (506-389-9121)
Principal: Mr. C.L. Low

Saint John Institute of Technology
P.O. Box 1225
Saint John, N.B. (506-696-1860)
Principal: Mr. L.R. Fulton

NOVA SCOTIA/NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

College of Cape Breton
P.O. Box 578
Sydney, N.S. (902-539-5300)
President: Dr. D.F. Campbell

Nova Scotia Agricultural College
Truro, N.S. (902-895-1571)
Principal: Dr. H.F. MacRae

Nova Scotia Institute of Technology
P.O. Box 2210, 5685 Leeds St.
Halifax, N.S. (902-454-7451)
Principal: Mr. C.R. MacLean

Nova Scotia Land Survey Institute
Lawrencetown, N.S. (902-584-3351)
Principal: Mr. J.F. Doig

Nova Scotia Nautical Institute
P.O. Box 578, Pier 21
Halifax, N.S. (902-454-7451)
Principal: Mr. John Samson

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