Reagan to emphasize MX missile

(Continued from page 1)

The possibility of abrogating the SALT I treaty and deploying Anti-Ballistic Missile systems around the current Minuteman force is another alternative.

Prop. 2½'s effects are unknown

(Continued from page 3)

city chose to revoke MIT's tax exemption for nonprofit educational uses.

Milne explained, "We [MIT] pay taxes on property we own that is not part of our educational plant." In addition, he continued, "The Institute pays, "in lieu of taxes, about 400,000." Milne explained that this money goes towards "city services." "I don't know yet what the impact of Proposition 2½ will be," noted Milne. Both Truesdell and Sullivan emphasized that the effects of the new law are entirely "speculative" now.

Truesdell noted, "In Cambridge, Proposition 2½ was defeated by a two-to-one vote." He suggested that the state legislature may choose to exempt cities where the electorate rejected the referendum from abiding by its conditions. The state legislature will have to decide what action it intends to take, however.

Improvements in computer software and advanced digital signal processors have increased the range at which interceptors can identify and destroy incoming ICBM's. The capability to destroy a Soviet reentry vehicle in midcourse before it has deployed its multiple warheads would give the United States a cost-effective, pinpoint defense of its current Minuteman force. Even a small midcourse capability would greatly complicate Soviet planning problems and decrease confidence in a successful strike, creating a more stable situation.

Ronald Reagan's policy toward America's conventional forces will be geared toward meeting the perceived Soviet buildup. The exact size of that buildup over the past decade is debatable because of arguments over the methods used by intelligence sources to estimate Soviet production, but it ranges from 150 billion to 240 billion dollars. According to the 1981 Department of Defense Annual Report, the current Soviet defense effort is 30 percent higher than that of the United States when measured in dollars, and 50 percent higher when measured in rubles.

The important priority for the Reagan Administration is to develop a cohesive foreign policy defining the requirements for American security and our interests abroad. Increasing the responsibility of America's allies for protecting mutual spheres of interest should be a key goal. The need to consolidate America's existing forces should be the major factor shaping military policy in the next few years.

Friends wish you luck on a big exam. Good friends stick around to see how you did.

Löwenbräu. Here's to good friends.