ELECTION '76

Election Rally

will be held in SUB Theatre between 11:00 am and 2:00 pm Thursday, February 12, 1976. Candidates for all offices will be permitted to speak and as well respond to questions during a question period. All University classes are cancelled between 11:00 am and noon.

Voting

will take place in the following buildings between 9 am and 6 pm, Friday, February 13, 1976.

CAB SUB PHYS. ED. TORY RUTHERFORD LIBRARY LAW HOUSEHOLD EC. **FINE ARTS EDUCATION**

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL NURSES RES. CORBETT HALL LISTER HALL **DENT-PHARM BIO-SCIENCES** MEC. ENGINEERING ST. JEAN **HUMANITIES**

Advance Poll

will be open in Room 271 SUB on Thursday, February 12 between 2:00 and 5:00 pm and is to be used only by students who will be absent from the campus on election day.

Voters

include all full members in good standing of the Students' Union. Students in the Faculty of Graduate Studies who have paid full Union fees may vote, but those whose identification cards are marked 'Associate members' may not. You must present your Identification Card at the poll. Remember, bring your ID Card February 13, You can't vote without it!

Further information may be obtained from the Returning Officer, Room 271 SUB.

> Ken Reynolds Returning Officer

David Suzuk

Suzuki says:

The break between arts and science:

The great tragedy of the twentieth century is the schism between art and science. A person who takes a degree in art without having had a science course is ignorant. A person who takes a degree in science without an arts course goes into the most powerful sector of society without having had the background in humanities to give him the wisdom to use that power.

by Bruce Futcher

"If we begin to assess the birth of a child on a cost/benefit basis, what does that do to our concept of human dignity?"

The man posing the question is Dr. David Suzuki geneticist, philosopher, TV personality ... to some the equivalent of a modern shaman or guru. To those who watched him speak last Saturday, it was obvious that this flamboyant and articulate spokesman of the acientific world was enough of a scientist to be able to use logic and reason to arrive at his conclusions... and enough of a man to temper that reason with human emotion.

Saturday's performance, for instance, was more than just informative - it was dramatic.

Dr. Suzuki knows all the techniques of verbal persuasion; he gets the audience on his side: he woos it with carefully thought out and strategically placed epigrams; he controls it so that it laughs when he wants it to laugh, and shivers when he wants it to shiver. He is clever, he is clear, and he is concise above all, he is fascinating.

But he is more than just a slick media man going about his trade. When at the lecturn, he is excited and enthusiastic and his audience quickly joins him in that excitement enthusiasm. This is due as much to his earnestness and his obvious enjoyment of his subject as to his technique.

If one were to try to sum up Suzuki's themes in a single sentence, one would say that he is against racism, and that he is wary of the power of science. These two things are certainly true, but to state them in so few words is a ridiculous oversimplification that conveys very little of his real and very complex themes. He presents those themes in a multitude of shapes, always attended by a host of subtle implications that require - rather, demand - the listener's attention

Saturday, he started on these themes by outlining the

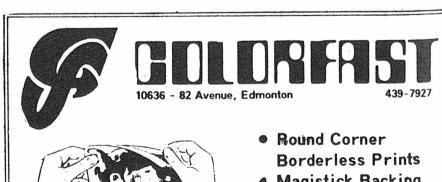
of technological effects change. According to Dr. Suzuki, man once found order and stability in his myths and customs. Today, "the only stable, dependable fact, is change." This brakeless change has had two particularly important effects.

First, it has led to a search for identity and stability, both of which can be provided by a sense of belonging to a particular culture, with its own history and established traditions. He said that a variety of distinct, independent cultures and races contribute to the health of a society. A diverse society is flexible; it can adapt to changes because it can use the best of the solutions developed by its many separate cultures in response to new problems. Canada's cultural mosaic is a case in point. "I believe," said Suzuki, "that the vitality of Canada comes from its recent immigrants who provide us with a diversity of talents from which we can draw.

Second, "the old myths have come crashing down," and the western world has switched its faith from Mysterious, All-Knowing Gods to Mysterious, All-Knowing Scientists. In Suzuki's words, "Scientists will give us all the answers - at least, they promise to, if we give them more money.

"I don't know the answers. I'm not a guru. We're like the priests of the Catholic Church only instead of robes, we have white lab coats, and instead of Latin, we have jargon."

This new mythology has led to an inordinate belief in science, to the point where science is regarded as being almost omnipotent, and the opinion of a person who happens to be a scientist is treated as undiluted Truth. The remedy, says Dr. Suzuki, is to take scientists out of their isolation and make their real strengths and weaknesses known.



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