

A Record of for 44 Years Continuous News Service



Official News Organ of the Undergraduates of Technology

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In charge of this issue A. J. Buckley '27

WHICH COMES FIRST?

THERE can be no doubt of the truth of the declaration of the President of the Alumni Association that additional dormitories are a pressing need at Technology, and that their construction would go a great way in stimulating Technology spirit. But it is a question worth considering whether an even more immediate need, and a need the satisfaction of which would do still more for the spirit of the Institute, is not the construction of a student auditorium of sufficient size to become a gathering place for the entire school.

In several ways, Walker Memorial as at present constituted does not adequately serve the social needs of Technology. For one thing, to make a place like the main hall serve as a cafeteria in an anomaly; it is much better suited to serve as a huge lounge where students may gather between classes and in the evening. Again, even the main hall is not big enough to accommodate more than a small fraction of the student body, and any big gathering, such as Commencement, fills it to an uncomfortable extent. Moreover, a large auditorium would provide a place for mass meetings, as suggested in this column a short time ago.

A great deal of entertainment and amusement is provided at many colleges by dramatic clubs, but at Technology the formation of such a club has been prevented by the lack of proper facilities. (True, we have Tech Show; but only a small number can participate in that; a higher grade of dramatic ability is demanded than need be possessed by those who produce plays for the enjoyment of the production; and Tech Show produces but one play a year). The suggested auditorium building could contain a hall with a stage suitable for the use of a dramatic club, for Tech Show rehearsals, and for other entertainments.

Other possible facilities that might be offered by the new auditorium occur in great number. A hall suitable for Musical Clubs concerts and for the Junior and Senior proms, for instance, might well be included. It might be considered advisable to put the new gymnasium so urgently needed in the same building. These details, of course, would be left to a committee of the Corporation or of the Alumni.

There is plenty of room on the Institute's property for such a building, which might be placed either near the dormitories and Walker Memorial or perhaps over facing Massachusetts Avenue. It would naturally be of stone in harmony with the other buildings; and that would mean that the cost would at least equal the million dollars estimated cost of the ten new dormitory units.

One thing to be said in favor of building an auditorium before building dormitories is this: a million dollars spent on the latter will permit about 400 more men to live at school, and will consequently stimulate the college spirit in 400 men. But the benefit of the auditorium would be felt by the entire school.

It is heartening to those who deny the narrowness of Technology men to see so large an attendance at a lecture like Wednesday's talk by Professor de Ruel. When sufficient men to fill room 4-270 are interested in a subject like the identity of Shakespeare, it indicates that Institute students are not so ignorant of literary matters as people are led to believe.

A NEW YEAR

WE hear of it everywhere, we never see it, but occasionally we feel its presence. The very words by which it is known are most trite. Indeed no expression has been more over-worked than this selfsame—College Spirit. With all the wealth of the English language, is there no better phrase to express that intangible yet omnipresent idea? Meanwhile the uninitiated ask: What is this "College Spirit"? where is it found. In answer we can but offer a few suggestions. It is almost never found in the classrooms; but it haunts the gridiron and diamond, the rinks, and the courts. For there it is fostered by those who make many real sacrifices for Technology. What it really is, is not so easily told. Someone has defined College Spirit as "Love for Alma Mater, respect for her Traditions, sympathy for her Ideals." It is not an attribute of a single individual, nor of a group; but is rather a quality of the past, present and future graduates in a single and united body. College Spirit is essentially a function of the masses.

In the past, Technology has not been privileged to have all the support she has deserved. But there is no more appropriate time than this, the New Year, to concentrate our efforts in bringing Technology Spirit back on the Campus. The support of every single Institute man is needed. Obviously, the support of the organized groups must be enlisted first. Can we count on the support of the activities, fraternities, and dormitories? If so, the battle is half won.

The first opportune occasion for showing this Technology Spirit will be at the Stag Concert the night of the Phantom Banquet. It will be the best opportunity the students have ever had to pay tribute to Technology—they can make it the greatest tribute Technology has ever received by turning out en masse. It is the duty of every true Technology man to support the affair: to join hands with the Alumni and sing the honors and glories of Technology.

Let this, then, be the watchword of the Year 1926: Technology Spirit. We, of THE TECH, pledge our support to this great drive. May we have your help?

ENTRANCE INTO WORLD COURT BY THE UNITED STATES IS DISCUSSED

The World Court has been the piece de resistance in the fields of collegiate argument for some months now. Many have formed opinions without knowing the main facts in the case.

In 1920, the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations passed a resolution that an International Court of Justice should be formed "to try judicially international questions." By September 1921, twenty-six of the fifty-five nations signatory to the League of Nations had ratified the proposal of the World Court.

The World Court is composed of eleven judges and four deputy judges who serve for a term of nine years and may be re-elected. These judges are nominated by the Hague Tribunal and are elected by the Council and Assembly of the League, acting independently. Those nominees who obtain a majority vote from both the Council and Assembly are elected to the Court. It is specified that one country may have not more than one judge on the Court.

The jurisdiction of the World Court covers all subjects submitted to it by subscribing nations. Furthermore, it has jurisdiction over all treaties, previously in force and concerning these nations. The first point which caused much discussion was over that of compulsory jurisdiction, i. e., that a nation should be compelled to submit its disputes to the Court and accept the Court's decision. The Assembly of the League, which is composed of representatives of the lesser Powers, said that there should be compulsory jurisdiction. The Council of the League, which is composed of representatives of the Greater Powers, such as Great Britain, France, Japan, said that a nation should not be forced to submit its problems. The result of this argument was a compromise to the effect that a nation, upon subscribing to the World Court, should have the right to elect whether or not it desired to submit to compulsory jurisdiction.

The third important phase of the World Court is that of Advisory Opinion. It is stated that the Council and Assembly of the League may ask the World Court, at any time, for an Advisory Opinion on any matter concerning the signatory nations. This is a brief but comprehensive outline on what the World Court is. Now let us consider the various arguments pro and con.

The Case for the "Court"

The first argument offered in support of the World Court is that of isolation. It is pointed out that if the United States does not join the Court, we shall stand alone among the nations. They say it is the "least" we might do to join the Court; that we would not be obliged to accept the League; that by our so doing would give courage to the entire world and lend moral force to the Court.

The second important argument is that the interdependence of industry demands such a Court in order to settle trade disputes which at the present time are assuming international complexity. It is pointed out that Foreign trade is increasing. In 1924 our imports were \$3,450,000,000 about three times what they were in 1913. Furthermore, United States with 6% of the world's population and 7% of the world's land is supplying 40% of the world's iron, 75% of the world's corn, 25% of the world's wheat, 52% of the world's coal, 60% of the world's copper, etc., totalling in exports for 1924 over four billions of dollars. Foreign investments at the present time amount to over nine billions of dollars, while Foreign loans aggregate nearly eleven billions of dollars.

The third point is that international relations point towards Law rather than War. This seems a trifle idealistic when one realizes that national prejudices, international diplomacy

and human nature are essentially as they always were—neither better nor worse.

The arguments against the World Court are also threefold. The first is against the Court as a court. In the first place, it is argued that the World Court has no sovereignty. A court to be a court must be sovereign. The Supreme Court of the United States is sovereign because it has the United States itself to back it. There is no nothing which takes precedence over real sovereignty because there is the sovereign nations. It is conceivable that some day there may be a super-sovereignty but the outlook for the present is at the best mere international agreements.

Again, it is argued that a court's sole duty is to adjudge law. There is no law which the World Court might adjudge, therefore, the court is not a court. To illustrate once more: The Supreme Court is a real court because it adjudges laws which Congress makes. Congress cannot adjudge law neither can the Supreme Court make law. It is argued by the affirmative that it may adjudge International law but strictly speaking there is no such thing as international laws—the so-called laws are nothing but international arrangements which are backed by mutual faith. Therefore, the negative says: wait until the body of law the court is to adjudge is codified. When that has been done serious steps may be taken with regard to our joining the World Court.

Furthermore, it is argued that the Court as a court has no sanction. It lacks the power of enforcement of its decisions, which can only be trusted to the co-operation of the world. It has been suggested that there might be an international police force. This is a hopeless idea for international prejudice would prove a hopeless obstacle in addition to the fact that such a move would be war, only under a different banner.

The second fundamental argument against the World Court is that it is inextricably linked up with the League of Nations, about which the United States has already taken stand. It is demonstrated that the World Court was set up by Statute of the League, the court functions under the League, the judges of the court are elected by the League, its very personnel is drafted from the League, its only sanction is that which comes from the Council and Assembly of the League. It is specified in Article 13 of the League that any refusal to abide by the decision of the Court is to be referred to the Council of the League which may take steps to enforce the decision. These steps may be in the form of economic boycott or pressure, or even military force. The negative demand that the United States leave the World Court alone until it is independent of the League.

The next important point is that of compulsory jurisdiction. Of course it is an optional clause, but the way it has turned out is that the Council of the League is composed of nations

which are not bound to bring their cases in, while the Assembly representing the smaller Powers have so bound themselves. This is pointed out is not at all logical—a double standard.

The last and perhaps the most important argument is of a more practical nature. It is that entrance to the League could easily cause the United States an endless amount of embarrassment, particularly with regard to the Advisory Opinions clause. For example, suppose some European nation were to ask the Court for an Advisory Opinion on the validity of the Monroe Doctrine—which she would have a perfect right to do. In Europe the Monroe Doctrine has never been accepted—it has merely been tolerated. It does not take much imagination to see the outcome, for a single member of the Court would have little power to influence the entire court. Again, suppose some nation were to ask for an Advisory Opinion on the question of Philippine independence. What the decision would be is quite evident. Lastly, suppose that Japan were to ask for an Advisory Opinion on Japanese Exclusion in the United States. Here again the decision is quite evident. Remember these illustrations are given purely as such, with no regard to the merits of the different sides of the question. In any case the United States would find herself in an extremely embarrassing position.

These points then in a sketchy way give an outline of the World Court question. The deductions are self-evident: The World Court is such an extremely involved question, requiring long and thorough inquiry, that any hasty steps in the matter might cause endless trouble. This may not be construed as implying that we should never enter the World Court, but it does imply that until International Law has been codified, until certain very material obstacles have been ironed out, the United States should remain strictly aloof from the World Court. We believe in an enlightened public opinion, thorough and intelligent consideration of the facts—not propaganda—and ultimately a decision which will be in accord with the investigations.

The Fraternities Club

A Club for College Men 397 Commonwealth Ave. Boston

Daily Luncheon and Dinners Served in the Grill Grill open evenings—7. p.m. to 2 a. m. Accommodations for Fraternity and Club Banquets Watch for opening of Dining Room and Ballroom A few rooms still available Kenmore 6880

Mount Vernon Church

Beacon St. and Mass Ave. Ministers Sidney Lovett Everett Baker 11 o'clock—Morning Worship. Preacher, Rev. George T. Smart, D. D., acting President of Wheaton College. 7:30 P. M. Young People's Society in the chapel. Speaker, The Honorable Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Penal Institutions. Subject: "Society and Crime."

FIRST CHURCH IN BOSTON

Organized 1630 Cor. Berkeley & Marlborough Sts. Rev. Charles E. Park, D.D., Minister Rev. Edward Cummings Minister Emeritus SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 11 A. M. Dr. Park will preach MUSIC A Rose Breaks Into Bloom Brahms Elvey Arise, Shine Like as the Hart Palestrina Grand Chorus E Flat Gullmant Organist Mr. William E. Zeuch

Sunday Services

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN BOSTON Cor Commonwealth Ave. and Clarendon St. Sunday, 10:30—Morning Worship. Sermon by the minister. 12:00—Discussion Group. 7:30—Student Club. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN BOSTON Columbus Ave. and Berkeley St. Sunday, 10:30—Morning Worship 5:00—Social Hour in Vestry. 6:30—Young People's Meeting. 7:30—Evening Service.

TEMPLE ISRAEL Commonwealth Ave., at Blandford St., Boston. Saturday, Jan. 9, 10:30—Rabbi Wolk: "The Undying Fire." Sunday, Jan. 10, 11:00—Rabbi Levi: "As I Grow Older." Tuesday, Jan. 12, 8:00—College Club Meeting.

PROSPECT STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH Near Central Square, Cambridge Sunday, 10:30—Morning Worship. 12:00—Men's Class. 6:15—Young People's Meeting. 7:30—Evening Service: "Analysing Failures and Success in Life."

EPWORTH METHODIST CHURCH Mass. Ave. opposite Waterhouse St., Cambridge Sunday, 10:45—Morning Worship. 12:10—Epworth Class for Students. 7:30—Young People's Meeting. Leader, Dr. Ault of B. U. Social Half Hour after meeting.

Play Directory

CASTLE SQUARE: "Able's Irish Rose."—The despair of dramatic critics. COLONIAL: "These Charming People."—Sophisticated Society, interspersed with Arlenic epigrams. Last week. COPLEY: "The Sport of Kings."—Ian Hay's uproarious comedy of the race track. HOLLIS: "The Unseen."—Melodrama of mother and daughter. Final week. MAJESTIC: "Sweetheart Time."—The usual pretty girls. NEW PARK: "Give and Take."—Superbly funny comedy of industrial relations. PLYMOUTH: "Applesauce."—From rags to riches through "applesauce." REPERTORY: "The Wild Duck."—A splendid performance of Ibsen's great play. SHUBERT: "The Student Prince."—Only a little over a week more of the best musical show Boston has seen in years. TREMONT: "Louie the 14th."—Leaves this week to make room for a return engagement of "No, No, Nannette." WILBUR: "Sky High."—Good songs, exceptionally good dancing and Willie Howard.

HE RAN FOR A WHOLE YEAR! in New York—COMING TO BOSTON FOR A GOOD, HEALTHY RUN PATTERSON McNUTT Presents "THE POOR NUT" With ELLIOTT NUGENT and Original New York Co. Freshies, Sophs, Juniors, Seniors and Old Grads rave over this hilarious comedy. HOLLIS STREET THEATRE NEXT MONDAY