

Polanyi says SALT "timid step" towards control

Both sides in the arms race acknowledged that they could destroy the other with the signing of the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT) in May, 1972, according to a University of

Toronto molecular chemist. Dr. John C. Polanyi, the 1974 F.J. Toole lecturer, addressed about 160 students and faculty members Tuesday evening on the topic "Who is winning the arms race? - Some

thoughts on arms control." He said the SALT agreement left a major loophole because it limited the number of missiles, but not the kind. The agreement was a "very

timid step", and timid steps can stimulate the arms race, said Polanyi.

Both the USSR and the United States protect themselves with three-pronged missile systems. The prongs include land-based Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBM's) and nuclear armed submarines and aircraft.

"Any of the three prongs is an overwhelming deterrent," he said. At present there are enough nuclear weapons stockpiled to provide the equivalent explosive power of 10 tons of TNT for every human.

With this potential for overkill, it is "inconceivable that there could be anything to race about," he said.

A one megaton ground burst, the normal warhead of an ICBM, exploded over a city of one million people would kill one third of the population, he said. This would be equal to all the deaths in the last war. A missile of one megaton is not the largest; Titan missiles produced by the United States are ten times as large.

The USSR has more "delivery vehicles" for nuclear missiles, but the United States has three times as many warheads as the USSR, said Polanyi.

He mentioned some developments in warfare since the time when the only air to air missile was a bomb devised to be dropped from a biplane to destroy a zeppelin.

The bombing of civilian populations first became an accepted part of warfare during World War Two.

Present research in nuclear armaments involves an attempt to develop a nuclear weapon portable enough to be carried by one man. Such a weapon would be equivalent to one ton of TNT, rather than the more common size of 20,000 tons.

These smaller weapons would be considered a tactical weapon, in the same category as the atomic bombs that destroyed Nagasaki and Hiroshima during the Second World War. Polanyi said tactical weapons are intended for use against troops, while the more powerful fusion or hydrogen bombs are intended for larger targets.

The United States has 10,000 tactical weapons in Europe, while members of the Warsaw Pact have about 3,000.

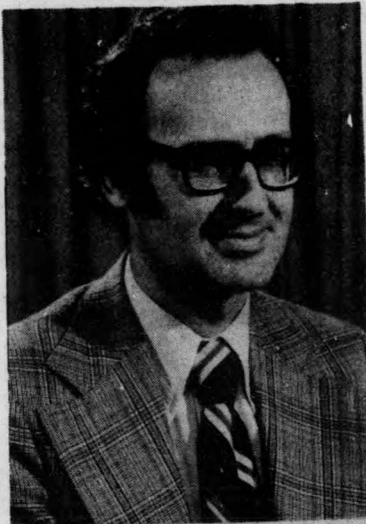
The United States is currently

spending about 6 per cent of its Gross National Product on the arms race. Polanyi said the USSR is probably spending a higher percentage, although no figures are available.



Photo by The Phantom Photograph

U of T Dr. John C. Polanyi was on campus this week to talk about the condition of the world's arms race.



Peter Vanderleeden

Vanderleeden appointed

Peter J. Vanderleeden was recently appointed director of personnel at UNB.

Approved by the Board of Governors October 15, the appointment becomes effective November 12. Vanderleeden assumes the office previously held by A.F.B. Knight, who recently retired.

At the time of his appointment, Vanderleeden was employed as director of personnel and coordinator of professional development with the Ontario Addiction Research Foundation in Toronto, a position he has held since 1965.

Prior to this he was a data processing instructor with International Business Machines, 1962-65; a personnel assistant with H.V. Chapman and Associates, 1961-62; and a social worker with the Children's Aid Society of Hamilton, Ontario, 1958-61.

Born and educated in Holland, Mr. Vanderleeden is a graduate in personnel administration and social work of the School of Social Work, Hengelo, Holland.

SEMCO's C.D. Cox

to examine microscopy

Dr. C.D. Cox, Scanning Electron Microscope Company (SEMCO) research director, will present an untitled lecture on electron microscopy at the University of New Brunswick November 26.

The speech, to be held at 8 p.m. in room 146 of Loring Bailey Hall, will examine the development of a Canadian electron microscope, the uses and potential of scanning microscopy and technology transfer from the government to the private sector. He will also discuss procedures for obtaining Project Research Applicants in Industry grants from the National Research Council (NRC).

Cox will also be looking for input

from researchers on the projected refinements of the microscope now being developed by the NRC.

Cox has directed development of the Semco scanning microscope from the project's beginning and has had considerable experience in negotiating transfer of technological developments from government to private industry. He recently negotiated a substantial PRAI grant for Queens University in advanced microscopy.

Cox graduated from UNB with a science degree, McMaster with his science masters and received his Ph.D from the University of British Columbia.

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The United States is currently



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