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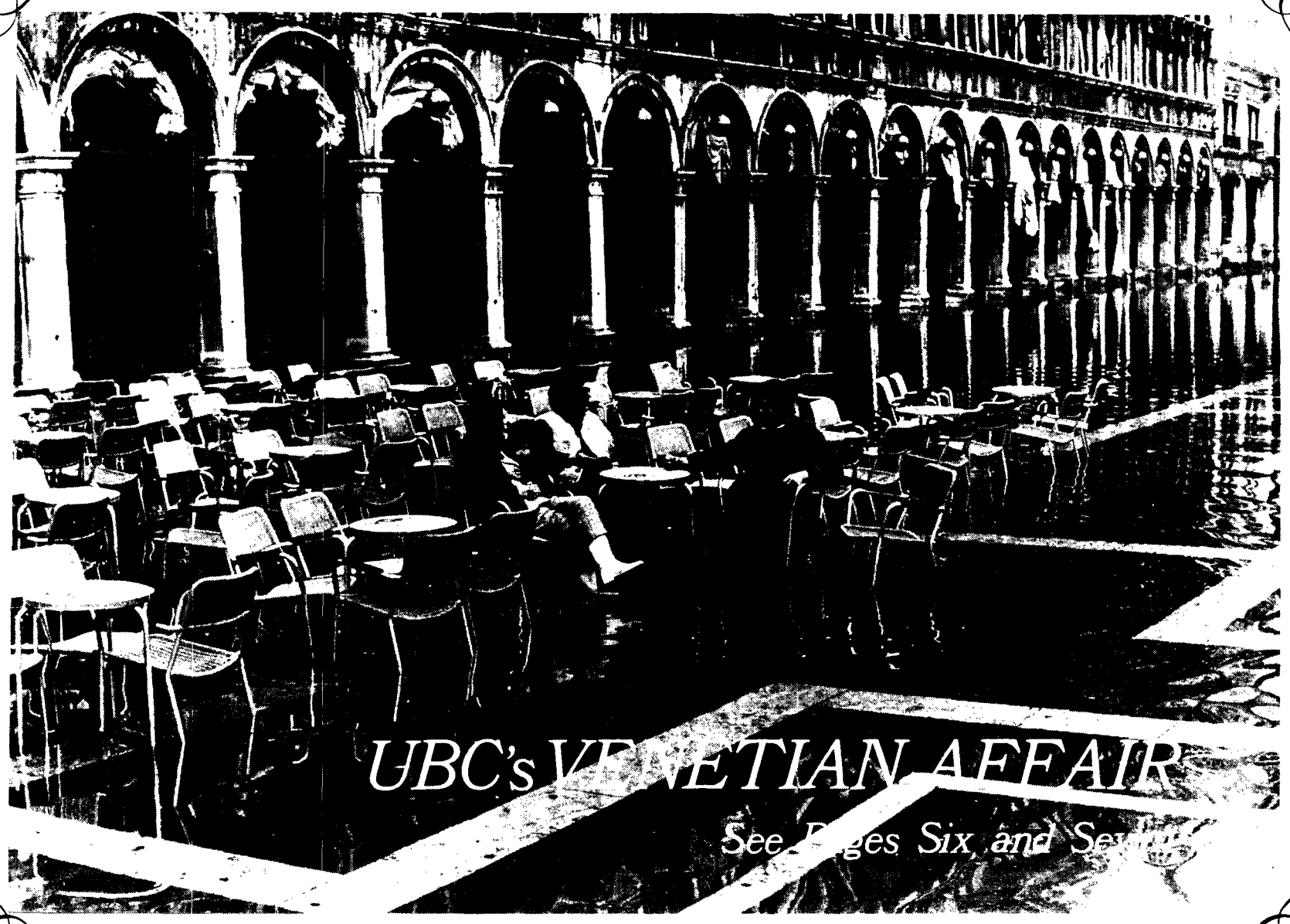

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BY PETER THOMPSON

ASSISTANT INFORMATION OFFICER, UBC

THE EARTH SCIENCES

ARE ABOUT TO GET A NEW LEASE ON LIFE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. CONSTRUCTION WILL BEGIN THIS SPRING ON A $4 MILLION GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES CENTER, WHICH WILL BE PART OF AN EARTH SCIENCES COMPLEX AT THE SOUTH END OF UBC'S ACADEMIC CORE. UBC'S PRESIDENT, DR. WALTER GAGE, IS FORMING AN EARTH SCIENCES COMMITTEE TO CO-ORDINATE INTER-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN THE EARTH SCIENCES. ASSISTANT INFORMATION OFFICER PETER THOMPSON REPORTS ON THIS AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ARTICLE BEGINNING BELOW.

DEAN LIAM FINN

UBC President Walter Gage is forming an Earth Sciences Committee to co-ordinate inter-disciplinary research in the earth sciences.

The committee will include representatives from the Departments of Metallurgy, Civil Engineering and Mineral Engineering in the Faculty of Applied Science, the Departments of Geology and Geophysics in the Faculty of Science, the Soil Science Department in the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, and the Institute of Oceanography.

Co-ordination of earth science techniques is necessary because work in this area can no longer be sharply defined by discipline. It is becoming increasingly common for the various earth sciences to deal with the same problems. Solution of these problems will require inter-disciplinary co-operation.

The earth science disciplines are being brought together physically under a long-term scheme to establish an Earth Sciences Complex of buildings in the southern section of UBC's central academic core.

The hub of the complex will be the $4-million Geological Sciences Center. Construction of the Center at West Mall and Stores Road will begin this spring.

The earth science disciplines have pooled their talents and resources on a number of ventures in the past. Their most recent project is to bring the sub-economic ore deposits of western Canada into profitable operation.

MAKE INVENTORY

Involved in this project are the Departments of Geology, Metallurgy and Mineral Engineering, which together form one of the largest concentration of mining brain power in North America.

The departments are drawing up an inventory of known deposits which cannot be exploited profitably using today's technology.

They are also planning to install a comprehensive analytical facility to assay samples from the ore bodies.

"To be able to evaluate the economic feasibility of low-grade ore bodies we must know what amounts of metals are present during each step of mineral exploration, mining, mineral concentration and metallurgical processing," said Prof. John B. Evans, head of the Department of Mineral Engineering.

"A significant proportion of the basic equipment for the laboratory is scattered among the three departments. The equipment will be co-ordinated into one major facility which will be part of the Earth Sciences Complex."

CANADIAN CONTROL

Canadian participation in B.C.'s mining ventures is greater than most people think. According to the Mining Association of B.C., about 80 per cent of the major operating mining companies in the province or those about to go into operation are under effective Canadian control.

Mining is already B.C.'s second industry. Total value of mineral production in B.C. this year will be about $500 million. Mineral production in 1958, expressed in today's dollars, was $200 million.

If only the value of future production which has already been announced is taken into consideration, mineral production in 1975 will probably total $1 billion, according to Prof. Evans.

Yet even $1 billion per year is far below potential mineral production of the province. An area similar in size and geology in the Western Cordillera in the United States currently produces $4 billion of metal wealth annually.

Expansion of B.C.'s mining industry is really synonymous with development of the Interior. In 1958, eight per cent of the 11,200 people directly employed by the industry in B.C. lived in the northern half of the province.

Last year 33 per cent of the 14,300 people directly employed lived in the northern section. Mining development will mean the expansion of power, transportation and social services throughout the Interior.

Co-ordination of the resources of the three departments in a single project is quite logical, since each discipline is responsible for a segment of the production process from exploration to metal fabrication.

Geological techniques are used to discover the ore body and determine its size and shape and value. Mining engineers extract the ore from the ground and mineral processing engineers crush and grind it and produce a metal concentrate. Metallurgists extract and refine metals from the mineral concentrate to produce finished products.

Exploration and development are closely related. For this reason field trips have been organized this year to operating mines in B.C. for students in Mineral Engineering. The last trip was a mixed group of geology and engineering students.

Geophysical techniques can also be used in exploration. The Geophysics Department in the Faculty of Science occupies the old B.C. Research Council building immediately east of the Geological Sciences Center. It is the major source of exploration geophysicists at the B.Sc. level in Canada and one of the principal sources in North America.

DOUBLE ENROLMENT

The department produces about 50 per cent of the Canadian graduates in this field. Half of UBC's geophysics graduates who go into industry are absorbed by the mining industry and half go into oil and gas exploration.

The Mineral Engineering Department is one of the three major mining schools remaining in Canada. It has eight students in their final year, 12 in their third and nine students in second year. Prof. Evans said his department could double its enrolment using existing facilities.

"And I want to double our enrolment as quickly as possible," he said. "Industry is desperate for mining and mineral processing engineers. Two B.C. companies wanted to hire our entire graduating class this year. One company got three and the other none."

PROF. JOHN B. EVANS

He said the only limiting factor on student enrolment is student interest in the discipline.

The Metallurgy Department, located in the Frank A. Forward Building for metallurgy adjacent to the Geological Sciences Center, is the largest in Canada.

BIG ENROLMENT

UBC's Geology Department is the largest in the western world. About 1,200 students are taking geology in the 1969-70 session.

Nearly 30 per cent of the students enrolled in first year geology are science students. More than 43 per cent are in the Faculty of Applied Science and 15 per cent are in the Faculty of Arts.

"Though they form a small portion of our total enrolment, their interest indicates to me at least that there is a general appreciation of the subject in society," said Prof. W.H. Mathews, head of the department.

Since 1916 the department has produced more than 700 graduates, about 20 per cent of all geologists in Canada and one out of every 60 trained in North America. In the past five years it has graduated nearly 25 per cent of all geologists in Canada.

Its graduates have directly or indirectly contributed to the discovery of $35 billion of mineral resources in Canada and $13 billion in B.C.

The department will be the main occupant of the Geological Sciences Center.

UBC is contributing $930,000 towards the building, close to one-sixth of its 1970 provincial capital grant. Companies and indivicuals connected with the mineral industry are being asked to contribute $3.1 million.

The mineral industry supported the 3 Universities Capital Fund launched in 1964. Simon Fraser University and the University of Victoria were also involved in the drive. UBC's 42 per cent share of the contributions from the mineral industry amounted to $1.4 million.

PROF. WILLIAM MATHEWS

The money to a large extent made possible the construction of the $2.6-million Frank A. Forward Building for Metallurgy and renovation of the B.C. Research Council building for the Geophysics Department for $384,650.

The University's search for new metal resources isn't limited to land. The Mineral Engineering Department is interested in developing techniques in conjunction with the Institute of Oceanography to extract minerals from the sea and the ocean floor.

"The world faces a critical shortage of metals," said Prof. Evans, "so we had better develop technology now which we will need in the not too distant future.

"Through the processes of weather and erosion the sea is constantly receiving minerals from the land. If we could find a way of recovering these minerals economically – possibly by extraction techniques now being studied – we could save for man's use a portion of the metals perpetually being lost to the oceans."

Extension of mineral engineering into the ocean is part of a scheme to establish a program of Ocean Engineering in the Faculty of Applied Science, starting at the graduate level. "Most of the traditional departments in the Faculty have interests in the sea," said Prof. Liam Finn, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science. "Food resources from the sea will involve Agricultural Engineering. Power generation might involve Electrical Engineering. And there are the problem areas of underwater stability of the continental shelf, soil engineering and oil exploration.

REAP BENEFITS

"There is an urgency for us to start on this kind of work. Quite simply, if we don't develop our own off-shore resources, someone else will do it for us and reap the benefits.

"Increased resources are being allocated to the Mineral Engineering Department so that it can go into the ocean yet at the same time continue its concern for the day-to-day problems of the mining industry."

REVIEW BEGINS BY COMMITTEE

UBC's Senior Appointments Committee met yesterday (Tuesday) under the chairmanship of Dean B.E. Riedel to begin a review of two disputed tenure cases.

The committee has been asked by President Walter H. Gage to conduct a thorough and impartial review of the cases of Dr. David Powell and Mr. Brian Mayne, assistant professors in the Department of English, who are protesting recommendations that they not be granted tenure, or permanency of employment.

Dean Riedel, who is head of UBC's Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, said the committee will respond to President Gage's wish that the matter be dealt with as expeditiously as possible.

DISCUSS PROCEDURES

The purpose of yesterday's meeting was to discuss procedures to be followed in conducting the review, Dean Riedel said.

"I can't predict when the committee will be able to arrive at its decision on this very difficult and controversial matter," he said, "but I want to assure the entire Universtiy community that we will move as rapidly as possible, compatible with the need to examine very carefully all the issues that have been raised."

He said he could not say precisely what procedures the committee will adopt, but he said he expected the committee would be willing to have the central figures in the dispute appear before it to state their positions and to answer questions. These would include Mr. Mayne and Dr. Powell; Prof. Robert Jordan, head of the Department of English; and Dr. D.T. Kenny, Acting Dean of Arts.

He said he will also suggest to the committee that it will probably be necessary to call on scholars from other universities for opinions on the scholarly works of Dr. Powell and Mr. Mayne, one of the issues in question.

The Senior Appointments Committee is a body appointed by the President and normally deals with recommendations for appointment, re-appointment and promotion at the rank of associate professor or above.

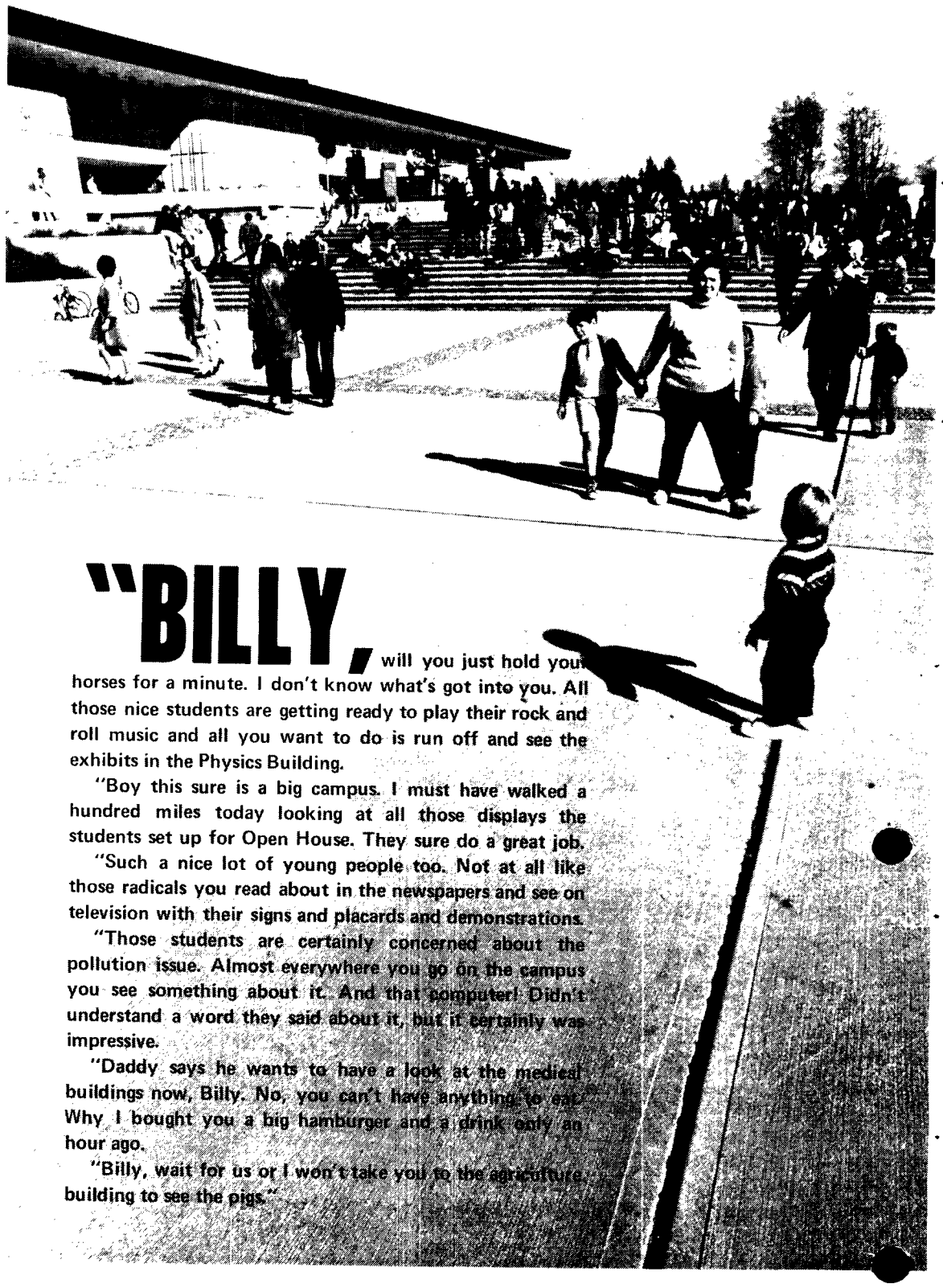
SPECIAL EDITION

It consists of 28 senior faculty members drawn from almost all Faculties and a wide range of academic disciplines. "It's about as representative as a committee of workable size can be," Dean Riedel said.

(The dispute surrounding the granting of tenure to the two English Department professors was debated at four campus rallies recently. A summary of the opinions expressed at the rallies was carried in the March 18 campus edition of *UBC Reports.* A copy of that edition can be obtained by writing to the Department of Information Services, UBC, Vancouver 8).

OPEN HOUSE 70

Torrential rain on Friday, March 6, forced B.C.'s Lieutenant-Governor, the Honorable John Nicholson, to declare Open House 70 officially open from the dry confines of the lobby of the Frederic Wood Theatre. Seated at the left of Mr. Nicholson in the photo above are Mrs. Nicholson and Gordon McNab, student chairman of the Open House Committee. Friday's rain didn't prevent thousands of elementary and high school students from visiting the campus. On Saturday, March 7, the second day of Open House, the weather cleared so that student rock groups (below) could perform for spectators sunning themselves on the steps of the Student Union Building.



"BILLY, will you just hold your horses for a minute. I don't know what's got into you. All those nice students are getting ready to play their rock and roll music and all you want to do is run off and see the exhibits in the Physics Building.

"Boy this sure is a big campus. I must have walked a hundred miles today looking at all those displays the students set up for Open House. They sure do a great job.

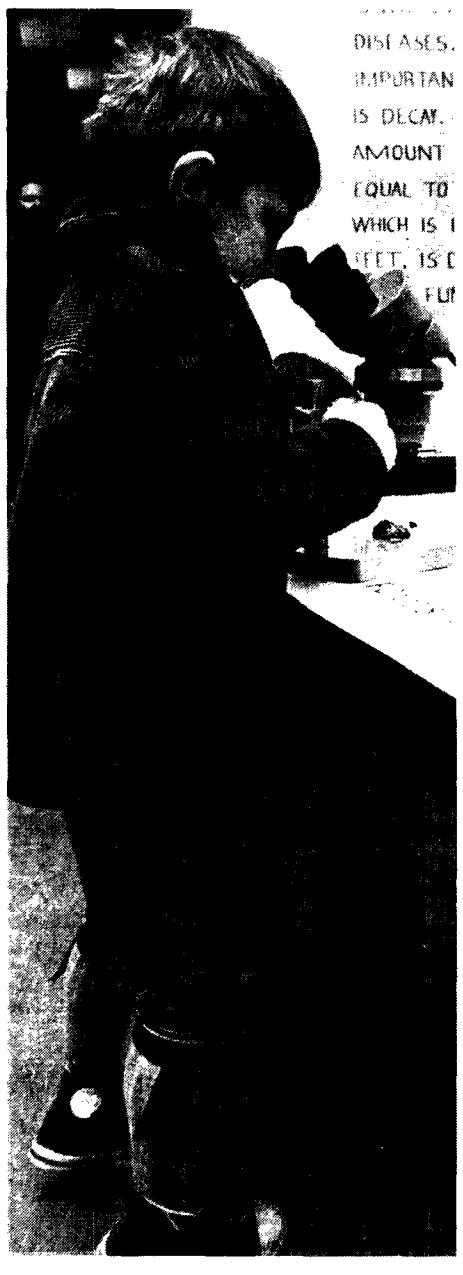
"Such a nice lot of young people too. Not at all like those radicals you read about in the newspapers and see on television with their signs and placards and demonstrations.

"Those students are certainly concerned about the pollution issue. Almost everywhere you go on the campus, you see something about it. And that computer! Didn't understand a word they said about it, but it certainly was impressive.

"Daddy says he wants to have a look at the medical buildings now, Billy. No, you can't have anything to eat. Why I bought you a big hamburger and a drink only an hour ago.

"Billy, wait for us or I won't take you to the agriculture building to see the pigs."

Animal Science display in the MacMillan Building makes it clear that humans weren't the only ones to get hungry during Open House 70.



Pavilion built by the Chinese Varsity Club in the Women's Gymnasium, above, was one of the most attractive displays at Open House 70 on March 6 and 7. Visitors could try their hand at painting Chinese characters on paper strips. Perrenial Open House favorite is the glassblowing display put on by Mr. John Lees, of UBC's Physics Department. At far right he displays a glass trombone created during the show. Many of the UBC science departments and allied professional schools used microscopes to illustrate various facets of their work. The one on the right in the Faculty of Forestry was a magnet for small boys. All photos on Pages Four and Five by UBC Extension Graphic Arts.

A study and research trip to Venice has transported a group of UBC architecture students out of the ivory tower and into the real world. The students are continuing their regular course work for credit toward their degrees at UBC while at the same time conducting an on-the-spot study of urban renewal in Venice, financed by a $10,000 research grant from the Venice Island of Studies Association.

Two groups of architecture students are participating in the study-and-research project. The first group of about 40 students spent the first term in Venice and returned to the UBC campus at Christmas. The second group left for Venice in mid-January and will continue research and studies there until the end of term.

UBC architecture professor Abraham Rogatnick, who is a member of the Venice Studies Association with a long-standing interest in the history of Venetian architecture, helped make the trip possible. He and Randle Iredale of Rhone and Iredale, a Vancouver architecture firm, provide most of the formal lectures.

The students, who studied Italian in preparation for the trip and took a library of about 200 texts with them, also hear lectures from Venetian civic officials and professionals and from visiting European architects.

The streets and canals of Venice become living textbooks as the students encounter in reality many of the famous structures they had previously only seen in books.

While in Venice the students and professors, many of them accompanied by their wives and children, have been living in a renovated 18th century palace.

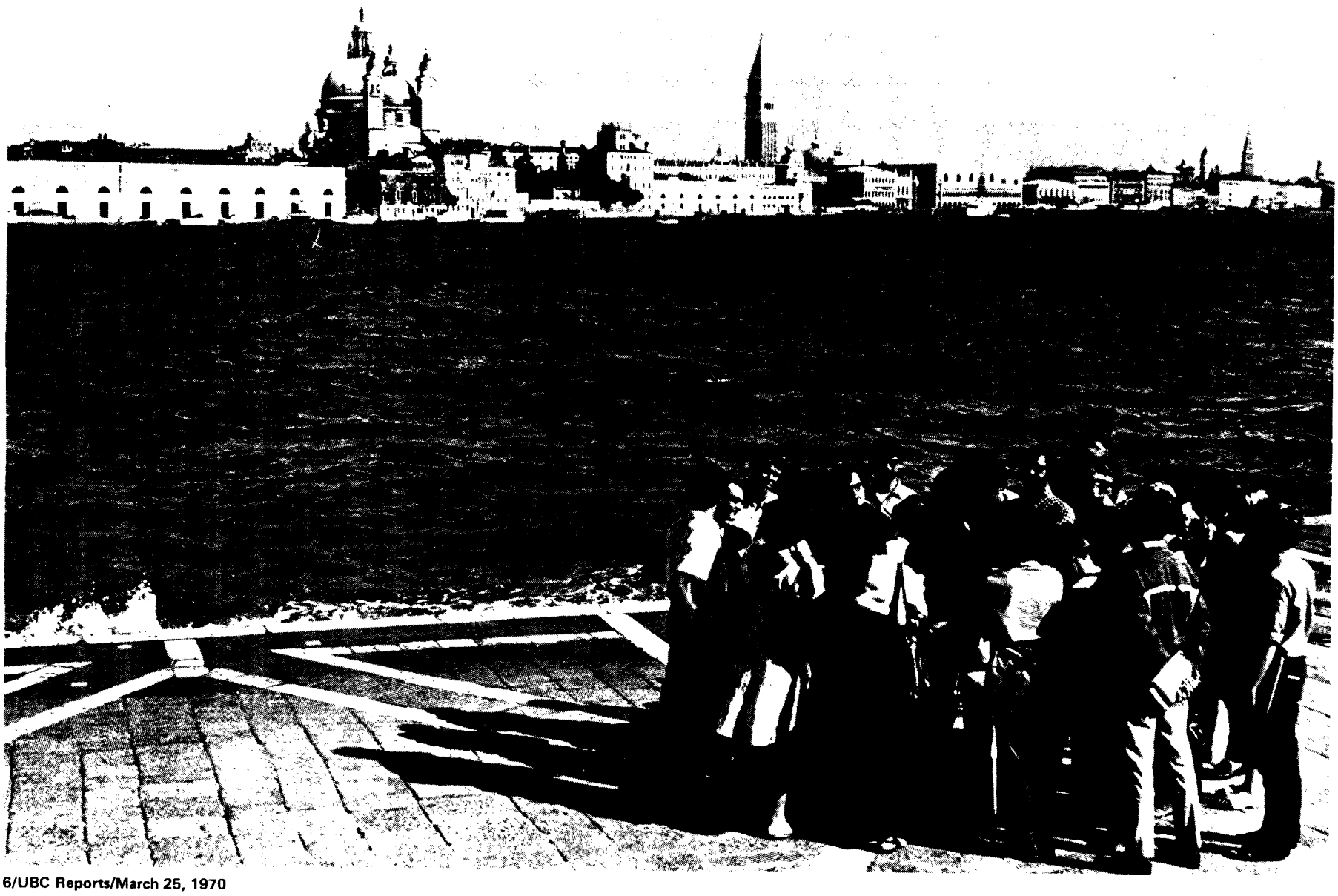
For two third-year architecture students who participated — Larry McFarland and Denis Christianson — the change in learning environment and the communal living arrangements became "a continuing 24-hour-a-day learning experience of one form or another."

PERCEPTION ALTERED

Being able to leave the UBC campus and continue their studies as registered UBC students in another part of the world has altered their perception of the role of the university. For them it has become a resource tool for studying the world at large.

"I think there should always be an institution such as a university to structure lectures and courses for those

UBC architecture students stayed at Palazzo Sceriman, a former palace now operated as a hotel, during their study visit to Venice. The cool and elegant dining room at top left was equipped with a glass chandelier. Below, students gather around an instructor at the edge of a canal. On the other side of the canal can be seen the campanile of famed St. Mark's Cathedral at right and the domes and towers of the Church of Santa Maria Della Salute. The latter church is shown closeup at right. First year students wait on the steps of the church to hear a lecture about it and Baroque architecture in general from Professor Abraham Rogatnick, a member of the Venice Studies Association, whose research on Venice was instrumental in obtaining a grant to enable architecture students to undertake the study trip. All photos were taken by students.



who need and want this type of service, but I think a lot of students are capable of structuring their own programs. They could form into smaller units, go anywhere in the world, and use the university and its standards as a reference point for their studies," said Denis Christianson.

CONTRAST NOTED

"This need not apply just to architects," added Larry. "Experiencing another kind of environment is an educational experience that could be equally useful for a sociologist, engineer, or any one of a number of other professions."

Larry said he enjoyed dealing "with real problems instead of tissue paper ones" and added: "The Venice experience develops you as a whole person, and this is the kind of education that should be encouraged...not just the small textbook kind."

Both Larry and Denis came back with vivid impressions of the contrast between the learning environment in Venice and on the UBC campus. They miss the close people-contact possible within a small cohesive group and feel lost once again in the anonymity of UBC's crowds.

"When we came back the contrast between the two learning environments was startling. As a group we became quite close and now we are separated again," said Denis.

Larry and Denis also noticed contrasts between the way Venice and most North American cities function as cities. "In Venice the downtown area is not a concentration of building forms. It is a concentration of activities. Here we classify the buildings as the downtown core, instead of the activities."

THE study being done by UBC students in Venice involved research on the cultural, social and economic effects of revitalization of two economically decaying areas of Venice. One of the areas includes a new hospital project based on a radical design by the late architect Le Corbusier and the other includes a large congress hall project designed by noted U.S. architect Louis Kahn.

Results of the study will be published and given to civic officials in Venice, the Venice Studies Association, and other interested bodies.

UBC students watched the annual "historic regatta" of Venetian gondolas from the balcony of a palazzo on the Grand Canal.

UBC students about to stage a "happening." They played the part of well-disciplined tourists, marching in unison and snapping photographs simultaneously on command from first year student Chuck Barrett at left. The natives were delighted and some applauded.

Light floods through a glass curtain seen by the students during a visit to a Venetian manufacturing firm specializing in glass for architectural purposes.

—Photos courtesy *The Ubyssey*

MR. ROBIN MATHEWS

DR. JAMES STEELE

CONTROVERSY HAS CENTERED AROUND THE IDEAS OF TWO CARLETON UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, MR. ROBIN MATHEWS AND DR. JAMES STEELE, WHO HAVE SUGGESTED THAT CANADA IS COMMITTING "CULTURAL GENOCIDE" BY ALLOWING UNLIMITED IMMIGRATION OF FOREIGN (AND ESPECIALLY AMERICAN) UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS INTO CANADA. THE TWO PROFESSORS VISITED UBC RECENTLY TO TAKE PART IN A SERIES OF DEBATES ON AMERICAN DOMINATION OF CANADA. UBC REPORTS EDITOR JIM BANHAM REVIEWS THE MATHEWS–STEELE SUGGESTIONS AND REPORTS THEIR UBC VISIT IN THE ARTICLE BELOW.

BY JIM BANHAM
Editor, UBC Reports

Ten years ago Canadians were worrying about the "brain drain" — the disappearance into the United States of the best products of Canadian universities.

In 1970, largely because of a couple of Ottawa university professors, Canadians are worrying about the influx of foreign (and especially American) university teachers and accusations that Canadian universities are becoming academic banana republics.

SPARK DEBATE

What is characterized by Mr. Robin Mathews and Dr. James Steele, the Carleton University professors who started the discussion, as "the struggle for Canadian universities" began in December, 1968, at the institution where both teach English.

At a meeting of the Carleton University Staff Association, Mr. Mathews and Dr. Steele sparked debate on motions asking:

—That Carleton employ enough Canadians to ensure a clear two-thirds majority of full-time faculty in each department;

—That before recommending a non-Canadian for a teaching post, Carleton departments demonstrate that they advertised for at least a month in three Canadian publications and sent notices of vacancies to other Canadian universities;

—That Canadian citizenship be a necessary qualification for all new appointments to administrative posts from department head to chancellor;

—That Carleton ascertain and maintain a record of the citizenship of its faculty, and

—That the Canadian Association of University Teachers be requested to obtain information about the citizenship-composition of Canadian faculties and consider formulation of a national policy on the matter.

The motions were roughly handled.

The Carleton faculty passed a counter-motion which asked that it be the general policy of the University "to employ academic staff solely on the basis of academic competence regardless of citizenship." The motion passed 138-2. The dissenters, presumably, were Mr. Mathews and Dr. Steele.

The skirmish at Carleton was, however, only the opening clash in guerilla war which came to UBC early in March when Mr. Mathews and Dr. Steele spent a week on campus as participants in a series of panel discussions and addresses on the topic of American domination of Canada.

Since raising the question in 1968, Mr. Mathews and Dr. Steele have been busy. They have formed a Montreal Committee on the De-Canadianization of the Universities, published a book entitled *The Struggle for Canadian Universities*, made countless speeches and kept up a steady barrage of letters to the editor to (chiefly) eastern Canadian newspapers, many of them comments on letters which commented on their earlier letters.

Their appeals to higher courts for consideration of their original suggestions have been rejected. Both the Canadian Association of University Teachers and the Committee of Presidents of the Universities of Ontario have reiterated, at greater length, the basic notion embodied in the counter-motion approved at Carleton in December, 1968.

COUNTER-ARGUMENT

Quite apart from the counter-argument that the academic world is a sort of common market which takes no notice of citizenship, the Mathews–Steele case has failed to make much headway with academics for the simple reason that no one in government or the universities is able to say for certain whether or not Canadians, as Mr. Mathews

Please turn to Page Eleven
See CITIZENSHIP SURVEY

'I STRONGLY

In the course of gathering opinion on the question of foreign academics in Canada, UBC Reports *wrote to Dr. Carl Baar, an American who taught in UBC's political science department from 1966 to 1968. We asked him if he had any thoughts to contribute to the discussion. Dr. Baar responded with the following article, which contains some interesting and useful suggestions for alleviating the problem. Dr. Baar is now an assistant professor at Michigan State University in East Lansing, Michigan.*

BY DR. CARL BAAR

The editor of *UBC Reports* has asked for my thoughts on the problem of foreign academics in Canadian universities. Since I am an American citizen trained in political science, I will direct my discussion more specifically to issues of the American influx into Canadian universities in social science fields.

First, I would strongly agree that there is a problem. American training and temperament do not develop a sensitivity for Canadian political or social institutions. When I arrived in Canada in 1966, I understood the parliamentary system and cabinet responsibility at an intellectual level, but I was emotionally unprepared to find that the federal finance minister could announce government plans for a tax increase in November, and the University would be withholding that tax [illegible] January. Why wasn't it killed in committee, or amended on the Senate floor?

NEGATIVE IMPACT

The availability of foreign academics is also a problem because of the manipulative possibilities open to Canadian academic departments. In my field of political science, they are many departments in Canada which are traditional, and reject young people trained in the contemporary scientific methodology essential for much of the teaching and research in that field. I know of two departments at prominent Ontario universities which have hired American academics who, while well qualified, were recruited in order to maintain a one-sided traditional orientation.

At the same time, the motivations of Americans coming to Canada may be changing. Instead of young, more liberally-oriented persons leaving the United States because of the war in Vietnam, Canadian universities may begin getting older academics escaping the more volatile atmosphere of American campuses, and avoiding the requirements to readjust to new scientific methodologies. Unless Canadians are fully aware of the dynamics of American academic life and American social science, they may hire experienced professors who will have a negative impact on the development of many disciplines in Canada.

QUOTA SYSTEM

Thus the existence of a pool of foreign professors in Canadian universities can create difficulties for Canadian national development. However, some of the proposed remedies are worse than the sickness. A quota system, for example, would open positions to Canadians who have less training than their American counterparts, for example in techniques of comparative cross-cultural research and analysis which are increasingly important in the social sciences. A quota system would discourage Canadian students from getting the best possible graduate education, and would therefore increase the likelihood that second-rate scholarly work would be done in Canadian universities. American academics have learned through painful experiences that their knowledge is essential to the wielding of political power today. If Canadians are to wield political power more wisely — if at all — a strong university system with well-trained scholars is essential.

How can the imbalance of foreign academics in Canadian universities be redressed without damaging the development of scholarship in Canada? In a number of ways, many of which have already been suggested in the past months. They fall into three different but

AGREE THAT THERE IS A PROBLEM'

interrelated approaches: (1) maximizing the availability of existing Canadian manpower; (2) developing opportunities for graduate education in Canada; and (3) improving the skills and information of foreign academics in dealing with Canadian material.

The first approach has been incorporated into certain proposals of Profs. Mathews and Steele of Carleton University. For example, they recommend the establishment of a placement service to be operated in conjunction with the annual meetings of the Learned Societies. Ironically, this is a well-established American practice. Yet in Canada, Mr. Robert Stanfield, the Progressive Conservative leader, rose in the House of Commons in the spring of 1969 to ask the manpower minister if such a service would be set up at the June 1969 meetings. It was not.

DESTROY TONE

It could be argued that a placement operation would destroy the existing tone of the Learned Societies' meetings, converting them into a "slave market" -- the term American graduate students have long applied to professional meetings of the disciplines in the United States. And the June meetings fall at a time when it is too late to hire for September and too early to judge the beneficience of a provincial parliament 15 months hence. A more effective system might be for each discipline to establish a list of available positions and available scholars, to be circulated to university departments or printed in conjunction with the journal of that discipline.

Canadian schools which grant doctorates could list their Ph.D. candidates seeking positions, and indicate the candidates' areas of specialization. Such a system would increase the efficiency of departmental recruiters, many of whom are now foreign academics who are not even certain about the other Canadian schools which grant doctorates. The published list would encourage graduate students, by providing them with some clues about where their services will be sought, and would provide a vehicle for persons with graduate training employed in government or industry to indicate their availability to university departments. Already many Canadian sociology departments advertise their openings in the *American Sociologist*. Why not make certain that similar communications mechanisms work for Canadians?

Such a practice might reduce the cost of retrieval operations now pursued in England and the United States and enable those Canadians who have done both undergraduate and graduate work outside Canada to gain information about academic openings. At present, efforts to retrieve Canadians doing graduate study abroad are directed only at those who received B.A.s from Canadian universities, ignoring a pool of able Canadian high school graduates who pursue their higher education at many of the distinguished universities outside Canada. In addition, programs such as the newly-established Canadian Parliamentary Internships, which would attract potential Canadian academics, must be open to all Canadians no matter where they obtained their B.A. degrees. In too many instances, officials have hitherto operated on the fallacious assumption that Canadians without a Canadian undergraduate education are not really Canadians.

GRADUATE STUDIES

The second approach concedes the obvious: a discipline is more likely to be dominated by foreign academics if Canadian universities do not produce Ph.D.s in that discipline. When I left UBC in 1968, it was in the process of granting its first doctorate in political science. Recruitment discussions often focused on Canadians, but they invariably were doing graduate work in the United States and not in Canada. A number of Canadian political science departments are on the threshold of active graduate programs and it is essential that these programs have the opportunity to develop.

This requires government support. Thus Canada Council policies must reflect the need for qualified Canadian academics, and for the systematic development of data about Canadian society. But the criteria used by the Council in judging applications are not clearly defined. In the past, extremely able doctoral candidates at UBC with well-defined proposals were not granted any support from Canada Council. Such action impedes the rapid production of qualified Canadian doctorates. It

DR. CARL BAAR

forces students to become part-time students instead of enabling them to proceed rapidly to completion of their degrees. And when no explanation is forthcoming for refusals of support, many students can only conclude that Canada Council grants go more heavily to traditional research, and that the Council is in fact discouraging projects which develop new skills essential for modern social scientists.

Perhaps instead of granting income tax exemptions to American professors entering Canada, the federal government could increase its support of Canadian graduate education. One technique might well be borrowed in modified form from the United States: make low-interest loans available, payable upon the start of employment, with the proviso that ten per cent of the principle is waived for each year spent teaching in a Canadian University.

But support of graduate students is not enough. The faculty in many departments is not equipped to operate a graduate program. It is not unusual for departments granting doctorates to include a number of faculty still writing their own dissertations. At least one eminent Canadian university recently gave a faculty member sabbatical leave to finish his dissertation. Academic departments with doctoral programs must provide incentive for its own faculty to rapidly complete their work so that they can more effectively direct the work of others.

Furthermore, experienced faculty often find it difficult to maintain a substantial commitment to scholarly research. The material and personal rewards which come from government consulting or work in the mass media are frequently more attractive than those of major scholarly research. While public agencies and commissions often require the expertise of skilled academics, the short-term gain may be mitigated by the long-term loss of additional scholarly work. Thus public agencies and private groups must also be willing to subsidize substantial scholarly research efforts in the social sciences. Such research work will have two benefits: (1) it will maintain the scholar's awareness of trends in his discipline; and (2) it will allow graduate students to gain experience as research assistants, and develop material for their own dissertations. The relative absence of team research in Canada makes it difficult to define more intricate research problems, and forces graduate students to devise their own dissertation projects from scratch, lengthening the period of graduate education and increasing competition from their American counterparts.

NARROW PERSPECTIVES

The third and last approach assumes that foreign academics will continue to migrate to Canadian universities in the foreseeable future, and asks what techniques are available to make them more effective on the Canadian scene. Neither Canadian citizenship nor Canadian training assures a social scientist the greatest competence in his field or thorough and accurate information about Canadian society. But in hiring foreign social scientists, Canadian universities should seek those who are committed -- as teachers and researchers -- to applying their specialized knowledge to the problems and concerns of Canadian society, and whose outlook upon the social and political issues which transcend national boundaries is not limited to the narrow perspective of a single foreign culture.

Foreign academics should be encouraged to increase their knowledge of Canada. One simple way would be through the awarding of a modest summer grant, so that a new professor could come to Canada in the early summer and gain background in Canadian materials before he begins teaching. Similar grants could be made available to foreign academics already in Canada. UBC made summer research grants of up to $1,000 available to natural scientists when I taught there. If it is important to bring a Canadian perspective to social science departments, why not use a similar grant system?

These three approaches to the problem of foreign professors in Canadian universities are closely interrelated. For example, increasing substantial social science research in Canadian universities will increase the amount of analytical material available for teaching, and reduce the need for foreign professors to rely on their home country's material. Often the difficulty which an American social scientist would have comprehending the Canadian experience is magnified by the absence of adequate systematic studies of many phases of Canadian life. In turn, the lack of Canadian data increases the probability that extra-Canadian solutions will be imposed -- by Canadian as well as foreign scholars -- upon Canadian problems. And the ensuing national crises will require the government to set up commissions and consult scholars, thus once more directing academics away from the research which will develop their disciplines. It would be valuable to break this cycle and establish a strong Canadian academic community. The strength of its universities in teaching and in research will be the measure of Canadian society's ability to meet its own future on its own terms.

VIGOROUS ACTIVITY

Frantz Fanon, in *Les damnes de la terre*, wrote of the need of the black man in Africa to escape the idea systems of the white man and develop his own history and community. Since the process of liberation is still only beginning, new idea systems have not yet developed, and Fanon would not expect to see them for some time. Canadians do not have the luxury of time. The forces of "liberation" must move as swiftly as the accelerating threat of foreign domination. Only out of the vigorous activity of an independent Canadian society can its universities attain the scholarship necessary to develop new idea systems strong enough to sustain that society.

RESIDENCES PURCHASED FOR $457,235

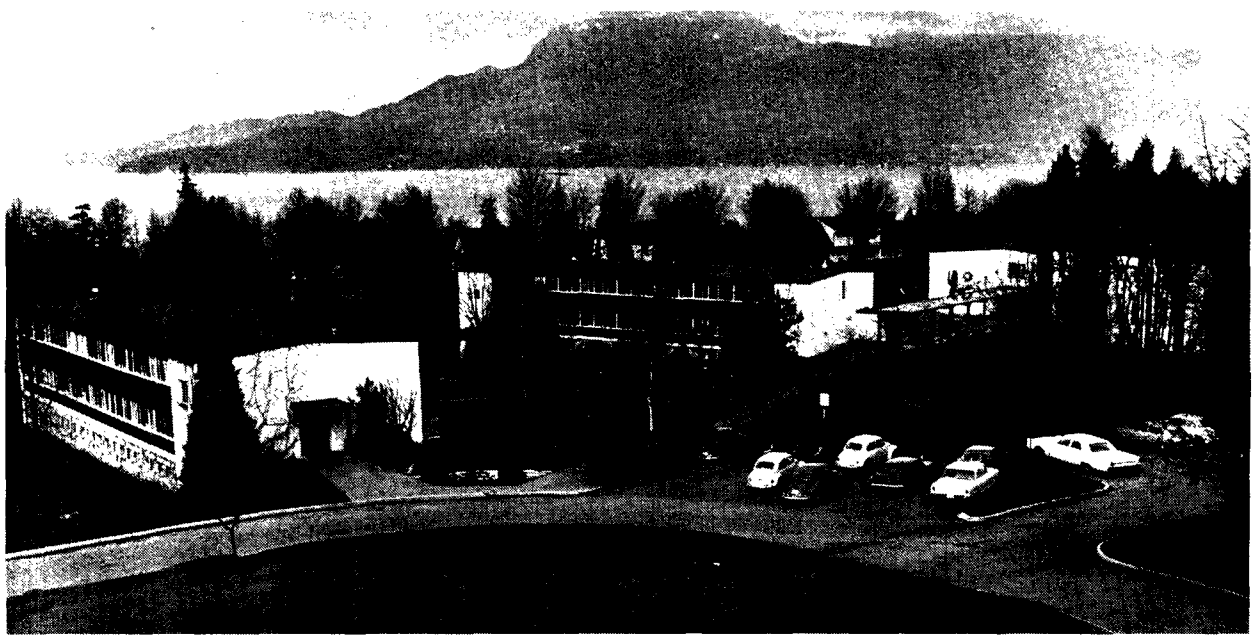
To the advantage of both institutions, the University of British Columbia has acquired the residence halls of St. Mark's College on the northeast corner of the UBC campus.

The purchase will provide the University with approximately 30,000 gross square feet of space which will be converted to academic and other University purposes. This provision is being made at less than the cost of equivalent new construction. The buildings were built in 1958 and 1960; the purchase price is $457,235.

"The Board of Management of St. Mark's College undertook this course of action for many reasons," said Rev. R.W. Finn, Principal of the College. "Almost all the sale price will be used towards elimination of a crushing debt at rising interest rates.

"The staff of the College can turn its attention and energy more directly to the religious and intellectual life of many more University men and women. The staff will be more free to engage in the academic life of the whole University.

"The College will be much more viable; it will provide a liturgical center, a library of Christian classics, a center for forums and discussions, and offices and lecture rooms."



UBC has purchased residence units (buildings at left in photo) of St. Mark's College for $457,235.

Conversion of the residence halls will mean the short-term loss to the University community of living quarters for 105 students.

However, UBC's housing director Leslie Rohringer said this loss will be partly offset by the addition of 36 single rooms for senior students at UBC's Place Vanier and Totem Park residence complexes. These additions will be accomplished by the relocation of study areas into common rooms which are not now being used to full advantage.

In addition, Mr. Rohringer said, the University has been assured that a loan of $5.17 million from Central Mortgage and Housing Corp. will be forthcoming in the immediate future.

This will enable a start on construction of two new high-rise residence towers for single students and a common block, to be built on the site of a former wireless station just north of the Student Union Building. The towers will house 788 students.

The project has been stalled for months because of a shortage of mortgage money in 1969. UBC has been told, however, that it has been allocated $5.17 million of CMHC's student-housing fund for 1970. The decision by CMHC to allocate federal government funds was based on a recommendation by the office of the B.C. minister of municipal affairs.

It is hoped that the two towers and common block will be ready for use by September, 1971.

Scholarship Forms Must Be Filed Not Later Than May 1

President Walter Gage has issued the following statement with regard to 1970 Provincial Government scholarships in his capacity as Dean of Inter-Faculty and Student Affairs and chairman of the UBC Awards Committee.

Students who wish to be considered for Government of B.C. Scholarships *must apply on application forms obtainable at Room 207, Buchanan Building. (Dean Gage's Office). The completed application form must be filed at that office not later than May 1st.*

These scholarships are open only to students who successfully complete by May 1 a full course of studies as prescribed by the Faculty concerned (e.g., 15 units in the Faculty of Arts). Awards will not be made for subjects completed later or on the basis of grades received on some deferred basis after the regular examination period.

NEW AWARD BASIS

Awards will no longer be made on the basis of first class, high second class and lower second standing. The Provincial Government has recently announced that scholarships *will be awarded to the highest ranking 17 per cent of full-time undergraduate students who meet residence qualifications for B.C.* (See below). The scholarships are tenable in the immediately following regular academic session generally and will have the values of 3/4, 1/2, and 1/3 of basic tuition fees, as follows:

(a) 3/4 basic fee — the highest ranking 5 per cent of the full-time undergraduate enrolment qualifying through the final grades received for the regular session 1969–70.

(b) 1/2 basic fee — the next highest 6 per cent.

(c) 1/3 basic fee — the next highest 6 per cent.

At UBC it is expected that the awards in each Faculty will be made to the top 17 per cent of qualifying students in that Faculty. Since some students may, for one reason or another, not qualify for awards, students likely to rank in the upper 20 per cent of their Faculty and Year (1st, 2nd, etc.) are advised to apply.

However, the minimum acceptable average in most faculties is 70 per cent. In the Faculty of Law, a lower average may be considered. Students must have clear standing in all subjects.

Residence Qualifications — For the purpose of establishing eligibility for a Province of British Columbia Scholarship Award, the place of residence is as defined by the British Columbia Student Aid Committee hereunder:

RESIDENCE RULES

A. A scholarship applicant, competing on the basis of achievement while in attendance at a designated post-secondary educational institution in British Columbia, must have resided *permanently and continuously* in this Province *for a minimum of the 12 consecutive months* calculated *to* the end of the month (April 30, 1970) in which the competition examinations are held.

B. A scholarship applicant must be a Canadian citizen or must have possessed landed immigrant status for a minimum period of the 12 consecutive months calculated to the end of the month (April 30, 1970) in which the competition examinations are held. A candidate on a non-immigrant visa or a student entry form is not eligible for a scholarship award.

SPECIAL NOTES

Notes. (1) The regulations announced by the B.C. Department of Education are the only official regulations. In selecting scholarship winners and applying regulations, no account can be taken of errors, if any, that may occur in this or other circulars. The decision of the British Columbia Student Aid Committee will be final in all cases.

(2) Late applications cannot be accepted under any circumstances.

(3) Please note that the application form may not have been up-dated and therefore, may not contain the revised terms of award.

(4) YOUR APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED AT ROOM 207 BUCHANAN BUILDING BY MAY 1.

Philosophy Head Named

Professor Peter Remnant, a University of B.C. graduate and native of Vancouver, has been appointed head of UBC's Department of Philosophy.

Prof. Remnant, 48, who has been a member of the UBC faculty since 1949, succeeds Dr. Barnett Savery as head of the Philosophy Department. Dr. Savery, who continues to teach in the UBC department, resigned in June, 1969, and Dr. Remnant has been acting head of the department since that time.

Prof. Remnant received the degrees of bachelor and master of arts in philosophy at UBC in 1947 and 1948 respectively and his doctor of philosophy degree from Cambridge University in 1958.

He taught briefly at the University of California at Berkeley in 1948 before joining the UBC staff as a lecturer in 1949. He was appointed to the rank of professor in 1968.

Prof. Remnant is a member of both the Canadian and American Philosophical Associations and the Aristotelian Society. He is married and has three children.

Grad Class Plants Tree On Thursday

The 1970 graduating class' tree-planting ceremony will take place tomorrow (Thursday) at 1 p.m. at SUB.

Traditionally part of graduation ceremonies, the tree-planting ceremony has been scheduled earlier this year to permit more members of the University community to participate.

Each year's graduating class plants a tree as a living legacy to the University. This year's tree will be a sugar maple.

Participating in the ceremony will be the graduating class historian, Karen Goshulak, the will writer, Brian Taylor, and the Honorary President, Dr. H.V. Warren.

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CITIZENSHIP SURVEY UNDERWAY

and Dr. Steele claim, are in a minority as university teachers.

No Canadian government department has collected statistics on this subject and until recently Canadian universities studiously ignored the citizenship of faculty members.

At UBC, for instance, citizenship data was not gathered prior to 1964. As a result UBC knows the citizenship of only 60 per cent or 988 of its full-time faculty members. Of this 60 per cent, 49.8 per cent are Canadians, 23.3 per cent are American, 14.6 per cent come from the British Isles and the balance — 12.4 per cent — are from various other continents and countries.

The UBC figures are not likely to get more extensive. A motion by a student at a UBC Senate meeting earlier this year requesting the UBC Office of Academic Planning to ascertain by departments the percentage of faculty members who are Canadians was defeated. Reliable data on a national basis will have to await the results of a survey being undertaken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The original argument put forward by Mr. Mathews and Dr. Steele to support their case used statistics in a way that smacked of comparing horses and camels.

They began by using an analysis of 1961 census data which showed that of Canada's 8,779 male university professors, 2,238 or 25 per cent were foreign born and 6,541 or 74.5 per cent were Canadian-born and therefore probably Canadian citizens.

For the purposes of comparison, Mr. Mathews and Dr. Steele used figures which resulted from an examination of the 1968-69 arts and science calendars of 15 Canadian universities (including UBC but excluding the Universities of Toronto, Montreal, McGill and Queen's). This examination revealed "that of the two-thirds of those faculty members in non-professional disciplines for whom a degree is listed, more than 51 per cent obtained their first degree outside of Canada."

ROUGH INDICATION

This percentage is a rough indication of citizenship, Mr. Mathews and Dr. Steele contend, and this leads them to maintain that "there is evidence for believing that the proportion of Canadians in Canadian universities has diminished by about 25 per cent between 1961 and 1968..."

Mr. Mathews and Dr. Steele have resolutely stuck to the conclusions which they originally drew from this shaky comparison of unrelated statistics. Thus, earlier this month at UBC, Dr. Steele baldly stated that "The basic, fundamental fact is that Canadians are now probably in a minority of 49 per cent in the sensitive arts and science faculties of Canadian universities."

The figures based on the arts and science calendars were clearly open to attack. The critics pointed out that some of those who received their first degree abroad were probably Canadians, that exclusion of teachers in professional faculties would distort the figures and that many of those who were educated elsewhere had been in Canada for such lengthy periods that they had either acquired Canadian citizenship or could be considered Canadians.

To reinforce their arguments that Canada is committing "cultural genocide" by importing foreign academics, Mr. Mathews and Dr. Steele have zeroed in on what they describe as "sensitive" departments in Canadian universities, such as history, anthropology and sociology, economics and political science, although they have also tried to make a case for the idea that even in pure science departments foreign academics will bring with them research biases that might preclude work being done on problems unique to Canada.

Mr. Mathews and Dr. Steele claim there are certain implications for the sensitive university departments which have appointed a large number of foreign academics. Steele made these points in his UBC speech early in March:

1. The diminishing proportion of Canadians means a diminishing likelihood that problems that arise uniquely and particularly from Canadian society will be considered.

"There is only one academic community in the world which can really study Canadian problems," Dr. Steele said, "and that is the academic community in Canada. I would argue that if we fail to study our own society...we are not only being academic but unscholarly and unscientific."

This idea is disputed by many academics, including the head of UBC's Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Prof. Cyril Belshaw, who says, first, that much of the work in his field today is of an abstract nature in which nationality plays no part.

DEARTH OF FUNDS

His second point is that because of the terrible dearth of research funds in Canada until recently, most of the best work done on Canadian society has in fact been done by non-Canadian scholars. "If the criterion of nationalism were to be applied to the support of such work we would know even less about Canadian society than we do now," he argues.

2. De-Canadianization, the jargon term which Mr. Mathews and Dr. Steele have developed for referring to the problems they have raised, is also having an effect on the content of university curriculum, they claim. They point to the fact that most of the text books used in humanities and social science departments are written by non-Canadians and published by American firms which have little or no interest in developing uniquely Canadian material.

3. De-Canadianization, Dr. Steele said at UBC, is having a serious effect on admission policies at Canadian universities. He put it this way: "As admissions committees...come to be more and more staffed by non-Canadians who know little of Canadian graduate schools, who are sometimes ignorant of Canadian grading systems and who feel little commitment to develop Canadian talent, it becomes more and more difficult to gain entry to Canadian graduate schools."

Dr. Steele cited an impressive statistic in this connection: 50 per cent of all full-time Ph.D. students studying at Canadian universities are non-Canadians. But he failed to cite a source for the figure, which is likely to make it as suspect as those cited for the citizenship composition of faculty members at Canadian universities.

4. De-Canadianization will also have an effect on the employment practices at Canadian universities, Dr. Steele told his UBC audience. Again, because of a preponderence of non-Canadians on appointment committees it is claimed that preference will be given to academics trained at institutions which committee members are familiar with.

This will result in less and less desire on the part of the committee to advertise and a minimal desire to seek out Canadians. The final result is that Canadians will find it more difficult to obtain employment in their own country and many graduate students, brought to high qualifications at public expense, will join the ranks of the unemployed.

CAMPAIGN SHIFT

If there has been a shift in the thrust of the Mathews-Steele campaign recently it has been to place the university problem in the larger context of American cultural and economic domination of Canada, a spectre which has increasingly obsessed Canadians since the end of World War Two.

The role of giant-killer seems to have devolved on Mr. Mathews, a colorful, and somewhat flamboyant figure who presents a sharp contrast to the low-keyed, rather plodding approach, of Dr. Steele.

"In Canada, we are going to be masters in our own house," Mr. Mathews forcefully told his UBC audience. "We are going to win, of that I have no doubt. And to win we are going to have to fight, you and me, as never for a long time... have Canadians had to fight for the basic survival of their nation."

He referred to the increasing control of the Canadian economy, unions and the periodical press by American interests and added that "the right honorable prime minister (Mr. Trudeau) has been on the way to handing the Canadian Arctic territory to the United States and has only changed his mind because of the fury of the Canadian people."

Mr. Trudeau asks "Do you want war?" when the question of declaring Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic is raised, Mathews continued. "The answer, if America has serious expansionist designs in Canada, is ...we do not want war, but if those are your terms, we will have war. We beat the pants off them in 1812 and we may ..." The rest was drowned in laughter and cheers from the predominantly student audience.

Despite the fact that Mr. Mathews refers to "our warm and friendly neighbours to the south" and insists that the campaign mounted by himself and Dr. Steele is carried on "not with contempt for others or hatred for strangers who are within our house," the burden of his remarks betrays something very close to contempt for the American educational system.

"The United States," he said dramatically, "grinds out massive quantities of very ordinary Ph.D.'s. They have needless non-meetings where scholars give non-papers. It has more non-journals, publishing more non-articles than Canada could dream of in the heart of the night."

CHANGE DEMAND

Indeed, Mr. Mathews seems to have something of an obsession about the Ph.D. degree, which he claims is another superimposition on Canada. "It is presently in the interests, consciously or unconsciously, of the U.S. takeover that the Ph.D. be considered the primary qualification even above and beyond a familiarity with the students being taught and the research which must be done on this landscape."

Since beginning their campaign at Carleton University in 1968, Mr. Mathews and Dr. Steele have moderated somewhat their demand that two-thirds of Canada's university faculties should be made up of Canadian citizens.

The third of ten points which Mr. Mathews read at the UBC meeting asked that "all departments give measureable evidence of seeking to maintain or effect a full majority of Canadians on staff."

Some other points:

—All positions should be advertised "insistently, effectively and by law";

—Establishment of a faculty-student committee in every Canadian university "to research and implement the teaching of Canadian material wherever it is academically reasonable and desirable to do so";

—Every candidate for a university teaching post in Canada should be assessed as to his knowledge of Canada. "Candidates who are ignorant of Canada, especially in the areas of their own specialization, should be ruled unqualified to teach here."

—"We should demand imaginative and unique Canadian solutions to present problems. We should insist on a whole new approach to French studies...so that Anglophone Canadians may effectively read, write and speak French."

—"We should demand special task force summer study programs, concentrating Canadians scholars and graduate students in those areas where Canadians are a dangerous minority on university faculties."

There is little question that serious consideration of some of the questions which Mr. Mathews and Dr. Steele have raised has suffered because of the way in which they have used unreliable and incomplete statistics and their inflammatory statements about U.S. higher education, which have tended to reflect on highly-regarded Americans teaching in Canada.

Still, the debate may have caused academics across Canada to reflect on the problem of maintaining and expanding a unique Canadian identity through the universities and it seems certain that the Mathews-Steele suggestions will have led to closer consideration being given to the hiring of Canadian citizens.

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UBC ALUMNI Contact

EDUCATION Undergraduate Society internal affairs officer Kerry Bysouth discusses COFFE report at a meeting of Prince George teachers. Alumni Association is co-sponsoring a series of such meetings throughout B.C. to get wide discussion of the report's proposed reforms of UBC Education Faculty. Rick Hull photo.

WITH ALUMNI AID

Probe Summer Job Picture

The UBC Alumni Association is assisting a province-wide student project aimed at improving the summer employment situation for university and regional college students.

The B.C. Union of Students Task Force on Student Employment has received $1,600 in financial aid and the use of an office and supportive services in the Alumni headquarters at Cecil Green Park. The project is also being sponsored by the B.C. Chamber of Commerce, the B.C. Federation of Labor, the B.C. Union of Students and is being conducted in cooperation with the B.C. regional office of Canada Manpower.

The Task Force, which is working on behalf of all students at B.C. universities and regional colleges, has a two-fold aim – to conduct an informational, co-ordinating campaign to find more jobs for students this summer and to conduct longer-term surveys to get a clearer idea of the student employment problem.

RESULT OF FRUSTRATION

The Task Force director is Norman Wright, the former president of the University of Victoria student society. "The project arose out of the frustrations of our student employment campaign of last year," he said. "Last year the political attitude was predominant and we found that discussion of the problem in political terms really did not lead to answers. It's a problem that can't be solved by regarding students in isolation. We found that we've got to get down and talk to labor and employers – and that's what we're doing."

Wright pointed out that student employment is a problem of considerable economic significance, since students make up five to eight per cent of the labor force. This summer 44,000 students will be seeking employment.

At the same time, he said, the income earned by students through part-time and summer employment represents considerable assistance to the financial support of higher education. The income earned by university students contributes $30 million of the estimated $114 million it presently costs students and their families in the province in maintenance and tuition expense per year.

WASTAGE OF MANPOWER

The point that Wright stressed is that failure to fit students into the labor market for summer and part-time work represents wastage of manpower. At the same time, he emphasized that the money students earn is a vital contribution to the total cost of higher education, money which otherwise would have to come from some other source.

Each university and regional college campus has set up its own student employment team to cooperate with Canada Manpower and their placement offices. They will work to encourage maximum student registration for jobs, canvass employers and provide information for news media.

The student teams will also conduct two undergraduate surveys during the last week in March. The first survey will concern job expectations of the first to third-year students and the second will concern only graduating students. In September a follow-up survey will be made of these two groups, in order to discover their experience in the employment market. B.C. employers have been surveyed regarding student employment through a mail questionnaire.

LONG-TERM IMPROVEMENT

Wright said that when the project has completed its findings, they will be discussed with representatives from labor, industry and Canada Manpower with a view to achieving longer term improvement in student employment.

LESTER B. PEARSON

Alumni To Hear Lester Pearson

The Right Honorable **Lester B. Pearson,** former Prime Minister of Canada, will address a dinner meeting of the UBC Alumni Association in Vancouver on April 9.

Pearson is presently chairman of the Committee on International Development of the World Bank. In this capacity he was primarily responsible for a major study of international development programs, the findings of which were released earlier this year in an influential report entitled Partners In Development. The report pointed out serious inadequacies in foreign aid and called on the "have" nations to give greater aid to the "have-nots."

The dinner meeting will be held at 6:30 p.m. on April 9 in the ballroom of the UBC Faculty Club. The price per person is $6 and tickets can be obtained through the UBC Alumni office, 6251 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver (228–3313).

The above event is not to be confused with the **Annual General Meeting** of UBC Alumni Association. The Association's Annual Meeting will be held on May 26 in Cecil Green Park and will be a purely business meeting. There will be no feature speaker. The meeting will concern itself with the election of a new executive and board of management, with financial statements, constitutional revisions and new business. Alumni are urged to attend this important meeting, which gets underway 6:30 p.m. on May 26.

Another Alumni meeting has also been set for May. This is the Commerce Division annual meeting which is to be held May 8 in the University Club, 1021 West Hastings Street.

The Honorable **Jean-Luc Pepin,** federal minister of trade and commerce, will address the meeting on the topic of continuing education for businessmen. Further information may be obtained by calling 228–3313.

* * *

Alumni returning to study at UBC in the 1970-71 academic year may qualify for preferred parking spaces. Such parking is restricted to students who by Aug. 31, 1970, have completed at least three years study at UBC or are enrolled in fourth year or more senior courses for 1970-71. Inquiries and applications (together with a $1 fee) should be directed to the Traffic Office, Wesbrook Crescent, University of B.C., Vancouver 8, after April 1.