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Canadian Academic Relations  
with the  
People's Republic of China  
Since 1970

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Volume 2: China Profiles of Canadian  
Universities/Supplementary Materials

Martin Singer



# Canadian Academic Relations with the People's Republic of China Since 1970

## Volume 2: China Profiles of Canadian Universities/Supplementary Materials

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## Abstract

This report focuses on Canadian academic relations with the People's Republic of China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1970. Relying on extensive interviews with Canadian and Chinese exchange participants and on government and university archival materials, it provides historical, statistical, and thematic analysis intended to facilitate our understanding of the current state and future directions of academic exchange activity with China. It also provides profiles of the China exchange activities of most Canadian universities and a series of recommendations for the future.

The report, published in two volumes, consists of three distinct but complementary parts. Volume 1 contains part I: "Findings and Recommendations," which provides a three-section analysis of Canadian academic relations with China. It focuses first on the experiences of Chinese academics in Canada and then on the experiences of Canadian academics in China. Both sections include a summary of statistics (based primarily on data banks compiled during the course of the study), summary of findings (based substantially on interviews with Canadian and Chinese exchange participants), and a series of recommendations. It concludes with an examination of and recommendations pertaining to Canadian federal and provincial government agencies and academic relations with China.

Volume 2 contains parts II and III. Part II, "China Profiles of Canadian Universities," provides an analysis of the China exchange activities of 29 Canadian universities. Each institutional profile begins with a statistical introduction, briefly describes the institutional setting of its China activities, summarizes the visits to its campus by Chinese academics in Canada, describes the Chinese experiences of its Canadian faculty in China and its Canadian students in China, and concludes with a summary of the history and status of agreements with Chinese institutions.

Part III, "Supplementary Materials," contains 61 appendices that provide a wealth of supporting material on Chinese academics in Canada, Canadian academics in China, agreements with Chinese institutions, and interviews in Canada, as well as a summary of recommendations.

## Résumé

Le présent rapport porte sur les relations universitaires du Canada avec la République populaire de Chine depuis que ces deux pays ont noué des relations diplomatiques en 1970. Fondé sur des entrevues approfondies avec des Canadiens et des Chinois qui ont participé aux échanges ainsi que sur des archives gouvernementales et universitaires, ce rapport présente une analyse historique, statistique et thématique destinée à faciliter la compréhension de l'état actuel des échanges universitaires avec la Chine et des orientations qu'ils prendront. On y trouve également les grandes lignes des programmes d'échange de la plupart des universités canadiennes avec la Chine ainsi qu'une série de recommandations pour l'avenir.

Le présent rapport, en deux volumes, comprend trois parties distinctes mais complémentaires. Le volume 1 contient la Partie I, "Conclusions et recommandations", qui consiste en une analyse des relations universitaires du Canada avec la Chine présentée en trois sections. Les deux premières sections portent respectivement sur l'expérience des universitaires chinois au Canada et sur celle des universitaires canadiens en Chine. Chaque section comprend un sommaire des statistiques (tiré principalement des banques de données établies au cours de l'étude), un sommaire des conclusions (fondé en grande partie sur les entrevues tenues avec les Canadiens et les Chinois qui ont participé aux échanges) et une série de recommandations. La troisième section porte sur les

organismes fédéraux et provinciaux du Canada et les relations universitaires avec la Chine, et fait des recommandations.

Le volume 2 contient les parties II et III. La Partie II, "Échanges des universités canadiennes avec la Chine", est une analyse des échanges de 29 universités canadiennes avec ce pays. Le profil de chaque université, qui commence par une introduction statistique, comprend une brève description du cadre de ses échanges avec la Chine, un résumé du séjour des universitaires chinois au Canada, une description de l'expérience des professeurs canadiens en Chine et des étudiants canadiens en Chine et, en conclusion, un résumé de l'historique et de la nature des ententes avec les établissements chinois.

La Partie III, "Documents complémentaires", se compose de 61 annexes riches en renseignements sur les universitaires chinois au Canada, les universitaires canadiens en Chine, les ententes avec les établissements chinois et les entrevues au Canada, ainsi qu'un sommaire des recommandations.

### **Resumen**

Este informe se centra en las relaciones académicas Canadienses con la República Popular China desde el establecimiento de relaciones diplomáticas entre los dos países en 1970. Con base en extensas entrevistas con los participantes Canadienses y Chinos del intercambio y en materiales de archivo oficial y universitario, el informe ofrece un análisis histórico, estadístico y temático que intenta facilitar nuestra comprensión del estado actual y los futuros rumbos del intercambio académico con China. Ofrece también perfiles del intercambio con China de la mayoría de universidades Canadienses y una serie de recomendaciones para el futuro.

El informe, en dos volúmenes, consta de tres partes distintas pero complementarias. El volumen 1 contiene la parte I: "Hallazgos y Recomendaciones", que trae un análisis en tres secciones sobre las relaciones académicas Canadienses con China. Se centra primero en las experiencias de los académicos Chinos en Canadá y luego en las de los académicos Canadienses en China. Ambas secciones incluyen un resumen de estadísticas (provenientes ante todo de los bancos de datos compilados durante el estudio), un resumen de los hallazgos (basado principalmente en entrevistas con participantes Canadienses y Chinos del intercambio), y una serie de recomendaciones. Concluye con un examen y recomendaciones relativas a los organismos oficiales Canadienses, federales y provinciales, y a las relaciones académicas con China.

El volumen 2 contiene las partes II y III, "Perfiles de la Experiencia China de las universidades Canadienses", que ofrece un análisis del intercambio de 29 universidades Canadienses con China. Cada perfil institucional comienza con una introducción estadística, describe brevemente el marco institucional de sus actividades en China, resume las visitas de los académicos Chinos a sus instalaciones en Canadá, reseña las experiencias de sus profesores y estudiantes en China y concluye con un resumen de la historia y el estado de los acuerdos con instituciones Chinas.

La parte III, "Materiales Suplementarios", contiene 61 apéndices de materiales sobre académicos Chinos en Canadá, académicos Canadienses en China, acuerdos con instituciones Chinas, entrevistas en Canadá, y un resumen de recomendaciones.

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**PART II**

**CHINA PROFILES  
OF  
CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES**

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

**Established:** 1906

**Faculties:** Agriculture and Forestry, Arts, Business, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Extension, Faculté Saint-Jean, Graduate Studies and Research, Home Economics, Law, Library Science, Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Physical Education, Rehabilitation Medicine, Science

**Degrees:** BA, BA(Canadian Studies), BComm, BEd, BFA, BMus, BPE, BSc, BSc(FdSc), BSc(HEC), BSc(Med), BSc(MLS), BScOT, BScPT, LLB; LL.M, MA, MAg, MBA, MEd, MEng, MFA, MHP, MHSA, MLS, MMus, MNus, MPA, MSc, MScPt, MVA; DDS, DMus, EdD, MD, PhD

**Full-time Faculty:** 2,092 (1983-84)

**Student Enrollments:** Undergraduate - 20,404 (full-time) and 3,026 (part-time); Graduate - 2,453 (full-time) and 430 (part-time) (1983-84)

**Library Holdings:** more than 2,500,000 volumes

**Total Operating Income:** \$378,959,000 (1982-83)

### SETTING

The University of Alberta is a large institution which has traditionally enjoyed the presence of a significant number of international students. In recent years the University has repeatedly reaffirmed its commitment to international development. Its active International Student Office prepares special support materials for international students, successfully operates an International Student Orientation Programme and maintains a vital Briefing Centre for western Canadians travelling abroad. The University also offers special financial support for international students through its International Students Bursary Fund and its newly created scholarships for students from developing countries. Finally, the University has recently established a President's Committee on International Development and a special Fund for the Support of International Development to facilitate the involvement of faculty members in such activities.

Given its sensitivity to international development issues, the University of Alberta has played an increasingly important role in fostering Canadian academic relations with China. The University has welcomed a large number of Chinese academics to its campus and has demonstrated its commitment to their academic success. Responding to federal and provincial government initiatives, the University appears to be moving toward a definition of its China involvement within the context of its commitment to international education. It has concluded a CIDA-sponsored exchange agreement with Xi'an Jiaotong University and is considering closer ties with universities in Alberta's sister province of Heilongjiang.

### CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

The University of Alberta has attracted a significant number of Chinese academics during the past decade, overall the fourth largest concentration at any Canadian university. These academics have come, not from any single Chinese institution or region, but from a broad spectrum of institutions across China. They have apparently been attracted to the

University of Alberta by a wide range of fields, including engineering, science, medicine, agriculture, business and arts.

**Long-term Academic Visitors: 58**

**Visiting Scholars** -- The University of Alberta has hosted thirty-one Chinese visiting scholars during the past four years. Nearly all of these scholars have been accommodated in the Faculties of Engineering (17) and Science (13). In the Faculty of Engineering, the largest group has been placed in the Department of Electrical Engineering (10), with other scholars working in the Departments of Chemical, Civil, Mineral and Mechanical Engineering. In the Faculty of Science, scholars have clustered in the Departments of Chemistry (4), Physics (4) and Computing Science (3), while individual scholars have worked in the Departments of Geology and Zoology. Placement of visiting scholars is handled through the Office of the Dean of Graduate Studies which receives dossiers from Alberta Advanced Education and Manpower and forwards them to the Dean of the appropriate faculty.

**Visiting Researchers** -- The University of Alberta has also welcomed eleven visiting researchers from China. These academics have for the most part been associated with the Faculty of Medicine, but several specialists have worked in the Faculty of Science or the Faculty of Business. Many of these researchers have received financial support from the University, but others received substantial Canadian funding external to the University or were apparently supported by the Chinese government.

**Graduate Students** -- There have been at least sixteen Chinese graduate students at the University of Alberta since 1979. The largest number has been enrolled in the Faculty of Science, particularly the Departments of Computing Science (5) and Physics (3). Other graduate students have worked in the Departments of Chemistry, Comparative Literature, Slavic and East European Studies, Forest Science, Elementary Education and Biochemistry. In addition, two Chinese students from Xi'an Jiaotong University began CIDA-funded MBA studies in the Faculty of Business in fall 1983. As many as eleven Chinese graduate students have received substantial financial support from the University of Alberta; three others have been supported primarily by the Chinese government. Most Chinese graduate students at the University are studying at the master's level, but at least three have advanced to doctoral studies.

**Short-term Academic Visitors: 92**

**Academic Delegations** -- The University of Alberta has received at least eleven academic delegations since 1972.

**Physics** -- In June 1972 a delegation of Chinese physicists visited Canada to attend the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Physicists. Led by Professor Shih Ju-wei, Director of the Physics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the delegation also visited the University of Alberta.

**Medicine** -- In November 1972 the University of Alberta was on the itinerary of a twelve member Chinese medical delegation that visited the medical facilities of five Canadian universities.

**Medicine** -- In October 1974 the University of Alberta was one of seven Canadian institutions visited by both an eleven member "Bipartite Medical Delegation" and a two member "Bethune Medical Delegation" during a thirty-five day trip to Canada. Delegation members were drawn primarily from Beijing Medical College and its affiliated hospitals, but also from several medical facilities in Shanghai.

**Mechanical Engineering** -- In June 1977 a five member Chinese delegation arrived in Canada to participate in a scholarly conference on fracture mechanics and to visit eight Canadian universities including the University of Alberta.

**Academic Exchange** -- In October 1978 a major Chinese education delegation visited the University of Alberta as part of a familiarization tour of more than a dozen Canadian institutions. Led by Vice-Minister of Education Yung Wentao, the ten member delegation consisted primarily of representatives of the Ministry of Education, but also included the Deputy Director and several employees of the State Planning Commission.

**Geology** -- In November 1980 a four member delegation from the State Seismological Bureau of China visited Canada for twenty-one days. Drawn from the Bureau's Geology, Geophysics and Seismology Institutes, delegates visited three Canadian universities, including the University of Alberta, as well as the Geological Survey of Canada.

**Geology** -- In October 1981 another Chinese geology delegation came to Canada for a twenty-five day visit. This five member delegation was composed of professors from institutions in many different parts of China: Central-South College of Mining and Metallurgy, Kunming Institute of Technology, the Northeast Institute of Technology and the Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology. Its itinerary included five Canadian universities (the University of Alberta among them) as well as the Geological Survey of Canada.

**Agriculture** -- In September 1982 Agrodev Canada sponsored the thirty day visit of an eight member agricultural delegation from China. Drawn primarily from the Hebei Animal Husbandry Bureau, delegates visited the University of Alberta as well as the University of Guelph and McGill University.

**Management** -- In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese university management specialists toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management education program for China. Eight delegates visited western Canada including the University of Alberta, prior to the November 1982 conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC. Representatives of Xi'an Jiaotong University returned to Alberta after the conference to negotiate a preliminary exchange agreement.

**Academic Exchange** -- In November 1982 a five member higher education delegation from Heilongjiang province visited the University of Alberta for four days. Their visit to Alberta was a follow-up to Dean John Bowland's visit to Harbin earlier in the year. Delegation members were leading figures from Heilongjiang University, Northeast Agricultural College and Harbin Medical University.

**Other Academic Visitors** -- The University of Alberta has received individual visits from at least five senior Chinese academics. Three Chinese visiting researchers working in the United States spent periods of from two to five weeks each in the University in the years since 1980. In addition, **Wu Baoling**, a senior scholar from the Oceanology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and **Zhu Guisheng**, a senior scholar from the World History Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences were on campus in 1981 and 1982 respectively.

## CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

**Asian Studies** -- History professor Brian Evans has visited China on several occasions during the past decade. In 1973/74 he served as First Secretary for Scientific and Cultural Affairs at the Canadian Embassy in Beijing. In 1976 he returned to China, with financial assistance from the Canada Council, to do research on China's cultural policy and exchanges. In 1979 he participated in a Canadian Society for Asian Studies delegation which made a six week tour of China at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. In 1981 he visited Nanjing and met with several researchers attempting to do fieldwork under the auspices of SSHRC.

**Medicine** -- Dr. J.W.R. McIntyre of the Faculty of Medicine was one of ten anesthesiologists on a six week study tour of China in 1974. The delegation of nine physicians and a dentist spent three weeks in Beijing studying acupuncture analgesia and also visited several cities in South China.

**Agriculture** -- Professor John Bowland, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, visited China in 1975 under the auspices of the Canadian National Grains Institute. He participated in a series of lectures and seminars in Beijing, Nanjing and Guangzhou. He returned to China in June 1982 as part of a trade mission to Heilongjiang which was arranged subsequent to the conclusion of a "twinning" arrangement between that Chinese province and Alberta. During an intensive week in Harbin, he visited a number of Chinese educational institutions. His report on conditions in Heilongjiang universities laid the groundwork for subsequent exchange arrangements with the University of Alberta.

**Academic Tourism** -- Professor H.W. Roberts of the Faculty of Extension first visited China in 1975 as a tourist; during a three week period he travelled to Shanghai, Wuhan, Zhengzhou, Shijiazhuang and Beijing. He returned to China in 1978 with a group interested in community development, and toured Beijing, Xi'an, Changsha and Shanghai.

**Civil Engineering** -- Professor N.R. Morgenstern of the Department of Civil Engineering visited China in summer 1978 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of



Railways. He lectured on "Design and Construction on Frozen Grounds" at a research institute of the Ministry of Railways in Beijing, at the Lanzhou Glaciology and Permafrost Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and at the Harbin Institute of Technology.

**Language Instruction** -- Linguistics Professor James Patrie travelled to China in July 1979 as part of an official delegation of language teachers coordinated by AUCC on behalf of the Canadian government. He spent three months at the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute teaching English to experienced language teachers. He returned to China in early 1983 as a consultant for the CIDA-sponsored Canada/China Language Training Centre which was to be opened in Beijing that spring.

**Medicine** -- Dr. Richard E. Rossall, Director of the Division of Cardiology, travelled to China in May 1980 at the invitation of the Basic Medical Sciences Institute in Beijing. During his two week stay he lectured on "Computer Assisted Education," "Cardiology and Cardiac Units, a World Survey" and "Follow-ups of Congenital Heart Diseases With or Without Surgery," and also had the opportunity to visit Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

**Forestry** -- Professor Peter J. Murphy, Associate Dean of Forestry, was part of a delegation of four Canadian forestry deans which visited China in June 1980. Led by V.J. Nordin, President of the Association of University Forestry Schools of Canada and Dean at the University of Toronto, the group visited forestry colleges and research stations in China and made arrangements for a reciprocal visit to Canada by Chinese forestry experts.

**Biology** -- Professor N.E. Stacey, NSERC University Research Fellow in the Department of Zoology, visited China in December 1981 in the aftermath of a conference in Hong Kong. During his three week stay he travelled to Beijing, Xi'an, Nanjing, Wuxi, Suzhou, Shanghai and Guangzhou. He also lectured at Zhongshan University on "Hormone Control of Sexual Behavior in Female Fish" and on "Control of Fish Ovulation" and visited the Pearl River Research Institute.

**Geology** -- Geology Professor R.D. Morton visited China in 1981 at the invitation of the Uranium Geology Research Institute in Beijing. He presented a course on "Exploration for Nuclear Raw Materials" and visited uranium exploration sites in Central and South China.

**Music** -- The University of Alberta String Quartet including Professors Norman Nelson, Lawrence Fisher, Michael Bowie and Malcolm Tait, visited China in spring 1982 as part of a tour of East Asia. Co-sponsored by the Department of External Affairs and the provincial Department of Culture, the group presented public concerts, lecture recitals, master classes and workshops.

**Sociology** -- Sociology Professor Leslie W. Kennedy visited China in August 1982 as a member of a delegation organized by the Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence. Invited by the Chinese Ministry of Justice, this group attempted to observe and evaluate the Chinese approach to crime and rehabilitation, particularly at the local level, through institutional visits, briefings and discussions.