LUCHa's letter was not educational

(Continued from page 5)

Those Americans who argue that intangible barriers are the removal of Japanese non-tariff barriers and, although the long-term solution is to alleviate the problems of racism, they should not allow their image as a group to be dominated by an image of anger and intolerance.

Is LUCHa a cultural group? Most cultural groups exist to preserve a specific culture. To do this, they seek to introduce the culture to others, to educate them, and to dispel misconceptions about it. By doing this, they can improve international relationships and help shape some of the forces behind racism.

I did not get the impression that LUCHa wanted to educate the community about Mexican American culture. One member of LUCHa denied that he had any responsibility to meet with ZBT to inform the Fraternity what was offensive about the poster.

If LUCHa wants to represent the interests of Mexican-American communities, it should realize that representation of a group involves more responsibility than merely denouncing attacks against it.

There are many cultural groups at MIT, and most are doing their best to achieve legitimate goals. For all I know, LUCHa is also doing a good job. But LUCHa's statements gave me an impression of being self-righteous, self-righteous, and self-righteous.

If LUCHa expects people to think of the consequences of their actions on others, it should start by looking at itself and the image it has given to the Mexican-American and other cultural communities at MIT.

Eric J. Swenson '88

Books of Japanese products would hurt the US

(Continued from page 5)

The primary or even a major source of Japan's external trade surplus is the primary or even a major source of Japan's external trade surplus.

Also, let me point out that these intangible barriers are far from insurmountable, since dozens of US and other foreign firms such as IBM, McDonald's, and Coca-Cola are quite successful in Japan.

The purpose of this letter is not to justify Japan's trade surplus. As I stated above, Japan is now a reasonably open country, but it owes this achievement to the external pressure from the United States and other foreign countries. A slap in the face, like the external pressure from the US, can improve intercultural relations about it. By doing this, they can improve international relationships and help shape some of the forces behind racism.

In the long run, Americans in the long run, may turn out to be costly to Americans in the long run. But such groups must be careful not to let anger cloud their reasoning and actions. If their main intent is to alleviate the problems of racism, they should not allow their image as a group to be dominated by an image of anger and intolerance.

SUMMER JOBS IN MASSACHUSETTS

earn $200-$300 per week

MASSACHUSETTS

Join the state's largest citizen action organization's fundraising and community outreach staff.

Hold public officials accountable on such issues as:

- Housing  • Health Care  • The Environment

Summer Hours: 3:45pm-10:00pm Mon-Fri

Call or write fundraising director today!

In Boston: (617) 654-9000, 20 East St., Boston MA, 02111

GOTHIC

We have the new plastic airsoft resers now.

Complete Optical Shop

Fashion frames 30% at reasonable prices

- Instant eye exams
- Prescriptions filled
- Fashion tints and photo changeable
- Contact Lens 60 Day trial
- Large selection of Ray Bane Sunglasses
- Sport Frame Available

Central Square, 446 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge
Mass. 02139 Tel: 661-2520

EYECLASS World

SPECIALS

"...as ghastfully funny and frenzied as a carole ride through 'The Marxes of Sade's Tunnel of Love.'"

— Vincent Canby, NEW YORK TIMES

FRIGHT & BLOOD & BEAD PICTURES PRESENT

A KEN RUSSELL FILM

LUChA's letter was not educational

(Continued from page 5)

Some Americans argue that Japan's productivity and economic wellfare in the long run. What worries me more is the future of the United States. As long as this country tries to seek a villain outside of itself, as Hostetler does, the serious effort to make a necessary change will not be undertaken. As one economist at MIT once put it, the "level playing field for US firms are demanding in the field in which they can win for war.

Eric J. Swenson '88

As chip production and supercomputers.

But there is always a risk in protectionism. Protectionism creates inefficiency. It is easy and politically convenient, but it may turn out to be costly to Americans in the long run.

Finally, consider the reason why Americans cannot sell as much as they buy from Japan. Here again, Japan is often criticized for protectionism. I agree that there will remain a sizable amount of protectionism in Japan to which I oppose. But the standard perception of Japan as a monster of protectionism is greatly exaggerated.

Tradewise, Japan is one of the most open countries in the world. Japan is certainly more open than the United States, which looks like an exhibition of protectionism measures these days.

Some Americans argue that Japan has intangible barriers that prevent foreign firms from selling products in Japan. I cite the recent study conducted by Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("Quarterly Review," Winter 1983-84), which concludes that, although the long-term gains of the United States from the removal of Japanese non-tariff barriers are not inconsequential, "they are too small to suggest that intangible barriers are

Summary of Japanese products would hurt the US

the recent tariff imposition, forces it to make a painful change, which I believe contributes to the improvement of Japan's productivity and economic wellfare in the long run. What worries me more is the future of the United States. As long as this country tries to seek a villain outside of itself, as Hostetler does, the serious effort to make a necessary change will not be undertaken. As one economist at MIT once put it, the "level playing field for US firms are demanding in the field in which they can win for war.

Eric J. Swenson '88

As chip production and supercomputers.

But there is always a risk in protectionism. Protectionism creates inefficiency. It is easy and politically convenient, but it may turn out to be costly to Americans in the long run.

Finally, consider the reason why Americans cannot sell as much as they buy from Japan. Here again, Japan is often criticized for protectionism. I agree that there will remain a sizable amount of protectionism in Japan to which I oppose. But the standard perception of Japan as a monster of protectionism is greatly exaggerated.

Tradewise, Japan is one of the most open countries in the world. Japan is certainly more open than the United States, which looks like an exhibition of protectionism measures these days.

Some Americans argue that Japan has intangible barriers that prevent foreign firms from selling products in Japan. I cite the recent study conducted by Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("Quarterly Review," Winter 1983-84), which concludes that, although the long-term gains of the United States from the removal of Japanese non-tariff barriers are not inconsequential, "they are too small to suggest that intangible barriers are