The purpose of student government

Communication is a word which has been seemingly lost in the plethora of open meetings and forums held recently. All too often, the student voice is a subject which has received much attention and little actual work done on improving the day-to-day life of the average student.

We must consider this of prime importance in our consideration of the functions of student government. Quite frankly, one of the biggest problems facing Incommiss right now is that the average student simply does not know what committees exist, much less how to get involved, outside of such as Slep and CEC are doing. He does not know where the money Findbox gets; in fact, he may be under the impression that colleges get any money. And, he is not aware of who his representative is so that he can seek out and find out what is going on.

The problem rests largely through the defect of poor representation. It is impossible for the three IFC representatives to visit all the houses and report on what has happened, and merely making a report at the monthly IFC meeting will, in all probability, kill it at that point. We do not know what conceptions of Barton House, for instance, is doing in their house meetings, but we are willing to bet that a report on the activities of Incommiss is not given.

Therefore, the problem resolves itself into one not of a do-nothing body, but of an unrepresentative one in which even the members are not really aware of what the committees are doing. When was the last time that any Incommiss member took notes at a meeting, with the express intention of writing a report back to his constituency? Not within my memory.

Therefore, we would like to offer the suggestion that the committee on reorganization, when considering proposals for the referendum, seriously look at the question of which ones will best enhance this communication. It seems to us that once this has been found, the other functions of the student government will follow naturally, with increasing communication leading to increased student interest.

Guest editorial

Response to Rabi

The decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan must be viewed in terms of overall American diplomacy and the stability of scientific men of conscience. The decision to bomb Hiroshima and Nagasaki was a total state decision. The instances of United States upon total and unconditional surrender -- a demand that was reluctantly pursued (although after the bomb and after Japan agreed, America依然的 -- meant that a settlement through diplomacy or through the existence of options was not possible. America had to decide to drop the bomb or to back down and agree to unconditional surrender.

The San Francisco Peace Treaty was signed in 1951 at the end of World War II, after remaining neutral under the Monroe Doctrine toward Europe for a century, because the President believed that Germany's introduction and use of a new weapon, namely the submarine, was immoral and an international outrage (just as the uses of America's bomb by America's own WWII criterion.)

The men of conscience were not heard because of their military incompetence, although the military commander who ordered the execution of Hiroshima's inhabitant to enter the war, and accordingly fulfilled her promise on time in August. Intelligence reports revealed a destroyed Japanese nation. The decision to drop the atomic bomb was, according to most experts, a bad decision. Some experts have been neutral, in terms of forcing total acceptance of America's moral superiority.

In a recent interview, the President's decision put him in the same position as Nazi Germany, where the genius of science 'objectively' had become the possession of national state based on a total concept. In the age of the atomic bomb, America's President, John F. Kennedy, remained neutral under the Monroe Doctrine toward Europe for a century, because the President...

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