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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS AND  
DEGREES GRANTED IN FRANCE

PAMPHLET No. 29



# Official Certificates, Diplomas and Degrees Granted in France



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## OFFICIAL CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS, AND DEGREES GRANTED IN FRANCE

Education in France (*L'enseignement en France*) may be divided in general into (1) Primary (*l'enseignement primaire*), (2) secondary (*l'enseignement secondaire*), (3) higher (*l'enseignement supérieur*), (4) technical (*l'enseignement technique*), and (5) physical (*l'éducation physique*). The purpose of this pamphlet is to describe briefly the first three of these divisions with respect especially to the official certificates, diplomas, and degrees that are granted, the level of instruction which each of these credentials indicates, and the privileges which its holder may enjoy. It deals only with the official credentials, i. e., those granted in accordance with national regulations, recognized by the National Government and conferring certain rights throughout all of France. Not included are the unofficial degrees issued by the universities as evidences of scholarship but without carrying any rights in the practice of a profession, and the certificates given by private schools.

Primary education and secondary education in France are two parallel systems. Primary education, with certain qualifications, does not lead to later study in a university; secondary education definitely aims to prepare for further training in institutions of university rank. In the graph on pages 2 and 3, these two systems and higher education are shown under their proper headings: A. *Primaire*; B. *Secondaire*; and C. *Supérieur*. The ages (*ans de âge*) of the students when they attain certain credentials are only approximate, particularly in the more advanced levels. The present tendency in France is to unite primary and secondary education in a single unity system but that union is coming about slowly. Two places are shown on the graph where the classes of the one correspond to the classes of the other. (*Les classes correspondent respectivement.*)

In the descriptions which follow the name of each credential is given in French followed by a translation into English; only the French name is on the graph. The numbering, in Roman numerals, in the descriptions corresponds to that on the graph.

### A. PRIMARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING TEACHERS FOR THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS

I. CERTIFICAT D'ÉTUDES PRIMAIRES ÉLÉMENTAIRES (certificate of elementary primary studies).—This certificate is granted to pupils of public or private schools who have passed a written examination in French dictation and grammar, problems in arithmetic and the metric system, composition or questions pertaining either to geography or

## L'ENSEIGNEMENT

		A. Primaire	B. Secondaire
L'enseignement primaire supérieur	École normale, les épreuves, les concours, et l'expérience		
	25	VIII. Certificat d'aptitude à l'inspection primaire et à la direction des écoles normales.	
	24		
	23		
	22		XII. Agrégation de l'enseignement secondaire des jeunes filles.
	21	VI. Certificat d'aptitude au professorat, deuxième partie. VII. Certificats d'aptitude aux enseignements spéciaux.	XI. Certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement secondaire.
	20	V. Certificat d'aptitude pédagogique. VI. Certificat d'aptitude au professorat, première partie.	
	19	IV. Brevet de capacité supérieur.	
	18		IX. Baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire.
	17		X. Diplôme de fin d'études secondaires des jeunes filles.
L'enseignement primaire élémentaire		II. Brevet d'enseignement primaire supérieur.	IX. Baccalauréat, première partie.
	16		Philosophie ou mathématique
	15	Troisième année III. Brevet de capacité élémentaire.	Première classe
	14	Deuxième année LES CLASSES CORRESPONDENT RESPECTIVEMENT	Seconde classe
	13	Première année I. Certificat d'études primaires élémentaires.	Troisième classe
	12	Cours supérieur	Quatrième classe
	11		Cinquième classe
	10	Cours moyen	Sixième classe
	9		Septième classe
	8	Cours élémentaire LES CLASSES CORRESPONDENT RESPECTIVEMENT	Huitième classe
7		Neuvième classe	
6	Préparatoire	Dixième classe	
		Onzième classe	

## EN FRANCE

C. Supérieur				
a. Lettres	b. Sciences	c. Droit	d. Médecine	
L'enseignement universitaire	XVII. Doctorat ès lettres.	XXII. Doctorat ès sciences.	XXIX. Doctorat en médecine. XXXIII. Diplôme supérieur de pharmacien. XXX. Diplôme de chirurgien-dentiste. XXXII. Diplôme de pharmacien.	
	XV. Licence d'enseignement.	XXIII. Titre scientifique d'ingénieur-docteur.		XXVIII. Doctorat en droit.
	XIV. Licence ès lettres.	XX. Licence ès sciences.		XXVII. Diplômes d'études supérieures.
	XIII. Certificats d'études supérieures de lettres.	XIX. Certificats d'études supérieures de sciences.		XXVI. Licence en droit.
	XVI. Diplômes d'études supérieures de lettres. <sup>1</sup>	XVIII. Certificat d'études physiques, chimiques et naturelles.		XXV. Baccalauréat en droit.
	XXI. Diplômes d'études supérieures de sciences. <sup>1</sup>	XXIV. Certificat de capacité en droit. <sup>1</sup>	XXXI. Diplôme de sage-femme.	

<sup>1</sup> Sans condition d'âge, de grade, de nationalité.

history or to common scientific knowledge, drawing, manual work or sewing, and penmanship; and some oral tests in readings explained, recitation and singing, oral arithmetic, and physical exercises. The candidates should be 12 years old about July 1 of the year in which they present themselves. The examination takes place about the close of the school year.

The examination practically marks the close of *l'enseignement primaire élémentaire* which consists of a 7-year course that children enter at about the age of 6. In general children of 6 to 7 are in the *section préparatoire*; 7 to 9, the *cours élémentaire*; 9 to 11, the *cours moyen*; and 11 to 13, the *cours supérieur*. The number of hours of class is 30 a week.

The instruction from the beginning of the *section préparatoire* includes morals, reading, writing, the French language (recitation, orthography, grammar), arithmetic, object lessons, drawing, manual work, singing, and physical education. To these are added at the beginning of the *cours élémentaire*, the history and geography of France. The pupils of the *cours supérieur* acquire, in addition, the elements of civic instruction and undertake a short study of the ancient civilizations (Egypt, Judea, Greece, Rome), and general history in relation to the history of France. In the form of class excursions or simple explanations they are given some scientific training in the physical and natural sciences, hygiene, agriculture, and horticulture; and for the girls, domestic science.

The *certificat d'études primaires élémentaires* opens the way for the holder to continue his studies by entering the phase termed *l'enseignement primaire supérieur* (higher primary instruction), or he may cross over to the secondary system and be admitted to either the *sixième* (sixth) or the *cinquième* (fifth) class there, depending on the standings he made in the primary school.

II. BREVET D'ENSEIGNEMENT PRIMAIRE SUPÉRIEUR (brevet of higher primary instruction).—Granted to those pupils, about 15 years of age by the first of January of the year in which they present themselves, who have passed written, oral, and practical tests in either the general or a special section.

This examination marks the close of at least three years of study in a *cours complémentaire* or an *école primaire supérieur* to which the pupils who are not less than 12 years of age and who hold the *certificat d'études primaires élémentaires* (I, p. 1) are admitted. The programs of the *école primaire supérieur* include 30 hours a week of morals, civics, elements of political economy and common law, French language and literature, modern languages, national history and elements of general history, geography, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, elements of the physical and natural sciences, practical ideas of hygiene, penmanship, stenography and typewriting, art drawing, geometrical drawing and modeling, singing, and gymnastics.

To these are added theoretical and practical instruction, according to the special needs of the community, in mechanics, technology, industrial chemistry, industrial electricity, theoretical agriculture, agricultural chemistry, merchandise, transportation and customs, ordinary accounting, etc. In addition, the boys may be required to take exercises in military preparation, shop work, laboratory, agriculture, and horticulture. The girls study domestic economy and child care, clothing, sewing, cooking, and may be given training in agriculture.

The organization of these schools is elastic so that it may be adapted to the needs of the different regions of France. At the beginning of the second year the course is divided into a *section général* (general section) and *sections spéciales* (special sections) such as industrial, agricultural, commercial, etc. The general section usually leads to the examination for admission to an *école normale* (normal school).

III. BREVET DE CAPACITÉ ÉLÉMENTAIRE OR BREVET ÉLÉMENTAIRE (brevet of elementary ability or elementary brevet).—A certificate that may be obtained by persons at least 15 years of age on January 1 of the year of the examination, who pass a written and oral examination in subjects corresponding to the program of the general section of the *école primaire supérieur* (higher primary school) from which political economy, hygiene, and domestic economy have been dropped. The *brevet élémentaire* is somewhat less in value than the *brevet d'enseignement primaire supérieur* (II, p. 4). It is the lowest certificate that is accepted for beginning the 2-year probationary stage as a teacher in a primary school.

IV. BREVET DE CAPACITÉ SUPÉRIEUR OR BREVET SUPÉRIEUR (brevet of higher ability or higher brevet).—A teacher's certificate open to candidates at least 17 years of age on January 1 of the year of the examination, who already hold either the *brevet élémentaire* (III), the *brevet d'enseignement primaire supérieur* (II), the *première partie du baccalauréat* (IX, p. 7), or the *certificat ou la diplôme de fin d'études de l'enseignement secondaire des jeunes filles* (X, p. 7), and who pass an examination in subjects corresponding to the programs of three years in an *école normale* (normal school). Part of the examination may be taken each year for three successive years.

The programs of the *Écoles normales* (normal schools) include general and professional ethics, elements of psychology and sociology applied to education, elements of scientific philosophy, pedagogy, French language and literature, one foreign language, history, geography, arithmetic, algebra and geometry, surveying and leveling (for men), physical and natural sciences with their principal applications, hygiene, domestic economy, and child care (for women), agriculture (for men), horticulture, drawing, singing and music, gymnastics, and manual work. Each student must do 50 half-days of practice teaching in an annexed maternal or elementary school.

V. CERTIFICAT D'APTITUDE PÉDAGOGIQUE (certificate of pedagogic fitness).—A teacher's certificate open to persons at least 20 years of age who have had two years or more of probationary teaching in a public or private school, hold the *brevet de capacité*, either *élémentaire* or *supérieur* (III or IV) and who pass a practical test in physical education and singing, and an oral test in practical pedagogy or school administration, and the grading of school books and tasks. Only a person who holds the *brevet supérieur* and the *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique* may be given permanent appointment as a teacher.

VI. CERTIFICAT D'APTITUDE AU PROFESSORAT DANS LES ÉCOLES NORMALES ET DANS LES ÉCOLES PRIMAIRES SUPÉRIEURES (certificate of fitness for professor in the normal schools and in the higher primary schools).—This certificate is required for teaching in a normal school or a higher primary school. It certifies that the holder is trained along any one of six special lines: French language and literature; history and geography; modern languages; mathematical sciences; physical, chemical, and natural sciences; and applied sciences. The examination is divided into two parts, to both of which no one may be admitted the same year. The *première partie* (first part) is open to those persons 19 years of age who hold the *brevet supérieur* (IV), or the *baccalauréat* (IX, p. 7), or the *diplôme de fin d'études secondaires des jeunes filles* (X, p. 7). The *deuxième partie* (second part) is open to persons 21 years of age who have passed the examinations for the *première partie* (first part), or who hold certain university diplomas or certificates (XIII, p. 9, or XIX, p. 10) of higher studies in their specialties and can show two years of teaching experience in a public or a private school.

VII. CERTIFICATS D'APTITUDE AUX ENSEIGNEMENTS SPÉCIAUX (certificates of fitness for teaching special subjects).—These are on approximately the same level as the *certificat d'aptitude au professorat* (VI) but apply to special subjects such as commercial training, drawing, manual work, singing and music, gymnastics, agriculture, etc. The holders are eligible for appointment to teaching positions in special subjects.

VIII. CERTIFICAT D'APTITUDE À L'INSPECTION PRIMAIRE ET À LA DIRECTION DES ÉCOLES NORMALES (certificate of fitness for primary inspection and the direction of normal schools).—This certificate is open to persons 25 years of age who have had five years of experience in teaching in public schools and who hold either the *certificat d'aptitude au professorat* (VI) or a *licence ès lettres ou ès sciences* (XIV, p. 9). Also elementary teachers and inspectors who hold the *brevet supérieur* (IV) and the *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique* (V) and who have 10 years of experience in primary teaching may attain it. The written examinations are on (1) pedagogy or psychology applied to education, and (2) morals or sociology applied to morals or to education. The

oral and practical tests include notably the inspection of a maternal, elementary, higher primary, or normal school, followed by an oral statement of conditions in the school. This credential opens the way to appointment as a primary inspector or as director of a normal school.

Training for certificates VI, VII, and VIII is given in the two *écoles normales supérieures* (higher normal schools) one at Saint Cloud (for men), the other at Fontenay-aux-Roses (for women).

## B. SECONDARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING TEACHERS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

IX. BACCALAURÉAT DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE OR BACCALAURÉAT (baccalaureat of secondary education, or baccalaureat).— This is the diploma of graduation from a secondary school, usually a *lycée* or *collège*. In these schools the classes are named from lowest to highest: *Sixième* (sixth), *cinquième* (fifth), *quatrième* (fourth), *troisième* (third), *seconde* (second), *première* (first), and the final class, termed either *philosophie* (philosophy) or *mathématiques* (mathematics). The student enters the sixth class at about the age of 11 after having been prepared for admission in either the *école primaire élémentaire* (elementary primary school) or in preparatory courses attached to the *lycées* or *collèges*. The *certificat d'études primaires élémentaires* (I, p. 1) is granted to those pupils that complete the *sixième classe* (sixth class) and are successful in the competitions for scholarships.

The baccalaureat is granted in two parts. The *première partie du baccalaureat* (first part of the baccalaureat) is given to those who have successfully completed the first six years of the secondary school. They may then take the additional year, either philosophy or mathematics, and gain the *baccalaureat*. Note that the *première partie du baccalaureat* and the *baccalaureat* may be prerequisite credentials for certain teachers' certificates. (See IV, p. 5, and VI, p. 6.)

The programs of study leading to the baccalaureat call for from 20 to 23 class-hours a week and provide for section A, in which Latin is required and Greek may be elected, and section B, in which the classical languages are entirely omitted and considerable stress is placed on science, mathematics, and modern languages. But the sections have throughout the 7-year course from 14 to 17 hours a week of the studies that are common to both. The baccalaureat admits the holder as a regular (studying for a degree) student to institutions of university rank in France. Also by virtue of it, he may open and direct a private secondary school.

X. DIPLÔME DE FIN D'ÉTUDES SECONDAIRES DES JEUNES FILLES (diploma of the completion of secondary studies for young women).— The description of the *baccalaureat* (IX) applies for the most part to

men students, but more and more young women in France are following the same course as the men and attaining the *baccalauréat*. The *diplôme de fin d'études secondaires des jeunes filles* is granted only to women, and up to 1925 was given for the completion of a 5-year course of studies very different from that required for the *baccalauréat*. It did not include Latin and was designed to give the girls a rather liberal, social education. The *diplôme* was not considered equal to the *brevet supérieur* (IV, p. 5) as a credential for a teaching position.

Since 1925 the course has been six years in duration. During the first four years the girls who are studying for the *diplôme* and those seeking the *baccalauréat* without Latin, pursue almost the same studies, and in 1928 the class in philosophy or mathematics was added and secondary education for girls became analagous to that for boys.

XI. CERTIFICAT D'APTITUDE À L'ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE (certificate of fitness for secondary instruction).—This is a certificate for teaching in the secondary schools for girls and is won in a competitive examination for which the applicants prepare themselves either in the *école normale supérieure de Sèvres* (higher normal school at Sevres) or in a faculty of letters or of sciences in a university. The *certificat d'aptitude* may be taken in either letters, sciences, English, German, Spanish, or Italian. The candidate must hold as a prerequisite, either the *diplôme de fin d'études secondaires des jeunes filles* (X), the *brevet supérieur* (II), or the *baccalauréat* (IX). The higher normal school at Sevres admits, by competitive examination, young women from 18 to 22 years of age who have any of the credentials just mentioned and gives them a 3-year curriculum including practice teaching in an annexed lycée, to prepare them for the *certificat d'aptitude*. It offers courses in letters, geography and history, mathematics, and physical and natural sciences. Candidates may attempt the examination for the *certificat d'aptitude* at the close of the second year of study.

XII. AGRÉGATION DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE DES JEUNES FILLES (agregation<sup>1</sup> for the secondary teaching of young women).—This certificate for teaching in the secondary schools for girls follows immediately after and is based on the *certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement secondaire* (XI). It means about one year of study beyond the *certificat d'aptitude* (XI) and the passing of a severe competitive examination to which only the strongest students are admitted. The *agrégation* is necessary for appointment as a regular professor in a secondary school and commands a salary higher than that allowed the holder of the *certificat d'aptitude* (XI).

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<sup>1</sup> The French word *agrégation* as used here has no exact English equivalent in this connection. In a sense it means "admission to," but we are using *agrégation* without attempting an English translation.

## C. HIGHER EDUCATION

## (a) IN LETTERS

The university faculties of letters in France offer training in pedagogy, psychology, logic, morals, sociology, philology, literature, history, and geography. They prepare students for the examinations for teaching positions in the secondary schools for boys, and to a less extent for places in the secondary schools for girls and in the higher primary schools. They grant the following diplomas and degrees.

XIII. CERTIFICATS D'ÉTUDES SUPÉRIEURES DE LETTRES (certificates of higher studies in letters).—These are of two general kinds: *Certificats d'études supérieures des licences d'enseignement* (certificates of higher studies leading to the license for teaching), and *certificats d'études supérieures libres* (certificates of free higher studies). Each certificate may be granted after one semester of study to any one without condition of nationality or previous training; but no one without recognized previous training may obtain more than three of them. The examination for each includes at least a written test and two oral tests. They are required for the second part of the *certificat d'aptitude au professorat* (VI, p. 6) if the holder wishes to teach literature in the higher primary and normal schools. Students who are taking the certificates for the purpose of attaining the *licence d'enseignement* (XV, p. 9) follow a strict régime and must have had recognized preparation for university studies.

XIV. LICENCE ÈS LETTRES (license in letters).—This is conferred on every student who has (1) the *baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire* (IX), (2) four semesters of university study, and (3) four *certificats d'études supérieures de lettres* (XIII). One of these four *certificats* may be replaced by the *licence en droit* (XXVI, p. 12), *certificat d'études supérieures de sciences* (XIX, p. 10), or other credentials of about similar standing and nature. This *licence* may be granted to foreign students and, if their studies in the foreign country warrant it, they may be given credit toward the *licence* of not more than two semesters and two certificates.

XV. LICENCE D'ENSEIGNEMENT (license for teaching).—The *licence d'enseignement* is considered to be a credential much stronger than the *licence ès lettres* (XIV) and is ordinarily granted only to citizens of France. The subjects are carefully selected and within the group, they are obligatory. The candidates must take out all four *certificats d'études supérieures de lettres* in any one of four groups of subjects: Philosophy, letters, history, and modern languages. It entitles the holder to appointment to a teaching position in the secondary schools. Moreover, certain groups of the *certificats d'études supérieures de lettres* are considered to be equivalents to the *première partie des*

*certificats d'aptitude au professorat des écoles normales* (VI) or to the *seconde partie* (VI) of those *certificats*.

XVI. **DIPLOMES D'ÉTUDES SUPÉRIEURES DE LETTRES** (diplomas of higher studies in letters).—These may be in any one of four lines of study: Philosophy, history and geography, classical languages, modern foreign languages and literatures. No conditions of age, nationality, or previous education are set as prerequisites. The examination includes a public discussion of a written memoir, and some interrogations or explanations of texts. The diplomas carry no special prerogatives.

XVII. **DOCTORAT ÈS LETTRES** (doctorate in lettres).—Open to persons who hold the *licence ès lettres* (XIV) or an equivalent degree. The examination consists of the public defense of two printed theses. The first must be written in French, the other may be either in French or some other language, ancient or modern. Regular professors and professors without chairs, in the universities, are usually appointed from among persons who hold a doctorate granted by national authority (*doctorat d'état*) in letters, science, law, or medicine.

#### (b) IN SCIENCE

The university faculties of sciences give theoretical and practical training in the mathematical, physical, and natural sciences.

XVIII. **CERTIFICAT D'ÉTUDES PHYSIQUES, CHIMIQUES ET NATURELLES** (certificate of physical, chemical, and natural studies).—Open to three classes of persons: (1) Those holding the *baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire* (IX); (2) Young French people at least 17 years of age who hold either the *diplôme de fin d'études de l'enseignement secondaire des jeunes filles* (X) or the *brevet supérieur de l'enseignement primaire* (IV), or the *brevet d'enseignement primaire supérieur* (II), and have passed a special examination; and (3) foreigners who hold the equivalent of the *baccalauréat* (IX). The term of study for this certificate is one year, closing with an examination. If the student is taking it as preliminary to study for the official doctorate in medicine, he must hold the *baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire* (IX).

XIX. **CERTIFICATS D'ÉTUDES SUPÉRIEURES DE SCIENCES** (certificates of higher studies in sciences).—These vary in number and nature in the different universities. They are open to (1) holders of the *baccalauréat* (IX), (2) French students who hold some equivalent to the *baccalauréat*, and (3) foreigners who have the equivalent of the *baccalauréat*. The term of study for each certificate is one year with practical exercises and an examination. Required for the second part of the *certificat d'aptitude* (VI, p. 6) if the holder wishes to teach mathematics or science.

XX. **LICENCE ÈS SCIENCES** (licence in sciences).—The *licence ès sciences*, like the *licence ès lettres* (XIV) may be taken either free or

for the purpose of becoming a teacher in the lycées and colleges. In the former case it is conferred on any student who has gained three *certificats d'études supérieures de sciences* (XIX). In the latter, the candidate must select one of three groups of scientific studies and within that group the subjects in which he takes the three *certificats d'études supérieures* are obligatory. The holder of the *licence ès sciences* of this type is eligible for appointment as a teacher of science in the secondary schools.

XXI. *DIPLOMES D'ÉTUDES SUPÉRIEURES DE SCIENCES* (diplomas of higher studies in sciences).—They may be taken out in any one of three lines: Mathematics, physical sciences, and natural sciences. There are no prerequisites of age, education, or nationality. The examination consists of a work written on some subject agreed upon by the faculty. They carry no special prerogatives.

XXII. *DOCTORAT ÈS SCIENCES* (doctorate in sciences).—The doctorate may be taken in any one of three lines: Mathematics, physical sciences, and natural sciences. Candidates should hold the *licence ès sciences* (XX). Doctors of medicine and pharmacists who aspire to the *doctorat ès sciences* should have two *certificats d'études supérieures de sciences* (XIX) for the physical sciences in general physics and general chemistry; and in the natural sciences, two for zoology or physiology, botany, and geology or mineralogy. The candidate must present two theses, or a thesis and a discussion on subjects designated by the faculty. The holder of the *doctorat ès sciences* is eligible for appointment to the position of professor in a university faculty.

XXIII. *TITRE SCIENTIFIQUE D'INGÉNIEUR-DOCTEUR* (scientific title of engineer-doctor).—This title was created to promote research in the applications of science; it does not confer the prerogatives of the *doctorat ès sciences* (XXII). It is open to engineers and students who are graduates of certain specified institutions that give special education on higher education levels, such as the *écolé nationale supérieure des mines* (national higher school of mines). The candidate must do research work for four semesters in a laboratory of a faculty of sciences or a public institution of higher education and defend a thesis before a jury of three persons from the faculty. If the thesis is given the highest rating it may be used as part of the requirement for the *doctorat ès sciences* (XXII).

#### (c) IN LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

The faculties of law are devoted to the historical, theoretical, and practical study of the juridical and economic sciences.

The diplomas and degrees granted are:

XXIV. *CERTIFICAT DE CAPACITÉ EN DROIT* (certificate of fitness in law).—Granted to either French or foreigners for two years of study

in a law faculty in a university. Each year is closed with an examination. No academic credentials are required for admission. French citizens, holders of the *certificat* may practice law and fill the office of justice of peace.

XXV. BACCALAURÉAT EN DROIT (Baccalaureate in law).—Granted to French holders of the *baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire* (IX) and foreigners with an equivalent credential, who have studied two years in a law faculty and passed the two examinations. It leads to the *licence en droit*.

XXVI. LICENCE EN DROIT (license in law).—This degree is open to holders of the *baccalauréat en droit* (XXV) who have taken an additional year of law study and passed the examination. The *licence en droit* is required for barristers and admission to the magistracy. It shortens the probationary period for attorneys and opens the way to appointment to many administrative and financial positions.

XXVII. DIPLÔMES D'ÉTUDES SUPÉRIEURES (diplomas of higher studies).—A diploma may be taken out in any of four subjects: Roman law and the history of law, private law, public law, political economy. They are open to holders of the *licence en droit* (XXVI) or of an equivalent degree, usually after one year of study each and an oral examination. They lead to the *doctorat en droit*.

XXVIII. DOCTORAT EN DROIT (doctorate in law).—The *doctorat en droit* is granted in either juridical sciences or political and economic sciences. Candidates must hold the *licence en droit* (XXVI) or an equivalent degree, show that they have at least two *diplômes d'études supérieures* (XXVII) and defend a written thesis relating to the subjects of the examination for one of the *diplômes d'études supérieures*. From persons holding the *doctorat en droit* the teachers in the faculties of law of the universities are recruited by competitive examination (*concours d'agrégation*).

#### (d) IN MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

XXIX. DOCTORAT EN MÉDECINE (doctorate in medicine).—This is the only degree that confers the right to practice medicine in France, and usually is granted only to citizens. Candidates must hold the *baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire* (IX). No equivalent for the *baccalauréat* is accepted. They should then obtain the *certificat d'études physiques, chimiques et naturelles* (XVIII), which requires at least one year of preparation. They must then study medicine for five years. At the close of each year a theoretical and practical examination is given and the degree is finally granted on the defense of a thesis.

XXX. DIPLÔME DE CHIRURGIEN-DENTISTE (diploma of dental surgeon).—This diploma requires five years of study, the first two

of which are largely of probation and practical work and the last three of which are spent in regular study. To be inscribed as a *stagiaire* (probationer) the candidate must be at least 15 years of age and hold either the *baccalauréat* (IX), the *brevet supérieur* (II) or the *diplôme de fin d'études secondaires des jeunes filles* (X). No other degrees are accepted. The two years of probation are closed by an examination, and an examination is given at the close of each of the three following years.

XXXI. *DIPLÔME DE SAGE-FEMME* (diploma for midwife).—This diploma is required for all midwives in France. Candidates must be at least 19 years of age and hold either the *brevet élémentaire* (IV), or the *certificat d'études secondaires* (X) or take a special entrance examination. The course of study is two years given in an approved maternity hospital or in faculties that offer corresponding training.

XXXII. *DIPLÔME DE PHARMACIEN* (diploma of pharmacist).—Required of all who wish to exercise the profession of pharmacy in France. Candidates must hold the *baccalauréat* (IX). The course is five years, of which the first is probationary in a pharmacy, the last four are in study. An examination is given at the end of each of the first three years of study, and three final examinations at the close of the course.

XXXIII. *DIPLÔME SUPÉRIEUR DE PHARMACIEN* (higher diploma of pharmacist).—This is granted after the defense of a thesis, to any pharmacist (XXXII) who holds the *licence ès sciences physiques* (XX) or the *licence ès sciences naturelles* (XX) or who, not having either of these, can show that he has had an additional year of study in a faculty and has passed an examination in written, practical, and oral tests.

XXXIV. *DIPLÔME D'HERBORISTE* (diploma of dealer in medicinal herbs).—This is not shown on the graph. It is required of persons in France who wish to be herborists. It is open to candidates at least 21 years of age who hold either the *brevet élémentaire* (III), or the *certificat d'études primaires élémentaires* (I), and pass an examination on medicinal plants, and the processes of gathering, drying, and preserving them.

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