

*Foreign Control of Canadian Industries*

dians in English, chemistry, entomology, history and the classics, and yet they cannot find jobs in Canada.

Why not? The reason for this stems partially from the "grapevine" system of hiring practices common to Canadian institutions of higher learning. When positions are vacant, more often than not the department head makes the appointment. If he happens to be a non-Canadian, preferences are likely to be given to those recommended who may be known to him in the other country. The practice then becomes self-accelerating as more non-Canadians teach here. All university vacancies should be advertised publicly so that qualified citizens can avail themselves of equal opportunity for employment here. Perhaps a university manpower department would be the answer.

Given time I could go much more deeply into the course we are following which is so pernicious to the development of Canadian culture, but I look to Matthews and Steele for their views on this problem. In March 1969 a brief was submitted to the commission on the relations between universities and governments, and this paragraph appeared in the brief:

What is the condition of the Canadian university at present? It is a condition, in the first place, in which the study of the Canadian culture and access to Canadian knowledge generally is shamefully neglected. It is a condition in which more and more full time members of the community are less and less knowledgeable about the Canadian fact. It is a condition in which the Canadian view of the world (even as expressed in and through disciplines other than those connected directly to the Canadian fact) is being more and more obscured as fewer and fewer Canadians are being hired to teach Canadian students in a university system finding ineluctably that its most dynamic relation is to the community out of which it takes its being.

We have listened with respect and interest to the arguments which declare that anyone can teach anyone anything anywhere. We reject the idea when it means the disappearance of a majority of home scholars. For while the claim is insistently, even hysterically made, we continue to receive reports that students feel they are being cheated of their own culture; that non-Canadian models and information are being fed increasingly into studies of political being, social structure, and psychological understanding; that there is a wanton failure to know what qualified Canadians are available and to make known to qualified Canadians the availability of positions in Canadian universities.

It will be argued that there is nothing notably sinister about the presence of a preponderance of non-Canadians here. Many are very fine people, I agree. I have worked with them and as recently as a month ago I personally acted as a sponsor for one of them at a citizenship court in Vancouver.

[Mr. Rose.]

But what evidence do we have that the majority of them ever intend to become citizens? Are they here rather to build their reputations, to enhance their academic prestige through research prepared for and delivered to other countries, and to flit back again across our borders when a better deal presents itself? And will all this be done at the expense of Canadian studies and emphasis by people who have made no legal commitment to us at all?

It has been argued by at least one eminent Ontario legal authority that members of self-governing occupational groups such as law and medicine who personally receive some of the sovereign powers of the state and who exercise some legislative and judicial powers as a result should be required to possess the same qualifications as legislators; that is, full citizenship.

For our cultural protection, should not this concept be extended to our universities which receive and exercise similar powers on behalf of the state, and which are self-governing entities. Should they not require full citizenship from those in administrative positions who hold decision making powers over courses and content? It is not unreasonable, then, is it, following from this, that positions from chairmanship to chancellorship be awarded exclusively to men and women who have opted for Canada permanently? Let me repeat that the position I take in this regard is not to keep scholars out of Canada. Far from it; we need scholars of outstanding reputation. We need skilled people to become Canadian citizens. But the facts seem to point to the contrary.

● (5:50 p.m.)

When an United States university wishes to employ a distinguished foreign scholar, it offers him a two year exchange. After that period expires, more than likely out he goes. There is no evidence to indicate that Americans are particularly concerned with the universality of scholarship, or a cosmopolitan university either. They look after their own. This blatant academic nationalism is not suitable for Canada, as many other foreign practices are not suitable, on counts involving restrictions on immigration or the balance to be struck between foreign and native scholars. I believe, however, that a majority of our university teachers must be Canadian citizens and that the remainder should be drawn from all countries of the world. I do not think these people should be given a two-year income tax holiday, either.