

"A little learning is a dangerous thing..."

The Gateway

but a lot of ignorance is just as bad."
-B. Edwards

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Dye-ing to oppose slaughter

Members of the Greenpeace environmental protection group will be on the Newfoundland ice floes this week applying an indelible green dye to the clean white coats of baby seals.

The dye is intended to destroy the commercial value of the pelts.

The group is attempting to save an estimated 142,000 seals, which they predict will be slaughtered by Norwegian and Canadian hunters within the next seven weeks.

Greenpeace's Ottawa project spokesman Alan Wade said: "It will be practically impossible to remove." The dye has been tested and used before to monitor migratory patterns. It will have no ill effects on the seals, he said.

Twelve members of the Vancouver-based group crossed the country by train on their way to the northern shores of Newfoundland, where they set up a base camp on Monday.

Federal Fisheries Minister Romeo LeBlanc announced this week that federal officials will be at the scene to prevent any interference with the seal hunt.

Wade expects a confrontation. "That's fine with Greenpeace," he said. "This is basically a media campaign to inform journalists and the public of the plight of the seals." The publicity resulting from a confrontation would help the campaign, he explained.

The hunt begins Mar. 15, but Wade expects regulations may be enacted before then to make the campaign more difficult. He believes the members could be arrested for interfering with the hunters, who are licensed by the federal government.

Wade said Greenpeace objects to the "incredibly brutal" manner in which the seals are killed, but they are primarily concerned about the possibility of extinction caused by excessive hunting.

At the present rate of slaughter, says Wade, the harp seal, which provides most of the pelts, will be extinct by 1983. Hooded seals are in greater danger because the protective parents often have to be killed to reach the pup.

Canadian sealers use a club to kill the seals. When baby seals are alarmed, they often pull their heads, covering the skull with a thick layer of fat. There is a chance that the seal will be skinned alive as it may take several blows from the club before the seal is killed.

A government committee said in October they expected drastic cuts in the annual pelt quota, but later retracted that statement and lowered the quota by only 23,000 said Wade.

That's not enough for Greenpeace. "If we look at the figures and listen to the scientists," he said, "a complete ban would seem necessary for the seals to rebuild their numbers. But there is economic pressure to keep the hunt going."

Anne Streeter of the International Fund for Animal Welfare said the committee has, since 1972, recommended steadily decreasing quotas, a six-year moratorium, and even a

complete ban, but she believes pressure from Norway and the Canadian sealing industry has forced the committee to compromise.

She said the pelts taken from the east coast are all shipped to Norway for processing. Norway has exclusive rights to the pelts and therefore reaps a much greater economic benefit than Canada. Canadian sealers are allowed to take roughly two-thirds of the 142,000 seal quota, she said, but the pelts still go to Norway.

"It's basically a profitless hunt on Canada's part," said Wade. "It can cost up to \$300,000 to manage the hunt." This

government expense includes activities such as inspecting the hunt and conducting studies on sealing.

Wade believes the Canadian hunters are being exploited. He says they are underpaid, doing little for the

Canadian economy while boosting Norway's and killing so many seals that the industry will not be able to survive.

Wade doesn't expect many seals will be saved this year by the Greenpeace expedition. He guesses between one and two

thousand will be marked with the green dye.

"But," he adds, "we're seeing results. The media are picking up on the campaign and delving into government policy. The public is starting to become better informed."

Soporific thievery on the Orient Express

PARIS (ENS-CUP) - European train passengers on the famed Orient Express aren't sleeping very well these days.

A new kind of train robber is forcing the bleary-eyed passengers to stay awake and alert at all times. The robbers, operating in gangs, wait until passengers have retired to their sleeping compartments and gone to bed. They then inch open the compartment door and spray the interior with a chloroform aerosol - guaranteed to keep passengers sleeping soundly. They then gather the loot in bags and throw it from the train at pre-arranged locations, where it is picked up by accomplices.

Police in Paris report over 2,000 incidents on the popular trans-European line so far this year.



Henry Rowe, part time student part time janitor offers the cake cutting knife to a steadier hand. He said he had two parties on this his sixty seventh birthday, one in RATT and one in Friday's. Congrats from The Gateway! Photo Greg Neiman.

Students may examine past

by John Kenney

And so you finally get your hot little hands on an old exam paper for your course. Was it worth all the effort - and maybe even money?

The executive committee of GFC was thinking the same at their meeting on Monday.

Under consideration was a motion from Jane Bothwell, SU vp (academic), that the library keep a file of old exam papers and make them available for student use.

In 1967 the committee approved a policy stating that exam papers should be stored on microfilm as archives but that "the university shall not be obliged to provide former examination papers for student use." The library made bound copies available to students until September 1970.

They discontinued the practise because of teacher opposition to student use of exams; reduced emphasis on exams in some departments; the difficulty in collecting exams, and the general feeling that it was a waste of students' time.

At present, some students are buying exams from previous years for the same course,

claimed Bothwell; with other students unable to afford it. It was also felt that some members of fraternities and campus clubs have advantages that non members don't, because of access to their own exam files.

Grad students' rep Beth Atkinson and Dr. Lauber both suggested that a professor's list of sample questions from his exams would serve as a much better study guide than outdated exams. Dr. Lauber favored placing a time limit on storing exams because "... my exams from five or six years ago won't be of much use now."

"If we want to make the papers accessible we want to make them accessible to all students," said Dr. Gunning, university president. But that will only happen after reactions to the exam file idea have been gathered from the various faculties.

Aggies propose to the Board of Governors

A proposal has been forwarded to the university's Board of Governors to locate an Agriculture building on top of the tennis courts north of SUB.

Increased enrolment and rising construction costs have strengthened the need for a new building for the University of Alberta's Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry.

Registration in the faculty has more than doubled in the past six years, with a current registration of about 900 undergraduate students. This growth necessitates more classroom and laboratory space and, while a new building has been considered since 1969, constraints placed on new capital construction have kept it from advancing beyond the drawing board stage.

During that time the building's target construction cost has moved from \$5 million to more than \$11 million. And the latter figure, which does not include equipment, utilities and landscaping costs, could fall short of the figure which is rung up when the building is finally completed.

While the cost has escalated, the reasons for the five-level building have intensified. Space requirements which were once serious have become critical, according to the faculty.

The eight departments which make up the faculty are located in numerous buildings throughout the campus with individual departments being split in as many as three different locations.

"It is essential that staff within and between departments have an opportunity to interact with each other because all disciplines are inter-dependent," said the faculty's statement of need which was included in a recent review of the original proposal.

"At present this interaction cannot occur and under such conditions it is impossible, to maintain a fully viable faculty," the statement said.

The building - Agriculture 2-1 - would eventually be linked by enclosed skywalks to the General Services Building and

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GFC to stay committed?

Take note all GFC standing, sitting, and ad hoc committee members (there are a lot of you), your positions are in jeopardy.

At a Monday meeting of GFC's executive committee, came a proposal from Dr. Crawford to examine the proliferation of GFC committee. The proposal was "like a fresh breeze", said university president Gunning.

The 36 standing committees and three ad hoc committees belonging to GFC were seen to consume a considerable amount of time on the part of the administration, faculty, and students.

From the Committee to Study the Role of GFC came a report dated November 19, 1973 in which it was proposed that committees be arranged into five umbrella groups. There could be the planning committee, academic operations, academic support, administrative support, and personnel. The grouping could be changed to something more appropriate or to accommodate an increase in the number of committees.

Ideally the larger standing committees could establish more GFC, see page 2