Students gather in front of the Student Center during Saturday's rally.

By Michael Gojer

Noam Chomsky, institute professor, and George Wald, Harvard University professor, spoke at an arms control rally last Saturday afternoon organized by United Campuses to Prevent Nuclear War (UCAM). The rally, held on the Student Center steps, attracted an audience of nearly 200.

"The effort to stop [the nuclear buildup] will not be easy," Chomsky feared. Noting that "talk of nuclear war has been taken off the Student Center steps," Chomsky lauded the students for their efforts. "It is the students of this nation who must take the lead, and that is what we need to do," he concluded.

By Andrew L. Fish

A group of homosexual students is planning to form a new organization to serve the gay community on campus. The group, called "GAMIT," will hold a meeting early next week to discuss plans for the new group.

GAMIT is the name of the group and it stands for Gay and Lesbian Student Union. It was formed last year by a group of students who were interested in establishing a gay student group on campus.

The group's initial meeting will be held on Monday evening in the Harvard Union of Students building. The meeting will be open to all students interested in forming a gay student group on campus.

By Akbar Merchant

A group of freshmen who were involved in the rush process have been reassigned to different dormitories.

"The new freshmen are much more relaxed than the first-year students," said one of the freshmen who was reassigned. "They seem to be more interested in socializing and having fun than in building relationships with upperclassmen."
Candiates speak at arms rally

(Continued from page 1)
don't have peace. If we don't stop this murderous arms race, it doesn't matter where we are on any other issue.

Rossevel supports a mutually verifiable freeze, comprehensive arms control agreements, and the ratification of SALT II. He also urged the United States to "call the Soviets bluff" by stopping nuclear testing and building them to their promise.

Roosevelt warned, however, "There are certain weapon systems that we have to continue to fund until we reach a comprehensible agreement."

Johnston: politics hinder arms control progress

"You're not unlike most people in this country who want to end the nuclear arms race," Johnston told the MIT audience. "This thing has happened about it ... because it's built into our political system."

If elected to Congress, Johnston promised to make sure SALT II is ratified, a comprehensive test ban treaty is put in place, and economic diversification becomes a national priority.

She explained that, without economic diversification, "we're not going to do anything about ending the arms race because the people who want jobs and want to make money are only going to do it by building weapons instead of by looking at other forms of advanced technology.

Hillson: money controls media coverage

"If elected to Congress, Johnston would end the defense industry between $5 and $20 trillion in profits," Hillson also criticized the influence of business interests on defense spending.

"To oppose 'Star Wars,'" he said, "we have to start out with an economic and social system that prevents it, that demands that (makers) is part of the structure of the government." Hillson said.

Recalling his stay in Nicaragua in 1984, Hillson said, "The elections in Nicaragua were different. You didn't have everybody rushing to get his digs to get on television where, because the Nicaraguan government gave everybody who ran ... for president six hours of free media time.

Noting that SDI would earn the defense industry between $5 and $20 trillion in profits, Hillson also criticized the influence of business interests on defense spending.

"To oppose 'Star Wars,'" he said, "we have to start out with an economic and social system that prevents it, that demands that (makers) is part of the structure of the government." Hillson said.

Professor Noam A. Chomsky speaks at Saturday's rally.
World

Paris bombed for fourth time in week

Paris was the target of a terrorist bombing for the fourth time in a week. Monday's blast ripped through a waiting room at police headquarters, killing one person and injuring 51 others. The blast came a day after French Premier Jacques Chirac announced increased security measures to combat terrorism. Responsibility for all four bombings has been claimed by a group seeking the release of convicted terrorists. An anonymous caller said the next attack will be at the presidential palace. (AP)

Of convicted terrorists. An anonymous caller said the next breakthrough.

Egypt raises oil prices

For the fourth time since Aug. 1, Egypt increased the price of its crude oil exports. As of Monday, the price of all grades of Egyptian crude is up 60 cents per barrel. The price hike follows a major cut in production in order to prop up prices.

A member of OPEC, which agreed this summer to cut price hike follows a major cut in production. Egypt is not all grades of Egyptian crude is up 60 cents per barrel. The price of its crude oil exports. As of Monday, the price of

Nation

Aquino visits United States

Philippine President Corazon Aquino arrived in San Francisco on Monday for her visit to the United States since her election. Aquino will meet with President Reagan and address a joint meeting of Congress. She asked hundreds of cheering supporters in San Francisco that while the political and economic reasons for her visit are important, her overriding reason for coming to the United States is to visit friends. (AP)

Weinberger criticizes House drug bill

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger called a House-passed anti-drug bill "absurd." The measure calls for President Reagan to use the military to stop drug smuggling on US borders. Weinberger said the military "shouldn't engage in domestic law enforcement." (AP)

Foreign relations

Texas Air to acquire People Express

Texas Air says it has agreed to buy financially-troubled People Express Airlines for approximately $125 million. It also has agreed to acquire the assets of Frontier Airlines, a subsidiary of People Express that was shut down due to bankruptcy. Texas Air already owns Continental Airlines and New York Air. (AP)

"Doonesbury" pulled again

Once again, the comic strip "Doonesbury" is off the cartoon pages -- at least in one Iowa and one Virginia newspaper. This week, the strip lampoons the presidential ambitions of TV evangelist Pat Robertson, which many have offended some readers, according to the two newspapers. Robertson isn't taking the comics too seriously; a spokesman for the evangelist said he even "laughed at a couple of them." (AP)

Science

Scientists discover new diamond coating process

Scientists have discovered a way of coating objects with a thin film of synthetic diamond. This process would be cheap enough, experts say, that the diamond film could become a common manufacturing material. The film, no more visible to the naked eye than a layer of lacquer, would improve the quality of the objects it coats.

Tools, knives, and scientific instruments would be coated using the new process. Scratch-proof lenses and windows, as well as high-speed computer components to the radiation of nuclear blasts, would be made possible by the breakthrough. (The New York Times)

Local

First-time drug users are younger

A survey of youths being treated at drug rehabilitation centers in the Boston area has found the average age of a first-time drug user dropped to 12. The survey of 800 youths at Straight Incorporated's eight centers also found that 69 percent have used cocaine -- nearly triple the number from last year, and ten times more than two years ago. Nearly two-thirds of the youths said they had been using drugs for more than a year before their parents discovered, and 40 percent of those surveyed said they were introduced to drugs by their friends. (AP)

Weather

Chilly air is on the way

Cool is the word for our weather during the next two to three days. After a brief encounter with a weak frontal disturbance, high pressure will build into our region. This will initially mean a flow of cooler and dryer air into our region. But by Thursday, we will begin to see a warming trend as the air flow switches from northerly to southerly.

Forecast: Morning clouds and showers will give way to partial clearing by afternoon. High temperatures will be 60-65° (16-19° C). Winds will shift to become northeasterly at 10-15 mph (16-24 kph).

Tuesday night: Clear and quite cool. Low temperatures will range from near 40° (5° C) in the suburbs to the upper 40s (7° C) here in the city.

Wednesday: We can expect mostly sunny and dry conditions. But it will continue to be on the cool side as cold Canadian air flows into our region. High temperatures will be 60-65° (16-19° C).

Thursday: Mostly sunny and warmer. Highs near 70° (21° C).

UA News

UA Council Meeting

Thursday, September 18

7-9 pm Mezzanine Lounge, Student Center

The first UA Council meeting will discuss plans for the year including the current state of student center renovations. All living group representatives should attend

ALL ARE WELCOME

FOOD & DRINKS SERVED

FRESHMAN COUNCIL

Freshmen interested in joining the Freshman Council can pick up petition forms outside of the UA office on the fourth floor of the Student Center. Forty freshmen signatures are required to join. Petitions are due in the UA office by 5pm on Friday, Sept. 19. An informal meeting to discuss the role of Freshman Council is on Wednesday, Sept. 17 from 7pm in the UA office. The first official meeting and officer elections are on Monday, Sept. 22 at 4:30pm in the UA office.

Irene Skricki
Publicity Chairman
Class of '89
x5-7609

The Undergraduate Association

Student Government at MIT

ATTENTION

STUDENT ACTIVITIES!

HAVE YOU UPDATED YOUR ACTIVITY'S INFORMATION FOR THE 1986-87 STUDENT DIRECTORY -- ACTIVITIES LISTING? CHECK THE UA BULLETIN BOARD IN LOBBY 7, CALL STEVE, x3-2696 TO CONFIRM AND/OR UPDATE YOUR GROUP'S INFORMATION.

DEADLINE: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17

DON'T BE LEFT OUT!!
**Column/Thomas T. Huang**

**Nighttime reflections**

If the sky is clear (and the fog hasn't yet rolled off), the Charles River is beautiful at night. You can see the lights of the city mirror in the ripples, as the river runs to the sea. The lights stand together, for there is that common bond of staying up all night, working together, for there is that love each other. They learn to work hard, to solve the problems, but there's no time to think. They work hard to solve the problems, but there's no time to think.

*Please turn to page 5*

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**Column/Simson L. Garfinkel**

**Is military work always undesirable?**

Full interview season is almost upon us. This year, that statement has a different meaning for myself and some of my friends. Instead of for summer jobs, as we have for the past three years, we are thinking of permanent employment.

"Well, Simson, I've decided that I'm not going to interview with any firm that does any business with the government."

"I'm playing darts in an East Campus kitchen and talking with Sam. Sam is graduating this spring with a degree in electrical engineering. For the past five years, he spent his summers programming at his father's investment accounting firm. Now he wants to move on, but he is not sure where.

"That's pretty harsh statement, Sam," I said. "What about all the agencies in the government that help people? Do you mean that you don't want to work on a computer system that locates candidates for public assistance? Or is there a particular branch of the government, like the Internal Revenue Service, that you don't want to work for?"

"I don't want to work for the military," Sam clarified. "I don't want to work for any company that does business with the military and with civil. Would you work for a company like that?"

"I don't know," Sam said. "It's not really obvious what they're doing military work or not."

"Indeed," I continued, "many companies sit in sort of a gray area like that, where some customers are military and some are non-military and the product isn't clearly either. Few companies would refuse to work at a company like that."

But the device was intended to be a flight simulator for the Air Force. It just happens to be better at (Please turn to page 6)

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**Column/Kenneth D. Leiter**

Garfinkel's impressions of Israel based upon misunderstanding and "preconceived ideas"

Simson L. Garfinkel's harsh diatribe leveled on Israel ("Israel has its shortcomings," Sept. 9) demonstrates a classic case of a traveler's misunderstanding of a country. Garfinkel seems to have held many preconceived ideas about Israel. The generalizations he makes could not have been the result of a single visit. I am by no means an expert on the sociology or psychology of the Israeli people, but I have made several trips to that country and have talked with normal contacts with Israelis here and abroad. This lets me to believe that his Garfinkel's little consideration to the variation among different classes and types is clearly misleading. I heard, learned, and saw during his summer in Israel is not for everyone. It is not a comfortable lifestyle I am after. I could move to Switzerland, South Africa, or Singapore. If I could find a job that I like, then I could always move to New Zealand, New York, or Japan. In order to avoid mandatory military service I might be excused to move to Canada, Ireland, or Australia. However, I know of no country which would be labeled Utopia.

Of course Israel has tremendous problems. However, the traitor history of the country cannot be taken into account. In 40 years, Israel has taken a better wasteland and produced one of the most technologically advanced societies in the world.

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Please turn to page 6
Night lights on the Charles

(Continued from page 4)

very little opportunity, aside from working with each other on class projects and problem sets, to talk to their classmates and get to know them. They can learn so much from each other, yet they don't have the time.

Burdened by the work load and degree requirements, only the brave and the foolhardy dare to investigate areas that have lit- tle to do with their majors. Some students are deadset on their ca-
tering -- to focus on one area, and that's fine. But others are less certain about what they want to do, and, unfortunately, the university doesn't offer them the time to broaden their education. Extracurricular activities and student involvement in campus issues, for example, suffer from a lack of motivation.

In his four years at MIT, he has seen countless young, promis-
ing writers decide to throw their hands in the air, without ever even applying to a place which is costing them $15,000 a year. They are not cowards, or quit-
ting writers, but rather dorm assignments.

I felt the statement about a re-
duced crowding problem to be misleading. With an entering class of 500 versus a graduating class of over 1000, this result has little or nothing to do with the performance of the incoming freshmen in their dorm assignments.

I was appalled by Daniel T. Dismukes' statement, "Dormi-

tory should be a default choi-

ce." A more crass statement could have been had to imag-

ine, as it smacks of an antago-
nism between MIT and the In-

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nity system. It is a sad state of affairs when this nature of the "down-

house" fraternity system. It is a dis-

tour, which could use serious re-

duction of the "down-

house," like colorfu-

l poppies blooming at night, as he walked toward MIT across the same bridge during Rush Week as a freshman.

Four years ago, he had pointed at those lights in the water, excit-
ated about all the possibilities the future held in store for him. Now, he pointed out those very same lights, hoping they wouldn't dim, and thinking this time as his friend told him how beau-
tiful the Charles River was at night.

Feed-back

The fraternity system needs renovations

To the Editor:

I was rather shaken by the article "Lower class size

forces a more competitive rush," September 9.

I was surprised by Mark Ertel's statement, "I am very happy with the outcome of rush," as I had of a number of rush violations. I had also heard of a number of rush violations. I had heard of a number of rush violations. I had heard of a number of rush violations. I had heard of a number of rush violations.

I was appalled by Daniel T. Dismukes' statement, "Dorm-

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WHAT EXACTLY IS

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a) A long distance calling plan that lets you make an hour's worth of calls to any other state in America for just $10.15 a month.

b) A 90-minute special starring "Up With People!"

c) A great deal, because the second hour costs even less.

d) If you'd read the chapter on Manifest Destiny, you'd know.

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QUESTION #3.

Cambridge Rug Co.
Military research isn't always wrong

(Continued from page 4)

animation than flight simula-
tion. "But wouldn't that device
have been built and sold without
the military involvement, if it is such
a terrific machine?" Sam asked.

"Probably not. It's doubtful
that its creators could have got-
ten together the capital to start
the company without having
the military as a ready-made custom-
er. Oh, I'm not sure — perhaps
they could have. I don't want to
justify any of Reagan's spin-off
theorists, but there is definitely
something to it."

"Speaking of flight simula-
tors," I continued, "is it such a
morally bankrupt thing to build a
flight simulator for the military?
Flight simulators save lives. Do
you have any idea how many
men die each year in training ac-
cidents? Is it such a terrible thing
to give the Air Force something
which could result in fewer pi-
lots' deaths?

That's the way the conversation
went last night. Now, I'm not
quite so sure. Perhaps if the Air
Force didn't have the simulators,
it wouldn't be able to train the
large number of pilots it now
does. Perhaps it wouldn't feel so
justified in losing a few men on a
bombing raid over Libya if more
pilots died in training.

I'm just not sure. I never even
get to finish my game of darts.

Garfinkel's criticisms
of Israel are unjustified

(Continued from page 4)

Moving to Israel is meant to ful-
fill an ideal, not to ease deep
depressions. It is difficult to deny the exis-
tence of racism in Israeli society. But it's a racist to the extent
that all nationalism is racist. Since the
Jewish State is the embodiment
of Jewish nationalism, Israel ex-
ists under a racist premise by defini-
tion.

All nationalism is exclusive, and most nation-states preserve
their national character by erimin-
gating immigration instead. Thus
Israel could not allow Arabs
from Judea and Samaria (the West Bank) to become citizens
without initiating a process of de-
struction of the Jewish State.

The other aspect of Israel's
c Racism is impossible to defend.
Israel has been a haven to Jews
from poorer nations. Unfortu-
nately, many of the original ci-
dizens have responded to a wave of
immigration no better than citi-
dizens of other countries. Conflicts
arise between the European-
descended Ashkenazic Jews and
those of North African and Arab
descend. Garfinkel is also disturbed by
what he perceives as a lack of
productivity among Israelis. If Is-
rael truly suffered from poor
productivity, then Israel's techno-
logical and defense achievements
would not be renowned around
the world. The apathy about time
would not be renowned around
Israel truely

tern European nations. It is a fact
many Middle Eastern and South-
er European nations. It is a fact
of Israel's style of life that re-
quires getting used to.

Many Israelis complain about
the high cost of living, yet few Is-
raelis do without the latest in
high-technology consumer goods.
Many people find it difficult to
understand the similarity between
the incomes of the upper and
lower classes, but Israelis seem to
accept it as part of their unique
way of life.

Finally, Garfinkel believes that
few Israelis value the importance
of American aid to their country.
This is not true. For the most part,
Israelis are fully aware of the
importance of American mili-
tary, economic, and mortal sup-
port.

Also, military service is not so
hateful to Israelis as it is to many
Americans. The people of Israel
value their freedom, their land,
and most of all their country.
Many would not think twice
about giving up their lives for the
defense of their homeland; there
is certainly little resentment.

It troubles me that Garfinkel
left Israel with such a bad feel-
ing. The Israeli lifestyle is not an
easy one, and it requires a special
sort of person to make the sacri-
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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1986
Garfinkel's portrayal is false

To the Editor:

Simson L. Garfinkel’s column upon his return from Israel (“Is-
rael has its shortcomings,” Sept. 9) calls for several responses. In
the first place, one wonders what urged him to write it. No one
ever reads columns along the lines: “Scotland isn’t what I had
expected,” or “Tanzania isn’t perfect after all.” Yet Garfinkel
chose to write a column detailing some alleged shortcomings of Is-
rael. Why?

That uneasy feeling is strength-
ened when one considers his
claims, most of which are patent-
ly false, even to an outsider. The
portrayal of the Israeli as work-
ly false, even to an outsider. The
ness proofs, or read that opinion since I ar-
ived in Israel ten years ago. And
how about the paradox that Is-
raeli wages are low even by Israe-
li standards?

Where Garfinkel’s amusing
comments are no longer funny is
where he writes of a “rigid caste
system” among the Israelis of
different origin. Actually, the per-
centage of inter-marriages across
these boundaries is exceedingly
high, while sociological studies
have shown time after time that
social mobility in Israel is almost
entirely accounted for by educa-
tion. Is Israel without shortcomings,
then? Certainly not. Wages are
low by Western standards, not
only because salary disparities
are smaller, as he notes, but be-
cause there is less to go around.

Social mobility in Israel is almost
entirely accounted for by educa-
tion, and wages are low by Western
standards, not only because salary
disparities are smaller, but be-
cause there is less to go around. Taxe
are very high indeed. Mili-
sary service is no joke. And Arab
terrorism demands constant vigi-
lation.

This should be no reason to re-
nounce Zionism. Life in Israel is
indeed harder than in the richest
country in the world. It is also
more fulfilling for those who
wish to deepen their Jewish iden-
tity. The goal of Zionism is to re-
unite Jews in Israel and to create
a Jewish nation despite the diffi-
culties.

Garfinkel has now discovered
what is involved in Zionism. It is
a choice, and a harder one than
he had anticipated. Instead of
failing that choice honestly, he
chooses to blame Israel for it. Not fair.

David Leiser
Visiting Scientist

The Tech

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Call collect if you have any questions.
The brilliant, slightly warped scientist who invented the teleportation device and genetically fuses the inventor's mind into that of a fly and his anatomy with the corresponding parts of the fly. The remainder of the film chronicles the gradual transformation of the inventor's mind into that of a fly and his attempts to catch the "white fly" so that he can reclaim his body parts.

David Cronenberg (director and co-writer of the screenplay) has kept the basic premise the same — namely, that the scientist into a walking, talking, six-foot insect and tries to delve into how the scientist and his lover deal emotionally with his gradual mutation. The many attempts to reverse the process, which occur with his gradual mutation. The many attempts to reverse the process, which occur with the gradual transformation of the anatomy with the corresponding parts of the fly. The remainder of the film chronicles the gradual transformation of the inventor's mind into that of a fly and his attempts to catch the "white fly" so that he can reclaim his body parts.

At this point the storylines of the two movies diverge. Cronenberg's "Fly" concerns itself mostly with the transformation of Seth as far as plot is concerned, "The Fly" is movie drags as Cronenberg shows off what a great group of F/X people he has working for him. Although an attempt is made to see how the transformation emotionally affects the two lovers, this part of the storyline never gets confused by the two entities in the teleporat device and, by accidentally teleporting each other's head, turns out to be not very subtle and quickly becomes tedious. The rest of the time Cronenberg stays with standard Hollywood conventions with nothing interesting to speak of.

As far as plot is concerned, "The Fly" is not one of the original films, since that was the movie during which I caught all of my sleep for the night. Before falling asleep, I gathered the basic gist of the story: a scientist invents a teleportation device and, by accidentally teleporting himself while a fly is in the contraption, exchanges various parts of his anatomy with the corresponding parts of the fly. The remainder of the film chronicles the gradual transformation of the inventor's mind into that of a fly and his attempts to catch the "white fly" so that he can reclaim his body parts.

David Cronenberg (director and co-writer of the screenplay) has kept the basic premise the same — namely, that the scientist into a walking, talking, six-foot insect and tries to delve into how the scientist and his lover deal emotionally with his gradual mutation. The many attempts to reverse the process, which occur with his gradual mutation. The many attempts to reverse the process, which occur with the gradual transformation of the anatomy with the corresponding parts of the fly. The remainder of the film chronicles the gradual transformation of the inventor's mind into that of a fly and his attempts to catch the "white fly" so that he can reclaim his body parts.

At this point the storylines of the two movies diverge. Cronenberg's "Fly" concerns itself mostly with the transformation of Seth as far as plot is concerned, "The Fly" is movie drags as Cronenberg shows off what a great group of F/X people he has working for him. Although an attempt is made to see how the transformation emotionally affects the two lovers, this part of the storyline never gets confused by the two entities in the teleporat device and, by accidentally teleporting each other's head, turns out to be not very subtle and quickly becomes tedious. The rest of the time Cronenberg stays with standard Hollywood conventions with nothing interesting to speak of.

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Crime is more prevalent in the US than in Israel

To the Editor:

Simson L. Garfinkel ["Israel has its shortcomings," Sept. 9] lost his taste for Israel after spending the summer there at the Weizmann Institute. He is entitled to state his opinion in The Tech. Good columns, though, do more than state opinions. They make rigorous arguments supported by documented evidence. Garfinkel does not even try to meet that standard. Instead, he rests his case on a mixture of unwarranted generalizations, innuendoes, and outright falsehoods.

According to Garfinkel, "New York may have urban crime, but the Israeli office buildings, factories, and houses, with their barbed wire, 15-foot fences, and 24-hour guards are fortresses in a much more intense combat zone." This comparison is doubly flawed. Israeli offices and homes are not surrounded by barbed wire, 15-foot fences, or 24-hour guards. Some factories may have security arrangements, but so do their counterparts worldwide. Israeli institutions take some precautions, such as searching visitors' handbags, which are unnecessary in the United States, but they are a far cry from fortresses. Weizmann Institute, for instance, occupies a beautiful campus. Its modern buildings, shaded pathways, brilliant flower beds, and neighboring orange orchards make a far stronger impression than does the wall fronting the campus. It resembles Harvard Yard, not a fortress.

The American side of Garfinkel's analogy is flawed too. Statistics show that violent (and non-violent) crime is many times more prevalent in the United States than in Israel. In 1984 (for example), the US murder rate in cities of over one million residents was 28 per 100,000 and the overall rate of 16 per 100,000 according to Crime in the United States, whereas the Israeli overall rate was 1.6 per 100,000, according to the World Health Organization. That's a factor of six overall — and it is much worse in the cities.

Garfinkel claims that "the racism in the United States can't hold a candle to Israel's rigorous caste system, which segregates European Jews from Arabic Jews from Yemenite Jews from Arabs." Israel has no caste system, not even an unwritten one. Every year greater numbers of European and Israeli born children marry Sephardim, Arab, and Asian Jews. Garfinkel rests one facet of his pervasive ignorance when he distinguishes Yemenite — not "Ye- menese" — and Arabic Jews. Yemen is an Arab country. The current rate of 25 percent intermarriage between Sephardim and other Jews is very close to color blind, given Israel's demographics. Would that white/black marriages here showed the same trend. Nor can Israel hold a candle to the United States' historical record of slavery, lynching, and Jim Crow against blacks and...
Israel is less racist than US

(Continued from page 11)

slaughter and pillage against na-
tive Americans.

Israel society may not treat
women and men as complete
equals, but it has some things to
teach the US in the opinion of
Gloria Steinem, the feminist ac-
tivist. The Israeli government
provides paid maternity leave, in-
fant health care and nutrition, child
care, and child support av-
ailable to both men and women.

How about Garfinkel’s claims that “in the
army, women hold only clerical
positions”? Garfinkel’s claim that “in every
child care, and child support sti-

test they do perfect” can be chal-

lentifact any different at MIT or
other American universities? This
rest of Garfinkel's claims
follow the same pattern. He as-
ers that “almost without excep-
tion, Israelis consider themselves
and the work they do perfect” based on the testi-
mony of one student. He decides that all Weiz-
mann researchers work three
hours a day, after spending one
summer there. How can they do
the research that brings Weiz-
mann worldwide renown? This
question is urgent enough to per-

cede even Garfinkel’s arrogant
self-satisfaction and puzzle him.

However, not for one minute
does he reconsider his ill-founded
methodology. Since one superfi-
cial argument deserves another, I
will offer an explanation. My an-
dergraduate advisor served on the
Weizmann faculty for ten years. He always got to work by 7 am
and stayed till 6 pm, as did his
colleagues. That proves all the
faculty work 11 hours a day six
days a week. Right? If Garfinkel
can see the glaring flaw in my ar-
gument, he may come to see his
own equally glaring mistakes. Any half-decent journalist surely
would.

Eilise Sacks G

Your basic problem:

Physics
Genetics
Statistics
Calculus
Complex Numbers
Analytical Geometry
Stress Analysis
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Probability
Gaussian Transformations
Differential Equations
Titations
Eromagnetics
Thermodynamics
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Etc., etc., etc.

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Chomsky, Wald speak at rally

(Continued from page 1)

But Chomsky, cited a four-year prescription for security. It included:

1) A pledge of no first-use of nuclear weapons.
2) The immediate cessation of all nuclear testing.
3) A ban on "Star Wars" programs.
4) Deep cuts in present stockpiles.

The Soviet Union has pledged against first use of nuclear weapons, while the United States refuses to, he claimed. The Soviets are entering their 13th month of unilateral test bans, yet the United States has no plans for a test ban, Wald continued.

He signed a petition against SDI, maintaining that it would only result in increased arms production to counteract the defensive systems. "Unless 'Star Wars' stops, there can be no reduction, but on the contrary an escalation on both sides in nuclear weapons," he said. "'Star Wars' and the cut-off in stockpiles... weapons stockpiles... are simply incompatible."

Stockpile cuts must be large; neither doubling or halving stockpiles would make any significant difference, he said. Meaningful cuts, his conference suggested, would bring stockpiles to between two and five percent of present levels.

Wald charged the assertion that the United States and NATO need tactical nuclear arms to make up for deficiencies in conventional forces and manpower in the past of a "four-star delusion," he said. "That's absolute nonsense." But he added that the exit of nuclear weapons from the atmosphere and the reduction of test ban's nuclear testing, a moratorium on anti-satellite weapon testing in space, a funding cutoff for all production of chemical weapons, and an SDI budget freeze for this year's level of $3.1 billion. Grossman underscored the importance of local political activism in this recent legislative events and urged the crowd to be come involved.

The rally was organized by the UICAM groups of several area colleges, with assistance from the MIT Science Action Coordinating Committee and the MIT Disarmament Study Group.

Senior House freshmen say rush is misleading

(Continued from page 1)

"If we are not in such a war," said the arms control movement, the Council for a Livable World, "we have never been in such a war."

"That's absolute nonsense," he said. "Such people hang around in the courtyard and are therefore more visible, he explained.

McNulty moved to Random Hall last week, however, since there was no competition for the space that had opened up there. Jay Damask '90 did not visit Senior House during rush. He also did not receive much information from other freshmen, but "very few people showed up in Senior House rush activities," Damask said.

The mounting rush on campus, the UICAMs, and the USRAC have been attracting different groups of students, with differing opinions on this issue. Many students are concerned about the misuse of the rush process and the rush atmosphere, while others are enjoying the rush atmosphere and are looking forward to the rush activities.

Nations have different strengths. Military or industrial might. Mineral wealth. Population for some, sheer size for others. History teaches us, however, that character survives, principles last. The government of the United States of America is now one of the oldest on Earth and, by any measure, surely one of the best.

The U.S. Constitution set forth the principles which embody the character of this nation. And as we near the bicentennial of this great document, it is clear: The more we understand the principles of freedom it set forth, the more surely those principles will endure.

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Beacons defeat MIT in football opener, 16-6

(Continued from page 16) as it took for Arnold to fumble the opening kickoff at the MIT 23. Two roster yards little, and on third down, Rice got to the quarterback before he could unload the ball. Following the calls, UMass went for the field goal, but the kick was wide.

Problems with pass protection continued to cause problems for Gasparini, who was sacked twice on the Beacons’ next series. MIT was forced to punt; the returner broke several tackles, and Brian Vajda ’90 finally brought him down. Gasparini was sacked on third down, and the Beacons were forced to attempt the field goal, which was good. Another MIT fumble occurred on the next play, as Gasparini couldn’t get a handle on the snap, but the Beacons recovered. Gasparini was sacked on third and long, and MIT had to give up the ball again after three plays.

The Beaver defensive line stopped up the ball for the first time. Two roster yards gained for the Beavers. On third down, UMass tried a trick play — a hands-off punt. They should have stuck to the air. Poulin met the back head on. The rearfield's domination of the line of scrimmage showed, as four rushers came very far, very fast. Saber Coach Buellesbach ’86 saw the Beaver offense a golden opportunity to score in the fourth quarter, discounting an erratic Charbonnier pass at the UMass 35-yard line. MIT drove downfield, getting a first and goal on the 8-yard line. Then the Beacons’ domination of the line of scrimmage and some foul calling attempts couldn’t put the ball over the goal line.

The Beacons added another touchdown on the next series. Several long completions added up to a quick drive downhill — this time, they didn’t require any third-down magic from Charbonnier. The extra point was good, and UMass led the rest of the way. Richard Buckholz ’88 gave the Beaver offense a golden opportunity to score in the fourth quarter, discounting an erratic Charbonnier pass at the UMass 35-yard line. MIT drove downfield, getting a first and goal on the 8-yard line. Then the Beacons’ domination of the line of scrimmage showed, as four rushers came very far, very fast. Saber Coach Buellesbach ’86 saw the Beaver offense a golden opportunity to score in the fourth quarter, discounting an erratic Charbonnier pass at the UMass 35-yard line. MIT drove downfield, getting a first and goal on the 8-yard line. Then the Beacons’ domination of the line of scrimmage showed, as four rushers came very far, very fast.
Beavers lose opener to UMass, 16-6

By Harold A. Stern and Leslie A. Stern

MIT's defense put on their usual strong performance in the Beavers' first game of the season Saturday against the University of Massachusetts at Boston. But problems with the MIT offensive line kept the running game from getting on track. The Beaver defense was eventually worn down by the Beacons' impressive passing attack, giving UMass a 16-6 win.

The Beavers have traditionally relied upon their defense to keep them in games long enough for the running backs to wear down the opponents' defense. Two years ago, MIT qualified for the National Collegiate Football Association playoffs, losing to the eventual champions in the semifinals.

But last year, the Beavers' lack of a scoring punch resulted in several shutouts en route to a 3-5 season. Saturday's game showed that the problem may loom again this year.

MIT had a shot of chances in the first half. Seven minutes into the game, Mike Charbonnier of the Beacons overthrew his receiver on third and long. The Beacons' punter shanked the kick, and MIT recovered the ball on the UMass 24-yard line.

On first down, Christopher J. Adams ran right for five yards. Adams broke right, gaining 11 yards on a 47-yard line. This time, MIT was blocked on first down, but Charbonnier managed to complete a six-yard pass while a Beacon lineman had a hand on the quarterback's jersey. Charbonnier overthrew a wide-open receiver on the following play, but on third down, he connected for a first down.

On first down at the MIT 33, Hong Mo Yang '87 broke a pass off. Charbonnier evaded the tackle on another drive up the middle to bring up a second and 18, Gasparini engineering the Beavers' running game from first and goal down.

In contrast to the Beavers' conservative style of play, the Beacons relied the passing ability of Christopher Monnow '87, spotted a rush up the middle. Two more runs yielded nothing for MIT, as the Beacons' wide receiver corps of receivers always came down with clutch receptions.

After yielding its first down to UMass, the Beaver defense toughened, as Kevin Pudin '88 and Steve King '89 stopped successive rushing efforts. Charbonnier dropped back to pass on third and ten, but his attempts were broken up by Dana Pirkets '88. An impressive 24-yard return by Shane Arnold '88 gave the Beavers the ball on the Beacons' 47-yard line. This time, MIT's wide receivers came down with clutch receptions, but Charbonnier made a mistake on a first and ten. The kick was wide, but Charbonnier managed to complete a six-yard pass while a Beacon lineman had a hand on the quarterback's jersey. Charbonnier overthrew a wide-open receiver on the following play. On third down, he connected for a first down.

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After gaining another first down, UMass had a first and ten on the 5-yard line. The Beacons' defense held UMass. On fourth down, a pass into the end zone was called for interference.

After gaining another first down, UMass had a first and goal on the 5-yard line. On the first play, Christopher Monnow '87 spotted a rush up the middle. Two more runs yielded nothing for MIT, as the Beacons' wide receiver corps of receivers always came down with clutch receptions. On fourth down, a pass into the end zone was attempted by John Dawley '87, but the receiver released the ball. The pass was incomplete, but King was called for interference.

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