

Gish against the universe!"**Gish sparks creation/evolution mish-mash**

by Kevin Gillese

Can a scientist - a chemist - find happiness with the theory of creation?

The answer is yes, if the scientist is Dr. Duane T. Gish, but it means foregoing the idea of evolution as a "scientific theory" and a belief that neither evolution nor creation can qualify as scientific theory.

Gish asserted that belief

from the hot-seat Monday noon during a two-hour long speech and debate in SUB Theatre. "Now, even evolutionists are challenging the theory of evolution - or at very least, the mechanics of the Darwin theory," Gish said. "No wonder. It lies outside the limits of scientific evidence."

Gish began his speech with a definition of creation and

evolution. "The theory of creation," he said, "is the conviction that this universe could not have generated itself and transported itself from some primordial, dis-ordered state into its present, complex state."

"Creation is a belief that each plant and animal was individually created - within certain boundaries of flexibility - and that transformation from kind to kind was not made."

Evolution, he said, was a theory which says that "our universe and everything it contains was transformed from something in a primitive, primordial state - to higher and higher states of complexity."

"That type of description of evolution," he said, "can aptly be stated as particles - to - people evolution."

Gish said that blind acceptance of either theory was undesirable and that "an examination of both theories - creation and evolution - in a scientific framework would result in better science and better education."

"I think that the theory of evolution is being used to teach our children there is no God ... that we are simply a product of our environment," said Gish. "And I think we can all realize that if the creationists are right, then it *does* make a tremendous difference. The theory of evolution need not be used that way - but it is."

With that in mind, Gish said the need for scientific examination of the theories was very necessary as neither have been observed by human witnesses, neither is subject to the experimental method and neither is capable of falsification.

Gish listed a number of scientists committed to the theory of evolution, who have voiced various opinions against the validity of the evolution theory which Darwin advanced. "If Stanley is right," said Gish, "and remember that he is a confirmed evolutionist, evolution is reduced to a 'faith' based on axioms. In addition, Grasse, a French zoologist, said the reductionist view that evolution can be understood in terms of genetics or molecular biology is in error."

"For those who postulate that random changes in regulatory mechanisms caused evolution," he continued, "I might say we admit they exist - but we know very little about them, nothing about how they came to be and absolutely nothing about how we can change them. And remember that not only would the old regulatory systems be altered in evolution - but entirely new ones would also have to be generated at random."

In response to evolutionists who base their theory on structural gene mutation, Gish said that while the difference between the structural genes of gorillas and humans is negligible, their structural, morphological and mental differences were vast. This he said, shows the low correlation between structural gene similarity and actual similarity of the organisms.

Gish also listed the absence of intermediate or transition periods shown by the fossil records as being facts against the evolution theory. He said the creation theory fitted in nicely with that evidence, whereas the theory of evolution does not. "Evolution is untenable in relation to the facts. Is it rash to suggest that creation would account for these facts? There is no reason not to do so."

Gish ended by restating his argument against assessing either the creation theory or the evolution theory as "scientific" and opened the floor for questions.

Two scientists from our campus strongly disagreed with Gish's interpretation of the Second Law of Thermodynamics and various discussion from the questioners drew applause from split sections of the crowd.



Gish whilst expounding. Photo Brian Gavriloff

CUP conference confirms expansion

by Kevin Gillese

Delegates at a Canadian University Press (CUP) Conference last weekend gave resounding approval of a multi-year expansion plan for the organization.

The plan is designed to increase the scope of the CUP news service, which serves 69 Canadian campuses and reaches close to a half-million readers.

It calls for the immediate addition of a national affairs reporter, two full-time fieldworkers to aid member papers in the Western and Ontario regions of CUP and a text-information person to be added to the staff of the CUP national bureau, located in Ottawa.

Also included in the plan are provisions for further upgrading of the system's wire

service (in 1977-78 and again in 1978-79), greater filing and information resources in the national bureau, regional bureaus to act as telephone and telex relay stations and a "technical services branch" to aid in the purchase of production equipment for member papers. The total plan is tentatively scheduled for completion by 1979.

Provision was made in the approved 1976-77 budget to grant \$2000 assistance to each of the Western and Quebec regions of CUP as "regional expenses." The sum was allocated in an attempt to help those regions establish regional bureaus one year in advance of the proposed national plan.

Western regional representatives argued that because of their geographic limitations, news carried by the national

office did not have the immediacy required for newspaper copy. One of their priorities, they said, was to establish immediate regional news flow.

These sentiments were echoed by Quebec papers who added that, although their geographic distances were nowhere near the barriers of the West, the ability of small CEGEP newspapers to obtain information quickly was very limited. As well, linguistic barriers in Quebec limited the amount of in-depth reporting possible. The answer, they agreed with Western papers, was to attempt a regional bureau immediately.

Further items ratified at the CUP conference included provision for a summer news service through the Ottawa bureau, at a cost of \$25 per paper using the service. A committee was struck to investigate the possibility of sharing a building with one or more student organizations, such as the National Union of Students (NUS).

Youthstream, the national advertising system which works directly with CUP, was also discussed at the conference but contract disagreements could not be ironed out and await individual agreement at a meeting between Youthstream and CUP officials two weeks from now.

Officials at the conference also notified the delegates of an orientation seminar to be held the last week of August this year, to acquaint university journalists with details of production, circulation, news writing, wire service and operation, advertising solicitation and current affairs analysis. It was also confirmed that a "CUP Manual" detailing the organization and the obligations of individual membership, would be distributed to all member papers in August of this year.

Non-students soon to be rousted

Although a number of non-students live in the university-owned community of North Garneau, a new leasing policy will be put in effect next month which should facilitate full student occupancy.

It is not the policy of the reviewing board, said district manager Bert Madill, to serve notice of eviction, but complete student occupancy could take place naturally

under the new leasing agreement.

All residents and applicants will be required to indicate status as student or non-student. The North Garneau Housing Committee then has the option of renewing or discontinuing the lease.

There are no actual figures available indicating the percentage of non-students living in the district, said Madill. "But the majority of residents are students."

The university has been buying houses in the area, which extends from 110 to 111 st. east-west and from Saskatchewan Dr. to 87 Ave. north-south, for the last sixteen years.

There are 80 houses in the district, but anyone considering renting in N. Garneau you'd think twice - the turnover rate is not high and there is a waiting list of 350 people.



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