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Trinity World Review, February 25, 1983

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Trinity World Review

LIBERTY OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO THINK HIS OWN THOUGHTS.

-Robert A. Taft-

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Vol. I Issue 1

Trinity College, Hartford, Ct. 06106

25 February, 1983

Capital Punishment Poll

In 1977, the death penalty was reinstated in the United States in the case of Gary Gilmore. A ten year moratorium was ended when Gilmore challenged Utah to execute him. Since that time, five men have been executed in the U.S.

With the homicide rate at 9.8 per 100,000 people and public attitude toughening toward serious criminals, experts say that ten to fifteen people may be put to death this year.

The capital punishment issue has surfaced occasionally in the past when there were one or two executions annually. But a public that is frightened by increasing violent crimes is re-examining the old questions: Is it morally right to take another's life? Is it a deterrent to murder?

Despite uncertainty, support for the death penalty is at a fifteen year high. Since 1972, when the Supreme Court invalidated all death penalty statutes then in force, 38 states have rewritten their laws to bring back capital punishment, with other states likely to follow suit.

In 1966, a Gallup poll showed 42% of the U.S. in favor of the death penalty. According to a poll taken last fall, this percentage rose to 72% in favor. Capital punishment's comeback moves the United States in the opposite direction of most Western nations, who have abandoned or outlawed the death penalty.

A poll taken at Trinity College, Hartford, CT, determined that 45.3% of the randomly selected students were for capital punishment, 40% against it, and 14.7% were undecided.

Out of 245 responses, 103 students were opposed to the death penalty. The division of their responses are as follows: 52.5% feel it is wrong to take another's life; 29.1% base their response on the possibility of a judicial mistake; 5.8% do not feel capital punishment will affect crime; and 12.6% gave other reasons.

When asked, "Do you feel that a criminal convicted of a serious crime and sentenced to life-imprisonment should be allowed to choose the death penalty instead?" 65.7% agreed with the statement; 25.9% said no, and 8.4% were undecided.

One hundred and eleven students were pro-capital punishment, with their explanations divided as follows: 34.2% feel capital punishment to be morally justified; 25.2% do not believe that tax dollars should support criminals in jail; 24.3% consider it a deterrent to crime; and 16.3% have other reasons.

By Kristine Belson

Next Issue...

Faculty Comments

by

Professor Battis

and

Professor West

IMF Group Sets \$31.8b to Avoid Crisis

By William J. Eaton
Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON—Leading finance ministers from around the world agreed yesterday to add \$31.8 billion to the assets of the International Monetary Fund by the end of this year so it can help debt-plagued nations avoid default and prevent a breakdown of the world's financial system.

The action to increase national contributions to the IMF by 47.4 percent was taken after the United States resisted pleas from the European Common Market, Canada, Japan and developing countries for a bigger global rescue fund.

IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere, however, said the increase, along with a pledge of aid by Saudi Arabia and a previous commitment by the 10 major industrial nations would effectively double the amount of IMF resour-

ces available to deal with the debt crisis.

Under the new arrangements, the United States is to contribute a total of \$8.4 billion in standby lending power to the IMF, including \$5.8 billion as its share of the \$31.8 billion and another \$2.6 billion pledge made in connection with the "Big 10" industrial powers.

The agreement, however, must be ratified by Congress, where strong opposition was expected to the request for additional IMF contributions since it comes at a time when President Ronald Reagan has declared that new reductions are needed in American social programs.

Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan praised the agreement and said supporting the IMF was in the best interests of the United States since it would help to preserve export markets and the jobs of Americans who benefit from

overseas sales.

"Our recovery and the recovery of other nations are tied tightly together," Regan said at a news conference. "The nations now in debt represent customers for our exports."

Mexican Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog, Regan said, told the IMF governing body that Mexico has cut its imports from the United States by \$7.5 billion since its financial crisis began less than a year ago.

Debt-ridden Brazil, Regan added, could say the same.

The IMF has used about \$14 billion in recent months to make emergency loans to such nations as Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Yugoslavia and others that have had trouble paying off loans to private banks. Fund officials said about \$15 billion in usable resources—hard currencies that are acceptable to lenders—remained in the IMF coffers but a long list of applicants is seeking help this year.

De Larosiere told reporters

that the IMF may have to borrow in the financial markets if it runs out of money before the increased contributions are received late in 1983.

Under the arrangement approved yesterday the IMF's assets would be increased from about \$67.2 billion to \$99 billion, with each of the fund's 146 member-nations contributing in proportion to its present quota and its economic strength.

The finance ministers' meeting, originally scheduled for April, was held in February to speed up the process of getting legislative approval for the increased contributions.

Twenty-two finance ministers who serve as the IMF's governing body approved the additional resources for the agency that has become a lender of last resort for many developing countries that found their debt burdens too heavy when the global recession

A Look at Egypt

By Christopher Kearns

On October 6, 1981, an event occurred which sent shock waves throughout the world, particularly in the Middle East. President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt was assassinated by Muslim extremists. The assassination dimmed hopes of peace in the Mideast, for which Sadat had labored so long, and left Egypt without one of its greatest leaders.

Clearly, the man who succeeded him would have a hard time to equal Sadat's leadership ability, but Egypt's Vice-President, Hosni Mubarak, has asserted himself in such a way that he has not only gained the respect and admiration of the Arab world, but also the United States and the African nations. Mubarak also hopes to appease his people by bringing economic stability to Egypt and to help achieve peace in his volatile part of the world.

To help bolster Egypt's faltering economy, Mubarak established a five year development plan. The plan reflects Mubarak's concern to increase local production and curb imports. Mubarak also chose a team which he hopes to lead the Egyptian economy in a stable direction.

The group's first task was to revise the budget, reconsider monetary and investment policy, and prepare detailed studies. Projects to be approved by Mubarak are aimed at producing the basic necessities of working people and not luxury goods. The government hopes to reduce the balance of payments deficit from \$2 billion to \$500 million by the end of the five year period.

Mubarak has tried to reestablish his country's position of leadership in the Arab world by trying to improve diplomatic relations with Egypt's allies

and historical enemies. Before his visit to Washington two weeks ago, the Egyptian president expressed his wish to discuss what could be done to push the Middle East peace process; implement the Reagan initiative and reach a comprehensive solution to the Mideast problem. He believes that President Reagan's initiative has a chance to succeed provided that the Palestinians, their leader Yasir Arafat, and King Hussein of Jordan reach a quiet agreement. Also, Hussein and the Palestinians should come out with a unified delegation to negotiate the problem.

Mubarak also told Arafat that all PLO factions should unify and work out an agreement with Jordanians. He advised they use Reagan's initiatives and implement its strong points and put the weaker ones on the negotiating table. Referring to the settlements on the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Golan heights, Mubarak maintained that time is running out on the Palestinians.

Despite having his differences with the Israeli government, Mubarak still remains committed to the Camp David Accords worked out by his predecessor.

Domestically, Mubarak is receiving some criticism because he has not yet selected a vice-president. He also tries to avoid comparisons of himself to Nasser and Sadat. "The picture that I see is of a man who doesn't want to rock the boat as he steers it to shore," one Egyptian observer said in a description of Mubarak. And, although he is hopeful that life will improve for his country's 45 million people and the other inhabitants of the Middle East, he realizes that his task as president of Egypt is not a very easy one.



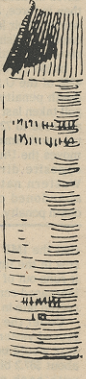
Mubarak reports time is expiring for a Mideast peace.

U.N. Holds Historic Debate

The debate started innocently enough—when 34 nations asked the U.N. General Assembly to declare 1982 the "Year of the Fifth Centennial of the Discovery of America." But nothing seems to go simply at the United Nations, and soon that august body was enmeshed in another simmering international dispute.

Ireland's ambassador, Noel Dorr, took the floor to "express certain doubts." Was it wrong, he asked, to commemorate Christopher Columbus's voyage when Latin texts suggested that Irish monks led by Saint Brendan may have made the dangerous North Atlantic crossing before the seventh century? Then Iceland's representative, Hordur Helgason, vehemently argued that Leif Ericson, an Iclander of Norwegian descent, had discovered America in the year 1000—a fact so "totally ignored in the absolute wording of the draft resolution (that) we cannot give it our vote." If the resolution passed, he warned, "the Assembly may expect in the year 2000 a parallel proposal from Iceland commemorating the 1,000th anniversary of the discovery of America." Spanish Ambassador Jaime de Pines insisted that the resolution chiefly sought to celebrate Spain's "leading role in the development of the Americas," and Latin American delegates suggested that failing to recognize Columbus's achievement would be to insult Hispanics everywhere.

The debate was strictly academic to several African delegates, who privately declared that they could not support a resolution celebrating colonialism in the Americas regardless of who began it. Newsweek Magazine Inc.(c), 1982. All rights reserved.



xon's were up a scant 6.9% from a year earlier. Mobil's were off 52%, Texaco's 40%, and Standard Oil of California's 36%.

Many eyes will now be on Saudi Arabia, which can produce 11 million barrels of oil per day, over twice its current output, and clearly remains the dominant force in the organization. The Saudis reportedly would like to cut prices by perhaps \$2 a barrel, but William Randol, an OPEC watcher with First Boston, predicts "a cut upwards of \$6." Britain's energy secretary, Sir Nigel Lawson, 50, summoned British oil executives to his office last week and urged them to wait for Saudi action before setting North Sea prices. Said a Thatcher aide: "If their oil prices do come down, we will have to follow suit." Yamani has merely said cryptically that "February will be an interesting month."



Columbus 'discovering' the New World?

Mubarak's Moderate Policy

By David Hanak & Mario Aguro

In a recent trip to the United States, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak expressed to President Reagan his growing doubt that Israel is serious and dedicated to solving the Palestinian question, and the issue concerning the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Mubarak has persisted in being firm, yet pragmatic, in order for peace to be firmly established in the Middle East. He blames the lull in negotiations on Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's reluctance to remove the 30,000 Israeli troops currently occupying southern Lebanon and parts of Beirut.

In serious discussions with Reagan, Mubarak made firm his insistence that the U.S. get tough with Begin and press Israel to withdraw its forces, or prospects of Mideast peace will fade. "A golden opportunity exists, and it would be a grave mistake to miss it," Mubarak commented while in Washington. The Egyptian President also asserted that Jordan's King Hussein and Palestinian representatives seem ready to join the talks based on Reagan's September 1 peace initiative—but only if the United States cracks down more severely on Israel.

Why has Mubarak been more firm on Israel than Sadat? As the successor to the slain President Anwar el-Sadat, Hosni Mubarak is faced with an atrocious economic situation. Egypt is suffering from a 25% inflation rate, a 2.8% population increase each year in a country of 45 million people, and a per capita income of \$380. Moreover, Egypt's peace treaty with Israel has hurt Egypt's relations with the rest of the Arab world. To appease the more moderate Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia and Jordan, Egypt has dug in on its position that Israel live up to the peace process of the Camp David Accords, signed by Sadat, Begin, and then President Carter. By remaining firm Mubarak hopes to establish a go-between position in Israeli-Arab relations so that peace can be reached in the highly volatile Middle East.

Can Mubarak reach any agreements with the Begin government? "The implacable commitment of Israeli Prime Minister Begin and his Defense Minister, Ariel Sharon, to their concept of 'Eretz Yisrael' (land of Israel) and their determination to remove the Palestine Liberation Organization as a military, or even a political force, has placed Mubarak in a difficult situation," according to one analyst. The general consensus in Cairo, and Washington, then, is that Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon is an essential condition for resumption of the peace effort. Whether this can be done with Begin and Sharon in power is highly questionable. Instead, Egypt thinks that negotiations would be more successful under a different Prime Minister.

The course of Egyptian-Israeli relations has chilled considerably since Sadat's assassination so that Egypt has been forced to become more firm. Mubarak and his government are placing any peace agreements in the hands of Begin by conditioning negotiations on the status in Lebanon.

OPEC Deadlock

The 13 OPEC members met last week in Geneva desperate to prove themselves a cartel that could cut production to halt the slide in oil prices. For months they had been quarreling over quotas and cutting prices against each other. But after two days of haggling, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed al-Yamani, 53, walked out of the session saying: "The meeting has ended. There has been a complete failure." OPEC had given the world its third oil shock, but this one meant prices might go down, not up.

Mani Said al-Otreiba, 37, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, virtually signaled a price war when he crowed: "Each country is free to set its own prices." A day later London spot prices for Saudi light dropped \$1.50 to just under \$30 a barrel.

The failure of the OPEC ministers to agree on a joint strategy reverberated in world financial circles. Fears that the British National Oil Corporation, which controls North Sea production, would be forced to cut prices by at least \$2 a barrel to remain competitive prompted a drop in the price of the pound to a record low of \$1.54. On Wall Street the Dow Jones industrial average fell 23 points the day the deadlock was announced. Oil stocks were particularly hard hit. Saudi's oil prices could drive oil exporters like Mexico, Indonesia, and Nigeria to banks for new loans. But oil companies would welcome a drop in crude prices from the official level of \$34 a barrel to about \$30. Prior to the OPEC meeting, the heads of Exxon, Texaco, Mobil, and Standard Oil of California, partners with the U.S. government in the Arab Amman Oil Co. (Aramco), met with Yamani in Geneva. Their message, reportedly: Saudi crude was costing them up to \$8 a barrel more than oil available elsewhere. Market prices were slumping, profits had fallen, and the energy companies wanted less oil or lower prices. All four firms have reported bleak fourth-quarter earnings. Ex-

Faculty Comments

Teaching Ethics and Citizenship: A Directed Values Approach



by Keryn A. Crockett

by Clyde D. McKee, Jr.

As a member of the "position-taking," directed-instruction group, the author made a decision to spend the fall semester of 1982 and the spring semester of 1983 experimenting with a variety of courses and instructional techniques related to citizenship and ethics.

The first step was to develop a specific set of goals. The main ones were:

- To encourage students in all classes to consciously attempt to increase their personal sense of efficacy.

- To compel students to become registered voters.

- To motivate a significant number of students to run for office in the student government association; work in political campaigns of candidates running for state or national offices; and to participate in partisan activities.

- To encourage these students to vote in college and all other elections for which they legally qualified.

- To increase the number of students willing to take declared positions on issues related to citizenship and ethics, both in and outside the classroom.

The next step for me, as the instructor, was to take clearly defined positions. I did this by telling the students that I believed strongly in certain political values:

- That every citizen has a responsibility to be informed on political problems and issues facing his or her college, city, state and world.

- That each citizen should take specific steps to become an eligible voter and participate in all elections.

- That each citizen should attempt to meet candidates and, if possible, work in their campaigns.

- That those citizens who are the "best" are those who run as candidates, manage campaigns, and participate directly in shaping and implementing public policy.

- That the "best" students are also those who are willing to exercise leadership in the classroom by taking positions on controversial issues and defending their positions.

- A variety of "specific political instruction" was designed to "affect students' substantive political values."

- Students in my freshman seminar in "politics and oral communications" were told that I expected them to become campus leaders, to run for office, and eventually to lead the student part of the College — the student government, the newspaper, the radio station, and all the influential com-

mittees. Progress on this value was to be described in their personal journal, which was to be evaluated as an important part of the course grade.

- Each student in my American National Government course was given the option of working in a political campaign for a candidate running in state or national elections (in place of a term paper).

- On the day of College elections, students in my constitutional law class were required to vote before being allowed to join the class.

- In my urban politics course each student was required to complete a comprehensive political monograph on some "local political system" (ranging in size from a neighborhood to a standard metropolitan statistical area), requiring that they conduct numerous observations of political events and interviews with elected officials.

- All my students were encouraged to attend the "political breakfast roundtable" series (breakfast meetings at which candidates spoke briefly and responded to student questions). Attendance increased when names were recorded.

- Students in all classes were required to mark daily attendance sheets by squeezing a hand gripper, recording their strength, and, from time to time, recording their "sense of efficacy." (The assumption here is that as the strength of the hand increases, so does the sense of efficacy.)

- Students in all classes were encouraged to take positions within a variety of conceptual models designed to focus attention on such issues as, "What should the relationship of the President-Congress be?" "Should the Supreme Court be 'active-passive' or 'liberal-strict' in interpreting the constitution?" "Which local form of government is best for our city?"

- Students were encouraged

to match wits with the instructor in creating their own models, e.g., "How many different methods are there for selecting judges? I have a dozen. Who can beat it?" "What is the best method?"

-All students were told that they should increase their vocabularies because as their understanding of words increased so would their potential for political leadership. New words were sometimes discussed.

The method of instruction which caused the greatest anxiety was the "political profile of the class" exercise, which was conducted in my American National Government class. After noting that there are great variations among citizens who run for office, contribute to campaigns, vote, and do not even know there is an election, we conducted a class profile. First, I asked if there were any public elected officials in the class to head the line (there were two). These students, who went to the front of the room, were followed by those who had written political letters, made financial contributions, worn political buttons, voted, etc. Students who were last to join the line were subjected to considerable pressure.

Special attention was given to examinations. Students were invited to prepare essay questions. Once a list was prepared, these students voted on whether to see the list or take the exam "cold turkey" (all classes voted to see the list). Next, they were invited to screen the questions and delete "bad" topics. They were told that topics from the list would be selected by chance at all the times of the exam.

At the end of each course, the students were asked to complete a questionnaire designed to see if the "specific political instruction" and "directed substantive political values" had influenced their behavior or changed their values.

There are two schools of thought on the teaching of ethics and citizenship within political science.

In one camp are those who believe that citizenship and ethics are best taught as separate courses in which the instructor presents both sides of controversial topics but takes no personal position. Those on the opposing side cite the findings of the American Society for Political Administration (ASPA) workshop: citizenship and ethics should not be taught as separate courses but included in a variety of regular courses. The goal should be to modify student behavior; and that the instructor should always present a point of view without teaching a system of belief or compelling students to accept a dogma.

In his essay on political socialization, Jaros wrote, "For some strange reason, the possibilities of Cell D — that specific instruction may affect student's substantive political values — have been almost entirely neglected by researchers."

	Mode of Socialization	General	Specific
Content of Socialization		College	Political
		Experience	Instruction
Conventional Democratic Participation		A	B
Substantive Political Values (regime & Gov't levels)		C	D

Man of the Month



Lee Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corp., was recently voted "Executive Most Admired by American Businessmen." This honor was bestowed upon Iacocca by the Wall Street Journal in a Gallup Poll commissioned by the Journal. The White House wanted him to succeed the departing Drew Lewis as Secretary of Transportation. Illinois citizens have established an "Iacocca for President" committee. Two weeks ago, Iacocca flew aboard Air Force One as President Regan's example No. 1 of a recovering economy.

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Unemployment Uncertainty

By Ted Hartsoe

Ronald Reagan took office in January 1981 as the economy was continuing its modest recovery from the 1980 recession. He promised a new economic policy which would turn around the U.S. economy; under his leadership, the U.S. economy is now experiencing its worst downturn in several decades. The Congress and the Federal Reserve Board helped to implement the changes in policy the President desired in 1981, including personal income tax cuts, spending reductions in nondefense programs, increases in defense expenditures, and tighter monetary policy. In addition to a decrease in production, unemployment has expanded tremendously, striking all categories of workers in every community.

In the month of his election, November 1980, the unemployment rate stood at 7.5 percent. For the next nine months it hovered between this rate and 7.2 percent, its low in July 1981. At that time, the first of the personal income tax cuts became effective. This cut was designed to stimulate consumer spending, encourage businesses to increase investment and hire more employees as output increased to meet the greater demand. However, the opposite occurred. Unemployment grew quickly, reaching 8 percent by October and 9 percent by March. The President's Council of Economic Advisors, in their 1982 Report, predicted the continued increase in the unemployment rate in early 1982. With the 1981 deterioration behind them, they predicted: "The unemployment rate is expected to reach the vicinity of 9 percent this spring until growth strengthens in the summer. Thereafter, the rapid pace of expansion should pull the unemployment rate down between one-quarter and one-half of a percentage point a quarter." The council forecast a rate of 8.4% in the fourth quarter of 1982.

The anticipated growth in the economy never materialized. Instead, conditions worsened. By the November election, the unemployment rate had risen to 10.6 percent. Rates this high had not been reached since the end of the Depression. The unemployment rates for selected categories of workers all rose dramatically as well—for whites and blacks; for men and women; and for teenagers. As the 1982 CEA report points out: "Employment growth during 1981 varied considerably by demographic group. Adult female employment rose by 2.8 percent, while adult male employment rose by 0.2 percent; teenage employment fell by a dramatic 8.9 percent. The unemployment rate for adult men, who tend to work in disproportionate numbers in cyclically sensitive industries, rose from 6.1 percent in December 1980 to 7.9 percent in December 1981. The unemployment rate for adult women, who work in industries that exhibit more cyclical stability, rose 0.7 of a point, from 6.7 percent to 7.4 percent, during the same period. The teenage unemployment rate increased, from 17.8 percent to 21.5 percent over the year." These unemployment figures need to be interpreted in the light of additional information. While the number of adult male and females who held jobs increased over the year, the population also increased. With more people looking for work, the additional jobs were not enough, resulting in the higher unemployment rates for these two categories of workers. Teenagers, on the other hand, saw a decrease in the number of people in the labor force, so the increase in unemployment actually underestimates the deterioration in the job market for this class of worker. Over the two year span November 1980 to November 1982, over 600 fewer teenagers were in the job mar-

ket. This reflected a decreased labor force percentage rate, which dropped from 56.5 percent to 54.5 percent. Over the same period, the numbers of adult males and females in the labor force increased, although the participation rate of males fell slightly. The unemployment rate of blacks and other minorities is approaching twenty percent, as that of whites is just under ten percent.

In addition to the actual unemployment rates, other statistics give valuable information for interpreting the current economic situation. From November 1980 to November 1982 the number of people not in the labor force grew faster than the number of workers. The number of people out of work grew astronomically, increasing by fifty percent from eight to twelve million. One economic study suggests that the number of workers too discouraged to look for work (and therefore not included in the government's count of the unemployed) is roughly half of the number of six million people out of work.

Besides those out of work, others have had to survive on part-time jobs. The number of males working part-time for economic reasons according to government statistics rose by more than a million between November 1980 and November 1982, and the number of adult females in this situation also rose by one million. The number of teenagers forced to curtail their hours increased by over thirty percent over this period. The percentage of labor force men lost due to unemployment and under employment has grown from less than eight percent under President Carter to over twelve percent under the Reagan administration.

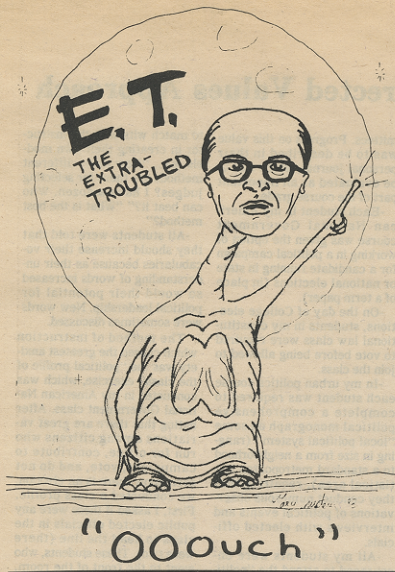
Another striking statistic illustrating the depth of the current employment problems is the duration of unemployment. The ratio of the unemployed who have been without work for six months or longer has increased dramatically since 1980. The average duration of joblessness has increased by a quarter, from 13.3 weeks to 16.9 weeks; the median duration has risen from 7.2 weeks to 9.5 weeks. According to the Department of Labor statistics, the number of workers unemployed for longer times has increased greatly, with almost forty percent of the unemployed out of work for fifteen weeks or longer. In addition, most of those without jobs are those who lost jobs, rather than new or reentering workers. The percentage of unemployed workers who have lost their job is now over 60 percent, up from roughly 50 percent when President Reagan took office.

From all of these statistics it is clear that all is not well in the U.S. economy. Unemployment has reached levels not seen in my lifetime. The Reagan economic program has not worked as hoped in reviving the economy. Although it has helped to decrease the rate of inflation, this has not helped the average worker. Real per capita disposable income has increased little more than one percent in the two years since Reagan was elected. The real average hourly compensation of employees in the nonfarm business sector has increased even less in this time. Despite the promises of the President and his advisors, economic conditions are worse. Otto Eckstein, an economic forecaster and consultant, predicted in December 1980 that "unemployment is likely to be higher and still rising on Inauguration Day, and Reagan will take office, as John F. Kennedy did before him, with an economy which can only get better in response to his policy moves." Unfortunately, the economy did not get better under Reagan, but has gotten dramatically worse.

that stresses adaptability. The Trident project is a risk because America may be wasting its money, time, and energy on a weapons system which could prove to be obsolete even before its completion.

Finally, the Trident submarine is primarily an offensive instrument. The precision and explosive power of its missiles make the sub an obvious first strike weapon. Instead of promoting stability, the Trident submarine will upset the delicate nuclear balance which currently exists between East and West.

—Philip S. Robertson, Jr.



Lesson From Lebanon

By Robert Simensky

American spies these days don't often get something to chuckle about. Recently, they've had a laugh or two at Soviet expense.

Our intelligence network has picked up bits and pieces of Soviet anxiety about why Israel, flying American F-15's and F-16's over Lebanon, shot down Syrians flying MiG-23's at a ratio of 83-0. And why could those SAM-6s and SAM-8s in the Bekaa Valley, the same kind of missile that devastated the Israelis in the 1973 war, hit only one enemy plane this time?

The people in various capitals of the world knew instantly, after those figures came out, that the power balance between the East and the West had been subtly reshaped by technology and training. When speculation first arose about the age and inferiority of Soviet equipment, the Kremlin exploded with angry rebuttals. (How uncharacteristic!) However, the real damage to the Soviet ego took place at cocktail parties and receptions from Havana to Warsaw, where Moscow's diplomats, military attaches and KGB operatives went to work after a few belts of Stolichnaya vodka. They must have told other customers of their military hardware that "Arabs couldn't be trusted to do anything right," that the Syrians were "incompetent and cowardly."

Inevitably, the Syrians were outraged. They were outraged not only by the insults, but also by their own conviction that Soviet equipment is just not as good as American, and thus they are bound to lose in any future encounters with Israel. This doubt of Moscow's military gear must have entered dialogues between Moscow and its other customers, thus having a quiet impact around the world.

Nobody believes that the Soviets have been humbled. The balance of nuclear armaments is still tipping their way. But the lesson from Lebanon, that technology can compensate for the huge Soviet numerical advantage in weapons and men, has hit home. This new light shed on the Soviet image of iron invincibility could not have come at a more inopportune moment. Andropov must prove to be a leader. Soviet forces are faced with a Vietnam situation in Afghanistan, increasing their strength to over 100,000 troops. Worries about unrest in Poland still exist. In short, the Soviet Union is less inclined to take aggressive action in far off lands. Score one for American technology and Israeli ingenuity.

Sink The Trident

Reagan's administration has been emphasizing the importance of the Trident submarine program for the past two years. With two subs already out at sea and a third one to be commissioned early next month, perhaps it is time to step back and review the situation and identify some of the problems.

First, the cost of building the fleet is staggering. Congress has \$60 billion earmarked for the program already, with more probably on the way thanks to inflation, delays in construction, and the inevitable technical problems which de-

velop on a defense project of this sort. After its completion, maintaining the fleet will drain America's purse for years to come. Simply, the project costs too much!

Second, the Trident submarine, as a tool of destruction, was first envisioned back in 1969. At that point in time, American troops were in Vietnam, China was our adversary, the Shah led Iran, and OPEC didn't exist.

Today, America's position in the larger world community is changing faster than ever before. Therefore, the US should invest in a defense program

Securing Our Social Problem

By Thomas W. Nickerson

"Put bluntly, the old have come to insist that the young not only hold themselves harmless for their past profligacy, but sacrifice their own prosperity to pay for it."

-The Washington Monthly, November 1982

"To put the matter bluntly, Social Security is heading for a crash."

-The New York Review of Books, December 2, 1982

Contrary to such statements as above, Social Security is not filled with money hungry pensioners out to bleed the young, nor is it headed for a "crash." All this hysteria over Social Security started last year when reports came out predicting that the Social Security system was going to destroy the economy. Moreover, there are claims that by early in the next century, Social Security will consume as much as "75 percent of federal revenues; that payroll taxes will grow to as high as 28 percent." The facts, however, show a different picture. Social Security today consumes only five percent of the gross national product. Even the most pessimistic assumptions predict that it will consume all of six percent after the year 2020. If the present benefits are reduced and the retirement age postponed, the percent will be even less. Such are not the makings of a fiscal "catastrophe".

While it is true that the Social Security System is experiencing problems (it is presently running in the red and borrowing money to meet scheduled payments), these problems can be solved. In September of 1981, President

Reagan created the National Commission on Social Security Reform under the direction of Dr. Alan Greenspan. This Greenspan Commission is currently presenting its report to Congress. Some of the highlights of their solution to the problem are:

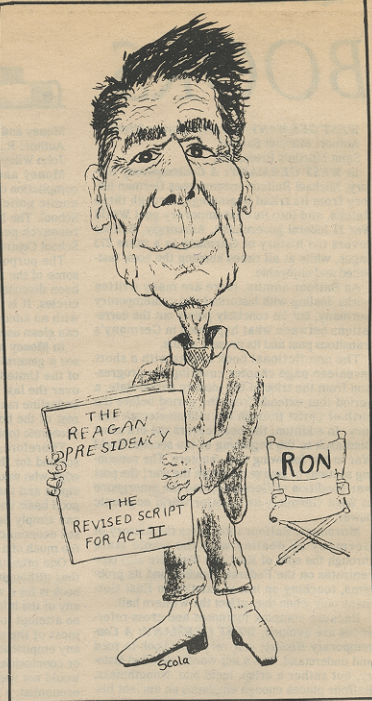
- The annual adjustments in benefits to increases in wages, not prices. This reform will help to end the fiscal instability of the system. Thus, by tying adjustments to wages, the pensioners will get similar cost of living increases as do wage earners. The estimated savings of the reform between now and 1990: \$60 billion.

- Put Social Security income on the same footing as other retirement income. In other words, make Social Security benefits taxable income. If we make the exemption rate \$20,000, then we can get rid of the "earnings test". Thus, "double-dippers" and other pensioners with high outside income (i.e., stocks and bonds) who make over \$20,000 a year will be subject to taxation. Conversely, those pensioners who make under \$20,000 will not be subjected to the "earnings test" nor taxation. The estimated

savings between now and 1990: \$55 billion.

- Extend mandatory Social Security coverage to federal employees and to the employees of non-profit organizations. By not including these employees, a great wealth has been overlooked. Federal employees tend to make more than those in the private sector, so by including them in Social Security the system would produce more revenue than cost. The estimated savings between now and 1990: \$21 billion.

These reforms, along with others, that the Greenspan Commission is presenting to Congress deserve our support. The report is a compromise that should appeal to both conservatives and liberals. By incorporating the reforms with a moderate increase in Social Security taxes, the interests of both parties are served, and, more importantly, the problem will be solved. Obviously something has to be done to secure our social system; the time is right for action to be taken. The Greenspan reforms are an excellent solution to the problem and a policy worth pursuing.



Soviet Interest Groups

By Donald K. Jackson

The concept of interest groups in the Soviet Union might on the surface seem like intellectual rubbish. As conceived in the United States, an interest group has the right of freely articulating concerns within any given political forum. Within the pluralistic milieu, a group theoretically may express concerns either for or against the status quo. Although the history of America is replete with exceptions to what in essence is freedom of expression, I would venture to say that relative to the Soviet Union, America has been quite generous with respect to guaranteeing freedom of expression. So is there any need to go on with the seemingly frivolous notion of Soviet interest

groups? If one approaches the notion with the sole criterion being those structures and processes found in the West, in particular the U.S., then, no, we may as well cease. However, if one were to approach the notion of Soviet interest groups with an eye to the functional aspect of the processes and structures at play, then one tends to avoid an overly biased perspective.

In their book, *Political Power: USA/USSR*, Zbigniew Brzezinski and Samuel Huntington identify three types of political groups: First, amorphous social forces (common persons); second, specific interest groups (scientists and intellectuals); and third, policy groups (military, agriculture, state bureaucrats, etc.). The primary (rather legitimate)

means of articulating concerns on the first level, amorphous forces, is through written complaints to the local level. Complaints then are forwarded to the appropriate authorities in effect. When the specific interest groups voice their opinion, they are usually supportive of the status quo in the way of scientific or educational expertise. They are also the most common instigators of protest and tend to be the defectors and radicals. Lastly, level three is described by Jerry Hough in *How The Soviet Union Is Governed*, as "complexes" (as in

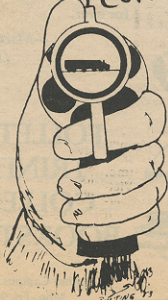
military-industrial complex) and "whirlpools". Hough tries to develop the concept of "institutional pluralism," meaning the various bureaucratic and technocratic interests vie for the ear of the top leadership, as well as money.

The characteristic most common to the above groups (except for the illegitimate ones) is that they are reactive in nature, not proactive. Put another way, when such groups are allowed to participate in the political process they must do so when asked by, in most cases, the Politburo, or must stay within strictly defined parameters set by the government. To use an analogy, when the ring leader says, "jump," it

would be to one's advantage to first ask, "How high?" John Oliver in an essay, "Citizen Demands on the Soviet System," suggests that any legitimate input into the system is somehow functional for those in power.

To sum up, while interest groups in the Soviet Union do exist within a pluralistic milieu, the structures and processes are quite unlike those found in America. In the Soviet Union, the government creates and tightly regulates the forum through which demands by particular interests are articulated. Such a forum is created for a distinct reason: to advance the policy interests of the ruling Politburo.

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The Trinity World Review is a World Affairs Association Publication. Meetings are held every Tuesday at 4:00 P.M. in the Student Organizations Office (Mather Basement).
Telephones: 246-4521.
Mailing Address: Box 848, Trinity College, Hartford, Ct. 06106.
The Trinity World Review would like to express special thanks to the Herald Publishing Co.

The Trinity World Review is printed at the Rare Reminder.
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BOOKS



WEST GERMANY, A Contemporary History.
 Author: Michael Balfour.
 Saint Martin's Press, 1982.
 In **WEST GERMANY: A Contemporary History**, Michael Balfour encompasses German history from its tribal beginnings, through three Reichs, and into its contemporary post World War II federal government. Amazingly, Balfour covers the history of Germany in a mere 273 pages, while at all times keeping the book fast-paced and enjoyable.

As Balfour admits, there are many written works dealing with historical and contemporary Germany, but he concisely points out the correlations between what happened in Germany's transient past and its present status.

The non-fictional book begins with a short seventeen page chapter covering the progression from the tribe to the modern nation-state, a period that extends from the period before the birth of Christ through the mid-nineteenth century. In addition, the book covers the era after Bismarck to the beginning of the second World War in the following two chapters. The remaining sections of course deal with the war; the post war condition of Germany; and the emergence of West Germany as a major world economic power.

Moreover, Balfour interprets the history of Germany by dealing with the whole state through the split of East and West. He also concentrates on the Federal Republic and its problems, touching on issues existing in East Germany only when they affect the Western half.

Because complex footnotes and cross-references are avoided, **WEST GERMANY: A Contemporary History**, is a very easy book to read and understand. It is a not wordy, detailed history, but rather a crisp, lucid one. Nonetheless, Balfour places enough emphasis on ancient history to give the reader a good overview of Germany's path from barbarianism to its place in the modern world.

—Michelle Roulbal

Money and Employment
 Author: R. J. Ball
 John Wiley and Sons, 1982.

Money and Employment, by R. J. Ball is a compilation of a series of lectures on macro-economic policies held at the London Business School. The lectures are based on the results of research performed by the London Business School Centre for Economic Forecasting.

The purpose of the book is to help interpret some of the major economic issues which have been discussed both in public and professional circles. It is organized so that even the layman, with an adequate understanding of economics, can glean useful information.

In **Money and Employment**, Ball first discusses a general overview of the economic history of the United Kingdom and the world economy over the last 100 years. The next two chapters underline major economic principles, while the rest of the book goes into detail on a variety of economic topics.

Therefore, the beginning of this book is described for those with limited economic knowledge who would like to learn more in-depth principles and theories. Those who already have a good basic understanding of economic principles can simply begin at chapter five, which discusses economic growth and its problems without too much of a loss of continuity.

One problem with **Money and Employment** is that although Ball states that the scope of the book is for a wide audience, he fails to document any of the information. He admits that he makes no attempt to document the sources from which most of the material comes, nor does he give any empirical evidence for any statements made or conclusions drawn. Though such information would not need to be provided to a professional economist, a layman might want to consult the book's reference section, which lists the source material, in order to gain a clearer understanding of certain principles.

—Michelle Roulbal

Leaders

Author: Richard M. Nixon
 Warner, 371pp., \$17.50.

Notwithstanding Richard Nixon's many failings, the former President was master of foreign affairs. Even his enemies concede this, as they lament the lack of similar skills among his successors. Consequently, **Leaders** is fascinating for what it reveals about the author and the other chiefs of state he has known during his political career. All told, there are 21 profiles, ranging from the legendary Winston Churchill to the little known Lee Kaun Yew, Singapore's prime minister. But the book's best chapters concern Nixon's relationships with Charles de Gaulle and Konrad Adenauer. The author was clearly in awe of the French president, "a man of enormous ego (and) enormous selfishness," whose stage presence and political instincts were unerring. Nixon's respect for the German chancellor is evident in a moving tribute to the Rhinelanders who resisted Hitler, produced a postwar rapprochement with France, and fought for the establishment of NATO and the European Economic Community. Equally interesting are the author's assessments of three Communist leaders: Nikita Khrushchev, Chou En-lai, and Leonid Brezhnev. Khrushchev comes across as a shrewd negotiator whose slovenly manner was merely a diversionary tactic. The cunning Chou was similarly adept at overcoming his opponents through sheer stamina and force of will. And Brezhnev could be a bully, but his belligerence was usually tempered by the specter of nuclear war. **Leaders** is a veritable primer on leadership. It is also, perhaps, in its bitter-sweet perspectives, more of a self-evaluation than its author intended.

—Alan L. Miller

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News Quiz

By Holly Decker & Rob Mittelman

1. Vice President George Bush spent the first ten days of February on an important trip to Europe. What was his purpose?
2. Some Israeli officials have suggested that the U.S. apologize for its role in what recent incident?
3. In late January, a Soviet nuclear powered satellite landed harmlessly in the.....ocean.
4. The inflation rate in the United States dropped significantly during 1982 to its lowest level in eleven years. What was the rate at the end of the year?
5. A once stongly united cartel has been in disagreement recently over prices and production. Name the cartel.
6. Secretary of State George Shultz was abroad earlier this month trying to patch relations with what Asian country?
7. Reagan made a proposal in his State of the Union Address that could affect many teenage workers. What is the essence of that proposal?
8. In late January a top sports figure unexpectedly announced that he was retiring, saying the game was "no longer fun." Name him.
9. Senator.....(D) of California became the first official presidential candidate for 1984.
10. U.S. Space shuttle flights may be delayed this year due to a problem that developed aboard the orbiter Challenger. What is the problem?
11. Nigeria has been deporting several hundred thousand illegal aliens who originally came to Nigeria from what neighboring African country?
12. Why was John Hinkley in the news last week?
13. The National Register of Historic Places is to include up to eighty more buildings that have been proposed for preservation. Which Eastern city houses them?

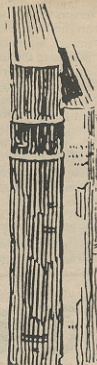
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Argentina: The Aftermath



CENT-407

By Steven Kish

Post-war Argentina is a country racked by economic turmoil and political uncertainty. These problems are symptomatic of the frustration that Argentines feel in their inability to fulfill their national destiny. Argentina is a country rich in both human and natural resources. It is one of the world's major suppliers of beef and wheat. Its population of 28 million is homogeneous and well educated. However, in the past year, Argentina has fought a losing cause on battlefields both real and symbolic. The country longs for a solution which will restore it to its rightful position but is unable to find one.

The inability of Argentina to find a solution is nowhere more apparent than in the economy. Since the war, Argentina has been consumed by the flames of unemployment and inflation. Official government figures list 18 percent as the unemploy-

ment rate but unofficial estimates place the rate as high as 25 percent. Moreover, a substantial number of Argentines, especially women, have given up looking for work and are not included in the statistics. High unemployment has also necessitated the emigration of many members of the skilled middle class who journey elsewhere to find jobs. Inflation has been as equally pernicious a problem for Argentina. Before the war, it was running at 100 percent and then skyrocketed to 450 percent in July and August. It has been moderated but remains above pre-war levels. This jump in inflation can be largely attributed to the devaluation of the peso in the last half of 1982.

The political horizon does not offer a great deal of hope to Argentina. The military-backed government headed by General Reynaldo Bignone has promised elections in November of this year. Five parties are

vying for power: the Peronists, the Radicals, the Christian Democrats, the Developmentalists of Arturo Frondizi, and the Intransigents of Oscar Alende. All the parties are agreed that the object of the public's frustrations, the military, must not be allowed to control the government. Raul Alfonsín, leader of the Radical party, succinctly expresses this conviction: "We must fight to make sure that the armed forces not only leave the government but that they never return." The economic pronouncements of the parties are not as decisive. Each party wants to pursue a program of high employment and economic stability but there is no consensus of the specific policies that will be brought to bear.

The military has no intention of relinquishing all its influence in the nation's affairs after elections. Since the war, the government not only has replenished the supplies it lost in the Falklands War but has filled many gaps in its fighting capability. Weapons procured to fill these gaps include anti-aircraft guns, transport and attack helicopters, and maritime patrol aircraft fitted with torpedoes. This build-up does not implicitly signal another attack of the Falklands. Such an attack at this point in time would not be politically advantageous. However, the military wants the world to know that Argentina is still a force to be reckoned with and that Argentina still has the will to fight.

On the international front, Argentina will, despite some strains in relationships, maintain the status quo. During the war, speculation that Argentina would enter the Soviet sphere of influence was rife. The Soviets bought 77 percent of Argentina's grain crop and Soviet missiles were used in the war, which was and is staunchly anti-communist remained independent of Soviet influence. Rather, Argentina turned to her fellow South American nations for support in the face of United States and European opposition. In recent months, U.S. and European anger has abated. France has begun to sell Exocet missiles to Argentina and President Reagan is pushing for the end of the arms embargo on Argentina. Argentina's financial ties are with western banks who hold Argentina's \$8 billion dollar debt.

'Freeze Dangerous'

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A Pentagon official last week called the nuclear freeze movement "dangerous and destabilizing," but a congressman said the charge reveals the administration's "desperation" to block a freeze resolution in Congress.

Richard Perle, assistant defense secretary for international policy, urged congress to back the administration on arms reduction policy in testimony at a House Foreign Affairs committee hearing.

The committee is considering two proposed House resolutions calling for "mutual and verifiable" freeze and reductions in US and Soviet nuclear arsenals.

El Salvador:

The 'Next Vietnam?'

By Stephen Brodeur

As might be expected, the dilemma facing the Reagan Administration concerning United States policy toward El Salvador has caused great controversy within the Congress, the press, and American public. The basis of this controversy stems from the anxiety that America might be on the verge of making the same error which led to 57,000 casualties in the war in Vietnam. Though, at the moment, it does not appear that the Reagan administration is willing to commit U.S. Marines to the struggle in El Salvador, there are ominous signs that it has forgotten the lessons of Indochina. Because President Reagan turned his back on the atrocities which have been committed by the Salvadorian government troops, his administration was able to resume arms shipments to the junta in 1981. In addition, Reagan's decision demonstrates his mis-given belief that the United States can purchase a victory by providing the military in that country with the latest American weapons—nearly the same policy that led to the disaster in Vietnam.

There are three basic policy options which the Reagan administration can follow with regard to the civil war in El Salvador. First, the United States could suspend all arms shipments to the newly elected government of Roberto d'Aubuisson, allowing the opposition to win the war in hopes that the forces coming to power will be moderate. Second, the U.S. could provide El Salvador's military with the weapons needed for an all out offensive. And lastly, the Reagan Administration could press the right-wing government of d'Aubuisson into negotiations with the leftist opposition in hopes of initiating the formation of a coalition government and of solving the question of land distribution.

Unfortunately, the first option seems to have little chance for success. Over the last five years, the opposition's struggle has been made more bloody because the United States has provided helicopter gunships, modern weapons, and training to the government's forces. This obviously means that if the rebels should become victorious, they would be very hostile to the United States.

Perle said he read news accounts that indicated the freeze movement agreed in St. Louis earlier this month to oppose—without any corresponding action by Moscow—further funding of US strategic weapons such as the Trident submarine and B52 and B1 bombers.

"So the freeze movement has now become the movement of unilateral disarmament of the kind that I believe is dangerous and destabilizing," Perle said. Rep. Howard Wolpe (D. Mich.) disputed Perle's interpretation of the St. Louis resolution.

"There is nothing in the resolution that even hints at unilateral disarmament," he said.

"I guess I simply didn't calculate the extent of your desperation on this issue," Wolpe said.

The American military defeat in Vietnam over a decade ago clearly demonstrated that a militarily inferior force of determined people, using wit and backbone, could wage a successful war against an adversary with superior armaments. It stands to reason, therefore, that providing the military in El Salvador with the latest weapons does not guarantee the defeat of the rebels. In fact, it might just serve to create more solidarity between the ranks of the opposition. As a result, without mentioning that such an action on the part of this country would cause a great deal of political turmoil both at home and abroad, this option seems at best a calculated gamble.

The last option also seems doomed to fail. This is unfortunate, because it is the only alternative which would in theory cease no bloodshed. However, it would be naive to believe that after almost five years of bloody fighting that either side, being so politically and ideologically different, could ever sit down and work out the formation of a coalition government.

In the end the rebels have a great chance of prevailing. Indeed, last week the rebel forces, after a two day battle, captured Berlin, a large and important city located fifty miles east of San Salvador. The fate of El Salvador appears to be in the balance between the guerrillas, who control the countryside, and the government troops, who control the roads and cities. This of course is precisely the situation that existed in Vietnam in the early 1960's.

The United States lost its chance several years ago to exert effective influence over the events in El Salvador and to bring about a peaceful solution to the crisis. Unwisely, the Reagan and Carter Administrations did not draw from the lessons of Vietnam. Now the Reagan Administration has talked itself into believing that it has no option other than to support the d'Aubuisson government. So once again, America has chosen to support a right-wing dictatorship whose fundamental objective is to exterminate the left-wing elements of its population.

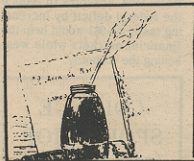
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Student Aid Profile and Program

By Allen Doherty
& Jeff Burton

When Ronald Reagan assumed the office of the Presidency two years ago it was clear that drastic reductions in federal spending were soon to follow. Reagan's scythe sliced through almost every area (excluding defense) of spending. One program that has suffered an acute setback is the student loan program. 1980 saw the student loan program in a disgraceful state of affairs. The system created for the noble purpose of providing an opportunity for disadvantaged students to profit from a college education was being wantonly abused. Students whose college costs were being covered by their parents were securing loans in order to purchase cars or treat themselves to a vacation in Florida. Still worse were those students being floated loans who never intended to repay them. Consequently, the student loan program being one of the most inefficient, mis-

naged, and manifestly wasteful programs ever maintained by the government was one of the first to be cut. One must applaud President Reagan's recognition of an ailing program and his resolve in dealing with it. Nevertheless, education is the key to the survival of this country and as such must not be cast aside as an extraneous expense.

The quality of American education is deteriorating and if we intend to remain competitively and economically with the Japanese and the West Germans we can not afford to deny intelligent youngsters the benefit of higher education. A completely new student aid program is in order. One which will not evolve into the absurd state it's predecessor found itself in. How may effective relief be provided to families with college students? Two intermediate steps must be taken immediately while a new federal student aid program is formulated.

First Congress and the president must approve a bill that would render college tuition payments tax free, or at the very least provide for substantial tax breaks. The status of the tuition tax credit system is currently being debated in Washington. This would substantially ease the burden on families with children in college.

Secondly, the institutions themselves must take steps to expand their scholarship and financial aid programs. The work-fare system that many colleges employ as their means of financial aid seems to work well. Scholarships for outstanding athletic and academic achievements are ideal methods to afford opportunities to students. Scholarships are not a burden but rather a benefit.

These steps are at best a partial solution. Until a comprehensive rigidly controlled Federal program can be instituted to replace the old inefficient one, these are the immediate imperatives.

U.S. economy clearly reads stimulus. The causes for this weakness have been secular (declines in basic industry), cyclical (failure of public demand to recover), and financial (corporate and bank illiquidity and high interest rates). Although the shift in the monetary policy of the FED in August of 1982 lowered nominal interest rates, the key to recovery remains high for several reasons: failure of the FED to expand money supply further; continued inflationary psychology on the part of financiers well as consumers, and huge federal deficits which have resulted from high government spending and the tax cuts of the Reagan economic program.

High unemployment should continue throughout 1983 as businesses can grow with nominal gains in employment; consequently, productivity gains and corporate profits will continue. Workers in the depressed industries severely estranged in their wage demands, have many economists attention because of the strong ties between inflation rates and labor unit costs. Some of the key labor contracts to watch in 1983 are construction workers, metal workers, and telephone workers.

High real interest rates due largely to inflation psychology should hold down the rate of economic growth and the rate of inflation in 1983. The strategy on the part of the FED whether Paul Volker is replaced or not will be to allow interest rates to decline and the dollar to soften. The FED must attempt to lower interest rates in order to stimulate the economy and it must pursue this goal through expansionary monetary policy; however, at the same time, it must prevent the inflation rate from skyrocketing. Volker, before his term expires in August, will try to disguise his expansionary tactics in the technicalities of measuring the money supply (i.e., M-1, M-2, M-2-A) evidence of his tactics at his testimony before the Senate Banking Commission last week. On the fiscal side, attempts to reduce the federal deficit by increasing taxes in 1983 would help the financial markets while weakening the economy.

World Update

by Rhonda Kaplan

Wages Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said wages and salaries rose \$16.5 billion last month—the biggest gain in two years. A 3.8 billion increase for manufacturing was the first for that group of workers since June.

Overall, Americans' personal income rose slightly less than 0.1% last month.

Oil Prices Drop

LONDON (AP)—The British National Oil Corp. announced a \$3-a-barrel cut in its North Sea oil price Friday, setting the stage for further declines in retail gasoline prices. Norway, a smaller producer, matched the British cut, to \$30.50 a barrel.

Nigeria also announced a price cut between \$4.50 and \$3.50 a barrel. Analysts in the United States have said in recent days they see an increasing chance that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will be forced to reduce its base price to \$30 or lower. Any such cut would be the first in the 22 year history of the organization.

Election Riots in India

NEW DELHI, India (UPI)—An assassin killed one of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's candidates, six persons died in riots, and the death toll from a tribal massacre rose to 150 last Wednesday in election violence in northern Assam State.

The violence erupted February 1 when militant Assamese called a boycott of the polls and began rioting to stop 4 million immigrants from Bangladesh from voting in the elections.

By Friday, another 21 people were killed in the 18-day wave of election violence that has killed 349 people.

Australian Fires Continue to Rage

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—Southeast Australia's destructive brushfires, which have killed 71 people and destroyed 3,000 homes since last Wednesday, continued to burn in drought-stricken areas around the coastal cities of Adelaide and Melbourne. Firefighters and officials are extremely worried as to what might happen if the temperatures rise and the winds become stronger.

Iran Threatens Iraq

LONDON (UPI)—Iran threatened to widen the 29-month Persian Gulf war, fighting inside Iraq and hitting strategic "political, economic, and military targets." Independent Western diplomats here said that despite a "shrill" war of words between Iran and Iraq, they had been unable to ascertain any major action on the war front, concentrated at Shib, 200 miles south-east of Baghdad.

1983 Economic Outlook

By William G. Thomas

Predicting the economic trends of the years to come is an imprecise act. The utility of any projection report is measured more by qualitative assumptions than by qualitative projections.

Currently, there are two views about the U.S. economy. The first view asserts that we have been in a recession since 1979; the second asserts that we are in this second recession in three years. In either case the U.S. economy is weaker than anyone in 1979 would have expected. In fact, the economy experienced a decline in GNP in two quarters of 1982 and the highest unemployment rate since the Great Depression. With factories operating at a low 67.8% rate in January 1983 the weak

News Quiz

Answers:

1. He went to discuss developments concerning the nuclear arms race.
2. A marine confronted three Israeli tanks.
3. Indian 4. 3.9% 5. OPEC 6. China 7. The minimum wage should be lower for teenage workers in summer employment.
8. Tennis star Bjorn Borg 9. Alan Cranston 10. It had a hydrogen leak in one of its fuel tanks.
11. Ghana 12. He made his third attempted suicide.
13. Hartford, Connecticut

Panda Born in Shanghai Zoo

PEKING (UPI)—China disclosed recently the birth of another panda in captivity and said the orphaned cub has received constant attention in a children's hospital and a first-class army ward for the first five months of its life.

The Xinhua News Agency said the panda, a female named Xingyue—meaning Moon and Star—was the first baby panda to survive at the zoo in eight births since 1962, and the longest surviving panda reared without its mother.

Xingyue was born Aug. 23 at the Shanghai Zoo.

The mother, Baimei, died two weeks after the birth because of a sudden weather change, Xinhua said. There was no further explanation.

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