

Bottomtime:

The Newsletter of the Nova Scotia Underwater Council



Shipwrecks, Marine Archaeology and the Law — Setting a New Course

shipwreck

The Nova Scotia Museum has been responsible for protecting the province's archaeological and historical resources since 1970, when the provincial government passed the *Historical Objects Protection Act*. That legislation was enacted to allow the Province of Nova Scotia to identify and protect sites of palaeontological, archaeological, and historical significance.

In 1980, the more comprehensive *Special Places Protection Act* replaced the previous legislation. This new Act outlined requirements for research permits, exerted provincial Crown ownership of heritage objects, provided a level of *de facto* protection of all palaeontological, archaeological, and historical remains, and added a stop-order provision to protect sites threatened by imminent destruction. It also extended this protection to underwater sites.

After nearly 18 years, the *Special Places Protection Act* needs review. The sections of the Act dealing with fossil resources recently underwent a consultation process that led to development of a new *Vision for Fossil Resource Management* and a *Strategic Plan* for its implementation. It is the intention of the Museum to carry out a similar process for **Marine Heritage Resource Management**.

The first of a series of meetings was held at the Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History on October 27. Representatives from several stakeholders were in attendance, including the Nova Scotia Underwater Council. The meeting, which was a free-flowing discussion, was focused on a new approach to managing the Province's marine heritage resources.

The meeting raised a number of important issues and was a good first step in the process. Further meetings are planned for Sydney, Cape Breton on Jan. 19, 1999, 2:30-9 p.m. If you are interested in attending this session, contact Bob Ogilvie, Curator of Special Places (424-7344 or ogilvirr@gov.ns.ca).

If you haven't seen it, a background paper can be found on the Museum's website at http://www.EDnet.ns.ca/educ/museum/arch/ua_cnslt.htm or obtained from the Museum. Once

the first round of meetings is completed, the notes will be compiled into a draft Vision' paper, which will be posted on the Website and widely distributed for comment. Once we receive some feedback on that first draft, a second round of meeting will be held to sort through those comments and incorporate what works. Stay tuned, and if you have any interest in our marine heritage, please get involved.

Bob Ogilvie, Nova Scotia Museum

Marine Heritage Consultation Meeting Participants October 27, 1998

Bob Ogilvie, Curator - Special Places, NS Museum
Steve Davis, Archaeologist, St. Mary's
Colin Whitelock, Past President, NSUC
Darren Conners, SCUBA instructor
Greg Kochkanoff, recreational diver
Rick Radcliff, Dept. of Nat. Resources - Treasure Trove Act
Grant MacLeod, recreational diver (dove 40+ shipwrecks)
John Gilfoil, NS Archaeology Society
John Hennigar, Shuh, Dir. Corporate Services, NS Museum
Mike Murrar, Acting Director, Maritime Mus. of the Atl.
Jim Camano, recreational diver, small company
Dana Shepard, NSUC, club member
Charles Lindsey, Parks Canada
Davi Christenson, Curator, NS Museum
Marvin Moore, Mgr., Collections, Maritime Mus. of the Atl.
Lawrence Taylor, biologist and diver, NSUC

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NAUI Atlantic Regional Meeting

certification agency

October 16 - 18, 1998

Report of Proceedings

The meeting was held at #12 Wing, Shearwater, N. S., with 15 NAUI Leaders in attendance.

NAUI News & Training Representative

Mike Russell introduced himself to the meeting as the NAUI Training Representative for all of Canada. He explained his role as training representative and explained what he could do for members. The members Representative for all of Canada. He explained his role as training representative and explained what he could do for members. The members pointed out that they were in the process of selecting a replacement for Ches Chaulk, who recently retired as Atlantic Region rep, when Mike announced his new position. The members would have preferred to have been consulted before NAUI HQ decided to appoint only one rep for all of Canada. In any event, Mike promised to provide what help and assistance he can, and also promised to visit the region a minimum of two times per year.

One of the difficulties in organizing the Atlantic Region is NAUI's refusal to release the names and addresses of NAUI members in the region. Mike agreed to send a letter to all Atlantic Region members asking if they would mind having their names and addresses made known to Atlantic Region organizers. Further, he will ask the members to list their skills, certifications and training so that other members may contact them to coordinate training courses. Mike will also ask HQ to query Canadian members to see if they would mind having their names in a national database. The database would allow members to find dive buddies when travelling in another province. Another suggestion was to set up a NAUI database. The database would allow members to find dive buddies when travelling in another province. Another suggestion was to set up a NAUI Canadian web page.

Business Meeting

a) **Instructor Training Course** — Chris Kenney and Paul Miles intend to hold two ITCs, one in the Winter and the other in the Summer. Dates and locations to be determined.

b) **Atlantic Region Coordinator** — Paul Miles was appointed to this position. His job will be to receive and disseminate information of interest to NAUI Atlantic Region members.

c) **Atlantic Region Home Page** — Gord McVicar and George O'Neil volunteered to set up and maintain our own page on the Internet. Page will be linked to NAUI Worldwide and East Coast Diving.

d) **Atlantic Region NAUI Dives** — June, Bay of Fundy, organizer Chris Kenney; July, Halifax wrecks, organizers Paul Miles & Roland Morrison; August, the Arrow, organizers George O'Neil & Gord McVicar.

e) **Travel Coordinator** — Gerry Calhoun of Moncton has a lot of experience putting together dive trips. Anyone interested in travelling with other members should contact him.

f) **Joint Advertising** — Roland Morrison will submit a project to members.

g) **Group Purchases** — These can be arranged either through Paul Miles or Mike Russell. Mike is currently coordinating a group purchase of 3-in-1 jackets.

h) **Next Meeting** — Third weekend in September on the HMCS Fraser, Bridgewater, N. S. Organizers will be Paul Miles and Roland Morrison.

Vision Plus

A video was shown demonstrating the operation of an electrical system which detects neck cracks in pressure cylinders.

Artificial Reefs, Marine Parks

Rick Welsford, President of the NS Underwater Council and a director and founder of the Artificial Reef Society, related the trials and tribulations his Society experienced in obtaining, cleaning and sinking the HMCS Saguenay as an artificial reef near Lunenburg. As well, he described efforts underway with regards to the Fraser Marine Museum Project. He also showed a short video showing the sinking of the Columbia in British Columbia.

Incidents of Decompression Sickness

Jim Perkins, Coordinator of Hyperbaric Medicine at the QEII Health Sciences Centre in Halifax, gave a short talk on the last eight cases of DCS treated by his facility. All involved divers conducting "occupational" diving. All but one diver made full recoveries — the eighth diver suffered permanent injury and can no longer dive. Jim pointed out a pattern of common causes which suggest an opportunity for prevention. Two of the biggest factors in causing these accidents was a lack of proper training, and a failure to follow applicable occupational safety legislation or regulations. Jim also emphasized the importance of immediately administering 100% oxygen to a suspected DCS victim.

Recreational vs. Commercial (Occupational) Instruction

Steve Donovan, former combat diver and commercial diver, now with Dive Specialists Group, brought attention to the growing problem of recreationally-trained divers performing occupational diving. In his presentation he discussed the definition of occupational diving, the occupational, safety and labour legislation which applies, and the main differences between recreational and occupational diving. He cautioned that recreational instructors could open themselves up to liability if they teach "occupational" diving without being sanctioned by an occupational institution or a provincial labour body.

Continued in box on next page...



Christmas tradition gone seafood?

marine biology

As an underwater photographer, I'm always looking for a great shot, but sometimes, I see dinner (warning: don't take animals out of the sea without the proper permits, and make sure the guy behind the fish counter isn't looking when you dive into the lobster tank. It really ticks them off).

Tired of Christmas turkey? How about seafood! Much of the seafood eaten across the world at Christmas time, we have here in Nova Scotia. These are some of the responses I got on the internet when people were asked if they had any traditional or favourite Christmas seafood meals.

I personally enjoy filming lobster. I've had 20 pound lunkers to those no bigger than a quarter in front of me, but my favourite are two-pounders from the fish counter, or lobster pound just after the season opens. For many folks here in Nova Scotia, lobster has replaced turkey at the Christmas table. For Greg Cochkanoff, their family tradition is seafood chowder for lunch on Christmas day.

In the salmon category, my friend Rick Martin — well known shark biologist on the West coast — got caught without a bird and fixin's on the first Christmas with his new wife.

"There wasn't much food in the old farmhouse, just a few non-perishables like flour, salt & pepper, and a few tins of salmon. So, rather than not do our first Christmas Dinner

properly, we used a few of the potatoes and some butter we bought the day before and made the first-ever Traditional Christmas Salmon Fishcakes. We now make it a habit to have this seafood main course our 'traditional' Christmas Dinner, and pig-out on more elaborate fare on Boxing Day. We also fashion gingerbread cookies in the shape of sharks, whales, squid and other marine critters."

Besides salmon, there are a few other interesting fish dinners to be found. The Norwegian and Swedish Christmas eve dinner often features dried codfish that has been soaked in lye and wood ash and brought to a boil in a cheese cloth sack. Can anyone guess what that tastes like?

In Finland, roast pork is the main meat, but for starters there's most often smoked whitefish and/or raw pickled (slightly salted) salmon, and often herring in a variety of sauces.

In Italy, a strict fast is observed 24 hours before Christmas after which a meal with many dishes (but no meat) is served. The traditional Christmas dinner, Cennone, is made up of spaghetti and anchovies, an assortment of fish, fresh broccoli, tossed salad, fruits, and sweets.

In Sicily, another dish served on Christmas Eve uses eels and shrimp poached in a salt pork sauce with mushrooms, onions, flour and red wine.

Iceland, however, seems to have come up with the oddest meal. Their traditional supper is "Rotten Shark", which is fermented shark meat.

Bivalves and other crustaceans also make the list.

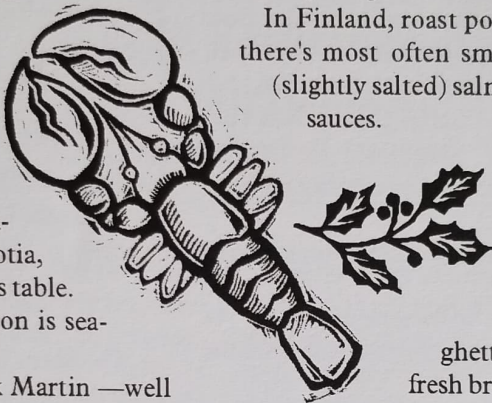
In Paris, oysters on the half shell are the favourite dish on Christmas Eve, followed by a cake shaped like a Yule log.

In Maui, Christmas and New Year's are celebrated with big seafood bashes. The idea is for the guys to sit around watching football playoffs while gorging on peel 'n' eat right off the hibachi (prawns, clams, oysters marinated in soy sauce, sesame oil, and hot peppers, or just rubbed with Hawaiian (seaweed) salt. The main course (very Japanese) is red snapper, grilled or steamed and then presented in a soy sauce, sesame oil, green onion sauce. Cephalopods — squid and octopus — are also rubbed in Hawaiian salt before being thrown into virgin olive oil, garlic, and peppers.

In Louisiana, Gumbo — a thick soup served over rice — is often the traditional Christmas main course. Its made of okra, sausage, shrimp and crab legs.

Perhaps on your next November/December dive, you can plan your next Christmas Eve, or New Years meal. Seaweed pie anyone?

Lawrence Taylor



Continued from previous page...

NAUI CD-ROM Courses

Paul Miles briefly showed the Scuba Diver (supplied by DiveMar) and the Advanced Diver CD-ROM's. These computerized courses are interactive and can be a good aid in teaching scuba.

ITC Lessons in PowerPoint

Paul Miles demonstrated several Instructor Trainer Course lessons in PowerPoint format.

Meeting concluded on Sunday, October 18, 1998.

Respectfully submitted,
Roland Morrison, Co-Organizer

The Mary Rose

shipwreck

One of the greatest tragedies in British maritime history took place off the coast of Portsmouth 450 years ago. Hundreds of men died when the Mary Rose, the flag ship of King Henry VII's navy, capsized in the Solent. Built in Portsmouth between 1509 and 1511, she one of the earliest warships to carry heavy guns. But to cram more and bigger guns on the ship, shipwrights placed the gun ports nearer to the water line. This was probably the cause of her disaster. With water flooding in, she sailed off to skirmish with the French fleet. King Henry VII, himself, was watching in horror from Southsea Castle, as his beloved ship sank beneath the waves.

After the disaster in 1554, she lay undiscovered until 1836 when pioneering divers, John and Charles Deane, found her remains.

However, it was another 140 years before another group of divers found her again.

It was the silt filling her hull that protected the starboard half.

However, as excavation began, it became clear that the preserved part of the ship was a unique time capsule from the Tudor age.

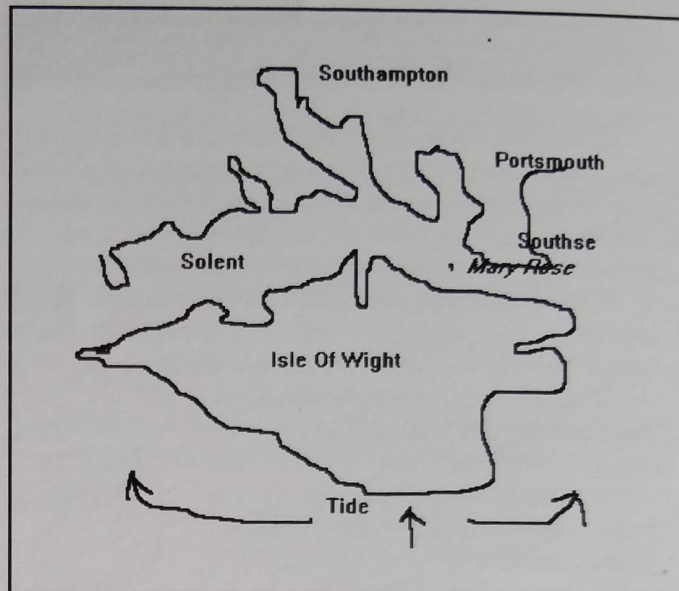
By the time she was raised to the surface in 1982, thousands of amazing artifacts had been salvaged. Many are now on display in the Mary Rose Museum at Portsmouth Historic Dockyard.

The two amateur divers that found the Mary Rose searched for 10 years. They had the location from the previous discovery in 1836. It was not until a storm ripped through the Solent uncovering one timber that they found her.

At the beginning of the excavation, another storm ripped through the Solent and filled a lot of the excavation in. She lies in a place of strong currents and a lot of bad visibility. The wreck was not workable during the winter. The excavation was carried out mainly by amateur divers in cooperation with professional underwater archaeologists. At one point, there was a nine month waiting list to assist on the excavation.

The raising was carried out by a professional company, and I believe it was sponsored by public and corporate donations.

By the time she was raised to the surface in 1982, thousands of amazing artifacts had been salvaged.



The Mary Rose's position is only approximate from memory. This map was drawn with Microsoft Paintbrush copied from a road map of the area.

The Mary Rose is part of a three-ship exhibition in Portsmouth Dockyard. The other two ships are HMS Victory, Lord Nelson's flag ship, and HMS Warrior, one of the first iron clad man o' war. Essentially, the ship is built of wood and then given an outer layer of iron plate. The ships plus museums for the Victory and Mary Rose are open year-round cost about \$20.

This is what happens when you get cooperation between amateurs and professionals.

The currents around this wreck are caused by tides coming in from the Atlantic, splitting when they hit the south side of the Isle of Wight, part going east and part going west. The part that goes east flows into a narrow channel some six miles across, between the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth; this is what causes the current. It also causes a peculiar tide called a "double high" in Southampton, a nearby commercial port — the double high being caused by the delay of the east-going tide. The westbound tide rises and starts to ebb, and then is joined by the tide that comes around the east side of the Isle of Wight, and thus it rises again.

Colin Whitelock

Excerpts taken from the *Festival of the Sea*, published by the *Portsmouth News*, and my own local knowledge.

Northern Adventures

dive site

The aircraft landed with a resounding thud and bounce – not a classic touchdown. The First Air flight from Montreal was the second leg of my journey from Halifax to the Canadian North. Along with four others in our crew, we were on our way north to document and recover instruments placed in Leaf Bay, near Tasiujaq, and Radisson Island. We were met in Kuujuaq by officials from Nunavik's Department of Tourism. The territories of the Eastern Arctic will soon form the new territory of Nunavik in April, 1999.

After exchanging greetings, we soon departed Kuujuaq on a Twin Otter bush plane headed for Tasiujaq, a remote village on Ungava Bay. The flight took us over many lakes, above the treeline, caribou country. Our landing was smooth, after a one half hour journey.

The object of our mission was two-fold. The film crew were there to document the land and its people. My responsibilities were to dive and film with Dave DeWolf, an oceanographer who placed sensitive instruments on the bottom of Leaf Bay in July. Dave specializes in tides and the accurate measurement of tides. He had placed three gauges in Leaf Bay in early July. These gauges also recorded water pressure, temperature, and salinity every half hour.

My first dive was as a result of the boat becoming entangled in some nylon rope used as a stern line. After clearing that, we set sail for Radisson Island, recovering our first gauge. By late afternoon, we prepared to dive and film the recovery of the last gauge, and at the same time, place another instrument which would spend the winter on the bottom of Leaf Bay. Although the water looked clear from the air, it was murky conditions which we faced underwater, as a result of alluvial run off from the land. It appeared as if we were looking through opaque glass. My first thoughts as I descended through the murky depths was of Greenland sharks which inhabit this part of the North.

Greenland sharks are lunge feeders, and very large. Peering through the water column in the gloomy abyss, with a fertile imagination... did not make for the type of dives I like. My comfort zone was compromised a bit, but within a few

minutes, I began to feel the excitement of this new adventure, as I went about leveling and anchoring the tidal gauge. The tides of Leaf Bay rival those of the Bay of Fundy, possibly even surpassing them. The data that Dave DeWolf is collecting will determine if The Guinness Book of Records will have to be rewritten as far as tides are concerned. In the evening, we discussed this possibility while we viewed our day's work of videoing the people of the North as they went about their daily tasks.

Late August in the North reminds me of early November further south. Although the first snows of the season had not arrived, it was very cold in the evening. We hiked into the mountains looking for musk ox on the plateaus. Twenty-six were spotted at a distance. Three caribou were

observed. Soon there would be over three-hundred thousand making their annual migration to their winter feeding grounds. Our new found Innui friends were looking forward to this great event in their lives as they prepared for the hunt, and fresh caribou for their winter larder.

Religion plays an important role in the lives of the people of the North. Their stories and legends passed down in verse and song. We attended a church service, which extended into the wee hours of the morning. The singing brought back memories of similar church services I attended in the South Pacific many years before. It was as if I heard the music before, in a different time and place, with the same message of hope and praise.

Five days have elapsed since our arrival... it is time to depart.

We soon hear the approach of the Twin Otter which will start us on our journey home. This experience... which is the North, is a reflection of this country... a cultural mosaic.

James Johnson

*This experience...
which is the North,
is a reflection of
this country...
a cultural mosaic.*



Footnote: Since this story was written, the tides of Fundy reign supreme. The data has since been analyzed and although the tides in Leaf Bay are high, they were about two feet less than the highest recorded tides in the Bay of Fundy.

shipwrecks

A gold fortune belonging to merchant adventurer, Robert Clive, a high ranking East India Company official, was lost when the *Doddington* was wrecked on Bird Island, off the South African coast in 1775.

Only 23 of those aboard survived, and after many adventures, 17 reached India, having build a sloop out of the wreckage and sailed it almost to Madagascar. The survivors managed to save some silver, but there is no record of Clive's treasure having been rescued.

In 1977, David Allen and a colleague, both divers, discovered the wreck of the *Doddington*. They salvaged a quantity of silver coins, bronze field guns, howitzers beads, copper ingots, and various maritime artifacts from the wreckage. South Africa, by its National Monuments Acts, retains the ownership of the remains and cargo.

Subsequently, many divers have surveyed and excavated the site, recovering hundreds of silver and 28 gold coins, but no trace ever emerged of Clive's treasure.

However, in 1977, a hoard of 18th century gold coins were brought to Spinks & Sons, the international coin dealer, for auction. It is alleged to be Clive of India's long lost treasure.

For "security reason," the divers who had recovered the hoard did not want their identities or the place where the coins were found "somewhere in the Indian Ocean" divulged.

They claimed to have found the treasure by searching places on the route to Madagascar. They came across an unnamed, unrecorded cannon wreck, "almost certainly" a privateer or pirate vessel, that contained Portugese gold coins of the same date and type as the few found on the *Doddington* site, and the gold weighed just 5% less than Clive's consignment.

From this they conjectured that the *Doddington*'s survivors had in fact recovered the gold, but that their makeshift

boat had been looted by a pirate vessel that was later wrecked.

The divers stated that this was located outside the jurisdiction of the South African authorities.

The South African National Monuments Council thought otherwise. It immediately made a claim for the treasure and Spink wisely put the auction on hold. Delicate negotiations are currently taking place in an attempt to reach a settlement before the case comes to court.

The battle over the sale of Clive of India's treasure from the *Doddington* could reverberate on a worldwide scale if new proposals just launched by the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for regulating all historic shipwrecks goes ahead.

The story of *Doddington* is a vivid example of a growing problem. As advanced technology opens up previously inaccessible areas of the deep

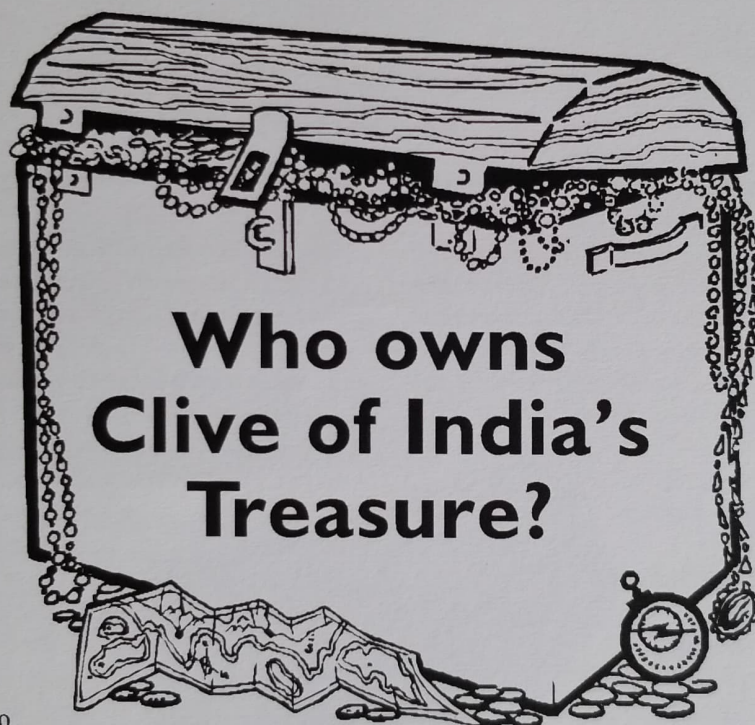
ocean, scores of underwater treasure hunting teams, supported by huge financial sponsorship, are trawling the southern seas, in particular in search of valuable wrecks.

However, UNESCO's new proposals aim to curtail the activities of private wreck hunters and explorers, and vest total control in archaeological or cultural institutions.

The timing of the row over Clive's gold may encourage support for the draconian approach. UNESCO members might see prohibition on an international scale as a proper response to it.

How ironic it would be if the lost treasure of Clive of India, one of the world's great adventures, were to nudge the convention towards outlawing his successors.

Reprinted from the October 1998 issue of British Diver Magazine with kind permission of the British Sub Aqua Club.



In the next issue, there will be an article on UNESCO's draft convention for regulating all historic shipwrecks.

Shipwreck Photo Exhibit

under the sea

Diver Magazine has agreed to support the Council's underwater photo contest which concludes at the NSUC Under the Sea Exhibit in February. All submissions will be displayed at the 1999 Halifax International Boat Show. At the end of the show prizes for various categories will be awarded.

RULES: (there is only one rule) Photographs must be of a shipwreck in Nova Scotia waters.

Anybody can enter, you don't need to be a member of the NSUC. It does not matter when the picture was taken. It does not matter what wreck it is. It does not matter what country your film was developed in.

SUBMISSIONS: should be 8 X 11-inch prints, unframed. Your name, address and phone should be clearly printed on the back. Additionally, a short description of the photo should be included, preferably identifying the wreck, giving some basic information about the subject. (This information may be typed and displayed next to the photo during the exhibition).

SUBMISSIONS SHOULD BE MAILED TO: 'Shipwreck Photo Exhibit' c/o Nova Scotia Underwater Council, P.O. Box 3010 South, Halifax, NS, B3J 3G6. Or delivered to 'Shipwreck Photo Exhibit' c/o NSUC, 5516 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, NS.

NSUC Membership

The Nova Scotia Underwater Council has made several substantial changes to its membership fee structure. This revision comes after a process of reevaluating the goals and mandate of the Council, and attempting to discover how best to serve the diving community in Nova Scotia.

Individual Memberships: \$10.

Newly Certified Diver: Free. If anyone needs to know impartial news about the diving community in Nova Scotia, it is the newly certified diver. We want to assist these people to enjoy their new hobby as much as possible, and we believe that it is vital that they become connected to the greater community. There is no better way to ensure they join than this. We hope you agree. Just enclose a Xeroxed copy of the newly issued basic certification card in place of the \$10 fee.

Family and Commercial Memberships: All person are members individually.

Join the Council today!

Prints submitted will only be returned if they are accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped, return envelope.

JUDGING: Yet to be determined but will likely be based on public vote by Boat Show attendees.

PRIZES: Yet to be finalized, but it is expected that winning photographs would be used for further display, with credits, and permission (web sites, other exhibits, etc.) Cash or other prizes will also be awarded based on sponsorship.

So if you have some photos you took years ago or if your heading out diving next weekend be sure to get your best pictures ready for display and possible prizes in this exhibit/contest.

WANTED: Sponsors to donate prizes. Also seeking sponsors for prizes for specific subjects, Saguenay for example, or photo of a tank on the Kolkosnik. Prize sponsors will have their name associated with their prize, this information will be publicly distributed prior to, during, and after the contest.

Winning photographs from this contest will be seriously considered as cover photos for a future issue of *Diver* magazine.

Please distribute this information to anyone you think that may be interested.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:

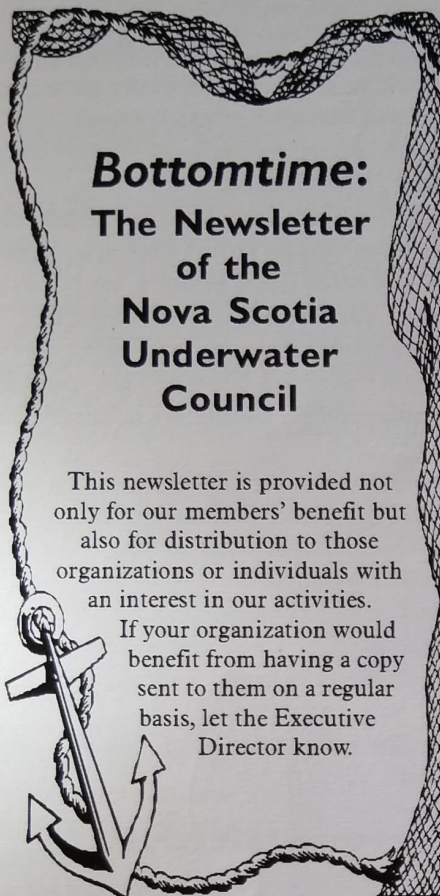
Greg Cochkanoff
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DIVER

Important Dates

- **January 13-15, 1999** — DEMA, New Orleans
- **January 18-20, 1999** — Underwater Intervention, New Orleans
- **January 19, 1999** — Marine Heritage Consultation Meeting, Sydney, Nova Scotia
- **February 18-21, 1999** — NSUC Under the Sea, Halifax International Boat Show
- **February 26-28, 1999** — Underwater Canada, Toronto
- **March 5-7, 1999** — Boston Sea Rovers Tour, Boston



Bottomtime: The Newsletter of the Nova Scotia Underwater Council

This newsletter is provided not only for our members' benefit but also for distribution to those organizations or individuals with an interest in our activities.

If your organization would benefit from having a copy sent to them on a regular basis, let the Executive Director know.

Bottomtime Newsletter Advertising

The editor of the Bottomtime will consider limited advertising in future issues of the newsletter. At the back of each issue, a special space has been reserved to acknowledge specific private or public support for each Bottomtime issue.

As a service to our membership, commercial brochures or flyers may be enclosed with the mailing of the Newsletter, for a reasonable fee. For example, equipment sale flyers, certification course announcements, etc. can be inserted without editing by the Council (or responsibility for the content). Inexpensive copying or assistance for this service can be arranged with the Executive Director at the Council's office. Please note the dates of newsletter publication in another section of this issue.

Nova Scotia Underwater Council

Since 1971

OBJECTIVES

- To be a representative body for the SCUBA diving community so as to preserve, support and promote diving and diver safety in the province.
- To ensure training programs are given to a recognized level of quality, to foster and encourage the safe handling and usage of all approved types of equipment used in the sport of SCUBA diving.
- To make available to all members information concerning safety, medical, technical and research data concerning the sport of SCUBA diving and SCUBA diving equipment.
- To cooperate and participate with the government on projects and policies that lead to the recognition of sport diving as a significant recreation activity.

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Nova Scotia Underwater Council

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Dana Shepard
455-5720 (h)

This issue of *Bottomtime: The Newsletter of the Nova Scotia Underwater Council* was published with financial support and services provided by the Nova Scotia Sport and Recreation Commission.


NOVA SCOTIA
Sport and Recreation Commission

Bottomtime: The Newsletter of the Nova Scotia Underwater Council (ISBN 1100-2050) is published six times annually. Members of the Council are encouraged to submit to the editor photos (including captions) and articles of interest to the general membership. Deadline for submissions is the first day of every other month beginning January. Submissions, address corrections, comments or general suggestions should be sent in writing to:

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P.O. Box 3010 South, Halifax, NS B3J 3G6; (902) 425-5606 (fax)