

A Liberal on Prohibition

An Interview with
John Haynes Holmes
by INGRAM BANDER

A current proverb in newspaperdom states that:

*Interviewed men who say what they think,
By the after-effects may be driven to drink.*

But that cannot apply to John Holmes. The pastor of the Community Church is outspoken in saying what he thinks about prohibition, and is certain he won't be driven to drink because he is an obviously sincere prohibitionist. "I believe in prohibition," states the distinguished liberal, "because I believe in the socialistic theory of the state — although I am not a member of the Socialist Party. My philosophy is one which says that the state shall have control over individual lives in order to safeguard the public weal. Just as I hold that the state has a right to outlaw the white slave traffic and the drug traffic, so I maintain that it has a right to prohibit the liquor traffic."

Theories of Society

"There are two general theories of society — the individualistic and the socialistic, the former represented in extreme form by Tolstoi and the philosophic anarchists, the latter in extreme form by the Russian Communists. I believe that the state is more important than the individual, since life consists in living together. Of course there are certain liberties which I regard as inalienable, such as free speech, press, assembly, worship, and conscience. I believe that the state should under no conditions encroach upon these individual rights. But otherwise I recognize the supremacy of the state. If it has the right to collect taxes from me and to regulate my marital affairs by law — and such a right is universally conceded — then it also has the right to say, 'You shall not traffic in liquor!', for liquor is harmful both to state and individual."

"But aren't some light wines and beers wholesome?" Dr. Holmes was asked. His reply was unequivocally negative. "I do not think that the drinking of alcohol can be of any value whatever. I agree with Dr. Cabot, of the Harvard Medical School, who declares that no unbiased medical man has ever approved the use of liquor."

Crime and Prevention

Dr. Holmes became contemplative when reminded of the corruption usually laid at the door of prohibition. "I think," he said, "that we are prone to attribute everything from juvenile immorality to the Lindbergh kidnaping to the existence of the Eighteenth Amendment. Undoubtedly there is a vast amount of corruption. But is it due to prohibition? We forget that the World War taught the American people that life was cheap. We forget that, like all wars, it was fundamentally immoral, and that it was followed by a period of moral disintegration — that the years of bloodshed, the years when 10,000 men were killed every day, were followed by an inevitable post-war period of crime, gangsterism, political corruption, jazz, sex, dissipation, and licentiousness. It was the same throughout the world, and in fact all through history wars have been followed by periods of moral breakdown. To do away with post-war corruption we must do away with post-war materialism, and completely revise our educational system, which is a complete failure at present."

"I have come to feel," he added, "that the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment when it was passed, just on the eve of a post-war period, was a tragedy. The period of post-war demonstration was bound to hurt any great social reform. It would have been better for the fight against liquor had the passage of the Amendment chanced to come at a later time."

tion, under local option. But soon the streets would be filled by drunkards, and Saturday nights in town degenerate into liquor carousals. And so the citizens would vote for prohibition again. There was always this swinging of the pendulum. The Finnish pendulum has swung, but will come back. Eventually men will see that nothing but the strongest weapon, prohibition, will win this battle, Liquor, like drugs, must go!"

Sentiment Today
Questioned about the sentiment for prohibition in America today, Dr. Holmes maintained that "the majority of the country is dry. Although there is a trend away from prohibition, that trend is due more to the depression than to anything else. In times like these the *status quo* is always blamed for existing difficulties, and at present the American public naturally attributes its difficulties to the Eighteenth Amendment, the Hoover administration, and everything else that happens to be in power."

"But would not its repeal be of economic benefit?" Dr. Holmes was asked, and he was reminded of the proposed beer tax. "Undoubtedly," he admitted, "the tax would be of some help, but nothing like the amount estimated. The number of workers employed would not exceed 80,000. Such small gains would be more than offset by the added expense which is always connected with the liquor havoc, both morally and

financially."

Church and Prohibition
"What part should the church play in the prohibition movement?" the clergyman and prominent member of the City Affairs Committee was asked. "The church," he quickly and emphatically responded, "not only should but must support prohibition. It has not only a right but a duty to plunge into social and political fields. I have no sympathy with those who maintain that the Church should 'mind its own business.' Its business is concerned with man and his total environment. It must actively agitate for social reform."

As for the wet who "prattles about his personal liberty", Dr. Holmes views him with contempt. "I am a pacifist. If called upon to fight, in opposition to my conscience, I would do what Roger Baldwin did — with deference to the state, inform the government of my conscientious inability to obey the law and surrender myself for punishment. I am still waiting for a Baldwin to appear in the ranks of the wets and say, 'With all due respect to the state, I cannot obey this law. Arrest and imprison me.' Instead, the wet goes sneaking into his speakeasy or telephones his bootlegger and thus gives his personal aid and comfort to crime."

Dr. Holmes is not too sanguine. "Ours is the biggest fight of the day — comparable only, perhaps, to the fight against war, and greater than the fight against slavery and injustice. I never expect to see the end of it during my lifetime. But it will go on, and ultimately win."

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THE STUDY OF MEDICINE ABROAD

Articles By Three Alumni

On Entrance Requirements and Conditions In Foreign Medical Schools

The following three articles were secured by *The Campus* in an attempt to acquaint students at the College with conditions in European medical schools. In viewing the crowded conditions in American medical schools, we feel sure that this material will have not only an informative, but also a utilitarian value.—Editor's Note:

Conditions in Germany
By Jack J. Blumenthal '26
UNIVERSITY OF FREIBURG
Germany

University of Freiburg
After having spent the better part of a year in Germany, where I studied not only at the medical school in Freiburg (situated in the southwest corner of the country, a stone's throw from both Switzerland and France) but also at the University of Berlin, I will try to paint the picture of what one actually finds here, so that the student hoping to study in Germany will not have to imitate Columbus in crossing an ocean without knowing what is to be found on the other side.

The procedure in gaining admission is simple. The B. S. degree and a qualifying certificate are ample for admission. Both should be sent to the Secretary. At Freiburg, though possibly not at the other schools, a short autobiography, naturally in German, is required.

After having been accepted, the student receives a program which includes his entire medical studies, lasting eleven semesters — five and one-half years. Many of our pre-medical subjects are taken up in the first year but much more thoroughly. I believe it advisable to repeat them. Not only are they helpful in learning the scientific language from the ground up but they also offer the American the most, comprehensive review of his pre-medical work. These subjects form one half of the *Physikum*, the examination which comes at the end of the fifth semester. The passing of this *Physikum* gives the student the right to enter the clinical semesters, which last the remaining three years, after which the student has his dissertation accepted and then undergoes examinations in the clinical subjects for his M.D. degree.

Essence Is Freedom
The methods of educating the student differ greatly from our own. The lecture system and "academic freedom" are stressed, not only in Germany but to a certain extent in France, as I am now finding out during my vacation in the university town of Montpellier. Each course, particularly the pre-clinical consists of a series of unusually good lectures followed by practical work in the next semester. In other words, the student should have, theoretically anyway, a good knowledge of the subject before he undertakes any practical work.

The academic freedom consists in the utter disregard of attendance. After all, they reason, one mature enough to study medicine and one interested in his work should understand that lectures play an important part in his studies.

That is the essence of the German system—all freedom and power and available resources to him who really wishes to work. However one should not be forced to work; he should do it of his own free will. Will and self-initiative are stressed.

Nature Lovers
Much has been said and written about German student life, especially about the fraternity or *Studentenverein-*

ding. To be sure, the *Verbindung* is a most important part of the University. Present in all color and pomp at official ceremonies, striving to uphold ancient traditions, aiming at the proper development of the individual, it commands the respect of the faculty and the non-fraternity students. What has not been so noticeably mentioned perhaps is the love of nature and sports to be found in every German student of both sexes. Believing that everyone deserves a rest on Sunday, they are usually to be seen on long hikes during the summer and engaged in skiing during the winter. The "physical element" so marked as an after-war reaction in the United States and France is at a minimum here. The sexes are as one in building up the body, taking constant advantage of this beautiful country to go out and discover the secrets of nature and improve themselves athletically.

Politics Important
Since the war the student, having less money, has accustomed himself to hardships. He has become more serious. Politics play an important part in his life. His respect and courtesy towards the foreigner is unlimited.

In conclusion I would like to mention a few things of interest to the student intending to study abroad. Racial prejudice is not at all as marked as we are usually led to believe. As far as expenses go, the student in Germany can manage very well on \$30 a month (excluding tuition, which amounts to \$150 for the year) and \$75 for books; \$600 should suffice for a year's stay. The semesters are two in number, winter and summer, the first extending from the latter part of October to the end of February, the second from the latter part of April to the end of July.

Study in Scotland
By George Skura '28
ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY
Scotland

Three hours by train from Glasgow, the largest city in Scotland, brings you to St. Andrews. Here is where St. Andrews University is located—in a medical town which takes pride in its traditions and which holds on religiously to its relics of centuries gone by.

In this quaint little town we spent the first two of our five-year course. And those two years will forever remain a beautiful dream in our life. Dressed in their scarlet gowns come students from various parts of the town on foot or on bicycles. For we have no trolley cars here, just as we have no factories and no slums. The professors here can be seen riding full speed on their bicycles. Each freshman (or reagent, as they call him) is given over to the charge of a member from a department different from the one he is studying in.

Golf is just an old man's game, just an excuse to take a walk, say the scoffers. But in a few weeks they too are caught by the fever. For this is the home of golf; the whole town plays it. There are four golf courses here and they belong to the residents. You meet your anatomy professor on the links. He is very happy to see you there, gives you a few valuable tips on the correct stance, and compliments you on the skill with which you handle the iron. He once wrote a book on the "Anatomy of Golf," so he knows the inside of it. We are in close contact with our professors here. Every once in a while they have an "at home" or a whist party or an outing at which we are entertained and made to feel at home.

Dreary Town

During the first two years we take the preliminary chemistry, physics, botany, and zoology courses as well as anatomy and physiology. Those who came before 1930 and had university degrees were exempt from the first year. The remaining three years are spent in Dundee, a town of about 100,000 inhabitants. Here the Dundee Royal Infirmary is located. There are enough patients, for Dundee is one of the dreariest places on earth. It is continually blowing out thick heavy smoke from its numerous jute factories, and since the town is located in a valley, the smoke all settles down and there is no escaping from it.

It is very amusing to observe the effects that this staying in England has on some of our compatriots. There are always a few who "put on the accent." You meet the type who have to catch the half-past-nine o'clock train. There are those who in their over zealous efforts to broaden their *a's* do it in some of the most outlandish places.

Majority of Americans
Then we have the "sick" medical student to entertain us. When he gets to his third year and begins to study the symptoms of disease, he soon finds that he is an ailing man. It was only his stamina and complete disregard of his own self that has permitted him to go on all this time without complaining. But now he thinks it's about time he saw a physician.

The relations between the Scotch and American students in this university are not very happy. Perhaps it is due to the fact that we outnumber them here and we stick together a good deal. But there are those who are of the opinion that we are all millionaires, braggarts, and liars. Our tourists seem to have left a distasteful impression and the Scotch prefer to cling to this impression. Then there are those who regard us all as upstarts and climbers, descendants of people of no settled habits. Here and there is the son of a titled man, who thinks it his duty to go around snubbing people. He parades around like a peacock. As a result he is sometimes disgusting and sometimes very amusing.

The staff, on the other hand, seem quite pleased with most of us. But a number of them do remark on the extreme anxiety shown by some of our men in their studies. They believe that there is some motive behind us. And that isn't meant as a compliment. They also believe that we are not as good in the practical work as are the Scotch students. They are amazed at the time American students has to put in in preparation for his medical course. We agree with them, more or less.

At An English School
By Hyman Dittman '31
DURHAM UNIVERSITY
England

The first thing that an American student is made aware of in England is the gross misconception which the people have of American life. Drawing their knowledge of our country from the American talkies — especially the gangster films, which "represent" chiefly New York and Chicago — they think that every second man in the United States is an Al Capone. I play association football on the College of Medicine's practice grounds, and my classmates try to make me feel at home by talking "American" to me, and insisting that I do likewise, in spite of my informing them that I would be considered uncultured were I to do so at home. The English themselves have expres-

sions different from our own, and my speech will probably be ridiculed when I return to New York in July. In the first place, the *a* is broad. The letter *z* is pronounced "zed". A schedule is a "shedule." To be fired is to get "sacked." When I inquired of a classmate concerning a forthcoming quiz, he couldn't help laughing when he found that I meant an exam. Someone here told me that he had seen "The Smiling Lieutenant!"

Medical Course Six Years
Durham University consists of eight colleges in Durham City; two affiliated colleges in the colonies, Codrington College in Barbados and Fourth Bay College in Sierra Leone; and two colleges at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Armstrong College and the College of Medicine. Armstrong has many buildings—arts, science, bacteriology, agriculture, engineering, the library, and the University Union, which does more than any other agency to make the foreigner feel at home.

There are many foreign students here, most of them Indians, Egyptians, and other Africans from the British colonies. The others are from all over Europe. There are only seven Americans at the College of Medicine. Of the English students, not many are from Newcastle; most of them come from neighboring towns and cities.

The medical course takes six years. The first year is the "pre-registration period" of inorganic chemistry and physics. The second is the "first professional period" of organic chemistry and botany and zoology. During this year many students start their anatomy and physiology. The third year is the "second professional period" of anatomy and physiology, which subjects also include embryology, bio-physics, bio-chemistry, and histology. After passing examinations, the hospital work is begun. Mornings are spent in the hospital and afternoons at the College, in pursuance of the "third professional period."

Students here must appear at lectures in gowns, worn in New York only at commencement exercises. In the lecture hall, approval, disapproval, amusement, and appreciation are all expressed by stamping of the feet, rather than by hand-clapping. Courses consist only of lectures and laboratory work; there are no recitations. Examinations are relatively infrequent and always announced beforehand, but laboratory note-books are usually inspected at the midterms.

As an illustration of the laboratory work, I might cite the anatomy course. Dissections go by steps, and in dissecting a limb a student proceeds in six consecutive dissections. He is supposed to "get signed up"—i.e., take an oral examination—in each step before proceeding to the next, so that when he finishes the limb he has had six marks for it. This procedure, however, is not very compulsory. Indeed, the student is absolutely free; no dates are set aside for any dissection, and a student may take his time provided he does not interfere with his partners. The oral exam may be taken at any time the student wishes, and if he fails to make the requisite 70% he is told to sign up some other time.

The instruction is almost individual. The student may approach the lecturer after he has completed his lecture and ask him to explain certain points. In the laboratory, the student may ask the professor or any of the demonstrators to give him a demonstration, which they are willing to do if he has shown that he has done some home study.

Students More Formal
The real bugaboo here is the professional examinations taken in each course. Both written and oral exam-

inations are held, and the examiners are both "internal"—Durham professors — and "external"—professors from other universities. A student must show that he knows his stuff or else he will not pass. No matter how many times he fails he continues re-taking his courses until he does pass. Examiners look into both his marks and his note-books, and if these are poor they take a hostile attitude towards him from the start.

Although English students are on the whole much more formal and polite than New York students, social life is better here than at a New York college. Every student knows most of his classmates and they will drop into the lunch room in groups for a "coffee" (instead of an ice-cream soda).

The foreign students keep to themselves much. This is especially true of the colonials, who do not mingle with the whites, due either to their own choice or to racial discrimination. The six Americans who have been here since last year also keep aloof. This social segregation of the foreigners may be due to the fact that native English students are usually younger than students from other countries, who often have degrees.

Little can be written of political interests here. English students seem to be loyal to the existing government, or at least consciously avoid topics that might involve political or religious animosities. There are many extra-curricular activities at the

Guthrie to Lecture In Radio Broadcast

Professor William B. Guthrie, head of the Government department, will deliver two radio addresses next week. On Monday, at 8:15 p.m., he will talk over WNYC on "The Growth of the Judicial Veto Among the States."

Speaking for the Committee of One Thousand, Dr. Guthrie will appear before the microphone of station WGBS Tuesday afternoon at 12:45 to discuss on "The Present Tendencies Toward Concentration in Government."

June 1st is the final date for submitting entries for the James Gordon Bennett Prize Essay Contest, Professor Guthrie announced. The topic this year is "The Development of the Writ of Certiorari in the State of New York."

University, such as meetings, dances, lectures, debates, concerts, and sports, although since most of the students (who come from neighboring towns) go home for the week-end, full student participation is not in evidence. The medical students are the least active of all in social and extra-curricular activities, due perhaps to the fact that their curriculum is the hardest and that they take their work most seriously.

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BUDGET ECONOMIES FOR COLLEGE VOTED AT BOARD MEETING

Rulings to Save \$1,321,000 Additional Expenditure for Municipal Government

MAJORITY OF NEW RULES ARE ALREADY IN EFFECT

Limited Students in Evening Session to Pay at Rate of \$2.50 per Credit

(Continued from Page 1) and the women's division of Brooklyn, but is at present in effect at the College.

One new ruling, which will affect students at the evening session, will require limited students to pay for their courses at the rate of \$2.50 per credit. By limited students is meant high school graduates who, unable to meet the requirements for admission to the day session, have been permitted to enter night school and to take there a limited number of credits.

Not New Rulings

To a very great extent, the new rulings of the Board are not really new rulings at all but merely reiterations of regulations which have been in effect for years. Instances of this are such requirements as a fee of 50c for the maintenance of the library, laboratory and breakage charges, required purchase of locks, and the non-admission of women to the College as matriculated students in the evening session of the College of Liberal Arts and Science.

A new regulation, the purpose of which has not been explained, gives to the presidents of the three colleges the power to select, from applicants who have met the entrance requirements those who will be admitted to the schools. Heretofore, members of the faculty have had the right to pass on the qualifications of applicants.

The only ruling besides that concerning the diploma fee which might affect undergraduates at the College financially is one which says that "any students pursuing a special or technical course allowed as an elective in any liberal course of study shall pay the fee for each such technical or special course as may be prescribed by the Board." However, it was explained yesterday by President Frederick B. Robinson that this will in no way change the situation which exists at present. There will be no charge for regular undergraduate courses, while courses in which fees are charged at present—chiefly those in the Schools of Business, Education, and Technology—will retain such fees.

The committee which drew up the new regulations passed Tuesday by the Board was established March 15, to ascertain where economies might be effected in the operation of the colleges under the jurisdiction of the Board and to investigate new sources of revenue. It was unable to establish tuition fees, however, because of section 1143 of the Education Law of New York State which requires the Board to "furnish the benefits of collegiate education gratuitously to citizens who are actual residents of the city and who are qualified for admission to any regular undergraduate course of study in any preparatory, training or model school connected with any institution under their control."

Committee States Purpose

The restrictions of admittance to the College which were ordered by the Board are contingent upon similar restrictions at the teachers' training colleges. The purpose of this, as explained in the committee's report, is to prevent high school graduates who have been forbidden admission to the three city colleges from entering the training schools. Otherwise, the committee believes, registration at the latter institutions will increase to so great an extent that the city will be forced to raise their appropriations, thus destroying the savings of the Board.

CHEERING FROSH WIN THRILLING FLAG RUSH

A spirited freshman class won the Flag Rush yesterday in Jasper Oval from a none-the-less spirited if somewhat less numerous sophomore class. The riotous end came after five and a half minutes of the allotted seven were over.

Before the fray started the odds fluctuated back and forth. There were fifteen freshmen and five sophomores raring to go, lined up, around a pole as well greased as they were themselves.

Louis Sepowitz was finally hoisted up about five minutes after the starting whistle and hung on till he got a grip in the grease and grappled the flag off the shaking pole.

The pole and the flag were hauled down to the Alcove on the shoulders of cheering freshmen.

Morty Procaccino '35, was knocked out by a blow below the belt and carried from the field.

The doughty defenders of the '35 class later posed, more dead than alive for a picture a morbid sophomore wanted.

EDWARD J. HALPRIN NEW COUNCIL HEAD

Kadane Elected Vice-President; Starobin Again to Fill Secretary Post

(Continued from Page 1)

It is doubtful whether or not Halprin will be eligible to accept the presidency. The president must have 112 credits at the time of installation and Halprin will be missing a few credits even if he does pass all his courses this term. He intends to attend the Summer Session to make up his deficiency.

In the event that Halprin should be declared ineligible, the Student Council will have to decide upon a method of selecting a new man for the office. It is probable that the Council will call for a new election.

Halprin Statement

Halprin in an exclusive statement to The Campus immediately following his election said:

"I would like to take this opportunity to thank the entire student body for electing me to what I consider to be the highest and most trustworthy undergraduate position in the College.

"The problems now facing the student body and its representative council are serious, and it will take the utmost care and consideration on the part of the next Student Council to solve them. Although the Council now in office has tried to reach a mutual agreement with every extra-curricular organization in regard to the recently enforced activity fees for members of clubs, teams, and publications, I feel certain that we shall, in the near future, complete a more equitable adjustment than now prevails, with a view toward bettering not only the financial condition of the Student Council, but also the stability of the organizations in question.

"While I cannot speak for my colleagues on next term's Council, some of whom have not been selected yet, I can sincerely pledge myself and my fellow councillors to a progressive program that will bring honor, prestige, and dignity to the name of the College."

Kadane indicated that he favored radical reforms which would make the Council a more potent body in the College. Starobin said, "I intend to continue the principles upon which I was elected last term—free speech, student government, student press free from faculty control, and opposition to military science. My election is an indication of student opposition to reactionary influences among themselves."

The surprise of the election was the showing made by Schrank as presidential candidate. He received strong support from the Social Problems Club.

The 2,530 total votes cast in the election approximate the number cast in previous terms, despite increased registration.

KATZ DECRIES HUMANISM BEFORE MENORAH CLUB

"A study of this new humanism, of this so-called revolt from ancient belief, reveals nothing more startling than a rehashing of ancient Jewish tradition and teaching," declared Rev. Jacob Katz '14, chaplain at Sing Sing and rabbi of the Montifore Congregation, at a meeting of the Menorah Society yesterday. "What has it got to offer me that cannot be found in Judaism?" he continued, presenting the doctrines of the Jewish religion and the doctrines advanced by supported by the followers of the New Humanism, a recent social movement. Dr. Katz outlined in his address the ten dogmas of humanism.

ALPERT WINS FELLOWSHIP GIVEN BY FRENCH MINISTRY

Harry Alpert '32, former president of Le Cercle Jusserand, has been awarded one of nineteen Franco-American fellowships for 1932-33 given by the French Ministry of Public Instruction and the universities of France to graduates of American colleges who wish to study in French institutions of higher education.

Alpert is to study at the University of Bordeaux.

Correspondence

Again the Thomas Meeting

To the Editor of The Campus:

I was a member of the audience at the Norman Thomas meeting in the Great Hall May 12, and witnessed the rude disturbance caused by members of the Social Problems Club.

I would like to state that throughout the meeting the chairman acted impartially and that the members of the S. P. Club purposely tried to break up the meeting.

The Student Council should take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of such deliberate outbreaks at a meeting of a student organization.

An indignant student,

ISADORE WEINSTEIN '32

CHESS TEAM TO MEET ALUMNI IN FINAL MATCH

Concluding a successful semester, the Varsity chess team will oppose a team of alumni tomorrow night at the City College Club. Each team will be made up of twelve men.

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The Coll tunity on ' early 10-4 Manhattan. hit hard a first two in was lackin pitch tomor ed by Tom Green ace. Thursday appearance seven Collee infield cons Goldman, A Kaplowitz, eers, as are outfielders i Friedman.

PROFESSO TO ADI

Professor of the Phil speak before day on "Sta meeting will 126.