Democratic Candidates Join in Opposing Bush's Policies

By Sean Findlay

In the final debate before today's first presidential primary, Democratic candidates joined in opposing President Bush's policies, in the hope of highlighting policy differences among themselves.

The only major differences aired during the 90-minute debate arose from the candidates' positions on a middle-class tax cut and reductions in the tax on capital gains. Former Massachusetts Sen. Paul Tsongas distinguished himself through his support of nuclear power plants, in contrast to the other candidates' varying degree of opposition.

Tsongas, identified in recent polls as the frontrunner, said he "enjoyed being attacked rather than praised on the band," as he was in previous debates when he was much less popular. He added that his con- 

By Sarah Knightley

In the year of debates, scandals, and primaries, students may find it hard to understand what really goes on during the presidential election process. Presidential Elections 1776-2000 helps solve this problem. The class gives students an "inside look" at campaigning by having them work in the trenches, look at campaigning by having them work "in the trenches," according to course instructor Jayachandran said there are a "massive stimulus" to the economy, but the president's tax cuts would make a difference to a family earning only $15,000 a year, and thus would restore economic equity.

Jews Sen. Tom Harken began the debate on the wrong foot and appeared off balance for most of the evening. The first question posed to Harken asked how he would explain his proposed 30 percent reduction in defense spending to defense plant workers who would lose their jobs. He responded, "I would be delighted to thank the people of New Hampshire, who have been so kind and gracious in the past last months." Harken continued in this

Students Campaign for Credit

By Anna Fortunate

Fifteen MIT students are the volunteers skills necessary in running a business. The Cambridge students, all of whom are native speakers of English, ran Multico, Multicultural Company. Multico's sales of pens and T-shirts give these students both a source of income and experience in the business world. Multico is made up of six high school, nine middle school, and 14 elementary school students, along with a group of adult coordinators. In addition, local teachers and businessmen ran the grant-based program, while the MIT students acted as paid advisers, according to Curtis A.

Gabrielson '93, an MIT student coordinator who works for Multico through an internship in the political science department.

The students have full control over the day-to-day operation of the business. Directives from the students held positions of sales manager, inventory manager, and personnel manager determine which products are sold, where and when they are sold, and what sales techniques should be used, Gabrielson said. The MIT students stood by as they advise — the ultimate decisions remain with the company personnel. Multico arose from a grant set up last year by Alan Dysom of the Cambridge Partnership at MIT, a group designed to create programs run by MIT and the local Cambridge community for non-native English speaking students, Gabrielson explained.

The speech was given by Secretary of State James A. Baker III to nuclear scientists of the former Soviet Union. Kerry said he would give the same speech to American scientists. Buck's plans were less succinct. When questioned on his proposed middle class tax cut, he admitted it would "provide a large stimulus" to the economy, but said the president's tax cuts would make a difference to a family earning only $15,000 a year, and thus would restore economic equity.

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