By Gerald Radeck

The people of the United States will be faced with economic inequality for a long time to come, Kenneth E. Boulding of the University of Colorado told a faculty seminar last week.

"One of the most remarkable phenomena is [inequality's] remarkable stability," Boulding said. "Over the last 25 years there has been virtually no change in the relative distribution of income," he added.

Boulding stated that the "proportional" nature of the tax structure causes the stability of income distribution, he said.

Although the federal income tax is designed to be regressive, Boulding said that it is offset by"horror" as a property tax which he called regressive, loopholes, and social security which he described as "a nightmare for the poor.""Ordinary people do not give a damn for equality," Boulding stated, explaining that "the demand for equality is a fraud thought up by the intellectuals."

To support this, Boulding pointed to the popularity of the"counter-culture" cause for producing inequality.

In order to get people to "use their talents for the betterment of society" it is necessary to reward them -- creating inequality, due to differing amounts of talent, said the session's "respondent," Kenneth E. Arrow for the Harvard economic department.

"Inequality tends to "repro-duce itself,"" Sherwin Stein added. Arrow said, but he added that "a strongly egalitarian tax struc-ture" would prevent that from happening.

"High inequality" would be catastrophic, but is so unlikely that "we don't have to worry," Boulding later said.

Among the causes of economic inequality among nations, "the relative price structure is important," Boulding said, "as the Arabs have discovered with great joy." Boulding also stated that "differential development" is a major contributor to inequality among nations, but exploitation is not.

Noting the existence of a theory that the world population is limited by scarcity, Boulding cited it as a reason for the present unpopularity of foreign aid in this country.

People feel that foreign aid amounts to "fishing money down the toilet," Boulding said. They feel that foreign aid creates a temporary alleviation which causes a decrease in the total amount of misery.

Boulding accused the Demo-cratic party of practicing social democracy, which he defined as subsidizing the rich in the name of subsidizing the poor.

"We have to conclude that the elimination of death is the worst thing that could happen to the human race." Death is the only thing that makes life tolerable," he said.

By Margaret Brandeau

And Mike McNamee

A Vietnamese graduate student at MIT has been deported to the United States, reportedly for his opposition to the Vietnamese War and the Thieu regime in Saigon.

Nguyen Hia An, a first-year graduate student in electrical engineering, was deported to the United States in May. An's passport and visa were revoked by the US Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) following his participation in 1974 anti-war activities.

An has charged that INS, along with the United States Department of State, acted under pressure from the South Vietnamese Embassy in Washington in attempting to deport him.

This leaves the Press with a staff of 48 people. She said. The sale brought in $33,000, according to Adams.

At the beginning of the sale, the charges for "popular titles" were "a little stiffer" than last year, Adams said, "but by the end of the sale, we are running the same type of sale every year," he said.

In addition to the usable stock, a number of good condi-tion hardcover books were offered for sale, according to Adams.

Although many of the books were sold at prices below those sold to MIT Press, the Press made money in the sense that "most of the stuff sold there could not be sold" otherwise, Adams said.

Selling the books also saves the Press money by lowering its inventory costs, Adams said. Considering the cost of storing those books for one year, "what we sell the books for is almost immaterial," Adams added.

Thus, towards the end of the sale, hardcover books were being offered for one dollar each, and during the last fifteen minutes before the doors were closed, a few of the books remaining could be purchased for ten cents.

Had past years the sale had been held in late November, Adams said, "We always do it in the late fall to catch the Christmas buying spirit," he said.

Hordes of people throng to the MIT Press book sale each year. This year the MIT Press sold virtually all of the 45,000 books they put on sale.

"By Ger Winorraine Lanke

Dormitory and commons rates, defining the pressure of a runaway inflation rate, will not be going up next term, according to Arthur Beals, Associate Director of Housing and Food Services.

According to Beals, a number of decreases were calculated. He added, "but last year we were really caught off-guard by the energy crisis. We ended up losing a lot of money."

"Consequently," he contin-ued, "we decided that we would still make the decision then, but that any increase would be made as small as possible, contingent on our utility costs. We really have to proceed this way. We have a highly varia-ble situation."

While promising no increases in undergraduate housing for next term, Beals could not make the same statement as far as Institute apartment and gradua-tion housing is concerned. Beals said that the process for as far as Ashdown and the apartment buildings (Craig and Wonsaga Halls) is different, Beals noted. "We really haven't come to a decision yet." The lack of revision in housing rates tends to stand out from the number of price increases in other areas of the country.

"We actually shouldn't say that our costs haven't gone up," Beals noted, "they just haven't gone up faster than we had anticipated."

"By Margaret Brandeau and Mike McNamee

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