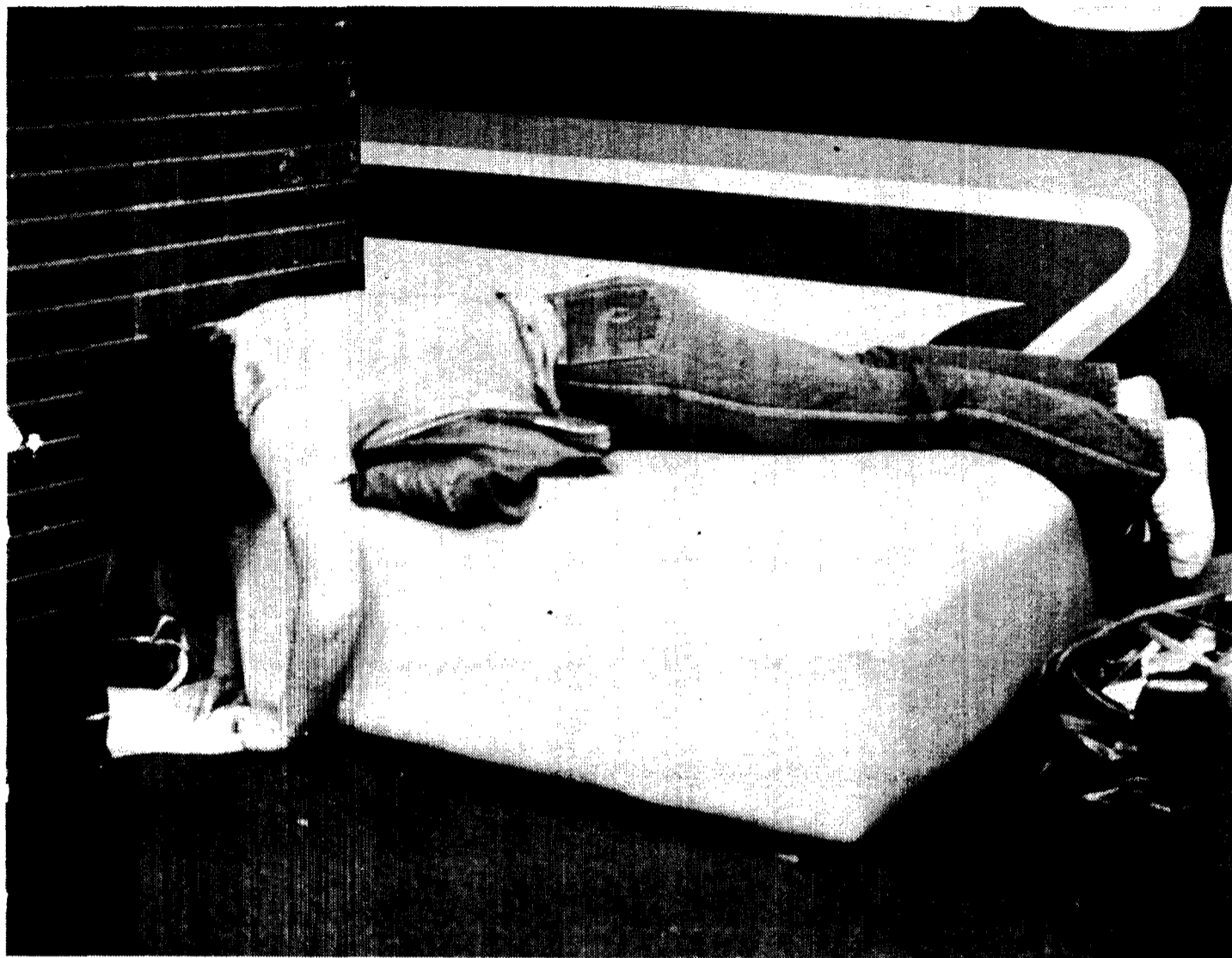


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Demonstrating impressive time-management technique, this student demonstrates that it's possible to study for exams and lie down on the job at the same time, thanks to the amenities of the Sedgewick Library. Last day of exams in most faculties is April 29.

Pulp, paper centre for UBC

A \$6 million pulp and paper centre is expected to be operating on the UBC campus within two years.

Dr. Axel Meisen, associate dean of Applied Science, said last week following an announcement that the provincial cabinet had approved planning funds for the centre that construction could start early in 1984. He said the building should take no more than a year to build.

The centre will be at the southeast corner of the Engineering Development Site, with the east and south boundaries being East Mall and Agronomy Road. Size of the building will be 3,540 square metres, and it will include such 'special' areas as explosion-proof labs, heavy floor load labs, and a high headroom research area.

The pulp and paper industry of Canada will provide \$1 million a year for operating costs, plus \$250,000 annually for fellowships for graduate students using the facility.

Dr. Meisen said the pulp and paper centre will be used for the graduate-level education of students planning to enter the pulp and paper industry. He noted that a Master's program in pulp and paper engineering already has been approved by the Universities Council of B.C.

As well, the new centre will provide research space for thesis students, and will have a library that will serve the needs of the industry.

Bernard W. Burgess, president of the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada (PAPRICAN) said of the centre:

"This presence, at the heart of the University, is the secret of PAPRICAN's ability to maintain its successful university-industry interface."

The UBC centre, he said, "will be vitally important in improving the technological base of B.C.'s leading industrial sector."

UBC and PAPRICAN started a co-operative program of post-graduate research and education in 1978, and a UBC-PAPRICAN task force recommended in 1980 that a pulp and paper centre be established on campus.

A government news release announcing the UBC project said that British Columbia now is in "fairly strong contention" as the location for a new \$13 million national research facility planned by the Canadian pulp and paper industry and being considered by the federal government.

Chancellor J.V. Clyne told the UBC Board of Governors last week that Discovery Park (the land east of Wesbrook between TRIUMF and 16th Avenue) is being considered for this research facility.

Peters awarded 1983 Killam Fellowship

Ernest Peters of UBC's metallurgical engineering department is one of 23 scholars to receive Canada's most prestigious academic award, the Killam Research Fellowship, for 1983. Prof. Peters received the award for his work in the area of hydrometallurgical leaching systems.

Killam Fellowships provide salary replacement and fringe benefits for up to two years, enabling recipients to work on special projects.

Prof. Peters will be studying the structure of minerals to determine what chemical and physical changes take place during leaching processes. In leaching, minerals are subjected to aqueous solutions of acids or alkalines or agents such as cyanide, to separate metals from their ore.

"In leaching processes we never get 100 per cent extraction, as there are always some components that remain 'leachable', says Prof. Peters. "In studying the chemical structures of the particles during various stages of the process I hope to be able to explain why some particles are locked up."

Prof. Peters will be conducting his studies on zinc oxide and sulphide leaching, cyanide leaching of gold, and nickel and copper leaching.

The award will enable me to do some basic scientific research, a change from the applied work usually done in metallurgical engineering," says Prof. Peters. "Most of

my work up to this point has been dedicated to developing and improving industrial processes or has been directly related to a specific problem that industry wanted solved."

He adds that although he will be looking at academic questions, his research results may have an impact on the next generation of leaching processes. "If we know more about the process, we ought to

be able to make it better. But in this case, it isn't a compulsory part of my research."

Prof. Laurance Hall of UBC's chemistry department and Prof. Cole Harris of the Department of Geography received renewals of their 1982 Killam awards. Prof. Hall is conducting research on medical imaging of the human body and Prof. Harris is involved in the production of an historical atlas of Canada.

YEP funding now available

A total of \$600,000 has been made available to the University for student jobs this summer through the provincial government's Youth Employment Program, \$42,000 less than last year.

Faculty and Staff Golf Tournament

The 27th annual faculty and staff golf tournament takes place at the University Golf Course on Thursday, April 28. Green fees are \$12.50, dinner afterwards at the Faculty Club is \$12.50 also. Applications and tournament details may be picked up at the Faculty Club reception desk. Entry deadline is April 21.

University departments interested in taking advantage of the program should act quickly. Application forms from the Student Counselling Centre must be returned to the centre by April 20.

Under the program students can receive \$600 a month for any two months from May to August. Departments are free to extend the period of employment beyond two months and to pay more than \$600 per month, at their own expense. Fringe benefits of about eight per cent will also be borne by the department.

The jobs applied for should relate to the student's field of study.

Applebert committee 'missed the boat'

Late in 1982, the federal Department of Communications published the report of the Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee, commonly called the "Applebert Report," a shorthand way of combining the names of the committee's co-chairmen — Louis Applebaum and Jacques Hebert.

In the weeks following publication, public debate centred on recommendations the 18-member committee made concerning such bodies as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the National Film Board.

The editors of *UBC Reports* asked Norman Young, an assistant professor in UBC's Department of Theatre who was appointed to the Canada Council in 1982, to select from the report those sections which were of particular interest to the Canadian university community. These begin below.

Commenting on the report as it affects universities, Mr. Young said he was disappointed that the committee had not seen fit to devote a special section to university responsibilities and contributions to Canada's cultural scene.

"I feel the committee missed the boat," he said. "They had a unique opportunity to do something about cultural affairs as they affect the universities. Instead of focussing sharply on that question, there are scattered references — and not many at that — throughout the report, which runs to more than 400 pages. My own view is that it's an incomplete report."

Here are the sections from the report selected by Mr. Young.

As indicated in Chapter 1 and discussed in our *Summary of Briefs and Hearings*, the question of education often arose during our hearings. Education is, in the first place, the essential cultural link between past, present and future. Both artists and audiences need a knowledge of what has gone before, to inspire the former to works of originality and to allow the latter to develop standards of aesthetic judgment.

The primary, secondary and post-secondary systems of education also have specific cultural functions — including the identification and encouragement of artistic talent, as well as the development of a sense of appreciation for our heritage and the arts. In the past this function was largely absent from programs of formal education. In spite of the fact that in recent years the arts have established themselves in educational institutions at all levels, the need to enlarge their role was a recurring theme in submissions to the committee, from educators disturbed by the values being communicated through mass entertainment, from artists seeking a wider public, or from citizens wishing to see curricula changed to include more arts education. Through them, we found that there is a significant body of opinion in this country which holds that our school systems are doing an inadequate job of educating young people to appreciate the performing arts and of identifying and encouraging artistic talent.

On the whole we have to agree, and we urge the relevant provincial authorities to make more prominent in school curricula the encouragement of an understanding of, and participating in, music, theatre and dance. As a long-term goal, the objective should be to see that every Canadian child has the opportunity to become literate in all the arts, to be able to appreciate music, painting and sculpture with understanding, view with a critical eye many different types of plays, films and television programs, and recognize the power and meaning of movement. Students should be able to feel there are positive values and social benefits to be derived from active participation in the arts as performers, creators, teachers or arts administrators.

There has been an improvement in the exchange of information between federal



Norman Young

and provincial governments on their interests in international cultural relations in recent years. The committee considers highly desirable the formal and informal consultative meetings that now take place between federal and provincial officials concerned with international cultural affairs. In our view, such consultation would be even more effective if artists or their representatives were included in these discussions whenever appropriate. The choice could be made on the recommendation of artists' organizations or provincial arts councils.

Although these consultative meetings are helpful for cultural affairs, they do nothing to solve problems arising when educational affairs must be taken up. Federal officials from departments and agencies concerned with scholarly activities could usefully be invited to participate. Provincial representation might also be invited from the ministries of education and the Council of Ministers of Education — Canada, and its staff. This serious omission in communications with the provinces should be corrected promptly.

RECOMMENDATION 88. The Department of External Affairs should extend federal-provincial consultation on international cultural affairs to include officials of other federal departments and agencies concerned with education, provincial departments of education, representatives of the Council of Ministers of Education — Canada, and the academic community.

Recognition of the substantial commitment many countries were making to the development of cultural relations led the department to establish a Cultural Affairs division in 1965 as part of the Public Affairs Bureau. This bureau was dismantled in 1979 and two separate bureaus were set up to take responsibility for information and cultural relations. The Information Bureau now handles public relations and general information activities, while Canada's contributions to cultural co-operation are looked after by the Bureau of International Cultural Relations.

The structure and activities of the latter bureau are of particular interest to the committee. The bureau has four divisions, two of which (Academic Relations, and Cultural Affairs — Arts Promotion) carry out programs inspired by specific aims of cultural co-operation. The Cultural Affairs — Arts Promotion division continues the long tradition of External Affairs of sending representative work of Canadian creative artists and performers on tour abroad. The Academic Relations division, set up in 1975, provides support for

intellectual activities directed toward achieving increased understanding of Canada abroad.

The Academic Relations division of External Affairs also promotes knowledge of Canada. The department was very slow to recognize that information and public affairs activities should be supplemented by programs emphasizing Canadian scholarship. As recently as 1969, the *Times Literary Supplement* could truthfully declare, "Canada has done little, especially externally, to eradicate its traditional reputation for philistinism." The public relations orientation of the department's external information activities was documented in a report released in March, 1976 (*To Know Ourselves, Report of the Commission on Canadian Studies*, prepared for the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada). This report recommended increased encouragement and support for a Canadian Studies program abroad as a crucial new element in future activities.

In 1975, following consultation with the Commission on Canadian Studies, but before its report appeared, the Department of External Affairs established a formal Academic Relations division with responsibility for the development of Canadian Studies programs in selected foreign countries. This division is now a part of the Bureau of International Cultural Relations.

The division's Canadian Studies program aims to inject some Canadian content into the education systems of selected countries. Research and publications are commissioned and financial encouragement is given for teaching, faculty enrichment and curriculum development. Some printed materials about Canada are made available for distribution and some scholarships are awarded. In addition, Canadian Studies Associations on the academic level in several countries have been encouraged and given a limited degree of financial support, and a program for visiting foreign professors brings scholars from abroad for short-term teaching assignments in Canada.

While funds allocated for this purpose have not been generous, money from the Canadian government has led to the introduction of Canadian Studies programs in the United Kingdom, the United States, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Italy, Belgium, Australia and Ireland. Approximately 400 universities in these countries now offer courses on Canada to an estimated enrolment of 20,000 students. Cultural agreements with a number of other countries provide for academic and scholarship exchanges. Acting on one of the recommendations of the report *To Know Ourselves*, the department in 1978 formed an advisory committee for Academic Relations composed of academic but not administrative matters.

At present over 50 per cent of the Academic Relations division budget is spent in Europe, including Britain, while about 11 per cent is spent in the United States. *The overwhelming importance of our relations with the United States strongly suggests to us that a program which aims at increasing knowledge of Canada among future American decision-makers merits extraordinary effort and should be supported accordingly.*

Although the programs are new and assessment is therefore difficult, the committee has concluded that the programs of the Academic Relations division are not only undervalued but also inadequately funded. Working through schools and universities to extend understanding of Canada in other countries is admittedly a long-term proposition, but it is an important and worthwhile endeavour. Canadians travelling abroad for artistic, academic and business reasons are likely to be more successful in foreign countries if Canada is known to be a country rich in human as well as material resources.

RECOMMENDATION 97. The extension of knowledge of Canada in other countries is a fundamental element in federal cultural policy. The Department of External Affairs should therefore assign additional specialized staff and increased financial resources to the Academic Relations division to permit the development of innovative Canadian Studies programs in new geographic areas as well as to strengthen Canadian Studies programs now in place.

Many intervenors told us about another problem endemic in the heritage field, the lack of qualified staff. There are very few fully qualified curators and museum administrators in Canada because, until recently, no qualifying courses were available here. The graduate degree program in museology at the University of Toronto and the Royal Ontario Museum began in the late 1960s. When the Canadian Conservation Institute was set up in 1976, there were not enough trained experts anywhere in Canada to staff it adequately. Competition for the limited qualified personnel has existed among heritage agencies for years.

Since 1972, when federal training grants to colleges and universities became available through the National Programs of the National Museums of Canada, a number of colleges and universities have offered courses designed to prepare students for professional careers in various aspects of museum operations. These include a museum technicians' course developed by Algonquin College in Ottawa and the conservation course given by Queen's University in Kingston. Even so, many students must still leave Canada to receive advanced training.

In many of the specialized areas of heritage, "learning-on-the-job" is virtually the only form of training possible. For instance, there was in all of Canada no formal diploma training program in archival science until 1981 when the University of British Columbia introduced such a program. There must be more initiatives of this kind in other branches of the heritage field. A steady infusion of well-qualified professional custodians will increasingly be required for the successful management and development not only of Canadian archives but of other heritage resources as well.

One of the most imaginative and socially valuable ways of providing income for visual and applied artists has been the artist-in-residence programs established by all levels of government. These residencies, enabling an artist to set up a studio in a university, community college, school, or a community outside a major urban centre, have many advantages. In addition to providing income, residencies allow artists to continue producing art while interacting with school children, post-secondary students or members of the general public. Residencies operate on a cost-sharing basis: a funding body offers a stipend and the host organizations provide facilities. They are relatively inexpensive, and their effectiveness in bridging the gap between visual and applied artists and the public can be substantial.

There are a good number of visual and applied arts residencies in Canada; nearly 100 were funded in Ontario alone during 1981. We think there should be many more and that they should be extended to large corporations and industries. For instance, Canada has a number of artists who have acknowledged expertise in computer science and who are actively experimenting with marriages between art and the new technologies. These visual artists could make a significant contribution to the development of innovative software while expanding the uses of new technology if they were in residence at "high-tec" companies or colleges.

Board approves 4-year engineering program

A proposal for a four-year engineering program in the Faculty of Applied Science was approved by UBC's Board of Governors last week with a minimum of discussion and without debate.

The same proposal had been referred back to Senate by the Board in February "for further review" after a number of governors said the current five-year program was needed to turn out well-qualified engineers.

The Senate, at its March meeting, reaffirmed academic approval of the four-year program, and several senators said the Board had exceeded its powers in sending the proposal back on academic grounds.

Dean Peter Lusztig of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration told Senate in March that UBC had moved from being an average institution to a

"very good one" because academic governance had rested with Senate and fiscal matters had been the responsibility of the Board.

Chancellor J.V. Clyne, a member of Senate and of the Board, seconded the motion to approve the proposal at last week's Board meeting, but he said he was sorry that Senate had not accepted the Board's recommendation for reconsideration.

"I think the attitude (of Senate) was somewhat unfortunate," he said.

Although now approved by both Senate and Board, it is unlikely that the program will be in place before September, 1984, at the earliest, because of financial implications.

The program would give students who leave secondary school with a high academic standing the opportunity to go straight into engineering at UBC without first doing a year of science.

Dr. Martin Wedepohl, dean of Applied Science, told *UBC Reports* that possibly 100 of the 450 students admitted to first-year engineering might qualify for the four-year program, although he expected the number would rise over the years.

Students applying for entry to the four-year program would be selected on the basis of their grade 11 and 12 marks in algebra, chemistry, physics and English.

The four-year program would be available in eight of the nine engineering options available at UBC — bio-resource engineering, chemical, civil, electrical, geological, mechanical, metallurgical, and mining and mineral processing.

Engineering Physics would remain as a five-year program.

CAMPUS PEOPLE

Prof. Alan Cairns of UBC's political science department is one of three senior managers appointed to the federal royal commission on the Canadian economy chaired by former cabinet minister Donald Macdonald.

Prof. Cairns has been named director of research on institutions for the commission. He is currently on leave as William Lyon Mackenzie King visiting professor of Canadian studies at Harvard University.

Earlier this year, Prof. Cairns was honored by the Canada Council as one of four 1982 recipients of a \$25,000 Molson Prize for his work as a political scientist. He was cited for "attaining the highest levels of excellence as a teacher and scholar."

Dr. Peter Oberlander, director of UBC's Centre for Human Settlements, will be a member of the Canadian delegation at the sixth session of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements to be held in Helsinki from April 25 to May 6.

The UBC centre was commissioned to prepare a background paper on land issues for discussion in Helsinki. The United Nations Commission on Human Settlements, which is comprised of 58 nations, provides continuity and co-ordination of all United Nations activities on settlements issues.

Juda Quastel, a professor of neurological sciences and psychiatry at UBC, was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh when the society met on March 7.

Jacob Neufeld of UBC's pathology department retired recently after 21 years at UBC. Mr. Neufeld joined UBC as a research assistant and in 1966 was appointed a technician in the department. Drake Smith, a 16-year employee at UBC, retired from the Department of Traffic and Security at the end of March. Mr. Smith joined UBC as a traffic office attendant in 1967 and was promoted to supervisor of the traffic office and parking in 1978. Two Library employees, Maria Horvath and Helen Goetz, also retired on March 31. Ms. Horvath worked in several areas of the Library during her 22 years at UBC, most recently in the humanities division. Ms. Goetz, an 18-year employee of the University, was a member of the Library's circulation division.



Tung-King Ng, head of the Asian Studies Library, is pictured above with a collection of volumes recently donated to UBC by the Consulate General of the People's Republic of China. The 291 volumes, which cover the topics of history, literature, archeology, fine arts and the natural sciences, are of exceptionally high quality, says Miss Ng. Of particular note are two atlases of China and a dynastic history of China.

Service held for Sybren Henrik de Jong

A memorial service was held on March 31 for Professor emeritus Sybren Henrik de Jong of UBC's civil engineering department, the man responsible for much of the original mapping of the Northwest Territories.

Prof. de Jong, who joined UBC in 1945, died in Vancouver General Hospital after a long illness. He was 74.

A native of Manitoba, Prof. de Jong

BoG meets in Cranbrook

The UBC Board of Governors will meet in Cranbrook in May, in keeping with the Board's policy of meeting each spring in a different part of the province.

The UBC Board met last spring in Nanaimo.

Members of the Board will tour Kootenay College on May 6, and they will hold a private meeting that afternoon in the college board room. That evening, there will be a banquet hosted by the UBC Alumni Association, to honor scholarship and athletic award winners from the Cranbrook area.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 5, 6 and 7, a UBC Open House will be held at the Tamarack shopping centre in Cranbrook.

There will be a wide variety of displays, including a number of "hands on" displays inviting audience participation.

Among those taking part from UBC will be the English and Theatre departments, Forestry, Nursing, Mining and Mineral Process Engineering, Chemistry, Agricultural Sciences, Rehabilitation Medicine, Slavonic Studies, Geology, Museum of Anthropology, Registrar's Office, International House, Health Care and Epidemiology, and Health Sciences.

The 3-day open house is being arranged by the UBC Alumni Association.

attended Wesley College in Winnipeg and the University of Manitoba before obtaining his doctorate in Geodetic Science from Ohio State University.

He worked for many years as the chief of survey parties for the topographical survey department and the map revision department in the federal department of mines and resources. It was during this time that he directed much of the original mapping in the Northwest Territories.

He was both a Dominion and B.C. land surveyor and, in 1969, served as president of the Canadian Institute of Surveying.

Prof. de Jong taught at the Universities of Manitoba and Toronto before joining UBC's Faculty of Applied Science. He retired in 1975.

He was a life member of the Association of Professional Engineers and the Engineering Institute of Canada, and was both an honorary and life member of the Canadian Institute of Surveying.

Prof. de Jong is survived by his wife, Laura; daughters Erica, Kristin and Ingrid; son Carl; and two grandsons, Stephen and Colin.

Native educators meet at UBC

Fifteen concerned Indian educators from across Canada met at UBC on March 24-25 to discuss the need for research in native education.

Prof. Verna Kirkness, organizer of the seminar and superintendent of the Native Indian Teacher Education Program (NITEP) at UBC, said the seminar was designed to consider fundamental concerns — to identify current existing research, areas requiring research, and how research can be centralized and promoted.

The consensus of the group was that

New Yorker seeks UBC assistance

Renee Steinig, a resident of New York, would appreciate the help of *UBC Reports* readers in tracing her family tree.

She is trying to locate her cousin, Jean Spellman (Bernstein), whom she believes taught biology or marine biology at some time at UBC.

If you remember Mrs. Spellman or know her whereabouts, please contact Mrs. Steinig at 37 Westcliff Drive, Dix Hills, New York, 11746.

native people are fundamental to the development and improvement of native education and that research is critical in attaining educational aims and objectives. As a result, the group agreed that their collective expertise in research can provide the required leadership.

A first step in identifying existing research is a national symposium planned for May, 1984. The symposium will include published and unpublished research in native Indian education that has been conducted since 1970.

The establishment of a National Research Centre for Native Education is in the planning stage. The responsibilities of the centre will include an inventory of studies in native education and liaison with universities for the development and dissemination of research.

Roberta Miskokomon of Muncey, Ont., who assisted in planning the seminar, commented that "the need for co-ordination of efforts by native educators is long overdue and this meeting goes a long way in satisfying that need."

