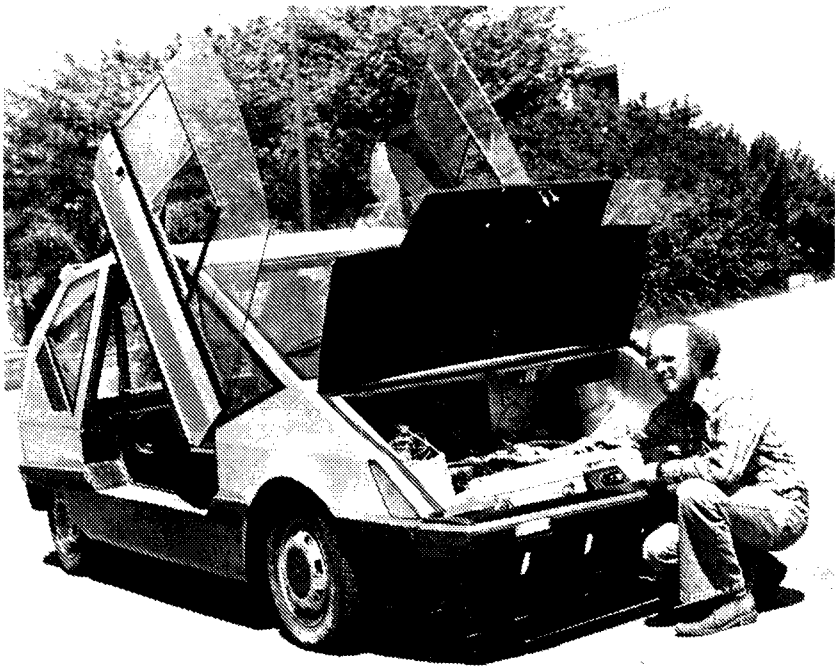


# UBC reports

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Peter Menyasz photo

There is no oil to check, but Frank Peabody, supervisor of the UBC Electric Car project, still has to spend time looking under the hood.

## Electric Car gets ready for Detroit competitions

Son of Wally Wagon rides again! The 1979 version of the UBC Electric Car, preparing for its appearance next month in an American competition, has left its secluded West Mall garage home to begin outdoor testing.

In its three years of evolution, the Electric Car project has involved more than 100 UBC engineering students, from both the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering departments.

Eight students have worked full time during this summer to prepare the vehicle for the SCORE (Student Competitions on Relevant Engineering) contest which begins on August 12 in Detroit, capital of America's automobile industry.

All eight students and project coordinator Frank Peabody will accompany the Electric Car to Detroit to ensure that any repairs that may be required during the course of the competition can be made as quickly as possible by the people that built the vehicle.

Peabody said that he expects the Electric Car to perform well in the competition that will likely include about 50 vehicles. He added that there will only be about six electric vehicles, the other entries being gasoline- or hydrogen-powered, or powered by some other means.

"The contest has switched objectives to go for an energy-efficient vehicle," said Peabody. He added that the present contest is dramatically different from the 1972 contest at which the Wally Wagon, the UBC engineering faculty's entry, won the overall competition.

The Wally Wagon was a gasoline-powered vehicle, he said, designed to meet the requirements of the 1972 contest for a safe, low-pollution vehicle.

But the Electric Car is powered by a series of lead-acid batteries, said Peabody, similar to the batteries used to power electric forklifts. He added that the use of batteries as a power source has some advantages for an energy-efficient vehicle.

For instance, the rechargeable bat-

teries require only an overnight charging process that is simply done by plugging the vehicle into a standard household electrical outlet. The batteries can be charged to 85 to 90 per cent of their maximum capacity in as little as four hours.

But the batteries are not without problems, said Peabody. One drawback is their massive weight of 1200 pounds, which brings the total weight of the vehicle to almost 4000 pounds, he said. He added that another drawback is the amount of energy that can be stored in the batteries.

"The 1200 pounds of battery store about the same amount of energy as a cup of gasoline."

Because of this, he said, the Electric Car has a range of only about 50 miles if driven at 45 miles per hour. He added that this will hurt the vehicle's scoring in the endurance portion of the competition as the vehicles are expected to have a range of 250 miles.

The limited storage capacity of the batteries also forced the engineers to use a Volkswagen gasoline heater to heat the vehicle, Peabody said, and so the Electric Car still has a gasoline cap and a small gasoline tank.

The "brains" of the vehicle is a computer system that helped two UBC students, Peter van der Gracht and Konrad Mauch, win second prize in a 1977 international contest to determine possible uses for a microprocessor/microcomputer. The microcomputer monitors and controls the functioning of the engine in the Electric Car, and also monitors driver action to provide the most efficient operation of the vehicle.

One of the Electric Car's most innovative features is the braking system, Peabody said, as it is used to regenerate some electrical power to recharge the batteries. The regeneration only takes place when the brakes are applied, he said, but this is the first vehicle that has been able to

## More parking spaces to ease campus squeeze

There will be 350 additional parking stalls on the campus this fall, despite a continued squeeze on UBC parking space caused by new construction.

Administration officials have made provision for some 800 new parking stalls in a variety of locations to help meet the loss of 450 stalls to construction. The erection of a four-level, 1,000-car parking structure to serve the new Acute Care Unit of the Health Sciences Centre Hospital will take 300 existing stalls away from the hospital lot next to the Library Processing Centre; construction of the Home Economics Building has caused the temporary location of three huts onto the Biological Sciences lot, eliminating 80 spaces; access roads to the Acute Care Unit will eliminate 40 spaces, and the installation of walkways and landscaping will take 30 stalls away from the Aquatic Centre parking lot.

The 800 new parking stalls now being prepared range from 25 spaces adjacent to Duke Hall near the Centre for Continuing Education, to the creation of 550 new stalls in and adjacent to "B" lot on the south campus. There will also be a new 50-car lot built south of Totem Park Residence.

"Parking in the north end of the campus is strained at the best of

times," said C.J. Connaghan, vice-president of administrative services, "and the loss of some of our parking areas brings about greater strain. However, the 300 additional parking stalls will help to alleviate some of the pressure.

"I'd also ask faculty and staff to bear with us over the summer as we undertake a sizeable amount of construction and road work on the campus. With the students away and the weather on our side, we're doing our best to get a lot of changes made during the summer months. This may cause some temporary inconvenience for the next few weeks, but we hope to have all the work out of the way before the summer ends."

Mr. Connaghan noted that one major roadwork problem, the entrance to Wesbrook Mall from 16th Avenue, was out of the University's hands at this point.

"That entrance work is part of a B.C. Highways construction project to widen the entire length of 16th Avenue. We have done our part of the connecting project — the widening of Wesbrook Mall up to 16th Avenue. However the connection, which will eliminate the current traffic squeeze, is a provincial matter. I understand that the contract has just been awarded and it is our hope that the work in this area will begin soon."



Campus parking is crowded, even in the summer.

## Multi-level carpark planned

Work is expected to begin shortly on the construction of a 1,000-car parking structure to serve the parking needs of the Health Sciences Centre Hospital.

Detailed plans, which are now being finalized, call for a structure containing parking spaces on the ground level and three additional floors, making it the first multi-level parking structure to be built on the UBC campus.

The \$4 million project has received the approval of both the provincial ministries of Health and Education and will be financed with provincial funds. It will be situated adjacent to the hospital and should be completed within eight months.

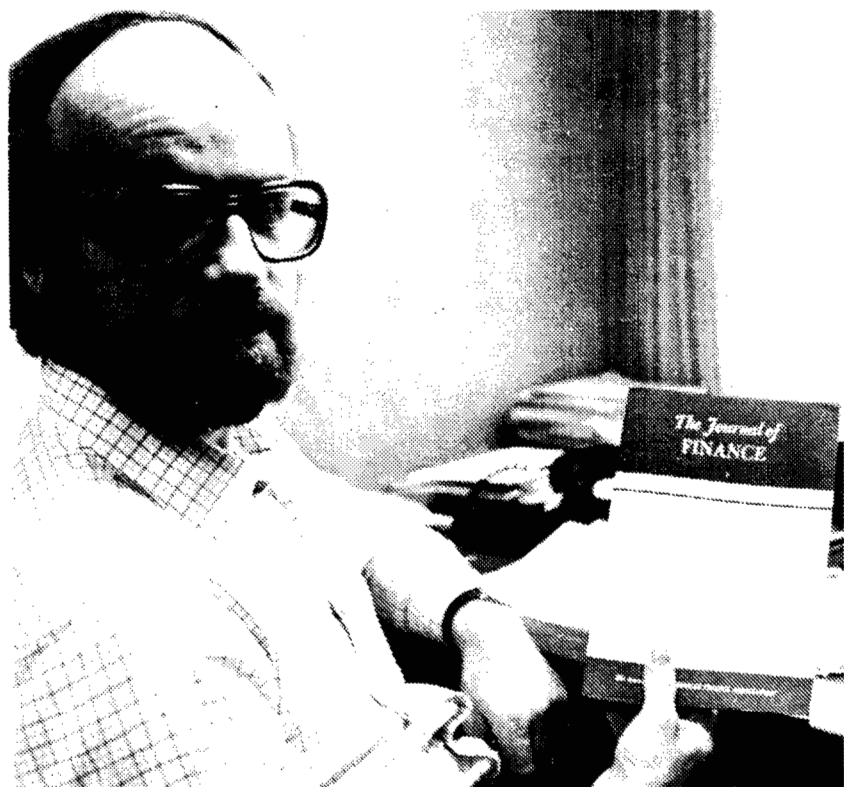
It is being built by the Greater Vancouver Regional District which is responsible for the overall construction of the hospital project, but will be operated by UBC.

The need for multi-level parking facilities on campus has been recognized by the University for some years, but next year's completion of the 240-bed Acute Care Unit in the Health Sciences Centre Hospital made the need for additional parking a critical necessity.

Parking is needed to service outpatients, visitors and staff connected with the Acute Care Unit, the 60-bed Psychiatric Unit, and the 300-bed Extended Care Unit, as well as the Dental Clinic, which serves a high number of outpatients.

Willis, Cunliffe, Tait & Co., consulting engineers commissioned by the University to study UBC's parking situation, recommended the construction of two 1,000-car parking structures adjacent to the hospital. However, funding was only approved for the first structure.

Continued on page 2  
See ELECTRIC CAR



Michael Brennan

## Albert E. Hall Chair filled

Dr. Michael Brennan, 37, has been appointed to the Albert E. Hall Chair in Finance at UBC.

The new chair in the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration honors the first chairman and chief executive officer of the Bank of British Columbia, which was a key institution in the creation of a meaningful financial market in B.C. Mr. Hall serves now as a member of the bank's board of directors.

Mr. Hall said he looks for the establishment of the Chair to bring the UBC Faculty of Commerce and the financial community into closer touch with one another.

The new Albert E. Hall Professor of Finance becomes editor next April 1 of the "Journal of Finance," the leading academic journal in the field. He is the first editor to be picked from outside the United States in the jour-

nal's 34-year history. The journal will have its headquarters at UBC for three years.



George Eaton

## Plant scientist to be honored

A University of British Columbia plant scientist and his research assistant have been named 1979 co-winners of the George M. Darrow Award by the American Society for Horticultural Science.

George W. Eaton, a horticultural professor at UBC, and assistant Tina Kyte will receive the award on Aug. 2 during the society's 76th annual meeting, at Ohio State University. It is given for "excellence in viticulture and small fruits research" and the citation specifically recognizes the recipients' research paper, "Yield Component Analysis in the Cranberry."

Dr. Eaton said he and Mrs. Kyte developed a numerical technique for breaking down yield into various components, such as flowers per bush, length of stems, etc., and then measuring the relative importance of each factor.

"This provides a rational basis for deciding what research to pursue or what management practices to adopt," said Dr. Eaton.

He said that although he and Mrs. Kyte had used the cranberry for their research, the analytical system they had developed could be applied to interpretation of yields of many other crops.

# A look at children's liter

Adults who want to know what contemporary society is really like should take a long, hard look at children's literature, says Sheila Egoff, a member of UBC's School of Librarianship.

Prof. Egoff, who's already produced one standard reference book on children's literature and is working on a second, believes that any radical change in society affects the young more quickly than any other section of the population and that the changes are reflected more quickly in children's literature than they are in adult literature.

She thinks the reason is that writers of children's literature strive for simplicity and directness, whereas writers of adult fiction are often more concerned with subtleties and a

harsh realities of life."

The children's literature of this second golden age also depicts the children as being members of stable, happy households led by parents who are there to help if the children get into trouble. "Even the stories that deal with children who come from poor families reveal stable homes in which the child can handle the problems of poverty, not, as in so many contemporary books, a situation where poverty is going to leave a deep and lasting impression on the child and warp his mind for all time."

For Prof. Egoff, the books of American writer Eleanor Estes about the children of the Moffatt family just about sum up the values of the writers of the second golden age. "You know that those kids are going to grow up to be solid citizens with their psyches intact," she says.

In the 1960s, Prof. Egoff says, writers of children's literature decided that childhood was no longer important or valuable in itself. "What became important," she says, "was the idea that children had to be told everything, no matter how harsh the reality was. What was important was honesty...letting it all hang out, as the expression is."

The new genre has come mostly from the U.S. and Britain, but the American influence is so widespread that the new wave has been dubbed the American Problem Novel, she says. "The themes are much heavier than those dealt with earlier and involve divorce, drugs, sex, disappearing parents, emotional and physical cruelty and, overall, a sense of alienation."

Prof. Egoff also points out that contemporary writers of children's novels also deal with unusual children, those from minority groups, abused children and the mentally and physically retarded. "The shift," she says, "has been away from a concern with childhood to dealing with children as individuals and the problems that confront them."

As an example, she cites a book called *Hey, Dummy* by American author Kin Platt, in which a normal child attempts to befriend a retarded child to the horror of the normal



1979 International Year of the Child

sophistication that's absent from books for the younger set. "I can enjoy a really good novel written for children more than I can one written for adults," is the way she puts it.

But, she adds, children's literature is, on the whole, ignored by parents. "They're awfully eager to know what books they should put in their children's hands," she says, "but parents rapidly lose interest in what their kids are reading as the children get older."

It wasn't always so, she says.

In the Victorian period, say from 1850 up to the end of the 19th century, which she characterizes as the first "golden age" of children's literature, books for children were produced by adults who were intent on inculcating basic moral values in the young. "Childhood was seen by the Victorians as a training ground, a time when children were trained to accept the responsibilities of adulthood."

"Thus, the books of that day characterize children as good, innocent, perceptive, but in need of protection. It produced some great storytellers, for example Lewis Carroll, who wrote *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, which can be read entirely for its entertainment value, quite apart from its parodies and take-offs on Victorian manners.

"For me, the two finest children's novels of that period, novels that sum up the Victorian view of childhood, are George MacDonald's *At the Back of the North Wind* and *The Princess and the Goblin*."

The authors who wrote for the second golden age of children's literature from the 1930s to the end of the 1950s got rid of the didacticism — the instructive aspects — of Victorian literature and tended to let children exist in a world that excluded adults, Prof. Egoff says. "What these authors suggest is that children need time to play, to have fun, to explore before taking on the responsibilities of adulthood and learning about the

## Children's literature

is, on the whole,

ignored by parents

child's parents. When the normal child is rebuffed by a teacher and a social worker in an attempt to get help for the friend, he prefers to sink into retardation himself because he has come to hate the world.

"That kind of theme and story is fairly typical of modern-day children's books," Prof. Egoff says, "and I think it reflects an ambivalence, a terribly mixed-up and uncertain view of society toward children, as though we don't know how to act toward them or deal with them."

Certainly, she adds, the outlook of the books reveals a conservatism on the part of children. "They are shown as being desperately eager for two parents — in many books, the kids are convinced it's their fault if the parents aren't getting along — and for a stable existence. And even in the best books, you find an incredible concern with death, even in those written for two, three and five-year-olds."

# Literature — yesterday and today

Contemporary children's stories often take an unrealistic view of life, Prof. Egoff adds. "For instance, take a story that has a plot based on sibling rivalry. In these books, the older child usually comes to accept the younger or new child by the end of the book. But all of us know that rivalries of this kind can last a lifetime. To me, that's not a realistic view of life."

Other characteristics of contemporary children's literature: most of the stories are set in an urban environment and are limited (in America) to New York, New Jersey and San Francisco, the characters in the stories tend to live in apartments and it's rare for one to take place in a foreign setting or in a rural environment. "I think this means that kids get a remarkably narrow view of how life is lived as a result," says Prof. Egoff.

She believes too that where the writers of the past "wrote for the child within themselves and could universalize the experiences, today's authors are writing for the adult within themselves."

Much of the best writing for children produced by British authors is the product of people who were themselves children during the Second World War, she points out, and many of the books are set in that period.

"One of the best British writers of children's literature, Susan Cooper, who was a child during the war, has

produced a remarkable quintet of books called *The Dark is Rising*. Each of them is concerned with the titanic struggle between good and evil and I can't help but think that that theme stems from the 1939-45 war," says Prof. Egoff.

Many contemporary children's books are also concerned with fantasy, Prof. Egoff points out. "The Arthurian legend as well as Norse and Celtic myth are recurring aspects of many of today's books for children, but not in the sense that the stories are set in those times. The stories are set in modern times with the past breaking through into the present. What the authors seem intent on doing is giving contemporary children a sense of the continuity of time, a feeling that they're linked with the past."

Despite the heaviness of the themes and the feelings of alienation that pervades much contemporary children's literature, Prof. Egoff believes that the best of the modern stories are probably the greatest ever written for young people.

"The trouble is that the stories verge on being adult reading," she adds, "and the best of the modern books will only be read by very dedicated and mature children. In the past, a book like *Winnie the Pooh* could be comprehended by every age level, with the good readers taking it in at the grade three and four levels and the less proficient encountering it at the grade five

and six levels.

"Modern-day children's books tend to split the readership because the very best will only be read by the very dedicated. And there's a decided gap in good reading material for children in 9-11 age group."

Another problem for people like Prof. Egoff is the incredible number of books being published in the field of children's literature. "Even I can't keep up with it," she says, adding that each year some 6,000 new books for children appear and in the U.S. there are more than 50,000 books in print at any one time.

Prof. Egoff says there is still some good, lightweight reading available on the market for children, "but they're not the books people talk about and they don't win prizes. They are, basically, a throwback to the past without being as good as *Winnie the Pooh* or Mary Norton's *The Borrowers*."

Something else she believes has gone from the current children's book scene is the sharing of literature between adults and children. "There was a time when adults sat down and read to

children," she points out. "But I can't imagine a really literate adult wanting to read one of the modern-day problem novels to a child. Mostly because many of the books are highly symbolic and experimental in style and much of the action is carried out through dialogue alone. Contemporary children's stories just aren't written for easy reading aloud."

Having said all that, Prof. Egoff points out that the modern problem novel is highly popular with children in every socio-economic group. "Kids are still avid readers," she says, "and the new genre seems to appeal to them. It's all very well for me to claim that most of the books by modern-day writers of children's literature are superficial, badly written and unrealistic, but children like them, perhaps because the stories comfort them, give them a sense of identity, a feeling that they're not alone."

The best a concerned parent can hope for, she adds, is that the overall quality of the all-pervasive Problem Novel will improve to meet the quality of the best of modern children's literature.

## Here's some of the best ever written

UBC Reports asked Prof. Egoff to prepare a list of some of the best children's books ever written to go with her comments on the current state of children's literature. Here's her choice of the 10 top books, all of which are in print. At the end of the list, she briefly comments on what may appear to some readers to be a few surprising omissions.

- Alcott, Louisa May. *Little Women*. New York: MacMillan, 1962. The everyday life of the March girls still has pleasure and meaning for modern children. This lively, natural narrative of family experiences is as well-loved today as when it first appeared in 1868.
  - Burnett, Frances Hodgson. *The Secret Garden*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1962. Three Edwardian children make a garden out of a wilderness and grow in friendship and imagination as they do so. First published in 1911.
  - Cooper, Susan. *The Dark is Rising*. New York: Atheneum, 1973. This second volume of Cooper's acclaimed quintet on the stormy struggle between the primal forces of the Dark and the Light is set in modern Buckinghamshire. Her power of imaginative fantasy has rarely been equalled in children's literature.
  - Lewis, C.S. *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*. London: Bles, 1950. The first of seven Narnia Chronicles, this Christian allegory is played out in an enchanted land of nymphs, dryads and talking animals. Children respond to the quiet humor, domestic detail, and intense dramatic conflict.
  - Milne, A.A. *Winnie the Pooh*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1925. Milne's is the art that conceals art, notably his ability to let the child feel superior to the loveable but bumbling Pooh. Still the most universally popular of all childhood books.
  - Pearce, Philippa. *Tom's Midnight Garden*. London: Oxford, 1958. A time story in which a modern boy and a girl from Victorian times find companionship. Pearce's clear prose, energetic dialogue, and vivid imagery makes this stylistically one of the finest books in modern children's literature.
  - Stevenson, Robert Louis. *Treasure Island*. New York: Scribner, 1947. Stevenson's highly colored characterization and flawless English prose make this pirate adventure one of the most famous stories ever written. First published in 1883.
  - Tolkien, J.R.R. *The Hobbit; or, There and Back Again*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1938. Though, on the surface, a story of a search for treasure, other values, truths, and virtues discovered by Bilbo through experience help him to face difficulties with wit, wisdom and courage.
  - Twain, Mark. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. New York: Macmillan, 1962. Although it appeared first in 1876, *Tom Sawyer* has a continuing freshness for modern readers through its simple, direct presentation of universal boyhood.
  - White, E.B. *Charlotte's Web*. New York: Harper and Row, 1952. E.B. White's humorous and affectionate portrayal of the barnyard world subtly suggests the larger world of human life and, as well, the wisdom that comes from life close to nature and her children.
- Some surprising omissions may well be considered: Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*; Kenneth Grahame's *The Wind in the Willows*; J.M. Barrie's *Peter Pan*; George MacDonald's *At the Back of the North Wind*. All are recognizably great in style and theme. Today, however, these appear the domain of adult interest in imaginative writing concerned with childhood as symbol and metaphor, rather than as the first spontaneous choices of children themselves.



Jim Banham photo

Children's literature expert Sheila Egoff, left, and research assistant Judi Saltman are in the process of cataloguing and annotating a collection of children's literature donated to UBC in 1975 by 1925 graduate Stanley Arkley and his wife, Rose, of Seattle. The collection of more than 1,000 items includes many first editions and rare items. The Arkley Collection is part of a 25,000-volume collection of children's literature housed in the UBC library, which is used for teaching and research purposes by Prof. Egoff and other UBC people.

# UBC Calendar

## UBC CALENDAR DEADLINES

Events in the week of

July 29-Aug. 4 Deadline is 5 p.m. July 19

Aug. 5-Aug. 11 Deadline is 5 p.m. July 26

Send notices to Information Services, 6328 Memorial Road (Old Administration Building), Campus. Further information is available at 228-3131.

## SUNDAY, JULY 22

**1:00 p.m. TOUR OF THE HAIDA HOUSES** on the grounds of the Museum of Anthropology. Those interested should meet in the museum rotunda. Free with museum admission. Repeated at 3 p.m.

**2:00 p.m. GUIDED WALKS IN THE WOODS** with a member of the Canadian Institute of Forestry, any Sunday, May through August. UBC demonstration forest, Maple Ridge. The trails are open seven days a week for those who wish to guide themselves. For information, call 683-7591 or 463-8148.

## MONDAY, JULY 23

**12:30 p.m. BRASS QUINTET** gives a concert on the plaza outside the Student Union Building.

**7:30 p.m. SUMMER SCREEN** presents three free NFB features on *Workers: 12,000 Men, Spar Tree* and *Our Health is Not For Sale*. Lecture Hall 2, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre.

**PUBLIC LECTURE.** Robert Davidson, professor of Old Testament at the University of Glasgow, on *The Bible in Religious Education*. Vancouver School of Theology, 6000 Iona Dr.

**8:00 p.m. MUSIC FOR SUMMER EVENINGS.** Martin Hackleman, french horn; and Arlie Thompson, piano, play *Music of Halsey Stevens, Alec Wilder and Gliere*. Recital Hall, Music Building.

## TUESDAY, JULY 24

**12:30 p.m. SUMMER SOUNDS.** Barb Kallauer gives a flute recital on the plaza outside the Music Building.

**8:00 p.m. REGENT COLLEGE LECTURE.** Ernest Rונים, principal, Carey Hall, Vancouver, and Psychiatry, UBC, on *The Counsellor's Values Matter*. St. Columba Presbyterian Church, 2196 E. 44th Ave., Vancouver.

## WEDNESDAY, JULY 25

**12:30 p.m. SUMMER SOUNDS.** Susan Driver gives an organ recital on the plaza outside the Music Building.

**2:00 p.m. GENETICS SEMINAR.** Dr. C. Person on *Genetics of Host-Parasite Interactions*. Room 2449, Biological Sciences Building.

**7:30 p.m. OUTDOOR FOLK DANCING** on the Student Union Building terrace every Wednesday, rain or shine; all ages welcome. Easy fun dances from many countries will be taught. For more information, call Marcia Snider, 224-0226.

**SUMMER SCREEN** presents a free NFB feature on *Sports: Going the Distance*, the 1978 Commonwealth Games. Lecture Hall 2, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre.

**8:00 p.m. THE COFFEEPLACE.** Music, food and films at International House.

**FRONTIERS IN MEDICINE.** Prof. Douglas Yeo, associate dean of Dentistry, UBC, on *How the Faculty of Dentistry Serves Our Community*, one of a series of lectures videotaped during UBC's Open House last March. Channel 10, Vancouver Cablevision.

## THURSDAY, JULY 26

**12:30 p.m. THE ROD BORRIE QUARTET** performs on the plaza outside the Student Union Building.

**6:00 p.m. PUB NIGHT** at International House

**8:00 p.m. AGRICULTURAL MECHANICS SEMINAR.** Dr. Jan Svedborg, University of Ornskoldsvik, Sweden, on *The Technological and Socio-Economic Impacts of the Thrust-Hammer on Modern Agriculture*. Room 160, MacMillan Building.

**MUSIC FOR SUMMER EVENINGS.** A concert by Patrick Wedd, organ. Recital Hall, Music Building.

## FRIDAY, JULY 27

**12:30 p.m. THE WESTSIDE FEETWARMERS** play on the plaza outside the Music Building.

**6:30 p.m. WINERY TOUR.** Free wine and cheese. Meet at International House. Those wishing to join the tour should inform International House before July 23.

**7:30 p.m. SUMMER SCREEN** presents a free feature film: *Saturday Night Fever*. Lecture Hall 2, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre.

## SATURDAY, JULY 28

**THEATRE IN THE PARK.** A group outing to *No, No, Nanette* at Stanley Park. Admission \$2 for students. Phone Bev, 228-5021, for more information.

## FOOD SERVICES HOURS OF OPERATION FOR JULY

Barn Snack Bar, Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m.

Bus Stop Coffee Bar, Monday-Friday, 7:45 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

Auditorium Snack Bar, Monday-Friday, 8:00 a.m.-3:30 p.m.

Student Union Building Snack Bar, seven days a week, 7:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.

Buchanan Snack Bar, Monday-Friday, 7:45 a.m.-1:30 p.m.

IRC Snack Bar, Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m.

Mobile truck, located outside Scarfe (Education) Building, Monday-Friday, 8:00 a.m.-1:30 p.m.

## FINAL ORAL EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Held in the Faculty of Graduate Studies Examination Room, New Administration Building. Members of the University community are encouraged to attend, provided they do not arrive after the examination has commenced.

**Tuesday, July 24, 9:30 a.m.:** ANTONIO EDUARDO CLARK PERES, Mineral Engineering; *The Interaction between Xanthate and Sulphur Dioxide in the Flotation of Nickel-Copper Sulphide Ores*.

**Thursday, July 26, 2:30 p.m.:** DOUGLAS WEST, Economics; *Market Pre-Emption as a Barrier to Entry in a Growing, Spatially Extended Market*.

## DRAMA

UBC Stage Campus '79 presents *The Good Woman of Setzuan* by Bertolt Brecht until Saturday, July 21. Frederic Wood Theatre. Admission, \$3.50; students and seniors, \$2.50. For reservations call 228-2678.

## FREE LEGAL ADVICE

The UBC Law Students Legal Advice Program offers free legal advice to people with low incomes through 18 clinics in the Lower Mainland. For information about the clinic nearest you, please telephone 228-5791 or 872-0271.

## SUMMER GARDEN HOURS

The Nitobe Garden is now open every day from 10 a.m. to half an hour before sunset. Admission: 50 cents; children 10-16, 10 cents; children under 10, seniors, handicapped and community and school groups (advance notice of one week required for advice to gateman), free. Tours for this garden and others may be requested by calling the Botanical Garden office at 228-3928.

## EXHIBITS

On display at the Museum of Anthropology are two exhibits which will continue throughout the summer months. *Plantae Occidentalis, 200 Years of Botanical Art in B.C.*, is an exhibition of 109 works which includes historical works from 1792 to contemporary 1977 paintings.

*The Four Seasons: Food Getting in British Columbia Prehistory* is an exhibition showing the livelihood and living patterns of the prehistoric peoples of southern B.C., and the scientific techniques used to study their past.

Four student exhibits are on display in the museum — *Design Elements in Northwest Coast Indian Art; The Evolution of Bill Reid's Beaver Print; Design Variations in Guatemalan Textiles*; and *Kwagiutl Masks*.

The Theatre Gallery in the Museum features two multi-screen slide-sound presentations which can be operated by visitors.

## FITNESS APPRAISAL

The School of Physical Education and Recreation offers comprehensive physical fitness assessment through the new John M. Buchanan Fitness and Research Centre in the Aquatic Centre. A complete assessment takes about an hour and encompasses various fitness tests, interpretation of results, detailed counselling and an exercise prescription. The assessment costs \$15 for students and \$20 for all others. To arrange an appointment, call 228-4521.

## UBC AQUATIC CENTRE OPEN

The UBC Aquatic Centre is open for public swimming and specialized classes. Those who pay the entry fee for public swimming will have the use of both the indoor pool and the outdoor facility adjacent to the War Memorial Gymnasium. UBC students, faculty and staff only will be admitted to the pool Monday to Friday from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. The centre also offers a wide range of special programs, including ladies and co-ed keep-fit classes; toddlers, childrens and adult swimming lessons, adult diving lessons and Royal Lifesaving Society lessons. Full information on public swimming hours is available at the centre or by calling 228-4521. The current schedule is effective until Sept. 8.

## INTENSIVE ENGLISH

An intensive program in English as a Second Language begins Aug. 7 and runs for three weeks. Two sessions are offered: mornings from 9 a.m. to 12 noon; afternoons from 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. Courses, offered at all levels, have 14 sessions of 3 hours of instruction at a cost of \$125. More information through the Language Institute, Centre for Continuing Education, 228-2181, local 285.

## International House offers a cheap travel opportunity

International House on campus isn't just a meeting place for students from countries other than Canada. It's a year-round chance for Canadians to explore places like Nigeria, Indonesia or Denmark without ever leaving the comfort of their living rooms.

This summer, the people working at International House are especially busy trying to introduce Canadians to some 300 students from other countries who are expected to begin their studies at UBC in September.

The new students, who are mostly graduate students at the masters level, have all been accepted academically by UBC. They've received their various forms and notifications. But most of them likely have little idea of what UBC or Vancouver is like, what

the climate is like, or the people are like. And most of them probably don't know a soul in Vancouver.

"Once they've been accepted, International House sends them a package of material that we've put together explaining what to expect in Vancouver. And they get an impersonal letter," explained Saf Bokhari, program coordinator for International House. "But we'd like to introduce them to people who live here before they come."

The reception and orientation program set up by International House to do this is arranged so that a Vancouver person who wants to meet overseas students is given information about the new student, and writes him or her a letter explaining details about

Canada, Vancouver, the University, living conditions or anything else that might be important.

If it's possible the Vancouverite will also meet the newcomer when he or she arrives and give a bit of help finding accommodation for the first few days.

From mid-August to mid-September, International House will set up a booth at the Vancouver airport to greet overseas students. Three students, funded by the provincial government's Youth Employment Program, have been working on the reception and orientation program and will be at the greeting booth 12 hours a day to ensure a good start to the students' stay at UBC.

A personal Canadian contact has been arranged for about 200 of the

300 expected students, Mr. Bokhari said. Anyone who's interested in meeting people from other countries is welcome to join the activity. (Phone 228-5021.)

Since International House has been greeting overseas students for as long as it has existed, a steady group of volunteers has always participated in the programs and offered its services. But Saf Bokhari would like to see more and more off-campus people becoming part of International House activities. Dances, cultural evenings, day hikes are part of the year-round offerings.

"We're fighting an image that we're only for foreign students. Well, we're not," Mr. Bokhari said. "International House can only be international if Canadian people participate in it."

