

Lorneville

Continued from page 5.

with coal and then proceed to Europe and Japan before returning to the Middle East. This would prove extremely economical for the company. CONOCO was also chosen be-

cause of its clean record concerning collisions at sea and oil spills. According to the oil company, they have never been involved in either a collision or a spill.

In furthering their expansion plans, the Development Board

lured the NB Power Commission into building a thermo plant in Lorneville. This project, which is scheduled for completion by 1975, will utilize the docking facilities to obtain fuel. The power which this plant will produce has already been sold to the State of Maine until 1980.

Further plans for this area surrounding Saint John Deep, as the port will be called, include an oil refinery, an asphalt refinery, a mini steel plant and two chemical plants.

As a result of this economic advance, the unemployment situation should improve tremendously.

As regards construction of the docking facilities, over two thousand jobs are forecasted while the actual operation of the facilities, when completed is expected to involve around two hundred people. If the expansion plans continue as predicted, then, according to the Development Board, over two thousand full time jobs should be available within the next five years. The docking facilities are expected to be completed by 1973 at a total cost of sixty million dollars.

ENTER ECOLOGISTS.....

As a result of these bold economic and industrial moves, the entire Lorneville Project has become the center of a great deal of controversy.

On the social level, there was a certain amount of indignation on the part of Lorneville residents when the government expropriated the eight thousand acres required for industrial expansion. The government had not, according to Norm Ferguson of the Lorneville Citizens Committee, justified this expropriation.

The main point of contention however, lies not in the actual expropriation but in the value of the land itself. According to the Development Board, Mr. Ferguson owns a substantially larger portion of the land than the average resident and would appreciate receiving as much compensation as possible as a result of the expropriation. This situation should be resolved if and when the Lorneville citizens and the Provincial Government reach an agreement.

The ecological aspect of the controversy seems to have resulted from (1) the likelihood of a collision or oil spill in

the Bay of Fundy and (2) the government's previous inability to enforce antipollution laws.

When the deep seaport begins operating, approximately two thousand ships will be entering the Saint John harbour area annually. Statistically speaking, the possibility of any form of collision or oil spill seems great. To prevent such disasters, the latest pollution controlling devices will be used and will include (according to the Development Board):

Special treatment of ballast, the installation of the most effective spill pick-up equipment, computer controlled disaster prevention equipment, the provision of dikes around all storage tanks which will also have a floating roof to control vapors as well as special steel loading arms to prevent spills. With this up-to-date equipment, says the Board, the chances of an ecological disaster in the Bay of Fundy will be less than those of a 747 Jumbo-jet crashing into a heavily populated urban area. As concerns those industries included in the expansion plans, the pollution standards set by the Ontario Provincial Government in the Sudbury area will be enforced.

Historical journal

By NEIL DICKIE

Acadiensis, a revival of a now defunct historical journal has been published under the auspices of UNB this month. The new journal will be edited by UNB history professor Buckner. Its topics include the Maritime region including Newfoundland, the Gaspé, and to a lesser extent Maine, Labrador and Quebec.

Two separate boards control the Journal, the first is from the UNB History department who financially administer it. The second is drawn from "historians of repute" and the University of Minnesota.

Articles for the Acadiensis are drawn from historians in both Canada and the United States and will be published in both French and English in separate editions.

The inspiration for the journal, says its editor, "came from a desire to create an interest, and provide understanding of Atlantic region history", an area of North American history which "has been neglected". The actual name Acadiensis takes after one of the main areas of interest to its controllers, namely the region that used to be Acadia, and its people.

Buckner stated that the likely readers of such a journal would be historians, graduate students in history and those very interested in historical writings concerning the Maritimes. The articles will be similar to well-known American historical journals "in approach".

Acadiensis will be published bi-yearly and will cost five dollars per annum for indiv-

iduals, eight bucks for institutions.

Even though a hefty price is charged for this publication, Buckner says that it still needs subsidy. Acadiensis hope to receive help from Canada Council grants and the New Brunswick government.

In addition to formal historical writings that relate to the Atlantic region, the journal will also publish reviews and archives research reports from facilities in New Brunswick and northern New England.

Buckner further stated in relation to studies that have been done on the Atlantic region that "a provincial focus has been essentially lacking," and that "this will be presented together (with broader focus) now".

All studies that relate to the focus of Acadiensis "are welcomed" said Buckner, but no money will be paid for them. He also added that the journals "standards are quite high".

Writers for the Acadiensis will include notable historians such as Carolis, Stewart (U. of Minn.) Bernard Potier and others.

Articles this month include "Prohibition and the Social Gospel in Nova Scotia" by E.R. Forbes, "The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick" by Hugh A. Taylor and by the illustrious editor of the 1908 Acadiensis David Russel Jack, under the heading "documents", an offering titled "Summer Tourists".

Acadiensis is in the Harriet Irving Library right now.

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