

UBC REPORTS

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UBC REPORTS CAMPUS EDITION

Higher Fees Rejected

The Board of Directors of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada has rejected higher tuition fees for out-of-province and foreign students.

The position of the AUCC, which represents almost all of Canada's universities and colleges, came as the result of discussions within the Canadian and international community of the implications of higher fees for foreign and out-of-province students.

An AUCC statement says it is sometimes argued that foreign and out-of-province students "account for a substantial portion of higher education costs in the province that receives them but that they make little contribution to the economic growth or the welfare of their host province.

"In times of tight budgets," the statement continues, "some governments are looking for ways of increasing the revenue of universities; hence, the concern with foreign and out-of-province students."

The imposition of higher fees on out-of-province Canadian students "would be detrimental to national unity and cultural exchanges," the AUCC statement says.

Some 18,651 undergraduates were studying outside their province of residence in the 1970-71 academic year. Figures supplied with the AUCC statement show that in that year, 1,096 B.C. residents were studying as undergraduates in other provinces while 1,319 students from other provinces were undergraduates at universities in B.C.

An even greater degree of interprovincial mobility is found among graduate students. In the year 1970-71, residents of a province represented as little as 40 per cent, and never more than 65 per cent, of the graduate enrolment in that province.

Figures on enrolment of full-time graduate students in B.C. in 1970-71 show that B.C. residents made up 40 per cent of the total, students from other parts of Canada made up 22.5 per cent and non-Canadians made up 37.6 per cent.

The movement of students between provinces also assists in the adjustment of regional disparities, the AUCC statement says.

The statement also reaffirms a long-standing AUCC position that there should be no difference in tuition fees for a student whatever his place of residence or his citizenship.

Foreign students come to Canada for many of the same reasons that Canadians go abroad and "Sharing with the less advantaged is one of the obligations of living in a world community," the AUCC statement says.

"Canadians go to many other countries because programs of study in Canada are inadequate, non-existent or lacking in the diversity or particular quality sought by the student. At the same time Canada can help other countries, particularly those which are developing economically, by receiving their students," the statement continues.

Figures supplied by the AUCC show that the

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TALKING TYPEWRITER that will aid UBC's blind students has been developed by a research team headed by Prof. Michael P. Beddoes, left, of the Department of Electrical Engineering. He demonstrated the machine recently in the Crane Library for blind students in Brock Hall with the help of Mrs. Judith Thiele, a member of the Library's staff. Electric typewriter is linked to a computer and when typewriter keys are depressed the typist first

hears each of the letters on loudspeaker to left of typewriter. During the type-in period nothing is printed and typist can make corrections in the text. When the typist is satisfied with the sound copy a button on the machine is pressed and the material stored in the computer is printed out. Line lengths are adjusted automatically. Typewriter is linked by telephone lines to the computer, which could service up to six terminals at any one time.

Students Earned More, Saved More in 1972

UBC students — both male and female — report that they earned more and saved more in the summer of 1972 than they did in either of the two previous years.

Statistics on the 1972 summer earnings of UBC students have been released by UBC's Office of Student Services, which bases its report on a questionnaire completed by students during registration week in September.

SOME CAUTION

Mr. A.F. Shirran, director of the Student Services office, says that some caution has to be exercised in interpreting the information. Not all students complete the questionnaire and this may bias the results.

However, what does seem clear when the 1972 figures are compared with those of the two previous years is that summer job opportunities have improved and students are earning and saving more to meet the costs of their education.

The 1972 statistics are based on responses from 13,660 students, or 71.3 per cent of the 19,166 students who were registered at Dec. 1.

Of the 13,660 respondents, 82.5 per cent of the men and 80 per cent of the women students said they were available for work during the summer and 95 per cent of the men and 94.6 per cent of the women actually obtained a summer job.

The percentages of men and women students who obtained work in 1972 are almost identical to those for 1971 and show a considerable advance over 1970, when 85 per cent of the men students and 84 per cent of the women students who were seeking work actually obtained a job.

Both men and women students reported increases in earnings in 1972 over 1971. Median earnings for men in 1972 were \$1,375, up \$82

over 1971. Median earnings for women in 1972 showed an even greater advance to \$873, up \$121 from 1971.

The highest median earnings in 1972 were reported by students in Applied Science, who earned \$1,890, and Forestry, who earned \$1,846. Among women students the highest median earnings were reported by those in Dental Hygiene, who made \$1,208; Medicine, \$1,200 and Agriculture, \$1,117.

Men students, the report says, reported median savings from 1972 summer earnings of \$844, an increase of \$71 over the median amount saved in the previous year. Women students reported 1972 median savings of \$552, an increase of \$113 over 1971.

Viewed in percentage terms 1972 summer earnings were up by 12.1 per cent for men students and 15.1 per cent for women students over earnings in 1971.

Despite this improvement, the report says, "It is apparent that very few students are able to finance the cost of their University education solely from summer earnings."

ENTIRE COST

A figure of \$1,600 is cited by the Office of Student Services as an "absolute minimum" for students who pay the entire cost of their education.

The report also notes a continuing increase in the number of students who report that they have a part-time job while attending UBC.

The percentage of students who reported in September, 1972, that they had a part-time job for the current UBC Winter Session was 34.6, an increase from 26.1 per cent in 1971-72.

THINGS ARE GETTING AWFULLY CROWDED IN THE UBC LIBRARY.

...so much so that campus librarians are now forced to stack some books on edge in the Main Library (see picture at right) so that shelves can be added to hold UBC's burgeoning collection. UBC's head librarian, Mr. Basil Stuart-Stubbs, shown viewing crowded stacks at right, details the problems faced by the campus library system in his report for the 1971-72 academic year, which was received by UBC's Senate in February.

Excerpts from the report, which will be debated at Senate's March 21 meeting, appear on these two pages of *UBC Reports*.

ALTHOUGH the use of the library system continues to increase, symptoms of present and future difficulties are becoming more obvious.

For the second year in succession, recorded loans exceeded two million items, despite a decline in the number of students attending the University. With the completion of the new Sedgewick Library, delayed by problems within the construction industry, crowding of existing libraries continued to prevail. But even the advent of a new building with large study areas will not offset a shortage of space for collections, which has already resulted in the deposit in storage of tens of thousands of volumes.

Collections continued to grow, but at a reduced rate, principally because increases to acquisition funds are not keeping pace with inflation in costs of library materials.

The test of a successful library is that its patrons can gain access to the items they need when they need them. Unless measures are taken to reverse present trends, the Library will begin to fail that test more and more frequently, either because materials are at an inconvenient distance, or because they have not been acquired in the first place.

THE PHYSICAL LIBRARY

There was little change in the system of libraries and reading rooms during the (1971-72) year. No major buildings were completed, although some new reading rooms were set up, raising the total number from 38 to 41, and a Data Library was established in a small room in the Civil Engineering Building. . . .

Early in 1972 all additional space in the expanded Woodward Library was made available, increasing seating capacity to 980 seats and providing space for about an additional 100,000 volumes. Expansion of the Woodward Library was made possible through the generosity of the P.A. Woodward Foundation, with matching funds from the federal Health Resources Fund. The Library is now physically linked to the recently-completed Instructional Resources Centre, allowing it to function as an integral part of the UBC Health Sciences Centre.

The planning of a new Law Library proceeded as part of the planning for the building of the Faculty of Law, to be located on the site of the present temporary Law buildings, and to incorporate the older Faculty structure which is the present home of the Law Library. In August preliminary drawings were completed by the architect. They provide for a three-story structure, situated on the southwest corner of the site, directly north of Brock Hall. Seating for 525 is provided for the Faculty's projected maximum enrolment of 700, and shelving for 150,000 volumes, some in a compact storage unit, will be available for a collection which already numbers 75,000 volumes. . . .

Late in August (1971), the Government of British Columbia provided \$400,000 toward the construction of an Asian Studies Centre, in which will be located the present Asian Studies Division. This project had its

origin in the presentation to the University by the Sanyo Corporation of the structural members from its Expo 70 building. . . .

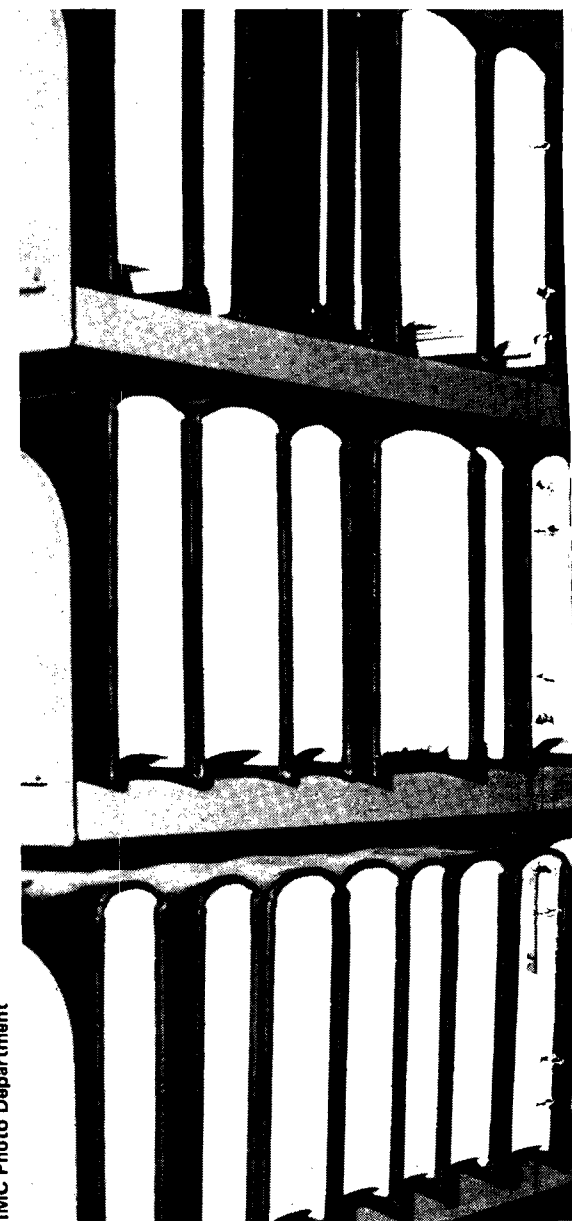
No other library buildings are in the planning stage, although a number have been proposed. This is a situation about which the University can not afford to be complacent, since many Faculties and Departments, most notably in the areas of Science, Applied Science and Education, are receiving substandard library service. Moreover, the failure to proceed quickly with the further decentralization of library collections and services has created a serious situation in the Main Library, which is beginning to deteriorate as a facility for advanced study and research in the humanities and social sciences. . . .

When the term ended last spring (1971), the shortage of shelf space became immediately apparent, for as thousands of books were returned by borrowers, in several areas books would not fit on the shelves. As a palliative, 50,000 volumes of periodicals were scheduled for removal to storage by December, 1972, where they will join 35,000 books withdrawn a year ago. When this operation is completed, visitors to the stacks will observe that there will be some small amount of space available for expansion, but it should not be assumed that the problem is solved.

Approximately half of the annual accessions, that is, around 75,000 volumes, are being added to the main stacks every year. If, for example, libraries for Science and Education existed, some of these volumes would be destined for them, but as things stand they must find space in the Main Library. Seventy-five thousand volumes occupy about 7,500 square feet of stack space. A cursory inspection of the stacks is sufficient to demonstrate that this quantity of space does not exist.

The total of 85,000 volumes which have been moved into the compact storage area in the Woodward Library completely occupy that space. There is no other storage space for books on campus. Thus, if no relief is forthcoming, more books and periodicals, and ones which are more frequently used than those already withdrawn, must be sent to commercial storage, where access will be even more difficult.

It should be noted that unlike scientists, humanists and social scientists rely to a great extent on being able to browse and scan in the stacks, and that by consigning their working collections to storage, serious harm is



IMC Photo Department

being done to the quality of their work. Further, the whole operation of moving books to storage, of changing location records, and of retrieving items is a non-productive use of staff time and thus of University funds.

There are few options now available to the University. One is to begin work immediately on a Science Library, which, in addition to the benefits it would produce for students and faculty members, would have the result of moving over 150,000 volumes and one of the fastest growing parts of the collection from the Main Library. Another option would be to find another space for the Processing Divisions, and thereby regain one stack floor. Yet another option would be to construct storage space or to plan and budget for the increasing use of commercial storage space. Another alternative is to let things go and trust to blind luck and human ingenuity to solve the problems posed by an ever growing collection. And that would be the purest folly.

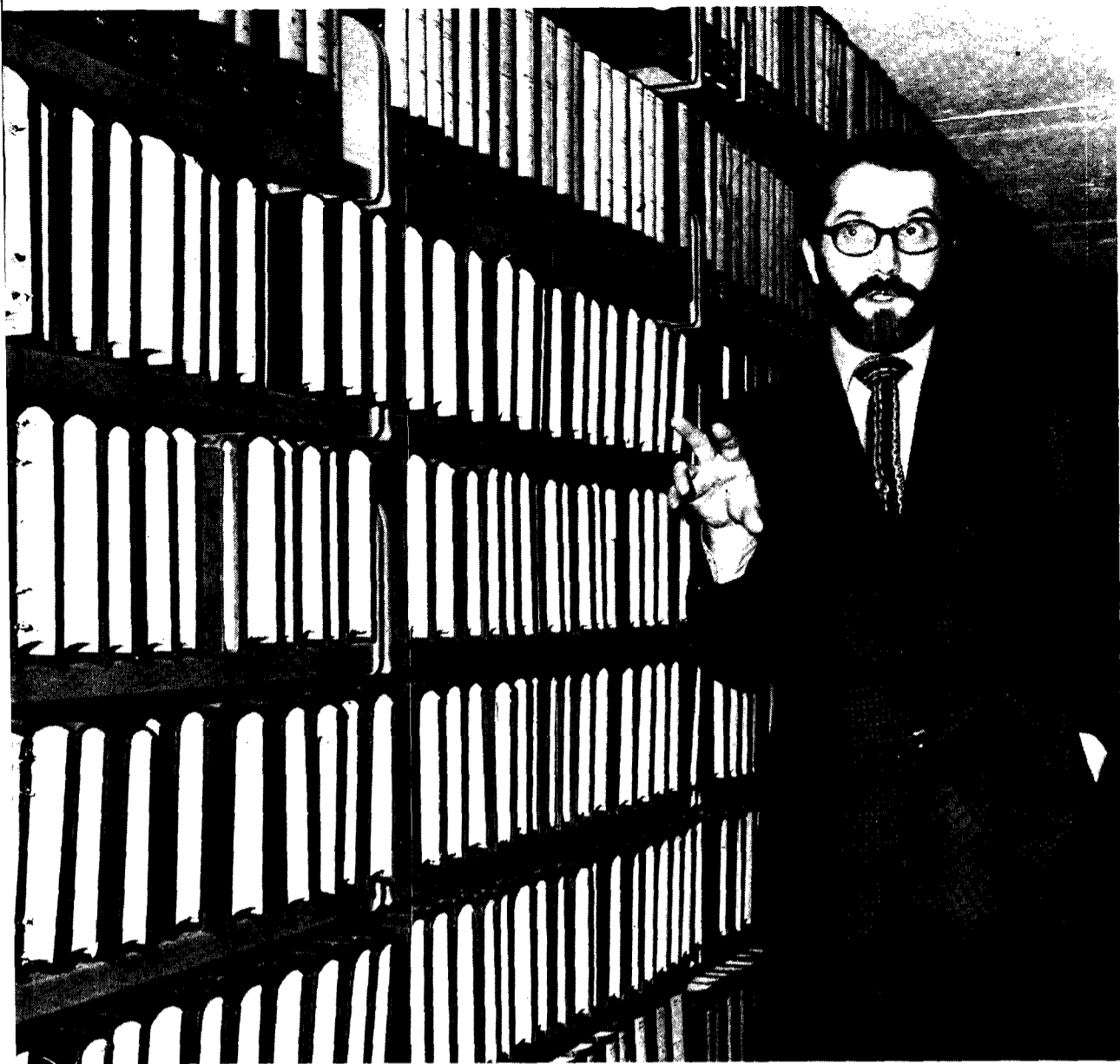
PUBLIC SERVICES

1. Branches, Divisions and Subject Collections.

Despite the decrease in enrolment, use of collections in the Library's divisions and branches increased by nearly 5 per cent over the previous year. Well over half the total of volumes loaned was from branch libraries, indicating once again that a well-developed system of branch libraries encourages greater use of collections. In 1970-71, branches accounted for 409,329 more loans than the Main Library; last year the difference widened to 424,248 volumes. The two departments registering the greatest increase were the Government Publications Division and the Curriculum Laboratory. . . .

The Crane Library, now internationally known as a pioneer organization in library service to the blind and partially sighted at institutions of higher education, was the recipient of a grant from Canada Manpower's Local Initiatives program, which enabled it to step up its program of recording of instructional materials. The growing library of tapes is being made available through the Interlibrary Loan Division to students at universities and colleges throughout Canada and the United States; such loans increased by 40 per cent in the past year.

The Data Library, a facility operated jointly by the Library and the Computing Centre, was set up to acquire, store and make available for use information of a basically statistical nature in machine-readable form. Through a survey it was discovered that the University had already obtained or created many data files and where possible these have been relocated in the Data Library, where they will be available for general use. The



initial collection is oriented toward the social sciences, but will not be restricted in its scope as it grows.

Through the Science Division, the Library continued to exploit on behalf of faculty members and graduate students the National Science Library's collection of bibliographical tapes. A total of 28 subscriptions, serving almost double that number of users, provides current awareness reports on subjects within fields of speciality.

As more bibliographical tapes are created and acquired by the National Science Library, the scope of the program will be extended; moreover, during the year the National Library of Canada announced its intention of offering a similar service to the humanists and social scientists. In the immediate future, the Library hopes to install a terminal connected to the U.S. National Library of Medicine's MEDLINE system, which will permit the terminal operator to conduct on-line searches of medical and related literature. Thus the Library offers the full range of reference services, based on the expertise of individual staff members at one extreme and the capability of the computer at the other.

2. Reading Rooms.

During the year, the Senate Library Committee approved two new reading rooms for Agricultural Economics and Audiology. In addition, the completion of the Buchanan tower occasioned the rebirth of old reading rooms in new surroundings and combinations. . . . The 42 reading rooms now contain 74,436 volumes, and maintain 2,383 subscriptions. Expenditures on new materials from Library and Faculty budgets approached \$83,000. Since almost all of these materials are duplicated in libraries on campus, some might regard these reading rooms as luxuries. But it must be remembered that they simplify the lives of faculty members and graduate students and contribute to the intensification of the use of materials. As evidence of that the estimated yearly occupancy of all reading rooms, based on the number of users in any three-hour period, was 101,115, up from 97,900 last year, and loans jumped from 52,749 to 72,063. . . .

COLLECTIONS

1. Funds.

Inflationary trends are as evident in the bookstore as in the supermarket. Between 1970 and 1971 prices of United States hardcover books and periodical subscriptions rose by 13.6 per cent and 12 per cent respectively; globally, the rate of increase in costs of published materials is no less than 10 per cent per annum.

In 1971-72, the Library's expenditures for collections were \$1,286,401, an increase of 5.9 per cent over 1970-71, insufficient to offset the effects of rising costs.

To worsen the picture, the sudden revaluation of currencies which took place during the fall cost the Library an estimated \$27,089 in purchasing power, reducing the effective increase to 3.7 per cent.

If the amount of significant material being published were less, or if the University were restricting its academic program, the disparity between costs and fund increases might have no significant effect on collection development. But, in fact, collecting policies are being altered to adjust to the situation. Setting as a priority the collecting of current literature in fields of interest to the University, the Library has curtailed the purchase of out-of-print materials and research collections. Because such strides were made in the last half of the sixties in developing the retrospective collections to new levels of strength and significance, this necessary change in policy has not greatly affected the usefulness of the Library, and has gone for the most part undetected except by those faculty members who have had a particular interest in some special area not presently well represented in the collections.

However, the funds for retrospective purchases have now been cut to the limits of safety and if the disparity between budget and cost increases continues the next cuts will not be so easy to bear. The area of the budget most likely to be reduced will be that used for the duplication of materials, which will affect both students and faculty members, although in different ways. In the case of the former, if the Library is unable to buy sufficient copies of books in high demand, access to materials will suffer, particularly for those students in large classes; further declines in enrolment may alleviate this. As for the faculty, the duplicate (and in some cases up to quintuplicate) subscriptions, which are critical to the usefulness of reading rooms, may have to be cancelled and the placing of new subscriptions strictly curtailed.

2. Collections.

At the end of the fiscal year, the collections were just a couple of hundred volumes short of the million and a half mark. If the Library's holdings in government publications are included, the collections exceed two million items. . . .

Growth is already posing serious problems, and, as has already been pointed out in the second chapter of this report, problems which are going to get much worse. Whether the University opts for additional branch libraries, a storage library, or space for the processing divisions, it will still take approximately three years to create the necessary physical space. Thus, very little time remains in which the University can make and implement its decision. If that little time is allowed to elapse, the users of the Library must contemplate the possibility that within the Main Library books will be

stacked on carrels, tables, and on the floor, and that the stacks will be closed to public access. . . .

3. Use.

For the second year in succession, loans exceeded two million items, and although enrolments in both Winter and Summer Sessions dropped, over 100,000 more items were borrowed. . . .

Although some divisions and branches recorded significant increases and other decreases in loans, overall use of the Main Library's divisions and the branch libraries went up by 4.5 per cent and 4.2 per cent respectively. However, when the figures for loans to other libraries are isolated, an increase of 19.2 per cent is revealed, pointing to the growing importance of UBC's collections as a source of support for other universities and colleges. Well over half of the loans to other libraries were to institutions in British Columbia. . . .

ADMINISTRATION

1. Budget

The Library's total expenditures for 1971-72 amounted to \$4,680,882, a 4.2 per cent increase over the previous year. The percentage of the University's budget committed to the Library continued to decline slightly, from 7.96 per cent in 1968-69, to 7.54 per cent in 1969-70, to 7.44 per cent in 1970-71, to 7.11 per cent in 1971-72. The Canadian average was 7.4 per cent last year. The per capita expenditure, based on winter enrolment figures only, was \$236.10, the Canadian average for this statistic being \$242.10. Measured in these terms, UBC's Library is the least expensive of all university libraries in British Columbia and Alberta. Although UBC's library is the second largest in Canada, it ranks third in expenditures, after Toronto and Alberta.

2. Relationships

In the fall of 1970 British Columbia's three provincially-supported university libraries established an informal organization called Tri-University Libraries, with the objectives of maximizing the use of resources and reducing overall costs through co-operation and integration. Notable progress is being made in attaining these goals. Continuing consultation among collections development officers has made it possible to avoid expensive duplication and triplication of major acquisitions. Insofar as the universities' curricula permit it, responsibilities for collecting in specific subject areas are being allocated among the three libraries. Development of automated systems is proceeding along parallel lines: work on a single system for acquisitions is well advanced. Common policies on public service are being developed, and special codes governing loans to colleges and other types of libraries are in preparation. Co-operative processing is resulting in faster and cheaper cataloguing of new materials.

In December, the B.C. Library Development Commission released a report entitled *A Proposal for Province-Wide Organization of Library Services in British Columbia*. This report is directed toward the improvement of public library services in the province, through the creation of a network centred on the Commission, which would develop a bibliographic centre and a provincial collection resource centre. . . .

Because of its collection strength, (the) UBC Library will undoubtedly act as a principal resource in the network and, in fact, the increasing interlibrary loan activity mentioned earlier is an indication that it is already assuming that responsibility. An important question to be resolved is from which source will funds be derived to support this increased activity. Will the University, at a time when its revenues are declining, be expected to pay additional amounts to support a provincial library network? Will the Library be expected to allocate more of its resources to the network, at the expense of services to students and faculty? Or will the provincial government finance the components of the network with special subventions, perhaps based on the contribution made to the network by each participating institution? These questions are being raised with the B.C. Library Development Commission now by the Tri-University Libraries organization.

Another co-operative development which is in progress is the creation of a library at the Bamfield marine biological station, a project of the Western Canadian Universities Marine Biological Society.

All three provincial universities have contributed funds toward the purchase of a collection; selection of materials is being co-ordinated through UBC's Institute of Animal Resource Ecology Library, and materials are being acquired and catalogued by (the) UBC Library's processing divisions. . . .

FIRST CONTRACT LET

UBC's Board of Governors has awarded the first contract leading to construction of the Museum of Man to house the University's collections of anthropological artifacts.

The \$28,000 contract, awarded to Joda Construction Ltd., provides for a rough excavation for the main Museum building and the installation of drainage to help check erosion at the site.

The Museum will be built on the site of the former Fort Camp residence north of Northwest Marine Drive overlooking the Strait of Georgia and the North Shore mountains.

The Museum will house UBC's famed 10,000-piece collection of Northwest Coast Indian art, valued at close to \$10 million, the Walter and Marianne Koerner masterwork collection of tribal art, and other collections.

The decision of Dr. Koerner, a former member and chairman of UBC's Board of Governors, and Mrs. Koerner to donate their collection to the UBC Museum was instrumental in the decision of the federal government to appropriate \$2.5 million to aid construction of the building.

Under the terms of the agreement between UBC and the federal government, work on the Museum project must begin by April 1, 1973.

The Board of Governors also awarded a \$555,406 contract to Halse Martin Construction Co. Ltd. to build a three-storey, office-building addition to the recently-completed Geological Sciences Centre.

The addition will be constructed on the south side of the existing building and will be connected to it by a covered bridge. The total cost of the project will be \$647,936.

LECTURE SERIES SET

Mr. Norman MacKenzie, a member of the committee which planned England's Open University and a leading expert in new developments in education, will begin a two-week visit to UBC on Saturday (March 17).

Mr. MacKenzie, who is director of the Centre for Educational Technology at the University of Sussex,

Directors Elected

Four members of the University's employed staff have been elected to serve as employee directors of the UBC Pension Plan for Employed Staff.

The election by members of the Plan brings to eight the number of directors who are either elected or appointed to serve on the Plan's Board of Directors. In addition to the four elected members, four persons are appointed by the UBC's Board of Governors.

Elected for two-year terms ending Jan. 1, 1975, were:

Mr. Kenneth C. Andrews, an electrician in the Department of Physical Plant, and Mr. Paul D.G. Bullen, supervisory accountant in the Department of Finance.

Elected for one-year terms ending Jan. 1, 1974, were:

Miss Dora C. Hart, academic planning assistant in the Department of Academic Planning, and Miss Frances Takemoto, senior accountant in the Department of Finance.

The four members of the Board of Directors appointed by the UBC Board of Governors are: Mr. Byron Hender, financial aid officer in the Office of Inter-Faculty and Student Affairs; Mr. George Rogers, assistant superintendent in the Department of Physical Plant; Mr. John F. McLean, director of Personnel, Labor Relations and Ancillary Services; and Mr. H.M. Craven, secretary and administrator of the Employed Staff Pension Plan.

Deadline Set

Applications for 1973-74 Sherwood Lett Memorial Scholarship must be submitted by May 1.

The \$1,500 scholarship, open to both men and women, is awarded annually to the candidate who most fully displays the all-round qualities exemplified by the late Mr. Lett, a UBC graduate and former Chancellor who at the time of his death was Chief Justice of British Columbia.

Candidates for the scholarship may be nominated only by the UBC Students' Council, the executive of the Graduate Students' Association, the executive of an official undergraduate society of a Faculty or School, or by a Faculty through its dean or a School through its director.

A brochure giving details of the qualifications of candidates and the method of nomination is available from the Scholarships, Bursaries and Loans Office, Room 207 in the Buchanan Building.

will give a variety of lectures and participate in a seminar on the Open University as a Cecil H. and Ida Green Visiting Professor at UBC.

In addition to his research and writing in the field of new developments in education, Mr. MacKenzie has written extensively on British novelist and social critic H.G. Wells.

Mr. MacKenzie will begin his visit to UBC with a talk on Wells to the Vancouver Institute at 8:15 p.m. on Saturday (March 17) in Room 106 of the Buchanan Building.

On March 19, 21 and 23 Mr. MacKenzie will give three 12:30 p.m. lectures in Room 110 of the Henry Angus Building on various aspects of Wells' thinking. His topics are as follows: March 19 - "H.G. Wells - Fiction and Society"; March 21 - "Wells and the Ideology of Science"; March 23 - "Wells and English Socialism."

On Thursday, March 22, Mr. MacKenzie will take part in a one-day invitational seminar on "The Open University and Its Implications for Higher Education," sponsored by UBC's Centre for Continuing Education.

Mr. MacKenzie concludes his lecture series at UBC on Thursday, March 29, with a talk on "New Methods of Teaching and Learning" at 1:30 p.m. in Room 100 of the Faculty of Education Building.

Binning Featured

A retrospective showing of the paintings and drawings of UBC artist Prof. B.C. Binning opened in UBC's Fine Arts Gallery on Tuesday (March 13) and will continue until March 31.

Prof. Binning, who was the founding head of UBC's Department of Fine Arts and a faculty member for 24 years, is one of Canada's best known artists and is credited, with Mr. Jack Shadbolt, with being one of the founders of the contemporary school of West Coast painting.

Prof. Binning's association with UBC began in 1949 when he was appointed an associate professor in the School of Architecture. He became head of the Fine Arts Department when it was founded in 1955.

Since 1961, when he resigned as head of the Department, Prof. Binning has continued to teach at UBC and to devote more time to painting.

In addition to this painting, Prof. Binning has executed a number of mosaics and murals for public buildings in Vancouver, including a mosaic for the B.C. Hydro and Power Authority building.

UBC

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Women Athletes Victorious

1973 is proving to be a very good year for women's athletic teams from UBC.

In contests held on the weekend of March 3 and 4, women's teams participating in national intercollegiate championships brought home three out of a possible four gold medals.

At McGill University in Montreal, where the national women's basketball finals were staged, UBC rolled over all the opposition to beat Dalhousie University 67-39 in the first round of play, and then went on to win the intercollegiate final by defeating the University of Manitoba 50-20.

UBC women also dominated the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union swimming championships in Calgary by running up a total of 311 points, easily outdistancing their nearest competitor, the University of Waterloo, which amassed 194 points.

UBC's women swimmers dominated both the individual events and relays. The 400-yard freestyle team set a new Canadian intercollegiate record.

The UBC Thunderettes volleyball team emerged victorious after a weekend of play in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, where they finally defeated the University of Western Ontario to win the national intercollegiate championship.

UBC's women athletes were denied the gold medal only in gymnastics. The team placed second in the national championships held in Winnipeg.

Two other UBC women's athletic teams came home winners on the same weekend.

In Edmonton the women's track and field team won the aggregate trophy in the Canada West intercollegiate meet by piling up a total of 107 points over their nearest rival, the University of Alberta, which managed only 46 points.

UBC's women's ski team also captured the Northwest College Ski Conference championship, winning honors as the best all-round team. Miss Karen Williams was awarded the Skimeister award for total season performance and the strong showing by the women's team aided UBC in winning the combined men's and women's team trophy.

Many of the women athletes competing in these events are strong contenders for inclusion in the Canadian team that will take part in the World Student Games scheduled for Moscow in August of this year.

Reserved Parking

UBC's Traffic and Security Department will begin accepting applications from graduate and senior undergraduate students for reserved campus parking space for the 1973-74 academic year at 7:30 a.m. on April 2.

The system is designed to give students domiciled or working outside the Vancouver area during the summer an equal chance to obtain preferred parking space with students living in the Vancouver area.

Full details of the lots available to graduate and senior undergraduate students and the method of application are available from the Traffic and Security Office on Wesbrook Crescent.

FEES

Continued from Page One

number of Canadians studying abroad increased steadily from 8,317 in 1962 to 15,061 in 1968. During the same period the number of foreign students studying in Canada increased from 8,518 in 1962 to 17,423 in 1968.

"Access to Canadian universities should not be made more difficult for foreign students. Canada has a debt to repay and, as one of the more affluent nations of the world, must do its share in the field of higher education," the statement says.

The statement also points out that in very few countries are there higher tuition fees for foreign students, the two notable exceptions being the United Kingdom and public universities in the United States.