Regional issues such as poverty, despair, and the abandonment of certain solutions like the death penalty have higher murder rates than those who don't have the death penalty, but its extraordinary high murder rate may be indirectly linked with the power played secretly or openly among various factions. Of course, issues such as poverty, despair, and the abandonment of the cities for the suburbs, as well as violence in movies and on TV play a role. We can compare statewide murder rates as well. They are invariably lower than the rate of twofold. We know that the rate of two per 100,000 last year may have been a statistical fluctuation; the 1991 rate was five murders per 100,000.

Chung may argue that the murder rate would be lowered even further if we had the death penalty. Perhaps for some cities like Dallas, Houston, and Miami have lower murder rates than Boston and New York City. A trip to Dewey's is not enough to check if the FBI's Uniform Crime Report should be discredited. Chung's murder rate in 1992 was lower than in 1991 — under fourteen per 100,000. High murder rates are certainly detrimental to the Golden Rule and the related admonition to "Turn the other cheek" which were proclaimed in opposition to "An eye for an eye," nor in conjunction as he claims.

The murder of Yvonne K. Raustide '91 in October, 1992 is one of only two murders committed in Cambridge in 1992. Whether two murders per 100,000 population is considered low in the abstract or ideal case may be debated, but the rate is low compared with cities of comparable size. It's also very low compared that Cambridge is part of a larger urban area. Granted, the rate of two per 100,000 last year may have been a statistical fluctuation; the 1991 rate was five murders per 100,000.

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