

AGGIES LAUNCH \$500,000 APPEAL

The University of B.C. has launched a campaign to raise \$500,000 to increase its green power.

The appeal on behalf of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences was announced at a dinner last night (Tuesday, Oct. 12) at UBC.

Co-chairmen of the campaign are Mr. Rod M. Hungerford, president of Flex-Lox Industries Ltd., and Mr. George J. Okulitch, head of Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association.

Contributions from firms and individuals associated with the industry will be added to \$512,000 the University has earmarked for the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences' building program over the next three years.

The \$1,012,000 total from the drive and the University will be used to build new dairy barns, field buildings, greenhouses, storage and equipment buildings, experimental plots and units for mink, poultry, sheep and larger animals on UBC's south campus.

"Agriculture is an under-estimated contributor to the provincial economy," Mr. Hungerford said.

"Directly or indirectly, one dollar out of every

eight generated in B.C. is from agriculture. Directly or indirectly, the industry employs one-sixth of the labor force.

"If agriculture were eliminated from the provincial economy the gross provincial product would be poorer by about one billion dollars and approximately 130,000 jobs would disappear.

"British Columbians spend more on food than on any other single commodity including clothing, shelter, recreation or transportation."

The new facilities are needed if the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences is to fulfill demands placed upon it. As the only agricultural school in the province, it is facing increasing demands for graduates and services.

UBC graduates of the Faculty account for 67 per cent of the professional staff of the B.C. Department of Agriculture and 55 per cent of professionals in the

UBC REPORTS

Vol. 17, No. 15/Oct. 13, 1971/Vancouver 8, B.C.

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FOURTH-YEAR Mechanical Engineering student Dean McKay, left, and Dr. E.G. Hauptmann, associate professor of Mechanical Engineering, look over plans for an urban automobile to be built by about 150 students in all departments of the Faculty of Applied Science. UBC's Alumni Association has given \$2,000 toward the cost of constructing the car, which will

provide safe, comfortable and economical urban transportation. The ten-foot-long car will be entered in an international competition sponsored by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For details of other recent Alumni Association grants to student projects, see story on Page Four. Photo by Michael Tindall.

Traffic Study Underway

UBC has commissioned a consulting firm to carry out a major study of all campus traffic and parking and make recommendations covering a five-year period.

The study, to be carried out by Graham and Associates, who did a similar study at UBC five years ago, will be concerned with traffic and parking in its broadest sense, Mr. Arthur Slipper, assistant director of the design and planning division of UBC's Department of Physical Plant, told *UBC Reports*.

STUDY RESOURCES

He said the firm would take a close look at bus, automobile, motorcycle, bicycle and pedestrian traffic on the campus, study the resources available to the University to cope with transportation and pedestrian problems and set out a number of options that will enable the University to make planning decisions.

Among other things, the consulting firm will survey methods of public and private transportation to the campus, make recommendations for increasing the use of bicycles on the campus and improving pedestrian traffic, establish criteria for future parking and examine the feasibility of multi-level parking structures and make recommendations for or against their construction.

Mr. Slipper said the study, which began two months ago and will probably take a year to complete, will take into consideration future construction and the need for access by faculty, students, staff and the general public to such major developments as the Health Sciences Centre, the planned Botanical Garden west of Thunderbird Stadium and the new Museum of Man.

He said the consultants are now involved in the first stage of the study, an overview of all traffic circulation and parking facilities on the campus.

One input to the study will be a survey now underway of parking facilities at the north end of the campus between University Boulevard and Marine Drive.

NORTH CAMPUS

The north end of the campus is a high-density area in terms of people, offices and academic and recreational facilities, Mr. Slipper said.

"It is an area which is also used intensively both day and night," he said, "and the purpose of the survey is to recommend policies and plans for parking on the north campus for a five-year period."

The north campus survey is being conducted by a sub-committee of the President's Student-Faculty Advisory Committee on Traffic and Parking.

Name Your Professor

A University of B.C. committee has called for nominations for a series of visiting professorships to be established as the result of a \$600,000 gift from a former student and his wife.

The committee, chaired by Prof. George Volkoff, head of the Department of Physics, wants members of the University community — students, faculty members, alumni and Friends of the University — to suggest names of distinguished scholars or artists for appointment as Cecil H. and Ida Green Visiting Professors.

Prof. Volkoff said nominees may be in any discipline and the length of appointment could be as short as a week or as long as a year.

"The committee wants the names of individuals who are imaginative, inspiring and able to communicate," he said.

Nominations for the visiting professorships, together with a brief statement about the candidate's qualifications, should be sent to Prof. Volkoff, Department of Physics, Hennings Building, Campus.

The \$600,000 fund from Dr. Green and his wife, Ida, of Dallas, Texas, to establish visiting professorships is their second gift to UBC. In 1966, Dr. Green and his wife gave \$228,364 to the

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MR. NORMAN COUSINS, the editor for nearly 30 years of the *Saturday Review* and one of the most influential voices in contemporary journalism, spoke twice at the University of B.C. last Wednesday (Oct. 6). In his wide-ranging remarks at a news conference and a noon-hour address to students in the Frederic Wood Theatre he dealt with the proposed American nuclear explosion at Amchitka in the Aleutians, the need for developing the United Nations to ensure the rule of law on an international basis and the deterioration of the environment. The excerpts below are from his remarks at the news conference and noon-hour speech.



COMMENTS BY COUSINS

The first thing that I have learned, I think, is that I am a half-educated man. My education didn't prepare me for living in this world or for facing the new issues that come up in this world. I'm half educated because by education prepared me for living in only half a world, the white Western half. My education didn't give me sufficient access to the majority of the world's peoples. My education made me a prisoner in the compartmentalized unit of Western man. All prime values were associated with, and connected to, Western man ... This is not to say that there are not specific and genuine values attached to Western civilization. But the paradox is that these values cannot be realized if we pursue them in the name of Western civilization. Because that which is best about the West has to transcend the West, just as that which is best about the East has to transcend the East at a time when man has become world man and when he has either to develop the philosophy, the education and the values that go with being a world man or else he forfeits his place in Western or even Eastern civilization.

DEEPEST DIFFERENCES

The most significant and the most dangerous differences of our time are not the differences that exist between one compartmentalized unit and another ... or between one culture and another or between one nation and another. The deepest differences are within one's own society. And the closer one gets to home the more acute these differences are ... and ultimately one discovers that the greatest differences and the ultimate battleground is within a man's own soul.

ULTIMATE EXPERIENCE

I envy the experiences of the lunar astronauts because it seems to me the most important thing that happened on that voyage was not when man set foot on the moon but when man set eye on the earth. To be able to take in the whole of the human habitat with the human eye, to be able to see human life in universal perspective, to be able to contemplate the preciousness and rarity of life, to be able to contemplate man's folly in this universal perspective and then to be able to recognize the true significance of man's differences ... is, it seems to me, to have the ultimate learning experience. Because there is nothing more important for education in our time than to recognize that man has created an environment which is inimical to his own survival.

PRINCIPAL PROBLEMS

If you were to draw up the principal problems of our time ... you'd probably begin with the problem of war in our time, the fact that the means are now at hand for the impoverishment of our habitat, ... it would include the question of world environmental deterioration, the problem of dwindling world resources, the problem of population pressure ... And then we are confronted with the melancholy fact that we don't have the institutions adequate to meet these problems. So we aren't really civilized. Civilization begins when man understands what

his problems are and develops rational means for meeting these problems. ... Now I have a hunch, when I ask these questions — that is, do we have the philosophy, the consciousness, the institutions — I have a hunch that this is what the young people of the world are trying to tell us. They may be telling it to us in ways that produce negative reflexes since we happen to be thinking in a different context. But I think this is what the essential message is ... that we have all erupted onto a stage where the existing institutions that go by the name of the Establishment are no longer able to serve the purposes of life on earth.

YOUNG PEOPLE

I don't think there is any particular difference between the way young people feel and the way the rest of us feel, except the young people know how they feel. I don't think there's any real difference in the underlying malaise, except that young people are young enough to scratch where it itches. None of us feels that we are living in a rational time. I don't think that any of us feels that our existing responses are adequate to the problems but we have different thresholds of response and different timetables of expectation. And perhaps the best way to close the generation gap is to recognize that we all really feel the same, except that not all of us know that we feel the same.

NATIONAL INTERESTS

The central problem of our time is whether we can reconcile the national interests with the human interests, in short, whether the ultimate sovereignty in this world is to be the national sovereignty or human sovereignty. If we cannot resolve that question satisfactorily ... we do not have an environment for survival.

ATOMIC TEST

It makes little difference ... whether the question as to the danger of the (Amchitka) tests can be definitively resolved before the test. The important thing is that the question has been raised. And so long as the question has been raised, the question must be considered. And the question cannot be considered with any nation arrogating to itself the right to say that no matter what may happen it has a right to proceed.

NEW SLOGAN

The United States was born with a slogan: "No taxation without representation." It seems to me the time has come to invoke a new slogan: "No contamination without representation." And if the United States is going to carry on activities in the name of its own security and defence which would jeopardize the lives of other people as other people see it, then it seems to me the time has come to invoke the new slogan ...

SINGLE DESTINY

The people of this world, who have now been brought together inside a single destiny, facing the same basic facts of life, confronted by

common dangers to their common habitat, have to develop the institutions which can protect and defend that habitat and uphold the human interest ... This is the essential challenge of our time. The sooner we can get about the job ... of finding ways to make associations across national boundaries and a way of asserting the human interest, the sooner ... we will be able to create an environment for survival.

LAW AND ORDER

Nations talk about law and order inside their countries. But the real threat to law and order in the world comes from the attitudes of nations themselves, for the lawlessness of nations themselves. But lawlessness on a world scale has a nuclear fuse attached to it and is ... far more dangerous, far more volatile, than lawlessness inside the nations. I don't think it's going to be possible to have a true condition of law and justice inside any nation until the world itself becomes safe for itself. And for that man needs institutions. Man has always operated through institutions. Man begins with ideas but ends with an institution ... ultimately it becomes necessary to institutionalize an idea, which is to say, what are the rules of the game, what is the basic standard that we wish to apply, how will standards be applied, how will they be enforced? ... Today, standards are necessary to human survival. I believe these standards can best be set by a United Nations given the authority to enact, enforce and interpret world law.

The question was asked this morning (at a news conference) whether I'm optimistic about such a result. I had to say ... that I'm optimistic because I don't know enough to be a pessimist. I'm optimistic because ... the uniqueness of man is represented by his imagination. ... If we have the will to survive and the will to create world institutions ... to make the United Nations into a world federation with adequate powers to deal with basic causes of war and to safeguard life on earth, then I think ... that realization, that imagination creates basic energies ... I would hope that across the nations, especially among young people, there would be a realization, that if we want to protest war, if we want to do away with the institution of war, that we want ... to make this planet safe and fit for human habitation, we've got to put ideas to work on behalf of specific needs, and the greatest need of all is to give the United Nations the effective and responsible authority in order to keep the national interest from coming into conflict with the human interest.

TWO ISSUES

The question is not whether the (United States) needs to explode (an atomic device on Amchitka Island), but even if (the U.S.) does need to explode it, whether it has any right to do so. So we really have two issues. One has to do with the question of national security and the other has to do with the right of the U.S., even in the interests of its national security, to proceed with such an explosion.

On the first question ... the attempt has

been made to justify the test ... in terms of the need to fit warheads into missiles. ... I don't think the argument is conclusive, because a case can be made for the fact that surely the United States depends on the control of force in the world, not on the pursuit of force in the world. Second, I don't think that the officials planning the test ... have taken into account the total requirements of American security which has to do with its relationship to the rest of the world. If the effects of these tests are that the United States cuts itself off from a large part of public opinion which changes its historical position in relationship to the rest of the world, I think this is a great threat to the security and well-being of the United States ...

The second part of the question ... is, even if it could be demonstrated that (the test) were in the national interest, would the United States be justified in going ahead? I think the burden is on the United States to prove that such a test is also in the human interest ... Just raising the question alone would be enough, it seems to me, to cause the United States to suspend the test. The fact that it is outside the United States, the fact that scientific opinion is mixed ... means that what the U.S. proposes represents a species of arrogance as well as a disregard of American traditions ... I think the burden is on the United States to show that (the test) will not damage not just its own environment but the world environment. So far the tendency has been for the United States to put the burden of proof on others to show that the test will do harm. The other ones aren't the people who have scheduled the tests, ... aren't the ones making the weapons, ... aren't the ones involved in this vast apparatus of megatonnage. Therefore the burden of proof is on the United States to show that none of the apprehensions is justified and so far it has not done that.

MESSAGE TO AMERICA

If I were a Canadian ... I would draw up a message to the American people and not just to the president, and I would have that message signed not just by students but by people in government, by church leaders, by business leaders, labor leaders ... I would run it in the form of a double-page advertisement in the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*, a powerful statement ... with the signatures. And by way of underlining this I would be glad to contribute my fee here toward the payment of those ads.

BASIC FUNCTION

The basic function of a nation is to protect the lives, the values and the institutions of its people and there's no nation in the world that can perform that basic function any longer ... Man today lives in a condition of anarchy, he's unprotected, all sorts of forces are loose and assaulting his habitat ... but he doesn't have the world institutions or the world education and consciousness to make that habitat safe for himself. If there is going to be a revolution, it will be one that takes into account all these factors that have to do with the cheapening of life on earth.



Photo by Michael Tindall

BLIND STUDENT Brian Gage feels his way across a special map of the UBC campus devised by the Housing Administration to aid blind and partially-sighted students to orient themselves to campus streets and buildings. The map utilizes sandpaper blocks to denote buildings and masking tape with toothpicks or string underneath to indicate

streets and roads. Mrs. Carol Gibson, student advisor to the housing administration office, lends a helping hand. UBC has 48 blind or partially-sighted students enrolled this year, many of them attracted to the campus by the Charles Crane Memorial Library in Brock Hall, where Braille books and journals as well as tape-recorded books are available.

Faculty Members Named To Advisory Bodies

Two members of the University of B.C. faculty have been appointed to national bodies to advise the federal government on science policy and defence research.

Prof. Peter Larkin, winner of one of the 1971 Master Teacher Awards and a member of the Department of Zoology, has been named for a three-year term to the Science Council of Canada.

The Council, made up of 25 to 30 academic and industrial leaders and government appointees, was established by the federal government to provide advice in the fields of science and technology.

The Council prepares long-term planning studies in the field of science and reports to the government through the recently-established Department of Science and Technology.

Prof. William C. Gibson, head of the Department of the History of Medicine and Science at UBC, has been appointed a member of the Defence Research Board for a three-year period.

The Board, made up of approximately 18 persons, administers grants for research relating to the defence

of Canada and advises the government on scientific, technical and other research and development that in the opinion of the Board may affect national defence.

The Board makes grants totalling about \$3,000,000 a year for research at various Canadian universities.

Dr. Gibson said that recently the Board has turned its attention to research in the fields of medicine and the environment.

UBC Volume 17, No. 15 — Oct. 13, 1971. Published by the University of British Columbia and distributed free. UBC **REPORTS** appears on Wednesdays during the University's winter session. J.A. Banham, Editor. Louise Hoskin, Production Supervisor. Letters to the Editor should be sent to Information Services, Main Mall North Administration Building, UBC, Vancouver 8, B.C.

Researcher Agrees to Revisions

Dr. Conrad Schwarz, consulting psychiatrist in UBC's Health Service, has agreed to amend the introductory statement to a questionnaire requesting students to take part in a drug research study.

The guidelines for amending the introduction to the questionnaire have been sent to Dr. Schwarz by Prof. William Hoar, chairman of the University Review Committee on Research Involving Human Subjects.

Dr. Schwarz said he was pleased that the research study had been approved by the University committee. He plans to revive the project at an appropriate time.

Prof. Hoar's committee met twice to consider Dr. Schwarz's research project, which is designed to study some of the possible effects of drugs, including marijuana, hashish, tobacco, alcohol and other chemicals, on humans.

The University committee decided that the preamble to the questionnaire must be expanded to include a better explanation of the purpose of the research study and include a statement that some questions may be interpreted as highly intimate and personal.

Students will also be told that they have the right

Lecture Series Set

Major questions concerning the environmental cost of the ever-increasing demand for electric power will be raised in a series of lectures organized by Dr. Ian Efford of UBC's Institute of Animal Resource Ecology.

The series is designed to stimulate public discussion of such questions as: Do we really need more power? What would happen to society if the power supply levelled off? What are the real environmental costs to the people of continuing expansion of power production?

The series, known as the H.R. MacMillan Lectures, is supported by grants from Dr. H.R. MacMillan and the H.R. MacMillan Family Fund.

The lectures will be given on nine successive Thursday evenings, beginning this week, at 8:00 p.m. in the Centennial Auditorium of the H.R. MacMillan Planetarium. The lectures are free and open to the public.

First speaker in the series, on Thursday, Oct. 14, will be Dr. Gordon Shrum, chairman, B.C. Hydro. His topic is Meeting British Columbia's Energy Requirements.

Other speakers include:

Oct. 21 — Dr. S. David Freeman, former assistant director for energy and environment in President's Nixon's Office of Science and Technology, and now a professor at the University of Pittsburgh, on New Policies for Energy and the Environment.

Oct. 28 — Mr. J.L. Gray, President, Atomic Energy of Canada, on Nuclear Power — An Energy Source for Canada.

Nov. 4 — Dr. John W. Gofman, professor of medical physics, University of California at Berkeley, on Will We Need Nuclear Power and How Should We Decide?

Professor Dies

Dr. Frank O. Marzari, associate professor of history at UBC, died suddenly on Thursday, Sept. 30, at the age of 33.

Born in Italy, Dr. Marzari was educated in Toronto and received the degrees of bachelor and master of arts from the University of Toronto. He joined the UBC faculty in 1966 shortly after completing his Ph.D. degree at the London School of Economics.

As a student Dr. Marzari was the recipient of a number of scholarships, including a Mackenzie King Travelling Scholarship in international history, a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) research fellowship and was twice winner of Canada Council pre-doctoral scholarships.

He was a specialist in contemporary European history and had written extensively about NATO.

A memorial mass for Dr. Marzari was held at St. Mark's College on the UBC campus on Oct. 6. He is survived by his wife and an infant daughter.

to refuse to answer any questions if they choose to participate, that they may withdraw at any stage in the interview, and that they may request that the questionnaire be destroyed in their presence at any stage during or after the interview.

The committee also wants the name of the participant removed from the questionnaire and replaced by a code number. The master code would

Rebates To End Dec. 31

The 10-per-cent faculty discount on book purchases and the 5-per-cent student rebate on books and supplies purchased at UBC's Bookstore will end on Dec. 31 of this year.

UBC's Board of Governors approved elimination of the discount and rebate scheme at its Oct. 5 meeting on the recommendation of the President's Committee for University Community Services — Bookstore, a joint faculty-student group chaired by Mr. Byron Hender, business consultant to the Bookstore and the Department of Food Services.

The recommendation to terminate the faculty discounts and the student rebate was made by the President's committee in the 1970-71 academic year. The recommendation was reviewed and confirmed in the current academic year.

Bookstore officials said repayment of the 5-per-cent rebate to students would begin in December and continue during January, 1972.

Mr. Hender said the decision to recommend elimination of the discount and rebate system was largely the result of changes that had taken place at the University in the past six years.

"In recent years," he said, "the Bookstore has been under pressure to carry more and more stock and, while sales have increased somewhat, costs associated with the operation of the Bookstore have grown even more rapidly."

He said the student rebate is not large in proportion to total sales, but did account for a large proportion of losses experienced by the Bookstore in recent years.

(In the last fiscal year, the Bookstore's net operating loss was \$212,492, which was offset by reserve funds, earmarked for future development, totalling \$127,792. The Bookstore's net overall deficit, therefore, amounted to \$84,700, which the Bookstore will have to repay out of future operations. In the last fiscal year rebates to students totalled approximately \$50,000.)

The new Bookstore policy of staying open until 9 p.m. Monday through Thursday has been termed successful by Bookstore officials. The extended-hours policy will remain in effect as long as sales justify it.

Alumni Aid AMS Project

The Alma Mater Society-sponsored Women's Studies program has received a \$3,000 grant from UBC's Alumni Association to provide seminar and organization assistance connected with the project.

The grant was one of seven, totalling more than \$9,000, made recently by the Association to aid various campus projects.

Other grants are as follows:

- \$2,500 to International House for redecorating;
- \$2,000 to students in the Faculty of Applied Science for construction of an urban vehicle (see picture on Page One);
- \$700 to the Men's Athletic Committee for a bulletin board in the War Memorial Gymnasium and rowing equipment;
- \$440 to the UBC history department to aid a teaching workshop on the history of science and technology;
- \$400 to assist publication of an undergraduate dental journal;
- \$200 to aid a badminton training project in the School of Physical Education and Recreation.

be kept in a locked file separate from the questionnaire.

Dr. Schwarz has also been asked to submit his revised introductory statement to the Interim Committee on Research Involving Human Subjects of the Faculty of Medicine for approval before he revives the research project.

Dr. Schwarz and two colleagues, both residents in psychiatry in the student Health Service, began their project during UBC's registration week by approaching students in the Wesbrook, Buchanan and Student Union Buildings and asking them to take part by answering questions put to them by researchers.

Dr. Schwarz suspended the project on Sept. 13, the first day of lectures at UBC, because of possible objections to the survey, pending a review by the Faculty of Medicine committee that screens research projects involving human subjects.

The Faculty of Medicine committee found there was nothing ethically objectionable about the project, but felt the preamble to the questionnaire did not give adequate information to students about the kinds of questions to be asked.

The committee decided to refer the matter to Prof. Hoar's University committee for further study.

PROFESSORS

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University for the purchase and renovation of the former residence of Senator S.S. McKeen on North West Marine Drive.

The residence, rechristened Cecil Green Park, serves as a "town-gown" activities centre and houses the UBC Alumni Association and the University Resources Council.

The \$600,000 gift, payable over a three-year period, will be invested by the University and the annual income used to establish the visiting professorships.

Prof. Volkoff said those nominated might be persons distinguished for their academic attainments or for their work in the field of arts.

"We hope the nominees will be leaders of world thought in any area who might lecture to students, faculty members and the University community on a single occasion, in a series or for a full term," he said.

He said the committee had in mind persons of the calibre of physicists Linus Pauling and Robert Oppenheimer, anthropologist Margaret Mead, actor Sir Laurence Olivier, art historian Sir Kenneth Clark and architect Walter Gropius.

The one problem the committee foresees, said Dr. Volkoff, is that outstanding teachers and artists are likely to be extremely busy. It might be some time before the scheme could be fully implemented, he added.

The income from the \$600,000 gift may be used for salary or salary supplementation, the purchase of library materials or any other expenses connected with the appointments.

Dr. Cecil Green was born in England and came to western Canada as a child. He was educated in Vancouver and attended UBC as an engineering student from 1918 to 1921.

AGRICULTURE

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Canada Department of Agriculture's research stations in the province.

About 1,800 students have graduated from the Faculty since 1921. Approximately 32 per cent went into government agencies, 17 per cent into research, 22 per cent into business and industry, 16 per cent into teaching and seven per cent into other professions.

The smallest group, six per cent, went into farming.

The statistics are based on the first job of students after graduating. Since most agriculture students put themselves through their four-year program, and since it takes a tremendous amount of capital to become a farmer today, it's unlikely that many graduates would become farmers immediately after leaving UBC.

The Faculty has experienced rapid growth recently.

Its professional staff has increased from 27 to 45 in the past four years. During the same period the number of graduate students enrolled in the Faculty jumped from 65 to 129 for 1971-72. Undergraduate registration increased from 197 to 223.