

UBC REPORTS

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UBC REPORTS CAMPUS EDITION

Waste Survey Planned

UBC plans to hire a consultant to carry out a survey of all wastes and other by-products generated on the campus.

The object of the survey will be to develop appropriate methods for recycling or disposing of wastes of every kind, said Mr. Arthur Slipper, assistant to the director-planning in UBC's Department of Physical Plant.

The initial objective of the survey, which will cost an estimated \$25,000, will be to determine the magnitude of the campus waste problem, Mr. Slipper said.

He cited waste paper, chemical, biological and radioactive wastes from laboratories, manure disposal and fertilizers as areas to be included in the survey.

UBC, Mr. Slipper said, should be a leader in the field of ecology and in the development of appropriate disposal methods.

He said a good deal of information about the magnitude of the waste problem is probably available immediately from committees that deal with the problem for various Departments and Faculties.

The consultant, he said, will be asked to correlate all information on wastes and make recommendations for dealing with them.

Mr. Slipper said it might be possible to recycle paper for use again on the campus or to convert it for sale as a kind of fireplace log or as wallboard.

It might also prove to be possible to convert manure from campus animal barns into a marketable form of fertilizer, he said.

"These are possibilities that will be investigated by the consultant in the course of the study," Mr. Slipper said.

He also pointed out that UBC now has under construction at the extreme south end of the campus a new unit for disposing of solid and chemical wastes.

Repayment Record Admirable

UBC students have an admirable record for repaying loans made to them from funds directly controlled by UBC or obtained under the Canada Student Loans plan.

Figures compiled by UBC's Finance department show that in the last five fiscal years loans from funds under the direct control of the University totalled \$1,657,874.

Of this total, only 0.33 per cent, or \$5,520, was

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See LOANS



MR. CHARLES CONNAGHAN



MRS. BEVERLY FIELD



MR. BENJAMIN TREVINO

SENATE ELECTS THREE TO BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Two former presidents of the Alma Mater Society and the current president of the UBC Alumni Association have been elected by the UBC Senate to serve three-year terms on the Board of Governors.

The three were elected from a field of eight candidates which included two students. They are:

Mrs. Beverly G. Field, President of the UBC Alumni Association and a representative on Senate of the Association's Board of Management;

Mr. Charles Connaghan, AMS president in 1958-59 and an appointee of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on Senate; and

Mr. Benjamin B. Trevino, AMS president in 1957-58 and a Senator elected by Convocation.

The other five persons who were nominated for the three Senate positions on the Board were: Mr. Aaro E. Aho, Mr. Frank C. Walden, Mr. David R. Williams, Mr. Svend J. Robinson and Mr. Stanley J. Persky.

Mr. Robinson and Mr. Persky are student representatives on Senate. Mr. Williams, a Convocation Senator, was for the past three years a member of the Board elected by Senate and was eligible for re-election.

THREE-YEAR TERMS

Two of the previous Board members elected by Senate, Mrs. John McD. Lecky and Mr. Paul Plant, have been given three-year appointments to the Board by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The election by Senate, and recent appointments to the Board by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, bring the total Board membership to 11 persons, the full complement prescribed by the *Universities Act*.

Other appointees of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council are Dr. Allan M. McGavin, former Chancellor and currently chairman of the Board; Mr. Thomas Dohm, president of the Vancouver Stock Exchange; and His Honor Judge A. Leslie Bewley.

Mr. Justice Nathan T. Nemetz, who became Chancellor of the University on Sept. 1, and UBC's President, Dr. Walter H. Gage, are both *ex officio* members of the Board.

Here are brief biographical notes on the three members of Senate elected to the Board:

Mrs. Beverly Field, the current president of the UBC Alumni Association, graduated from UBC in 1942 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and was an instructor in UBC's Chemistry Department from 1946 to 1952.

She has been a member of the Alumni

Association Board of Management since 1968 and has also been active in various community organizations, including the Children's Aid Society, the Vancouver Art Gallery and United Community Services.

UBC GRADUATE

Mr. Charles J. Connaghan, who is currently president of the Construction Labor Relations Association of B.C., received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from UBC in 1959 and 1960.

He was a member of the UBC Students' Council in 1957-58 and the following year was elected president of the AMS. After graduation he worked in the field of industrial relations for two companies in eastern Canada before returning to B.C. to take up his present position in 1970.

He has been active in UBC Alumni Association affairs, having served as an Association representative in eastern Canada and on the Association's Board of Management.

Mr. Benjamin B. Trevino graduated from UBC in 1959 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and is now a partner in the Vancouver law firm of Russell and DuMoulin.

He served on the UBC Students' Council in 1956-57 and was elected president of AMS the following year.

He is a member of the Provincial Council of the Canadian Bar Association and a former member of the executive of the Vancouver Bar Association.

In order to stand for nomination Mr. Trevino relinquished his position as counsel for the UBC Alma Mater Society.

Each nominee for the three Board positions was entitled to submit a brief statement regarding his or her qualifications to serve on the Board and other pertinent information to guide Senators in the election.

ELECTION STATEMENT

Of the three elected, only Mrs. Field submitted a statement of her concerns. They were as follows: "Quality rather than quantity in education; the provision of outstanding teachers for UBC students, greater availability of counselling services, both academic and personal; greater flexibility in degree course requirements and in admission policies for mature students; more extra-mural credit courses for those not able to attend at the UBC campus, with forward planning for an 'Open University' as in Britain."

TEACHER SURPLUS: FACT OR FANTASY?

The article beginning below was written by Mrs. D. Claire Hurley, a seminar advisor and practice teaching evaluator in UBC's Faculty of Education. Mrs. Hurley received her B.A. and M.A. degrees from UBC in counselling and psychology. Her article is based on research carried out with a grant from the Educational Research Institute of B.C. Copies of her full report, entitled "Teacher Surplus: Fact or Fantasy," are available from the Institute, Room 301, 2515 Burrard St., Vancouver 9, telephone 736-8968.

By Mrs. D. Claire Hurley

It is a fact that there is a surplus of qualified teachers in the Lower Mainland of British Columbia. It is a fantasy to assume that any such surplus exists on a province-wide basis. It is a fact that beginning teachers experienced greater difficulty in finding teaching positions in 1971 than in 1970. It is a fantasy to conclude that limitation of enrolment of students in Education is a realistic solution to the problem.

Rumors to the contrary, teacher training institutions in British Columbia do not produce more teachers than are needed annually within the province. This conclusion is based on two years of follow-up studies on students who completed a qualifying year for teacher certification in the Faculty of Education at the University of British Columbia in 1970 and 1971.

My research was concerned with the examination of the myth that more teachers are being trained by educational institutions in B.C. than can be absorbed into the system. Widespread stories about an unemployed surplus of teachers appear to be discouraging potential teachers from entering the field.

The first follow-up study on Education students from UBC was completed in April, 1971. A total of 1,175 students were surveyed. These students received B.Ed. degrees (elementary - 527; secondary - 228) or completed the graduate transfer programs (elementary - 112; secondary - 308) in the spring and fall of 1970. Ninety-five per cent were successfully located and the results indicated that 4.8 per cent (57 students) were unemployed as teachers.

An analysis of the 57 unemployed teachers indicated that 38 (66.7 per cent) had restricted themselves in their job search to a particular geographical area, while 19 (33.3 per cent) stated they were willing to teach anywhere in B.C. Seventeen of these unemployed teachers were actually working as substitutes when the survey was done.

RESEARCH GRANT

The Educational Research Institute of B.C. provided a research grant to help finance a more extensive study of the 1971 Education students at UBC. The results of this study have been published by the Institute.

Newly certificated teachers from seven programs in Education at UBC were surveyed and 94 per cent of the 1,182 students were successfully traced. Of this total, 457 completed studies in secondary Education, 725 in elementary Education.

Four categories were utilized to classify the results. (See Table 1). Category A includes those individuals known to be teaching in public and private schools in B.C., for Canadian University Service Overseas, for the Department of Indian Affairs and in other provinces and countries.

Category B consists of persons who have chosen to continue their education, travel, work in another field of their own choice, substitute rather than work on a full-time basis, remain at home - usually with a young family - or live outside the province.

All the individuals in Category C wanted to teach. Some had accepted work in another field because of financial necessity, others were working as substitutes because no full-time positions were available. A few were unemployed and looking for any work, while several had taken jobs in fields related to teaching, such as library assistant, day care centre supervisor, or laboratory assistant. All these people consider themselves to be unemployed teachers since they do not hold full-time teaching positions. Those who could not be located, after ten months of tracing, were identified as Category D.

Sixty-eight per cent of the students surveyed were employed as teachers by February, 1972. Beginning secondary teachers were more successful in obtaining teaching positions (77 per cent) compared with beginning elementary teachers, 63 per cent of whom found employment as teachers.

Those who chose to pursue other interests rather than immediately enter the teaching profession totalled 185 or 15.6 per cent.

RATE DOUBLES

Those who considered themselves to be unemployed teachers totalled 116 or 9.8 per cent. In one year the rate of unemployment doubled from 4.8 per cent for the 1970 group. For the beginning secondary group in 1971, the rate of unemployment was 7 per cent; for the beginning elementary group the rate was 11.6 per cent.

Certain similarities are shared by the 116 individuals who were unsuccessful in their search for teaching positions. Analysis of such factors as sex, age, overall academic average, practice teaching grade, and teaching majors indicated no remarkable trend. Contrary to what one might assume, the majority of these unemployed teachers had good academic averages and good ratings on practice teaching performance.

The typical unemployed male was 27.7 years old, had a second-class academic average, and a second-class standing in practice teaching. The female counterpart was 25.5 years old, and similarly earned second-class standing in both academic courses and practice teaching.

For those unemployed teachers at the secondary level, the most frequently noted teaching subject majors were English (8), history (5), biological sciences (5), mathematics (5), and geography (4).

At the elementary level, the most prevalent majors were: primary (13), intermediate (11) psychology (8), English (7), and art (4). Students in elementary education have the freedom to complete an academic major for their degree in a subject of particular interest which may or may not be part of the elementary school curriculum.

Among the unemployed elementary teachers 12 have majors in such diverse fields as anthropology, classical studies, commerce, fine arts, German, Italian, international studies, religious studies and sociology.

This would indicate that elementary Education students would be wiser to major in subjects more directly related to the school curriculum.

The most probable reason for the inability of the unemployed group to obtain a teaching position may have been their lack of mobility. Ninety-two of the 116, or 79.3 per cent, restricted themselves to a specific geographical area. The majority of these selected the Lower Mainland, the Greater Victoria and Okanagan areas. Several restricted themselves to smaller rural locations.

Beginning teachers should be encouraged to seek positions at some distance from the large metropolitan areas.

In the good old days, when there was a definite shortage of qualified teachers in B.C., it was possible for

an individual who could not qualify for a teaching certificate to obtain a letter of permission to teach. According to the Public Schools act "The Minister (of Education) may . . . issue letters of permission for teaching to suitable persons whose services are required for a specific purpose and for a specified period of time."

In 1968, 488 letters of permission were issued, in 1969 - 300 and in 1970 - 288. For the 1971-72 school term a total of 174 letters of permission had been issued by January, 1972. Eighty-seven of these were issued to individuals who did not possess a university degree.

Any assumption that letters of permission are issued to persons in the employ of school boards in remote areas of the province is inaccurate. A total of 38 letters of permission were issued for positions in the Lower Mainland. Twenty of these were for subject areas in which there is still a shortage of qualified personnel (home economics, industrial education and mass cookery). The balance were issued for music, French, drama, occupational, educable retarded, speech and miscellaneous (6).

Potential teachers might do well to specialize in areas in which there is still a recognized shortage, such as home economics, commerce and physical education for girls.

The provincial teacher training institutions are not the source of all the beginning teachers hired annually in B.C. The most recent figures available from the department of Education are for the 1970-71 school term. (See Table 2).

Table 2 shows that 23.4 per cent of the elementary teachers and 35.7 per cent of the secondary teachers hired in 1970 received their training outside B.C. A total of 359 positions were filled by individuals who were trained outside Canada. This suggests another reason why B.C. trainees have problems finding employment.

Investigation of the citizenship requirements for individuals seeking certification to teach in B.C. as compared with other provinces revealed that B.C. has amazingly relaxed rules. In Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, applicants must have either Canadian citizenship or must prove landed immigrant status.

FIGURES CITED

In Saskatchewan, an oath of allegiance may be requested at the discretion of the Department of Education. In Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and B.C. neither Canadian citizenship nor landed immigrant status is required for initial or permanent teacher certification.

Turning to the question of the number of B.C.-trained teachers who are certificated annually, the most recent figures available from the Department of Education are for September, 1970. Sixty-eight per cent of the new teachers in September, 1970, had attended a B.C. teacher training institution at some time. In fact, 2,593 people completed training programs enabling initial certification in B.C. during the 1969-70 academic year. Theoretically they could have provided in excess of 80 per cent of the 3,229 teachers needed in the fall of 1970. However, only 1,774 chose to teach. This is only 54 per cent of the teachers needed.

Claims that there is an over-production of teachers by B.C. teacher training institutions cannot be substantiated.

On the subject of a surplus of teachers, Dr. C. B. Conway, Director of the Research and Standards Branch of the Department of Education, has stated: "The present so-called surplus of teachers in B.C. is almost entirely in Greater Vancouver and Greater Victoria. Many teacher-training graduates apply only in urban

TABLE 1. THE RESULTS OF TRACING 1970-71 UBC EDUCATION STUDENTS

Category	Secondary Programs	Elementary Programs	Total	Percentage
A - Teaching	351	460	811	68.6
B - Do Not Want to Teach	54	131	185	15.6
C - Want To Teach	32	84	116	9.8
D - Not Located	20	50	70	6.0
Totals	457	725	1,182	100

TABLE 2. SOURCES OF TEACHER TRAINING IN B.C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Location of Teacher-Training Institution	Percentage
UBC, U. of Victoria, Simon Fraser U., Notre Dame U.	76.6
Other Canadian provinces	23.4
Outside Canada	0.0



MRS. D. CLAIRE HURLEY

are being trained by educational institutions in B.C. than can be absorbed into the system.

2. While the group surveyed represents the largest supply of teachers being trained at any B.C. institution, the conclusions are not necessarily applicable to trainees from Notre Dame University, Simon Fraser University or the University of Victoria.

3. High school students and those in post-secondary institutions should be encouraged to consider teaching as a career. Provided that they have sufficient mobility, there is no evidence to indicate that they will be unemployed.

And, in conclusion, here are some possible remedies.

1. Perhaps it is time for the provincial Department of Education to take a closer look at the question of citizenship status when teaching certificates are being issued. Proof of Canadian citizenship or landed immigrant status could easily be made mandatory. Enforcement of such a regulation should not be too difficult for local school boards.

2. Letters of permission ought to be issued only after an unfilled teaching position has been duly advertised in the local press and the vacancy listed with the two teachers' employment services run by the B.C. School Trustees' Association and the B.C. Teachers' Federation. It is amazing that unqualified personnel are in the classrooms while fully qualified, certificated teachers are unemployed.

3. Local school boards could be urged to give priority to B.C.- and Canadian-trained teachers in filling vacancies.

REVISE ACT

4. Revision of the Pension Act to make early retirement at age 55 a viable alternative would certainly create some vacancies.

5. Since this research study was completed, there has been a change of government in Victoria. Mrs. Eileen Dailly, the new Minister of Education, has announced two proposed changes in the Public Schools Act.

She has stated that the controversial Bill 3, an amendment to the Public Schools Act, will be repealed. Bill 3 gave the government the power to limit salary increases for teachers to a fixed percentage and reduced the amount school boards could spend for the operating expenses for a school district from 110 per cent (of the amount of the cost of the basic education program) to 108 per cent.

The result of these two clauses in Bill 3 has been to place school boards in a financial strait jacket. The financial squeeze forced boards to reduce drastically the number of teachers to be employed in September, 1972.

More than 300 fewer teachers are employed in the combined school districts of Vancouver and North and West Vancouver this fall in comparison with 1971. The size of classes throughout the Lower Mainland has risen sharply, far surpassing the recommended limits of the B.C. Teachers' Federation.

The proposed changes announced by Mrs. Dailly should provide fast, fast relief.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir:

A great deal of scare-headline type of publicity has been given to a temporary teacher surplus during the past few months. There has been, as a result, a very serious drop off in applicants to the teaching profession — far in excess of anything warranted by the present surplus.

The facts are that there is a temporary surplus only. The surplus is chiefly in the Lower Mainland and is not nearly as noticeable in the rest of the Province. The surplus is mainly in certain subject areas such as English and the social studies. There is, on the other hand, a grave shortage of teachers of home economics. There is a shortage of teachers of French. There is a shortage of lady teachers of Physical Education. There is a general shortage of excellent teachers.

If the present government were to restore the 110 per cent grant to school districts or move toward a reduction in class size it is likely that a shortage would immediately result. Some figures often quoted are totally unreliable. And in any case the surplus is relatively small and is not sufficient to warrant such a violent drop off in student teacher enrolment all across Western Canada.

The dangers of a teacher shortage are far greater than those of a relatively small and temporary surplus.

Yours truly,
N.V. Scarfe

Dean, Faculty of Education,
UBC



There was plenty of room for parking back in 1922 when the Great Trek wound up at the shell of the Chemistry building . . . A campus parade of vintage cars and Great Trekkers on Oct. 19 will highlight the 50th anniversary of the Trek.

Trek to be Relived

On Thursday, Oct. 19, students and faculty will have an opportunity to capture some of the atmosphere of the famous Great Trek of 1922.

An abbreviated re-enactment of the Great Trek will snake its way on campus that day as the highlight of the 50th anniversary celebrations of that historic student march.

Featuring vintage cars, a banner-festooned truck with band and the Wally Wagon, Great Trek '72 will start from 10th and Sasamat at noon and wind up at the Cairn for a brief ceremony.

Some of the original organizers of the Great Trek will ride in the parade. They include Dr. and Mrs. Ab Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. J.V. Clyne and Mr. R.L. McLeod.

After assembling at 12:30 p.m. at 10th and Sasamat, the parade will go up 10th and along University Boulevard, north on East Mall, along Crescent Road to West Mall, south on West Mall, then east on University Boulevard to Main Mall and the Cairn.

The parade will wind up at the Cairn at about 1 p.m., where UBC President Walter Gage and Chancellor Nathan Nemetz will give the party an informal welcome. Dr. Ab Richards, who was AMS president in 1922 and chairman of the Great Trek committee, will seal a time capsule to be opened on the 100th anniversary of the Trek.

The party will then gather at Cecil Green Park for an informal tea and on the following evening, Friday, Oct. 20, there will be a dinner in the Faculty Club for the Great Trekkers and members of the classes of 1923, '24, '25 and '26. The dinner will be highlighted by the presentation of the Great Trek Award for 1972.

LOANS

Continued from Page One

not repaid and had to be written off. (See table below).

The default rate on Canada Student Loans made to UBC students through the campus branch of the Bank of Montreal is only 2.4 per cent, according to Mr. Edward Hoskinson, the loans officer in the bank's Student Union Building branch.

Mr. Hoskinson said it was not bank policy to release figures revealing how much money had been borrowed by UBC students under the federal government-guaranteed bank loan program.

In September, 1971, the finance department of the federal government said the default rate under the loans plan was about 4 per cent, or \$5.4 million on a total of \$135 million due to be repaid at that time.

The table which follows applies only to those loans funds which are directly under the control of UBC.

Fiscal Year	Amount Issued	Amount Written Off	Percentage of Write-Offs to Amount Issued
1967/68	\$ 281,679	\$ 268	0.10
1968/69	355,858	1,839	0.50
1969/70	315,150	1,385	0.44
1970/71	356,739	348	0.09
1971/72	<u>348,448</u>	<u>1,680</u>	<u>0.48</u>
	\$1,657,874	\$5,520	0.33

areas. In 1970-71, 26 per cent of all teachers in the northwest part of the province and 20 per cent of those in the northeast region had not taught in B.C. in 1969-70, i.e., they were obtained from teacher training institutions from outside the province or from other occupations."

Department of Education figures show that the enrolment in B.C. public schools in 1971 was 527,106. By 1981 this figure is expected to reach 548,760. In the intervening period, a decline in the total enrolment for elementary schools is predicted to begin in 1973. It is anticipated that this decline will continue until 1978, when the trend will be reversed. This prediction is based on a B.C. Department of Education forecast of a record number of births in B.C. in 1973-74.

Enrolment in the secondary schools should continue to increase until 1978, according to these predictions. Then the decline will resemble that forecast for elementary schools.

Nevertheless, it is predicted that total enrolment in the province will increase by 21,000 in the next nine years. Such an increase will create hundreds of teaching positions.

Estimates for the size of the teaching force in B.C. predict an increase from 21,996 teachers in 1971 to 24,319 teachers in 1980. Coupled with this estimated increase in the number of teachers required is an annual attrition rate of nearly 15 per cent.

Obviously, if the enrolment predictions hold true and the need for teachers increases steadily it may be some time far in the future before B.C. teacher-training institutions are producing sufficient teachers to meet all the needs of the province.

Following are a few of the conclusions reached from this research:

1. At the time this research was finished (February, 1972), the findings did not indicate that more teachers

TEACHERS BEGINNING EMPLOYMENT IN SCHOOLS, SEPTEMBER 1970

Elementary Percentage of Elementary Beginners	Secondary Percentage of Secondary Beginners
75.6	61.4
11.0	17.3
12.4	18.4

Lecture Series Planned

The Vancouver Institute's 1972-73 lecture series will open at the University of B.C. on Oct. 21 with a talk by Dean David V. Bates, the recently-appointed dean of UBC's Faculty of Medicine.

A total of six lectures in the fields of medicine, law, political science, geological prospecting, labor and psychology are included in the pre-Christmas program of the Institute, a "town-gown" organization which has sponsored Saturday night talks at UBC for more than 50 years.

All lectures are held in Room 106 of the Buchanan Building on the UBC campus, beginning at 8:15 p.m. There is no admission charge.

Following is a complete list of pre-Christmas Institute lectures.

Oct. 21 — Dean David Bates, Faculty of Medicine, UBC. "The Horse and Buggy Doctor."

Oct. 28 — Mr. Justice Patrick Hartt, Supreme Court of Ontario, and Chairman, Law Reform Commission of Canada. "Reform of the Criminal Law in Contemporary Society."

Nov. 4 — Dr. C.B. Macpherson, Department of Political Science, University of Toronto. "Can Property Survive Democracy?"

Nov. 11 — Remembrance Day. No lecture.

Nov. 18. — Dr. H.O. Seigel, President, Scintrex Ltd., Concord, Ontario. "Playing the Odds in Scientific Prospecting."

Nov. 25 — Senator Edward M. Lawson, President, Teamsters' Joint Council 36, Vancouver. "The State of Trade Unionism."

Dec. 2 — Prof. Peter Suedfeld, Head, Department of Psychology, UBC. "Beyond B.F. Skinner: Freedom and Dignity?"

A brochure listing Vancouver Institute lectures is available from UBC's Department of Information Services, 228-3131.

The Vancouver branch of the Humanities Association of Canada will open its 1972-73 program at UBC on Oct. 18. Association lectures are held in Salons A, B and C of the Faculty Club at 8 p.m.

Four of the six monthly lectures sponsored by the Association are on Canadian topics in such fields as literature, history and the North.

Dr. Harry Edinger, of UBC's Department of Classics, is president of the Vancouver branch. Individual memberships, at \$5 each, are available from Dr. Hector Williams, Association secretary-treasurer, also of the Classics department.

Following is a complete list of 1972-73 talks sponsored by the Association.

Oct. 18 — Prof. Harold Livermore, Head, UBC Department of Hispanic and Italian Studies. "Cameos and his *Lusiads*: 1572-1972."

Nov. 7 — Dr. Allan Smith, UBC History Department. "Approaches to Canadian History; The Last 25 Years."

Dec. 6 — Dr. William New, UBC English Department. "Canadian Literature in Commonwealth Contexts."

Jan. 10 — Prof. Michael Batts, Head, UBC German Department. "Tristan and Isolde in European Literature and Fine Art."

Feb. 14 — Prof. John Stager, UBC Geography Department. "Canada's True North — Strong and Free?"

March 14 — Mrs. Barbara Todd on "Laura Secord and Jennie Buchanan: Writing Women's History in Canada."



VSO PLAYS TODAY

The Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Kazuyoshi Akiyama, left, will play in UBC's War Memorial Gymnasium today (Thursday) from 12:45 to 2:15 p.m. Programs includes works by Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Prokofiev. Concert is sponsored by the UBC Dean of Women's office in co-operation with the Vancouver Symphony Society and is assisted by the Leon and Thea Koerner Foundation and the UBC Alumni Association.

Change I. House Image

Colin Smith knows what it is like to be a stranger in a strange land.

In seven years as an educational adviser to government ministries in Southeast Asia, Africa and the West Indies, he has experienced the culture shock of a new environment and knows the problems that a newcomer has in trying to fit into new surroundings.

That's why he believes he can bring some new insights to the role of Director of International House, a job he assumed in September, succeeding David Roxburgh.

"Cross-cultural contacts have been part of my life," says Smith, a go-getter who, in his first

However, my coming to International House will delay that somewhat."

Mr. Smith says one of his first goals is to increase Canadian participation in International House.

"For example, I would like to see UBC departments that are concerned with international affairs make more use of International House for seminars and classes.

"I believe that International House could become more firmly established as part of the community of scholars on campus.

"Certainly, interaction at a social level between overseas and Canadian students is important and we will continue to emphasize that. But International House should form a dynamic and integral part of the University community, governed by the two main functions of a university, teaching and research.

Mr. Smith said he would like to see disciplines on campus that are internationally-oriented "free themselves and become more open-structured to the point where, perhaps, areas such as Asian Studies or Latin American studies would use International House facilities for study purposes."

He believes such academic involvement in International House could offset the misconception on the part of many students that International House is for foreign students only and that Canadians shouldn't intrude.

"Nothing, of course, could be further from the truth," says Mr. Smith.

"Through their involvement in International House, Canadian students meet overseas students who are the very finest representatives of their own countries. Many of them are here on scholarships and they have a high professional awareness. Most will return to be groomed for leadership roles in their home countries."

Mr. Smith, who was born in Taber, Alberta, received a B.A. from Dalhousie University in 1946, a B.Ed. from UBC in 1953 and an M.A. (adult education) from UBC in 1960.

From 1950 to 1960 Mr. Smith was a teacher and counsellor in secondary schools in Dawson Creek, Grand Forks, North Kamloops and Victoria.

In 1960, Mr. Smith accepted a Colombo Plan appointment to Sarawak, Borneo, where he served for three years as principal of two government secondary schools.

From Southeast Asia Mr. Smith went to Nigeria, where he was adult education advisor to the Ministry of Education of midwestern Nigeria, under Canada's Special Commonwealth African Aid program.

Mr. Smith returned to British Columbia in 1966 and became an associate in the Education faculty at Simon Fraser University. In 1968 he went to Michigan State University to pursue doctoral studies.



MR. COLIN SMITH

month on the job, has taken a hard look at the financial structure of International House and taken steps to implement a reorganization of staff.

"The fact that I have lived in some parts of the world from which our overseas students come should enable me to help foreign students feel more at home at International House."

Mr. Smith, 52, an adult education specialist and former counsellor and teacher in B.C. schools in addition to his overseas assignments, interrupted the final year of doctoral studies at the University of Michigan to take the International House post.

"I was due to complete my dissertation in comparative and international education this fall.

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