

For the 1968-69 academic year, there were about 20,000 full-time teachers and research workers at Canadian universities and colleges. There were about half as many part-time professors.

To assist persons interested in teaching at a Canadian university or college, the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada⁽⁴⁾ publishes lists of positions available in each issue of its news and opinion bulletin University Affairs, which appears ten times a year, with periodic special supplements. University Affairs is distributed free of charge in Canada; subscriptions outside Canada cost \$3.00 a year. The ten issues will be sent by air mail on request; the subscription rate for this service is \$15.00 a year.

The Canadian Association of University Teachers⁽⁵⁾ also publishes vacancy notices in its quarterly bulletin. The CAUT will accept notices from persons wishing to advertise their availability for teaching posts. The Department of Manpower and Immigration (Ottawa) has issued a memorandum entitled Admission to Canada of Teachers for Appointment to Canadian Universities and Colleges: Immigration Requirements and Procedures, which is obtainable directly from the Department or from regional superintendents of immigration.

Types of Institution

An institution of higher education in Canada is generally defined as one that offers one or more years of work beyond the most advanced high-school grade in the province in which it is located, with all or part of the work offered being acceptable for credit towards a university degree or equivalent diploma. The definition thus excludes institutions offering post-secondary technical and vocational courses for which credit is not given.

Canada is witnessing the expansion of its post-highschool systems of education. Perhaps the most significant development is that of the community college, which offers technical and related forms of training, programs in continuing education for all ages of adult citizens, and courses equivalent to initial university education. Community colleges do not offer degrees; they are all oriented towards community service. In the summer of 1969, there were 115 such colleges in Canada, almost half of which had come into existence after 1964. The 96 in operation during the 1968-69 academic year had a total student population of 86,000.

As of September 1969, there were 62 degree-granting institutions in Canada (not including those offering degrees in theology only). In each of the ten provinces there were at least one degree-granting institution and one community college.

The larger universities show similar organization, their faculties or schools representing the broad areas of human knowledge - arts, pure science, applied science and engineering, dentistry, veterinary science, commerce,

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