

CONTACT

ARUCC Newsletter
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President's Message

Mary MacGillivray



The ARUCC executive met in Toronto in November. One of the items on the agenda was the Document Alert Service. From time to time the question is raised whether we should exchange information on fraudulent documents, so we decided to seek a legal opinion.

We were advised that we might continue as long as we exchange factual information only and leave to the individual institutions how they respond. Therefore, we plan to continue offering this service and will make available to you shortly, on disk, a two year summary of information on the document alert file. As mentioned in the December edition of *Contact*, this is available by contacting Ken Clements of the ARUCC secretariat.

We were pleased to have Victor Chapman of Carleton University meet with us in Toronto. Vic is involved in the Electronic

Data Interchange project in Ontario and attended to inform us of their progress to date. Since this is a topic of interest to many, Victor has agreed to make a presentation at the ARUCC conference in Moncton this June.

Rob Tiffin reported on a project underway in Ontario where a mechanism and a set of procedures is now in place to allow institutions in that province to share comparative attrition data. Rob hopes to report on this at the June conference.

By now, you should have received the ARUCC directory, which in the future we plan to publish yearly. You will have noticed an advertisement on the inside cover. This reflects the executive's decision to allow appropriate advertising in order to defray the costs of publishing the directory and *Contact*.

Speaking of *Contact*, I would like to congratulate K.C., Ron and the rest of the team for putting together a very professional publication. Now all we need is for you to help out by contributing material either to your regional representative or directly to K.C. Bell at Simon Fraser.

The executive will hold a conference call in early March and I will be in touch again in the June edition of *Contact*.

In the meantime, I wish you a warm, sunny spring and one that does not include the big snowbanks that we have in Nova Scotia at the moment.

See you in Moncton. As Viateur Viel would say, "the lobsters are waiting."



Le message du président

Mary MacGillivray



Le comité de direction d'ARUCC s'est réuni à Toronto en novembre dernier. L'un des points à l'ordre du jour était le service documentaire d'information avancée. Régulièrement, on se demande s'il vaudrait la peine d'échanger des renseignements sur des documents frauduleux. Pour trouver une réponse à cette question on a demandé un avis juridique.

On nous a avisé qu'il serait possible de poursuivre notre pratique antérieure, tant et aussi longtemps que nous laissons à l'établissement individuel le soin de formuler sa réponse. En conséquence, nous avons décidé de continuer d'offrir le service et, sous peu, vous pourrez consulter, sur disquette, le résumé de plus de deux années de renseignements. Tel qu'il a été publié dans le numéro de

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décembre de *Contact*, vous pouvez vous procurer ces renseignements en communiquant avec Ken Clements, du secrétariat de l'ARUCC.

Il nous a fait plaisir que Victor Chapmen de la Carleton University ait pu se joindre à Toronto. Vic est actif dans le *Electronic Data Interchange* de l'Ontario et c'est pour nous tenir au courant des progrès réalisés qu'il a participé à notre réunion. Comme le sujet intéresse plusieurs d'entre nous, Vic a accepté de faire une présentation devant la conférence de l'ARUCC qui se tiendra à Moncton, en juin prochain.

Rob Tiffin a fait rapport sur un projet en cours en Ontario. En vertu de ce projet, on cherche à mettre en place des mécanismes qui permettront aux établissements ontariens de comparer leurs données sur les taux d'abandon. Rob espère donner plus d'information sur cette question à l'occasion de la conférence de Moncton.

À ce stade, vous avez très certainement reçu le répertoire de l'ARUCC qui, nous espérons, deviendra une publication annuelle. Vous avez probablement remarqué la publicité à l'intérieur de la couverture; ceci reflète la volonté de l'exécutif de recourir à la publicité pour recouvrir certains des coûts de production du répertoire et de *Contact*.

Parlant de *Contact*, je tiens à féliciter K.C., Ron et le reste de l'équipe pour le professionnalisme du produit. Il ne vous reste plus qu'à y collaborer en faisant parvenir vos articles à votre représentant régional ou directement à K.C., à Simon Fraser University.

Le comité de direction tiendra un appel conférence au début du mois de mars et vous réentendrez parler de moi dans le numéro de juin de *Contact*.

Entretiens, passez un printemps beau et chaud! Enfin, avec moins de neige qu'en Nouvelle-Écosse!

On se reverra à Moncton où, comme le dirait Viateur Viel, «les homards attendent»!

1990-1992 ARUCC Executive

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Editorial Comment



As I sort through the mail that comes addressed to me as the editor of *Contact*, I can't help noticing how much the Tide of Life has risen around the Ivory Tower. Take, for instance, the increasing enrollment crises. The Lethbridge *Herald* of December 9, 1991, reported that Lethbridge Community College opened its doors at 10:30pm the night before registration was scheduled in order to process 400 students who were prepared to wait overnight to be registered on a first-come, first-served basis.

The Langara Campus of Vancouver Community College had a similar

experience when, for the first time in 25 years, between 1,400 and 1,700 people showed up at 4:00am on the morning applications were to be handed out, also on a first-come, first-served basis. Realizing that registration priority was based partly on student number, and student number based on when the application was received, potential students had decided that their chances of getting the courses they wanted were much better if they got their application forms in first. Both Langara and Lethbridge are emphatic that they will be changing their procedures to avoid recurrences of these events.

Pressure also continues to grow from the public, business and the government for post-secondary institutions to become more responsive to the perceived needs of those who fund them. And universities and colleges are moving both to become more responsive and to be seen to become so.

Among the major motivators for this movement are the Smith Report and the *Maclean's* article, both issued last October. Although commissioned by the AUCC, the Smith Report did not uniformly endorse the ways in which Canadian universities now function.

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A major challenge will be finding a way for universities to redress the balance between their teaching and research activities, as Smith strongly recommended. Obviously, it is easier to measure successful research than successful teaching, and easier, too, to count publications than satisfied students. For academic departments looking as much as possible for quantifiable data to support their decisions on promotion and tenure, research and publications provide the appearance of an objective measure for faculty performance.

In addition, many hiring decisions, particularly in the sciences, have been based on the amount of funding (grants) candidates can bring with them or can attract to the department or university. Any attempt, therefore, to achieve real parity in value between teaching and research activities at universities is going to require major adjustments to how funding is granted to universities, in order to support and encourage some fairly fundamental restructuring of hiring, promotion and tenure processes.

The AUCC has now formed a Task Force to review the findings and recommendations in the Smith Report. Its job will be to find ways to address the Report's major "themes and issues," to recommend means by which governments and external agencies can

support those changes, and to determine the AUCC's role in "initiating, promoting or supporting measures to be taken by the university community."

On another front, the AUCC and a number of related associations are working with *Maclean's* magazine to "improve the quality of their coverage of higher education." The hope here is that the universities will be able to convince *Maclean's* that its method for "composite ranking" of universities was inappropriate and that the constituents of a good university education cannot be quantified, as October's "A Measure of Excellence" would have us believe. Since the *Maclean's* issue was a major marketing success, some adjustment to its ranking system is as much as we can hope for in the near future.

In the meantime, the AUCC placed five questions on the November Angus Reid omnibus survey to see just how much real impact the *Maclean's* article had on the public perception of particular universities and of Canadian universities in general.

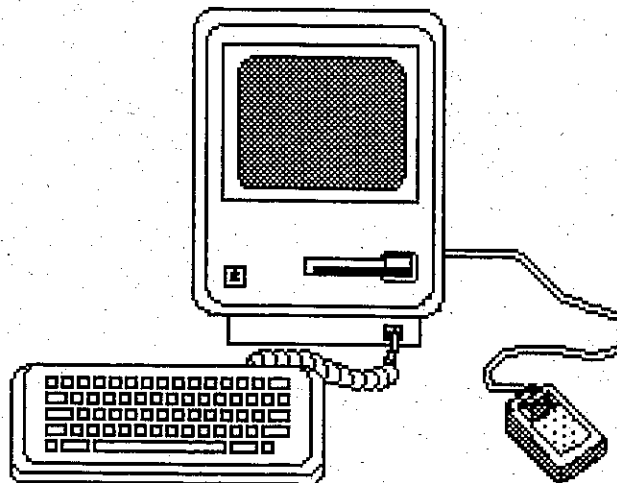
The results suggest that, for the larger public, the ubiquitous reports on underfunding and tuition increases were as memorable as the *Maclean's* item (all at 21-22%). Asked what qualities contributed most to the making of a

"good university," the most common response was the quality of teaching and of the professoriate (no percentage given).

The university's reputation, presumably the aspect that is most susceptible to injury by something like the *Maclean's* rankings, was cited by only 15% of respondents. Replies suggest that the most helpful information about universities comes either through direct contact by personal visit or correspondence (36%) or through calendars (30%). Both of these areas are reassuringly within the direct control of the universities themselves.

There are lots of other stories showing how our general cultural malaise is affecting post-secondary educational institutions, stories about how cheaters prosper, about sexual harassment and date rape, about needing more (or fewer) international students, about decaying infrastructure, and especially about needing more money, more staff, more space. But you see these stories daily, too. It seems clear that, for better or worse, the '90s will find post-secondary educational institutions being swept from the relatively calm waters they have traditionally occupied into the turbulent mainstream of economic and social change.

We'd love to hear from you on how you feel these changes are affecting you personally or your institution. So write!



Information Resources



The **Information Resource Service of the McGill AIDS Centre** has been operational since October. This computerized data bank provides reference lists, selected abstracts and journal articles on AIDS and HIV to members of the medical community, non-profit organizations and HIV-infected patients referred by their physician. The IRS is located at the Montreal Chest Hospital Centre, 3650 St. Urbain Street, (514) 849-4814. It is administered by the hospital's Immunodeficiency Clinic.

Dr. Joanne Marshall of the Faculty of Library and Information Science of the University of Toronto has announced a **Consumer Health Information Service** project. The project is a joint venture of the FLIS, the Metro Toronto Reference Library, the Consumer's Association of Canada (Ontario Division), the Fudger Medical Library of Toronto Hospital and the Centre for Health Promotion of the University of Toronto. The Centre will bring together scattered facts to provide medical information to people facing health decisions. Members of the public will have their queries answered by trained health science librarians.



Les ressources d'information



Le **Module de ressources informatiques du Centre sida McGill** a débuté ses activités d'information depuis octobre. Rassemblant des listes de références, des résumés et des articles de revues sur le SIDA et le VIH, cette banque de données offre ses services aux membres de la communauté médicale, aux organisations à but non lucratif et aux patients séropositifs sur recommandation de leur médecin traitant. Administré par la clinique d'immunodéficience, le module est situé au Centre hospitalier thoracique de Montréal, 3650, rue St-Urbain; tél. (514) 849-4814.

Le professeur Joanne Marshall de la Faculty of Library and Information Science de l'University of Toronto a annoncé le lancement d'un projet de **service d'information de santé pour le consommateur** en association avec la Metro Toronto Reference Library, la Consumers' Association of Canada (Ontario Division) et la Fudger Medical Library of Toronto Hospital et le Centre for Health Promotion of the University of Toronto. Le centre rassemblera toute l'information présentement éparpillée afin de fournir des renseignements médicaux aux personnes devant faire face à des décisions d'ordre médical. Des bibliothécaires formés en sciences de la santé répondront aux demandes de renseignements du public.

Public consultation on reproductive technologies



The Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies has released a consultation paper, *What We Heard: Issues and Questions Raised During the Public Hearings*. The paper, which summarizes the views and concerns expressed before the commission, indicates that not enough attention has been paid to the implications of the technologies by either their developers or their users.

Do these technologies advance or inhibit women's autonomy and equality in our society? Should surrogacy be regulated? Should individuals wishing to use a new reproductive technology be screened in any way? These are some of the questions raised by the consultation paper. The commission would like to hear from citizens on these issues before **April 30, 1992**.

The royal commission was created in October 1989 to study new reproductive technologies and their many implications (social, ethical, legal, economic, etc.). Public consultation will ensure that decisions about the development and provision of these technologies truly reflect society's values and beliefs.

For more information, call 1-800-668-7060.

Notes from AUCC, 91-09



Consultation publique sur la procréation assistée



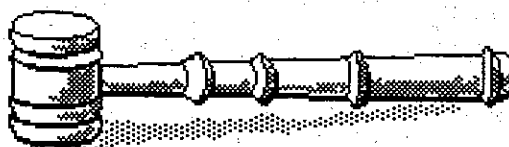
La commission royale sur les nouvelles techniques de reproduction vient de publier un document de consultation intitulé *Les audiences publiques: témoignages et opinions*. Regroupant les témoignages recueillis sur la procréation assistée, il révèle que les implications n'ont pas été étudiées pleinement par les responsables de la mise au point de ces techniques et leurs usagers.

Quelle est l'incidence de la procréation assistée sur l'autonomie et l'égalité de la femme dans notre société? Doit-on réglementer la maternité par substitution? Doit-on sélectionner d'une manière ou d'une autre les personnes désireuses d'avoir recours à ces nouvelles techniques? Voilà quelques-unes des questions soulevées par le document de consultation et sur lesquelles la commission voudrait connaître l'opinion des Canadiens et des Canadiennes avant le **30 avril 1992**.

La commission royale, créée en octobre 1989, enquête sur la procréation assistée et ses implications au niveau social, éthique, juridique, économique, etc. Le processus décisionnel concernant le développement et l'application de ces techniques tiendra compte par le biais des consultations publiques des valeurs et des convictions de la société.

Renseignements: tél. 1-800-668-9781.

Info de l'AUCC, numéro 91-09



Making the Case for More University Funding



[The AUCC's recent pre-budget submission to the Minister of Finance begins, "These are not times for the faint of heart," a claim whose justice becomes increasingly clear day by day. Because this document presents a neat summation of some of the major issues in postsecondary education today, I've abridged its text so that we might reproduce it here.]

Introduction

Canada is experiencing difficulties in positioning itself to confront the challenges of a global knowledge-based economy. Our national debt is high, as is unemployment, and business is suffering from low profitability caused by international competition in labour and technology, a strong dollar and, until recently, high interest rates. In this strained environment, consensus is hard to come by.

Yet the diagnosis is not at issue. What is in question is the ability of Canadians to muster the imagination and creativity to devise Canadian solutions and the will to apply them resolutely. The quality of life and the standard of living Canadians have come to expect is at risk unless Canada manages to add more value to what it produces.

Yet, many Canadians from all walks of life are neither convinced of nor committed to the need for growth and enhanced productivity through the use of advanced technologies. This hesitation results at least partly from a lingering suspicion that the need to improve productivity is somehow separate from, or in conflict with, the need to provide Canadians with a reasonable level of equality of opportunity and economic security. The challenge is to demonstrate that these two needs are not in conflict, but are interdependent.

Investing in the Future

The argument for a larger investment in universities is three-fold: universities are at once engines of the economy, centres of education and storehouses of accumulated knowledge and modern research centres.

As engines of the economy, universities act as poles of attraction to energize the local and regional economies near them. Often, they are the largest employers in their communities and offer specialized services and facilities to the larger public.

In addition, as centres of education universities are the main source of the country's highly qualified personnel needed to meet the growing demand for a university education. Employment and Immigration Canada estimates that some 50% of new jobs created by the end of the century will require university-level education.

The rapid "obsolescence of knowledge" and the need for lifelong learning will place increasing emphasis on continuing and distance education programs. The unique combination of broad liberal education and specialized graduate and professional training available at universities may well provide the best preparation for a lifetime of change and adaptation in the workplace.

This is confirmed by the fact that, measured by rate of employment or earned income, university graduates are experiencing greater success than ever, while people with less education continue to lose ground.

Meanwhile, universities continue to accommodate more and more students despite having to cope with a prolonged period of financial restraint. During the '80s, the operating revenues from government sources dropped by 16% per FTE when adjusted for inflation. Often,

universities are maintaining the quality of their education by neglecting their infrastructure. Eventually, these commitments will have to be met.

International Linkages

In today's global community, universities provide Canada with an important gateway to the world. The AUCC reports some 600 formal exchange agreements between Canadian and European universities, and over one third of Canadian universities have exchanges with Japan. These links give Canadians access to knowledge and to foreign technology, and stimulate international awareness of Canada's own particular strengths in research and technology.

Universities are also key actors in Canada's research and development efforts. They employ over one third of Canada's PhDs and generate over one quarter of our research. Most of the major advances in Canadian medical research are undertaken by researchers at universities or at university-affiliated teaching hospitals.

Technology Transfer

University researchers are seeking to improve products and processes in a wide variety of sectors, including the auto industry, the foundry sector, mining, forestry, agriculture and telecommunications, often in partnership with business and government. The successful integration of technological innovation into the work force also requires extensive social research.

Granting Councils

The challenge now facing the federal university research councils is to find ways of capitalizing on the special

strengths of the university community while maintaining the essential base supporting excellence.

As with universities, the granting councils are having to meet this challenge with resources that barely keep pace with inflation while research costs rises much faster.

During the past 18 months, the Royal Society of Canada and the House of Commons Standing Committee on Industry, Science and Technology have both called for significant increases in funding for the research councils.

Often overlooked is the economic contribution made to communities by academic research. According to studies conducted by Edwin Mansfield, investment in academic research has an average annual rate of return to society of about 28%.

Federal Responsibility

Although education is and remains a matter of exclusive provincial jurisdiction, it must be recognized that, as a resource, Canadian postsecondary education has been developed with the assistance and participation of the federal government. It is doubtful that, given the unequal distribution of wealth across the country, a minimum level of equality of opportunity and equivalent social services could be maintained without significant federal support.

It is ironic, therefore, that the federal government is reducing its contribution in support of postsecondary education at the

very time that it is placing education and learning at the centre of its prosperity initiative. As long as the government is seen as "pulling its money off the table," it will be difficult for it to play the catalyst role it claims to want in this area.

The AUCC, therefore, recommends to the federal government:

- that it honour its commitment in the 1991 budget to hold public consultations on the reform of Established Programs Financing (EPF) arrangements;
- that these consultations take place within the same time frame as the consultations on the constitution, given that the future of shared programs is an integral component of any constitutional negotiations;
- that, until EPF is reformed, the government lift its freeze on EPF, which has been used as an ad hoc substitute for reform;
- that it provide significant increases to the university research councils, in keeping with the spirit of its pledge to fundamental research in particle physics with the KAON project.

If lifelong learning and a highly-skilled, mobile work force are crucial to Canada's long-term prosperity, we must invest in education now. Unless all qualified applicants have equal access to university education, and the system is able to fund the ablest researchers it produces, Canada will be underdeveloping its most precious natural resource. All Canadians will pay the economic price.

Task Force on University Accountability



Richard Allen, Minister of Colleges and Universities in Ontario, announced on November 28th the creation of the "Task Force on University Accountability." The group will examine how universities can better account for the goals they set and the public money they spend in achieving goals.

"The people of Ontario have a right to know just how universities are fulfilling their social, economic and cultural roles in our society" said Allen. "This is particularly important in a period of fiscal restraint. We must let the public know how students are being educated and how tax dollars are being used to do this."

The task force will be chaired by William Broadhurst, a member of the Ontario Council on University Affairs. Other members include: Ralph Benson, Assistant Deputy Minister, Colleges and Universities; Richard Stackhouse, Chair of the Board, Queen's University; A.L. Darling, Vice-President Administration, McMaster; Dan Lang, Assistant Vice-President (Planning) and Registrar, University of Toronto; Jack MacDonald, Vice-President Academic, University of Guelph; Bruce Bryden, Chair of the Board, York University; Martin Van Nierop, Director of Information and Public Affairs, University of Waterloo; Bill Graham, President, Council of Ontario University Staff Associations; Laurie Kingston, Chair of the Ontario Federation of Students; and Lisa MacCormack, Chair of the Ontario Graduate Association.

The task force is expected to issue an interim report in June of 1992.

Rob Tiffin
Ontario Regional Representative

If lifelong learning and a highly-skilled, mobile work force are crucial to Canada's long-term prosperity, we must invest in education now. Unless all qualified applicants have equal access to university education, and the system is able to fund the ablest researchers it produces, Canada will be underdeveloping its most precious natural resource.

“Green” researchers cut down waste



University researchers across Canada have joined the fight to reduce industrial and municipal waste.

In British Columbia, scientists want to make better use of leaves that choke city landfill sites. **University of British Columbia** soil scientists are testing city leaves as a type of agricultural compost. Dumping leaves in landfill is costly and reduces landfill's life expectancy.

“Unlike leaves from farm and forest land, leaves from urban streets may have unusual levels of heavy metals and other contaminants,” explains University of British Columbia soil scientist Art Bomke. “Study and monitoring of compost quality from this source of compost is essential if the produce (leaves) is to earn acceptance as a soil amendment.” For further information contact Art Bomke at (604) 822-6534.

University of Ottawa's Kevin Kennedy has improved ways to isolate living bacteria that gobble up toxic industrial waste. “Biological processes are becoming more and more important in waste clean up,” says Dr. Kennedy. “Conventional physical or chemical

treatment processes can't handle either the concentration, volume or the types of chemicals showing up in waste effluent.” For information contact Kevin Kennedy at (613) 564-3348.

And, by using an anaerobic filmstrip reactor, researchers at **Institut Armand Frappier, Université du Québec** have increased the cost effectiveness and reduced the consumption of energy required to treat a liquid pollutant—called leachate—found at municipal dump sites. Lab results show that the organic load of the waste has been reduced by up to 90% and meets the Quebec Ministry of the Environment guidelines. For information contact Jean-Guy Bisailon, head of the research project, at (514) 687-5010, extension 230.

Other researchers suggest that, through composting solid waste, we reduce the amount of municipal and industrial waste. Solid waste composting reduces municipal waste by 25% to 30% and could reduce industrial waste by as much as 50% to 60%, according to a new **Université de Moncton** study. Organic

industrial waste, such as fish remnants, agricultural and forestry waste, can all be composted, and organic waste has agricultural and other uses, according to the study.

For copies of the study reports in English or French, contact Charles Bourque, director of the Environmental Sciences Centre, Université de Moncton at (506) 858-4333.

Another university has launched a program to prepare future “green” waste management scientists. **University of Ottawa** will introduce an undergraduate environmental engineering program in September of 1992. The program complements a graduate program in environmental engineering introduced by the civil engineering department in 1991.

Students will be able to receive three levels of degrees with special designation in environmental engineering. The programs will focus primarily on water treatment and waste management, specifically industrial waste handling. For information contact the University of Ottawa's Department of Civil Engineering at (613) 564-3432.

Notes from AUCC, 92-01

Les universitaires en lutte contre les déchets



Des chercheurs universitaires des quatre coins du pays étudient des moyens de réduire les déchets industriels et municipaux.

Des scientifiques de l'**University of British Columbia** font un meilleur usage des feuilles qui «étouffent» les décharges municipales. Ils testent actuellement les feuilles de la ville pour en faire un compost agricole. Le déchargement de feuilles dans un lieu d'enfouissement est non seulement coûteux mais il en réduit aussi la durée d'exploitation.

«Contrairement aux feuilles des terres forestières ou agricoles, les feuilles des rues de nos villes renferment peut-être des niveaux peu communs de métaux lourds et autre contaminants», a déclaré M. Art Bomke, de l'UBC. «Il est essentiel d'étudier et de surveiller la qualité de ce genre de compost si l'on veut que le produit soit reconnu comme un amendement du sol». Pour de plus amples renseignements, communiquez avec M. Art Bomke. Tél: (604) 822-6534.

M. Kevin Kennedy, de l'**Université d'Ottawa**, a amélioré des méthodes d'isolation des bactéries vivantes qui «gobent» des déchets industriels toxiques. «Les procédés biologiques deviennent de plus en plus importants dans le nettoyage des déchets», a déclaré M. Kennedy. «Les méthodes de traitement physique ou chimique classiques ne permettent pas de se débarrasser de la concentration, du volume ou des types de produits chimiques présents dans les déchets».

Pour renseignements, communiquez avec M. Kevin Kennedy, téléphone (613) 564-3348.

À l'aide d'un réacteur anaérobie à film fixe, des chercheurs de l'**Institut Armand Frappier**, affilié à l'**Université du Québec** ont augmenté la rentabilité et réduit la consommation d'énergie nécessaire pour traiter un polluant liquide, le lixiviat, présent dans les décharges municipales. Les résultats obtenus en laboratoire démontrent que la charge organique a été réduite de 90 p. 100 et répond ainsi aux normes du ministère de l'Environnement du Québec. Pour de plus amples renseignements, communiquez avec M. Jean-Guy Bisailon, chef du projet de recherche, téléphone (514) 687-5010, poste 230.

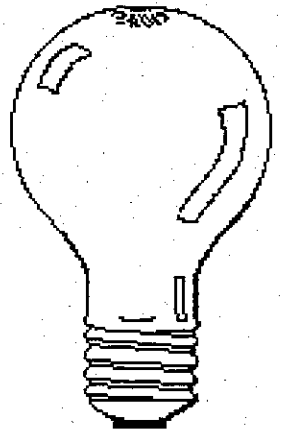
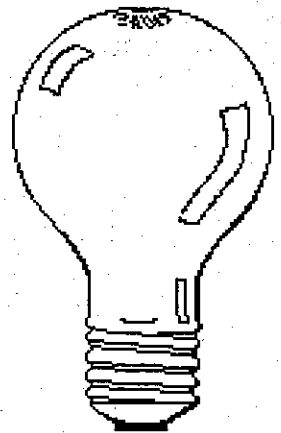
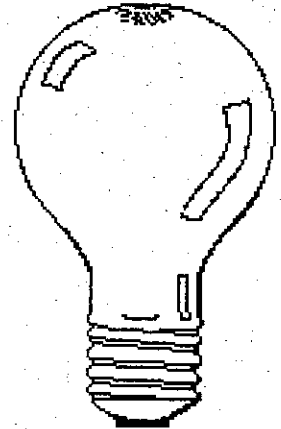
D'autres chercheurs proposent de réduire les quantités de déchets municipaux et industriels par le compostage de déchets solides, méthode qui réduit les déchets municipaux de 25 à 30 p. 100 et pourrait également réduire les déchets industriels de 50 à 60 p. 100, selon une nouvelle étude de l'**Université de Moncton**.

Les déchets industriels organiques, tels les rebuts de poisson, les déchets agricoles et de l'industrie forestière, peuvent être compostés, selon l'étude. Cette dernière avance d'autre part que les déchets organiques peuvent être utilisés à des fins agricoles et autres. Pour se procurer des exemplaires des deux rapports, en français et en anglais, contactez M. Charles Bourque, directeur, Centre de recherche en sciences de l'environnement, Université de Moncton, (506) 858-4333.

L'**Université d'Ottawa** offrira un programme en génie environnemental de premier cycle dès septembre 1992. Ce programme sera le complément d'un programme de deuxième cycle en génie environnemental lancé en 1991.

Les étudiants pourront recevoir trois niveaux de diplômes avec mention spéciale en génie environnemental. Ces programmes porteront principalement sur le traitement des eaux et la gestion des déchets, particulièrement les déchets industriels. Pour de plus amples renseignements: le département du génie civil au (613) 564-3432.

Info de l'AUCC, numéro 92-01



Workshop on Computers in Science Education and Training

June 15-16, 1992



Acadia University
Wolfville, Nova Scotia

Registration \$20 before May 1, 1992, \$30 subsequently. \$10 for students. Includes lunch June 15th. Held at the Jodrey School of Computer Science, Acadia University, Wolfville B0P 1X0, Nova Scotia. Telephone (902) 542-2201, ext. 331. Fax (902) 542-4699. email: solid@aucc.acadiau.ca.

A workshop on Computer Based Teaching and/or Training (CBT) in all areas of science education and training, such as Physics, Chemistry, Computer Science and Mathematics. Study of current applications of computers in educating and training students and employees, including hypermedia presentations, and the future use of computers to significantly increase science awareness.

Sponsored by the Atlantic Provinces Council on the Sciences and a Science culture Canada Grant

Coast Tsimshian culture expressed in feasts and political discourse

In examining traditional and modern Coast Tsimshian culture as expressed in feasts and political discourse, Margaret Seguin, a professor at the **University of Western Ontario**, has traced some of the strands in the densely tangled web of connections between the ideological and symbolic themes of Tsimshian culture and the practices of feasts. Her analysis emphasizes the subtlety of feasts as political structures and as systems for communicating and for managing communication.

The study also focuses on the flexibility with which the institution has maintained its character in a changing context, moving into even greater prominence as the drive to settle comprehensive claims and attain self-government has intensified.

For more information, contact Dr. Margaret Seguin, department of anthropology, (519) 661-3430.

Notes from AUCC, 91-09

Today's powwows: complex and dynamic

The **University of British Columbia** Museum of Anthropology has just completed a preliminary study of Plains-style powwows in southwestern British Columbia.

These modern powwows are not derived from the area's traditional First Nations heritage: their cultural roots are to be found in the American Great Plains and the Canadian Prairies. In recent years, such gatherings—featuring public celebrations, festivities and competitions—have increasingly become a part of life for First Nations peoples in southwestern British Columbia.

Preliminary research carried out by Lindy-Lou Flynn provides a series of observations about the cultural, emotional, spiritual and personal challenges conveyed by powwows. Powwows ensure the teaching and learning of protocol, the wisdom and learning of elders, sacred ceremonies, etc. The research also raises questions about First Nations cultural identity and pride, and about the differing perceptions of powwow participants and organizers.

The material collected for this study is available on request. For more information, contact Rosa Ho, curator of art and public programs, (604) 844-4606.

Notes from AUCC, 91-09

Counselling in native communities



The **Nicola Valley Institute of Technology** has a counsellor training program for sexual abuse counsellors in native communities. The program, offered in 1991-92, is open to counsellors from across the Northwest Territories. An evaluation is being carried out to determine the program's efficacy and to collect information that might be used to develop a training program for instructors working with counsellors.

Sexual abuse counsellors may themselves require treatment, according to Frances Ricks of the **University of Victoria**. Treatment and training have usually been seen as separate. However, Dr. Ricks believes it is unrealistic to expect complete healing before training; counsellors need treatment during their training period, and treatment and training should therefore be rethought.

Data collection on this subject continues and final analysis is expected at the end of 1992. For more information, contact Dr. Frances Ricks, School of Child and Youth Care, (604) 721-7989 or Fax (604) 721-8709.

Notes from AUCC, 91-09



Assistance sociopsychologique dans les communautés autochtones

Un programme de formation pour conseillers en matière d'abus sexuel est offert aux conseillers victimes d'abus sexuel dans les communautés autochtones par le **Nicola Valley Institute of Technology**. Ce programme, couvrant la période 1991-1992, s'adresse à tous les conseillers des Territoires du Nord. Un projet d'évaluation en cours détermine l'efficacité du programme, et l'information colligée pourrait aider à concevoir un programme de formation pour les instructeurs de conseillers.

Les conseillers en matière d'abus sexuel ont eux-mêmes besoin de traitement, selon Frances Ricks, professeur à l'**University of Victoria**. Traditionnellement, traitement et formation sont séparés. Une guérison complète avant la formation est irréaliste, selon le chercheur, et le besoin de traitement durant la formation des conseillers se fait sentir. Il est nécessaire de repenser le traitement et la formation.

L'analyse finale de la collecte des données sur cette question est attendue pour fin 1992. Information: Mme Frances Ricks, School of Child and Youth Care, tél. (604) 721-7989 ou télécopieur (604) 721-8709.

Info de l'AUCC, numéro 91-09

Powwows modernes, réunions complexes et dynamiques

Les Powwows modernes, style prairie du sud-ouest de la Colombie-Britannique, ont fait l'objet d'une étude préliminaire par l'**University of British Columbia Museum of Anthropology**.

Issus des traditions culturelles des grandes prairies américaines et canadiennes, mais différents des traditions des cultures indigènes du sud-ouest de la Colombie-Britannique, ces powwows modernes sont devenus ces dernières années le lieu de concours, de célébrations et de festivités publiques pour les Premières Nations du sud-ouest de la Colombie-Britannique.

La recherche préliminaire menée par Lindy-Lou Flynn a dégagé une série d'observations concernant les défis culturel, émotionnel, spirituel et personnel véhiculés par les powwows. Ils sont aussi le lieu de l'apprentissage et de l'enseignement du protocole, de la sagesse et du savoir des anciens, des cérémonies religieuses, etc. Des questions telles que l'identité culturelle et l'amour propre des Premières Nations, et les perceptions différentes des powwows par les participants et les organisateurs ont également été dégagées.

Le matériel colligé pour cette étude est disponible sur demande. Renseignement: Mme Rosa Ho, curator of art and public programmes; tél. (604) 844-4606.

Info de l'AUCC, numéro 91-09

La culture tsimshian exprimée dans les fêtes et les discours politiques

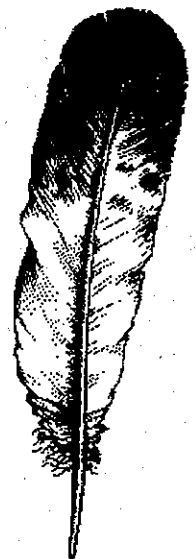


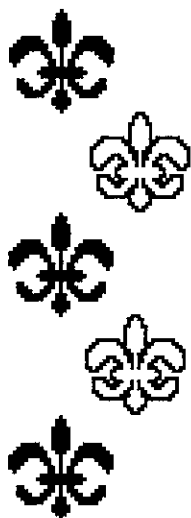
Examinant la culture traditionnelle et moderne des Coast Tsimshian au niveau des fêtes et du discours politique, Margaret Seguin, professeur à l'**University of Western Ontario**, a décelé quelques-unes des relations enchevêtrées entre les thèmes idéologiques et symboliques de la culture tsimshian et les usages lors des fêtes. En tant que structure politique et système de communication et de gestion de la communication, les fêtes font preuve de subtilité, selon le chercheur.

L'étude a également souligné la flexibilité avec laquelle cette institution a gardé son caractère dans un contexte changeant, prenant même de l'importance au moment où le besoin de revendications élémentaires et d'autogouvernement s'est intensifié.

Information: Mme Margaret Seguin, département d'anthropologie, tél. (519) 661-3430.

Info de l'AUCC, numéro 91-09





Droits de scolarité au Québec



Le Ministère de l'Éducation Supérieure et de la Science vient d'annoncer la mise-à-jour de sa politique des droits de scolarité pour 1992-1993. On se le rappellera, il avait autorisé en 1990-1991 des augmentations après vingt ans de gel. En 1990-1991 celles-ci furent de 350\$ pour une pleine charge de trente (30) crédits, plus un 10% que pouvaient ajouter les universités qui le souhaitaient. Ces mêmes montants furent ajoutés en 1991-1992, ce qui fit passer les droits moyens d'environ 550\$ par année à entre 1250\$ à 1400\$, selon de l'utilisation de la marge de 10%.

Pour 1992-1993 il faut prévoir une majoration de 6%, basé sur l'indice des prix à la consommation plus un 10%

facultatif soit sur le 6%, si l'établissement s'est déjà prevalu de cette augmentation ou soit sur l'ensemble des droits si c'est la première fois que ce choix est exercé. Ceci représente une augmentation de base entre 70\$ et 90\$ selon les options retenues. Un montant semblable sera ajouté aux droits de scolarité pour les étudiants étrangers qui s'élèveront maintenant à un peu plus de 7,000\$ quel que soit le cycle d'étude. Il est à noter que les universités du Québec accueillent près de 10,000 étudiants étrangers dont la moitié paient le mêmes droits que les étudiants québécois en vertu d'exemption et d'ententes internationales.

University of Quebec reports strong increase in registration



The University of Quebec has the highest increase of full-time registrations in the province. The fall term showed a 7.8% rise in the full-time population in the University of Quebec network, or almost 2,500 more full-time students. The provincial average, including the University of Quebec, was 4.1% above Fall 1990.

Overall, 83,644 students attend the University of Quebec; 32,227 full-time and 51,417 part-time, for an increase of 2.8% of part-time and 4.7% overall. Of these, 60.1% are female and 39.9% male. The full-time incoming class numbered 12,000 in the Fall of 1991. Graduate enrolment was up by 13.8%.

Forte augmentation des étudiants à l'Université du Québec



C'est l'Université du Québec qui enregistre cette année la plus importante augmentation des inscriptions à temps complet. Les données préliminaires indiquent effectivement une hausse des étudiants à temps complet de l'ordre de 7,8% à la rentrée de septembre dans l'ensemble des établissements du réseau de l'Université du Québec. Cette augmentation représente près de 2500 étudiants de plus inscrits à temps complet à l'Université du Québec. Selon les données compilées par la Conférence des recteurs et des principaux des universités du Québec, la hausse, pour l'ensemble des universités québécoises, incluant l'Université du Québec, est de 4,1% par rapport à la rentrée de septembre 1990.

Globalement, l'Université du Québec accueille cette année 83 644 étudiants, soit une augmentation de 4,7% comparativement à l'an dernier, dont 32 227 à temps complet et 51 417 à temps partiel. On y retrouve plus de femmes que d'hommes, 60,1% contre 39,9%. La hausse des étudiants inscrits à temps partiel est de 2,8%. Autre donnée significative de l'intérêt que génèrent les programmes offerts dans les établissements de l'Université du Québec, on compte cette année 12 000 nouveaux étudiants inscrits à temps complet. Aux deuxième et troisième cycles, la hausse des inscriptions, à temps partiel et à temps complet, est de 13,8%.

Tuition Fees in Quebec



The Quebec government has announced its tuition policy for universities in 1992-1993. You may recall that in 1990-1991 Quebec authorized increases after fees had been frozen for twenty years. In 1990-1991 the increase was \$350 for a full academic load of thirty (30) credits, plus a further 10% applicable at the discretion of the institutions. These same increases were added again in 1991-1992 so that average fees went from about

\$550 per year to between \$1250 and \$1400, depending on institutional use of the 10% margin.

For 1992-1993 a 6% margin increase is announced, based on the rise in the consumer price index plus a 10% optional increase, either on the 6% if this option had previously been exercised or on the full amount if the 10% had not been used. The result is an increase of

\$70 to \$90 depending on previous decisions about the 10%. A similar increase will be applied to the fees for international students, bringing them to over \$7000, irrespective of level of studies. It should be noted that of the almost 10,000 international students in Quebec, half pay the Canadian student rate thanks to various exemptions and international agreements.

ARUCC '94 Victoria

June 26 - 29, 1994



Victoria is called "Canada's Best Blooming City" for a very good reason. There are flowers everywhere! Victoria is like no other city on the west coast. In fact, it is rather like a bit of jolly olde England on the Pacific, only better. Victoria's Conference Centre opened in January 1989, providing ultra-modern facilities within easy walking distance of the inner harbour, delightful shops, outstanding dining and major hotels. It will be the site of ARUCC's '94 Conference.

On behalf of the ARUCC '94 Conference Committee, I would like suggestions from our membership about session topics, presenters, feature speakers, social/recreational activities and other ideas to make your conference the best ever. Any volunteers for session recorders or to help with putting the Conference together will be appreciated, too. You are invited to complete and return the questionnaire below. Let us welcome you here for a warm, refreshing change in June 1994.



The ARUCC '94 Conference Committee hopes to see you at ARUCC '92 in Moncton!

David Glen, ARUCC '94 Conference Chair, University of Victoria

ARUCC '94 Conference Questionnaire

Name _____ Position _____ Institution _____

Session topic(s): _____

[please include presenter(s)] _____

Feature speaker(s): _____

I would like to be a session presenter (see above) yes ____ no ____

I would like to be involved in the Conference planning (please specify): _____

Social/recreational activities (e.g., golf, running, garden or historical walking tours, salmon fishing, whale watching, brew pubs crawl)

CONTACT CONTACT CONTACT CONTACT CONTACT CONTACT

Association des Registraires des Universités et des Collèges du Canada
The Association of Registrars of the Universities and Colleges of Canada

Proposed Publication Schedule for *Contact*

Volume 9, No. 3

to be published June 1992

deadline for submissions: May 1, 1992

Volume 10, No. 1

to be published November 1992

deadline for submissions: October 2, 1992

Volume 10, No. 2

to be published March 1993

deadline for submissions: February 14, 1993

Return to:
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