

To hunt or not to hunt - what is right?

By JOHN HAMILTON

The rising of the 1978 quotas on harp seals is a dangerous move and will deplete 60 percent of the herd, says Douglas Saunders of the Greenpeace Foundation. According to *The Ryersonian*, the federal government has raised the quota almost 10,000 over last years to 180,000.

Government studies are incomplete and fail to take breeding patterns into account, Saunders

says the seal hunt is a political term because "Trudeau wants to have the support of Newfoundland."

Newfoundlanders insist that the seal hunt is a vital part of their economy but Greenpeace suggests it also important for traditional reasons.

"It's part of the rites of manhood," says Saunders. "Go out and kill a seal and you're a man. It's difficult to break the emotional ties."

According to Saunders, the bulk of the profits (90 to 95 percent) go to Norway, with Newfoundland gaining "a paltry \$2.5 million". The Canadian government spends an estimated \$2 million policing the annual hunt.

The population of harp seals has dropped from four million to less than one million in the last twenty years.

In the past, Greenpeace members have gone out on the ice floes and physically hindered the killing of the seals, by blocking hunters blows, shielding the seals with their bodies, and spraying the seals fur with green dye to make their pelts worthless. Last year several laws were passed which make it illegal for them to obstruct the hunters. The group is not sure what form this year's protest will take, but representatives have met with officials in Ottawa to argue their case.

"In effect, the government said the new quotas won't endanger the herd," said Saunders, "but it is difficult to see how you can

remove 60 percent of a herd and still have it stable and ecologically sound."

Greenpeace's major objection to the hunt is that it is unnecessary, for seal fur is a luxury good that is easily duplicated and replaced by synthetics.

Greenpeace is also actively involved in the whaling controversy and have challenged the International Whaling Commission (IUC) on its decision to increase the number of sperm whales killed in the Pacific by 700 percent. This decision came after Russia and Japan present scientific data stating that the whale population was sufficient to warrant the increase.

According to Saunders, these two countries have the most to gain from the increase, accounting for 80 percent of the annual kill.

Greenpeace wants a 10 year moratorium on whaling. Like seals, whales are hunted to support luxury industries like the manufacture of perfume. Artificial

processes now exist to support such industries, but Saunders says countries are merely trying to "get

as much money out of it as they can" by destroying the whole herd.

Greenpeace, organized in 1969 to protest underground nuclear explosions, turned its attention to whaling in January, 1975. Using

the tactics of sea-going non-violent confrontation, Greenpeace volunteers attempted to place

themselves in inflatable boats between the harpoons and the whales. This made it difficult for whalers to make any kills without

risking the lives of protesters. The foundation became involved in the protest against the annual harp seal hunt in 1976.

This brought world attention to the hunt and attracted celebrities like Bridget Bardot to their cause.

Applications for UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK STUDENT LOANS (not Canada Student Loans) will be available at the AWARDS OFFICE, Room 109, Alumni Memorial Centre, AFTER JANUARY 4, 1978.

University loans are low interest loans normally valued up to \$300.00. However, given exceptional documented circumstances, the Loan Committee may decide to award a student a larger loan. The maximum loan is now \$800.00.

There are usually three loan meetings a year to consider applications for University Loans - late October, mid-February and mid-March.

Should you require a University Loan second term, APPLY AT THE AWARDS OFFICE BEFORE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1978. Applications will not be accepted after January 25, 1978.

PLEASE NOTE: Students are not considered for University Loans until they have successfully completed one term at U.N.B.

Awareness Week going strong

January 16th to 19th marks "Indian awareness week" sponsored by UNB and STU Indian

students. According to Dave Perley, president of the Native Indian University Student Association, the purpose of the week is to make Indians aware of their own culture. Perley says he is expecting a "good response" and that ticket sales were good.

The events include booths, displays, coffee houses featuring Indian music, and a beauty pageant. Also included are seminars by both local and national speakers.

Prominent among these is Vancouver native Chief Dan George, a television and movie actor, famous for his role in *Little Big Man*. Chief George spoke yesterday.

On Tuesday morning Alex Akawenzie, associated with the Ontario Indian movement, held a seminar in the Saint Thomas Auditorium. In the afternoon there was a seminar on Indians and Archeology.

Thursday morning saw New

Brunswick Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians president Gary Gould and his brother Raymond Gould speaking.

Graydon Nicholas, an expert on the Indian Act and the Union of New Brunswick Indians as scheduled to speak this afternoon.

The Native Indian University Students' Association was organized last March to organize about 65 Indian students. They help hold social functions, help Indian students find lodgings and work with Indian Councillor Tom Battiste.

Mr. Perley says the NIS keeps in contact with the India Affairs Office in Fredericton to see what forms of aid are available to Indian students.

Mr. Perley says, however, that the Association stays away from politics and keeps out of conflicts such as the one between status and non-status Indians, as he feels involvement in these would divide the group.

'Turn off the lights!

By RICK FOWLER

Do you turn out lights when you leave the room? How long do you take to shower? Those lights you leave on when you go out, or that window you leave open costs money. Eventually it's your money.

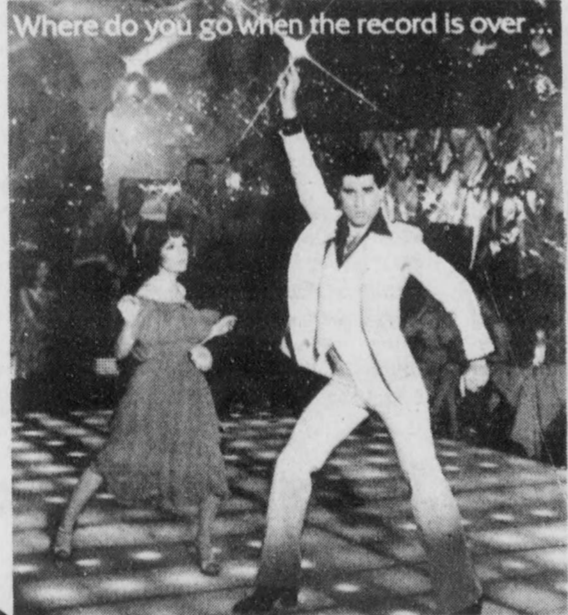
Assistant vice-president Administration Eric Garland would like to see people become more energy conscious. Steps have been taken already to make the University itself less of an energy user. Several other measures are being considered. Among these are the idea of installing a Central Monitoring and Control System, to try and control more closely the amount of energy used by several major buildings. This, however, is still a tentative idea.

Garland would like to see a competition between residences on a monthly basis to see who can use the least energy. Garland stresses that no amount of Administration planning can replace personal involvement. He would like to have people think to shut their doors, and turn their lights out.

Any students have a valid suggestion on how to save energy (the temperature in that Psych class is too high, too many lights in some of the offices, etc.) don't keep them to yourself. Send them to Professor Eric Garland in the Old Arts Building. If you've got an idea for a slogan to keep energy conservation, send them in.

Don't forget to turn out the lights.

We're the Bruns we're OK

STARTING TONIGHT
JOHN TRAVOLTA
 IN
 Where do you go when the record is over...

SATURDAY NIGHT FEVER
SAT. NIGHT SHOWTIMES
6:45 AND 9:00
RESTRICTED
 Dialogue may be offensive to some.
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Pre

By DR. R. TINGLEY
 Student Health Centre
 I have been searching for an article on which to write an article for Brunswick. A brief collection of recent issues has provided the subject and the impetus. Disappointed, Sheenagh's caption was inappropiate and your article did not emphasize the new peer information service on campus. Also, your report of an interview with myself was misleading, inaccurate and "cold".

The most important work at the Health Centre is approximately 30 students become pregnant each year. Most of these women need help in so their feelings, and their information. We do not influence the decision on continuation of pregnancy. We aim to be the best possible frame of reference which to make this decision. Once the de

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The country of South Africa enforces 2 completely different systems. For whites, compulsory and free class facilities whereas for blacks schooling is a privilege. 10 percent of the native population who start school have dropped out by grade 7 will be left functionally illiterate.

White schools are financed by the state while blacks must pay for theirs. Even if the compulsory education for blacks is available education would be swamped by the few blacks who manage to attend university must attend on tribal lines. Unless lucky enough to obtain permission, blacks do not attend white universities outside of the country.

A notable discrepancy in university education is that whites and blacks have different enrollments in medical schools. After overcoming the high odds, in entering school and later against the odds, in entering school and later against the odds, black doctors are not allowed to work under professional regulations which are very different from those of their white counterparts.

Of the 6 new medical schools in Africa, blacks are excluded from them by an Act of Parliament. Each year the individuals apply to the Minister of Interior for a permit to study. If it is issued - and re-issued in the direction of the minister

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