

Eastern region should develop offshore resources

By TOM BENJAMIN
News Editor

The Atlantic provinces should be pressing to develop the undersea resources off their coasts, the federal government's opposition energy critic said last week.

The Hon. Francis A.G. Hamilton, Progressive Conservative M.P. for Qu'Appelle-Moose Mountain, Saskatchewan, said he has been advising the four eastern provinces to enlarge their boundaries and develop their offshore resources for the last five years.

Hamilton said this would involve dividing the continental shelf among these provinces, and would place them closer to a par with the western provinces with regard to resources.

The undersea land is just as valuable as land above water, he said.

Hamilton added that Robert Stanfield is the only national leader who has advocated boundary adjustments for the Atlantic provinces.

He advised the Atlantic provinces to meet together and develop an agreement on the division of the "undeveloped and virgin" land off their coastlines.

Hamilton said he attended a sea law conference at Geneva where he put forward a Canadian proposal which stated that all undersea land off a nation's coastline was the sovereign property of that nation as far out as the country could physically develop it. This proposal was unanimously accepted by the United Nations. The addition of this undersea property added 40 percent to Canada's total area, mostly off the eastern coastline.

Hamilton described the proposed pipeline that would connect eastern Canada with pipelines originating in the western provinces as "excellent economics".

The pipeline could be used to carry oil from wells off the eastern coast, which should be developed in the next decade, to the interior of Canada. In the meantime, said Hamilton, the pipeline can carry oil from western Canada to the eastern region of the country.

The cost of making the pipeline reversible would be "almost nil", he said.

With regard to Syncrude, Hamilton said Canada will need a new oil sands processing plant every 2½ years to keep up with growing demand for oil and oil

products, unless oil is discovered offshore.

However, he said there is a thousand years' supply of oil off the eastern coast, which should be developed within ten years. The federal government is doing nothing to develop these resources at present, although they are allowing oil companies to investigate the area.

Approximately two thirds of any oil discovered and developed by these companies will come back to the Canadian government.

The provincial governments are only extracting approximately a 12½ percent tax on oil, but are presently developing new oil tax regulations.

There is no energy crisis with regard to the supply of oil, said Hamilton. The "scare tactics" of the federal government have resulted in there being five to seven million barrels of surplus oil in the eastern provinces, at a price increased by two dollars a barrel.

The energy crisis was a "political rump" - there is no shortage in the USA and no shortage here", he said.

"If all oil wells in the world stopped, Canada could supply itself within one year", he added.

"Energy is all around us", said

Hamilton. Canada could produce oil from different sources such as sugar beets or trees for \$4.50 a barrel.

The four Atlantic provinces should have one energy organization, he said.

"New Brunswick and Nova

Scotia sit like two Arabs looking at each other across the desert", instead of forming an energy corporation," he added.

The excess power from this corporation could be put into the national power grid, said Hamilton.

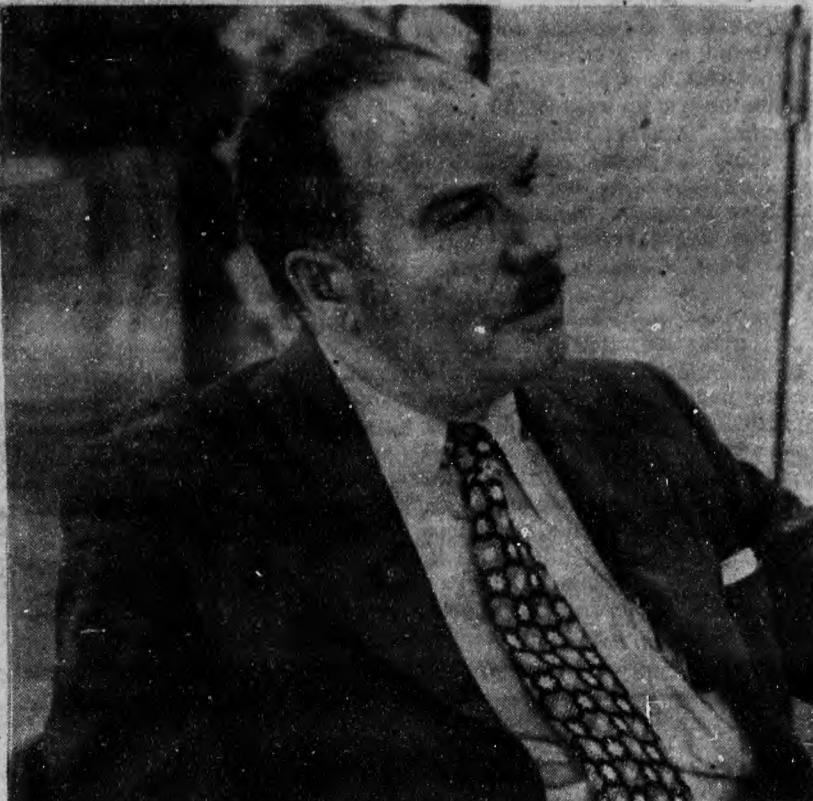


Photo by Mike Carr

The federal government's opposition energy critic suggested the Atlantic provinces enlarge their boundaries by expanding their undersea territory.

Police can patrol campus

By KEN CORBETT

The police have every entitlement to come on campus if they want to, and not only on this campus, but on any campus, said UNB's chief of security.

Since the university is within the city limits, explained Chief of Security Charles F. Williamson, it lies within the jurisdiction of the city police, and, furthermore, it is also under the full jurisdiction of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Both of these police departments, he stated, can enter the campus grounds at any time and conduct any investigation they see fit, without any previous agreement with or notification of campus security or administration.

Williamson clarified the status of the UNB security department as something similar to a police force in its organizational structure, although no one in the security section has peace officer status.

The established police forces have that status.

"If we had no policemen," said Williamson, "a criminal could just come on campus. It would be a haven for criminals."

However, he continued, the security officers do have special powers to arrest individuals accorded to them by the relative sections of the "Defense of Property" clause of the Criminal Code of Canada.

Williamson stated that the security patrolmen do not concern themselves with drug cases. However, Security does render assistance to the university health services in conveying those drug abusers who may require medical attention to the hospital.

If city or RCMP officers planned to make a drug raid, said Williamson, they would not need a warrant to enter a residence; in fact, he stated, Security would be obliged to open the residences to them. However, they would require a warrant to enter and search a particular room.

The security section of UNB has a total complement of 42 employees; Chief Security Officer Williamson, one security sergeant, four duty corporals, one traffic corporal, 34 security patrolmen, and one departmental secretary. These employees work on a shift-rotation basis.

Their various duties include: inspecting buildings; patrolling the campus roadways throughout the quiet hours; investigating minor accidents; maintaining key control; looking after room reservations; providing a guard service for both women's and men's residences; supervising exit control in the Harriet Irving Library; enforcing traffic and parking regulations; maintaining a lost and found department; functioning as a security service also for St. Thomas University; rendering general assistance to any of the academic committees; providing a back-up ambulance service; and furnishing a 24-hour information service.



Photo by Kevin McLaughlin

Contrary to popular belief, RCMP and town police need no special permission to enter this campus. A warrant is not necessary to enter a residence on a drug raid, according to UNB's security chief Williamson, but one is necessary to search an individual room.

SUB will provide more continual videotapes

By FORREST ORSER

Because of the popularity of the videotape "Groove Tube" which ran in the Student Union Building several weeks ago, the Student Union has become affiliated with Video Tapes Network.

The network, which is a commercial supply house for video tapes, supplies a wide variety of tapes including old horror movies, rock concerts, comedy groups, documentaries, lectures by such people as Buckminster Fuller, old television shows such as "The Prisoner" starring Patrick McGowan, and sporting events.

SUB Director Kevin McKinney said this decision was made at the February 14 meeting of the SUB Board of Directors. He said no definite decisions have been made yet on what tapes will be ordered. McKinney said he thought a tape would probably be bought in the third or fourth week in March, and possibly another one during summer school. Each tape would be shown continuously for a week in the SUB, as "Groove Tube" was.

"I want to mix it up quite a bit," McKinney said, explaining that he hopes to bring in many different types of tapes. He said anyone wanting to make suggestions on what should be shown, could drop into the SUB office.

He said it was likely one tape a month would be shown next year, beginning in September.

The Student Union paid \$225. to become affiliated with the network and agreed to spend another \$670 on renting tapes over the next year. McKinney said, "We would probably spend more than that anyway."

At present the Student Union borrows equipment from Audio-Visual Services to show the tapes. McKinney said he could foresee the time when the SUB might have to buy its own equipment since the

demand for it on campus is continually increasing.

Rental fees for the tapes range from \$50 to \$150 a week.

McKinney said he tried to find a Canadian source for video tapes, but was unable to. A number of other Canadian universities are now also affiliated with the network.

McKinney added that he would like to see production of video tapes develop at UNB.

He said, "I'd like to see students say, 'Hey, we could do that.' " He said that if production of tapes did begin on campus, they could be shown in the SUB.

He also said Video Tape Network is holding workshops in New York and Chicago, this summer and suggested that students interested in this area might approach the SRC about sending several people from UNB to these workshops.

McKinney said in the future monitors for video tapes could be set up in the cafeteria and lobbies of the SUB, to advertize upcoming events on campus. This could include tapes of coming rock groups, sporting events, or lectures. He said they could also be used to show UNB produced tapes.

Although no definite decisions have been made on what tapes will be brought to the campus, he said he thought it was likely a tape by The Fire Sign Theater and one by National Lampoon would be shown in the future.

Other possibilities, depending largely on what the students want, include showing the entire "The Prisoner" television series, the 1938 anti-drug film "Reefer Madness," a documentary on the life of Lenny Bruce, a tape of a Jim Croce concert, and several old horror movies.

McKinney said anyone interested in producing video tapes should contact Audio-Visual Services, which has equipment to loan to students.