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Subject: FW: 24/10/05 - UBC Daily Media Summary - DP in NY Times and Japan Times

-----Original Message-----

From: Schmidt, Randy [mailto:randys@exchange.ubc.ca]
Sent: Monday, October 24, 2005 12:22 PM
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Monday, October 24, 2005 - UBC Daily Media Summary Compiled by UBC Public Affairs

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THE CATCH
The New York Times
Sun 23 Oct 2005
Page: 60
By Paul Greenberg

The world is running out of fish, and international attempts to resolve the problem see experts debating the use of aquaculture even while some ships are pirating fish out from under their protectors. One battle right now is over Chilean sea bass, and the loss that brought that fish to our plates was the collapse of the cod fishery.

Daniel Pauly, the director of the Fisheries Center at the University of British Columbia and a noted expert on global fishing trends, notes that the human tendency to exterminate one fish population and then move on to other species has been going on since the Stone Age.

In our era, Pauly has observed that overfishing continues despite attempts to conserve, protect, and otherwise manage fish stocks. "The overall fishing pressure continues to increase even though the number of boats might decrease," he says.

Pauly says things have to move beyond the framework of "sustainable management" to a system more like crop-rotation, where portions of the ocean would be allowed to lie fallow for long periods of time without any fishing at all.

OVERFISHING THREATENING TOO MANY SPECIES: EXPERT Japan Times Saturday October 22, 2005 By Eriko Arita

Fish populations are low due to overfishing brought about by advanced fishing technologies, excessive state subsidies, and an increase in the number of large fishing vessels, according to Daniel Pauly, director of the Fisheries Center at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

Pauly, who received the International Cosmos Prize on Tuesday in Osaka for his research on

global marine ecosystems, says that fish catches have been declining since the late 1980s.

"Fisheries have a very strong impact on ocean life. Much more than any other sources -- for example, pollution or climate change," Pauly said. "We must have areas where fish are left to grow." He advises that 10 to 30 percent of the world's oceans should be protected in order to help depleted fish stocks recover.

"If we reduce the (fishing) efforts, after a few years the population will be rebuilt and we catch more," Pauly said.