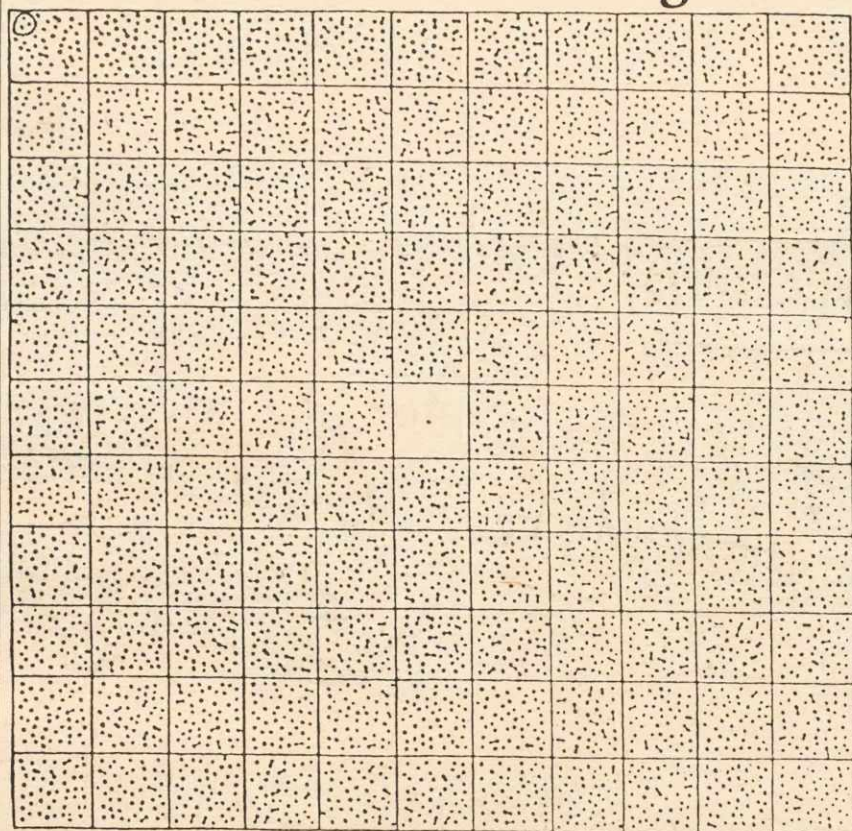


## How Much is Enough?



### Firepower to Destroy a World...Plus

The dot in the center square represents all the firepower of World War II — 3 megatons. The other dots represent the firepower in existing nuclear weapons — 18,000 megatons (equal to 6,000 WWIIs). About half belong to the Soviet Union, the other half to the U.S.

The top left circle represents the weapons on just one Poseidon submarine — 9 megatons (equal to the firepower of 3 WWIIs) — enough to destroy over 200 of the largest Soviet cities. The U.S. has 31 such subs and 10 similar Polaris subs. The lower left circle represents one new Trident sub — 24 megatons (equal to the firepower of 8 WWIIs)

— enough to destroy every major city in the northern hemisphere. The Soviets have similar levels of destructive power.

Place a dime on the chart: the covered dots represent enough firepower to destroy all the large and medium-size cities in the entire world. What are you going to do with the rest of your coins?

## Saskatchewan sells to "disaster reactor"

SASKATOON (CUP) — Saskatchewan's provincial mining company is selling uranium oxide to New Brunswick to use in the "most poorly constructed and dangerous nuclear power plant in Canada," according to Saskatchewan Church groups.

Peter Prebble, a representative from the Inter-Church Uranium Committee, told a recent Saskatoon press conference that New Brunswick's Point Lapreau reactor has a one in four chance of losing its coolant.

A similar accident happened at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania in 1979, and the cleanup is costing billions of dollars.

He said the Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation's sale of 82,000 kilograms of uranium oxide to New Brunswick is not simply a business deal, because "Saskatchewan's uranium could end up contaminating the St. John region, seriously damaging both the environment and the health of people in the area."

He said the Point Lapreau reactor has been a disaster from the beginning, costing more than three times as much as it was supposed

to. "Construction problems have led to serious design flaws in sensitive parts of the reactor. It's really just a matter of time before a very serious accident occurs."

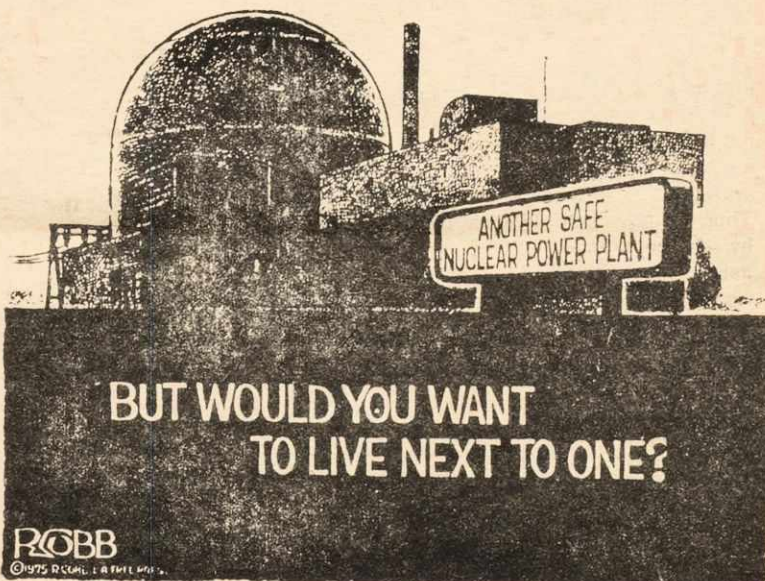
He said the Point Lapreau reactor has a "dismal" safety record and has a sufficient chance of having a serious accident.

He said construction workers who built the reactor were serious drug and alcohol abusers, a common problem in the nuclear industry, characterized by low worker morale and high turnover.

The result at Point Lapreau: cracked walls, improper installation of critical pipes and a total lack of inspection and quality checks during construction, according to Prebble.

Lapreau's operating history since opening in July has been among the most dismal of any reactor in the world. Several thousand liters of radioactive water have been spilled four times.

New Brunswick church and public interest groups have so far failed to gain a moratorium on Lapreau's operations and a public inquiry into nuclear energy.



## Ontario nails visa students

TORONTO (CUP)—After years of spiralling tuition fees, most Ontario students should be quite pleased to hear that fees will only increase five per cent next year.

But for a few, the foreign students in undergraduate programs, the news is not so bright at all — their tuition fees will go up by 40 per cent.

Fees for arts and science programs will rise by \$1,080 to \$3,780 and by \$1,760 to \$6,160 for professional faculties. This follows the government's policy of increasing visa fees in steps until foreign students eventually pay 100 per cent of the direct costs of their education.

Educational lobby groups did, however, convince the government to make an exception for graduate visa students. Their fees will only increase by five per cent to \$2,310 per term.

The ministry of colleges and universities' announcement said the government limited fee increases for graduate students on the recommendation of the Ontario Federation of Students, the Ontario Graduate Students' Association and the Ontario Council on University Affairs.

The government will also limit fee increases for foreign students who have completed one or more terms at an Ontario institution by September 1982, to increases paid by Canadian students until May 1986.

Richard Allen, NDP universities critic, was critical of the government's policy of making foreign students pay the entire cost of their education.

"The situation (with differential fees) was a gross injustice already and has just become worse," he said. "Mercifully, the increases in the graduate program were limited to five per cent."

He said visa students are needed in graduate programs because without them "many programs just wouldn't be viable to conduct."

The Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, an advisory body to the three Maritime governments, has recommended that differential fees there be raised from \$1,000 to \$1,300.

Alberta charges 50 per cent on top of regular fees and Quebec imposes fees similar to Ontario's. British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Newfoundland do not charge differential fees.



**Live at the Grawood  
Thursday - Saturday**

**8:30 p.m.**

**NO COVER**

**GRAWOOD**  
  
**LOUNGE**

**MOVIES**

March 8 - **Blade Runner**  
 March 9 - **Missing**  
 March 15 - **Chariots of Fire**  
 March 16 - **Arthur**