

12-1-1944

Harding Bulletin December 1944 (vol. 20, no. 14)

Harding College

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.harding.edu/hubulletins>

Recommended Citation

Harding College. (1944). Harding Bulletin December 1944 (vol. 20, no. 14). Retrieved from <https://scholarworks.harding.edu/hubulletins/49>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Archives and Special Collections at Scholar Works at Harding. It has been accepted for inclusion in Harding Bulletins by an authorized administrator of Scholar Works at Harding. For more information, please contact scholarworks@harding.edu.



Bulletin

Harding College



Searcy, Arkansas

Volume XX, Number 14

DIVISION OF POPULAR EDUCATION

December 22, 1944

HARDING TAKES TOP HONOR IN MID-SOUTH DEBATE TILT

Five Teams From Searcy Won 19 Word
Battles and Lost Eight

By Grant J. Smith

Harding College won championship of the senior men's division in the Mid-South Debate Tournament held at Hendrix and State Teachers Colleges, Conway, Ark., December 8-9.

William O. (Bill) Baker, 2402 Acklan Ave., Nashville, Tenn., and Emmett Smith, Searcy, defeated a team from Louisiana College of Pineville in the finals to take top honors.

In reaching the elimination rounds, Baker and Smith won three encounters and lost one. In the eliminations, they drew one bye, won three debates, and first place.

Thirty-five teams from ten colleges in Missouri, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas entered the tournament.

All Harding contestants reached the elimination rounds; the two junior teams lost in the semi-finals. Harding representatives won 19 debates and lost eight.

Members of the three senior teams were: Smith and Baker; Wyatt Sawyer and Lewis Mikell; Sidney Roper and Bill Smith, Emmett's brother. Robert Helsten and Therman Healy, Lois Gurganus and Joseph Cannon were the junior debaters.

The successful teams are lavish in their praise of Dr. Frank Rhodes, their coach. They credited their victories to his encouragement and instruction during the tournament.

Emmett Smith returned to Harding last September, after an absence of two years, to continue his debating career. "Bill" Baker was a debater last year for David Lipscomb College, Nashville, Tenn. Both are college juniors.

DECEMBER IS HEAVY MONTH IN DR. BENSON'S SCHEDULE

President George S. Benson of Harding College, traveling and lecturing under the auspices of the college's Division of Popular Education, delivered 23 addresses of 45-minute duration or longer between December 1 and Christmas. During one single, strenuous week last summer he stood before 15 audiences, but his 1944 schedule indicates that December, when completed will be a record-breaking month.

During the three weeks between Arkansas' late Thanksgiving and the day Harding College suspended classes for the Christmas holidays, Dr. Benson visited Birmingham, Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis and Kansas City. He talked once in Columbus and five times in each of the other cities, arriving home for two scheduled lectures before the Harding student body.

ATTENTION

Don't miss the discussion of Socialized Medicine on page 3 of this bulletin. It is a digest of three recent articles by Dr. George S. Benson. You will be interested also in the first chapter of Prof. C. F. Davidson's series of articles entitled "Watch Your Congress" on page 2.

C. D. Brown, *Bursar*.

LIBRARY SCIENCE COURSE IS KEY TO VAULTS OF WISDOM

We Can't Have All Knowledge But We
Can Know Where It Is

By Frances Auld

When Miss Gay Golden of McMinnville, Tenn., receives her diploma from Harding College, she will be the first graduate to take a degree in Library Science from an Arkansas school. All the required work is offered nowhere else in the state. Two other larger schools provide thorough, concentrated courses in the science but not majors.

In extreme brevity, the central purpose of a course in Library Science is to place the accumulated knowledge and wisdom of the world in easy reach of any trained person who has access to a library. There is a great deal more to the study than just this. It is interesting and cultural work, but it has this very practical aspect. An understanding of libraries, books, documents and known systems of indexing, new and old, is valuable knowledge and rare.

Not all the scholars, scientists, artists and philosophers who daily visit the world's great libraries know how to use one after they get there. Once inside, many of them are helpless as grade-school children and require even more guidance. It is extremely helpful to them, when they know how to seek information where information is stored. When they do not have such skill, they need the help of a genuine specialist.

Young people who attend college classes can not help acquiring a certain amount of information but, in reality, they do not attend college just to get information. No one person, even if he attended school for three score years and ten, could learn (much less retain) one per cent of the information already printed in books, already available to him if he knows how to use books. Obviously, library science, the science of taking what you need from a warehouse of facts, is an essential part of education.

THE PLACE OF KOINE GREEK IN HARDING'S CURRICULUM

Jesus' Native Tongue Was More Highly
Developed Than English

By Leslie Burke

Harding College exists for one main purpose: to provide, in a standard educational environment of college rank, an atmosphere conducive to enlightening and developing genuine Christian character. This purpose comprehends all that is necessary to engender and nurture visions of expanded service.

Harding enrolls young preachers every year seeking to develop to the highest degree their powers of ministering in the World. In addition to the fine Bible courses which attract most ministerial students, the school offers these young men specialized courses to encourage more extensive Bible study. The New Testament Greek courses are of this type.

Authors of the New Testament wrote in the Koine Greek, the vernacular which, in their day, was spoken and understood by the entire Mediterranean World. This original New Testament language is more highly developed and specialized than our English. The superior niceties of the Greek language are almost universally acknowledged. Varying shades of meaning, intensities, and inclination are expressed with ease. Delicate turns of moods and emphases are readily and delightfully rendered.

A knowledge of New Testament Greek is essential to the discernment of many fine, distinctive lessons, and in understanding the moods and spirit of the actors and speakers whom the New Testament presents. Comprehension and assimilation of the truth of the Divine Message is greatly facilitated. Confidence in knowledge is immeasurably heightened. The Koine text is rich and virile in many lucid expressions which in the English translation are ambiguous and even equivocal. Preachers often make mistakes in exposition of the Scriptures which a reading knowledge of the Greek would have prevented.

For those who have the vision and purpose to acquire such availing knowledge, Harding offers a cautious and conservative study of the Greek of the New Testament. More could be written of the aesthetic and cultural development derived from such a study. These wholesome qualities give poise and simplicity. Perhaps no study repays the student more richly.

THE HARDING ACADEMY started a new program this year. Each student gets one credit per class, meeting three hours daily for three months. One course meeting one hour a day for nine months gives him the other required credit.

WATCH YOUR CONGRESS

By C. F. Davidson, Jr.

What is your Congress doing with your legislation — the bills essential to high-wage jobs, profitable small business, and fair farm income in 1945? In the Fall of 1943 Bernard Baruch and John Hancock submitted to the President and to Congress a report outlining what your government must do in preparation for demobilization of war production in order to speed up the changeover to peace production. Enthusiastic and widespread applause greeted their report. Congress has done a creditable job so far in "legislating" the Baruch-Hancock recommendations, but the job is not quite finished, and time is running short.

Your Congress deserves a "well done, faithful servant" handshake for the following legislation designed to preserve your job, your business, your farm, when Hitler surrenders: *Contract Termination*, a bill which gets the government out of debt to contractors in time for them to provide peace time jobs; *G. I. Bill of Rights*, which helps adjust the demobilized soldier to civilian life, and *Surplus Disposal*, a bill which gets the government out of competition with business quickly and fairly.

These bills will fail to provide civilian goods and jobs in 1945, however, unless Congress enacts another major Baruch-Hancock recommendation — *A Postwar Tax Bill*. Their report advised enacting the tax bill now to take effect when the war ends, so as to replace fearful uncertainty in the minds of businessmen about postwar taxes with hopeful certainty. Congress deserves your gratitude for studying this subject. The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue has been working for some months on tax proposals which will add prosperity to peace. In time, these proposals will go to the Committee on Ways and Means, which will hold public hearings, and action will follow months of careful deliberation.

In the meantime, organizations expert in tax research are bringing to the attention of this committee four small tax provisions for immediate enactment which are vital to the welfare of workers, farmers, business men and consumers. These changes

in the wartime tax law will make it possible for the small business firms (such firms employ 85 per cent of all labor) to get started on civilian production as soon as their war contracts are canceled. Without these tax-law changes, many such firms will have to wait two or three years before they will have enough cash to resume full scale production. Some can never produce again.

What are these four tax provisions that your Congress must enact immediately if your 1944 war job is to become a 1945 peace job? (1) Provide for automatic repeal of the 95 per cent excess profits tax when the President announces the cessation of hostilities. (2) Provide for deduction of the estimated "Carry-Back" refunds of losses and unused excess profits tax credits from current tax payments. (3) Allow war contractors who have already amortized the cost of an emergency facility for 36 months to amortize the remainder at their option. (4) Allow war contractors to pay "renegotiation" refunds to the government with Postwar Excess Profits Tax Refund Bonds.

These four tax provisions have one common purpose. They enable small business firms to use cash which they have earned, to finance resumption of civilian production immediately when war contracts are canceled. Otherwise they will be forced to pay this cash to the government in taxes, which will be refunded later. It takes lots of cash to provide postwar jobs and that cash is needed as soon as war contracts are canceled — not a year or two later.

Spokesmen for research organizations, business, labor and agriculture have recommended these four tax provisions because they are vital to their welfare and yours. They recommend immediate enactment because many small businesses will need them in order to change over from war to peace production when Hitler surrenders. If you fail to understand any one of them fully, ask your Congressman to explain it. He should be familiar with them all by now. Next month we will report to you the progress your Congress has made on this part of your postwar tax legislation.



SOCIALIZED MEDICINE

The treatise on this page, dealing with the subject of Socialized Medicine, is composed of carefully selected excerpts from three recent newspaper articles by Dr. Benson.

Wars result from thirst for power. Men trying to gain sway over other men, progressively seek to widen their dominion as their strength permits. They take resources by violence so they can hold whatever authority they may have obtained *without* force. The rapid rise of Adolph and Benito from obscure political bosses to dictatorship illustrates how totalitarianism grows.

Tyrants rise to power by dominating other men. At first the process is peaceful. Always there is a preliminary period of building up influence without the use of strong-arm tactics. Those are the days when, with reasonable foresight, violence can be forestalled. World peace, when it comes, could be preserved by keeping too much power out of the hands of too few men.

Thirst for power is not confined to the eastern hemisphere; people in America have it. All of us know such men personally. The United States' tower of centralized government built in late years is following a well known but dangerous pattern. I do not charge that the structure was begun with a fixed aim to create a dictatorship but we are erecting what dictators use for climbing to absolute monarchy.

Not to care who else gets hurt, so long as "Big I" gets more and more power, is the hall-mark of the House of Tyranny. Somebody wants to boss the public schools and hatches a plan to put all teachers on one pay-roll for all or a part of their incomes, thus to grab their allegiance.

Somebody else covets a private domain of doctors and hospitals, and promptly paints a pretty picture of so-called socialized medicine.

Imagine a medical association affiliated with the international union of barbers and bartenders: daily pay-scale, 40-hour week, time-and-a-half on Sundays and Debbs' birthday.

Imagine a ruptured appendix in your house with your trusted surgeon deer hunting, off duty until tomorrow. Picture a union nurse walking out on a pneumonia crisis while you wait for Miss No. 72 of the graveyard shift to saunter in and take over.

Think of 200,000 new doctors, likely required by the shortened hours, educated at \$1500 a year from taxes, 300 million dollars the first year.

Boosters for socialized medicine claim it will improve the entire nation's well-being. They say it will make doctors more anxious to keep their communities well. I doubt it. Making doctors salaried government men can't help but make a lot of them lazy and indifferent. It might reasonably cost many lives and it would certainly pile administrative cost to the sky.

Doctors are men and those with ambition would surely quit the profession. Theorists, paper-work doctors and nurses with hook-worm would remain for the short hours and sure pay. The medical profession would be a joke; a grim joke.

Professional services, by their very nature, are personal services. In large part they are confidential. A man who is not at

liberty to pick his own confidants is not a free man at all. Doctors admit that they, on the average, might earn more money in fewer hours of work under socialized medicine. Nevertheless doctors oppose it and it is to their moral credit.

I am thinking about my own doctor. He has not fared poorly, but he never will be rich. He is not so much interested in money, however, as in a certain kind of success that's not measurable in dollars. He has a priceless estate of human lives. He can't leave his house without meeting people who owe their very existence to his skill.

This country doctor has the unfeigned love of his neighbors. His work has their unqualified approval, but that's only part of the story. He likes *them* too. Nobody suffers for medical attention where he lives. "He gets paid for it," do you say? Yes, he collects from about half his patients. But the humblest share-cropper can have the best doctor he ever heard of, and never see a bill. There are thousands of such doctors.

Knowing the people of his neighborhood is worth a great deal to a physician's success. Even a specialist, who treats strangers almost exclusively, will agree that a patient's history is more helpful to the doctor than an examination. That's why I don't want to swap doctors with you, and I hope you feel the same way. Together, we can save America from political, socialized medicine.

A firm protest from the forks of the creek, mountain coves and farming towns can keep the Wagner National Health Bill, now decomposing in a pigeon-hole of a Senate sub-committee, from ever coming to life. It was introduced with small hope of passage, its chief purpose perhaps was to raise the issue and start people talking about medical service as something to be standardized and rationed like gasoline.

My doctor is a busy man. He works more nearly 16 hours a day than eight. A standardized working week of, say 40 hours for him would make two new doctors necessary in our neighborhood. Of course both new men would have to study the community's health record, have to be as well schooled as the older doctor and have to receive suitable salaries.

It would be a bad deal, three ways: (1) Some of my doctor's patients would have to accept treatment from a man with all to learn about *them*. (2) Since three men cost more to maintain than one, all of us would spend more money for medical aid. (3) My good doctor wouldn't be busy. The work he loves (his estate of lives) would be taken away from him. I figure his agile mind would turn to something else, and that he'd quit being a doctor at all.

Politicians maybe can console themselves that everybody has to die sooner or later anyhow. Socialized medicine, like military aggression, is a tragic quest for dominion. Only Congress has power to protect American institutions from pillage. It is my prayer that America may never rankle from resentment enough to foment a Black Shirt sally or a Beer Hall putsch. Wars result from thirst for power.

BULLETIN -- Harding College

INDEX

	Column	Page
Debating Victory	1.....	1
Library Science Major ...	2.....	1
New Testament Greek ...	3.....	1
Popular Education	1.....	1
Socialized Medicine		3
Watch Your Congress		2