

**WOMEN'S STUDIES PROGRAMMES IN  
ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES**

**THE COU COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN**

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## Women's Studies Programmes in Ontario Universities

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## Introduction

The 1970 Report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women effectively launched the second wave of the Canadian women's movement and documented the many inequalities Canadian women experience in the private and public spheres of their lives. Increasing women's access to postsecondary education was one issue identified by the report as critical to redressing women's inequality.

Since the publication of the Royal Commission Report, the proportion of women attaining undergraduate degrees at Canadian universities has increased, from 39.9% in 1970 to 53.7% in 1986.<sup>1</sup> Despite this remarkable growth, there continues to be a gender division in postsecondary education. Women are over-represented in many humanities and social science disciplines as well as in the "helping" professions such as education, nursing and social work, and are under-represented in the physical sciences and engineering. On the other hand, women's rates of participation in traditionally male-dominated professional programmes such as medicine, law and business administration have increased significantly (See Appendix 1). The number of women faculty in Canada has not changed at the same rate. In 1970, 13% of full-time faculty were women; by 1986, this proportion had increased to only 17% (For Ontario data, see Appendix 2).

Paralleling women's growing participation in postsecondary education, Women's Studies has emerged as field of knowledge that has responded to the changing role of women in society and the academy. The COU Committee on the Status of Women wishes to inform Council about the contribution of Women's Studies to research and teaching in the Ontario universities and as a first step, has prepared this report as an informational resource for interested students, faculty and staff.

The report briefly describes the evolution of an important new field of study, and identifies some trends in this evolution. The emergence of Women's Studies as an interdisciplinary programme also illustrates in a more general way the future of innovative educational options. Information on the Women's Studies programmes offered at Ontario universities is supplemented by a number of appendices documenting programme locations and structures, course offerings and doctoral dissertation topics.

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<sup>1</sup> This number represents those women who have completed an undergraduate degree. *Universities: Enrolment and Degrees*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-294, 1986.

## The Development of Women's Studies in Canada

As a unique discipline, Women's Studies is characterized by: 1) a body of research ranging from contemporary descriptive demographics to feminist perspectives on Shakespeare's work; 2) methodological perspectives including critiques of science in general, as well as reviews of the inadequacies of the research in specific disciplines and the development of new and innovative approaches to knowledge creation and/or discovery; 3) elaborated theoretical orientations; 4) interdisciplinarity wherein phenomena under study are investigated from within and beyond traditional disciplinary boundaries; and 5) a mission or action-oriented approach to the utilization of knowledge.

Twenty-five of the forty-one Canadian universities now have Women's Studies programmes (Appendix 3) and almost all have Women's Studies courses as part of their university curricula. In the United States, over 500 postsecondary institutions have developed Women's Studies programmes and a national Women's Studies Association assists the academic community by providing up-to-date information about Women's Studies programmes, publications, conferences, research, fellowships, and scholarships.

Most importantly, Women's Studies scholarship has given Canadian women a voice in an institution that has been dominated by men. The following texts are illustrative of the scholarship that has significantly enhanced our understanding of the role of women in Canadian society: Lorene Clark's and Debra Lewis' *Rape: The Price of Coercive Sexuality* (1977); Pat Armstrong's and Hugh Armstrong's *The Double Ghetto: Canadian Women and their Segregated Work* (1978, rev.1984); Mary O'Brien's *The Politics of Reproduction* (1981); Collectif Clio's *L'histoires des femmes au Québec depuis quatre siècles* (1982); and Makeda Silvera's *Silenced* (1983).

The productivity of the Canadian Women's Studies community is also evident in many new women's organizations, journals and presses. Such publications as *Resources for Feminist Research* (1972)<sup>2</sup>, *Atlantis* (1975), *Canadian Woman Studies* (1978), *Fireweed* (1979), *Canadian Journal of Women and the Law* (1985), and *Tiger Lily* (1987) are a testament to the burgeoning Canadian research on women. Organizations like the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (1976), Canadian Women's Movement Archives (1976), Canadian Congress for Learning Opportunities for Women (1978), Canadian Women's Studies Association (1982) and most recently, the federal funding of five Women's Studies Chairs (1985) have provided Canadian women with opportunities to meet and present their work at conferences and to participate in other related academic and non-academic activities. The

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<sup>2</sup> Originally published from 1972 to 1978 as the *Canadian Newsletter of Research on Women*.

first national conference on Women's Studies in Canada was held at York University in 1985. Women's Studies is now recognized as a distinct research area by the Aid to Scholarly Publications Programme of the Canadian Federation for the Humanities, which is establishing a separate Women's Studies Committee to evaluate manuscripts and award grants.

Furthermore, academic women in various disciplines have organized status of women committees to address the various needs of women on their university campuses or within their learned societies.<sup>3</sup> In tandem with Women's Studies, feminist presses began to emerge in the seventies: the Press Gang Press (1970), Women's Press (1972), Les éditions du remue-menage (1976), Eden Press of Montreal (1977), and Sister Vision (1984).

The tremendous growth of research and communication by and about women, and the activity of individual academic women and women's organizations at Canadian universities have been essential to the development of Women's Studies programmes. Also central to an understanding of the evolution of Women's Studies scholarship is the question of its structural and curricular place within the university. Many academic women argue that the growth in Women's Studies and feminist scholarship should be translated into and acknowledged as a separate field of study. Some see the establishment of Women's Studies programmes as a way to institutionalize and legitimize the study of women and gender. Others argue that Women's Studies content and feminist scholarship should be incorporated into all university course material.

In an ongoing project on Women's Studies and feminist scholars at the Ontario Institute for the Studies in Education, Eichler *et al* have found that Women's Studies courses appeared as early as 1963 and significantly increased in number in the early 1970s. The first Women's Studies programme was begun at the University of Toronto in 1974, and was followed by one at Concordia University in 1977. The most recent additions are the University of Alberta (1988-89) and the University of Western Ontario (first students to enrol in 1989-90).

The programmes vary considerably in form and structure from a Women's Studies option at the University of Waterloo and Wilfrid Laurier University, a diploma at Bishop's University, a certificate programme at the University of Windsor and Laurentian University to an Honours Majors at the University of Calgary and Carleton University. Many universities offer a Women's Studies minor or major in tandem with another discipline.

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<sup>3</sup> For example, the Canadian Psychological Association Section on Women and Psychology (1976) and the Society of Women in Philosophy (1978).

Part-time and continuing education units have played an important role in the development of Women's Studies programmes. New programmes often emerge from such centres. Women's Studies courses continue to be offered by them and they continue to meet the accessibility mandate of Women's Studies programmes. Part-time studies and continuing education service a large student population as a consequence of their greater flexibility in scheduling and outreach programming which allow students to work from their homes.

### **Women's Studies Undergraduate Programmes in Ontario**

Thirteen Ontario universities have established women's or feminist studies programmes<sup>4</sup>. The most recent additions have been at the University of Western Ontario and Trent University. There is considerable variation in the structure and funding of the programmes. Most have a part- or full-time co-ordinator and a Women's Studies committee made up of faculty, students and staff to monitor the programme. These committees are integral to most Women's Studies programmes as they attempt to incorporate, in as equitable a manner as possible, the concerns of students, staff and faculty. Funding for programmes ranges from a formalized budget of \$133,000 at the University of Western Ontario to no budget at the University of Windsor. Most programmes spend a considerable amount of time and energy securing funding and departmental approval for Women's Studies courses. Such approval is critical to the interdisciplinary focus of Women's Studies. Therefore, many of the courses included in a Women's Studies curriculum derive from a number of different academic departments.

Information about Women's Studies programmes in university calendars reveals that the majority of courses offered under the auspices of Women's Studies are located in Sociology, English and History departments (See Appendices 4 and 5). A total of 369 courses offered in Ontario universities have significant Women's Studies content.

The mandatory introductory core courses of most Women's Studies programmes are generally offered at the second year level and are open to non-majors. The purpose of the introductory core courses is to orient undergraduates to the discipline of Women's Studies. Many of the core courses provide an overview of feminist theory and how these perspectives fundamentally question current knowledge on women. Most of the core courses focus on Canadian women; particularly in the areas of women and

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<sup>4</sup> A proposal for a Women's Studies programme was rejected by the Lakehead University Senate in March 1989.

work and women and psychology. Moreover, there seems to be an emerging consensus in Ontario universities about the appropriate material for introducing undergraduates to the discipline of Women's Studies. Several of the core courses rely on the following texts: *Feminist Theory: From Margin to Centre* by bell hooks (1984), *Women's Realities*, *Women's Choices: An Introduction to Women's Studies* by the Hunter College Women's Studies Collective (1983) and *A Room of One's Own* by Virginia Woolf (1929).

As well, Women's Studies majors must take from five to twelve related courses that have been identified by the programme as having significant Women's Studies content. Some programmes require a final seminar or thesis component for completion of a Women's Studies degree.

The interdisciplinary nature of Women's Studies makes it difficult for programmes to maintain or report detailed enrolment data, especially since some programmes have part-time co-ordinators whose responsibilities are divided between counselling students, organizing courses and supervising honours theses. Several of the programmes were unable to provide information about the number of enrolled or graduating students, or were unable to differentiate major, minor, specialist, general or honours students. Therefore, the report does not present complete data on students enrolling or graduating from the programmes. In addition, Statistics Canada does not include Women's Studies as a separate programme category in its coding system for university student data.

Since five of the twelve extant Women's Studies programmes in Ontario started after 1986, relatively few students have graduated to date. The oldest programme, at the University of Toronto, has graduated over two hundred students, but official records have not been maintained. Currently, Toronto has the largest programme, with approximately 85 majors enrolled. A summary of the Women's Studies programmes in Ontario is provided on pages 19 to 22.

Not unexpectedly, there is a correlation between institutional support for women, ranging from non-sexist language guidelines, sexual harassment policies, women's centres, and other services which provide physical, psychological and social support for women students and faculty, and the institutionalization of Women's Studies as an academic programme (See Appendix 6).



## **Carleton University<sup>5</sup>**

Carleton has offered an undergraduate concentration in Women's Studies via the Directed Interdisciplinary Studies Programme since the early 1970s. This concentration required a significant amount of initiative on the part of the student to select and enrol in relevant courses and find an appropriate supervisor. In spite of this, many students have concentrated on a Women's Studies theme under the interdisciplinary programme. For example, during 1988-89, 17 bachelor's degree students concentrated in Women's Studies.

Carleton's Directed Interdisciplinary Programme has maintained records of its Women's Studies graduates at the undergraduate level and also records of fourth year theses in Women's Studies. Some of the graduates from this programme have gone on to do graduate work in social work, counselling, or government related work on women's issues.

In 1987, Carleton established the Institute of Women's Studies. The role of the Institute is to "promote an awareness on the part of all disciplines to include a fuller treatment of women's experiences and foster research, studies and communication among colleagues in this area." The undergraduate programmes in Women's Studies described below are housed by the Institute.

The Director of the Institute receives a reduced teaching load from five half courses to two half courses. The budget for the programme is approximately \$20,000 for the 1989-90 academic year.

Beginning in the 1989-90 academic year, a combined four year undergraduate honours degree in Women's Studies with a second arts or social science discipline will be offered. All students must take an introductory course in Women's Studies. Honours students must also take a new core course, "Theory and Methods from a Feminist Perspective." The number and selection of the courses vary according to whether the student is enrolled in a three or four year programme.

The Women's Studies programme at Carleton has identified approximately 25 undergraduate courses that have significant Women's Studies content that can be used towards a Women's Studies degree. The programme offers a degree of flexibility in that new topics may be offered each year under Selected Topics, and other courses that have significant Women's Studies content can be negotiated with the Director of the Institute of Women's Studies. Some examples of the courses offered are "Philosophy and

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<sup>5</sup> This report will refer to general, ordinary and pass programmes as three year degrees and honours programmes as four year degrees.

Feminism" and "Women in Developing Polities: A Comparative Assessment." As well, students can take Women's Studies courses at the University of Ottawa through an exchange programme.

### **University of Guelph**

The Women's Studies programme at the University of Guelph began in the fall of 1979. Students can enrol in a three year major or four year minor programme in Women's Studies. Students must take a minimum of ten semester courses. Five of these are required core courses. They include an introduction to Women's Studies, a seminar in Women's Studies, a course on the history of women, a women's literature course, and a psychology of women or sociology of sex roles course. (In another year an interdisciplinary course called "Gender and Knowledge" will be added to the core courses.) Currently, 28 students are enrolled in the programme and 21 have graduated.

The programme receives no official funding. The co-ordinator receives credit from her home department of Psychology for teaching two Women's Studies courses and co-ordinating the programme.

Women's Studies fourth year majors are required to take a final year seminar course. In this course, students have explored a wide range of issues from lesbianism, the effects of birth control on the status of women, women and sport, women and rock videos, sexual harassment, women and aging, to women and the criminal justice system. Graduates of the programme have gone on to graduate school in areas such as speech pathology, social work, sociology, education, and counselling. In terms of paid employment, some graduates are working in programmes for battered women, in social services as administrators or counsellors, in university student services, teaching, or starting their own businesses.

### **Laurentian University**

Laurentian University offers ten Women's Studies courses; half of these are offered in French and three can be done by correspondence. The programme, which started in 1981, is administered by a part-time co-ordinator at Thorneloe College. Application has been made recently for six new half courses and a three year undergraduate degree programme in Women's Studies. Presently, 510 students are enrolled in Laurentian's Women's Studies courses.

Courses offered range from "Women and Religion" to "Sex Roles and Sexuality." Laurentian does not have a budget for the programme. However, the present co-ordinator orders books and introduces new courses to the College for approval. She has not been denied any of her requests for courses or resources.

### **University of Ottawa**

The bilingual Women's Studies programme at the University of Ottawa was established in 1983. Undergraduates can obtain a minor specialization in Women's Studies through the Faculty of Arts or Social Sciences. Undergraduates must take 36 credits including courses in Sociology, History and French or English Literature. There is a required interdisciplinary seminar that is taken at the end of the programme.

A co-ordinator is appointed to a three year term, on a half-time basis. The programme budget of \$100,000 covers a full-time administrative secretary, five one-semester student assistantships, compensation to the department of the co-ordinator to permit reduced teaching, part-time faculty, guest speakers and supplies. The co-ordinator is advised by a Women's Studies committee made up of faculty, staff and a student collective.

Carleton University and the University of Ottawa were awarded a joint chair in Women's Studies in 1985. The presence of the chair, currently held by former federal cabinet minister Monique Bégin, has done much to increase the profile of Women's Studies at the University of Ottawa and Carleton University. As well, it has increased scholarly and social links between the two universities.

### **Queen's University**

Queen's has one of the newer Women's Studies programmes in Ontario. It was officially approved and in operation in 1986. Undergraduates have three options for Women's Studies: a three year and a combined or major four year degree. The programme consists of four core courses in Women's Studies and a range of courses on women offered by the following departments: Art History, Biology, Drama, Economics, Education, English, Film Studies, French Studies, History, Law, Music, Philosophy, Political Studies, Psychology, Religion and Sociology.

For the minor, students are required to take two courses and three full courses offered by departments that are cross-listed with Women's Studies.

The three year degree requires that students take three core courses and four cross-listed courses. Nineteen full courses are required for the four year degree, including four core courses in Women's Studies, one of which can be an honours thesis, and four of the cross-listed courses.

A half-time co-ordinator oversees the programme in consultation with an advisory committee. The co-ordinator receives half-time course relief from her home department. A budget of \$42,900 pays for teaching assistants, administrative supplies, a half-time support staff person and programme development.

In 1988-89, 176 students were enrolled in the five Women's Studies courses and 570 were enrolled in approved courses. Currently, 16 students are majoring in Women's Studies.

#### **University of Toronto - New College**

The New College Women's Studies programme was established in 1974, the first of its kind in Canada. Since that time the programme has grown significantly and hundreds of students have graduated. Currently, approximately 85 students are enrolled in the Women's Studies degree programmes.

Three programme options are available to undergraduates who want to study Women's Studies: specialist, major or minor. The specialist programme requires that students take ten courses. Majors are to take six courses; minors must take three courses. All of these programmes are united by two core courses that introduce students to Women's Studies. Examples of other courses offered by the programme are "Contemporary Women Writers in Canada" and "Scientific Perspectives on Sex and Gender."

Graduates from the programmes have gone on to graduate school, and to government work related to women, grass-roots community work and health care. Some graduates who have entered the programme through continuing education or as returning students remain in their original employment, such as nursing or homemaking.

The Women's Studies programme at the University of Toronto has a small budget which includes secretarial and library support and is administered by New College, which houses the programme. The part-time co-ordinator receives a one course reduction in teaching load and a stipend.

Toronto has three annual undergraduate student awards: the Elsie Gregory MacGill and the Helen MacGregory MacGill Prize and the City of Toronto Women's Studies scholarship, which are awarded on the basis of various accomplishments within the Women's Studies programme.

### **Scarborough College**

The Women's Studies programme at Scarborough College is quite small and in the last few years it has had problems funding a part-time faculty member to teach the Women's Studies core course.

Women's Studies is offered as a major four year degree programme with an emphasis in Humanities or Social Sciences. Students are required to take six full courses designated as Women's Studies courses, two of which must be core courses in Women's Studies. Non-core courses include "Gender and the City," "The Sociology of Aging," and "Anthropological Demography."

### **Trent University**

Since 1987, Trent University has offered a joint major three year degree in Women's Studies and is currently proposing to establish a joint major four year honours degree. Students must complete two core courses in Women's Studies and three other courses approved by the programme, such as "Women in North America" and "Women, Men and Society."

There are currently approximately 70 students enrolled in the core courses. The programme has its own operating and library budget, funded by the Faculty of Arts, which goes toward office and computer supplies, speakers and part-time faculty.

### **University of Waterloo and Wilfrid Laurier University**

These two universities have combined their resources to offer a diploma programme in Women's Studies. Each university has its own programme coordinator and a committee to oversee the programme. Students are required to take two core courses in Women's Studies and a further three from a core list of courses and another five from a list approved by the programme.

Although these two universities offer a joint certificate programme in Women's Studies they are administered separately.

## **University of Waterloo**

In the 1986-87 academic term approximately 850 students were enrolled in the required core and approved Women's Studies courses. However, the Waterloo programme has no data on the number of students who have received a diploma.

The Women's Studies programme has its own budget of \$68,000 and is funded through the office of the Vice-President (Academic). The director of the programme receives a half-time stipend and has a full-time support staff person. As well, the programme receives contract money for faculty to teach core courses.

Waterloo has a small Women's Studies room. As well, it holds some outstanding archival material on Canadian and British women, made available at the Dana Porter Library.

## **Wilfrid Laurier University**

At Wilfrid Laurier, the director of Women's Studies is a full-time faculty member in the Department of Sociology of which she is now also the Chair. Neither remuneration nor course credit are given to her as Director. The programme's budget is much smaller than Waterloo's at \$1,000.

Wilfrid Laurier offers an active series of Women's Studies seminars throughout the year which are open to the community as well as to University of Waterloo and Wilfrid Laurier students, faculty and support staff.

## **University of Western Ontario**

A Women's Studies programme was started at the University of Western Ontario in 1987. It is housed in the Centre for Women's Studies and Feminist Research which is jointly sponsored by the Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Social Science. The Centre has organized interesting conferences including "Women and Reason" and "The Contemporary Women's Movement in Canada and the United States." As well, feminist scholars from across Canada and the United States have been invited to speak as part of a continuing lecture series.

Undergraduates have various options for pursuing Women's Studies at Western. They can enrol in the programme as an area of concentration, a joint area of concentration or a combined honours programme. Students are required to take an introductory course in Women's Studies plus five courses

approved by the Women's Studies programme for an area of concentration.

For the combined four year honours programme, students must take two introductory courses in Women's Studies plus six approved honours courses, as well as meeting the requirements of the other half of the combined programme. A non-credit certificate programme in Applied Women's Studies, which will incorporate a practical community-based component, is offered through the Faculty of Part-time and Continuing Education.

The Director of the Centre for Women's Studies and Feminist Research coordinates the Women's Studies programme. An advisory committee oversees the Centre and the programme. The present budget of approximately \$133,000 is provided to fund conferences, speakers and the Women's Studies programme. The Director has a full-time support staff person who assists in the administration of the programme.

#### **University of Windsor**

Windsor, which started its programme in 1986, offers a certificate in Women's Studies. Students are required to take twelve courses, six of which are compulsory. There are currently 751 students enrolled in courses offered or the certificate programme, and four have graduated. Courses include "Women and the Bible" and "Psychology of Women."

Windsor does not have a separate budget for its programme, which is administered by a volunteer faculty member, and has no support staff. The programme is without a formal committee to oversee course selection or content. However, there is an informal advisory committee, the Women's Studies Faculty Group, which meets twice a year and acts as a consultative body to the Women's Studies Certificate programme.

#### **York University - Faculty of Arts**

York University introduced a combined four year honours degree in Women's Studies in the 1983-84 academic year. Students are required to take one core course in Women's Studies, complete a Women's Studies honour thesis and take four other courses approved by the Women's Studies programme. York offers some 27 courses with Women's Studies content and another 102 that are not eligible for programme credit, but which are recommended to fulfil faculty requirements.

Forty-seven students were enrolled in the programme as of May 1989 and fifteen have graduated. Graduates for the programme have gone on to law and graduate school, teaching and government related work.

The programme has a part-time co-ordinator who receives a small stipend as well as a part-time support staff person. A Women's Studies advisory committee chaired by the co-ordinator oversees the programme. At present, the programme is under review by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

A special Women's Studies library, the Nellie Langford Rowell Library, offers a wide array of Women's Studies research material from magazines to journals to books and serves as a community wide resource.

### **Atkinson College**

Atkinson College, which provides educational opportunities for part-time and mature students at York, began offering Women's Studies courses in the Humanities and Social Sciences in 1972. By 1980, these courses had proliferated to such an extent that a part-time co-ordinator was hired. In 1983, this co-ordinator developed a free standing three year BA in Women's Studies and a four year BA Combined Honours (passed by York Senate in 1984). The BA requires that students take two courses in Women's Studies and six other approved Women's Studies courses. Requirements for the combined honours degree are three core courses in Women's Studies, two four year courses including one from another discipline and eight Women's Studies approved courses.

Presently, the programme has a co-ordinator cross-appointed between Women's Studies and Humanities and a support staff person for two days a week. Eighty students are enrolled in the ordinary programme. The number of combined majors is difficult to obtain, but is estimated at 20. Atkinson services a large returning student community and many of the Women's Studies graduates remain employed while taking their degree. Some move on to graduate school and others to work related to women's issues.

Atkinson Women's Studies Programme now offers a Certificate in Women's Studies (approved by Senate 1988). Five academic courses are required including one of the core courses in Women's Studies. This certificate may cap an undergraduate degree, may be transferred to full credit toward a BA/BA combined honours or it may stand alone as a certificate for professionals working in the field. A joint certificate, with the Third World Studies programme, in "Women and Development" has been proposed and is proceeding to committees for endorsement.



## **Glendon College**

Glendon has offered a bilingual Women's Studies major through its multi-disciplinary programme in English and French since the 1970s. Students can attain a specialized, three year or combined four year honours degree in Women's Studies via multi-disciplinary studies. All students enrolled in Women's Studies are required to take an introductory course. Other courses offered include "La femme francophone au Canada" and "Social Issues in Reproduction."

In June 1989, Glendon students will be able to enrol in a separate free-standing Women's Studies degree granting programme. Students can attain a Women's Studies degree in the Ordinary three year BA, four year General Honours, Specialized Honours or Combined Honours programmes. All majors will be required to take an introductory course on Women's Studies.

A full-time co-ordinator receives a stipend and one-sixth release time from teaching responsibilities.

## **Women's Studies Graduate Programmes in Canada**

There are currently five institutions offering graduate work in Women's Studies in Canada: Carleton University, Concordia University, the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE), Simon Fraser University and York University (See Appendix 7). Carleton, Concordia and York permit students to create their own Women's Studies programme at the master's degree level under the rubric of interdisciplinary studies. In addition, OISE allows students to concentrate in feminist studies at both the master's and doctoral level and Simon Fraser offers a master's degree in Women's Studies.<sup>6</sup>

The programmes at OISE, Carleton, Concordia and York allow students to create their own study programme following the guidelines of a particular department. For example, a student can concentrate in Women's Studies at the master's level at Carleton through the Institute of Canadian Studies. Since the establishment of a Women's Studies major at the master's level in 1983, 35 students have graduated. At OISE, students are accepted into a particular department where they can, through appropriate course selection, concentrate on feminist studies at the master's and doctoral level, as hundreds of students have now done. Of the students who have enrolled in the

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<sup>6</sup> York University and Carleton University are in the approval process of offering a master's degree in Women's Studies.

interdisciplinary programme at York, relatively few have concentrated in Women's Studies.

Simon Fraser University has the only programme in Canada providing a master's degree in Women's Studies. It is administered by a co ordinating committee and students are admitted on the understanding that there is a faculty member who can supervise their theses. The programme attempts to be as flexible as possible by supporting a wide range of projects and offering evening graduate courses.

Students are required to take a minimum of 20 semester hours of graduate seminars and submit a thesis or two extended essays to complete the degree requirements. Simon Fraser offers ten graduate courses in Women's Studies. These courses reflect the faculty areas of research interest. For example, some of the courses offered are "Graduate Seminar in Women's History" and "Graduate Seminar on Women and Social Policy."

Although there are few graduate programmes in Women's Studies in Canada, many graduate students in humanities and social science disciplines complete master's and doctoral theses on Women's Studies and feminist topics. Women's Studies co-ordinators and faculty spoke of the increase in feminist and Women's Studies research at the graduate level. A wide range of topics are addressed, from dysfunctional marital relationships, to Canadian Native women's writing to women and democratic theory. See Appendix 8 for a list of Women's Studies related dissertations.

Although OISE does not offer a separate graduate degree in Women's Studies, it does have a variety of resources and projects related to Women's Studies. The Centre for Women's Studies in Education, established in 1983, has as its objectives:

to develop feminist research and thinking in the area of women and education; to advance the excellence of faculty, researchers and graduate students working in the field through inter- and multidisciplinary discussion and research; to enhance the capacity of OISE's Women's Studies in Education Focus to play a leading role in graduate training; and to improve linkages between OISE's Women's Studies and the constituency of educators concerned with women's issues.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Bourne, P. *Fifth Anniversary Report of the Centre for Women's Studies in Education*, Toronto: OISE, February 1988, p. 1-2.

To fulfil this mandate, the Centre has organized a popular feminist lecture series, sponsored visiting Women's Studies scholars, and housed major research projects like the "Canadian Women's History Project," the "Canadian Women's Periodical Index," and "Immigrant Women in Ontario." In the five year history of the Centre, 40 projects have brought in over a million dollars in research funds.

Employment opportunities for graduate students who complete feminist or Women's Studies theses include university academic appointments, work in provincial and federal government agencies related to women's issues and/or grass-roots community activities such as rape crisis centres and literacy programmes.

## Conclusions

The majority of Ontario universities now have Women's Studies programmes, three of which are bilingual. In addition, those universities which do not have programmes (Brock, Lakehead, McMaster, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and the Ontario College of Art) offer courses with significant Women's Studies content, giving undergraduates a variety of options in Ontario for pursuing Women's Studies.

The data gathered suggest that there is a trend in favour of independent, free-standing programmes, as opposed to (or in addition to) the alternate model of revamping the curricula of traditional disciplines<sup>8</sup> that they better address women's issues.

Courses on women and women's issues are offered in almost every department of Ontario universities, with the exception of the physical sciences. Most Women's Studies programmes require that undergraduates take an introductory Women's Studies course and an upper-year seminar course. These core requirements orient students to feminist theory and issues relating to women in society.

There is, of course, a wide variation in the structure and funding of the programmes. Most of the programmes rely on the provision of Women's Studies courses from other disciplines. On the one hand, this speaks to the interdisciplinary nature of Women's Studies. On the other hand, programmes are dependent on these disciplines to continue to provide Women's Studies courses. It must also be emphasized that, given the resource constraints most of them face, the Women's Studies programmes in Ontario have generated an impressive amount of scholarly activity.

In terms of funding, Women's Studies programmes range from having no budget at the University of Windsor to a \$133,000 budget at the University of Western Ontario.<sup>8</sup> The lack of funding for programmes makes it difficult to expand, to hire faculty to teach courses, to bring in guest lecturers and to institutionalize programmes with their own physical facilities and full-time support staff.

Few of the Women's Studies programmes have any special funds for student assistance. The University of Toronto offers three awards to Women's Studies minors or majors. A review of the scholarships and bursaries offered

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<sup>8</sup> This money also goes towards the activities of the Centre for Women's Studies and Feminist Research.

to undergraduate students, as described in the university calendars, revealed very few scholarships that are specifically designated for women students. However, almost all of the universities have some funding available to women undergraduates from local Business and Professional Women's Clubs and University Women's Clubs. More funding should be available for undergraduates to pursue their studies, particularly for those students who do not live near a university that offers a Women's Studies programme.

From discussions with Women's Studies co-ordinators, there seem to be few problems to date for the approximately 300 Women's Studies graduates in finding paid employment. Employment of some Women's Studies graduates has ranged from policing, catering, and social services to graduate school and teaching. There has been an increased market demand for individuals informed about women's issues, particularly in the areas of pay and employment equity.

The few graduate Women's Studies programmes in Canada seem to be emerging from interdisciplinary programmes much like undergraduate Women's Studies programmes have. At the same time, although there are few formal graduate programmes in Women's Studies, the survey of graduate theses indicates a burgeoning interest in Women's Studies and feminist scholarship. It is hoped that this growth will help to address the need for Women's Studies at the graduate level and produce qualified faculty for university Women's Studies programmes.

Overall, there has been a significant growth in Women's Studies courses and programmes in Ontario universities, responding to both the needs set out by the Royal Commission on the Status of Women (1970) and the increased enrolment of women in postsecondary institutions. The continuing development of these programmes requires continued institutional and financial support. Women's Studies represents a challenge to the universities' commitment to excellence in research and teaching.

## Summary

### Women's Studies Undergraduate Programmes for Women at Ontario Universities, 1988-1989

	Carleton <sup>1</sup>	Guelph	Laurentian	Ottawa
Year started	1989	1979	1981	1983
Degree granted	Combined General and Honours	General - major Honours - minor		General - Faculty of Arts Minor specialization - Faculty of Social Sciences
Numbers of students enrolled as majors	- <sup>2</sup>	28		n/a
Number of graduates	-	21	6	
Operating budget	\$20,000 <sup>4</sup>	None Ad hoc funding	As required	\$100,000
Co-ordinator	Reduced teaching load from 5 half courses to 2 half courses	Part-time and receives release time to teach two core courses <sup>3</sup>	Part-time	Half-time appointment, and 3 year term
Number of courses offered <sup>5</sup>	25	21	10	31

1 - Students were previously able to concentrate in Women's Studies in the Directed Interdisciplinary Studies programme.

2 - 7 to 20 in Directed Interdisciplinary Studies programme in recent years.

3 - The co-ordinator receives credit from her department for teaching the women's studies courses and co-ordinating the programme.

4 - Budgets over \$20,000 include funds for teaching.

5 - This number is derived from university calendars and Women's Studies catalogues. It does not include courses that student may negotiate with Women's Studies co-ordinators for course credit.

	Queen's	U of T New College	U of T Scarborough College	Trent
Year started	1986	1974	1981	1987
Degree granted	General, Medial or Joint Honours	Major/Minor Specialization	Specialization in Humanities or Social Sciences	Joint Major 3 year degree
Number of students enroled as majors	16	approx. 85		n/a
Number of graduates	-	A couple of hundred		-
Operating budget	\$42,900	No official budget	No official budget	approx. \$2,000
Co-ordinator	Half-time	Part-time, one course reduction, small stipend	One course reduction	Chair released from home department
Number of courses offered	19	42	33	12

	Waterloo Joint Programme with Wilfrid Laurier	Western	Wilfrid Laurier Joint Programme with Waterloo	Windsor
Year started	1978	1989	1983	1986
Degree granted	Certificate Programme Women's Studies Option	General or Combined Honours	Women's Studies Option General or Honours	Certificate Programme
Number of students enrolled as majors	n/a			n/a
Number of graduates			10	4
Operating budget	\$68,000	\$133,000 <sup>6</sup>	\$1,000	None
Co-ordinator	Part-time, and receives salary for co-ordinating	Full-time	Part-time (no compensation)	Yes
Number of courses offered	35	20	19	28

6 - Includes funding for the Centre for Women's Studies and Feminist Research, \$73,000 secondments for teaching 1989-90.



	York Faculty of Arts	York Atkinson	York Glendon
<b>Year started</b>	1983	1984	1989 <sup>7</sup>
<b>Degree granted</b>	Honours - Double Major		Major, Combined Minor, Specialized
<b>Number of students enroled as majors</b>	47	n/a	approx. 20
<b>Number of graduates</b>	15		
<b>Operating budget</b>	\$1,600	approx. \$1,600	Receives funding from the departments of English and French
<b>Co-ordinator</b>	Part-time	Full-time, \$1,000/year and one course reduction	Full-time, 1/6 release time and stipend
<b>Number of courses offered</b>	26	34	14

7 - Previously students concentrated on Women's Studies in the Multi-disciplinary programme.

## Appendix 1

### Percentage Distribution of Bachelor's and First Professional Degree Graduates, by Sex and Major Field of Study in Canada, 1970 to 1985

Field of Study	% of Total Graduates			
	1970		1985	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	100	100	100	100
Agriculture/ Biological Sciences	5	5	6	5
Business/Management/ Commerce	1	7	10	15
Education	28	16	22	9
Engineering	0	11	2	16
Fine Arts and Applied Arts	2	1	4	2
Health Professions	8	5	8	5
Humanities	19	14	12	8
Mathematics/ Physical Sciences	3	8	4	11
Social Sciences	15	21	24	21
No Specialization	19	12	8	8

Source: *Education Statistics Bulletin*, Vol. 9, No. 5, Catalogue 81-002, Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1987, p. 6.

- Some of the percentages have been increased slightly, but not significantly

**Appendix 2**

**Female Undergraduate Enrolment and Female Faculty in Ontario Universities 1986-87**

	Brock	Carleton	Guelph	Lakehead
Percent of female full-time undergraduate students	50.6	44.7	54.1	45.9
Percent of female full-time faculty	17.2	15.3	14.2	13.2

  

	Laurentian	McMaster	Ottawa	OCA	OISE
Percentage of female undergraduate students	53.8	49.1	53.8	5.24	3.33
Percent of female full-time faculty	19.7	16.1	18.6	n/a	26.6

  

	Ryerson	Queen's	U of T	Trent
Percentage of female undergraduate students	49.0	51.3	50.8	54.7
Percent of female full time faculty	29.4	12.8	19.3 <sup>1</sup>	16.1

  

	Waterloo	Western	Wilfrid Laurier	Windsor	York
Percent of female undergraduate students	38.5	49.0	48.6	47.4	53.6
Percent of female full-time faculty	10.8 <sup>2</sup>	16.5	17.9	13.3	20.9

Source: *Universities: Enrolment and Degrees*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-204, 1988, p. 32.  
*Status of Women in Provincially Assisted Ontario Universities and Related Institutions, 1976-77 to 1986-87*, Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities, February 1988, Table 4a.

1 - Excludes Wycliffe.  
 2 - Excludes St. Paul's.

### Appendix 3

#### Start Dates of Women's Studies Programmes in Canadian Universities

Acadia University		Mount Saint Vincent University	1982
University of Alberta	1988	University of New Brunswick	1986
Athabasca University		<b>University of Ottawa</b>	<b>1983</b>
Bishop's University	1982	University of Prince Edward Island	
Brandon University		Université du Québec à Montréal	
University of British Columbia		<b>Queen's University</b>	<b>1986</b>
<b>Brock University</b>		University of Regina	
University of Calgary	1986	Saint Mary's University	
<b>Carleton University</b>	<b>1989</b>	University of Saskatchewan	
Concordia University	1977	Université de Sherbrooke	
Dalhousie University	1987	Simon Fraser University	1976
University of Guelph	1979	<b>Trent University</b>	<b>1987</b>
<b>Lakehead University</b>		University of Toronto	<b>1974</b>
<b>Laurentian University</b>	<b>1981</b>	University of Victoria	1987
Université de Laval		University of Waterloo	<b>1978</b>
University of Lethbridge		University of Western Ontario	1988
University of Manitoba	1984	<b>Wilfrid Laurier University</b>	<b>1978</b>
McGill University	1979	University of Windsor	<b>1986</b>
<b>McMaster University</b>		University of Winnipeg	1987
Memorial University	1983	<b>York University</b>	<b>1983</b>
Université de Montréal			

A total of 25 of 41 Canadian Universities have a Women's Studies <sup>undergraduate</sup> programme.

*- have deleted universities that don't have programmes*

## Appendix 4

### Home Disciplines for Women's Studies Courses in Ontario Universities, 1988-1989

Discipline	Number of Courses	Discipline	Number of Courses
Administrative Studies	2	Home Economics	5
Anthropology	17	Human Kinetics	3
Art History	1	Humanities	13
Arts	1	Law	7
Biology	1	Leisure Studies	1
Classics	6	Linguistics	1
Commerce	1	Mass Communications	4
Criminology	2	Music	1
Economics	3	Philosophy	18
Education	1	Physical Education	1
English	36	Political Science	12
Family Studies	2	Psychology	17
Film Studies	3	Religious Studies	16
Fine Arts	2	Social Sciences	20
French	15	Social Work	3
Geography	1	Social Welfare	1
German	1	Sociology	38
Health Studies	1	Sociology/Anthropology	4
History	30	Women's Studies	77
<b>Total - 369</b>			

Note: Women's Studies Courses include courses that students are required to take in order to fulfil their Women's Studies degree requirements.

## Appendix 5

### Course Listings for Women's Studies Programmes in Ontario Universities, 1988-1989

#### Carleton University

Introduction to Women's Studies (Women's Studies) <sup>1</sup>  
Selected Topics in Women's Studies I (Women's Studies)  
Selected Topics in Women's Studies II (Women's Studies)  
Thèmes choisis en Études des femmes (Women's Studies)  
Thèmes d'actualité en Études des femmes (Women's Studies)  
Topics in Canadian Art (Art History)  
Women Film Makers (Film Studies)  
Aspects de la littérature canadienne-française (French)  
Aspects de la littérature canadienne-française I: Anne Hebert et Rina  
Lasnier (French)  
Introduction to Women and History (History)  
Women and North American Society (History)  
Media and Gender (Mass Communication)  
Philosophy and Feminism (Philosophy)  
Feminist Theories of Law (Social Sciences)  
Law, Family and State (Social Sciences)  
Women and the Legal Process (Social Sciences)  
Women in Canadian Politics (Political Science)  
Women in Developing Polities: A Comparative Assessment (Political  
Science)  
Women in Politics: A Comparative Perspective (Political Science)  
Psychology of Women (Psychology)  
The Anthropology of Women (Sociology/Anthropology)  
Development, Dependency and Gender (Sociology/Anthropology)  
Kinship, Marriage and the Family (Sociology/Anthropology)  
Selected Problems in the Study of Ethnic and Race Relations  
(Sociology/Anthropology)  
Women in Society (Sociology)

#### University of Guelph

Introduction to Women's Studies (Women's Studies)  
Seminar in Women's Studies (Women's Studies)  
Sociology of Sex Roles (Women's Studies)  
Special Topics in Women's Writings (Women's Studies)  
Topics in the History of Women (Women's Studies)  
Topics in the Psychology of Women (Women's Studies)

Women in Literature (English)  
Development of Human Sexuality (Family Studies)  
Marital and Family Dynamics (Family Studies)  
Contemporary French Women's Writings (French Studies)  
44-330 to -439 Perspectives on French Literature (French Studies)  
The History of the Modern Family (History)  
Women in Modern Europe (History)  
Philosophy of Feminism (Philosophy)  
Concepts in Human Health (Human Kinetics)  
Fundamentals of Human Biology (Human Kinetics)  
Child Behaviour: Social and Personality Development (Psychology)  
Introduction to Developmental Psychology (Psychology)  
Canadian Rural and Native Women (Sociology)  
Sociology of the Family (Sociology)  
Women in National Development (Sociology)

#### **Laurentian University**

Advanced Seminar in Women's Studies (Women's Studies)  
Contemporary Feminist Theory (Women's Studies)  
Selected Issues in Women's Studies/Sujets choisis d'études sur la femme  
(Women's Studies)  
Women and the Arts/La femme et les arts (Women's Studies)  
Women and Work/ La femme et la travail (Women's Studies)  
Women in Modern Society/La femme dans la société moderne (Women's  
Studies)  
Women in Literature (English)  
A History of Women and the Women's Movement: Renaissance to  
Twentieth Century (History)  
Women and Religion (Religious Studies)  
Sex Roles and Sexuality/Roles sexuels et sexualité (Sociology)

#### **University of Ottawa**

Current Topics in Women's Studies/Thèmes d'actualité en études des  
femmes (Women's Studies)  
Feminist Intervention/Intervention féministe (Women's Studies)  
Interdisciplinary Women's Studies Seminar/Seminaire interdisciplinaire  
d'études des femmes (Women's Studies)  
Methodology in Women's Studies /Méthodologies en études des femmes  
(Women's Studies)  
Special Topics in Women's Studies/Thèmes choisis en études des femmes  
(Women's Studies)  
Women in the Media (Communications)

Women, Crime and Justice I (Criminology)  
 Women, Crime and Justice II (Criminology)  
 Women in Literature (English)  
 Écriture et lecture au féminin (French Literature)  
 La femme et la littérature française (French Literature)  
 La femme et la littérature québécoise (French Literature)  
 La femme et l'essai (French Literature)  
 Littérature française/québécoise et littératures étrangères (French  
 Literature)  
 Seminar in Women's History (History)  
 Women in Canada (History)  
 Women in History: An Introductory Survey (History)  
 La femmes et le Droit (Law)  
 Law and Society: Feminist Theory and Law (Law)  
 Women and the Law/Les femmes et le Droit (Law)  
 Women and Leisure (Leisure Studies)  
 Philosophical Issues In Women's Studies (Philosophy)  
 Women in Sport and Physical Education/La femme dans le sport et  
 l'activité physique (Physical Education)  
 Women and Politics/Les femmes et la politique (Political Science)  
 Psychology and Women/Psychologie des femmes (Psychology)  
 La femme dans le christianisme des premiers siècles (Religious Studies)  
 La femme dans le christianisme moderne et contemporain (Religious  
 Studies)  
 Women and Religion/La femme et les religions (Religious Studies)  
 Women in Eastern Religions (Religious Studies)  
 Social Structures and Relations Between the Sexes: Comparative Analysis  
 (Sociology)  
 Woman, Man and Society (Sociology)

### **Queen's University**

Feminist Theories (Women's Studies)  
 Honours Thesis (Women's Studies)  
 Introduction to Women's Studies (Women's Studies)  
 Topics in Women's Studies (Women's Studies)  
 Biology of Sex (Biology)  
 Labour Market Analysis and Gender Differences (Economics)  
 Social Class and Gender Stereotyping in Education (Education)  
 Selected Women Writers I (English, Language and Literature)  
 Selected Women Writers II (English, Language and Literature)  
 Women and Film (Film Studies)  
 History of Women and the Family: Sex and Gender in Historical  
 Perspective (History)



Feminist Jurisprudence (Law)  
Law, Gender [Sex], and Equality (Law)  
Philosophy and Feminism (Philosophy)  
Women and Politics (Political Studies)  
Social Psychology of Sex Roles (Psychology)  
Women and Religion (Religion)  
Selected Topics in Gender Relations (Sociology)  
Women and Social Structure (Sociology)

## University of Toronto

### New College

Advanced Research Seminar in Women's Studies (Women's Studies)  
The British School of Psychoanalysis (Women's Studies)  
Contemporary Women Writers in Canada (Women's Studies)  
Feminism: Texts, Theories, Methodologies (Women's Studies)  
Independent Study in Topics on Women (Women's Studies)  
Introduction to Women's Studies (Women's Studies)  
Scientific Perspectives on Sex and Gender (Women's Studies)  
Selected Topics in Feminist Theory: Sexuality and Power (Women's  
Studies)  
Third World Women (Women's Studies)  
Women and Health (Women's Studies)  
Kinship, Marriage and the Family (Anthropology)  
Social Anthropology of Gender (Anthropology)  
Women in Epic (Classics)  
Major Women Writers (English)  
Major Women Writers (English)  
The New Woman 1880-1900 (English)  
Sexual/Textual Politics (English)  
Studies in a Major Writer Post-1800 (English)  
Women and Literary Study (English)  
Writing the Body (English)  
French Women Writers and Feminism since 1949 (French)  
Women in Quebec Literature: The Image of Woman in the Works of  
Quebec Female Writers (French)  
A Comparative History of Feminism, 1870-1930 (History)  
Gender and European Society, 1000-1900 (History)  
The History of Women in Canada (History)  
The Modern Family (History)  
Victorian Thought and Manners (History)  
Advanced Topics in Social and Political Thought (Philosophy)  
Morality, Medicine and the Law (Philosophy)

Philosophy of the Emotions (Philosophy)  
Philosophy of Feminism (Philosophy)  
Philosophy of Human Sexuality (Philosophy)

Feminist Theory: Challenges to Legal and Political Thought (Political  
Science)

Psychoanalytic Approaches to the Study of Social and Political Issues  
(Political Science)

Sexual Politics (Political Science)

Sex Roles and Behaviour I (Psychology)

Sex Roles and Behaviour II (Psychology)

Socialization (Sociology)

Sociology of the Family (Sociology)

Sociology of Gender (Sociology)

Structure of Interpersonal Relations (Sociology)

Work and Occupations (Sociology)

### **Scarborough College**

Introduction to Women's Studies (Women's Studies)

Senior Project in Women's Studies (Women's Studies)

Anthropological Demography (Anthropology)

Anthropology of Women (Anthropology)

Anthropology of Sex (Anthropology)

Biological Anthropology (Anthropology)

Childhood in Contemporary Culture (Anthropology)

Introduction to Social Organization (Anthropology)

Social Behaviour of Non-Human Primates (Anthropology)

Personnel Administration (Commerce)

George Eliot (English)

19th Century Women Writers (English)

Virginia Woolf (English)

Women Poets (English)

Representations of Women in French Literature (French)

Women's Consciousness in French Literature (French)

Gender and the City (Geography)

The Sexes since 1350 (History)

Women Artists in Society (Humanities)

Women in Ancient Greece (Humanities)

Women in the Major Religions (Humanities)

Language and the Sexes (Linguistics)

Literary Considerations and Feminism (Literature)

Women and Literature (Literature)

Seminar in Philosophy: Feminism (Philosophy)

Social Issues (Philosophy)  
Introduction to Social Psychology (Psychology)  
Psychology of Gender (Psychology)  
Socialization Processes (Psychology)  
Changing Family Life in Canada (Sociology)  
Sociology of Aging (Sociology)  
Sociology of the Family (Sociology)  
Sex, Self and Society (Sociology)  
Variant Family Forms (Sociology)

#### **Trent University**

Canadian Women's Writing (Women's Studies)  
Feminist Theory (Women's Studies)  
Gender and Literature (Women's Studies)  
Introduction to Women's Studies (Women's Studies)  
Reading Courses (Women's Studies)  
Special Topic (Women's Studies)  
Special Topics in Sociological Investigation I (Women's Studies)  
Special Topics in Sociological Investigation II (Women's Studies)  
Women: An Anthropological Perspective (Women's Studies)  
Women in Canada (Women's Studies)  
Women in North America (Women's Studies)  
Women, Men and Society (Women's Studies)

#### **University of Waterloo and Wilfrid Laurier University**

Introduction to Women's Studies (Women's Studies)  
Seminar in Women's Studies (Women's Studies)

#### **University of Waterloo:**

History of the Sexes (Women's Studies)  
Philosophy of Women and Men (Women's Studies)  
Scientific Perspectives on Gender and Sex (Women's Studies)  
Sociology of Women (Women's Studies)  
Special Topics (Women's Studies)  
The Woman Writer: Theory and Practice (Women's Studies)  
Women in Literature (Women's Studies)  
Human Development in a Cross-Cultural Perspective (Anthropology)  
Human Development in a Cross-Cultural Perspective (Anthropology)  
Sex Roles in Anthropology (Anthropology)  
Introduction Topics in Family Life Education: Marriage and the Family  
(Arts)  
Modern Issues in the Ancient World (Classical Studies)

Population Economics (Economics)  
Women in Literature (English)  
Women Writers of the 20th Century (English)  
French Women Writers (French)  
Health and the Family (Health Studies)  
Democracy for All: American Women in Historical Perspective (History)  
The Individual and the Family in History (History)  
The Proper Sphere: Canadian Women in Historical Perspective (History)  
Women and Music (Music)  
Love (Philosophy)  
Modern Feminism (Philosophy)  
Philosophy of Women and Men (Philosophy)  
Research Seminar in Political Behaviour (Political Science)  
Psychological Analysis of Human Sexuality (Psychology)  
Scientific Perspectives on Gender and Sex (Psychology)  
Human Sexuality and Christian Morality (Religious Studies)  
Women and the Church (Religious Studies)  
Women and the Great Religions (Religious Studies)  
Values and the Contemporary Family (Social Sciences)  
Gender Roles (Sociology)  
Sociology of Women (Sociology)

**Wilfrid Laurier:**

Psychological Anthropology (Anthropology)  
Greek and Roman Mythology (Classics)  
Women in Greece and Rome (Classics)  
The Woman Writer: Theory and Practice (English)  
Women in Fiction (English)  
History of Art: Women in Art (Fine Arts)  
History of Art: Women as Artists (Fine Arts)  
History of the Sexes from the Industrial Revolution to the Present  
(History)  
History of the Sexes up to the Industrial Revolution (History)  
Consciousness and Gender (Philosophy)  
Dynamic Psychology of Religion (Religion and Culture)  
Evil and its Symbols (Religion and Culture)  
Love and its Myths (Religion and Culture)  
Religion and the Crisis of Daily Life (Religion and Culture)  
Canadian Social Welfare Programmes (Social Welfare)  
Contemporary Society: Comparative Canadian Family (Sociology)  
Sociology of the Family (Sociology)  
Sociology of Sex Roles (Sociology)  
Sociology of Women (Sociology)

## **University of Western Ontario**

Advanced Topics in Women's Studies (Women's Studies)  
Honours Thesis in Women's Studies (Women's Studies)  
Introduction to Women's Studies (Women's Studies)  
Method and Theory of Women's Studies (Women's Studies)  
Contemporary Perspectives on Women in the Workplace (Administrative Studies)  
Women in the Canadian Workplace (Administrative Studies)  
Women and Men in Cross-Cultural Perspective (Anthropology)  
Women in Classical Antiquity (Classical Studies)  
The Construction of the Feminine Voice in Twentieth-Century Poetry by Women (English)  
Unnatural Hags, Virgins, Wives Merry and Pure: Shakespeare's Remarkable Women (English)  
Women and Medieval Literature (English)  
Women on the Modern Stage (English)  
Women Writers of France and French Canada (French)  
Sex and Gender in the Modern World (History)  
Women in History Since 1800 (History)  
Legal Problems Affecting Women (Law)  
Philosophical Issues In Feminism (Philosophy)  
Women in the Roman Catholic Church (Religious Studies)  
Women's Issues, Social Policy and Social Work Practice: Responding to the Impact of Inequality (Social Work)  
Gender Roles (Sociology)

## **University of Windsor**

Becoming Visible: Women in English History (Women's Studies)  
Images of Women in Literature (Women's Studies)  
Issues in Women's Health (Women's Studies)  
Psychology of Women (Women's Studies)  
Women and the Bible (Women's Studies)  
Sociology of Women (Women's Studies)  
Family and Kin Organization (Anthropology)  
Sexism and Sexuality in the Ancient World (Classical and Modern Languages)  
Interpersonal Communication in Organizations (Communication Studies)  
Minorities in the Mass Media (Communication Studies)  
Female Images in Literature (English)  
A Difference of Sex: Canadian Women in Historical Perspective (History)  
Democracy for All: American Women in Historical Perspective (History)  
The Western Family in Historical Perspective (History)

Child Care and Growth: Conception through Five Years (Home Economics)  
Child Care and Growth: Six Years through Early Adolescence (Home Economics)  
History of Clothing (Home Economics)  
Interpersonal and Family Relationships (Home Economics)  
Marital and Family Dynamics (Home Economics)  
Education for Human Sexuality (Human Kinetics)  
Feminist Legal Theory (Law)  
Philosophy and Sexuality (Philosophy)  
Christianity and the Sexual Revolution (Religious Studies)  
Feminist Theology (Religious Studies)  
Family and Kin Organization (Sociology)  
The Family and Social Change (Sociology)  
Sociology of the Family (Sociology)  
Sociology of Sex (Sociology)

## **York University**

### **Faculty of Arts**

Health and Sickness in a Cross-Cultural Context (Anthropology)  
Women, Culture and Society (Anthropology)  
Canadian Autobiography (English)  
Literature of the United States since the Civil War (English)  
Literature of the United States: Images of Women in Southern Writing (English)  
Studies in the Novel: Clarissa (English)  
Studies in the Novel: The Brontes (English)  
Studies in Women Writers (English)  
The Prose and Poetry of the German Democratic Republic (German)  
Canadian Social History (History)  
Social Reform Movements in 19th Century Canadian History (History)  
Women, the Family and the Industrial Revolution in Britain, 1780-1850 (History)  
On Woman (Humanities/Social Science)  
On Love (Humanities)  
Religions of Native American Peoples (Humanities)  
Women, Myth, and Religion: The Great Goddess (Humanities)  
Language and Sex (Linguistics)  
Women and Politics (Political Science)  
Advanced Seminar in Social Psychology (Psychology)  
Psychology of Counselling (Psychology)  
Social Psychology (Psychology)

Feminist Thought (Social Sciences)  
Women and Work: Production and Reproduction (Social Sciences)  
Women, Sex Roles and Society (Social Sciences)  
Selected Topics in Deviant Behaviour: Women in the Criminal Justice  
System (Sociology)  
Sociology of Adult Development (Sociology)

### **Atkinson College**

Directed Reading (Women's Studies)  
Feminist Writing (Women's Studies)  
Gender, Race and Class (Women's Studies)  
An Introduction to Women's Studies (Women's Studies)  
Mental Health, Physical Health, Whole Health: Current Issues for  
Women (Women's Studies)  
Research Paper (Women's Studies)  
Special Topics (Women's Studies)  
Women in Cross-Cultural Perspective (Women's Studies)  
Women's Work: Women in the North American Economy (Economics)  
Canadian Women Writers (English)  
Female/Male Perspectives in Literature (English)  
Nineteenth Century Women Novelists (English)  
Images of Women (Film)  
Women and Reform Movements in Nineteenth and Twentieth Century  
Britain and the United States (History)  
Women, the Family and Education in Canada (History)  
By and About Women (Humanities)  
Images of Women in Western Culture (Humanities)  
Women and Culture (Humanities)  
Thinking about Women through Art (Philosophy)  
Women and Political Theory (Political Science)  
Women and Politics (Political Science)  
Psychology of the Family (Psychology)  
The Psychology of Women (Psychology)  
Feminism and the Women's Movement (Social Sciences)  
Immigrant Women in Canada (Social Sciences)  
The Microelectronic Revolution: The Human Factor (Social Sciences)  
Changes in Sex Roles (Social Work)  
Human Sexuality in a Social Context (Social Work)  
Family and Kinship (Sociology)  
Peasant Societies and the State (Sociology)  
Religion, Culture and Gender (Sociology)  
Sexuality and Society (Sociology)

Topics in Marriage and Kinship (Sociology)  
Women's Changing Role in Society (Sociology)

### **Glendon College**

Feminism in Cultural Context (Humanities)  
Images of Canadian Women in Fiction and Reality (Humanities)  
Sex Stereotypes in Western Literature, Opera and Dance (Humanities)  
Le cinema et la femme (Humanities/Social Sciences)  
Comparative Analysis of Feminist Theories/Une analyse comparative des  
theories feministes (Social Sciences)  
The Family/La famille (Social Sciences)  
Introduction to Women's Studies/Introduction aux etudes sur la condition  
de la femme (Social Sciences)  
Methods and Research: An Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary  
Approach to Women's Studies (Social Sciences)  
Sex, Gender and Society/Relations sexe/genre (Social Sciences)  
Social Issues in Reproduction (Social Sciences)  
Topics in the History of Population and the Family, 1500-1975 (Social  
Sciences)  
Women in Canadian Society and Politics, 1640 to 1970 (Social Sciences)  
Women and Political Power I: Women and Political Institutions/Les  
femmes et le pouvoir politique I: les femmes et les institutions (Social  
Sciences)  
The Writing of Women's History (Social Sciences)

1 Home discipline of course.

Note: Women's Studies includes courses defined as Women's Studies at various universities as well as those courses that are required for a Women's Studies degree, but are housed by different departments.



- will not be included

## Appendix 6

### Resources for Women at Ontario Universities

	Brock	Carleton	Guelph	Lakehead
Child Care	.	.	.	.
Employment Equity Coordinator	.	.	.	.
Language/Policy Guidelines			.	
Sexual Harrassment Centre/ Advisor/Officer				
Sexual Harrassment Policy/Procedures	.	.	.	.
Status of Women Officer		.		
Status of Women Committee	.	.	.	
Women's Centre		.		
Women's Resource Centre/Library		.	.	
Women's Studies		.	.	

  

	Laurentian	Wilfrid Laurier	McMaster	Ottawa
Child Care	.		.	.
Employment Equity Coordinator	.	.	.	.
Language Policy/ Guidelines	.		.	.
Sexual Harrassment Centre/ Advisor/Officer				
Sexual Harrassment Policy/Procedures	.			.
Status of Women Officer				
Status of Women Committee	.			.
Women's Centre			.	.
Women's Resource Centre/Library	.			
Women's Studies	.	.		.

Note: Some of the positions are part-time. This chart indicates some kind of institutional support or policy.

Source: COU Committee on the Status of Women, Summary Report to Council on Institutional Responses to a Survey on Implementation of *Women in the Universities of Ontario*, revised Summer 1989.

	OCA	OISE	Ryerson	Queen's	U of T
Child Care		*	*	*	*
Employment Equity Coordinator	*	*	*	*	*
Language/Policy Guidelines		*	*	*	
Sexual Harrassment Centre/ Advisor/Officer			*		
Sexual Harrassment Policy/Procedures	*	*	*	*	*
Status of Women Officer					*
Status of Women Committee	*			*	*
Women's Centre		*	*	*	*
Women's Resource Centre/Library		*			*
Women's Studies		*		*	*

  

	Tr	Waterloo	Western	Windsor	York
Child Care	*	*	*	*	*
Employment Equity Coordinator	*	*	*	asap	*
Language/Policy Guidelines	*			asap	*
Sexual Harrassment Centre/ Advisor/Officer		*	*	*	*
Sexual Harrassment Policy/Procedures	*	*	*	*	*
Status of Women Officer					*
Status of Women Committee	*				*
Women's Centre	*	*		*	*
Women's Resource Centre/Library		*			*
Women's Studies	*	*	*	*	*

## **Appendix 7**

### **Graduate Women's Studies Programmes in Canadian Universities**

#### **Carleton University - Institute of Canadian Studies**

In 1983-84, a Women's Studies programme area was instituted. Both interdisciplinary and comparative in focus, the programme permits students to examine the interplay within the Canadian context between gender and race, gender and nationality, gender and class, and sex/gender as a dynamic principle in the process of imperialism, nation building, and the construction of national and ethnic identities.

#### **Concordia University**

Graduate work in Women's Studies may be done at the master's level under the guidelines of the Special Individual Program, established by the Board of Graduate Studies to allow a limited number of exceptionally capable students with specific goals to be admitted to individualized programmes of graduate study and research.

#### **Ontario Institute for Studies in Education - Interdisciplinary Focuses**

A series of courses and projects within various department in the Institute may be developed into a focus for students interested in women's studies, gender relations, and sex differences and similarities. The following projects housed in the Institute's Centre for Women's Studies are also potential resources as well as sources of assistantships for students interested in this area: Women's Educational Resources Centre, OSIS Sex Equity Project, Parent Tutoring of Learning Disabled Children, Teaching the Study of Sex and Gender, Resources for Feminist Research/Documentation sur la recherche feministe, Women and Unemployment Insurance Policy, Ontario/Quebec Teachers, and Canadian Women's Indexing Group.

#### **1988-89 Courses**

##### **Department of Adult Education**

1112 F,S      Women's Learning in the Development of Critical Consciousness

3133 Y      Qualitative Research: Theory and Practice in Adult Education

**Department of Applied Psychology**

1248 F,S,H    Psychology of Sexism in Education  
1253 F,S,H    Feminist Issues in Counselling Psychology and Psychotherapy  
1257 F,S,H    Females' Psychological Development  
1258 F,S,H    The Psychology of Motherhood and Its Relatedness to  
                  Education  
3213 F,S,H    Feminist Organizing, Community Psychology, and Education  
3249 F        Methods in Critical Social Analysis in Community Psychology

**Department of Educational Administration**

1019 F,S,H    Equity in Employment in Education

**Department of History and Philosophy of Education**

1414 F,S,H    The Role of Education in Theories of Women's Emancipation:  
                  I  
1421 F,S,H    The History of Women and Education: I  
1422 F,S,H    Education and Family Life in the Modern World: I  
1426 F,S,H    The History of Women and Education in Canada  
1439 F,S,H    Gender and Education: Philosophical Issues  
1462 F,S,H    Women, Literature and Education  
3418 F,S,H    The Role of Education in Theories of Women's  
                  Emancipation: II  
3421 F, S, H    The History of Women and Education: II

**Department of Sociology in Education**

1907 F        Changes in Families and Policy Consequences for Government  
                  and Education  
1917 F        Education, Gender Relations, and Masculinity  
1972 F        Education and the Sociology of Women and Gender Relations  
1973 F        Women and the Educational System  
1974 F        Gender and Education: Socioeconomic Issues  
3972 S        Advanced Research Seminar on Feminist Theory, Methodology,  
                  and Education

**Simon Fraser University - Master's Programme in Women's Studies**

The master's programme in Women's Studies is an interdisciplinary programme which allows the student, in co-operation with the Women's

Studies Graduate Committee, to create an individualized programme of studies to suit scholarly interests and goals.

The programme is designed to lead to a strong academic research degree. Students are expected to develop and demonstrate intellectual and analytical skills within a specific area of study. Some graduate courses are regularly offered at night, and part-time students are permitted, in recognition of the special needs of persons already working who may wish to improve their qualifications.

Normal degree requirements include a minimum of 20 semester of graduate seminars, including W.S. 880-5, and a thesis or two extended essays giving evidence of independent research and critical abilities.

### **Women's Studies Graduate Courses**

W.S. 800-5	Methodology in Women's Studies Research
W.S. 820-B	Graduate Seminar in Women's History
W.S. 821-5	Graduate Seminar in Psychology of Women
W.S. 822-5	Graduate Seminar in Feminist Theory
W.S.	Graduate Seminar in Feminist Art/Literary Criticism
W.S. 824-5	Graduate Seminar on Women and Social Policy
W.S. 825-5	Graduate Seminar in Women, Technology and Social Change
W.S. 830-5	Selected Topics Graduate Seminar I
W.S. 831-5	Selected Topics Graduate Seminar II
W.S. 840-5	Directed Studies
W.S.	M.A. Thesis

### **York University - Interdisciplinary Studies**

The programme draws as necessary on available faculty who are eligible to teach at the graduate level. Members of the faculty participate according to the range of expertise and interest and interest required by the specific interdisciplinary topics proposed by individual students.

To ensure coherence in a candidate's studies and a sufficient integration of the various fields, a thesis of an interdisciplinary topic will in every case form the centre of a student's programme. Apart from the thesis, which should demonstrate originality and understanding of the area of investigation. Candidates must fulfil the following requirements:

a) Take two full courses, or the equivalent, at the graduate level selected in consultation with their Supervisory Committees. In certain cases one of these may be a reading course.

b) Participate in systematic discussions on their specific areas of study with their Supervisory Committees. These discussions fulfil a similar function to that of an interdisciplinary seminar, and are rated as a regular course.

c) Normally all students enrolled in the programme must meet with their Supervisors at least once a month and with the full Supervisory Committee at least once each term.

### **Courses**

Since plans of work are built around students' special interest, each Candidate's studies will be different. The interdisciplinary programme itself does not offer any formal courses. Candidates are eligible to register for any courses in other graduate programmes, dependent on the consent of the director of the course in question, and will be expected to select courses relevant to their plans of study in consultation with their Supervisory Committee.

Directed reading courses may be offered for a candidate or group of candidates. They are directed by a faculty member in any area not covered elsewhere by courses offered in the Graduate Faculty in a particular year. Students may not take more than one reading course with the same faculty member. Normally each reading course will be in a different discipline.