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Award Money Released

O.F.S. Wins at York

DOWNSVIEW (CUP) — Student occupation of building on York University's two campuses last week (Jan. 11) persuaded the administration to release provincial grant cheques to students supporting the Ontario-wide fees strike.

But students occupying the student aid office at York's main campus remained, demanding the university endorse the position of the Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) that the provincial government rescind tuition fee increases and decrease the loan portion of student awards.

The York actions started January 9 as the OFS-sponsored fee strike began on 10 Ontario campuses. Students at York's Glendon College campus occupied the registrar's office demanding the release of student award money so students could decide whether to withhold it from the university rather than cover tuition.

The next day students at the York main campus followed suit and took over the student aid office.

And, in a complete reversal of its original stand, York administrators announced on January 11 that all student award cheques would be released without first deducting tuition fees.

Before its reversal the administration would have blocked a potential 3,000 students out of 13,000 from taking part in the provincially organized fee strike against the government. The 3,000 are those students receiving awards.

But today (Jan. 11), in a complete reversal of its original stand, York administrators announced that all student award cheques will be released without first deducting tuition fees.

York president David Slater announced fines for late payment have been waived for the term. At Glendon, students

who were forced to pay their fees in order to get their grants will have the full sum of their cheques returned to them.

Delegates from Glendon said the response satisfied their demands and Glendon students voted to end the occupation. But the students at the main campus also asked the administration to endorse the program of the OFS in its cutbacks campaign.

Slater refused, "I strongly support improving the lot of students. But I will not commit myself and the administration to your package," he told the 40 students occupying the awards office. The students later decided to stay because the demand had been ratified at a meeting of 250 students earlier in the afternoon.

The occupiers are asking other campuses to support the OFS campaign and demonstrate solidarity with the York action by occupying buildings at their campuses.

Glendon students said in a press release (Jan. 11) that the administration's change of policy was "a small victory in attempts to bring about major change in government policy. The occupation would never

have been necessary if York had been a democratic institution. We shall now continue with the tuition fee strike and our fight in university financing and structures."

Slater claimed the reversal in policy on OSAP cheques came from new directions from the provincial government. Slater said Ontario colleges and universities minister Jack McNie told him in a telephone call the morning of Jan. 11 that the universities could release cheques "as if the students receiving cheques will make arrangements for payment of their fees."

"This position differs greatly from directives we had as late as yesterday afternoon," Slater said. McNie was quoted in the *Globe and Mail* (which has a late afternoon deadline) as saying that universities had a free hand in deciding whether to release award cheques. He talked to a reporter no later than that afternoon to which Slater was referring.

On January 9, Slater called the university "the innocent and

sympathetic intermediaries in the OSAP relationship."

He said York was following a 1969 government directive that said the "first call on the funds issued to students... is the payment of outstanding fees owed to the institution."

Slater also asked McNie for assurances that after releasing the cheques, the university would not be forced to give out information on students who didn't pay their fees. Slater said McNie recommended withholding marks or deregistering students as penalties for unpaid fees. But a 1970 York resolution passed by senate forbids academic penalties for non-academic offences in the university. Slater said this would not be changed.

At its final meeting before the first term ended, the senate endorsed the demands of the OFS which is pressing for a more equitable loan program, a lower age of independence, and full and public discussion of government policy in post-secondary education.

INTRODAL 73:

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Introdal 73 is off the ground. What is Introdal? It's an opportunity for Dal students to participate in an alive, exciting, and colourful display of Dalhousie life and learning.

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Drastic changes proposed

by Mike Donovan

It may be possible to remove the President of the Student Union next year with only the signatures of 25 percent of the student body. This is one of the many proposals being considered by the Committee on Alternate Student Government. The theme of these proposals is to make an effort to create more contact and communication between the Council members and the Executive. These proposals will be presented to Council on Sunday, January 28.

Some of the major proposals are:

1. Two vice-presidents to be elected.
2. An elected treasurer, instead of an appointed one.
3. Tentative proposals to cut down duplicate representation of Council (from twenty-three to eighteen representatives). This would eliminate Howe Hall and Sheriff Hall as well as cutting down the number of Arts representatives.
4. The principal recommendation to put forward will be the creation of an electoral slate under the leadership of the prospective candidates for president. Each presidential candidate would have to obtain the support of at least fourteen out of the eighteen in order to run for office.
5. Other proposals are that no elected officers may be chosen by acclamation, and that in order to remove representatives from Council, only fifty-one percent of the members of the respective faculties divided by the number of representatives allotted to that faculty, must give their approval.

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J. J. Mangalam

The politics of intimidation

by Daniel Lingeman
Daniel Lingeman is a "special" graduate student in sociology and anthropology.

The experience related here is not unique in the annals of any University or University Department. It is, however, indicative of a state of affairs in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Dalhousie University ever since the advent to the Chairmanship of the Graduate Education Committee of Professor J.J. Mangalam. Involved are the politics on intimidation.

Its origins lie in the struggle waged last autumn by the Graduate Students of the Department against a "core programme" imposed upon the Graduate student body by the ex-Chairman of the Graduate Education Committee, Dr. J.J. Mangalam and the present lameduck Chairman of the Department, Dr. Donald H. Clairmont.

This core programme was imposed without any prior consultation with the graduate student body or the vast majority of the departmental faculty. This writer, along with his fellow students and a good part of the faculty, waged an active fight against the arbitrary imposition of this programme. The opposition to it was largely based on the lack of consultation with the departmental community of students and faculty and also on the general incoherence of its "presentation."

The undersigned, along with all the other Graduates who had arrived in Halifax to undertake studies in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology signed a declaration in which his considered objections to the programme were formulated largely on the grounds stated above.

The aftermath of this action was a summons to the office of Dr. J.J. Mangalam, the then Chairman of the Graduate Education Committee, and to be told out-of-hand of expulsion from the programme. In addition, the recipient of this unwelcome news was told by Dr. Mangalam that his decision would be ratified in a letter, signed by him and/or Dr. Clairmont, to be dispatched the very same day.

Four days later, a document predated at least twenty-four hours in advance, was received by the undersigned. It consisted of a copy of a letter addressed to Dr. G.F.O. Langstroth, Dean of Graduate Studies, from Dr. Mangalam, and not co-signed or ratified by other members of the Graduate Committee. Dr. Mangalam states in the letter:

"The Graduate Committee of this department met and reviewed the progress of the above student and are in agreement that we should recommend his being dropped from the graduate programme. Briefly, this recommendation is based on the following evidence:

"1. The student was admitted to a two-year M.A. programme, beginning with academic year 1971-72.

"2. He enrolled in the

following courses and with the results indicated against each:

301: Statistics (Poushinsky) — Incomplete

310: Research Methods (Brodie) — Incomplete

450: Theory (Poushinsky & Schliwen) — Withdraw

501A: Comparative Socialization (Grady) — A-

504B: Sociology of Migration (Mangalam) — Incomplete

because it "owed its support to the Committee." There was almost no attempt to discuss the facts of the case. Most of it consisted of a heavy-handed appeal to the Faculty for loyalty to the Committee.

As a result of the meeting a resolution was passed and presented as a compromise. Its terms were that the undersigned was suspended from the programme pending

Mangalam investigation

The following motion was passed by the January 19 meeting of the Sociology Anthropology Course Union:

"Be it resolved that in light of student dissatisfaction with the current Graduate Program, and in light of numerous student complaints regarding Dr. J.J. Mangalam's intimidating behaviour towards students, the university Ombudsman be requested by the Sociology Anthropology Course Union to investigate: a) the legality and functioning of the Graduate Program and, b) the charges of intimidation against Dr. J.J. Mangalam."

Experimental: Social Policy (Clairmont) — all students received B+

"3. He has held a graduate fellowship during 1971-72.

"4. According to him he has been a graduate student in History at the University of New Brunswick but did not complete his degree.

"5. The assessments gathered from his professors in the courses he did not complete and the experimental course in which all the students received the same grade have been negative in an overall sense.

"I will be happy to provide you with any further information concerning this case."

The disinterested observer might want to dwell at length on the quality of mind and intellect, not to speak of the sense of humanity, in an individual who sees the above as "evidence" for recommending that a student be expelled from a University. The letter is mainly an inventory of largely irrelevant statements and innuendo.

Evaluations were solicited after the decision recommending expulsion, in what can only be construed as a most stringent violation of the norms of due process and fair play. In addition, no meeting of the Graduate Education Committee took place prior to the decision, or at least, no records have been found of such a meeting.

Efforts to obtain clarification on this point from members of the Graduate Education Committee of the Department were to no avail.

As a consequence the University Ombudsman was invited to look at the case.

A meeting of the departmental faculty was called, in which the Chairman of the Department conducted what can only be called the "prosecution." On the appearance of the Ombudsman to the meeting, however, he prudently retreated and the attack was led by Dr. J.J. Mangalam. The latter attempted to justify his own actions and those of his colleague Dr. S.D. Clark. (See the GAZETTE, November 10, 1972) The crux of Dr. Mangalam's argument was that the Faculty should endorse this action

completion of the outstanding assignments. The departmental faculty expected completion of these papers in January, 1973, with the Graduate Education Committee reporting its recommendation by January 15, 1973.

That the above decision does not constitute a compromise is demonstrated by the fact that, even upon successful completion of the courses, the undersigned is victimized by missing a semester of courses and thus in fact loses a year of study. It also endorses Professor Mangalam's unilateral action to withdraw the undersigned's teaching assistantship which all graduate students in the Department receive.

In spite of its manifest inequity the undersigned has fulfilled the conditions imposed upon him. This cooperation has not however been reciprocated and harassment has continued unabated. Thus, in one of the courses marked incomplete, the instructor, Dr. Mangalam, presented only haphazard and incomplete evaluation of the drafts presented at his request. For instance, one twenty-page draft was apparently read up to page four, where comments on its contents stopped. Furthermore a few days before the due date of the paper, Dr. Mangalam imposed whole new directives on its orientation. In addition, this course was marked incomplete after the paper was handed in and accepted by Dr. Mangalam but not evaluated and apparently not even read by him.

Another instructor, N.P. Poushinsky, has systematically avoided efforts to meet with him in order to discuss the requirements of the paper. This occurred after giving unsolicited assurances that he would in fact be "happy to help." As well, Professor Poushinsky confronted the undersigned with the necessity to implement a computing programme whose basic elements were absent or erroneous as provided by the instructor.

The pattern of events which have been related here is clear. First, a new programme of studies is imposed upon the graduate students in the

Department. Second, students and faculty protest. Third, the politics of intimidation begin, culminating, in this case, in the attempt to dismiss a student. Fourth, legitimization of the act is sought by appealing to the Faculty to "loyally" support its Graduate Education Committee. Fifth, a resolution, spuriously presented as a compromise, is voted upon in which the student concerned is placed again in the hands of faculty who have already demonstrated severe bias in their treatment of his work. Sixth, while the student is attempting to review and complete his programme of work, Dr. Mangalam and his associates refused to provide the professional guidance necessary to fulfill the requirements. Even more destructively, Dr. Mangalam undertakes a veritable campaign of harassment — one obviously designed to interfere with the student's work.

The above is perhaps the most glaring example of the politics of intimidation to which the graduate students in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology have been subjected since the ascendancy of Dr. Mangalam to the key position of Chairman of the Graduate Education Committee. What emerges is an attempt to achieve social control and power by intimidation, misrepresentation and innuendo.

In one of his Sociology 100

print outs Dr. Mangalam advances the sociologically dubious premise that "it is society's right to eliminate its offending members." It would appear that he fancies himself as one of society's guardians. When however he is caught in flagrant violation of his responsibility as a teacher this behaviour must be brought to the attention of the University.

Since communication within the Department of Sociology and Anthropology has been under the tight control of Dr. Mangalam's close friend and associate, Dr. Donald H. Clairmont, the undersigned has no alternative but to turn to the students and faculty of Dalhousie University at large.

There comes a time when society itself needs to be protected from the expressions of vigilant zeal of its self professed defenders.

The writer is not the only student (graduate or undergraduate) who has been subject to such intimidation. Arbitrary and discriminatory actions have also been undertaken against members of the departmental faculty.

The hope is that in bringing the facts of this case to the attention of the University community, a careful investigation of the situation in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology will result, and an effective means to redress these grievances will be provided.

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**Nixon at
 a cost**

On Saturday, January 20, Richard Milhous Nixon was reinaugurated to serve the people of the United States and indeed the rest of the world, for 4 more years.

During the past four years, Nixon has certainly done his share of serving. He has served the people of Vietnam with tons of bombs. He has served the people of the U.S. with increased unemployment, inflation and Watergate. He has served the press with his personal version of what censorship entails.

Perhaps Nixon did his best job in serving his friends in the Pentagon and corporate structure. Concessions galore were given out to these two groups of "public servants" — all in the peoples' interest, of course.

Not everyone was happy with Nixon's service, though. Latin American peoples and Canadians fought for their identity while Nixon began a blatant take-over in both areas. Nixon tried to serve two delectable Supreme Court judges — only to find that Congress did not approve of the menu. This "man of the year" did much more, but it's probably all "in last week's TIME".

Nixon was all smiles while he attended the five inaugural balls held in his honor. Why shouldn't he be? He has four more years to serve the people. He has four more years to promise things and subsequently deny them.

The White House is one mile from Washington's worst slums. It's 1000 miles from the Michelin Tire Plant in Nova Scotia. Yes, the White House is at least a few thousand miles from the villages of North and South Vietnam.

Nixon can continue to serve the slums with promises of prosperity. He can continue to serve Nova Scotia with assurances that his actions are just. Finally, he can continue to serve the Vietnamese with promises of an end to the destruction of their country.

But, we must remember that the people of the slums have given their dignity, Nova Scotians have given their money and the Vietnamese have given their lives. The real question is when will Nixon really start serving these and other people? When will Nixon make good and stop just giving our menus with high prices?

Or does "The Man of the Year" have to worry about such things?

**Soc dispute escalates;
 Ombudsman investigates**

The troubled Sociology/Anthropology Department is sure to become even more divided than it is now in the next few weeks as the investigation into the actions of Professor J.J. Mangalam gets underway. The investigation, being carried out by the Ombudsman's Office at the instigation of the Sociology students, seems to be aimed only at Dr. Mangalam in relation to his treatment of the Graduate programme and its students.

The graduate students have been attempting to make changes since last summer. The dispute began with the arbitrary imposition of the "core programme" on graduate students after they had announced their intentions to study at Dalhousie. This new programme was substantially different from the one which they were led to believe was in effect, and imposed certain standards and restrictions on areas of concentration.

Little consideration was given to their complaints, so as a result, several students dropped completely out of the programme (see Ian Johnson's letter to the GAZETTE, Nov. 24) Five remain in the course and conflicts continued, particularly with Mangalam and Department Chairman Don Clairmont, who refused to discuss the complaints.

Severe deadlines were imposed, and one student, Daniel Lingeman (whose story appears on p. 3) was suspended in the second year of his two-year M.A. programme. Strangely, he was informed of Mangalam's decision within days of signing a letter of opposition to the core programme along with many other students. Harassment has continued throughout the term, even after a "compromise" was reached. Lingeman was given a deadline to complete some assignments for early in the new year and at that time, the Department would make a further recommendation. There hasn't been one yet.

The Department is being attacked from other areas as well. Sly attempts to remove "dissident" and "radical" professors were initially bungled, and faculty meetings since have attempted to improve the hatchet job. But the Department is too badly split. The failure to plant S.D. Clark as Chairman and the inability to dig out the "bad" faculty elements left Chairman Don Clairmont in a rather tenuous position. He subsequently resigned his Chairmanship.

He is still acting Chairman (a successor was supposed to be appointed by January 1) but undoubtedly the shots are being called by the master executioner, Dean of Arts and Science, Guy MacLean.

Indicative of this is the fact the entire dispute is being kept as quiet as possible. So it is now up to the Ombudsman's investigation to speed up the resolution of these problems. But it must not confine itself to J.J. Mangalam — the Department from top to bottom must be examined. Last year, the Pouchinsky "affair" was neatly covered. This year, with a better organized Sociology/Anthropology Course Union and a greater understanding of the people and circumstances involved, a whitewash will not occur.

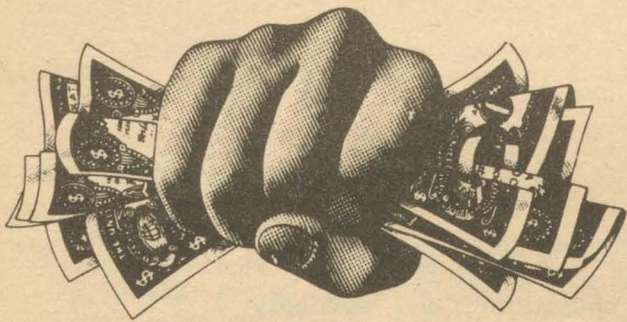
This year, the dispute involves many people. Firstly there is the Graduate student programme and its particular cases; secondly, the tenure cases of Profs. Grady, Schliewen and several others are not being treated according to regulation; thirdly, who wanted S.D. Clarke as Chairman and why; and fourthly, did Don Clairmont resign from the Chairmanship or was he pushed.

This year, it is also doubtful that the Course Union will let "due process" run into exams and the summer vacation. The proper channels game has almost been played to the limit. Sociology/Anthropology students will not wait very much longer. Neither will we.



Profit could bring extinction of whales

Ban on whaling ineffective



by Anne Martell
a staff member of

Halifax's Ecology Action Centre

On December 21, 1972, Canada's environment minister, Jack Davis, announced the termination of East Coast whaling — an action which spells closure for three Canadian whaling plants. One is at Blandford, Nova Scotia and the remaining two are at Dildo and Williamsport, Newfoundland. The former employs about 100 men while the latter each employ 50 for the season, which runs from mid-May to the end of November.

In a telephone interview, John Mullally, assistant to the minister, said compensation would be forthcoming to both employers and employees, and alternate employment would be provided if possible. But no plans are available at the present time.

Mr. Mullally was non-committal about the length of the ban.

"Of course it will be longer than five years... probably more in the vicinity of 10 or 15 or 20."

He spoke in terms of the whales reaching sustainable yields, at which time the ban might be lifted and whaling resumed.

But the chances that the whale population will reach healthy levels in one or two decades are slight indeed — considering the average gestation period of a whale is one year, and that once born, the baby whale nurses for an additional six months, and in some species up to two years. Add to this the fact Norway, Japan and Russia are continuing to take 39,000 whales from the oceans annually and the chances turn into an impossibility.

Canadian waters have been the scene of whaling for many years. The Basques used Cape Breton and Newfoundland as bases for their operations throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as did the British and the French. The waters then fell to the flourishing Nantucket industry of the eighteenth century.

Whalers scoured the coasts

In the late 1700's, as a result of the American revolution, a whaling community made a brief appearance at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, composed of American whalers attempting to export their catch into Britain under her colonial preferential rates. But because Britain's policy discouraged colonial whaling, (for it detracted from her own) the venture was short-lived and eventually was transferred to the shores of Wales.

During the 1800's the waters off Canada's eastern coast were scoured by hundreds of whalers from all over the world. The result was the near extinction of the Blues, Rights, Fins, Sperm, and Humpbacks. But the whalers were not easily discouraged and they turned to the waters of Antarctic in search of fresh supply.

Whaling was revived temporarily in Canadian waters during the 1920's but because of a slow replenishment of stock, it collapsed once more in 1930. The advent of the second world war gave the whales a brief respite, as man halted his oceanic hunt to wage war on his own kind. But as Mowat points out in his "Whales for the Killing," the war also took its share of

whales — for many thousands undoubtedly perished by anti-submarine torpedoes though cases of mistaken identity.

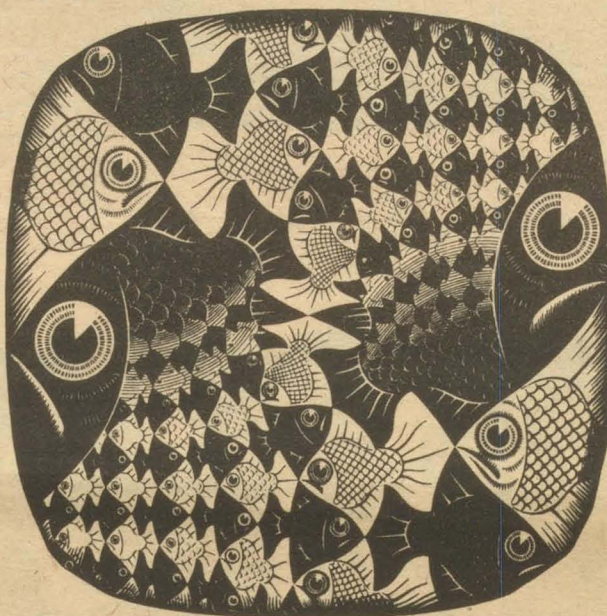
The Norwegians re-established commercial whaling off the East Coast in 1945 and operated from bases in Williamsport and Hawkes Harbour, Newfoundland, until the collapse of the whale stock six years later.

Nor were the remaining whales to be left in peace. For once the Norwegians departed, the whales around the U.S. Navy base at Argentia became targets for the Navy's anti-submarine training program. The number of whales which lost their lives "in the name of democracy" is beyond conjecture.

"Tremendous Possibilities"

The whales' return to Nova Scotian waters in 1960 was noted eagerly by the Karl Karlsen Company, a sealing, scalloping and fishing establishment at Blandford, by Mr. Karlsen, a Norwegian immigrant, in the late 1940's

"We didn't make any special studies to find out about the quantity of whales in Nova Scotia waters," Mr. Karlsen stated in 1962. "Our ships knew there were some from sighting them on trips around the eastern



seacoast."

And the Nova Scotia government, in constant readiness to welcome new industries — regardless of their outcome — welcomed the possibilities of whaling, with open arms.

In April, 1962, the Karl Karlsen Company, in cooperation with the provincial government, began whaling operations on an experimental basis. By 1964 the experiment had proven itself profitable, and the Blandford plant expanded to include whaling on a permanent basis.

At the same time, that greatest of Canadian opportunists, Joey Smallwood, was fostering the re-emergence of whaling in Newfoundland waters. By 1965, more than 50,000 of the species had been slaughtered.

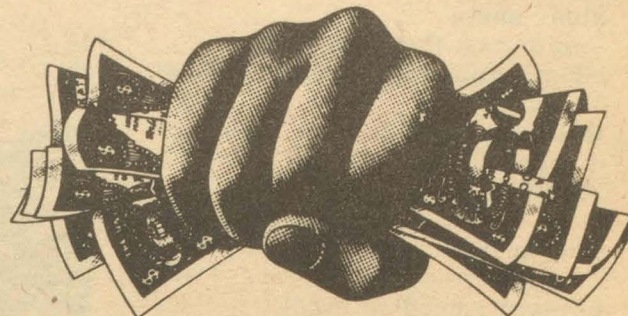
The second stage of the Newfoundland operations opened with Smallwood offering generous subsidies to foreign whalers stationed in his province. Eager acceptance of the offer resulted in the re-opening of the Williamsport factory by the Japanese, and the enlargement of the Dildo plant by a combination of Japanese and Norwegian interests.

The number of whales taken by these three plants over the 1964-71 span is colossal. The Blandford plant can boast 1,458 Fins, 654 Seis, 64 Sperm and a number of Minkes and Humpbacks — while the two Newfoundland plants racked up a total of 2,114 Fins along with several hundred Seis, Sperm, and Minkes.

When the whaling ban was announced, Mr. Karlsen was quoted in the Halifax daily newspapers as saying the government's announcement came as a shock.

He said he had agreed with a catch limit of 53 Fin whales and 70 Sei whales and also that there should be no quota on sperm whales.

"I advised the minister that these quotas would permit the company to continue an economic operation and that we were very anxious to have scientists carry out the necessary research in order to enable them to set annual quotas commensurate with the sustainable yield."



Although South Shore PC member of parliament Lloyd Crouse also criticized the total whaling ban on the grounds it was caused by "uninformed social pressure," scientists have in fact been studying the whale population in this area for several years.

Will Canada's ban be effective in its attempt to replenish the declining whale stocks? Unlike that of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration which banned whaling in 1970, along with the importation of whale products, the Canadian ban is not inclusive.

John Mullally said the subject of whale imports does not fall under the department of fisheries' jurisdiction, but under that of the department of trade and commerce. He did not know whether that department was considering such a ban for Canada.

The ban does not extend to whaling on Canada's West Coast. Although no whaling operations have been carried on in Canada's Pacific area since 1968 (because of a scarcity of whales), Mr. Mullally admitted if the whales were to make a comeback, operations would be resumed.

Hopefully the ban will be more effective than the International Whaling Commission, established in 1946, has been. This body, comprised of 17 whaling countries, was set up ostensibly to protect the threatened species and to regulate the hunt — but in fact it has been little more than a front for whalers.

The quotas set by the commission on whale species have been higher than the stocks could stand; the regulations forbidding the killing of Blue Whales, Humpbacks, and all species of the Right Whales came too late — at a time when they were threatened with biological extinction. In other words, the whaling companies were guaranteed profits as long as there were sufficient whales to prove economically feasible.

Nor can the commission always enforce its regulations. Many so-called pirate ships, flying under flags of convenience, scour the oceans for whales, ignoring both the regulations which set quotas and those which protect certain species. It is estimated that more than 2,000 whales are taken annually, in this manner.

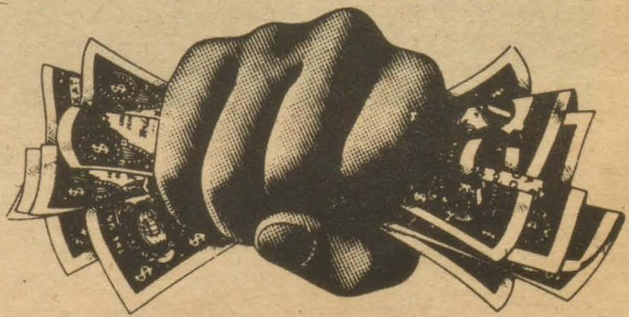
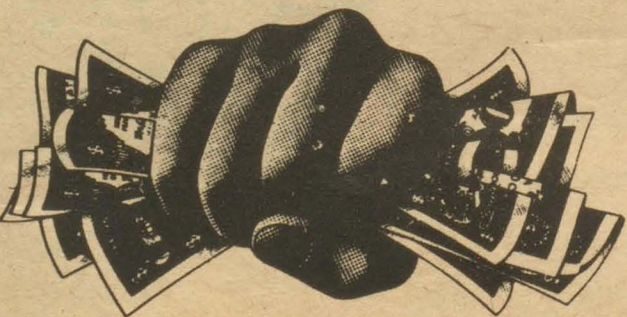
Then there is the case heard by Nova Scotia's courts last month. The Karlsen Company was charged on six counts of taking undersized whales during the first five weeks of the 1972 season. By the Whaling Convention Act the company was liable to a fine of up to \$10,000.

But the courts, in passing judgement on the first two cases, ruled in favour of the company, finding that there was "no intent" involved in the undersized catches. (This is comparable to a court ruling that the driver who passed through a red light at 60 m.p.h. is not guilty because the action was not intended.)

Moreover, the Act stipulates that to measure the catch, a tape, attached to a pole stuck into the wharf at the whale's head, be stretched the length of the whale's body. The wharf at Blandford, however, is made of concrete, precluding the possibility of driving a pole into it. It did not matter that the whales were at least five feet under the legal size. What mattered in the courts was the missing pole.

Unless man's nature undergoes a drastic change during the next four years, the remaining species of the great whales will be virtually extinct. But business is business and profit is profit — and as long as whaling continues to prove economically viable, the hunt will continue.

Pressure must be put to bear on those nations which have not declared a moratorium on whaling operations. And it must be done now.



The following poems are by Paul Thompson, an inmate at Dorchester penitentiary.

Cell 20

alone again
i approach this long night
alone again again knowing i'll die again
alone
this long night
i cry
again

i am a man
crying
because i need so much
because i want so much
to share and touch
this long night
with a woman again
i am a man
crying
to touch and be touched
again

sleepless
and not knowing what to do
with the feeling inside
sleepless again
and not knowing what to do
except cry
and die
again

i dream again..
warm breath on my neck
and gentle respect
sweetly rushing toward dawn
love's smiling face
love's hot embrace
and

a guard checks my cell
breaking my spell
and i cry again
and i die again

how long must i stay
how long must i pay



A Man

A man who has lived anonymously
For thirty years, who has
attended church faithfully, suddenly
murders his wife, two children, and
several neighbours

As the police hustle him
from the courthouse
to an awaiting police van
someone in the angry crowd
screams:
"You crazy sick animal!"
"Yes! Yes!" the man yells back,
"But I wasn't born this way!"

In the Beginning

Down by the river
Beneath the sweeping willow
Love began in Eden
When Evelyn made a pillow
of her breast
for her man.

From the blue heavens above
God watched Adam and Eve
make love
and smiled.



Bullets in the Garden

Turns the radio off
when the news comes on because who
wants a new atrocity
to ponder and/or
disregard..

Front and back yard
paved green..

She comtemplates taking her baby
to the park for sun and air..
Can she afford to buy a book
of poems on the way?
And will there be tear-gas
again today?

**Epitaph: For Judy Garland
and Sylvia Path**

building monuments
of thought
i search
for a suitable
poem

and fail
because it hurts to know there are people
whose chosen path
puts an end to us all.

Small Realities

after 5½ years
of being alone
memories fade
grow old
so the mind creates
fresh fantasies
aided by a centrefold
and each new fantasy
becomes a little less
normal
desperately bold

prison is unhealthy
that way



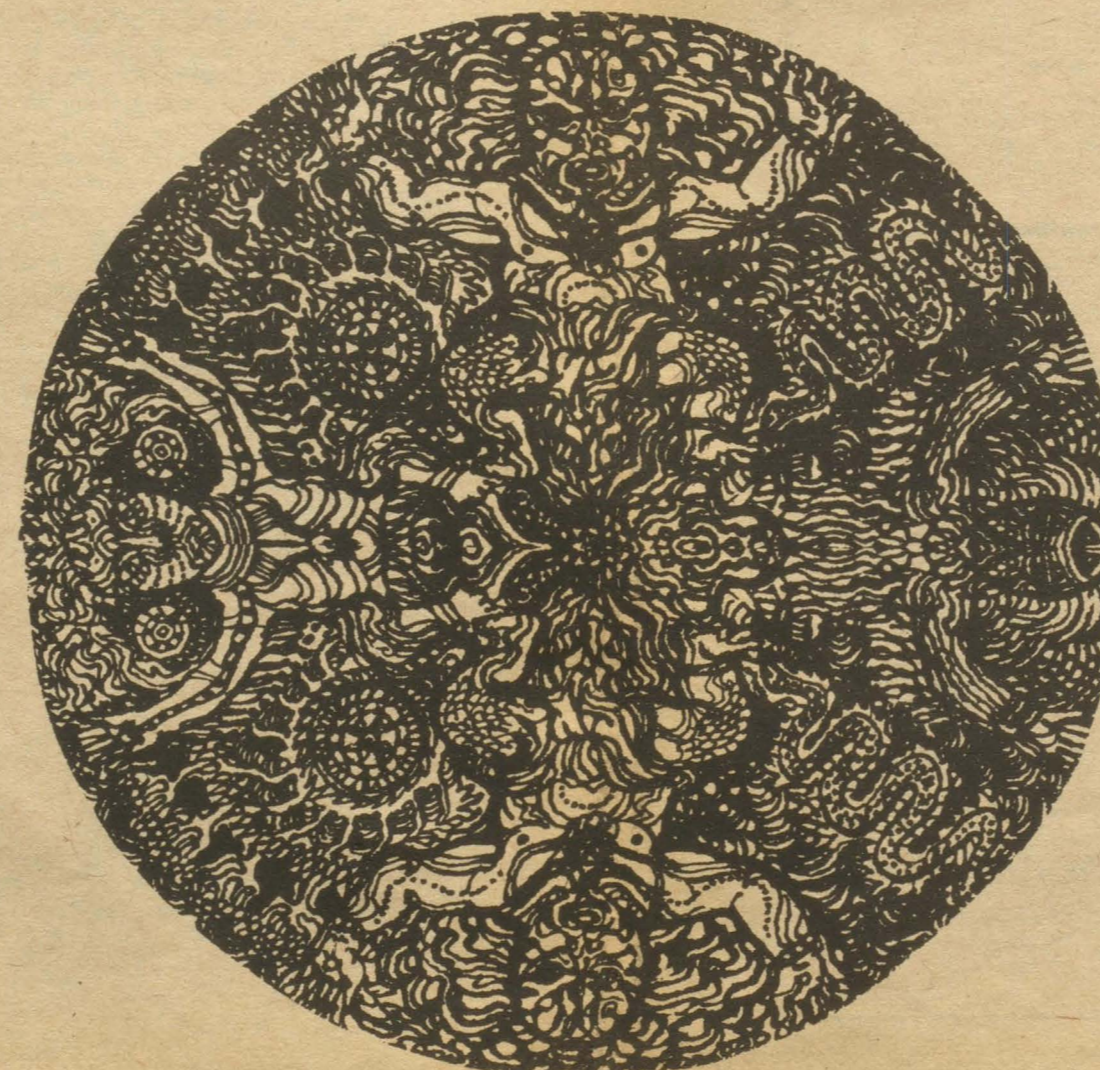
Strong arm of the Law

The cop smashed
the teenage girl yelling obscenities
in the face
with a leather-gloved
fist
the glove being weighted
with powdered lead.

ONION

A Christmas Message

Why? Why not?
You know we
are here in
this world.
We don't
know why —
or where
we came from
but
let us
try
to enjoy
it
anyway.
Dear Friend:
love me, please
I need you
and cry for your
comfort
just as you do
for me.
So, let's realize this
and rid ourselves
of our socialized-Hells
so that we
can be
the best of friends.
Peace
within,
Peace
without,
perhaps there will someday
be
a
Silent Night
and
a
laughing day.



SOUP

January 17

I went to the S.U.B. today
Following my feet; half out of habit
Half hoping to see a friend; or make one
Anyway to look at the bulletins and
posters
Maybe even read the GAZETTE

and you know I felt a terrible pain inside
Like Shame and guilt and not belonging
Of aloneness. And it hurt bad.
I doubt if writing can make it better.

All the "students"

So open, so friendly, so keen to learn,
So hard working
Willing no doubt to try out new ideas
With flexible outlooks and yet firm
convictions.
A real tribute to their professors for sure
Most of all I felt their humility, their
concern
for others and their profane honesty.

Certainly Council Brucie's is a much
cleaner and
more wholesome place

I'm a "student" of sorts too
All my love.

Ralph Pineau



Orientation policy would increase involvements

Student Council has adopted as policy the report of the Committee studying the Orientation recommendations in the Task Force on the Quality of Student Life. The new policy will demand of students "that they make some new acquaintances, change their high school habits of awareness and study, decide why they want a university education and assume a certain responsibility as members of the university community."

The nine-man committee, while realizing that this "blueprint for action" is "necessarily a long-range goal," says that Orientation is an important contributing factor to the quality of student life. The most immediate asset of orientation is "the availability of personal and social contact with others" of the university community.

Three distinct groups seem to

be present: those who become involved, those who will become involved if asked, and those who won't become involved at all.

For most Dal students, the committee says, "there is no university community at Dalhousie. Instead there is a place to attend classes, a place to eat, a library, a clique of friends, a dance. Each of these is locked into a mental compartment, with only a minimum of interconnection."

One reason for this non-involvement is that there is no difficulty getting into university and there is, therefore, little incentive or motivation to put anything into the university community.

At the same time, "when, for any reason, it seems to be more of an assembly line rolling towards a job ticket, it is unlikely that a majority of students will become involved

in university life."

Students must define their reasons for attending university it says.

In this light, the new Orientation policy will begin with a high school visitation program comprising both students and faculty at which time, the realities of university and alternatives to it will be presented.

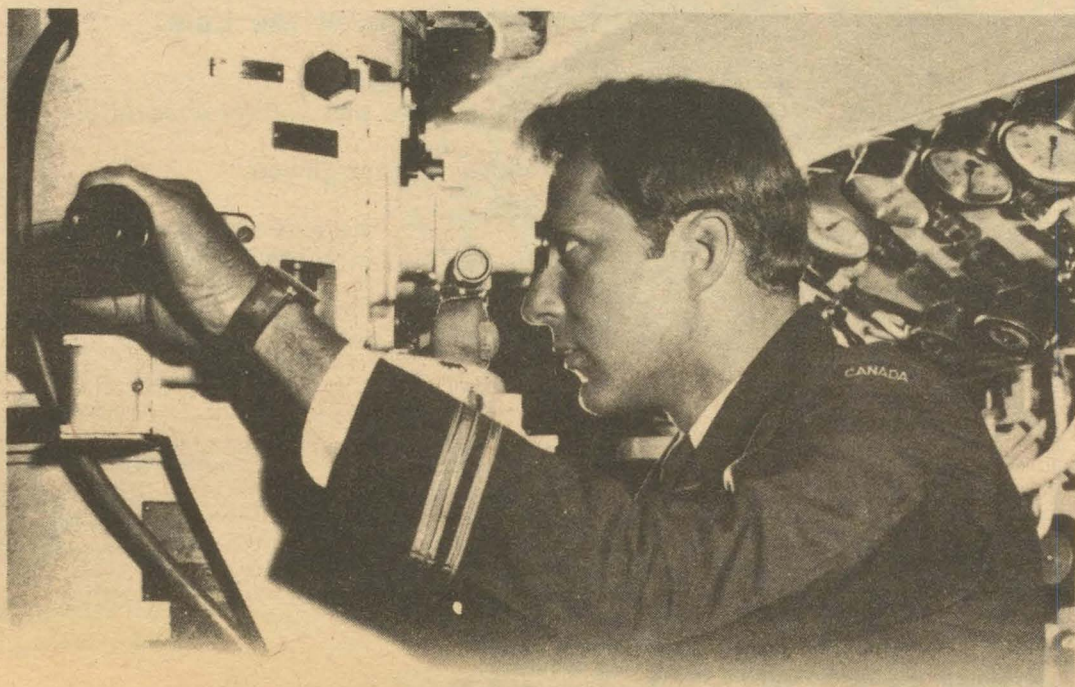
In the summer months, the Student Union and the Dean of Freshmen will provide academic and guidance counselling with wide publicity in the high schools.

Upon the acceptance into the university, the students will be divided into groups of ten to twelve with one faculty member and one student assigned to give help in any way.

During orientation week, each group will do things together, pretty much as they

wish. Information on types of studies, university offices, organizations and clubs will also be provided. Implementation of this report depends largely on the time and

effort students and faculty are willing to devote to improve orientation. "Lack of true involvement," says the committee, "would kill this approach to Orientation."



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FEATURES

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Dracula Weekend Popular Success

by Stephen R. Mills

Transylvanian weekend at Dalhousie University — Gothic capital of Eastern Canada? The spirit was willing but the flesh was weak.

Friday evening's flesh included Dal's own D.P. Varma, whose poetic introduction and inventory of home-grown ghouls, put to shame special guests, Ed and Lorraine Warren.

The Warrens, professional artists and ghost hunters from Connecticut, were a disappointment. They thanked Varma for his kind words, ran a taped interview with a woman who had lived in a haunted house, showed slides of the house and several "psychic photographs," and then entertained questions from the floor. Following this, and a short intermission, the film "The Haunting" was shown. It was a good flick but was unfortunately haunted by technical difficulties throughout.

The Warrens offered very little to those unfamiliar with the supernatural and nothing to those even vaguely knowledgeable about the subject. Ed Warren tossed off phrases like "aura," "ectoplasma," "karma," etc. but offered no general theory or specific beliefs he himself held.

Lorraine Warren, supposedly

a "light trance medium," looked like she was in a trance most of the night, perhaps going through a "recall" of the last dozen or so campus presentations.

The huge audience seemed pleased, if not enthralled, however, and most, if not all, returned Saturday for the all-Dracula lecture and film presentation. Prof. Varma was again MC and set the stage for Prof. R.T. McNally and Prof. Radu Florescu, authors of "In Search of Dracula," and, like Varma, authorities on vampirism and Dracula in fact and fiction.

Both profs gave short talks on their Rumanian adventures, answered questions, and showed a movie based on their book.

The movie featured Christopher Lee as narrator and star and was well-done, interesting and informative. Following an intermission, the Tod Browning-Bela Lugosi "Dracula" (1931) was screened. Very slowly-paced, even for a '31 production, the film was less frightening than one might expect. A generation reared on television and subjected to current standards of cinema violence would perhaps have appreciated the much more graphic Hammer films, featuring Lee.

A reception was held in the

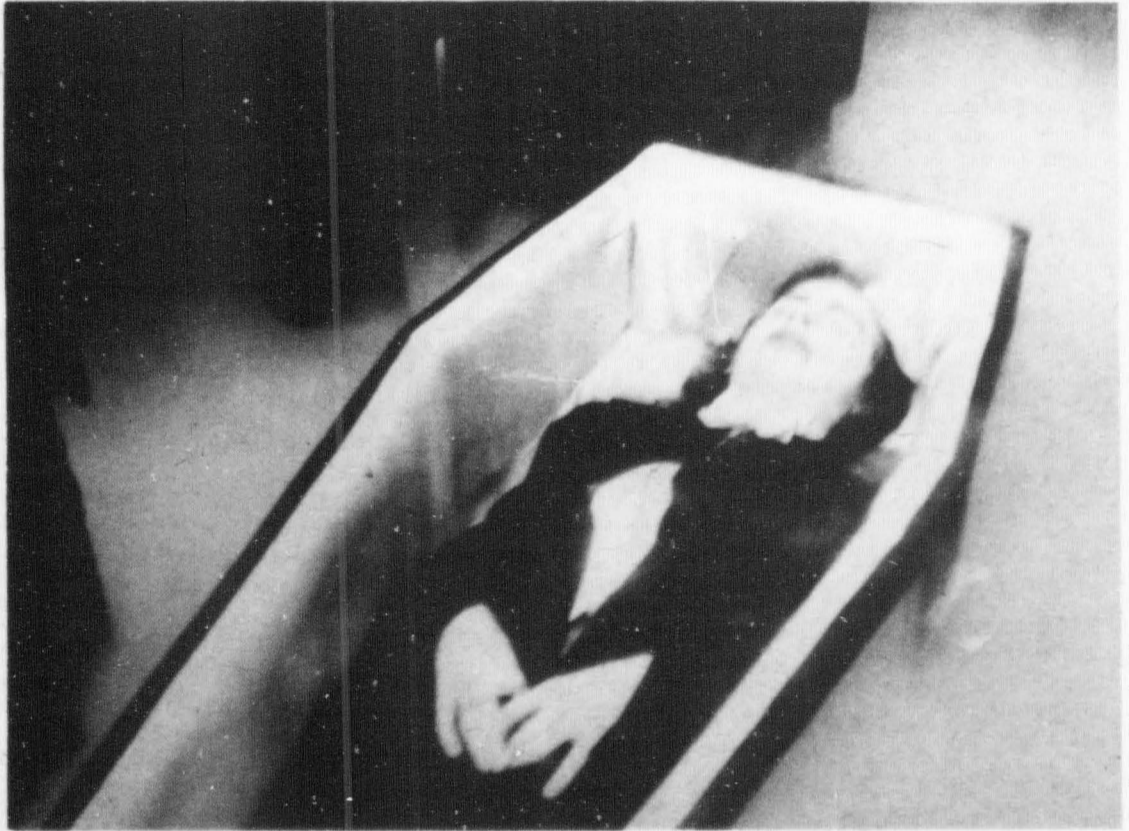
Green Room after the movie at which Dracula (aka Glenn Browne) was staked at midnight.

The featured performers, McNally and Florescu, were again disappointing. They

seemed to be riding on their reputation which, with a general audience, didn't take them far.

Friday was well attended, though, and Saturday was a sell-out, so Transylvanian

weekend will probably rise again next fall. Rumour has it that Vincent Price may be at the next one. Tang commercials aside, he may be more entertaining than this year's experts.



Vampire Glen Brown staked out for reception.

(art mackay dal photo)

Pier 1 play Not up to Usual High

by Stephen R. Mills

Pier One Theatre presentations are usually satisfying and, at times, refreshingly innovative and original. This is due, I believe, to the company's willingness to experiment with new approaches and new material. Unfortunately, this policy can easily backfire, which seems to be the case with the current one-act plays at the Lower Water Street theatre.

"Maurry's Lunch" and "Olga Visits Graham" opened last

week to a full house, which was too bad as they were without doubt the most poorly written and performed works I've seen at Pier One or anywhere else.

"Maurry's Lunch" opens nicely with a group of characters sitting at a lunch counter in Downtown Halifax just after World War II. The set, costumes, music and dialogue create an authentic '40's atmosphere. Joy intermingled with inevitable sadness and loss is exemplified by Bryan MacPhee, a pilot who has

returned from Europe and, understandably, doesn't wish to discuss his experiences. His bitterness and bigotry provokes an argument with Maurry, the Italian owner of the lunch counter. Maurry finally shoots and kills MacPhee. The play, at this point, also dies.

None of the atmosphere and themes of the first sketch are continued, so nothing is realized or resolved. The jumbled sketches of MacPhee's past, Maurry's commitment to a

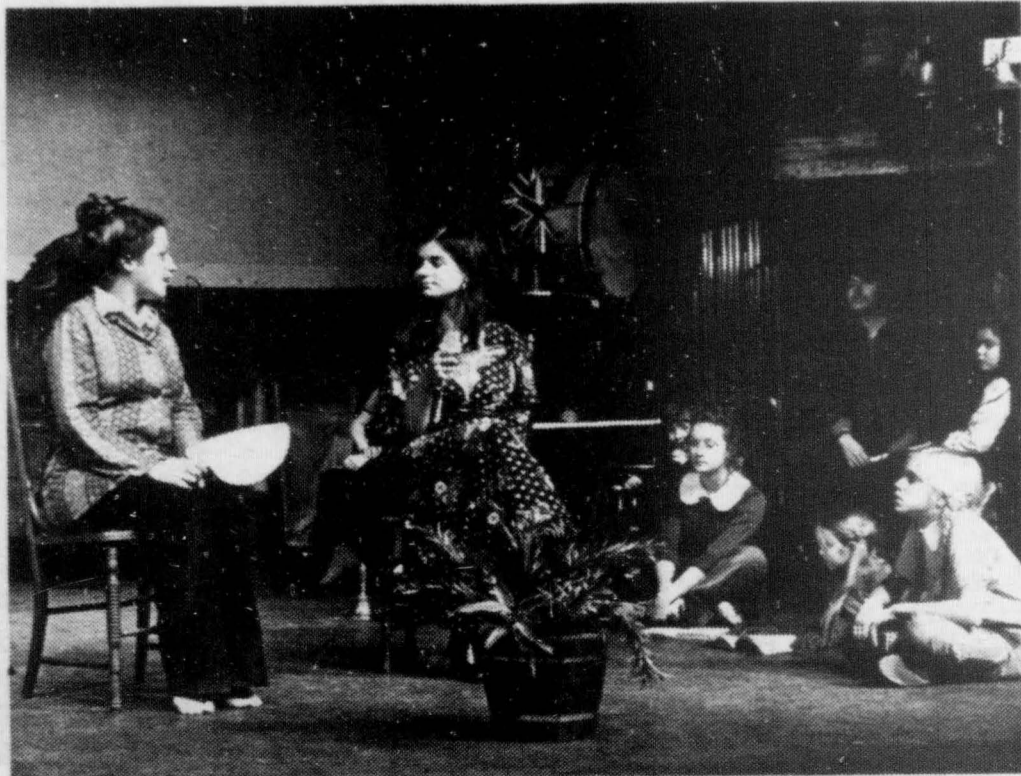
mental institution, and an embarrassing framing device make up the remains of "Maurry's Lunch."

Many of the faults of the first play can be found in the second "Olga Visits Graham." Author Avro MacMillan seems to throw in every cliched convention of the avant-garde in an effort to succeed. The characters come out of the audience, the gravedigger is really Christ, nobody (including the audience) is really sure

who's who or what's what. Again, it all adds to nothing. The themes, and some are discernable if the junk is ignored, are not developed. Plot and characters are ignored, and the dialogue is silly.

One can conclude that MacMillan and Pier One strike out this time because they try to do too much with too little.

The theatre's next play — "The Empire Builders, an absurdist fantasy from the '30's — should be better.



(lione/simons)

Young performers in Neptune's "Listen to the Wind"

Neptune's New Play Imaginative

by Marci Landry-Milton

"Listen to the Wind," a melodrama directed by Keith Turnbull, marks a departure from the stale themes of bitter laughter prevalent in today's theatre. The rejuvenating areas of the concentration are games and imitation; in short, the imagination.

James Reany, the author of "Listen to the Wind," remarks, "My play is about young people who put on Rider Haggard's "Dawn" because of its strong pattern."

The simplistic yet profound drama enacted by the children in "Listen to the Wind" is complicated by double shifts in characters and setting. The ten main characters placed at

Taylor Farm thus present their own creation, a drama, at Caresfoot Court.

Although the play is long, entailing three acts of forty-five, fifty-five and thirty minutes, its weight is elevated to amusing levels by the younger performers.

A large cast of children, through mime and gesture, become "The Wind", "a powerful yet gentle train," as well as other sets and props throughout the performance.

"Listen to the Wind" requires imagination on the part of the audience and, for those who wish to indulge it will be presented at Neptune until February 3.

Sports ... Sports ... Sports ... Sports ...



"Version of violence"

Ancient sport of wrestling lives

by Wolf Nowak

While wrestling is one of man's most ancient forms of sport, its popularity in college

and high school is fairly recent. Although techniques have been refined to change the format of wrestling, it still maintains its dominant combative features.

The sport provides one of few situations where opponents are put in a constant one on one situation and may prove their superiority in a controlled

environment. The objective of wrestling is to achieve a fall, a situation when one opponent forces the other's shoulders simultaneously onto the mat. This practice, incidentally may have had its origin from observations of nature; many animals will roll over onto their backs having engaged in combat to signify their defeat, leaving their vulnerable throat at the mercy of the victor.

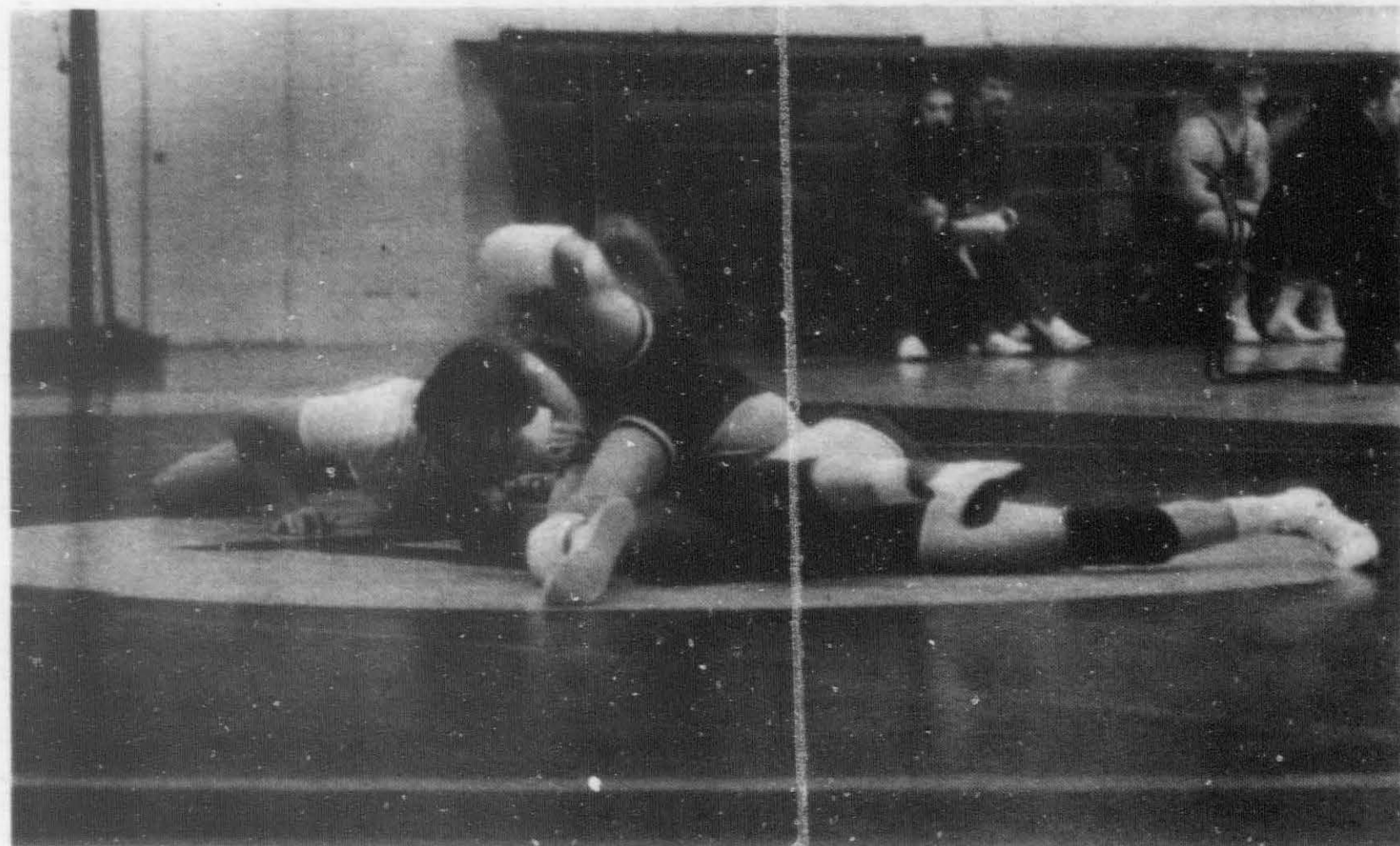
There may be some explanation of why wrestling has not become a more spectator sport. Wrestling suffers tremendously from the popular image which is associated with it due to the professional production of "rassling." Unfortunately the professional product may be more interesting to watch as it caters more to man's more basic needs by portraying its version of violence. From a positive viewpoint, wrestling may be considered an art. Although it may be trained for in specifics, in aggregation wrestling is a spontaneous performance, dependent much on the temperament of the combatants. This fact in conjunction with rules which limit violence may cause matches to arouse varying degrees of excitement.

From an educational point of view, wrestling offers a method

of self-determination for individuals of many different physical proportions. Classification is by weight although junior and senior age groups are observed in all competitions other than school and university. Physical expenses for implementing a wrestling program are minimal except for the initial purchase of a 40' by 40' mat surface which may last from 5 to 10 years. Equipment consists of a one-piece uniform, boots and optional headgear and kneepadding.

Following the philosophy of sport at Dalhousie, the wrestling program is not designed with winning as an end in itself; rather, educational and recreational values are put foremost. The program is designed so that participants may train at whatever level of skill that they have achieved, any individual may therefore join the program regardless of former experience.

A varsity team represents Dalhousie to provide competition for individuals as well as to provide an example for schools and the general public to display a certain standard of excellence and thus help the School of Physical Education's efforts of helping the community in their own programs.



Dal. wrestlers at practice in gym.

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Sports ... Sports ... Sports ... Sports ...



"Grey Owl" maintains ...

Dal athletics misunderstood

by Joel Fournier
Those readers who took the time to peruse this column in last week's GAZETTE will recall that a definition of

university policy with regard to sport on campus was desired, and in fact, needed.

In this issue, the first, of what is hoped to be a four part series,

makes its debut. The contributor of this initial exposition is Mr. Doug Hargreaves, co-ordinator of Men's Athletics, Head Varsity Football coach and teacher with the Dalhousie Physical Education Department.

by Doug Hargreaves

As a relative stranger to Dalhousie, I have been consistently deluged with conflicting opinions from participants, students, alumni and the public media regarding the objectives of our athletic program. In an age which has been labelled "apathetic," a title bestowed upon successive generations by their forefathers, I am encouraged by this overwhelming display of interest. In order to provide a sound basis for future discussion, I'll attempt to explain my concept of athletics at Dalhousie.

The function of the men's Intercollegiate Athletic Division is to provide a service to those students who are mentally and physically equipped to compete at the highest skill level available in the university environment. Included in the definition of "service" are the mundane, essential activities of arranging for travel and accommodation, equipment purchasing, maintenance of facilities and a multitude of other administrative details which form the basis upon which a suc-

cessful athletic program is constructed. If there is a single most important ingredient in this role, it is to provide the quality of leadership — morally, philosophically, technically and professionally — which will ensure that Dalhousie students have every opportunity to achieve their potential as athletes and individuals in society. The integration of the Athletic Division with the School of Physical Education enhances that fundamental obligation.

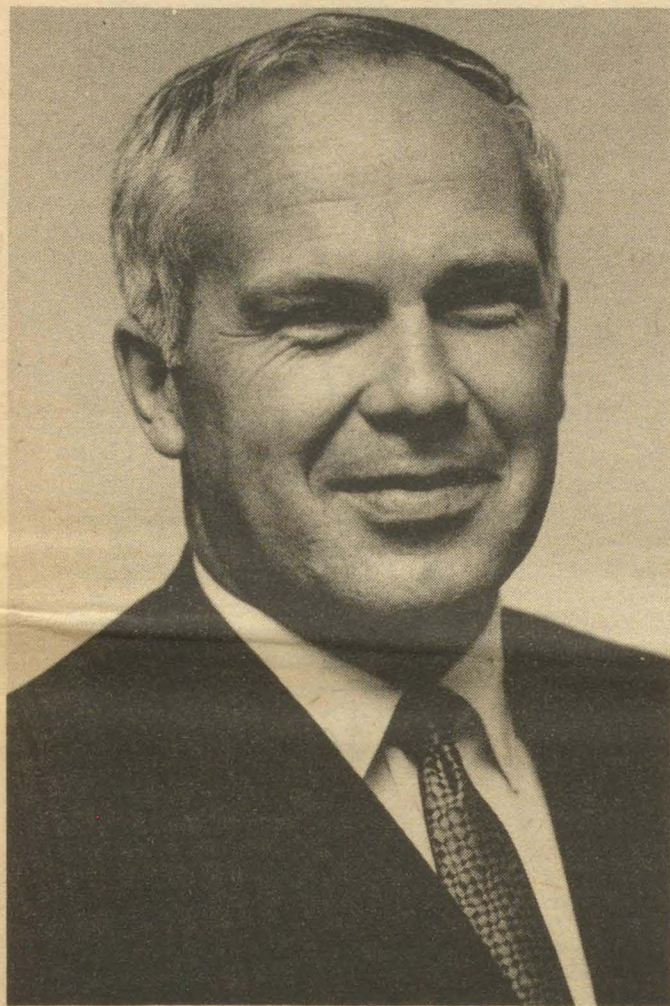
Dalhousie has a broader allegiance to Nova Scotia and to the people of the province who form the tax basis which supports the university — reason enough to ensure that Nova Scotians receive every benefit of the expertise available within the Athletic Division. It does not follow that we must become "provincial" in our philosophy, but we do recognize the obligation, and place priority in that direction.

With those objectives in mind, it should be possible for you to interpret the reasons for the de-emphasis on "athletic scholarships and heavy recruiting." Unfortunately, misplaced logic by a large number of critics concludes that we are not interested in winning; that we cannot win without those two "essentials." In my opinion anyone who echoes those sentiments is completely unaware of the situation in Dalhousie athletics. Our teams

have been at the top of the winning cycle in the majority of activities for a number of years, and in a select few, students representing the university have been among the best in Canada. Unfortunately, at the moment, some of our more readily identifiable teams are in the losing portion of the cycle, and in one or two cases, have been at the bottom of the cycle for an extended period.

Fortunately for all of us, participation in athletics cannot be justified solely on a win/loss or economic basis. If these were the only criteria, we would join the rush to import out-of-province talent and eliminate every activity which surpassed an arbitrarily fixed budget limitation, or drop out of competition when we could not win. In both alternatives, we would fail to attain the objectives of the Division.

I believe, in the strongest terms possible, that Dalhousie can compete equitably in every field of athletic endeavor in which it is presently occupied; that our coaching staff is the equal of any in Canada; that Dal student athletes bring to the program the physical and mental ability to excel in their chosen fields; that there is nothing wrong with the present situation that a few victories wouldn't turn around. If that sounds like a pledge to the flag and country in a Girl Guide swearing-in-ceremony, it is... and I am "Grey Owl."



Mr. Doug Hargreaves

Football clinic opens

For ten days in September, 1972, Dalhousie conducted a twice daily football camp for those students at the university with the desire to play varsity football, but who had never been exposed to the game. The only prerequisite was the desire to learn.

Because the 1973/74 schedule has been advanced one week, this type of camp does not

appear to be practical again. To partially overcome this loss, the Men's Athletic Division is conducting a series of Skill Sessions during this term and invites anyone interested in playing the game to attend.

Any further information may be obtained by calling 424-3372 or dropping into the Divisional Offices in the gym.

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TIME: 4:30-5:30
DRESS: Gym Gear
DATES & TOPICS:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 26 Jan. — Offensive Line (end to end) | 2. Versus run |
| 1. Shoulder block | 3. Versus pass |
| 2. Double team | 16 Feb. — Quarterbacks |
| 3. Trap blocking | 1. Ball handling |
| 2 Feb. — Linebackers | a) Handoff |
| 1. Keying | b) Faking |
| | c) Bootlegging |

Hockey rejuvenated

by Joel Fournier

The emphasis on this year's edition of the Dalhousie Hockey Tigers is on youth. With the departure of many of last year's stalwarts, Tom MacDonald, Pierre Gagné and Ron Naud, to name only a few, the team, under new head coach Pierre Page, has embarked on a rebuilding program that is destined to prove fruitful in the years ahead.

Hockey fans who have been turning up to see the Tigers' home games have noticed the obvious improvement from week to week. While results on the score board have not always been as favorable as the coach had hoped for, it is easy to see the potential is there and requires only hard work and

seasoning to see it fully develop.

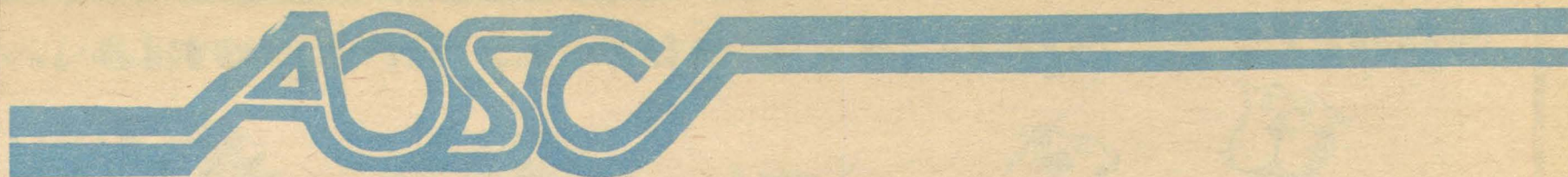
Perennial all-star Greg McCullough along with veterans Eric Cameron, Sean Boyd and Randy Sears provide much of the scoring power for the club. Serge Lavalée, another "old timer", heads a hard-working, albeit not always successful defensive squad as they try to protect the busy Dal goalies.

While these players comprise what might be termed the nucleus, the overall success of the team must ultimately depend on the performance of the newcomers. The ardent fan might play a little game called "watch the rookies" using his or her hockey knowledge combined with analytic capabilities to pick the Dal stars of the future. With such a wide range

of unproven talent to choose from, this could prove to be a difficult task. But as the season progresses and the young speedsters develop hockey sense and confidence, the game becomes so easy that even the casual fan can join in.

What the team lacks in experience and finesse, they are determined to make up in dedication and pride. With only nine games remaining hopes for a play-off berth are dwindling. Your vocal support at the games could mean the difference.

These hard-working players are your representatives. They need and deserve your support. Watch these pages for news of the next Tiger home game and plan to make it a packed house.



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