

## Success of 200 mile limit depends on policing

By J. DAVID MILLER

One of the biggest changes in Canadian external policy of the century will no doubt be the declaration of the 200 mile limit effective January 1, 1977.

The taking of ground stocks of fish to the point of population depletion represents a serious problem for mankind. To say that it is impossible to overfish the ocean is blind comfort.

People living in Canada at the turn of the eighteenth century said that it was impossible to overfish the Great Lakes.

As early as 1829 overfishing of salmon caused a decline so that in 1900 they were completely wiped out.

Other stocks of fish were destroyed by man's interference with and destruction of habitats and spawning grounds.

The essential point of the declaration of the 200 mile limit is the implied statement that Canada will carry out surveillance and policing.

The Navy and Coast Guard will have to be called upon to actively police the presence of vessels within the 600,000 square miles of water.

The various groups representing fishermen claim that the 200 mile limit is a rip-off. Very nearly 100 permits for foreign vessels fishing in Canadian waters have been granted to date, mostly to Soviet

and Japanese vessels. It is however, fairly clear that it would be, in practical terms, absolutely impossible to forbid foreign ships fishing in our waters.

Certainly if it were possible to do so, Canadian fishermen would quickly become the biggest suppliers of fish protein in the world.

It would seem that the federal government has arrived at a compromise which over the long term will prevent a Canadian-Soviet-Japanese version of the infamous "cod-war" between the UV and Iceland.

As it stands now every fishing boat operating in the zone, foreign or national will be those under Canadian license. They will have to report their crossing the limit, and government officials will know from hour to hour how many boats are in the zone.

Canada will decide what fish they are allowed to catch, how much they catch and how they catch it.

The success of the 200 mile limit in achieving conservation and good management where international agreements have failed, depends on enforcement.

It is estimated that 8 million dollars are required to effect this policing, it is up to the government to come up with this money and make the 200 mile limit more than politics.

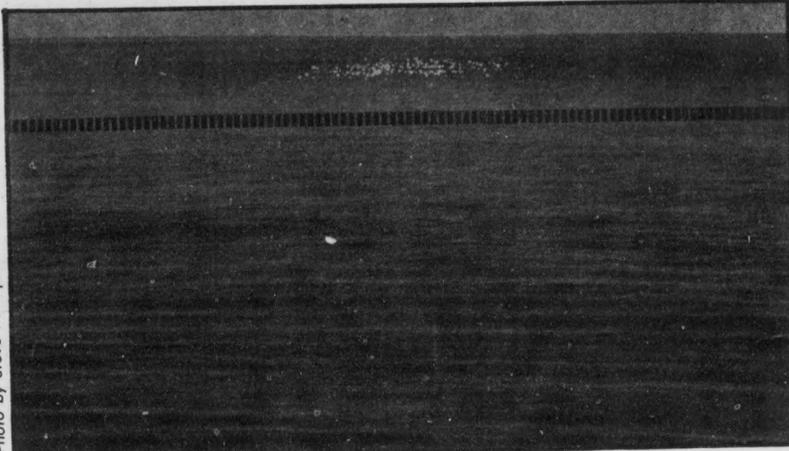


Photo by Steve Patriquin

Water, water, everywhere! And it's ours, all ours! As of January 1, 1977, Canada extended its economic zone to 200 miles, making the True North Strong and Free 620,000 sq. mi. bigger.

### Spruce budworm

## 'Do we have to spray?'

By J. DAVID MILLER

It is difficult to assess exactly how much of the budworm controversy is politics and how much is truth. The population has depended on the government to

protect public health from earliest times. New Brunswick in particular has been a bit of a leader in, at least the pre-history of health care, with the first proper and separate Department of Health in Canada.

The question all across New Brunswick is "Do we have to spray?". In a comprehensive report commissioned by the government on this question recently the answer seems to be that we do have to spray.

There is no doubt that some form of control is absolutely essential on the spruce budworm population. The first question to ask here is why has this problem developed. Nature, after all, usually has good methods to keep accurate balances between predator-prey, parasite and host.

The answer to this is, of course, man's greed. The spruce budworm has a place in the ecology of the forest. Probably has for the last ten million years or so.

The normal forest for the budworm is a mixed one. Various species of trees and various forests ranging in age from young to climax are found across the area.

Friend budworm is consequently controlled by natural hazards (weather, etc.), predators and disease, and by the fact that there are no really dense forests of the trees that budworms like. This is the normal state.

Enter man, and the British Royal Navy. Demand for wood to be used as masts and in general construction is high, and with the

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### Holiday blaze

## Four students lose possessions

By DERWIN GOWAN

A financial campaign is underway to aid four UNB students burned out of their apartment over Christmas.

Although there were no injuries, all their belongings were lost, "except the clothes we took home for Christmas."

The fire started on the night of Thursday, December 30, 1976, and flared up again on the next morning. Three buildings on the Queen Street block were affected, two of them being destroyed

completely.

The fire started in the Smoke Shoppe basement and destroyed the premises of the Smoke Shoppe, Bank of Montreal, 18 apartments, Pearl's Beauty Salon and the office of dentist Dr. P.F. Manson. The premises of Canadian Acceptance and Capital Gardens restaurant were affected by the blaze, said Fredericton fire chief Harold Doherty, but they are expected to re-open soon.

Sixteen of the eighteen apartments were occupied and all their possessions were lost. These

included the apartments of UNB students Shelley Beck, Sylvia Nickson, Anne Harding, and Debbie McCavour. Beck moved into Tibbits Hall. The other three rented another apartment at Barker's Point.

Doherty said causes of the blaze or estimates of losses will not be known until after the investigation is completed. He said the investigation had not taken place as conditions at the sight were too dangerous for firemen to enter.

"It's a place we've been more or less afraid of," said Doherty. He said the building was "tremendously old" and "waiting to die." It had been built over "hundreds of times" and there were numerous partitions. He said the basement, where the fire started, had no access from outside. This made the fire extremely difficult to bring under control Doherty said.

Doherty said there was no suspicion of arson.

The campaign to aid the four students began when Dean of Students Barry Thompson phoned the student union office to see what could be done. A table will be set up in front of the Student Union Building cafeteria and the University of New Brunswick Christian Fellowship will supply attendants to take donations.

Help is also expected from the university and the students' union. "More than likely there will be some money coming," said union president Jim Smith. Thompson said he would be approaching the university administration for assistance.

## Anderson to lock horns with MPHEC?

By GERRY LASKEY

Will the University of New Brunswick battle the MPHEC and N.B. government on the issue of differential fees for foreign students? The answer will come soon when the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission discusses the issue.

It is the stated opinion of the student union and the University president, John Anderson, that differential fees are unnecessary and unjust.

In a November interview with The Brunswickan, Dr. Anderson said he would do all in his power to "dissuade" the MPHEC from implementing differential fees.

In a letter to the student union he said:

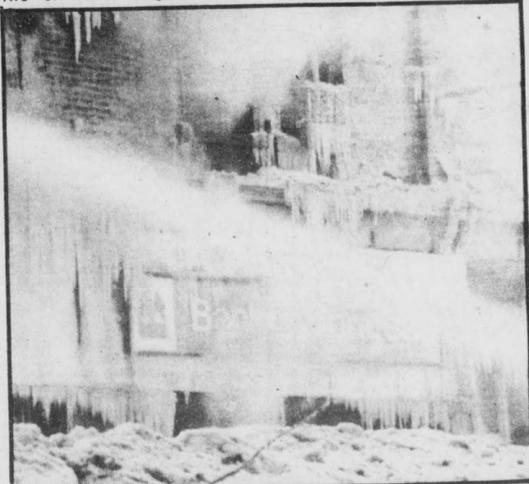
"As you know, I too am opposed to the possibility of differential fees. I am glad to know that the SRC feels likewise. The University certainly has no intention of

establishing differential fees for non-Canadian students. However, as you know, it is entirely possible (as was the case, for example, in Ontario) that we might be forced to do so by government and/or MPHEC decree. Should external pressures in this regard emerge (at the moment I am not aware of any in New Brunswick), you may be assured that I will do my best to resist them."

In Ontario, where differential fees have been implemented, several universities are resisting the Ontario government.

"You can't fight city hall" said Anderson in November when asked if he would oppose the idea if it became a fait accompli.

As the most powerful university in New Brunswick and a leading Maritime one it should be reasonable to assume that the UNB president will openly campaign against the fees before the MPHEC arrives at a decision.



Firepersons fought a blaze at the premises of the Smoke Shoppe, Bank of Montreal, Canadian Acceptance, 18 apartments, a dentist and beauty shop for 30 hours beginning the night of December 30.