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Querido amigo:

Le remito adjunto el programa del Simposio en Toronto sobre Filosofía y Literatura.

Usted tiene alojamiento en el Windsor Arms Hotel, 22 St. Thomas St., desde el 9 de abril hasta la tarde del día 12. Los gastos de alojamiento serán pagados por nosotros.

También le remito un plano de la Universidad para su información. El Simposio se celebrará en el Debates Room, Hart House. Nuestras oficinas están en la Robarts Research Library, oficina 14045.

Le saluda cordialmente,

M. J. Valdés
M. J. Valdés

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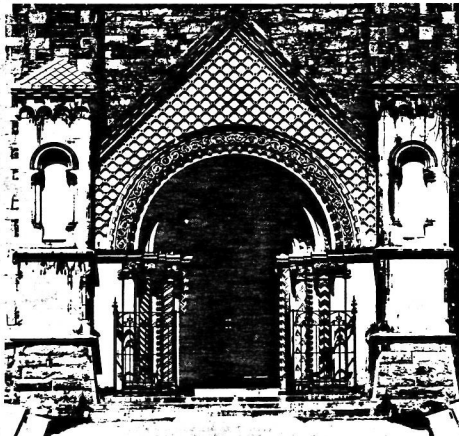
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University of Toronto



Guide and Map



The University

The University of Toronto is a community—a small city within a city. Its population, of full-time and part-time students and staff, approaches 55,000, somewhat greater than that of North Bay, Ontario. Its annual operating budget is close to \$200 million. There are 225 buildings on its three principal campuses, which together cover a square mile; but most of the buildings are concentrated on less than a fifth of the land, on the St. George campus in the centre of Toronto. The university has its own post office, newspapers, fire marshal, police, infirmary and dispensary, sports teams, restaurants, theatres, workshops, bookstores, libraries, chapels, groundskeepers, clubs and residences. It has grown to meet society's requirements, and is now as big as it's likely to become for some time. Current university planning is not for growth but for vigour and excellence.

Why?

This huge complex exists for two purposes. The first is teaching—to pass on knowledge already gained. In addition to its courses in arts and science, for example, Toronto prepares more than half the physicians and dentists graduating in Ontario; it has trained the majority of the province's foresters and architects; it offers the province's only degree course in pharmacy, and enjoys a special role in nursing education. It consistently attracts many of the best students entering university in Canada.

The other purpose of the university is research—to open the frontiers of knowledge of ourselves and our universe, and to make this new knowledge available through

Two other colleges sprang up in the sixties on spacious campuses of their own—Scarborough 33 kilometres east of St. George, Erindale 33 kilometres to the west.

The ninth and newest college, Woodsworth [38A], is concerned primarily with the needs of part-time credit students.

The colleges vary immensely—in size (from 700 to 2,500 students), in architecture (from stark thrusting modern to richly embellished Victorian), in character. They house classrooms, offices, libraries, student lounges, dining halls, and the occasional pub; they are home for student clubs and societies, theatre and music groups, newspapers and literary journals, dances and other events. Without them a student might be lost in a faculty of 20,000 other students. In the colleges, a newcomer finds a small recognizable community, where he or she can meet professors and other students face to face, formally and informally, in class, at meals, after study. They are a most important part of the university.

... and Other Colleges

There are four other colleges on campus. Massey College [34] is a residential college for graduate students, a gift to the University in 1963 from the Massey Foundation. The others, which federated with the university in the 19th century, offer instruction only in theology, and grant their own degrees. They are Knox (Presbyterian) [575], Wycliffe (Anglican) [675], and Emmanuel (United Church) [502]. Degrees in theology are also awarded by Trinity and St. Michael's.

Scarborough and Erindale
Scarborough College [200], internationally

Continuing Education

Education is a life-long process these days, and two important university divisions are dedicated to this belief.

Woodsworth College [38A], was opened in 1974 to meet the needs of part-time students enrolled in courses leading to degrees in Arts and Science and five other faculties. Its name commemorates the interest of J. S. Woodsworth (1874-1942), first leader of the CCF party, in broadening educational opportunities. (Part-time credit courses are not themselves new, however—they started in 1905.)

The School of Continuing Studies [103] offers nearly three hundred non-credit evening courses for the public, plus courses designed specifically for business and professional development. Calendars are available from the offices at 158 St. George Street.

The professional faculties also conduct a broad range of continuing education courses.

Admission Inquiries

The Office of Admissions [89] is at 315 Bloor Street West. Inquiries should be made there about entrance to *undergraduate* programs, except those in Dentistry, Law, and Medicine. The Office of Admissions publishes an undergraduate bulletin summarizing admission requirements and other important information. Calendars (course descriptions) of the various divisions are available—some for reference only. The general inquiries area is open week days, noon to 4:30 p.m.

Inquiries concerning graduate programs should be directed to the Secretary, School of Graduate Studies, 65 St. George Street.

Sports

The university has a well developed program of intercollegiate, intramural, and informal athletic competition in football, soccer, rugby, hockey, lacrosse, basketball, swimming, track and field, and other sports. It sponsors programs for individual exercise.

The men's athletic facilities are in the north wing of Hart House [2], the women's centre in the Benson Building [68]. A major new athletics building is in progress next to the Benson Building. Varsity Stadium [30] and Varsity Arena [30a] are home to the football and hockey Blues. Other playing fields are located on the Front and Back Campuses (south and north of University College) and in some of the college grounds.

Scarborough and Erindale Colleges have their own gym facilities and recreation clubs. Scarborough's includes a riding school.

Residences

About 3,200 students live on the St. George campus. Most of the residences are attached to colleges, but the university also runs two: Devonshire House [12], mainly for men in professional faculties, and a complex for graduate students [81]. Close to the campus, there are 710 apartments for married students, owned by the Ontario Students' Housing Corporation. Other students live in rented rooms off-campus, or in houses operated by Campus Co-operative Residence Inc. (not part of the university). Both Erindale and Scarborough Colleges have innovative townhouse-style residences on their campuses.

Libraries

The University of Toronto library system consists of more than 50 libraries containing well over 4 million items and growing at a rate of about 200,000 items a year. It is by far the largest library resource in Canada.

The John P. Robarts Research Library [6], completed in 1973, houses library administrative offices and the central collection of books, journals, reference works, government documents, and microform materials in the humanities and social sciences. Next to it is the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library [6b]. Other major units in the system are the Science and Medicine [3], Engineering [9], and Sigmund Samuel [3] Libraries. Other libraries are attached to colleges, faculties, departments, centres, and institutes.

Many of the library catalogues and reference services are open to the public, and visitors with identification may request material for use in the reading rooms.

Neighbours

The University of Toronto tries to be a good neighbour. Some examples:

Young people whose first language is not English can be at an obvious disadvantage getting into university: with the help of community and labour leaders, we are trying to identify and assist first-class high school students in various sections of Metro's ethnic mosaic.

Innis College has developed a special program to help selected students who have dropped out of school before Grade 13 make the jump to university.

Adults and children have long received expert care at the dental clinic in the Faculty of Dentistry at 124 Edward Street. More



scientists from three other lands) Eskimo community life on Franklin Island, caring for the health of Indians at Sioux Lookout.

The university's ties reach to every continent. It has lent staff to teach in Africa, India, and Latin America, and many professors maintain contacts with the countries of the Third World. Canadian University Service Overseas, a volunteer youth program, started at Toronto. Many offices and labs on campus are engaged in the battle to feed the world's hungry. As well, the university is an outstanding centre for studies in Slavic languages and cultures, Islamic culture, Chinese, and Japanese, and its scholars are probing the beginnings of Western culture at locations in the Middle East, Greece, and Crete.

The U of T and You

If you were brought up on Pabulum, thank the University of Toronto – it was developed here as a new kind of balanced baby food. If your life, or a friend's, should ever depend on an electric heart pacemaker, thank again go to Varsity, where the first was built. These are two of many advances in health science which originated on this campus. Most dramatic was the discovery in 1921 of Insulin, which has brought relief and prolonged life to millions of diabetics.

Much complex research that goes on here involves glass-filled labs, nuclear accelerators, giant computers, high temperatures, or massive libraries. But the results may spread to the corners of the earth. Some examples:

The first electron microscope in North America was built in Toronto, opening a world of viruses and particles too tiny to be

The Environment

Long before pollution was generally recognized as a worldwide threat, Toronto's scientists were diagnosing the sickness of the Great Lakes and calling for action. Today, at the Institute for Environmental Studies, at Pollution Probe, and in many laboratories, staff and students are fighting to free our air, land, and water from contamination. Staff members have produced a device that detects oil slicks on the Great Lakes at night and three engineering students have invented a simple 'oil slick licker' to clean them up. Plastic litter is non-biodegradable, but a Toronto professor has invented a plastic that 'rots' in sunlight. Another has developed a paper-making process which sharply reduces the amount of waste-product pollution. Smoke abatement has long been a concern, and now work is being done in other aspects of air pollution – including a pair of non-polluting cars of the future, student-built and tested across the continent.

How We Got Here

In 1827, by royal charter, the University was founded as King's College – a name still remembered in two of its principal streets. It was then controlled by the colonial Establishment and the Church of England, but its active life as such was short. On January 1, 1850, as a result of the social ferment of the preceding decade, King's College was declared non-denominational, placed under provincial control, and renamed the University of Toronto. University College became its teaching arm in 1853.

The Anglicans responded by starting the University of Trinity College. Other church-related universities were also springing up in the province, among them Victoria (Methodist) and St. Michael's (Roman Catholic). Engineering and medicine were taught at separate institutions. This fragmentation was practical as long as higher education was relatively simple, but as the sciences and learning in general expanded the advantages of co-operation became increasingly clear. Late in the 19th century, Victoria and St. Michael's joined the University of Toronto in a federation which guaranteed the smaller universities their autonomy and character and allowed them to grant their own degrees in theology, while making available to their students the resources of a larger, publicly-supported campus – most significantly, libraries, laboratories, and teaching staff. Trinity followed into federation in 1904. By that time, the Faculties of Medicine and of Applied Science and Engineering were fully integrated in the university. Other professional faculties and schools were subsequently added.

During the first third of this century, the university prospered with its province, then weathered successively depression, world war, and the postwar surge of enrolment as the veterans made up for lost study. In the late 1950s it geared up for a bigger challenge, to meet the world's need for trained people and the demand for education of a growing population. Since then it has more than doubled its facilities, principally in the area west of St. George Street and on the Scarborough and Erindale campuses.

recently, community health centres have been opened in five locations in Metropolitan Toronto as part of the Faculty of Medicine's emphasis on family and community medicine. Students operate a medical and dental centre of their own as well.

Sixteen legal aid clinics operate with help from the Faculty of Law.

Advice in running small businesses is available from the Faculty of Management Studies.

Amateur gardeners can find help at the *plant disease clinic* run by the Department of Botany. Urban shade trees are a concern of the Faculty of Forestry where (among other activities) a vaccine has been developed to fight Dutch elm disease.

The Faculty of Social Work is involved in welfare and community organization and legislation, and the School of Continuing Studies sponsors a major national human rights institute.

The Robert Street rink (117) and playing field, and recreational facilities at both Scarborough and Erindale Colleges, are open to the public.

Toronto area schools benefit from the advice and visits of hundreds of staff members each year. Staff also are active in community organizations.

...In the Global Village

The university does not stop at its principal campuses. The maps show two other sites of activity: the research labs of the Institute of Aerospace Studies and the David Dunlap Observatory in Richmond Hill. (Tours of the observatory and its 74-inch telescope are offered during warm weather; for information phone 884-2112.) The university also has telescopes in Algonquin Park, the Chilean Andes, and Hawaii.

Other University of Toronto outposts are scattered across the Canadian North - predicting the impact of possible crude oil spills in the Arctic, providing dental therapy in the Northwest Territories, studying (with

World of Vitro and other laboratory work seen by light.

When a crew of Apollo astronauts ran into trouble in space, calculations at the Institute of Aerospace Studies helped bring them back to earth. The same institute has worked to counter aircraft noise and to help develop the STOL aircraft, vital for Canadian development.

A spinoff from equipment built at Aerospace Studies may have immense impact. It was built originally to analyse minute traces of gases in the Martian atmosphere. In future it may be used to detect disease by analysis of the breath, determine the drug taken by an unconscious patient, diagnose disease in a premature infant when blood sampling would be dangerous, locate ore deposits, and measure air pollutants.

The Toronto-McMaster Lipid Research Clinic is working to modify risks related to coronary heart disease. Other teams are battling schizophrenia, cancer, diabetes, muscular dystrophy, epilepsy and the less dramatic but more common diseases that attack the gums.

The Earth Sciences consortium at Erindale College is investigating the continental crust and its mineral deposits.

Other scholars are studying criminal justice and government corrections policies, law reform and the workings of justice, federalism and urban public policy, the social effects of housing developments, the complex problems of urban mass transit, the conflicts between labour and management. Still others are building computer-based models of the economy as test grounds for government policy.

Our knowledge of Canada - its literature, history, society, and physical structure - comes in large part from University of Toronto professors. The most ambitious scholarly publication in the country, the multi-volume Dictionary of Canadian Biography, is a project of the University of Toronto Press, in bilingual co-operation with its counterpart at Laval University.



Music and Theatre

The campus is a mid-town centre for the performing arts.

The Royal Conservatory of Music (35) is probably the world's largest music school, with several branches and an extramural examination system from coast to coast. The Faculty of Music offers more advanced degree and diploma courses, and an opera school. Walter Hall and the MacMillan Theatre, in the Faculty's Edward Johnson Building (51), are used for public performances. Other parts of the university, including Hart House and some colleges, have their own musical programs. There is a student concert band, choir, and symphony orchestra, and the renowned carillon in Soldiers' Tower.

Hart House Theatre was Toronto's first "little theatre" when it opened in 1919. Its productions now are run by the Centre for the Study of Drama. More experimental plays are staged at the Studio Theatre on Glen Morris Street (91). Student groups mount several productions each year, from medieval drama to musical reviews.

Who Went Before

There are about 170,000 living alumni, the majority in Ontario, others scattered in almost every country in the world. Through donations to the Varsity Fund, alumni contribute annually to scholarships and other campus programs. Each college, faculty, and school has its own organization, federated in the University of Toronto Alumni Association. Headquarters for this activity is Alumni House (69), 47 Wilcocks Street.

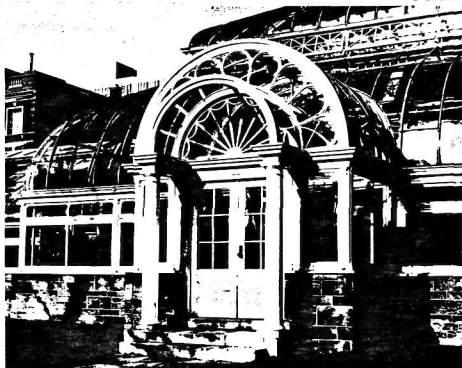
Campus Tours

From June through August, student guides are on duty to conduct group tours of the campus, and provide information to visitors. This summer visitors' service is located in Hart House.

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lectures, publications and professional practice.

Most of the men and women who teach also carry on research, and most campus buildings were designed to house both functions. Other buildings, most notably Hart House, were erected to foster the sense of community in which true co-operation can flourish.



Arts and Science

More than half the full-time students at the University of Toronto – and the great majority of part-time students – take courses in the Faculty of Arts and Science. This is a dynamic faculty, the heart of the university, with its headquarters (the dean's offices) in Sidney Smith Hall [33] and its staff in half a hundred buildings. Its 30 major departments offer more than 2,000 courses and half-courses in the humanities and the social, physical, and life sciences – an amazing diversity which runs from Biblical studies to nuclear physics, from the structure of a mushroom to the intergalactic stretches of the universe, from the philosophy of Plato to the economics of petrodollars, from English literature to the study of 33 other languages, ancient and living.

Colleges

Every student in Arts and Science belongs to one of nine colleges.

Four of these are the historic colleges of Toronto – University [1], Victoria [501], Trinity [600], and St. Michael's [Carr Hall, 426]. Each is well over a century old, with venerable traditions of its own.

The others were launched in the 1960s to house surging enrolments. New College [32] was the first – its name recalls New College, Oxford, founded in 1379. Innis College [132], most innovative of the nine, honours Harold Innis (1894-1952), the outstanding Canadian scholar of his time. Both accept students from other faculties.

famous for its bold architectural design, overlooks Highland Creek Valley in eastern Metropolitan Toronto. A quarter of its 290-acre campus is parkland and ravine. Erindale College [300], to the west, stands on 222 acres on the banks of the Credit River. Both colleges make generous use, for recreation and study, of their rich natural endowment.

Scarborough started operations in 1965, Erindale in 1967. In both, students may take Arts and Science courses while enjoying the best of two worlds; at their college they are part of an academic community of moderate size with its own identity and specialties, yet they have all the advantages of membership in Canada's largest university. Regular bus service links the two colleges with the St. George campus. Both can be reached easily by car from the downtown campus: for directions, see the maps on the other side.

The Professions

The University of Toronto provides professional training through the following faculties:

Applied Science and Engineering (aerospace studies; biomedical, chemical, civil, electrical, geological, industrial, and mechanical engineering; metallurgy and materials science; engineering science)

Dentistry

Education (leading to Ontario Ministry certification; incorporates the Institute of Child Study and the University of Toronto Schools)

Forestry and Landscape Architecture

Law

Library Science

Management Studies

Medicine (including rehabilitation medicine, community health, and art as applied to medicine)

Music

Nursing

Pharmacy

Social Work, plus the

School of Physical and Health

Education and the

Department of Architecture.

Most of these divisions offer programs at the graduate level. Several offer programs for part-time students.

Graduate Studies

Toronto's resources for advanced study are among the most important in North America. The School of Graduate Studies [43, 172] administers courses leading to Master's or Doctor's degrees in most of the university's major fields. About 8,000 full-time and part-time students register each year. As part of this activity, special centres and institutes have been created to focus the approaches of many disciplines on specific areas of study – applied statistics, comparative literature, criminology, culture and technology, drama, environmental studies, higher education, the history and philosophy of science and technology, immunology, industrial relations, international studies, medical science, medieval studies, the quantitative analysis of social and economic policy, Russian and East European studies, and urban and community studies. The largest of the graduate departments is that of educational theory at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education [181].

For information about postgraduate diploma and other non-degree courses, check with the office of the faculty, school, institute, or centre concerned.

Who Governs?

The Governing Council represents all the people concerned with the way the University of Toronto operates. About one-third of its members are appointed by the Government of Ontario – they represent the public. The rest speak for the various constituencies of the university – its teaching staff, students, alumni and administrative staff. The Council, established in 1972, was the first of its kind in any English-language university in North America.

Student Life

No student need be bored at the University of Toronto. There is as rich a life outside the classroom as in it.

Hart House [2] is a unique student centre – a beautiful Gothic building which houses concerts and recitals (classical and popular), meetings, debates, poetry readings, theatre, dances and other social events, an important collection of Canadian art, a browsing library, a chapel, several common rooms, food services, and quarters for a dozen clubs. The House was a gift from the Massey Foundation in 1919. Similar activities are held in many other campus buildings particularly at the Faculty of Music [51], Convocation Hall [10a], the Medical Sciences Building [5], and the various colleges.

The Students' Administrative Council [120] represents the interests of full-time undergraduates in negotiations with the University and conducts a number of educational, social, and community programs. The SAC assists financially the student newspaper, *The Varsity* (founded in 1881), and several campus radio stations.

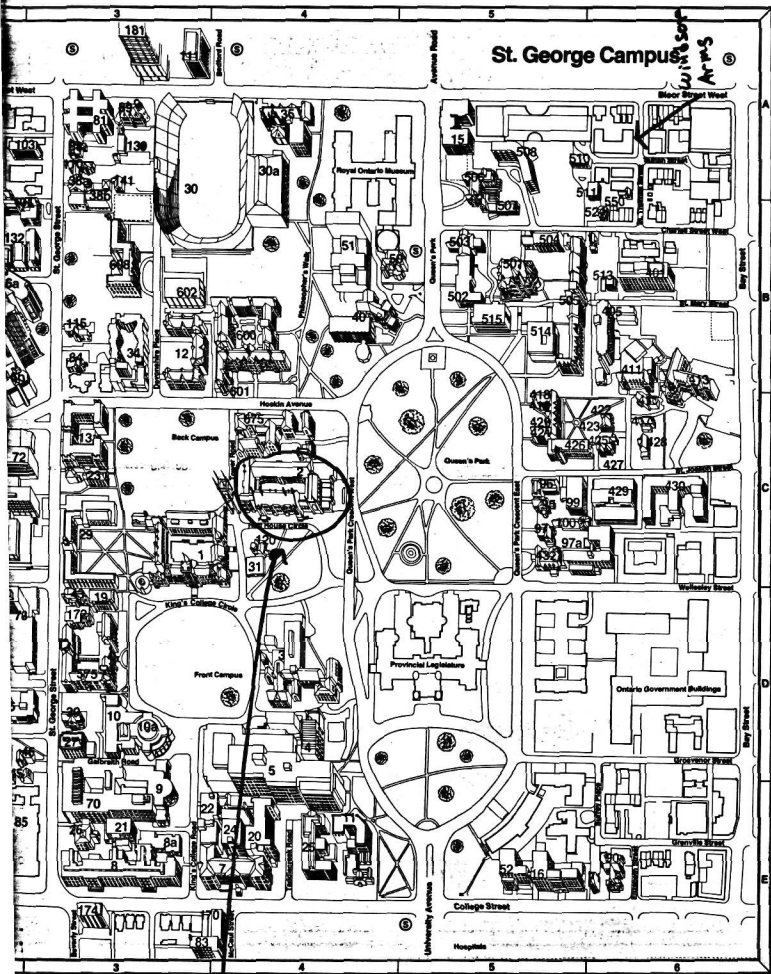
Graduate students are represented by the Graduate Students' Union, which has its own building [56] and newspaper, *Grad Post*. The Association for Part-time Undergraduate Students is active in the interests of all part-time undergraduates and publishes a weekly newsletter, *Voice*.

At the International Student Centre [26], students from all continents meet in organized programs or informally in a multi-cultural setting. The centre also offers orientation and counselling services for students from overseas.

Other services contribute to student life in a variety of ways. The Health Service provides medical treatment. Counselling is available from the Psychiatric Service, the Advisory Bureau, the Career Counselling and Placement Centre, and a wide range of formal and informal academic counsellors. An employment service is operated by the Placement Centre, and the Housing Service helps students to find off-campus housing.

Scores of campus-wide clubs exist to foster religious, political, national, educational, recreational, and social interests. A list is available from the Internal Affairs office of the university, or in the Student Handbook published by the SAC.

In addition, each college, faculty, and school has its own student organization. These may sponsor their own newspapers, social events, dramatic or musical groups, athletic teams, and educational activities.



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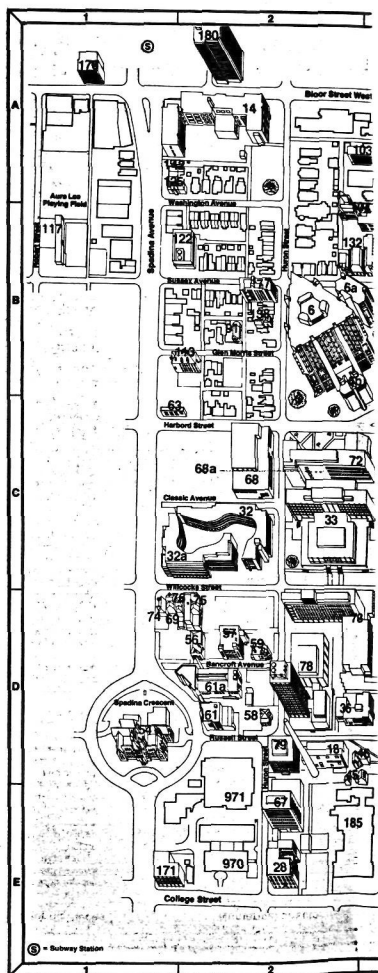
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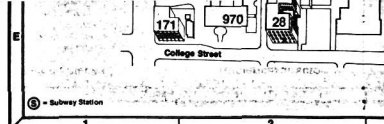
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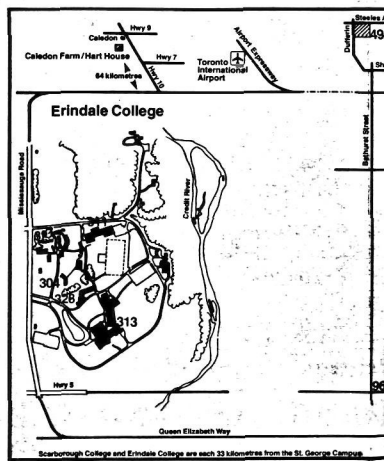
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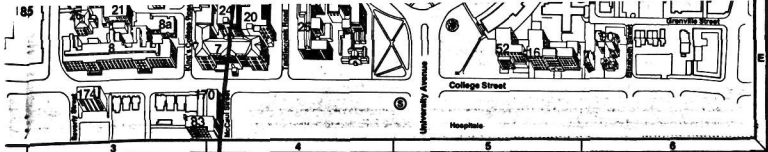
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- | | | | |
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| 43 School of Graduate Studies [3D] | 91 Studio Theatre [2B] | | 575 Knox College [3D] |
| 45 Infirmary [2D] | 95 43 Queen's Park Cres. E. [5C] | St. Michael's College | |
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