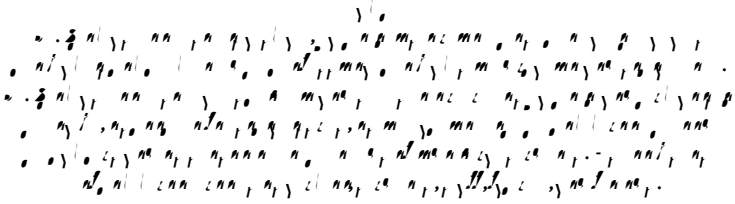


Our Mission



We are a liberal arts institution whose roots are in the faith and tradition of the Roman Catholic Church. We continue under its sponsorship. We provide an atmosphere hospitable to faith, in which the academic study of the Roman Catholic tradition and the experience of Christian life may be pursued with respect and freedom and where non-Catholic faculty

We strive to preserve the tradition of academic freedom. We seek to provide a learning and working atmosphere that is free of discrimination, injustice, and violence, and that is responsive, understanding, open, and fair.

We see ourselves as an important community resource. We welcome the opportunity to

A liberal education recognizes the connection between clear thinking and effective communication. It fosters the ability to develop sustained, well-reasoned, and clearly presented arguments.

Because liberal education is a process of questioning, rather than a set of answers, it is by definition a life long project. Liberal education seeks to create in students a love of learning and the capacity to continue their personal and intellectual development long after they have left St. Thomas University.

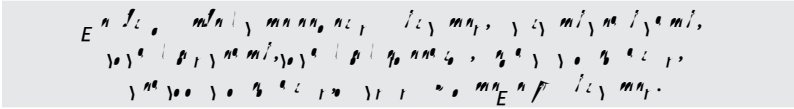
The Value of a Liberal Education

When considering the value of any type of education, many people wonder first of all whether it will lead to a satisfying, well-paying job. In this respect, there is no doubt — a liberal education is an excellent personal investment. Although specialists and technically trained workers will always be needed, employers are saying emphatically that they need well-educated generalists who are flexible, creative, curious, and capable of seeing the broader picture. Employers in business, industry, government, health care, and other sectors are looking for people who have learned how to learn, people with excellent communication and teamwork skills — in brief, they are looking for well-rounded, liberally educated people. The bottom line? Studies show that university education is an excellent investment in general, and that liberal arts graduates in particular have lifetime earnings as high or higher than graduates of other programs.

From a broader perspective, liberal education is valuable because a democratic society needs citizens who can think for themselves and can participate in the improvement of that society. We need to be able to understand, in a critical and independent way, the issues and structures in which we are immersed. Liberal education contributes to this understanding by making us aware of the historical and cultural contexts of modern life. Students educated in the liberal arts recognize the issues that confront us, as citizens of a democracy, here and now.

From an individual perspective, liberal education is valuable because it enables personal growth we can apply to the rest of our lives. Liberal education is a life-long process that prepares us for the challenges of the future.

Students can expect their instructors to terminate verbal and other behaviour in the classroom that is not respectful of others. Instructors can expect students to cooperate in the maintenance of a climate that is free from personal intimidation, insult, and harassment.



St. Thomas University's History

The origin of St. Thomas University dates back to 1910. At that time, the Most Reverend Thomas F. Barry, Bishop of Chatham, invited the Basilian Fathers of Toronto to assume charge of an institution in Chatham, New Brunswick, providing education for boys at the secondary and junior college levels. The institution was called St. Thomas College.

The Basilian Fathers remained at St. Thomas until 1923. That year the school was placed under the direction of the clergy of the Diocese of Chatham. In 1938, the Diocese of Chatham became the Diocese of Bathurst. In 1959, a section of Northumberland County, including within its territorial limits St. Thomas College, was transferred from the Diocese of Bathurst to the Diocese of Saint John.

From 1910 until 1934, St. Thomas College retained its original status as a High School and Junior College. It became a degree-granting institution upon receipt of a University Charter on March 9, 1934, at which time the provincial legislature of New Brunswick enacted the following:

"St. Thomas College shall be held, and taken, and is hereby declared to be a University with all and every power of such an institution, and the Board of Governors thereof shall have full power and authority to confer upon properly qualified persons the degree of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor in the several arts and faculties in the manner and upon the conditions which may be ordered by the Board of Governors."

In 1960, an act of the provincial legislature of New Brunswick changed the name of St. Thomas College to St. Thomas University. The following year, the high school courses were eliminated from the curriculum.

In 1962, a royal commission on higher education in New Brunswick recommended that St. Thomas University enter into a federation agreement with the University of New Brunswick and relocate on the campus of the latter institution. In 1963, an agreement was drawn up between St. Thomas University and the University of New Brunswick. According to this

On September 2, 1964, St. Thomas University opened its new premises in Fredericton. Since its relocation, the University has undergone significant growth in the number of students, faculty, and facilities. From fewer than 500 students, 22 faculty and 3 buildings at that time, St. Thomas has grown to more than 2400 students, 121 full-time faculty and 12 buildings.

Expansion was well planned and St. Thomas is now nationally recognized for the beauty of its campus and the quality of its learning environment. In 1964, the institution consisted of the Administration Building (now George Martin Hall), Harrington Hall (residence), and Holy Cross House (classrooms, faculty offices and residence). Vanier Hall (residence) was added in 1965; Edmund Casey Hall (classrooms and faculty offices) in 1969; a new wing to Edmund Casey Hall in 1985; Sir James Dunn Hall (student area, classrooms) in 1994, and the J.B. O’Keefe Fitness Centre and the Forest Hill Residence in 1999.

The new century saw the opening of the Welcome Centre (Admissions) and Brian Mulroney Hall (classrooms, faculty offices, and student areas) in 2001; Chatham Hall was added to the Forest Hill Residence in 2003. During that year, St. Thomas University also began leasing classroom space in a CBC broadcast facility for use by its journalism program, a unique and beneficial arrangement. Margaret Norrie McCain Hall, an academic building consisting of a large auditorium, a two-storey student study hall, and numerous classrooms and seminar rooms, opened for students in January 2007.

In the course of its history, St. Thomas University has had thirteen presidents. Listed here, with their dates of office, they are:

Very Rev. Nicholas Roche, C.S.B.	1910-1911
Very Rev. William J. Roach, C.S.B.	1911-1919
Very Rev. Frederick Meader, C.S.B.	1920-1923
Very Rev. Raymond Hawkes	1923-1927
Most. Rev. James M. Hill, D.D.	1928-1945
Very Rev. Charles V. O’Hanley	1945-1948
Very Rev. A.L. McFadden	1948-1961
Rev. Msgr. Donald C. Duffie	1961-1975
Rev. Msgr. George W. Martin	1975-1990
Dr. Daniel W. O’Brien	1990-2006
Dr. Michael W. Higgins	2006-2009
Mr. Dennis Cochrane	2010-2011
Ms. Dawn Russell	2011-

St. Thomas University is a member of many organizations including the Association of Atlantic Universities, the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, the Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities of Canada, the International Federation of Catholic Universities, the International Council of Universities of Saint Thomas Aquinas, the Canadian Federation for the Humanities and the Royal Society of Canada.

ACADEMIC CALENDAR 2015 – 2016

April 27	Intercession begins
May 11	Baccalaureate Mass
May 12	Spring Convocation
May 18	Victoria Day – University closed
June 18	Intercession ends
June 29	Summer Session begins
July 1	Canada Day – University closed
July 10	Summer Convocation
August 3	New Brunswick Day – University closed
August 7	Summer Session ends
September 5-12	Welcome Week
September 7	Labour Day
September 10	Classes begin
September 10	Opening Mass
September 18	Last day to confirm registration by arranging payment of fees
September 18	Last day to add courses
October 5	Last day to apply for November 1 Graduation
October 12	Thanksgiving Day – University closed
October 17	Deadline to opt out of Health Plan
October 30	

January 4	University opens
January 5	Classes resume
January 15	Last day to add courses
January 15	Last day to withdraw from full-year courses without academic penalty
January 15	Application deadline for BEd Programme
January 22	Celebration of Feast Day of St. Thomas Aquinas, patron saint of the University
January 29	Last day to apply for March 1 graduation
January 31	Application deadline for BSW post-degree programme
February 12	Chancellor's Day – no classes
February 26	Last day to withdraw from second-semester courses without academic penalty
February 26	Last day for partial refunds of second-semester fees
March 7-11	Mid-term break – no classes
March 18	Student Research & Ideas Fair
March 24	Last day to hold class tests in second semester
March 25-28	Easter – University closed
April 6	Last day of classes in second semester
April 7-10	Reading days – no classes
April 11	Final examinations begin
April 16	Final examinations end
April 18	Make-up Exam Period
April 25	Intersession begins
May 9	Baccalaureate Mass
May 10	Spring Convocation
May 23	Victoria Day – University closed
June 16	Intersession ends
June 27	Summer Session begins
July 1	Canada Day – University closed
July 8	Summer Convocation
August 1	New Brunswick Day – University closed
August 5	Summer Session ends

Glossary of University Terms

In reading this calendar, you are likely to find terms that are unfamiliar to you. We've prepared this glossary to help you understand terms that are frequently used at university. If there are words that are not covered in this glossary that you find confusing or difficult to understand, contact the Admissions Office or, if you are in high school, speak with your guidance counsellor.

Academic year	An academic session from September to April.
Academic probation	Conditional permission to proceed in a program.
Admission	The acceptance of an applicant as a student, allowing the student to register.
Admissions office	The office responsible for responding to inquiries on the university's programs, regulations, and admission requirements. The admissions office adjudicates applications for admission to the University, coordinates campus tours and off-campus information sessions, and generally provides information on admission procedures.
Admission requirements	Prerequisites for admission to a program; guidelines for academic success at university.
Advanced placement	The process whereby students are excused from taking a particular course, usually at the introductory level, because they have already acquired the necessary background. Unlike advanced standing, this process does not reduce the number of courses which a student must successfully complete to obtain the degree.
Advanced standing	Recognition of transfer credit for courses completed elsewhere.
Application deadline	The date by which the completed application form and all required supporting documents must be submitted to the admissions office.
Applied arts	Programs which offer the fundamentals of a liberal arts education together with "career specific" technical training and practical experience. St. Thomas University offers applied arts programs in criminal justice and gerontology.
Audit student	One who attends classes with the approval of the instructor but who does not receive course grade or credit.
Bachelor's degree	The credential awarded to students who satisfy the requirements of a four-year undergraduate program in arts, criminal justice, gerontology, Journalism, or social work, or an intensive post-baccalaureate program in education or social work.

Chair	The professor responsible for an academic Department.
Certificate of Honours	The credential which recognizes that a St. Thomas standing graduate has subsequently completed all of the current program requirements for Honours in a particular subject.
Confirmation deposit	An advance payment on tuition made at the time of admission as an indication that a candidate is accepting the admissions offer.
Continuing student	A student who was enrolled at the University during the previous academic semester and is continuing this year.
Co-requisite	A course which must be taken concurrently with another course.
Course load	A unit of study in a specific discipline or on a specific topic. The number of courses in which a student is enrolled. The normal full-time course load for undergraduate programs is 30 credit hours per academic year (September to April).
Credit hour	

Full-time student	One who is enrolled in a minimum of 9 credit hours per semester and who is charged full tuition fees.
Grade Point Average	The GPA is a numerical average based on grade points from equivalent letter grades.
Honours	In-depth study in a student's area of concentration within the Bachelor of Arts Program. Required for admission to most graduate schools.
Interdisciplinary studies	A selection of courses from various disciplines, but related by a clear theme or unifying principle.
Intersession	The session in May-June during which a limited number of regular credit courses are offered by St. Thomas University.
Letter of permission	A document giving official approval for a St. Thomas student to take a course at another institution.

