Democrats discuss defense

Mondale said he argued for restraint and privately opposed the Carter administration’s support of the MX missile and multiple independent re-entry vehicle (MIRV) warheads. The Senate’s refusal to ratify SALT 2 is the United States’ greatest failure in the realm of arms control, he added.

“People want to know about other issues,” Hart countered. “People are worried about jobs, the environment, the education of their children, women’s rights, and the country not going bankrupt for defense spending.”

McGovern asserted that producing more than the minimum number of nuclear weapons needed for defense is wasteful. Eliminating them would save enormous sums of money. “Every round of re-entry vehicle produces us closer to destruction,” he said.

“We all want peace,” Glenn said. The next president must make an “offer beyond good intentions.” Arms control is not easy. We must be prepared to take difficult stands... We must both defend liberty and keep peace.

Gleem said he opposed SALT 2 because it was not a verifiable treaty. He vowed to cut between $12 billion and $15 billion from the defense budget, including funding for the MX missile and the Rapid Deployment Force. “It’s not rapid, it’s not deployable, and it’s not a force,” he said.

Cranston said survivability depends on deterrence. America’s threat of land-based missiles, bombers, and submarine-based missiles serve as sufficient deterrence in nuclear attack, he said.

Hart said stopping and reversing the nuclear arms race is of utmost importance and is the reason he is in public life. “Listen to the women, the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters when they tell us to restore morality to leadership,” he urged.

“Arms control experts have failed us,” Cranston charged. “There have been no ethical or moral considerations” concerning arms control, he claimed.

Glenn charged the Carter and Reagan administrations with not checking the spread of nuclear weapons through their failure to enforce the 1978 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act. Arms reduction talks involving the United States, Soviet Union, and other nuclear powers would be beneficial, he said.

Mondale agreed and urged the institution of annual summits among leaders of nations with nuclear weapons.

Askev advocated a buildup of conventional forces as a deterrent superior to nuclear weapons. Hollings concurred, saying the United States is “under-prepared for conventional war.”

Defeating Ronald Reagan is the most important aspect of the next campaign, Hollings continued: “There can be no freeze with Ronald Reagan in office.” Democrats must have a credible economic platform, including “a budget freeze,” tooust Reagan, he said.

Cranston said it is wrong for candidates to present a “laundry list of promises.” The president must focus on one or two prime problems. “His goals are to achieve full employment and to end the arms race, he said.

Public Policy and Management
(M.A., Ph.D., & MBA)
University of Pennsylvania Meet the Wharton Representative Tuesday, Oct. 18 — 9-4:00 at the Career Planning Bldg.

Or write to:
Public Policy and Management Wharton The Wharton School Philadelphia, PA 19104

SHARE THE COST OF LIVING.

GIVE TO THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY.

This space donated by The Tech

SINGLES WITH ADVANCED DEGREES

A Hundred Years Of Tradition

WHY PAY MORE?

THRIFTY RENT-A-CAR

HARVARD SQUARE BOSTON 876-9700 354-6777 CENTRAL SQUARE 492-3000

Full Line of 1983 Chevrolets

“Never a Mileage Charge”

HUGHES

THE JOURNEY HAS BEGUN

OPEN HOUSE

Come learn about the exciting work Hughes is performing in Radar Analysis/Design utilizing the disciplines of:

- Communication Theory
- Circuit Design/Analysis
- Control Theory
- Image Processing
- Digital Signal Processing
- Pattern Recognition
- Software Design
- E & M Theory
- Computer Science

Technical Managers and Engineers will be present.

Building 36, Room 156
Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1983, 4-6 PM (refreshments will be served)
Campus Interviews Oct. 26, 1983

Radar Systems Group

U.S. Citizenship Required for Employment
Equal Opportunity Employer