The Democratic debate at Dartmouth College demonstrated a problem that demands rarefied attention, for it is widespread, serving only to stymie American vitality and development. During the debate former Vice President Walter F. Mondale accused Sen. John Glenn of supporting "Reaganomics." In response, Glenn babbled as if in refutation.

The time has come to vilify Glenn for supporting "Reaganomics." The debate former Vice President Walter F. Mondale accused Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, of voting for Reaganomics. In response, Glenn babbled as if in refutation. We Democrats — and Republicans do the same too in reverse directions — have taken on a certain mentality in the past years which causes us to think that everything which is associated with Republicans is wrong, and everything which is associated with Democrats is right. This mentality, obviously the ramification of an emotionally fueled animus, is typified by Mondale's attempts to vilify Glenn for supporting "Reaganomics." The time has come for such paradigms of voting to end, especially considering that so-called "Reaganomics" indeed works.

It is because of Reaganomics — excuse the term — that the United States is experiencing an economic recovery so strong it exceeds the 1961 recovery. The growth rate in real gross national product for the third quarter of 1983 was at an annualized rate of 7.9 percent. The inflation rate for the past year has been less than these percent. Thanks to the recovery, significantly lower inflation, and the personal tax rate reduction, working Americans are keeping more and more of their personal income.

Although the federal deficit is large and alarming, we must keep it in perspective. What really counts is federal borrowing as compared to personal savings. Federal borrowing in the first two quarters of the recovery this fiscal year fell from 33 to 21 percent of private savings. Deficits should not be directly associated with high interest rates. As worse the deficit this year will be five percent of the gross national product. Why are interest rates in Japan and Germany so low in spite of government deficits that have been seven to eight percent of their respective gross national products in the past several years? The answer is because inflation rates have been so low. Ultimately, high interest rates in the United States are the result of the inflation in the past twenty years and of rational expectation of another round in 1984.

Whenever we discuss unemployment, we must consider that we are seeing the effects of a drawn-out process. Bear in mind that the working population jumped from 30 million in the 1960s to 100 million in the 1980s, a 400 percent increase in less than 10 years. The rapid increase of female participation in the workforce, we must consider that we have been so low. Ultimately, high interest rates in the United States are the result of the inflation in the past twenty years and of rational expectation of another round in 1984.

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