Children should learn to appreciate Science, Mathematics and Technology in School. Shouldn't Scientists, Mathematicians and Technologists all help?

M. J. Keen

Article abstract

The nation does not appreciate science, mathematics and technology, all central to the future of the country and the planet. The Natural Science and Engineering Research Council of Canada worries about the supply of professionals in these fields for the next century. We have too few women in science, technology and mathematics. Education in science, mathematics and technology should start in the schools. The nation has many professionals in industry, the universities and government agencies. A national scientific society could lead and co-ordinate a long-term nation-wide program to bring a significant fraction of these professional scientists, mathematicians and technologists into the schools, enhancing educational programs.

The program would complement the efforts of teachers of science, technology, and mathematics, and would have to be integrated with the normal curriculum — emphasizing basic principles. Interaction would have to be intense at the local level, between local science, technology and mathematics groups and institutions on the one hand, and teachers and school boards on the other. Employers would provide the time. Provinces through schoolboards and schools would provide the travel and lodging expenses.

Successful analogues are the various provincial and national programs of "Writers-in-the-Schools". Scientists, mathematicians and technologists, better funded to start with, should be able to do at least as well. Scientists, mathematicians and technologists would serve the nation well.
Children should learn to appreciate Science, Mathematics and Technology in School. Shouldn’t Scientists, Mathematicians and Technologists all help?

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Summary
The nation does not appreciate science, mathematics and technology, all central to the future of the country and the planet. The Natural Science and Engineering Research Council of Canada worries about the supply of professionals in these fields for the next century. We have too few women in science, technology and mathematics. Education in science, mathematics and technology should start in the schools. The nation has many professionals in industry, the universities and government agencies. A national scientific society could lead and co-ordinate a long-term nation-wide program to bring a significant fraction of these professional scientists, mathematicians and technologists into the schools, enhancing educational programs.

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The issue
The world’s population as a whole must appreciate science, mathematics and technology so that the planet survives. Our nation’s population — including our future leaders — must appreciate science, mathematics and technology so that the nation can earn its way in the world, and so that we contribute to the survival of the planet. One way to generate appreciation of science, technology and mathematics is to reach school children.

The issue is then: how can we reach children in time so that appreciation of science, technology and mathematics is ingrained? Appreciation should start in the schools. But the nation’s teachers of science and mathematics can surely not keep up with the rapid developments in science, technology and mathematics, and should be helped.

An approach to a solution
Canada has many practising scientists, mathematicians and technologists in its companies, universities and federal and provincial government agencies. These employers could release a significant fraction of their staff for a day or so a year to visit the schools, and enhance the appreciation of science, mathematics and technology in the young generation.

The impact could be large: Dartmouth and Halifax have many professional scientists, mathematicians and technologists; if only 10 per cent of them devoted one day per year of their employer’s time to visiting and one day per year of their own time to preparation, many schools could receive a scientist, mathematician or technologist each year for a morning or afternoon. Indeed, are there not more geologists and geophysicists in Calgary than such a program could accommodate? Could the massive numbers of scientists, mathematicians and technologists in the Northwest Territories, as actual examples.

The costs of these programs are: stipend ($200 per day); travel; lodging. They are met in several ways (and my details may be wrong): Canada Council (about half the writer’s stipend); the province (the other half of the stipend); travel and lodging — the school or school board.

I observe that writers need stipends — they usually have no other employer. This is not normally the case for scientists, mathematicians and technologists, so instead of seeking stipends from Canada Council and School Boards, we should seek them from the employers — by release to take part in this national community service. Special arrangements should be made for consultants, so that their contributions to such a program is not missed.

Costs of “Scientists, Mathematicians and Technologists in the Schools”

The program would be funded by:

The employer contributing the time of the participant for preparation and visiting, and the participant contributing some of his or her spare time for preparation and travelling on weekends, this would be a day or so in total for each of them.

The school boards, provinces and schools paying costs of travel and lodging.

The schools paying contributors an honorarium of $5 per morning or afternoon in addition to their normal salaries, so that they can at least show their families or friends that the extra work they contributed was recognized in a small way. A government central agency, foundations and school organizations would have to share the costs of consultants, as with writers-in-the-schools.
Costs of running the program nationally
I have not worked this out. One co-ordinator
with administrative support and some funds
for materials could do a lot on at least a pilot
program. I suspect, working with local
groups and school boards across the coun-
try. Individuals who organize "Writers-in-
the-Schools" programs could help with
these estimates.

Problems
A dedicated teacher of Physics and Mathe-
matics in Grades 11 and 12 points out to me
that time in the classroom is precious, and
that he objects to theft of time by visiting
firepersons. I have attempted to meet this
criticism by insisting that the program be
tied to the curriculum, and emphasize basic
principles: visits must not be a soft option for
teachers. Students must be encour-
aged to understand what is important, not be
entertained by flashy soap operas.

This same teacher organizes a one-day
field "geophysics" program and invites pro-
jessional scientists to work with him, but true to his
feelings, he organizes the field work on a
Saturday, following lessons tied to the nor-
mal curriculum in physics and mathematics
but dealing with the essence of the geo-


Who should lead?
Should a national organization such as the
Royal Society of Canada not persuade
national figures such as David Suzuki and
Gordon Penrose ("Dr. Zed" of Owl and
Chickadee), or local figures such as Murray
Wickwire in Halifax and Art King in St. Johns
to lead and get such a program off the
ground?

What about the name?
I like "Rent-a-Scientist". It's catchy. But it is
rather flippant, some might object, and so
another might be better.

Finally
What about summer camps? The Royal
Society's Summer Camps in Science, Math-
ematics and Technology? Children! Meet
Your Dinosaur with GAC!

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The Geological Survey of Canada
will hold its
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