

# Notes and Comments

## Notes et commentaires

### MÉTHODE POUR UN PLAN À MOYEN TERME

Je me réfère à mon article publié dans le numéro VIII-1 de *La revue*, sous le titre “Méthode pour un plan à moyen terme” pour lequel la mise au point suivante s'avère nécessaire.

En novembre 1977, une restructuration des services de gestion et de planification a eu lieu à l'Université de Genève. En ce qui concerne le plan, une division “Planification et analyse de gestion” a été créée qui recouvre actuellement trois éléments du processus du plan:

- le programme des constructions et les prévisions du nombre d'étudiants à long terme;
- les plans de développement à moyen terme (quadriennaux);
- le budget et le contrôle de gestion.

Ce regroupement vise entre autres:

- à mieux concevoir différentes stratégies entre les facteurs d'environnement et les facteurs internes à l'Université;
- à suggérer les différentes modalités permettant de relier efficacement réflexion et action et veiller en particulier à ce que les conséquences futures des décisions soient prises en considération;
- à assurer la coordination et l'efficacité du processus planification/programmation/budgétisation/contrôle;
- à mesurer l'exécution des plans, de détecter les écarts, afin que les correctifs soient introduits.

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### THE RECOVERY OF A CANADIAN TRADITION IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A REPLY FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE

There is an error on page 4 of the article by Claude Bissell in the *Journal* (VII-2, 1977). The University of King's College has *not* been absorbed by Dalhousie University.

The University of King's College is a completely independent degree-granting university. It is the oldest university in Canada: its Charter from George III dates from 1802. King's has its own Board of Governors, faculty, administration, programmes, degrees, classrooms, residences, dining hall, library, athletic complex, and theatre.

King's is independently funded. Its money comes from its own endowments, from the contributions of alumni and friends, and from direct government grants. King's receives no money or support from Dalhousie University. King's is not affiliated to or federated with Dalhousie. Rather, there is a mutually advantageous association between

the two universities whereby King's students in arts and science take King's own Foundation Year Programme in first year, and then pursue more specialized studies at Dalhousie in subsequent years, while still remaining King's students under King's academic supervision. Academically, King's intends to function as an honours-oriented university, with a more traditional notion of curriculum, whereas Dalhousie students are more inclined to take general courses. King's is also establishing a completely independent degree-granting School of Journalism, to open in September, 1978.

King's does not see itself competing with Dalhousie, but instead, taking advantage of the resources of a larger university, a particular emphasis on academic excellence and the training of future leaders. Thus, the new programmes which King's has initiated (the first year Foundation Year Programme, the School of Journalism) or is contemplating (national unity, entrepreneurship, Latin American studies, Canadian-American relations) are designed to fill obvious gaps in the pattern of higher education, both in the Maritime Provinces and in the rest of Canada.

As for Dr. Bissell's main question: "to what extent have our universities developed distinctive Canadian characteristics, and what role can they play in clarifying what we have been and what we might become?" this is the central issue with which the University of King's College now concerns itself.

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