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cont'd from P. 6

ID cards and liaison committees. Every student who voted arrived at a decision on some level or other as to who should control UNB, big business interests or students themselves with the aid of faculty and staff.

Not only was the percentage of votes received by the Young Socialist Candidates at UNB the highest to date in Canada it is even more significant when you consider that the campus is going through a period of seeming 'tranquility' in which students have little opportunity to come to leftwing conclusions through their experiences in mass mobilizations. The radicalization taking place beneath the surface at UNB is an ongoing and ever broadening and deepening process. A process which may be momentarily setback, due to a lack of leadership or through a temporary stabilization gained by the administration through reforms, but which in the long run will continue because the basic causes of the radicalization - student alienation, lack of control over their education and worries about the future availability of jobs etc. - cannot be removed in a capitalist society. Instead of capitalism solving the problems of pollution, poverty, unemployment and war we can only expect them to become greater. This will become particularly obvious to students here at UNB where graduates (specially trained future workers) are being turned out at a rate much higher than that which the economy of the region can absorb.

What we can look forward to then is hardly a return to 'student apathy' or the 'jock' university but to new and more advanced upsurges in the student movement. Socialists in the meantime must work to build the leadership which will be necessary to give the new mass upsurge its most effective anticapitalist expression and to make the greatest possible gains for the student movement. Building this leadership is only possible through day to day involvement in present struggles and having a theoretical knowledge of the tasks to be performed. In Canada and Québec this is the task the Young Socialist League des Jeunes Socialistes has set itself. Here at UNB it is a goal towards which an important step has been taken by breaking through the 'return to campus tranquility myth'.

Conservative UNB is in its death agonies. Socialists must prepare for the birth of the new - For a Democratic UNB in a Socialist Canada in a socialist World.

Ron Gaudet
Presidential Candidate
UNB Young Socialist Club

Dear Sir:

Where is it written in the rules of conduct that a person cannot sit in the restaurant part of the SUB for more than an hour at a time? Tonight, I and some friends were sitting down, playing cards. We had ordered about a dollar worth of food before and now we were just listening to the music and playing a few hands of cards. Some guy then asked us politely to go to the cafeteria side if we

wished to play cards. This is very embarrassing no matter how low it is said. There was no rush for booths, there were many empty ones, no seating urgency. This was because it was in order to keep things moving. Joke right?

High-school kids come in, take a coke, sit and position themselves to entire tables, stare at each other and don't move all night. Somehow I don't see anyone tell them to keep things moving, and the college kids who helped pay for the place, set in the cafeteria side, not enough room.

How about all of those colleagues who bring in the booze, internally, as well as externally, ever tell them to sit in the cafeteria side in order to keep things moving?

On the occasion, have you ever taken a lung full of the air in that part of the SUB? I do believe that's pot, baby! How about telling the users to just move along?

I suppose if I were drunk, high, and under age, it would be much easier to stay in whichever part of the SUB I wished. I sort of wonder about it?

By the way, I let it ride, girls are supposed to be submissive, I guess it is much easier to ask a girl to leave. I don't consider myself an inferior citizen, but I suppose some still do; so I left the SUB altogether.

It might take some time before I go again, it goes the same for the other girls.

A very disgusted, but wiser student.

against water polluters. But don't hold your breath till they are enforced. They won't be! " This opinion seems to be representative of many of Canada's conservationists and ecologists.

Although we now have the legal weapons at our disposal to fight for our right to live, they are applied all too infrequently. The government just does not yet have the manpower or resources to effectively carry out their legislation

to the fullest extent desired. It is therefore up to the provincial and local governments and all Canadian citizens to draw attention to our polluters and take them to court if necessary. Unfortunately, the average citizen is rather reticent about taking some colossal industrialist to court through fear of financial loss, lack of time, or possible repercussions.

However, individuals have taken large industries to court. In Sudbury, Ontario, a smelter worker has filed suit against his own employer, the International Nickel Co. of Canada, for polluting area waterways. In Richmond, B.C., a private citizen launched a Supreme Court action against the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District for allegedly polluting beaches near a sewage treatment plant.

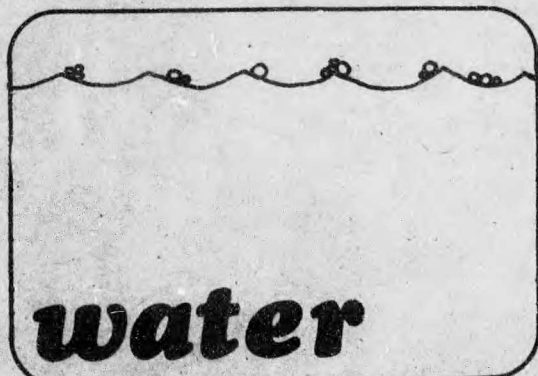
The government of our province is now seeming beginning to lay down the law to several of New Brunswick's offenders. In an interim plan for the management of the St. John River, we find about 80 per cent of the total waste in the river occurs at Edmunston, Florenceville, and Saint John. The plan specifically recommends that certain companies be ordered to have either primary or secondary effluent treatment installed by certain dates. These companies include Fraser Companies, McCain Foods Limited, Irving Pulp and Paper Limited, and MacMillan-Rothesay Limited. The plan also suggests that a sewage treatment plant for Saint John be constructed as soon as possible. It further recommends "that governments use existing legislative powers and pollution-abatement incentives to the fullest extent possible while a comprehensive pollution-abatement plan is formulated."

It would appear to the average resident of New Brunswick after hearing facts such as these, and reading of Premier Hatfield's remarks on pollution, that we have nothing to worry about; everything is under control. Unfortunately, what the government says and what actually happens are quite often two very different things. As groups such as Toronto's Pollution Probe and Vancouver's SPEC (Society for Pollution and Environmental Control) have discovered, it is quite often necessary to use public opinion and publicity to kindle and then keep the fires under the government burning constantly before any worthwhile moves are made in the right direction.

Unfortunately, in New Brunswick the government is attempting to attract big industry to the province to help alleviate the devastating unemployment situation. It has been said that to do this they are compromising environmental control-begging for industry on industry's terms. Consolidated-Bathurst has informally asked the government to extend their deadline for installation of anti-pollution equipment at their plant in Bathurst. The money they would save could then be used to increase the company's operations thereby keeping men employed.

In a recent speech, Premier Hatfield said that "the problem of pollution is now so widespread, so entrenched, and so very dangerous, that only full mobilization will gain victory for us, our children, and those who come after them." It is up to all private citizens to speak out and not let the whims of big business win out in our battle for survival. Only if everyone takes an interest and does something about it, can our rivers of garbage begin to 'freshen up'. If action is not taken immediately the human race will continue heading towards extinction.

By Chris J. Allen



Water is essential to life. Without it, neither man himself nor the animals, fish and plants upon which he depends for food could survive. The extent to which modern society depends upon water is apparent in the variety of ways in which water is used. The most obvious is the domestic requirement for drinking, cooking and washing. Just about every industry uses water to some extent in their industrial processes. Water also provides the means of diluting and carrying away our domestic and industrial wastes.

In Canada we are endowed with 25 per cent of the earth's fresh water. And in Canada, as in other nations, we have all taken this natural resource for granted until the present time. People the world over are finally waking up to this fact; and realizing that fresh water, one of our basic requirements for life, is not really 'fresh' anymore. Our lakes, rivers, and even our oceans are beginning to die. Some of them can no longer sustain the aquatic life that Nature has intricately woven into our food chain.

The slow death of our waterways began centuries ago and continues to this day. The cause

of this death is commonly referred to as 'pollution'. This contamination is due to the clogging-up of our water with our own 'affluent waste'; both domestic and industrial. Organized groups of citizens across our nation have sprung up almost overnight to combat this threat to our environment and health. The situation has become so urgent that even our federal and provincial governments are passing laws in order to curb the impending ecological catastrophe.

Our representatives in Ottawa have amended the Fisheries Act to make it an offence to deposit or permit the deposit of any deleterious substance in water frequented by fish. Anyone violating this law is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of five thousand dollars, for each day the act is committed. The Canada Water Act, passed in June 1970, has similar sections utilizing the same penalties for violators. However, in this Act, persistent violators could be closed down completely. Commenting about this Act, Federal Fisheries Minister Jack Davis says that it "would let industries pay to clean up the pollution they had caused, rather than stressing prevention." Also, an Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act deals quite extensively in the area of pollution.

It would seem therefore that we are now well protected by laws to combat our hydrological problems. However, in the Atlantic Advocate, Jack Fenety of the Miramichi Salmon Association, states: "Look at the record of fines levied against industrial polluters. In total for 1970, for all of Canada, they won't amount to the salary of a junior executive. The new Water Act provides for fines upwards of \$5000 a day a