

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

S.76-56

MEMORANDUM

To SENATE

From SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

Subject Continuation of Area Studies Programs

Date 12th April, 1976

Action take by the Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies at its meeting of March 23, 1976 gives rise to the following motions:

MOTION 1

That Senate approve and recommend to the Board of Governors continuation of the Canadian Studies Program.

NOTE: SCUS is forwarding a recommendation already approved by the Senate Committee on Academic Planning. The Canadian Studies Program has served to encourage Canadian content in curriculum and has stimulated faculty and student participation. SCUS noted that CN.S. courses have been consistently well enrolled even though few students have sought recognition for the minor. This may reflect a more general interest in majors and lack of interest in minors.

SCUS has committed itself to studying the implications of the Symons' report for undergraduate curriculum at Simon Fraser and, although the Canadian Studies Steering Committee has considered additional recommendations, none is yet forthcoming for Senate consideration.

MOTION 2

That Senate approve and recommend to the Board of Governors continuation of the Africa/Middle East Studies Program.

NOTE: Two AME. courses (401-5 and 402-5) have been offered regularly since 1972-1 with moderate enrolment (9 to 21). Recognition of the minor has not aroused significant student interest (2 students) but the Committee was informed that students do emphasize AME. studies within their major fields, particularly in History and to some extent in several other disciplines. Continuation of the program has the endorsement of the Senate Committee on Academic Planning.

MOTION 3

That Senate approve and recommend to the Board of Governors continuation of the Latin American Studies Program.

NOTE: Twice yearly since 1972-1 the Program has offered on lower division and one upper division course with enrolment in the former of 17 to 43 and in the latter of 4 to 17. Some coordination has been established with U.B.C. and with the University of Calgary and the

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film series and guest lectures have been well received. Interest in the minor has been modest (8 students). Continuation has the endorsement of the Senate Committee on Academic Planning.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Daniel R. Birch".

Daniel R. Birch

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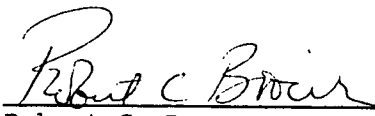
SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

To..... Dr. D. Birch, Chairman,	From..... R.C. Brown, Dean, Faculty of
..... Senate Committee on Undergraduate	 Interdisciplinary Studies.
..... Studies.	Date..... 8th March, 1976.
Subject..... Area Study Program Reports	

Attached are reports on our three Area Study Programs; Canadian Studies, Latin American Studies and Africa /Middle East Studies. They have been prepared in compliance with a Senate charge that "not later than three years after date of inception, each new program will be reviewed by the Academic Planning Committee and a recommendation made to Senate either to continue or discontinue the program." (S.71-32, 3.viii)

RCB/et


Robert C. Brown

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

SCUS 76-7a

MEMORANDUM

To..... Dr. D. Birch, Chairman,	From..... R.C. Brown, Dean, Faculty of
..... Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies.	 Interdisciplinary Studies.
Subject..... Canadian Studies Program	Date..... 8th March, 1976.

Background

In December, 1970, Senate approved a document (S.438) authorizing the establishment of a Canadian Studies Program. The objectives of the Program were stated as:

- 1) The development of a comprehensive undergraduate Canadian oriented curriculum at Simon Fraser University;
- 2) the establishment of a solid interdisciplinary program at Simon Fraser University;
- 3) integration of the university into the community, and
- 4) integration of faculty within the university.

In March, 1971, Senate established the administrative responsibility for Area Study Programs within the Division of General Studies and accepted the organizational structure outlined in Senate document S.424 revised.

The program requirements were approved by Senate in August, 1971 (S.71-96). Included were the requirements for the Canadian Studies minor, three Canadian Studies courses, and a list of Canadian content courses in related departments which were accepted for credit toward the minor.

Since that time, one additional Canadian Studies course has been added to the curriculum, but the program basically remains unchanged.

In June, 1975 a report prepared by the Co-ordinator/Director of the program, was considered by the Academic Planning Committee (attached). The Planning Committee chose to review the program within the context of its stated goals. After considerable discussion, the Academic Planning Committee recommended unanimously that the program be continued.

Summary of Information

Enrolments

The first Canadian Studies courses were offered during the Fall Semester, 1971. The following table shows the enrolments for the period September 1971 to December, 1975.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Spring</u>	<u>Summer</u>	<u>Fall</u>
1971			CN.S 200-3 (50)
1972	CN.S 400-5 (38)		CN.S 200-3 (74)
1973	CN.S 200-3 (30) EV CN.S 401-5 (36)		CN.S 200-3 (70) CN.S 400-5 (31)
1974	CN.S 200-3 (45) EV CN.S 401-5 (17)		CN.S 001-3 (48) CN.S 200-3 (98) CN.S 400-5 (11)
1975	CN.S 200-3 (40) EV CN.S 400-5 (10)		CN.S 200-3 (26) EV CN.S 401-5 (9) EV
1976	CN.S 200-3 (49) CN.S 400-5 (10)		

In addition, some 60 courses in related disciplines are now approved for the minor (compared to 20 in 1971), and 69 faculty have become associated with the program.

The first minor was awarded in the Spring of 1974, two others were awarded in the Spring of 1975, and as of September, 1975 there were 12 students pursuing the minor.

Budget

The program operates on a budget administered by the Co-Ordinator through the Dean of the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies. For 1975/76 this included:

Operating	\$ 2,053.50
Co-Ordinator/Director	1,500.00
Stipends	<u>11,250.00</u>
Total	<u>\$14,803.50</u>

Evaluation

Within the context of the goals set out in S.438 in December, 1970, the following comments seem appropriate:

- 1) A comprehensive undergraduate program has been established and a Canadian-oriented curriculum is in place at Simon Fraser University. Student interest does not appear to be overwhelming; but the courses, particularly at the lower levels, are well subscribed;
- 2) The limited, interdisciplinary program is attracting increasing faculty appreciation and participation;

- 3) The faculty and students associated with the Program are actively engaged in "community" activities. Faculty have sponsored the Canadian Landscape series, and the Columbia River series, and the Energy Resources series was sponsored by students through the Simon Fraser University Student Society.

Members of the Program Committee have been involved in cross University Articulation Committees, the National Association of Canadian Studies and, recently, in the establishment of an interdisciplinary review journal, Canadian Issues. Others have spoken at a variety of public seminars, conferences and colloquia across Canada, and;

- 4) There has been an increase in faculty participation and interest in the program.

There are a number of recommendations within the Co-Ordinator's report concerning plans to expand the program in the future. While members of the Academic Planning Committee found these to be of interest, they chose not to comment upon them at the present time. Any future proposals must be considered at the point when they are formally developed and presented to the Committee for consideration.

Recommendation

That the Canadian Studies Program be continued.

RCB/et

Robert C. Brown

CANADIAN STUDIES PROGRAMME

The Past

In the Fall of 1969, twenty-four faculty members from various disciplines within the university gathered together to express their concern about the lack of Canadian courses offered at Simon Fraser. Discussion and planning proceeded and by March, 1970, the group had submitted a brief to the Academic Planning Committee proposing an interdisciplinary undergraduate programme in Canadian Studies. On November 9, 1970, the Senate of the university approved the establishment of a Division of General Studies with the responsibility for administering multi-disciplinary, inter-disciplinary and experimental programmes, including Canadian Studies. On August 3, 1971 Senate approved the structure and course offerings of the Canadian Studies Programme. The first courses were given in the Fall semester, 1971, and the first Minor in Canadian Studies graduated in the Spring semester, 1974. In its initial year, seventy students registered in Canadian Studies and twenty courses from associated departments were approved for inclusion in the Canadian Studies minor; at that time, thirty-three faculty were associated with the programme as approved instructors.

In four years enrollment has increased two hundred and fifty percent to one hundred and seventy-eight students annually in 74-3/75-1; sixty courses are now approved for the Minor, an increase of 200 percent, and a less dramatic but nonetheless impressive increase in interest on the part of faculty is reflected in an increase to sixty-nine (100 percent) associated faculty.

The programme has expanded its course offerings to include CN.S. 001-3, an inter-disciplinary introductory course not required of Minors. Additionally, an administrative device was arranged to permit students to take both CN.S. 400-5 and CN.S. 401-5 despite scheduling difficulties, thus ensuring the availability of the full complement of Canadian Studies courses to all students.

Courses are staffed internally through released-time from departments and through stipended appointments from Simon Fraser faculty and other institutions. The Canadian Studies Steering Committee has been anxious to co-operate with Continuing Education. Consequently CN.S. 200-3 has been scheduled in the evening three of the five times it has been offered. It is hoped that an upper division Canadian Studies course will be scheduled in the late afternoon, early evening period in Fall semester, 1975 or Spring semester, 1976 to provide better service for Continuing Education students.

This brief review of the programme's 'service record' demonstrates the accomplishment of the primary goals of the programme as proposed to Senate in 1971. First, a comprehensive undergraduate programme is well established: Canadian Studies courses are popular with students, an adequate number choose to minor in the programme, and departments have responded by increasing their Canadian courses threefold.

The Canadian Studies programme has engaged actively in community activity and in collegial exchanges with other institutions. With regard to the non-academic community, Canadian Studies has supported the Canadian Landscape series, the Columbia River series, and the Energy

Resources series initiated by the Simon Fraser Student Society. Canadian Studies also participated in Open House in 1972 and 1975. Members of the Steering Committee have spoken at a variety of public seminars, conferences and colloquia across Canada. Academic relationships with other institutions have been established through articulation committees, meeting at Simon Fraser in 1973 and 1974 at our initiative, and through the National Association of Canadian Studies in which Simon Fraser has been a leading participant. One important result of these efforts - in this case almost wholly due to the dedication of Paul Koroscil of the Geography department - is the establishment of an interdisciplinary review journal, Canadian Issues, to be published jointly by Simon Fraser and the University of Waterloo. Through the new journal, Simon Fraser faculty associated with the Canadian Studies programme will have yet another opportunity to communicate the results of their research to the community of scholars and to the community at large. The integration of material and perspectives from different disciplines through working together in Canadian Studies courses has for four years provided a unique setting in which scholarly interests could develop; it is hoped that the new journal will provide a focus for the publication of research nourished by such experiences.

The Future

A variety of plans to expand the programme in small ways have been put forward. For example, it is hoped that a Wednesday lunch-hour film series can be mounted to publicize the programme at minimal cost. If successful in the Summer semester, the series would be run every semester

thereafter. Members of the steering committee are helping the Community Colleges to plan their national conference on Canadian Studies at Vancouver City College in 1976. Cariboo College is attempting to find some mechanism to permit Simon Fraser upper division courses in Canadian Studies to be taught at the College; the Steering Committee is in close contact with the College in this endeavour. From time to time the co-ordinator is asked to provide assistance to other institutions investigating or planning a Canadian Studies programme, beyond the discussions which go on at National Association of Canadian Studies and provincial articulation meetings. The Programme has hosted a visit from the Director of Canadian Studies at Western Washington State University, and it is hoped that other occasions of this sort will be arranged in the future. In short, the Canadian Studies programme is continually called upon to provide leadership and liaison with other programmes, and it is expected that this role will expand in the future.

A more fundamental goal for the programme concerns its own operation. The Canadian Studies programme has been inexpensive and effective in reaching the limited goals set for it in 1971. Each Steering Committee and each co-ordinator has looked beyond these limited objectives, however, to the appointment of a permanent Director for the programme. High standards of instruction, stability and continuity in the courses, and expansion of the scope of the programme are dependent upon the appointment of a Director. It was resolved by the Steering Committee during Spring and Summer semesters 1974 that the first priority for the Fall would be the question of the Director. Past co-ordinators of the programme and the present co-ordinator

developed a set of recommendations which were discussed by the Steering Committee and approved in the Fall semester, 1974. Additionally, the co-ordinator was charged to search for a Director, consulting with anyone she chose. Subsequently, an advertisement was placed in University Affairs and a notice sent to every University and College in Canada. The search process has resulted in a reasonably large pool of candidates, some outstanding. Attendance by a number of Steering Committee members at conferences has also added to the list of potential Directors.

The Steering Committee approved recommendations on three subjects: the Undergraduate programme, a Master of Arts programme, and a Research programme. With regard to the Undergraduate programme, it was recommended that we continue to offer the Minor in Canadian Studies and the four courses now listed in the Calendar. The Committee has discussed the necessity of requesting that CN.S. 001-3 be changed to CN.S. 100-3 and incorporated into the Minor requirements. Discussion has also taken place on the desirability of introducing CN.S. 201-3 to be offered alternately with CN.S. 200-3 to give students an opportunity to include more inter-disciplinary courses in their Minor programme. Neither of these discussions has yet resulted in formal recommendations that Senate be asked to approve these changes and additions, but it is certain that such requests will be forthcoming by Fall semester, 1975.

A Master of Arts programme in Canadian Studies was recommended and approved by the Steering Committee as a goal appropriate to the programme. It was conceived as a two-year programme based on a thesis and courses already offered in the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Interdisciplinary

Studies. An interdisciplinary Masters' seminar was considered to be a reasonable focus for candidates. One consequence of such a programme would be a pool of teaching assistants for CN.S. 001-3 and CN.S. 200-3. Also, graduates of the M.A. programme go out into the community to teach, to communicate through the media, to study law, enter political life or public service, or to continue their education at the doctoral level in a conventional discipline; the quality of these students would reflect upon the Canadian Studies programme at Simon Fraser and generate prestige. Since most of the facilities for such a programme are already in existence, this proposal was seen as a valuable but inexpensive addition.

More ambitious is the recommendation that an interdisciplinary research programme be established with generous funding and reasonably wide scope in terms of the kind of projects undertaken. Such a programme would contribute the following to Canadian Studies at Simon Fraser:

1. Provide a focus for interdisciplinary research. Without a facility of this kind serious interdisciplinary scholarship is extremely difficult. Faculty could be associated with on-going projects, making use of collective facilities such as colloquia, research assistants and publication arrangements. Library, computing and other services could be jointly budgeted, for more efficient use of grants and other funds. Faculty from other universities could be enticed to visit our campus during research or sabbatical leaves to take part in a specific project or colloquium generated by this programme. The side-effects of such contacts would continue to recur for many years.

2. Stimulate associated faculty to create more effective interdisciplinary courses. Courses based on current research programmes are usually more interesting and of higher academic quality, especially since the integration of interdisciplinary material requires more time than is normally spent on the preparation of courses. Common research provides an ideal base for an integrated interdisciplinary course.

3. Add prestige through that most vital of academic functions: publication. Publication in scholarly journals by associates of the research programme would attract high quality participants; this spills over into the Masters programme and the Undergraduate programme.

4. Generate data and willing supervisors for Masters theses. It is clear that in order to move forward in this direction, a full-time Director is needed to administer the undergraduate, graduate and research programmes. A scholar with a strong reputation in the Canadian academic community, a teacher of some skill, and an efficient administrator who is also able to act as a diplomat in regard to the departments which provide the foundation of our programme: such a person will not be easy to find. Should we identify persons of this quality, we must be able to offer adequate salary and other prerequisites, including a joint appointment with a department in the Faculty of Arts.

In sum, members of the Canadian Studies programme have three broad objectives for the future: to maintain the Minor programme and extend only marginally the course offerings of the undergraduate programme; to develop a course of studies leading to the Master of Arts; and to establish a research programme of major dimensions to compliment the graduate

programme and provide a focus for interdisciplinary research in Canadian subjects. With strong support from the administration of the university it should be possible to accomplish these modest objectives within the next two or three years.

Addendum

On March 20, 1975, the Steering Committee resolved that the Canadian Studies Programme should be reorganized as follows:

1. The Canadian Studies 001-3 should be renumbered Canadian Studies 100-3 and have its contents fixed to include a social science emphasis.
2. The Canadian Studies 200-3 should be changed to emphasize the humanities.
3. Education instructors should be able to teach in either of these courses whichever is appropriate.
4. Both Canadian Studies 100-3 and Canadian Studies 200-3 should be required of minors.
5. Faculty of Arts should be asked to treat Canadian Studies 100-3 as a Group B subject and Canadian Studies 200-3 as a Group A subject.
6. In scheduling Canadian Studies 100-3 and Canadian Studies 200-3, continuity of instructors should be maintained from year to year. Further, the two courses should be offered as a fall/spring sequence.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

To..... Dr. D. Birch, Chairman,.....	From..... R.C. Brown, Dean, Faculty of
..... Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies.	 Interdisciplinary Studies.
Subject Africa /Middle East Studies Program.....	Date..... 8th March, 1976.....

Background

In February, 1971, Senate approved a Document (S.71-34) authorizing the establishment of an Africa /Middle East Studies Program. The objectives of the program were stated as:

- 1) To encourage interdisciplinary approaches to the study of Africa and the Middle East;
- 2) to provide students with a basis for a continuing interest in the area of their choice after graduation; and
- 3) to facilitate the interchange of ideas and knowledge between faculty and students.

In March, 1971, Senate established the administrative responsibility for Area Study Programs within the Division of General Studies and accepted the organizational structure outlined in Senate Document S.424 (revised). Senate Document S. 71-34 established the requirements for the Africa /Middle East minor, including two AME. courses at the 400 level. An additional 27 courses from the curriculum of related departments were accepted as applicable toward the hourly requirements for the minor.

Since that time some additions and retractions of the "related" courses has occurred, but the Program requirements remain unchanged.

In June, 1975, a report prepared by the Co-ordinator/Director of the Program, was considered by the Academic Planning Committee (attached). The Planning Committee chose to review the Programs within the context of its stated goals. Following discussion, the Academic Planning Committee recommended unanimously that the program be continued.

Summary of InformationEnrolments

The following table shows the enrolments in AME. courses for the period January, 1972 to December, 1975. Please note that only one 400 level seminar is offered in any given semester.

p.t.o.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Spring</u>	<u>Summer</u>	<u>Fall</u>
1972	AME. 402-5 (9)		AME. 401-5 (21)
1973	AME. 402-5 (13)		AME. 401-5 (14)
1974	AME. 402-5 (15)		AME. 402-5 (12)
1975	AME. 401-5 (13) EV		AME. 401-5 (13) EV
1976	AME. 402-5 (15)		

In addition, some 43 courses in related disciplines are now approved for the minor (compared to 27 in 1971), and 24 faculty are associated with the program.

Thus far, one student has completed the minor, and one has presently declared himself to be working toward completion.

Budget

The program operates on a budget administered by the Co-ordinator/Director through the Dean of the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies. For 1975/76 this included.

Operating	\$ 2,109.00
Co-ordinator/Director	1,500.00
Stipends	<u>2,390.00</u>
Total	<u>\$ 5,999.00</u>

Evaluation

Within the context of the goals set out in S.71-34 in February, 1971, the following comments seem appropriate:

- 1) A multidisciplinary approach to the study of Africa and the Middle East has been established and a coherent minor program is in effect;
- 2) the limited, multidisciplinary program is attracting increasing faculty appreciation and participation; and
- 3) student interest seems to have remained consistent over the brief life of the program.

There are a number of recommendations within the Co-ordinator's report concerning plans to expand the program in the future. While members of the Academic Planning Committee found these to be of interest, they chose not to comment upon them at the present time. Any future proposals must be considered at the point when they are formally developed and presented to the Committee for consideration.

Recommendation

That the Africa/Middle East Studies Program be continued.

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATOR - AFRICAN/MIDDLE EAST STUDIES

Spring, 1975

Heribert Adam

1. Course offerings and enrollment

Since the program was established in 1971 and the first A.M.E. course mounted in 1972-1, the courses have been regularly offered by different faculty and enrollment has been steady with little change over the three-year period.

<u>Course</u>	<u>Semester</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Faculty</u>
AME 402	72/1	9	Spagnolo
AME 401	72/3	21	Nesbitt, Whitworth
AME 402	73/1	13	Duguid
AME 401	73/3	14	Okuda
AME 402	74/1	15	Spagnolo
AME 402	74/3	12	Duguid
AME 401	75/1	13	Warhurst, Adam

Total enrollment in 401 since 72/3: 48

Total enrollment in 402 since 72/1: 49

TOTAL 97

Declared minors in AME: 4

AME graduands: 1

2. Faculty

At present 24 faculty members from 6 departments in the Arts Faculty are associated with the program. Several new faculty with research interests in Africa/Middle East have joined in the last year, among them H. F. Dickie-Clark, Professor of Sociology, and M. Kenny, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, K. Okuda (Economics and Commerce), P. Stigger (History) and H. Adam (Sociology) are at present undertaking field research in African countries so have just returned from extensive research periods in the area. All three have focused on countries in Southern Africa of which S.F.U. has become one of the major research centres in Canada. It might be significant that U.B.C. has not a single Africanist on its staff in the Arts Faculty and frequently students from that institution come to S.F.U. faculty for advice on African topics.

For the first time, a visiting faculty on sabbatical from an African institution, P. Warhurst (History) has been appointed at S.F.U., while an S.F.U. faculty member with similar interests (P. Stigger) takes his place at Salisbury. Such exchanges seem to greatly benefit both parties involved and should be further facilitated and encouraged by us, especially with regard to universities in black Africa rather than with the privileged groups in the white South. In potential exchanges with South Africa and Rhodesia, scholars of the discriminated non-white groups should be given preferential consideration.

A valuable way to strengthen our program would be to systematically encourage African graduate students to enroll for a higher degree in S.F.U., particularly in the disciplines in which there is strong faculty interest such as Sociology/Anthropology and History.

Unlike other Canadian universities, such as Dalhousie and Trent, S.F.U. has not yet used the opportunity to recognize leading African personalities with an honorary degree. Such a gesture would undoubtedly be useful in emphasizing the world-wide, rather than merely provincial, scope and concern of S.F.U. and further enhance the reputation of the institution among African intellectuals.

3. Organization

- (a) The Steering Committee comprised of representatives from each department met regularly each semester. Minutes of the meetings are kept. There are at present no student members on the Committee but two seats for students are provided for if interest exists. I would suggest that a meeting of all faculty associated with the program be called once a semester, if only for mutual information on individual research activities and the solicitation of new ideas for the program. A few faculty members whose interests in Africa have declined or remain marginal should be dropped from the list.
- (b) Co-ordinator. It seems of utmost importance that a co-ordinator is elected who is willing to serve at least for one year. In the past, the program has suffered from lack of continuity at the decisive co-ordinator level. The new co-ordinator should have sufficient African research interests, contacts and professional standing in order to give the program direction and not merely serve as administrator.
- (c) Costs. The costs of mounting the program remain comparatively minor with \$1,500.00 as stipend for the co-ordinator per year and an equal amount for administrative expenses in the budget of the Dean of Interdisciplinary Studies. No increase of this item is expected.
- (d) Library. The most impressive and costly part of the Africa/Middle East studies remains the library collection. The use of this material extends beyond the interests of the S.F.U. community. When Simon Fraser University was established the University of British Columbia and the University of Victoria agreed upon a division of interests whereby Simon Fraser would be

responsible for the building of an African/Middle East collection to the Ph.D. level of research. From that time the African and Middle East historians and the university have acquired numerous grants and generous book budgets for this field.

Because the African collection is not segregated it is possible to count only these African books falling within the history and the political science classifications giving a total of 9000. To these must be added African and related government publications and serials both of which fall outside the Library of Congress classification system at S.F.U.

At the present time over 1200 African serials or serials concerned with Africa are subscribed to. Backfiles are complete for many of the English language periodicals and are being improved as opportunity allows.

Research materials include a large number of early diaries and accounts, many of them acquired through the purchase of several major African collections. Emphasis has been placed on areas formerly under British jurisdiction and the sources for East Africa and West Africa are particularly fine.

(e) Extension and new activities. The offering of Swahili as well as a Middle Eastern language (Hebrew and Arabic) in the Department of Modern Languages, has been repeatedly discussed in the Steering Committee. A positive decision would depend on sufficient student/faculty interest as well as staffing priorities of DML and other factors.

Several departments including History and Sociology/Anthropology have extended their offerings of Africa related courses at the lower level which is likely to stimulate further interest in the subject.

4. Other activities

Faculty associated with AME - Studies have regularly arranged for guest-lectures on African topics but this has usually taken place under the auspices of the department concerned. Representatives of the Department of External Affairs with AME area interests also visited S.F.U. and gave a seminar in March.

Several S.F.U. faculty are members of the Canadian African Studies Association and attend its annual meetings. The association has a regional representative at S.F.U., who keeps the administrative liaison with the national and international community of Africa-interested scholars.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

To <u>Dr. D. Birch, Chairman,</u> <u>Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies.</u> Subject <u>Latin American Studies Program</u>	From <u>R.C. Brown, Dean, Faculty of</u> <u>Interdisciplinary Studies.</u> Date <u>8th March, 1976</u>
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Background

In February, 1971, Senate approved a document (S.71-50) authorizing the establishment of a Latin American Studies Program. The objectives of the program were stated as:

- 1) To provide a more coherent approach to Latin American Studies;
- 2) to meet the needs of Canadian communities for university graduates with the necessary factual background and language skills related to Latin America;
- 3) to enable Simon Fraser University to join with the University of Calgary and the Ontario Cooperative Program at the forefront of Canadian university centres of Latin American Studies.

In March, 1971, Senate established the administrative responsibility for Area Study Programs within the Division of General Studies and accepted the organizational structure outlined in Senate document S.424 (revised).

The program initially consisted of one lower division course and two upper division courses. In addition, a variety of courses offered by the various related departments were identified for credit toward the minor. The core program has not been changed since 1971, with the exception of changing LAS. 100-3 to LAS. 200-3.

In June, 1975, a report prepared by the Co-ordinator/Director of the Program, was considered by the Academic Planning Committee (attached). The Planning Committee chose to review the program within the context of its stated goals. The Academic Planning Committee recommended unanimously that the program be continued.

Summary of InformationEnrolments

The first Latin American Studies Courses were offered during the Spring Semester, 1972. The following table shows the enrolments for the period September, 1971 to December, 1975.

p.t.o.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Spring</u>	<u>Summer</u>	<u>Fall</u>
1971			
1972	LAS. 100-3 (40) LAS. 402-5 (16)		LAS. 100-3 (38) LAS. 403-5 (5)
1973	LAS. 100-3 (43) LAS. 404-5 (11)		LAS. 200-3 (17) LAS. 402-5 (9)
1974	LAS. 200-3 (32) LAS. 403-5 (6)		LAS. 200-3 (31) LAS. 404-5 (4)
1975	LAS. 200-3 (25) LAS. 402-5 (7)		LAS. 200-3 (18) LAS. 403-5 (5)
1976	LAS. 200-3 (26) LAS. 404-5 (17)		

In addition, some 36 courses in related disciplines are now approved for the minor, and 17 faculty have become associated with the program.

Thus far, two students have completed the minor, and six others presently have declared themselves to be working toward completion.

Budget

The program operates on a budget administered by the Co-ordinator through the Dean of the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies. For 1975/76 this included:

Operating	\$ 2,309.00
Co-ordinator/Director	1,500.00
Stipends	<u>680.00</u>
Total	<u>\$ 4,489.00</u>

Evaluation

Within the context of the goals set out in S.71-50 in February, 1971, the following comments seem appropriate:

- 1) A coherent program has been established for those students interested in Latin America. Student interest does not seem to be overwhelming; but the courses, particularly at the lower levels, are fairly well subscribed;
- 2) as one of the few organized Latin American Studies Programs in Canada, the Program does serve the needs of those students who have interests related to Latin America; and

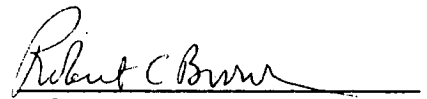
- 3) some success has been achieved in integrating the interests of Latin Americanists at Calgary and the University of British Columbia with those associated with the Simon Fraser University Program. The Latin American Studies film series has been well attended, with guest lecturers appearing from both UBC and SFU.

There are a number of recommendations within the Co-ordinator's report concerning plans to expand the program in the future. While members of the Academic Planning Committee found these to be of interest, they chose not to comment upon them at the present time. Any future proposals must be considered at the point when they are formally developed and presented to the Committee for consideration.

Recommendation

That the Latin American Studies Program be continued.

RCB/et


Robert C. Brown

RATIONALE

Minor in Latin American Studies

When the Latin American Studies Programme was proposed to the Senate in 1971 it was becoming clear that Canada's traditional ignorance and non-involvement with the area was in the process of a dramatical reversal. This interest in the region was manifested in External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharpe's extensive mission to Latin America in 1968 and the fact that CUSO had placed nearly 200 people in some twenty different locations in South America and the Caribbean. Business interests, recognizing the extensive commercial and investment opportunities in the southern part of the hemisphere, formed the Canadian Association for Latin America shortly after the External Affairs Minister's mission (May 1969).

While interdisciplinary approaches to Latin American Studies had been employed successfully in the United States since the 1920s, Canadian academic institutions had, until recently, stayed away from such programmes. Laval, for many years, was the pioneer University in this country to offer such a programme. In English speaking Canada two important developments occurred in the 1960s. First, the University of Calgary founded a Latin American Studies Centre with a substantial calendar of course offerings from several departments; secondly, the Ontario co-operative programme for Latin American and Caribbean Studies began. Essentially, the Ontario programme pooled the graduate resources of Guelph, Waterloo, McMaster, and Queens Universities. Thus, for the first time it became possible for Canadian undergraduates to pursue a graduate degree in the Latin American field without leaving Canada. The number of Latin American experts in various positions and disciplines reached 92 in 1969. In June of that year ^{they} formed the Canadian Association of Latin American Studies.

In British Columbia, Latin American Studies had not yet been coordinated into any coherent or systematic programme in which a student might be able to pursue the area study interest. Although UBC had several specialists, they were isolated in their several departments. Without an institutional commitment to an interdisci-

plinary programme, their efforts to create an area studies programme stalled. Simon Fraser University, on the other hand, attracted an unusually large number of Latin American specialists from the time of its founding in 1965. These people, in the Departments of Modern Languages, History, PSA, Geography, Economics and Commerce, and Archaeology cultivated contacts with one another and in early 1969 formed a Faculty Committee on Latin American Studies. Members of this committee met regularly in order to develop a more effective organizational framework. Students, meanwhile, responded enthusiastically to courses with Latin American content and petitioned the Department of Modern Languages for a Spanish rapid reading course. The course, instituted in 1971, quickly became popular with students interested in the Latin American field and later became integrated into the requirements for the minor.

In February 1971, the Simon Fraser University faculty committee on Latin American Studies proposed British Columbia's first interdisciplinary programme of area studies. The proposal, designed to meet the needs of a solid nucleus of students, put forward a coherent curriculum which coordinated course offerings already available in several departments of the Faculty of Arts with several new offerings in Latin American Studies per se. A sequence of these courses, together with a basic reading knowledge of Spanish or Portuguese, could lead to a minor in Latin American Studies. This programme, under the jurisdiction of the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies, became the first area studies minor on the Simon Fraser University campus and served as a model for the creation of similar programmes in Canadian and Africa-Middle East Studies, all of which were administered by the Dean of Interdisciplinary Studies.

In the larger community the solid training in the Latin American field available at Simon Fraser University is even more important in 1975 than in 1971. Diplomatic contacts have intensified as business investments increased and commerce expanded. Brazil, for example, in recent years has become increasingly important as a recipient

of the investment capital of major Canadian corporations such as Inco, Falconbridge, Noranda, Alcan, Brascan, and MacMillan Bloedel. In 1973 the Federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and CALA sponsored a conference which consisted of six meetings across Canada on the theme "Canada and Latin America: Development and Business Relations." In addition, Canada Council funds an M.A. fellowship which is exclusively designated for the training of Latin American specialists. Provincialism has become increasingly anachronistic as Canadian links to the Third World become more frequent and substantial. Technical missions and business intercourse, though, must be complemented by cultural sensitivity. The cultivation of some understanding and appreciation of a different cultural tradition is not only personally enriching in itself, but is also the foundation for all other contacts. The parallels between the evolution of certain Latin American countries and Canada can provide a useful area of common ground to begin the process. The comparison of historic colonial administrations and policies, the heritage of native peoples and their evolution and treatment after contact with Europeans, the impact of nineteenth century technology on economic development, and the degree to which both Canada and Latin American countries culturally are influenced by and economically dependent on the United States in contemporary times, are all of mutual concern.

After three years, Simon Fraser University clearly has made an important beginning in constructing a programme to prepare people to deal with the society, culture, economy and history of Latin America. In the nation, Simon Fraser University has joined Calgary and the Ontario Cooperative programme as a link in a dispersed but growing Canadian commitment to Latin America and the Third World; in the province, this Latin American Studies programme continues to be both the pioneer and the dominant contributor in British Columbia in the field. The steering committee of the programme has produced the outline for a modest but carefully phased expansion which will enable

the programme to make an even more substantial contribution to the community. Within the next two years the programme is seeking the addition of a double major, the establishment of a base in Latin America for field work, language training, and student and faculty exchanges, and some expansion of curriculum and faculty.

Film Series

Since 1972 an informal but regular part of the Latin American Studies Programme has been the sponsorship of a film series each spring. The format for the series was created in the first series in which a faculty member or invited specialist introduced the film and hosted a discussion following the screening. Students registered for Latin American Studies courses received complimentary passes for the series and their participation in the series has become virtual^{ly} an integral part of their work in the course. The series has regularly attracted 150 to 200 people and the varied audience indicates that the series is as popular with townspeople as it is with the Simon Fraser Community.

In the past few years the series has been cosponsored by the Division of Continuing Education and has been somewhat institutionalized as an evening course available to the entire community. The relationship with Continuing Education has been extremely beneficial and may be expanded in the future. As a first step in that direction, LAS 200 will probably be offered as an evening course in the Spring of 1976.

Visiting Professorship

In the four years that the programme has existed, it has been graced by visiting scholars who have, for the most part, conducted the senior interdisciplinary seminars. The first appointment was^{that of} Dr. Adolfo Dorfman, Argentine-born economist and long-time specialist associated with the United Nations and its Economic Commission for Latin America. Others who have held the post have been Gonzalo Zaragoza,

historian (1972-1973), Luiz Costa-Pinto, sociologist (1973-1974) and D.M. Wolf, historian (1974-1975).

The idea behind this appointment has been to bring new blood into the programme each year and to try to expose students to a variety of styles, backgrounds, and disciplinary commitment. In each case preference has been given to qualified Latin Americans in hiring for the position.

This part of the programme, while immeasurably enriching, has also caused some problems. In an era of tight budgets, this visiting appointment receives a low priority and the coordinating committee has had to hold off on the recruitment for the position until quite late. In practical terms, this meant that we were too late to hire the Chilean Political Scientist whom we had hoped to recruit for the year 1974-1975. It also has caused problems in providing students and the community with adequate information to plan their courses of studies in advance. A permanent budgetary allocation for a visiting professor would help alleviate these logistic problems.

Notes on Enrollment (See Appendix 1)

1. First it is important to emphasize that only two people have graduated with a minor in Latin American Studies while four have declared the minor and three have signified their intention to declare. These figures fall short of original expectations. Perhaps, however, they can be explained as follows:
 - (a) The minor is not a strongly sought-after item anywhere in the University. The Registrar's Office reports only 64 minors issued by all departments of the university since 1971.

(b) The Latin American Studies minor is quite demanding in that it requires 23 hours of course work outside the major field plus language competence. Foreign language competence is essential to a serious Latin American studies minor. It places heavy demands on students, however, because present-day foreign language teaching in the high schools, afford, totally inadequate preparation; nor are students otherwise encouraged to study foreign languages at university level.

(c) The lower levels requirements for the minor are difficult for transfer students to acquire, in that Douglas College is the only college in the area which teaches introductory courses in the Latin American area. To force an upper levels student to take an additional 9 hours of lower levels work is not practical.

2. Secondly, we note the consistently high enrollment totals in Latin American content courses. Figures for 1972 and 1973 hover around the 600 level while 1974 is down slightly to around 550. Enrollment for 75-1 in the meantime is at the highest level for a spring semester since 1973. These figures seem to indicate that most students become interested in Latin America as an area of interest through the offerings of the traditional departmental disciplines such as Anthropology, Political Science, or History. An interdisciplinary minor in Latin American Studies may not be a visible alternative to students until they are relatively committed to other programmes within the departmental framework.

PROGRAMME EXPANSIONDouble Major1. Rationale

The puzzling discrepancy between broad student interest in Latin America and the relative disinclination of students to enroll in the minor indicates that the minor is not perceived by students as a significant part of an academic credential. This point seems to hold throughout the university but is particularly applicable to the Latin American Studies minor in that it involves more elaborate preparation. Thus we propose the addition of a double major. This would attach a Latin American area studies emphasis to existing traditional disciplines in such a way that the student's training as an anthropologist, historian, or linguist, etc. will be supplemented both with interdisciplinary courses and a selection of courses from departments outside the student's major field. The dual emphasis which combines area specialization plus full disciplinary training follows the guidelines of CIDA, CUSO, and External Affairs who seek both aspects in their candidates. The student will compromise neither his disciplinary nor his area commitment but will receive full major status in each.

A double major can be mounted with a relatively modest expansion of faculty and curriculum if we follow the pattern used in the minor programme which coordinates and certifies Latin American content course offerings of the

several departments of the Faculty of Arts. Previous expansion of Latin American Studies has been, in the main, a simple incorporation of relevant curricular additions of the departments. This, of course, has kept our costs down but has resulted in a somewhat haphazard and formless evolution since departments are not (and should not be) concerned about a full, coherent programme in Latin American Studies. Several observations can be made to illustrate this difference in priorities at Simon Fraser University:

- * One of Canada's leading experts on Latin American policies only teaches his specialty half the time despite high student interest in the subject.
- * The Department of Economics and Commerce has never replaced a Latin American specialist who resigned several years ago.
- * The Geography Department, with three professors who are experts in the Latin American field, only offers one course with exclusive Latin American content.

On the positive side several departments' curricular priorities do coincide with those of the Latin American Studies Programme. The two historians of Latin America normally offer four courses a year with Latin American content.

Sociology and Anthropology has expanded the Latin American offerings in their new curriculum. Archaeology has proposed to the Latin American Studies a joint appointment of an expert in Mesoamerican archaeology.

The introduction of a double major would give Latin American Studies the opportunity to shape and control the form and direction of Latin American area studies. It would give Latin American Studies enough substance to initiate discussions with the departments and also to operate autonomously when we must. It would help create balance and coherence in Latin American Studies offerings and give more structural leverage than one half of a joint appointment with History and one visiting appointment (often not authorized until the last minute). Moreover, the present system of selecting coordinators from the steering committee for brief terms of office makes it difficult to build momentum, maintain continuity, and obtain long-range planning. The steering committee has agreed that the highest priority first phase in reshaping the programme is a full-time appointment to Latin American Studies in which the appointee would both teach and administer the programme - perhaps on a third-quarter division of time.

In sum, the proposed double major is the vehicle which we think can satisfy student interest most effectively and incorporate a growing number of Latin American specialists into a cooperating interdisciplinary faculty. The degree which unites the interdisciplinary area studies with a traditional departmental discipline would be especially attractive in that the PSA interdisciplinary degree is no longer available. It would be the first degree of this kind at Simon Fraser University and offer the student training which combines breadth with substance. The

first hand exposure to Latin American culture through field work or attendance at a cooperating university on an exchange basis is a planned part of the double major programme which we feel will generate an unparalleled learning opportunity that cannot be matched on the Burnaby campus. This expansion of Latin American Studies, possible with modest budgetary outlays, promises significant educational opportunities for students and the chance for Simon Fraser University to move ahead in an area where it is already a leader.

3. Curriculum - Current List of Courses

(a) Full Credit

LAS. 200-3 Introduction to Latin American Studies
 LAS. 402-5 Interdisciplinary Seminar in Selected Latin American Subjects
 LAS. 403-5 Interdisciplinary Seminar in Selected Latin American Subjects
 LAS. 404-5 Interdisciplinary Seminar in Selected Latin American Subjects
 ARC. 273-3 Archaeology of the New World
 GEOG 467-5 Latin America
 HIST 208-3 Modern Latin America
 HIST 209-3 Studies in Latin American History
 HIST 458-5 Problems in the Intellectual and Cultural History of Latin America
 HIST 459-5 Problems in the Political and Social History of Latin America
 SPAN 140-3 Hispanic Culture
 SPAN 341-3 Hispanic Literature II - Latin American Literature in Translation
 SPAN 451-5 Modern Spanish-American Novel
 SPAN 452-5 Modern Spanish-American Poetry
 PSA. 346-5 Regional Studies in Politics: Latin America

(b) Partial Credit

ARC. 474-5 North America-Southwest
 ECON 363-5 Economics of Natural Resources
 ECON 355-5 Economic Development
 GEOG 422-5 The Geography of Lesser Developed Countries
 HIST 150-3 Selected Topics in Pre-20th Century History
 HIST 448-5 The United States in the 20th Century

(b) Partial Credit continued

HIST 293-3 Cultural and Intellectual History
 HIST 294-3 Religion and Science
 HIST 296-3 Social and Economic History
 HIST 297-3 Political and Administrative History
 HIST 298-3 International Relations
 HIST 299-3 Problems in History
 HIST 480-5 Studies in History I
 HIST 481-5 Studies in History II
 HIST 482-5 Studies in History III
 HIST 483-5 Studies in History IV
 HIST 484-5 Studies in History V
 SPAN 240-3 Introduction to Hispanic Literature
 PSA. 341-5 International Relations
 PSA. 342-5 Comparative Politics
 PSA. 441-5 International Institutions
 PSA. 466-5 Problems of Social Change in Developing Societies

4. Ideas for Expanded Course Offerings

10X Introduction to the Art and Architecture of Pre-Columbian Latin America
 20X Cultural Evolution of Mesoamerica
 40X Interdisciplinary Seminar in the Art History of Ancient America
 40X Interdisciplinary Seminar in Contemporary Art and Architecture of Latin America
 40X Introduction to Luso-Brazilian Literature in Translation
 40X Reading Course
 40X Field Study in Latin America (Intensive package programme of language and topics - 15 credits)
 40X Topics in Politics and Government of Latin America
 40X The Political Economy of Latin America
 40X Latin America and the External World
 40X Topics in Culture and Society
 40X The Indians of Latin America. (Course emphasis will vary between Middle America, South American Lowlands and Northern Andes, and Andean Highlands)

5. Technical Requirements

The guidelines for the double major are set forth in the Simon Fraser University calendar and it is therefore a straightforward process to develop this programme for Latin American Studies. The essential requirement outlined by the university is that a student take a minimum of 28 hours of upper division course work in each department in which the major will be claimed.

If this proposal is accepted in principle, the Latin American Studies Curriculum Committee will put forward in more detail the requirements for the degree which will probably be thirty hours of upper division work in Latin American content courses plus a reading knowledge in Spanish or Portuguese. Titles of new courses mentioned below are given to indicate the kind of curriculum expansion that could be added to existing offerings.

Exchange Programme1. Description-Faculty-Student Exchange Programme with a Latin American University

While presiding at the 1974 CALAS meeting in Ecuador early this summer, Dr. A. Siemens, President of CALAS and Professor of Geography at University of British Columbia, was approached by two institutions desiring various types of faculty-student exchange combinations with Canadian counterparts. Dr. Siemens, who made this information available to all Canadian universities, explored some possibilities with R. Boyer and M. Gates of the Latin American Steering Committee. The matter was brought to the attention of the entire steering committee and by unanimous vote the committee agreed to pursue the possibilities and try to arrange for a representative from one of the two universities mentioned below to come to Simon Fraser University for discussion and planning. It seemed logical to all concerned that this initiative come from this university, as it is the only one in British Columbia with an established Latin American Studies Programme. Moreover, it appears that a rough "division of labour" in the area studies will continue as the University of British Columbia continues to emphasize their Asian Studies Programme.

(a) The Universidad Católica del Ecuador sponsored a formal meeting to discuss possibilities with Dr. Siemens with the endorsement of the Rector of the university. The attached copies provide the names, biographical data and specific academic interests of the Ecuadorian academics present. They appear to be interested in relatively small-scale collaborations which will give immediate practical results in the near future, in particular:

- preliminary visits to Canadian universities to assess potential areas of mutual interest, giving seminars and lectures

- exchange of publications and joint research
- advice in university administration, organization and planning together with some technical and equipment input
- professional development programs (education, engineering, health and hygiene)
- student exchanges funded by scholarships or subsidies (especially in linguistics, anthropology, sociology, political science, history, modern languages)
- faculty exchanges (especially linguistics, and Canadian professors to teach courses in Ecuador in anthropology and international politics)
- advice in development of biology, physics and chemistry programs, pure and applied.

(b) The Universid Central de Venezuela was represented only by Dr. Federico Brito Figueroa, Director de los Estudios para Graduados de la Facultad de Humanidades y Educacion, with the full endorsement of his university. Dr. Brito suggested:

- faculty and graduate student exchanges, disciplines unspecified
- a lecture tour to Canada by a specialist in Venezuelan social history
- a visiting position for a Canadian faculty member to teach a graduate course in Venezuela on Latin American social history
- opportunities for publishing research by Canadians in Venezuelan journals particularly Semestre Histórico

Either of these alternatives would seem attractive from Simon Fraser University's point of view providing the following benefits:

- establishing a permanent field base of a multi-disciplinary nature in Latin America
- student exchanges and field courses would teach students more in a few weeks than we can in four years
- promoting professional contacts with our Latin American counterparts
- increasing publishing outlets for Latin American Studies research
- obtaining a rotating pool of Latin American visitors from a variety of disciplines
- particular benefits for the departments of Anthropology and Sociology, History, Political Science, Archaeology, Geography and Modern Languages (especially in Spanish language training and possibilities for developing native language specializations e.g. Quechua)

The costs of undertaking such a program would seem to include the following considerations:

- the Venezuelan institution already has substantial funding at its disposal from their national government; the Ecuadorian university does not and would have to approach CIDA or some equivalent source.
- we would have to solicit subsidies/grants/scholarships from Canada Council, External Affairs, CIDA, IDRC, UNESCO, Ford Foundation, Oil Companies, Macmillan-Bloedel etc. but the resources of Dean Brown and the President may be available for much of the legwork. Most of these subsidies would be

necessary to defray transportation costs for both Ecuadorian and Simon Fraser University students.

- as a host institution Simon Fraser University would provide a waiver of tuition for a fixed number of students from Ecuador (the number to be set after consultations with partner institution).
- we would have to consider input from University of British Columbia Latin Americanists and various professional and technical advisory services we are unable to provide ourselves: (this can also be seen as a benefit!)
- obviously an undertaking of this kind is going to demand a considerable amount of organization and paperwork during the initial stages; this burden would become lighter as the program became established and selfsustaining.

As a result of correspondence between R. Boyer, Coordinator of the Latin American Studies Programme, and Dr. Sandoval, Decano General de Coordinacion Academica, Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Ecuador, the Latin American Studies Steering Committee would like to secure funds to bring Sandoval to Simon Fraser University. On this campus, we could discuss at length our mutual needs and the mechanics of how best to exploit each others resources and facilities. If fundamental agreements could be confirmed, we could then proceed to the detailed arrangements for phasing into a programme.

2. Rationale

Recent preliminary discussions by R. Boyer and M. Gates with Dean Brown (Interdisciplinary Studies) and Dr. Alf Siemens (President of CALAS, U.B.C. Geography) have raised several suggestions for "upgrading" and potential future expansion of our Latin American Studies Programme. Encouragement

from President Jewett to expand the third world studies applied and professional involvement of Canadian universities particularly through interdisciplinary efforts such as area studies, together with Premier Barrett's push for "brave new programs", are favorable indicators that any new proposals we make at this time (within reason) will have considerable support from Dean Brown.

More specifically the opportunity for the regular exchange of students and faculty from Simon Fraser University and a Latin American university would

- vitalize the Latin American Studies Programme and stimulate sensitivity to "third world" issues within the community.
- engage this university in a commitment to international education which would place the institution's resources at the disposal of students and faculty of a partner institution in Latin America.
- enable interested students from Simon Fraser University, University of British Columbia, and the University of Victoria to participate in a course of studies in Latin America about Latin America - an experience which no amount of on-campus academic work can duplicate. An envisioned Latin American Studies interdisciplinary field course of 15 credits will involve investigation of a variety of subjects as well as intensive training in Spanish.

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27	40	16	27	29	174	273	352	108	397	188	112	78	282	94	161	232	42	254	201	35	240	217
Semester Totals																						