

# It Seems to Me by HEYWOOD BROUN

THERE has been so much talk about "reds" in our schools and colleges that the presence of black-shirted preachers has been largely overlooked. I am quite ready to admit that the word "fascist" has been stretched out of all meaning, almost to the same extent as "red." And yet there is a tendency in much teaching which definitely moves toward Nazi ideals rather than those which we are pleased to call American.

As an advocate of free speech and academic freedom, I would get myself into a somewhat illogical position if I asserted that the exponents of Hitler's philosophy must go, while at the same time I argue, as I do argue, for the retention of those whose thoughts are Marxist.

Since this is a short column, I hope I may be allowed to skip the debate as to the merits of the contrasting systems. I should like to see the undergraduate in a position to meet all economic thought and then make his own decision.

But I think I have a right to object when any member of a college faculty preaches military dictatorship and pretends that he is arguing for American liberties.

## Getting Down to Facts

NOW, let's proceed to get specific. The institution of learning which I have in mind is the College of the City of New York, and I am pointing at Dr. Irving N. Rattner, who is head of the C. C. N. Y. American Legion Post, which includes both faculty members and graduates. The Legion post has made a survey and announces that only 3 per cent of the undergraduates are Communists. Just what yardstick was employed I do not know. I am more interested in the doctor's announcement that this 3 per cent must be uprooted and in the methods by which he proposes to do it.

First of all, the radicals are divided into three groups—"born agitators," "unstable personalities" and "highly intellectual." It is this last group which seems to rouse Dr. Rattner's ire to its highest pitch. College students who are highly intellectual! Who ever heard of such a thing? Steps should be taken immediately.

And the prescription of the good doctor seems to be not unlike that Hollywood brawler called "The Red Salute." The physician thinks that there should be founded in the college a "Big Brother" movement against Communism. This is to function through a series of clubs "named after famous generals, statesmen and literary men."

"With the aid of the faculty we will make membership in these clubs compulsory for freshmen."

## Thinking to Be Crime

THE luckless lad who matriculates at C. C. N. Y. through dint of burning the midnight oil will find upon the official postcard informing him of his admission the depressing words:—"You are hereby tapped for the Warren Gamaliel Harding Club in order that you may learn Americanism. Join it and like it, or else—." Or, of course, it could be the Calvin Coolidge Club or the Andy Mellon Marching Association.

In other words, Dr. Irving N. Rattner, City College alumnus, and certain faculty members propose to band together to establish an institution of learning in which the arctic crime is to be thinking and in which possession of an idea is to be regarded as an offense against the Sullivan law.

Now, all this would be very amusing and could well be taken in the spirit of good clean fun if it were not for the fact that Dr. Robinson, the college president, has already indicated that he would like to turn every umbrella into a saber.

And there is just one more point, although it may seem trivial. The College of the City of New York is supported by taxpayers. It is just barely possible that some of them assumed that their contributions were intended for the maintenance of students and not dumb basketball players.

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## Your Health

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

THE appearance of your child depends greatly on the attention you pay to his teeth.

It is for the purpose of preventing deformities in the teeth and resultant misshaping of the face, that a new specialty in dentistry, called orthodontia, has grown up. Such specialists seek to restore the teeth and jaws to a normal appearance and prevent further deformities.

The first thing an orthodontist wants to know, when he sees a child with a queer-shaped mouth, is whether the youngster has any bad habits, like thumb-sucking, and whether it has trouble breathing because of an obstruction in the nose.

SOMETIMES some of the teeth must be extracted to make room for the rest. In other cases, the teeth must be wedged apart.

Generally, if the baby teeth are crowded and the jaws do not shut well, you won't find any improvement when the permanent teeth come through. In fact, the condition might get worse.

You should see, therefore, that a competent dentist begins work on the teeth, when the child is only from 4 to 6 years old, to get what help may be given at these ages.

BETWEEN the ages of 6 and 9, the permanent B incisors take the place of the smaller milk teeth. Proper spacing is necessary so that these teeth will come in straight and true.

The canine teeth come in between 11 and 12 years and fill the gap between the incisor teeth and the first premolars. If there is crowding, these teeth will be forced outward and resemble miniature tusks. X-ray pictures of such development will show whether the teeth and gums are healthy, and whether the teeth are coming through normally.

## Today's Science

BY DAVID DIETZ

PHYSICS and astronomy, the big news in the scientific world since the beginning of the present decade, seem to be losing the spotlight of interest to some.

The present year has seen a lull in major discoveries in physics and astronomy. There has been nothing to compare with Dr. Claude Beck's surgical treatment for angina pectoris, for various discoveries in the field of endocrinology, or the excitement caused by the announcement of Dr. Henry C. Connett, Kingston, Ont., of a new treatment for cancer.

Earlier in the decade, there was the exciting discovery of new atomic particles, the neutron, the positron, the deuton or doubleweight hydrogen and, still later, tripleweight hydrogen.

STILL other experiments in which electrons behaved like waves and light waves behaved like particles held the attention of the world. It was evident that history was being made as rapidly in the field of physics as it was back in those exciting days at the turn of the century when X-rays, radioactivity and radium were discovered.

As though that were not enough, there was the argument over the cosmic ray. Almost every important scientific meeting was enlivened by a discussion of whether the rays were waves or particles.

In addition, there was also the discovery of artificial radio-activity.

But now physics, like business, seems to be taking a breathing spell. This does not mean that research has stopped.

PROF. EINSTEIN, for example, is giving his time to reconcile the quantum theory with the theory of relativity.

Likewise astronomy has, for the moment, nothing to offer quite as exciting as the theory of the expanding universe. The notion that the universe was growing like a balloon or a soap bubble into which air was blown, was one of the most dramatic ideas ever brought forward.

But medicine is more than making up for this quiet on the fields of astronomy and physics.

# ROAD to WAR -

BY WALTER MILLIS

With Italy's guns pounding away at Ethiopian towns and British warships moving into position in the war zone, this gripping story of the last debate takes on added interest. The Times today presents the twelfth article of a 15-article digest of Walter Millis' "Road to War."

ON Oct. 28 a horse-boat was torpedoed without warning, with the loss of six American horse tenders. The Germans argued that she was a British government transport and hence of military character. The liner Arabia was sunk without warning on Nov. 6; she was crowded with passengers, and though all were saved, it seemed a flagrant violation of the pledge.

But the Germans contended that she had been armed, had behaved suspiciously and had appeared to be a troop ship. Many other excuses were discovered by the submarine captains, and a procession of protests was now issuing from the State Department.

On Jagow cabled (on Nov. 15) the first hint to Count Bernstorff that if the President did not make a peace move, the German government would. On Nov. 22 the ambassador received definite word that his foreign office intended immediately to announce the German readiness to enter peace negotiations.

Bernstorff hastened to discourage this disastrous idea with fresh promises of early mediation.

But on Nov. 23 von Jagow, who had throughout been one of the strongest opponents of the submarine, was relieved from his post as foreign secretary. He was succeeded by the undersecretary, Zimmerman. Zimmerman was a commoner; he had a reputation in the United States as a democrat and was, therefore, assumed to be a better friend of peace than his aristocratic predecessor.

The change was hopefully received by American opinion. Actually, it signified the beginning of the end.

OFFENDING THE ALLIES

ON Nov. 27 House was summoned to Washington, and Mr. Wilson laid before him the draft of a proposed peace note.

Immediately the colonel discovered that the President had again "fallen into the same error of saying something which would have made the Allies frantic with rage . . . The sentence to which I objected was: 'The causes and objects of the war are obscure.'

Again and again, the colonel said, the President had "offended" in the same way. "I told him the Allies thought if there was one thing clearer than another it was this: . . . that he did not seem to understand their viewpoint. They hold that Germany started the war for conquest; that she broke all international obligations and laws of humanity in pursuit of it. They claim to be fighting to make such another war impossible. . . . I urged him to insert a clause, in lieu of the one to which I objected, which would make the Allies believe he sympathized with their viewpoint."

House then retreated once more to New York, whence he fired off suggestions that the note should not be sent in "immediately," that it could not possibly "be successful at this time" or "without further preparation" with the note read:

"The most formidable war known to history has been ravaging for two and a half years a great part of the world. That catastrophe . . . threatens to bury catastrophe like this and against aggression or selfish interference of any kind."

"Each is ready to consider the formation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world. Before that final step can be taken, however, each deems it necessary first to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, the territorial and commercial freedom of the nations involved . . .

"The President, therefore, feels altogether justified in suggesting an immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede those ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world."

"Stated in general terms (the objects of the war) seem the same on both sides. Never yet have the authoritative spokesmen of either side avowed the precise objects which would, if attained, satisfy them and their people that the war had been fought out.

"It may be that peace is nearer than we know; that the terms which the belligerents . . . would deem it necessary to insist upon are not so irreconcilable as some have feared; that an interchange of views would clear the way at least for conference and make the permanent concord of the nations a hope of the immediate future . . .

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