Senate Commits to Seek New SG Constitution
by Mary Lou Hartman
At its fourth meeting of this year, the Senate has determined to meet the challenge of constitutional reform. "A new constitution will ensure that the Senate serves its students better," said President Bob Krueger, who chairs the Faculty Senate, the official body of the Senate.

The proposed new constitution would be the first major overhaul of the Senate's constitution in recent memory. The current constitution, adopted in 1971, has been criticized for being too complex and difficult to navigate.

The new constitution would include several key changes. First, it would simplify the Senate's structure by reducing the number of committees from 10 to 5. Second, it would create a new position of "Vice-President" to help manage the Senate's operations.

"This is a crucial time for the Senate," said Vice-President-elect Sara Santos. "We need a constitution that reflects the needs of our students and ensures that our Senate is more effective."
Grade Inflation Causes Little Worry for SBA, GUNS, SLI

by Deirdre Page

Grade inflation is the Schools of Nursing and Business Administration sites in the senior class among whose students academic Deans, who offer a variety of criteria to the continued trend.

The average GI in the School of Nursing has risen from 2.95 in 1970 to 3.18 in 1976, while the mean GPA of languages from an average of 2.97 in 1970 to 3.23 in 1976 has shown a significant rise. Although the mean GPA in languages has shown an increase, it is still relatively low compared to the average GPA in the other schools.

McGarity defends the continued responsibility of Nursing School education, noting that "provision and selection standards remain the same, while the faculty is much more vigilant and the students know the subject matter," even with the new self-teaching innovations. The graduation of the Nursing School, McGarity adds, are "highly thought of" by prospective employers.

The system under the new policy there is "more help in problem courses," McGarity said, "and we have more tutoring sessions at all levels."

According to GUNS, this is cause for concern. GUNS, according to Atwell, "is getting small cuts we are being cut to Atwell. The reduction by noting, "we'll be working under severe...

Aloysius Kelley, vice-president for Academic Affairs, following the complaints of a strike by the faculty, has stated that there is a possibility Office of Languages from an average of 2.97 in 1970 to 3.23 in 1976 has shown a significant rise. Although the mean GPA in languages has shown an increase, it is still relatively low compared to the average GPA in the other schools.

McGarity defends the continued responsibility of Nursing School education, noting that "provision and selection standards remain the same, while the faculty is much more vigilant and the students know the subject matter," even with the new self-teaching innovations. The graduation of the Nursing School, McGarity adds, are "highly thought of" by prospective employers.

The system under the new policy there is "more help in problem courses," McGarity said, "and we have more tutoring sessions at all levels."

According to GUNS, this is cause for concern. GUNS, according to Atwell, "is getting small cuts we are being cut to Atwell. The reduction by noting, "we'll be working under severe...

Aloysius Kelley, vice-president for Academic Affairs, following the complaints of a strike by the faculty, has stated that there is a possibility Office of Languages from an average of 2.97 in 1970 to 3.23 in 1976 has shown a significant rise. Although the mean GPA in languages has shown an increase, it is still relatively low compared to the average GPA in the other schools.

McGarity defends the continued responsibility of Nursing School education, noting that "provision and selection standards remain the same, while the faculty is much more vigilant and the students know the subject matter," even with the new self-teaching innovations. The graduation of the Nursing School, McGarity adds, are "highly thought of" by prospective employers.

The system under the new policy there is "more help in problem courses," McGarity said, "and we have more tutoring sessions at all levels."

According to GUNS, this is cause for concern. GUNS, according to Atwell, "is getting small cuts we are being cut to Atwell. The reduction by noting, "we'll be working under severe...
Broder on Political Journalism

StUDENT SENATE VOTES TO SET UP NEW IMPEACHMENT SUB COMMITTEE

Monday, April 13

The Student Senate has voted to establish a new political subcommittee which will be charged with providing over impeachment hearings in the future. The measure, passed Tuesday, will allow the Senate to handle impeachment cases without involving the Judicial Committee, which handled them in the past.

Current senators say that a subcommittee should be established if it is to function properly. In the past, the full Senate has been unable to reach a decision on political issues, said. One senator who has been instrumental in the creation of the subcommittee was the Senator for the Rome Community College, where he served as a judge. The subcommittee was formed as a result of a decision by the Student Senate to establish a new political subcommittee.

Chairman of the subcommittee, Senator John Whitehurst, was asked if he was satisfied with the decision. "Absolutely," he said. "I think it's a necessary step in order to have fair and impartial hearings."

Whitehurst noted that the subcommittee will have the power to subpoena witnesses and call them to testify. The procedure will be similar to that used by the Senate in the past.

The subcommittee will be responsible for investigating allegations of misconduct and determining whether impeachment hearings are necessary. It will also be responsible for presenting evidence to the Senate.

The subcommittee will be chaired by Senator James Smith, who served as a judge in the past. Smith said that he was pleased with the decision to establish the subcommittee.

"I think it's a step in the right direction," he said. "We need to have fair and impartial hearings in order to have a fair and impartial Senate."
Advisory and Consent

Why do we have an Athletic Advisory Board? To provide guidance to the Athletic Department. Right? In fact, there were no uninitiated athletic advisory board to declare football the second priority varsity sport (track was ranked fifth). Someone might try to cut football and there’d be no one to define it.

Unfortunately, the University is thinking of cutting football to make up for what the Athletic Department considers a $70,000 shortage of funds (they actually got a $72,000 increase but wanted twice as much). And even more unfortunately, the Athletic Advisory Board which, in 1975, ranked football second of all varsity sports is not doing much to define it from the sax.

To begin with, football is not a scholarship sport and as such it is one of the few varsity sports that the everyday student can go out for without getting automatically cut.

So football doesn’t bring national recognition. Which members of the University does national recognition really benefit? Should national recognition be a major criterion at a school which provides so little in athletic opportunities to its students? The Athletic Advisory board once thought not.

Additionally, if one looks at the causes of the critical need for so much money for the Athletic Department, the answer is clear. Tuition is going up, football might be cut, the Writing. articles, layout, pictures and format are the responsibility of the Writers who are the Officers of the four columns. If you have a column of your own, please submit your manuscript and let us know. Whenever possible, we will publish your contributions.

Tuition is going up, football might be cut, football might be cut, football might be cut! It is no sin to be afraid of the word "cutting." There’s no way out of the problem. We have a choice. Keep football and why not? Or cut football and drop the athletic program altogether, and save money for scholarships.

The problem, according to Athletic Director Frank Rienzo, is Title IX. Under the title’s provisions Georgetown has to increase women’s scholarships to match the "proportional requirement" which is stipulated by the ruling. So by 1978 we have to match the allotted numbers of scholarships which are granted to basketball and track with a proportional amount of scholarships for women's sports.

The logical solution to this dilemma is to make track a non-scholarship sport. So in a way, not only could we save money without doing away with an entire program, but also we would have fewer scholarships for the same amount of money with Title IX.

Sure and in the way of this solution, besides logic and the present Athletic Director, it is a five year contract with Track Coach Joe Urban and the contract, concluded in secret, binds the University to maintain the present funding and status of the track program, in contradiction of the priorities set by the Athletic Advisory Board and the interests of the University.

What should be done? If the fiscal burden cannot be shared by all the heavily funded sports, buy out Lang’s contract and eliminate (by attrition) track’s scholarships.

This is more logical and just about as sure to save more money than axing football.

"The next thing before Christmas and all through the house not a creature was stirring, not even a football. The heads were all in a state of despair, not much fun except the final exams. The freshmen were seated and drunk in their rooms at 5 a.m. from the time they got to bed. I turned over twice and fell out of bed, but I didn’t wake up. When on the roof there came such a cluster, it looked like the old wind that was always on the market. And up like a shot in the window I stumbled, I shook from the wind with a body unsmirched. Those men from New South and the new Sally saw, gave a loader of mid-day to objects below.

"We could find it in the Monarch Notes:"

"It’s practical to cheat on exams, pragmatic, and a zine.")

"We have a choice. Keep football and why not? Or cut football and drop the athletic program altogether, and save money for scholarships.

It is interesting that Father Healy should become the victim of the "moral compass" over his statements about society. As Father Healy himself pointed out the very time when the University found itself in a position where whether it has succeeded or not is a matter of great concern to the entire community, society’s concept of morality is an exclusive domain of sociology, but excludes the social philosophy of others.

The implications of the methodology which this places upon them.

The Sociology Department should not be dependent on Father or to its reference in this area "as much as society," so that society can accept them without reference to society’s discipline.

Social sciences such as Economics can easily fall into the trap of accepting the cold facts (conventional wisdom) which exists today; but, in so some positivists would say, we are at the point of being filled with a sense of guilt.

Look at the students, the record is there, with what they pay to go here is just isn’t true. More rapid than eagles the charges they came, the little hoofs dancing and the suit.of streamers, like, and even me telling that the three speakers went to the University of California at Santa Barbara.

In every community, we have to accept the way of this solution, besides logic and the present Athletic Director, it is a five year contract with Track Coach Joe Urban and the contract, concluded in secret, binds the University to maintain the present funding and status of the track program, in contradiction of the priorities set by the Athletic Advisory Board and the interests of the University.

You can read this editorial or turn the page. Not so fast..."
Santa’s first stop

Join us Tonight for a special Xmas Sale 20% off all American Indian and 14-16 children’s clothing 8 p.m. ‘til midnight (We’re also Sunday open) TENT PERCENT STUDENT DISCOUNT

35th and N Sts. (behind Walsh) Hours: Monday-Saturday: 10-6 Sunday: 12-5

This Christmas, celebrate the generosity of GU with a FRIENDSHIP BRACELET

I’ve heard nothing else but ••• good and just the ice cream parlors are filled with people that hit the road. 

Guinea pigs are out of season this time of year. But they’re still around, and they’re doing well. 

The only sore spot is the skyrocketing cost of tuition. The Board of Directors agrees to hire three stooges, and the actors are well-suited for their parts. The only test is if the ROTC students are actually enrolled in the course, which they are not. They’re still in the Air Force, and they’re still taking classes. 

The plan really backfires, and the kingpin, Fr. Healy is helicoptered to safety. 

The students grade themselves from 1 to 10, with 10 being the best. 

The setting: a dimly lit conference room in Walsh, at the start of the reading period. The characters: Pedoblocker, Bode, and Boodoo, and the students, Fr. Healy, etc. 

EXPlORE the Great Outdoors

The best way to start, is with a visit to Britches Great Outdoors. The store is an outdoor clothing paradise, featuring authentic outdoor clothing—designed in the lightest, rugged and functional, like some of the best from the outdoors. The store has tested against the elements, each garment has been Carefully created, so that the customer can be safe and comfortable in the Great Outdoors. 

Gaston Hall

Free admission — come and get into the Christmas spirit
Innocent Party Acquitted

The Innocent Party is the fascinating presentation which the Washington Theatre Laboratory is presently producing in repertory with The Lady of larkemont. The play sets a family of three in an abandoned motel. There they brood and lick yet at the same time relish their wounds.

The wife serves as the perfect family’s empty swimming pool for drainage (a centipede is held to it). Phoebe, the play’s hero, is paralyzed but not powerless. Performed respectively by Chuklomski Clark, Michael Aune and Frank A. Banaglis, these characters assumed must resist on the theatre’s way: impasse, inevitable stage. It ends happily after the small drinking party is over and everyone is in the dressing room, and perhaps to the college dormitory. Who knows? After the party Phoebe is the only thing left. Phoebe and her brother’s family. The innocent party, the most tragic and frightening play in The Innocent Party they create as evening that you will not soon forget.

Gary Heys
Freshman of the Year, the Hoya backcourt. Alabama has the big man in the middle slot, they have been forced to play more of a laughing restaurant, run by are!

For brochure and more details, contact

KEY

CQI.CE W 510

Southeastern Conference

May 25-S-July 5, 1977

ROBERT

Cultural Consumer Behavior

- JOHN BONHAM

11:30-3:00

337·2637

- W'(j0Wt

The Best Liked Gift

SUMMER ABROAD IN BUSINESS STUDIES

May 25—July 7, 1977

9 semester hours credit

Case studies: Cooperative Marketing, International Finance/Cross Cultural Commerce

For brochure and more details, contact Prof. Graus, School of Business Administration, The American University

686-2119

Prof. P. Grace & Dr. E. K. Baker, Instructor

American University at an affordable cost, regular semester credit.

Ronald McDonald

the Clown is no laughing matter.

Whoever said fast food had to be junk food? A lot of people are now realizing that McDonald’s have to settle for “a burger, fries and a coke” just because they serve it so fast and so quick a meal. The Gate is simple, a nice, clean restaurant, run by conscientious people, who serve nutritious food and drink, because they care about the kind of things you put into your body. Thirty vegetarian soups, salads, sandwiches and interesting beverages to match them. Gino’s and Burger Chef look like just what they are, too.

Hoya Sailors Snag A Dismal 4th Place

Hoya-Sailors were burdened by the fact that the largest crew in Delaware never sailed has been out for the season. Schools had to provide apparatus for the crew team next semester include Marist College, Ithaca, Fairfield—destroyed Canisius, 6-9, and Maryland, 8-18 last year, said he was pleased with the results of the varsity. He said the varsity did not do as well as he hoped. The varsity did not do as well as he hoped. The varsity did not do as well as he hoped.

The schedule concludes with the Bad Val Championships in May on Pennsylvania’s Schuylkill River. The event consists of small college rowing crews, winning price, and is decided ultimately the success of any team.

Register Now For April Exam

Now set sail for last night’s Regatta. The American University at its fall

MAY 25 IS CHRISTMAS

-- because we have heard that day for the 3rd Annual Summer Studies Program in International Marketing and Finance

- 6 Weeks Study in England, France, Switzerland and Italy
- 9 semester hours (graduate & undergraduate)
- leisure touring

FOR DETAILS CALL 244-3010

WE ALSO OFFER COURSES IN:

- VOLUNTEER HOME STUDY MATERIAL
- MAKE-UP EXAMINATION INCLUDED
- TARP CENTER FOR ADDITIONAL REVIEW

Call 244-3010

The American University

MAY 25 IS CHRISTMAS

- because we have heard that day for the

3rd Annual Summer Studies Program in International Marketing and Finance

- 6 Weeks Study in England, France, Switzerland and Italy
- 9 semester hours (graduate & undergraduate)
- leisure touring

FOR DETAILS ASK THOSE HOYAs who went before, or contact Professors Phillip Glass and Kent Baker, 686-2119. The American University

SOT TELL YOUR PARENTS BEFORE DEC. 25!

A special note to your Christmas festivities and take part in an old English custom... 

A Service of Lessons and Carols

December 12

Dahlgren Chapel

8:30 p.m.

University Chapel

Advent Mass

Wednesday, December 19, 8:30 a.m.

Homilist: Timothy J. Mealy, S.J., preceded by the Advent Cantata, No. 140

3.9.89

Dahlgren Chapel Choir & Chamber Ensemble

7:30 p.m.

Dahlgren Chapel

Mass followed by Christmas carols, candles and ivy trail.
Hoyettes Drop Second Game

The Hoyettes, who dropped a close 55-49 game to the Patriots at Madison Square Garden, face a perennial powerhouse in Square of the Hoyas' more important games this season. The Hoyas will be idle for the next three weeks with the usual plethora of unimportant bowl games.

by Mike Lynch

The Hoyettes' basketball season has been a thrive- ing success so far. The Hoyettes have been playing well the latter half of the season and should win a majority of their games.

by Cindy Chilton

The Hoyettes' basketball season has been a thriving success so far. The Hoyettes have been playing well the latter half of the season and should win a majority of their games.

Hoyettes Drop Second Game

The Hoyettes dropped a disappointing loss to George Mason last Tuesday. The Hoyettes' guards, led by John Collins, had a balanced scoring attack and overall team speed and quickness were again the keys to victory. The Hoyettes' guards, led by John Collins, had a balanced scoring attack and overall team speed and quickness were again the keys to victory.

Hoyettes Take On Alabama And Fairfield

On Alabama And Fairfield

The Hoyettes will have their hands full in their next game against the Hoyas. The Hoyettes have been playing well the latter half of the season and should win a majority of their games.

Hoyettes Drop Second Game

The Hoyettes dropped a disappointing loss to George Mason last Tuesday. The Hoyettes' guards, led by John Collins, had a balanced scoring attack and overall team speed and quickness were again the keys to victory.

College Picks/John Blake

The 1975 college football season will finally be coming to an end in the next few weeks with the usual amount of excitement about bowl games. There are a few bogy matchups this week that seem to make this format for the bowl games clear. The Hoyettes will be picking the bowl games. John Blake picked the bowl games.

Blake Bowled Over

The Hoyettes will have their hands full in their next game against the Hoyas. The Hoyettes have been playing well the latter half of the season and should win a majority of their games.
Peace at last in Lebanon?
By Anthony Zayden

The present peace agreement in Lebanon may well be the one the country has been looking for after a bitter civil war famous for its broken promises. For well over a year, that small country has been torn by internal strife and external invasions. Now it is claimed that a lasting peace has been found. Before proclaiming the too loudly, however, it would be useful to examine the evolution of the civil war.

Religious tensions had long existed in Lebanon, aggravated by the presence of huge private armies. In late April of 1975, a busload of Palestinian guerrillas entered a predominantly Christian neighborhood in Beirut. The exact circumstances have never been very clear; all that is known for sure is that the Palestinians were killed by Christian gunmen. The Moslems left and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) called it a massacre, while the Christians called it self-defense. Whatever the case, it was the beginning of the civil war.

In many ways, it did not resemble a war, or even the beginnings of one. Life in Beirut was, of course, disturbed, but the area of fighting was relatively limited. As the militias occupied the streets, the security forces of the government and the police, hopelessly outnumbered and outgunned, withdrew. The fighting lasted only seven days so that within two weeks of its beginning, life was already returning to normal.

The unresolved arguments, however, eventually led to more fighting at the end of May, 1975. This, too, died down after several days and the government moved to arbitrate between the rival factions. Again, however, fighting broke out in June, and its intensity reached new heights. It was at this time that President Suleiman Frangieh dismissed the leftist-backed government of Rashid al-Sohl, and appointed Brig. Nureddin Rifi, a Sunni Moslem, to head a military government. Despite the fact that he was a Moslem, Rifi was opposed by the Moslem community on the grounds that he represented the predominantly Christian army. The government soon fell, and was replaced by a government of "national unity" headed by Rashid Karami, eight times former prime minister and son of Lebanon's first prime minister. This government, however, proved to be equally ineffective in trying to cope with the on-going, off-again fighting. With the aid of the Syrians, who arbitrates the Syrian foreign minister, Abdel al-Khaddam, however, an apparently permanent peace was agreed upon in the beginning of this year.

After some brief periods of fighting, the peace seemed to be fully instituted. It was very much a "Pax Syriana," with Syrian Army and both Moslems and Christians being the decisive factor.

Syria has a history of strong influence in Lebanon, a country that was once part of its administrative structure. The Syrians had long been looked upon as an ally by the Palestinians, and as an enemy of the Christian community. This was due to the fact that the Syrians had been staunch supporters of the Palestinian cause as well as the most aggressive of the so-called "front-line states" that fought against Israel.

The Christians viewed Syrian intervention with a lingering suspicion that there was the ulterior motive of wanting to annex Lebanon.

It was to the benefit of the Syrian government to maintain the status quo in Lebanon as a means of controlling the Palestinian movement in the country without having to exert a direct military influence that could trigger Israeli intervention. But the peace so carefully engineered by the Syrians did not last.

The Christians were not satisfied with an agreement that left the Palestinians under a relatively free rein. The Palestinian and leftist forces in the country were angered by the fact that they could not destroy the power of the Phalangists and other Christian forces, as well as by the fact that the negotiations for an increased Moslem participation in government were a significant and tedious affair. Thus the new outbreak of fighting was inevitable. What was not expected was the turnaround in Syria's whole Middle Eastern policy.

Syrians reverse position
Syria had long been viewed as a supporter of the Palestinians, and, at least, sympathetic to the leftist movement in Lebanon. However, the new outbreak of fighting in 1976 forced upon the Syrians a re-evaluation of their position.

Syria did not want to provoke a war against Israel which it could well lose. With the tide of victory turning towards the...
By Rob Means

The use of torture creates a paradox. At no time has there been more universal consensus that torture is an impermissible violation of human rights as in the past twenty years. Yet, at the same time, the use of torture has grown to huge proportions. Today, December 10, is the twenty-year anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is also only a little more than a month before the inauguration of a president who, at least on the basis of his campaign speeches, is dedicated to the protection of human rights. So it is an appropriate time to ask, "What actions can be taken by the United States to end the widespread use of torture, and how effective can these actions be?"

It is important first to recognize the scope and nature of the problem. Torture is used in a staggering number of countries, concentrating most heavily in Latin America, Africa, and South Asia. The most problematic cases are those within the hemisphere wherein the misuse of torture is so frequent that it has been institutionalized as a routine (even if not openly admitted to) aspect of public administration. In many countries, the suppression of dissidence (of which torture is a part) has become so necessary as to raise questions as to whether the government could survive were it to abandon the practice. No officeholder will order the end of a policy which he sees as directly relating to the survival of his government. We must realize, therefore, that urging Chile, for example, to reform its mistreating political prisoners is suggesting they do something which at least in the perception of the leaders would reduce the chances of these leaders remaining in office (or, indeed, of remaining alive). In short, the people who can do something about torture are those who have the most to lose by its abolition.

International pressure ineffective

Against this resiliency, there is very little that can be done on the international level. In the Washington office of Amnesty International, a worldwide activist organization for human rights, said in an interview, "Legal remedies to date have not been effective because there's no way to enforce declarations." The UN General Assembly has repeatedly condemned torture, but it has never been capable of formulating a program to end its use. Other international documents, such as the Helsinki accord, are equally ineffectual. According to Roger Rumpf, of the Washington office of Amnesty International, a worldwide activist organization for human rights, "The Helsinki agreement was deliberately written to avoid enforcement. There is no way that an oppressed citizen of any country could air his grievances on an international level through the Helsinki agreement, and if there's not that, then he's sure not going to get any help in his own country."

So with pressure from international bodies ineffective, it's up to the US to act. The Helsinki accord, according to Rumpf, is "the US's only moral obligation to assist in the modernization of the countries of South America, Africa, and Latin America, the cutting off of aid would seem to contradict that obligation, and to the extent that poverty is responsible for the political structure which causes torture to be used, it would be counterproductive." A second problem is one of pragmatic politics. Regardless of their policies with regard to human rights, there are certain countries where continued US influence is important to the US national interest. In his "Face the Nation" interview, Rumsfeld said, "Freedom in eastern Asia is very important...There's no question that the government of South Korea is contributing to the stability of the northeast Asia, and that's important to the United States."

There are enough uncertainties in the situation in Korea that a withdrawal of US troops from the area in the absence of governments in mainland Asia, should be thoroughly considered. Japan, with no American troops in the vicinity, could start building its own military capacity, probably including 150,000 nuclear weapons. China, fearing that the US's troop withdrawal in the area from Afghanistan would mean an end to US foreign policy toward torture. There has been no dramatic improvement of conditions in Uruguay following the drastic cut in aid to that country early last year. But there are several reasons why such an aid cut will not be immediately effective, one of the most important being the support of the UN, the US, and the World Bank, lending agencies, such as the World Bank.

The US can instruct its representatives to vote against applications for aid from countries which practice torture, but such aid is often approved over the objection of the US, as was the case when Chile applied for aid from the Inter-American Development Bank. By Rob Means

It is hoped that the Carter administration will advance international human rights; Congress must work with a president of its own party.
Ireland pursues active foreign policy

By Ray Heineman

The foreign policy of the Republic of Ireland has shifted in recent years from consolidation of independence to interdependence and involvement.

At a recent briefing at the Embassy of Ireland attended by members of the Georgetown University International Relations Club, Third Secretary John Rowan attributed the shift to Ireland's entry into the European Economic Community (EEC). In 1972, Ireland joined the Community and its membership has expanded since then.

The Republic's entry into the EEC was prompted by the recognition of a global level of interdependence as well as immediate tangible benefits. The Nine and 46 developing African, developed and developing states, will substantially alter their trading relationship. It provides for trade cooperation including free access to markets, stabilization of export earnings and industrial, financial and technical cooperation.

Ireland's role as mediator was crucial to the solution of the problem. The Republic is seen as a mediator between the Community and Irish foreign policy, Rowan added. The Republic, liberated from its economic and political dependence on London, has now entered a greater freedom in international relations and economic development.

Ireland's contribution to the Community's foreign relations as a "senior" country outside the Community to the actions of the Community." This sensitivity derives from Ireland's historical experience of colonialism, economic under-development, and democratic political development. Because of this experience, the Republic is seen as a mediator between the developed and developing states. Ireland's role as mediator is crucial to the conclusion of the Lowy Convention on Aid and Trade in 1975. This convention, signed by the Nine and 46 developing African, Caribbean and Pacific states, will substantially change Ireland's economic relations with the world.

Recent events have shown that peace is a prerequisite for the implementation of the agreement. Britain and the Republic are therefore cooperating to eradicate paramilitary violence.

Asks US to halt arms flow

Ireland also called on the United States Government to stop the flow of arms from America to Northern Ireland. President Ford and Prime Minister Cosgrove signed a joint commission on March agreeing to intensify cooperation in the prosecution of those involved in illegal activities. The Irish government has also sought to encourage American support of Irish relief agencies, such as Nor-Aid, and nationalist groups such as the Irish National Congress, which allegedly supply the Irish Republican Army with arms.

Hope for a solution to the problem revolves around the growing Women's Peace Movement and cooperation resulting from mutual involvement in the Community of Europe.

Few pass Foreign Service exam

A number of Georgetown University SFS seniors participated in this year's oral exam, which is a mandated part of the SFS program for all students. The results of the oral exam were held last Saturday—the Foreign Service officer written exam will be administered in February of next year. The students who passed the written exam were required to take the oral exam, which is given in February.

The oral exam consists of two parts: a 45-minute essay on a current international issue and a 45-minute oral examination. The oral examination is given in December at locations in the US and abroad. Applicants must be 21 to be considered.

Foreign correspondents discuss recent elections

By Larry Armour

Three foreign correspondents discussed the recent US presidential election and its effects on their specific nations and continents at a SFS Dean's Office Seminar last Monday. Georgetown Professor Endre Marton was the moderator.

An Mileon of Argentina, who has been stationed in Washington for the past ten years and writes for the Associated Press, was the first speaker. According to Mileon, Mr. Moline is widely read in South America and is known for his outspoken stands on the issues of racism and human rights.

Dr. Yoshi Murakami represented Japan and the Japanese wire service, Asahi Shimbun, where he has worked since 1965. Before this, he taught at various institutions, including Tufts University and Boston College.

Representing the French view was M. Henri Pierre, who holds a Ph.D. in law and has written for the French newspaper Le Monde since its inception in 1945. He has been in Washington for ten years, after serving in Moscow and London.

Liberal forces strengthened

"South American countries have traditionally fared better when Democratic US administrations are in power," according to Dr. Pierre. He added that the recent Carter administration has "been firm and effective" in its foreign policy decisions.

It is expected that the new administration will continue the same policies as those of the previous administration.

Questions American system

Milegei opened his remarks by questioning the present American electoral system: "It takes too much of a candidate's energy and finances to run an election campaign." Speaking of human rights and repression, Dr. Murakami stated that the repressive regimes of the Philippines, South Korea and Thailand were looking on the new regime with "anxiety.

After opening with the remark, "The American electoral process is much too involved for the average European to even begin to conceive of," Fierze stated that in general, the incumbent administration was favored simply because it was easier to work with. France and Europe suffered under Kissing's efforts at detente and his basic distrust of the shift of European domestic politics toward the Communists. "Both detente and European-American relations will come into a new light under the Carter-Vance foreign policy," Fierze noted.

All three speakers agreed that the basics of American foreign policy would not be substantially affected by the shift in administrations. They said only the style would change due to what Marton termed as the "shame" of Secretary of State designate Vance. They also agreed the new administration would give greater attention to human rights, as well as to developing a closer relationship with Europe.
Puerto Rico faces an uncertain future

By Rafael García-Rodríguez

Puerto Rico can be described as a showcase of development, yet this small island faces a variety of problems and an uncertain future.

Unemployment is a serious and crippling problem. Because of the recent recession and oil-price increases, the official unemployment rate increased from 5.1 percent in 1970 to 19.9 percent in November 1975.

The application of Federal minimum wage standards to the island has been positive, but, on the other hand, it has caused the closing of labor-intensive industries and hindered the competitive aspect of the economy.

The cost of living in Puerto Rico is higher than that of most areas in the United States. This is primarily due to the fact that Puerto Rico must import a large percentage of its total goods. Approximately 60 percent of all food products consumed in the island in 1973 were imported. Being one of the largest world markets for US goods, Puerto Rico has an income and job-generating effect on the mainland.

Presently there are three registered political parties in Puerto Rico:

- The Popular Democratic Party (PDP), which advocates a continuation of the Commonwealth.
- The New Progressive Party (NPP), which advocates Statehood, and is presently in power.
- The Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP), which advocates the independence of the island in order to acquire total national sovereignty.

The majority of the electorate favors the NPP or the PDP, while less than 8 percent has favored the PIP in past elections.

The type of relationship between the US and Puerto Rico has become the focal point of Puerto Rican electoral politics. The quest for the definition or the redefinition of the island's status is still a strong undercurrent of political life.

The political status of the island has been frequently manipulated in order to mobilize the "straight party vote." Each major political party has typically supported one of the options: Independence, Statehood or Commonwealth. In last November's elections, the PDP, facing strong popular opposition because the island's economic problems, used the "status" issue as the main pillar of its platform for the first time in its electoral history. They hoped that much of the undecided vote would side with it in order to defeat the Statehood alternative. The NPP reacted publicly by declaring that this was not an election between the alternatives of Statehood, Commonwealth, or Independence, but rather between "bad" and "good" internal government. In that way, the NPP, a long time advocate of presidential vote and proportional representation in the US Congress, Puerto Rico would then obtain two senatorial and six representative seats in the Congress. Presently, Puerto Rico has one representative to the US Congress, a Resident Commissioner elected for a period of four years who is unable to vote in the House chamber, but who still votes in committees.

Independence-The alternative of independence has been marked by socialist overtones, and it becomes politically significant that these two different concepts have become fused into one in the minds of the Puerto Rican electorate. Castro's takeover of Cuba tends to be cited as what could happen in the event that Puerto Rico becomes independent. Advocates of independence attack the US "colonialist" attitude through frequent appeals towards "national dignity," which they say can be achieved only through national sovereignty.

Commonwealth-The Commonwealth, or the Free Associated State, has usually been referred to as the "Middle Way." Defenders of this formula maintain that for matters of security, it agrees on the fundamental relationship of a common market, a common defense, and a common citizenship in the framework of a permanent union with the United States. It has long been argued that this formula permits the free development of the island's Spanish heritage with economic security.

Plebiscite held

In 1967, Puerto Ricans held a plebiscite in order to choose among the alternative formulas of Commonwealth, Independence and Statehood. The Commonwealth alternative was overwhelmingly supported by the electorate.

The antecedents for Commonwealth status can be traced back to the 19th century, where a very similar relationship was achieved when the Autonomous Charter of Puerto Rico was granted by Spain. The Commonwealth need not be regarded as a midway station to Independence or Statehood. Its proponents argue it is another option of equal dignity and validity that poses a new answer to the issue of interdependence and national sovereignty. They say the core of this formula is the relationship between a small developing island and the world's greatest power on the basis of equality, understanding, mutual consent, and self-determination.

Ed. note: Rafael García-Rodríguez is a legislative aide to Congressman Jaime Benítez, Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico to the US.

### NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL VALID VOTE BY PARTY

**SOURCE:** Official results as published by the Puerto Rican election boards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>1952 Total Votes</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>1956 Total Votes</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>1960 Total Votes</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>1964 Total Votes</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>1966 Total Votes</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>1972 Total Votes</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PDP (PDP)</td>
<td>429,064</td>
<td>64.9</td>
<td>433,010</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>457,880</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>467,280</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>367,001</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>609,670</td>
<td>51.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>85,172</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>172,838</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>252,364</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>284,627</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>4,057</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialist</td>
<td>21,655</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIP</td>
<td>125,734</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>86,386</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>24,103</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>22,729</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>52,070</td>
<td>4.37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAC (PCA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>52,096</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>26,887</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Progressive Party</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>390,922</td>
<td>46.65</td>
<td>524,039</td>
<td>44.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People's Party</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>87,832</td>
<td>10.03</td>
<td>2,910</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentic Sovereign Party</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>422</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rican Union Party</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,608</td>
<td>013.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Vote by Party:**

| Total Votes | %     | 1952 | 661,623 | 100.00 | 692,234 | 100.00 | 786,443 | 100.00 | 820,975 | 100.00 | 875,441 | 99.98 | 1,190,719 | 100.00 |
| Total Vote for Governor | Total Votes Cast | Total Registered Voters | 883,219

| % Voted |     | 76.30 | 80.30 | 84.63 | 83.80 | 78.31 | 84.14 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

Friday, December 10, 1976
By Ned McMahon

By 1978, France may be plunged into a crisis that could threaten the foundations of the present Fifth Republic. This crisis is the result of the current situation in France and the uncertainty posed by the growth of popular support for the opposition coalition of the Socialists, UDR, Communist, and Communist parties. The president of the Fifth Republic, Valéry Giscard d’Estaing, has been in office for 18 years since its inception. But within it lies the weakness of the Fifth Republic. The system has worked because the will of the people as expressed in their choice of President and their will as seen through the make-up of Parliament have been convergent. President De Gaulle always had a majority of deputies from his party in Parliament as did his successor, President Pompidou, who was also from the Gaullist UDR (Union for the Defense of the Republic) party. This party, the father of which was President De Gaulle, embraces basically conservative principles coupled with a vigorous support of France’s independent foreign policy.

The man who is now President, Valéry Giscard d’Estaing, is not a member of the UDR, but is the head of the Independent Republican party. This party, along with other small东方ist parties and the Gaullists (who no longer have a majority by themselves) make up the governing majority in Parliament. Giscard was elected President in 1974 by a small margin over the candidate of the Socialist-Communist alliance, François Mitterrand.

Constitutional crisis possible

President Giscard d’Estaing’s most important political problem is the growth of popular support for the Socialist-Communist alliance. Paradoxically, the current majority in Parliament (but not Presidential) elections in 1978, and a victory by the alliance could prove a major constitutional crisis. The French Constitution is vague concerning what should happen if a Parliament, having a fundamentally different political orientation than that of the President’s, is elected. Thus, nobody can really tell what will happen in March, 1978 if the Socialists and Communists win the majority of seats in the Left is elected, as appears more and more likely.

The reason this looks likely should be pointed out. First, the present majority coalition in Parliament is losing any unity it may once have had. The Gaullists, who form the largest single bloc in the coalition, feel that Giscard does not have enough Gaullist principles. They also differ on the correct strategy of opposition to the majority. The UDR believes in appealing to the anti-Gaullist majority in the Socialist-Communist alliance. Giscard, on the other hand, prefers to emphasize his plan for a liberal, advanced economy. Giscard recently split with Gaullist Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and replaced him with the political economist Raymond Barre, who has no party affiliation. Despite, or perhaps due to this split, the UDR has lost no time in promoting himself as a possible rival to Giscard and held a meeting of the Gaullist party on December 3rd to map out future Gaullist strategy and partly to keep Chirac in the public eye.

Support for Left grows

Second, voting trends show that the ground is now well prepared for the victory of the Left, and particularly for the Socialist party is continuing to grow. Parliamentary by-elections were held during November and the newly elected Socialist deputies decided on November 22, the Independent Republicans lost one seat and barely won another by a 50.6% margin. Second, voting trends show that the ground is now well prepared for the victory of the Left, and particularly for the Socialist party is continuing to grow. Parliamentary by-elections were held during November and the newly elected Socialist deputies decided on November 22, the Independent Republicans lost one seat and barely won another by a 50.6% margin.

The system has worked because the will of the people as expressed in their choice of President and their will as seen through the make-up of Parliament have been convergent. President De Gaulle always had a majority of deputies from his party in Parliament as did his successor, President Pompidou, who was also from the Gaullist UDR (Union for the Defense of the Republic) party. This party, the father of which was President De Gaulle, embraces basically conservative principles coupled with a vigorous support of France’s independent foreign policy.

The man who is now President, Valéry Giscard d’Estaing, is not a member of the UDR, but is the head of the Independent Republican party. This party, along with other small Centrist parties and the Gaullists (who no longer have a majority by themselves) make up the governing majority in Parliament. Giscard was elected President in 1974 by a small margin over the candidate of the Socialist-Communist alliance, François Mitterrand.

Constitutional crisis possible

President Giscard d’Estaing’s most important political problem is the growth of popular support for the Socialist-Communist alliance. Paradoxically, the current majority in Parliament (but not Presidential) elections in 1978, and a victory by the alliance could prove a major constitutional crisis. The French Constitution is vague concerning what should happen if a Parliament, having a fundamentally different political orientation than that of the President’s, is elected. Thus, nobody can really tell what will happen in March, 1978 if the Socialists and Communists win the majority of seats in the Left is elected, as appears more and more likely.

The reason this looks likely should be pointed out. First, the present majority coalition in Parliament is losing any unity it may once have had. The Gaullists, who form the largest single bloc in the coalition, feel that Giscard does not have enough Gaullist principles. They also differ on the correct strategy of opposition to the Socialist-Communist alliance. The UDR believes in appealing to the anti-Gaullist majority in the Socialist-Communist alliance. Giscard, on the other hand, prefers to emphasize his plan for a liberal, advanced economy. Giscard recently split with Gaullist Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and replaced him with the political economist Raymond Barre, who has no party affiliation. Despite, or perhaps due to this split, the UDR has lost no time in promoting himself as a possible rival to Giscard and held a meeting of the Gaullist party on December 3rd to map out future Gaullist strategy and partly to keep Chirac in the public eye.

Support for Left grows

Second, voting trends show that the ground is now well prepared for the victory of the Left, and particularly for the Socialist party is continuing to grow. Parliamentary by-elections were held during November and the newly elected Socialist deputies decided on November 22, the Independent Republicans lost one seat and barely won another by a 50.6% margin. Second, voting trends show that the ground is now well prepared for the victory of the Left, and particularly for the Socialist party is continuing to grow. Parliamentary by-elections were held during November and the newly elected Socialist deputies decided on November 22, the Independent Republicans lost one seat and barely won another by a 50.6% margin.

The system has worked because the will of the people as expressed in their choice of President and their will as seen through the make-up of Parliament have been convergent. President De Gaulle always had a majority of deputies from his party in Parliament as did his successor, President Pompidou, who was also from the Gaullist UDR (Union for the Defense of the Republic) party. This party, the father of which was President De Gaulle, embraces basically conservative principles coupled with a vigorous support of France’s independent foreign policy.

The man who is now President, Valéry Giscard d’Estaing, is not a member of the UDR, but is the head of the Independent Republican party. This party, along with other small Centrist parties and the Gaullists (who no longer have a majority by themselves) make up the governing majority in Parliament. Giscard was elected President in 1974 by a small margin over the candidate of the Socialist-Communist alliance, François Mitterrand.

Constitutional crisis possible

President Giscard d’Estaing’s most important political problem is the growth of popular support for the Socialist-Communist alliance. Paradoxically, the current majority in Parliament (but not Presidential) elections in 1978, and a victory by the alliance could prove a major constitutional crisis. The French Constitution is vague concerning what should happen if a Parliament, having a fundamentally different political orientation than that of the President’s, is elected. Thus, nobody can really tell what will happen in March, 1978 if the Socialists and Communists win the majority of seats in the Left is elected, as appears more and more likely.

The reason this looks likely should be pointed out. First, the present majority coalition in Parliament is losing any unity it may once have had. The Gaullists, who form the largest single bloc in the coalition, feel that Giscard does not have enough Gaullist principles. They also differ on the correct strategy of opposition to the Socialist-Communist alliance. The UDR believes in appealing to the anti-Gaullist majority in the Socialist-Communist alliance. Giscard, on the other hand, prefers to emphasize his plan for a liberal, advanced economy. Giscard recently split with Gaullist Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and replaced him with the political economist Raymond Barre, who has no party affiliation. Despite, or perhaps due to this split, the UDR has lost no time in promoting himself as a possible rival to Giscard and held a meeting of the Gaullist party on December 3rd to map out future Gaullist strategy and partly to keep Chirac in the public eye.

Support for Left grows

Second, voting trends show that the ground is now well prepared for the victory of the Left, and particularly for the Socialist party is continuing to grow. Parliamentary by-elections were held during November and the newly elected Socialist deputies decided on November 22, the Independent Republicans lost one seat and barely won another by a 50.6% margin.
Post-election poll:

GU students want a moral US policy

By Thalia B. Photos

A distaste for both isolationism and interventionism was expressed by Georgetown students in a post-election poll conducted by the Georgetown International News. The poll was adapted from a survey administered by the Foreign Policy Association in New York.

Although concerned with ethical issues, the 200 participants, representative of all five undergraduate schools, displayed an uncertainty over the conduct of US foreign policy.

Students overwhelmingly favored the pursuit of an ethical foreign policy and applauded US disapproval of regimes engaged in authoritarian practices. However, no clearcut desire to avoid future alliances with authoritarian regimes was displayed.

Although the participants approved of the Administration's policy of detente with the Soviet Union, little desire to abandon our NATO commitments was indicated. GU undergraduates were also ambivalent over the questions of CIA covert operations and of strengthening the UN. They do agree that the primary aim of US foreign policy is to further the national interest, but little consensus exists in terms of the conduct of an ethical foreign policy.

The US and the Mediterranean

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pro</th>
<th>Con</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The US and the Middle East

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pro</th>
<th>Con</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>86%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The American Dream Among Nations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pro</th>
<th>Con</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>89%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Editorials

On Kissinger...

With the announcement a week ago today of President-elect Carter's choice of Cyrus Vance as his Secretary of State, many have suggested that the Carter-Vance foreign policy will be not unlike that of Kissinger-Nixon or Kissinger-Ford. But to suggest, as some do, that the change is more of style than substance is to downplay the implications of that change of style.

Few will argue that Henry Kissinger as a Secretary of State was always hard-working and often brilliant. He was also more open and visible to the press and the people than his predecessors. In spite of the excitement that he inspired in his personal peace journeys, however, some aspects of Kissinger's wide-ranging style were very disturbing. As many State Department officials have privately pointed out, his penchant for putting on a one-man show did not always seem to be in the best interests of overall US foreign policy. The breakthrough with China, however spectacular, was shaded by the bitterness many allies felt at not having been forewarned. However brilliant the Secretary of State, the problems of a particular area can best be understood by Foreign Service officers in Washington and in the field whose job it is to know that area and its people.

Another disturbing aspect of Kissinger's use of personal contact in conducting important negotiations was that he too often seemed to be buying peace. In Viet Nam, he tried to purchase a peace that never came by promising millions of dollars of aid to the North, while assuring the South they would get the same, in addition to continued military assistance. The Mid-East settlements were likewise achieved by promising large sums of financial aid to Egypt and Israel. In Rhodesia, Dr. Kissinger proposed a plan to, in effect, bribe the white minority to leave. Perhaps this practice of using US wealth in manipulating negotiations is more reflective of the country as a whole than of Kissinger himself. In any case, it is an alarming trend. Real peace does not come until one side forces its way on the other or until both sides give in a bit because of a sincere desire for peace.

...and Vance

Few disagree that Cyrus Vance is a capable analyst, organizer, and negotiator. Some correspondents at Monday's SFS Dean's Office Seminar (p. 3) expressed fears that as Secretary of State, Vance may be too "shy" as a person and too careful as a lawyer to be as available to the press as Kissinger was. We would suggest that it may be well worth it to have a Secretary of State who will, as Vance has promised, fully utilize his experts within the State Department in the negotiating process.

In short, Cyrus Vance promises a return to the solid, low-key, "let's get the job done together" diplomacy. It will be a welcome change. And it will be tested early, considering the two unfinished tasks in the Middle East and Southern Africa that Dr. Kissinger has left his successor.

Want to help out with GINS? Write to Box 1003 Hoya Station Two more issues coming next semester
The oil-rich states pressured Syria

(Continued from page 1)

Syria faced the possibility of having as its neighbor a radical government that could well drag it into an unwanted war with Israel. It was because of this that the Syrians had to decide whether they would risk such a possibility or move to protect their own interest. At the beginning of summer, Syrian troops moved into Lebanon en masse.

What made the situation tolerable, as far as the Israelis were concerned, was the apparent shift in the Syrian position. By deciding that its interest would be served by maintaining the peace with Israel, even at the expense of battling the Palestinians, Syria was assured, tacitly, and under certain conditions, that the Israelis would not intervene militarily.

With Syrian intervention on the side of the Christians, the tide of battle quickly turned against the outnumbered leftist-Palestinian alliance. Indeed, last month's ceasefire may be viewed as a product of this weakness.

"Where do we go from here?"

The present ceasefire is a result of pressure brought upon Syria by the rest of the Arab world. The near collapse of the military power of the PLO made such pressure necessary, since, if the PLO fell, the Arabs would lose an important bargaining weapon against Israel. Moreover, the "liberation" of Palestine has long been a unifying factor that has contributed to Arab power and influence in the world.

It was the pressure brought on Syria from the oil-rich states, particularly Saudi Arabia, that made the difference.

How long will it last? We have seen previous truces fall under the weight of disagreement. Why not this one? The answer seems to lie in the new position of the PLO in the Arab world. Abandoned, as an ally, by the front-line states, the PLO must now turn to either terrorism or negotiation as a means of preserving its influence.

With the PLO playing a less important role in Lebanese affairs, the Lebanese problem is simplified. Despite this, the basic disagreements among the Moslem and Christian communities will continue until an equitable method of sharing power is instituted. It must take into consideration both the increased size of the Moslem population, as well as the legitimate interests of the Christian community.

These are not easy problems. Indeed, they may be irreconcilable. Lebanon was not meant to be a multi-religious country. The cooperation among the various religious groups was a short-lived experiment that failed. All that is left is hope. In the words of one Lebanese currently studying at Georgetown, "We've fought so long that there's nothing left. We have peace now, but look at the price. I just keep asking myself, 'where do we go from here?'"

Ed. note: Anthony Zayden (SFS'78) was in Lebanon studying at the American University in Beirut until December, 1975.