

CALENDAR

Monday, January 19

5:00-10:00 P.M.—Alumni Council dinner, Faculty Dining Hall, Walker Memorial.
6:30-9:00 P.M.—Alpha Phi Delta business meeting, Grill Room, Walker Memorial.

Tuesday, January 20

5:00-6:00 P.M.—Banjo Club rehearsal, East Lounge, Walker Memorial.
9:00 P.M.-1:00 A.M.—Catholic Club Dance, Main Hall, Walker Memorial.

Wednesday, January 21

5:00-6:00 P.M.—Banjo Club rehearsal, East Lounge, Walker Memorial.
6:30-10:00 P.M.—Class of 1900 Dinner meeting, North Hall, Walker Memorial.

Whipping Post Is Now Used Only In Delaware Prisons

Ancient Punishment Believed To Be Good Deterrent For Criminals

Delaware is the only state in the Union which still administers the time-honored punishment of the whipping-post. According to an article recently published in The Michigan Daily, the punishment is still administered publicly, but it seldom draws a crowd, so much is it taken for granted by Delaware residents.

The whipping is done as humanely as possible, as the lashes are given in such a way as not to break the skin. The limit, sixty lashes, is seldom if ever given. The usual sentence is in the neighborhood of twenty or thirty lashes.

Deterrent to Crime

Whipping is believed to be an excellent deterrent for crime. It is maintained that once a professional crook has been under the lash, he loses caste, and is forever disgraced among his fellows. As recently as 1923, a movement to abolish the Post was unsuccessful.

No woman has been whipped for many years. All sentences are carried out at the Newcastle Workhouse, where long-term offenders serve out their sentences. Men usually receive their lashes between ten o'clock and noon of the Saturday following their sentences.

Given with Prison Sentences

Whipping is, of course, given in connection with fines, or imprisonment, or both. For highway robbery, forty lashes are prescribed; for breaking and entering, 50; for counterfeiting, 39, and for arson or petty larceny, 20 lashes, and from 5 to 30 for wifebeating.

Whipping is provided for some crimes that are now obsolete, such as horse stealing, or burning a ship or a granary. In carrying out a sentence of whipping, the men are stripped to the waist and tied to the whipping post; the punishment is administered by a prison official with a cat-o-nine tails.

PROFESSOR BOWLES HAS BIG AUDIENCE

(Continued from Page One) the lower frequency. This was done and the tones came from the speaker as if it had been all in one operation. To prove that it was no put-up job a dark object was placed before the neon tube and the sound stopped.

Frequency Experiment

Professor Bowles next tried an experiment which consisted of making a disk lettered in concentric circles rotate at such a speed that when it reached the frequency of a light bulb, which was developed at the Institute and which flickers on and off at such a rapid rate that the flickering is not noticed by the eye, the letters of the disk stood out as motionless.

Distortion of spoken words and musical notes was next demonstrated and this was followed by slides of the work being done at Round Hill, the Institute experiment grounds. Professor Bowles declared that he alone was not responsible for the lecture but that ten of his research men had done a good part in preparing the experiments, and deserved much of the credit.

The third lecture will be given on February 15 by Ernest H. Huntress, Assistant Professor of Chemistry on the subject, "Some Contributions of Organic Chemistry to Daily Life," which will be fully illustrated by experiments and exhibits relating to motor fuels, refrigerants, textiles, resins, explosives and other common chemicals.

Over 60 colleges and universities in this country are offering courses in aviation this year with a total enrollment of 2,406 students.

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SQUASH TOURNAMENT FOR TITLE STARTS

(Continued from Page One)

last Saturday, M. I. T. won two of the four matches it played. The Faculty team, the most successful so far, won theirs 4 to 1 from the B. A. A. The class C-A Varsity also won their matches, 4 to 1 from the Newton club. Summaries are as follows:

CLASS C—DIVISION A

At M. I. T.
M. I. T. defeated Newton Club, 4 to 1
—T. Bourne (M. I. T.) defeated A. Le-Baron (N.), 5-5, 5-15, 15-13, 18-12, 18-17; Q. Garcia (M. I. T.) defeated L. T. Gettison (N.), 15-6, 15-7, 17-15; W. V. Fitch (M. I. T.) defeated J. Cryan (N.), 15-6, 15-7, 12-15, 15-13; G. Goodhand (M. I. T.) defeated I. Young (N.), 8-15, 15-4, 17-14, 15-10; S. B. Arend (N.) defeated J. Weeks (M. I. T.), 8-15, 15-11, 17-16, 15-6.

CLASS D—DIVISION A

At Harvard University
Dunster House defeated M. I. T. freshmen 5 to 0—A. F. Dana defeated D. W. Copeland, 15-6, 15-9, 15-12; O. M. Nichols defeated J. Wood, 15-2, 15-5, 15-12; R. F. Evans defeated J. Raymond, 15-3, 15-12, 15-9; A. F. Wadsworth defeated J. T. Eder, 15-17, 17-18, 15-10, 12-15, 18-17; Warren Delano defeated C. Beaubien, 15-10, 8-15, 15-12, 11-15, 15-11.

At Union Boat Club

Union Boat Club defeated M. I. T., 4 to 1—E. W. Thomas (U. B. C.) defeated H. T. Martin, 15-5, 15-7, 15-12; L. G. Tighe (U. B. C.) defeated C. F. Payne, 15-6, 15-8, 15-8; F. H. Lovjoy (U. B. C.) defeated G. H. Prescott, 15-10, 15-5, 15-8; W. Jones (M. I. T.) defeated S. I. Scutts, 15-8, 8-15, 17-16, 18-17; A. N. Winslow (U. B. C.) defeated M. Garcia, 11-15, 15-11, 8-15, 15-12, 15-8.

CLASS D—DIVISION B

At M. I. T.
M. I. T. Faculty defeated B. A. A., 4 to 1—B. Calvert (M. I. T.) defeated C. L. Powers (B. A. A.), 15-12, 15-12, 15-8; L. F. Woodruff defeated A. W. Leavitt (B. A. A.), 15-7, 11-15, 11-15, 18-13, 15-9; T. Green (M. I. T.) defeated F. B. Sully (B. A. A.), 5-15, 15-7, 15-12, 17-16; E. A. Thompson (B. A. A.) defeated J. B. Russell (M. I. T.), 18-17, 10-15, 15-10, 18-16; W. Gale (M. I. T.) defeated C. J. Emerson (B. A. A.), 10-15, 17-14, 15-12, 15-10.

ALUMNI PLAN A NEW FORM OF CONTROL

(Continued from Page One)

and these in turn have been organized into "The Technology Clubs Associated," Boston, where there are over 4,000 alumni, or approximately twenty per cent of the total body, has no club. Although technically appearing as the governing body of the entire Alumni Association, the existing Alumni Council has in effect been the nucleus of a Boston club. In recommending the organization of a Boston Technology Club, the report provides for a local council which would elect certain standing committees, the advisory councils for undergraduate activities, and other special committees charged with the conduct of local affairs.

Briefly, the present Alumni Council or its equivalent would become the council of the local Boston Technology Club, and the proposed house of delegates would function as the governing body of the entire alumni group. The new plan contemplates the continued operation of the Technology Review as a magazine devoted not only to alumni affairs, but to news of the scientific and engineering world. The Review, the report sets forth, while it is the official organ of the Alumni Association, is making a definite reputation for itself as a magazine of national interest. Without loss of the distinguishing features which are peculiarly of interest to Technology men, it has broadened its scope in such wise as to present a very general appeal.

The plan for reorganization is to be presented by Dr. Allan Winter Rowe '01, Chairman of the committee composed of Charles W. Aiken '91, Boston; Francis J. Chesterman '05, Pittsburgh; Bradley Dewey '09, Cambridge, and Francis E. Stern '16, Hartford.

Engineer Attacks 'Spending' Remedy For Depression

Industrial Authority Says It Is Like Defending Self After Knockout

The widely-advocated "spend-more" solution for the present business depression is challenged by Dexter S. Kimball, noted author and industrial engineer, in a statement issued through the Graduate School of Business of Stanford University, California. To suggest that consumers deliberately increase their expenditures at a time when millions of them are unemployed, according to Kimball, is like telling a man to defend himself after he has been knocked flat.

According to this authority, the present business slump is remarkable for the absence of that general attitude of hopeless resignation which has characterized depression periods in the past. A flood of suggested cures for industrial depression has appeared, ranging all the way from every conceivable type of governmental aid to miscellaneous private and personal efforts. The majority of these suggestions, however, have been merely of a palliative nature, instead of being designed to prevent the recurrence of such economic disasters in the future. These temporary measures, such as outright charity relief, the reduction of working hours, the maintenance of working forces and of wage levels, and the use of private and public moneys for carrying on building construction and similar projects, deserve serious consideration as common-sense methods of supplying employment until industry again becomes active. Yet a serious difficulty, as far as the use of state and federal funds is concerned, lies in the amount of "red tape" that must apparently be gone through before such funds can be made available.

The real problem for the future, Kimball believes, is not the cure but the prevention of business depression. The principal contribution of the already voluminous literature on the subject of business fluctuations has been to identify the problem as one of distribution. A constant threat of potential overproduction is a condition which is becoming increasingly evident in many lines of business. The production of goods, as a result of years of scientific study of production problems by professionally trained men, is now on a sound and well-ordered basis. But this same perfection of the processes of making goods has shown in strong relief the present imperfections of the processes of distributing them. It is not too much to hope that a more scientific spirit in distribution, fostered by professional training in business, will come to supersede our present empiricism and guess-work methods, and eventually lead us out of the existing muddle of the distribution problem.

Kimball, who is the author of several works on industrial engineering and organization, is Dean of the Schools of Engineering of Cornell University, and for the past few months has been a visiting professor on the faculty of the Graduate School of Business at Stanford University.

FURNISH PROGRAM AT DETENTION STATION

Entertainment at the United States Detention Station in East Boston was furnished yesterday afternoon by Clarence W. Farr '33 and William E. Rand '33, who played several double piano selections. This service is rendered several times a year by the Social Service Department of the T. C. A., of which Farr is director.

Eastward the empire of the honors course takes its way. And the sacred inelasticity of the standard four-year college span is threatened, after the University of Chicago manner, in another quarter. Now it is Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y., which proposes to adopt a kind of tutorial system, in which ultimately the superior student may progress at his own rate and graduate whenever he can pass comprehensive examinations in the field in which he has specialized.

In order to show students of wealthy parentage how to get started in the business or professional world, a "Professor of Work", has been added to the faculty of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, O.

Elimination of Compulsory Drill Proposed in Bill Before Congress

Withdraws Federal Support From Institutions That Require Drill

Elimination of the compulsory feature from military training in schools and colleges is the purpose of a bill introduced by Congressman James H. Sinclair, of North Dakota. This amendment to the National Defense Act would withdraw all federal support from institutions requiring drill of any student. Ninety of the one hundred twenty-five college R. O. T. C. units and the high school R. O. T. C.'s in twenty-five cities will be affected by the drill. Others of the ninety schools and colleges giving military training with federal aid under other sections of the Defense Act will also lose War Department aid if drill is compulsory.

"Compulsory military drill is contrary to the best American tradition and must go," said Congressman Sinclair in explaining his bill. "No one can defend this peace-time conscription without denying fundamental principles we Americans have always boasted. The War Department must not help this practice by financing the corps, while no federal law compels local institutions to make drill compulsory. War Department supporters of the courses really keep them going."

Schools Let Uncle Sam Pay Bill

"Schools which might otherwise give physical training for part or all of their students—at local expense—give compulsory military instead because Uncle Sam pays for these cadet corps. Of course, the local authorities 'rationalize' their practice by calling it extra-good physical training, training in citizenship, etc. But when War Department funds are restricted to voluntary units we shall probably find these same institutions shouting the virtues of freedom of choice."

"Requiring military drill of all students is all the more indefensible," says the Congressman, "because our great educational bodies and leading authorities declare the drill to be of little value when compared to more modern physical training and training in citizenship. This bill will help to place military training in its proper place—an elective course for those who want military work."

Effects Land Grant Colleges

"The present compulsory training in land grant colleges and state universities," Mr. Sinclair explains, "is especially unfair to students of agriculture, who cannot get an education without being drafted into the military for two years, and to poor boys who must attend state institutions of higher learning. The Attorney-General of the United States and the Department of Interior have ruled that land grant colleges can make drill elective if they wish. This bill will not compel them to do so but simply means they must pay for the courses when compulsory."

Present Training Wasteful

"The training is given to prepare reserve officers for our army reserve corps but four years of college training and a summer camp are necessary to secure results of permanent military value. Last year eighty-three per cent of the college students who were compelled to take drill during their first two years failed to continue the course. The War Department instructors and equipment used here were largely wasted. In colleges where drill was elective all four years the percentage finishing the course

was just twice as high. Of course, the drill in high schools cannot be defended on military grounds. These boys are too young. With approximately 150,000 cadets receiving training last year only 6,226 graduated in military.

"Due to student protests and resistance in many places, the War Department has been compelled to water down the courses—eliminating bayonet drill and other military aspects of the training. Many frills like honorary girl officers, polo ponies, prizes and such are added to lower student objection. They also detract from the value of the drill. It becomes playing soldier and teaches a false picture of war and preparedness."

Costs Taxpayers Large Sum

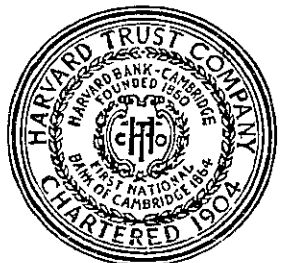
"We can not secure accurate figures on the complete costs of this training from the War Department but it was more than \$11,000,000. This bill will result in a large saving in the War Department budget without weakening the military results of the training program. You can't compel unwilling students to learn to be good officers. When Compulsion is removed the standards of the cadet corps can be raised and the War Department will get much better returns from a lesser expenditure of tax-money. This measure should have been passed ten years ago."

"That the public favors this measure is shown by the scores of organizations that have condemned this military compulsion. The American Federation of Labor, the National Farmers' Union, The National Grange, The Federal Council of Churches, many civic and peace organizations, and most of the great religious denominations have officially gone on record against the present system of compulsory drill.

"Now when we are trying to save unnecessary expense, when we are preaching the need of education for peace, is the time to free our educational system of this very wasteful and objectionable practice."

The instructors in the English department of Indiana University who own Ford cars have formed an English department Ford club.

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