

in the magazines

"Is International Communism Winning?" is the subject to which *The Annals* devotes its July issue. Published quarterly by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, *The Annals* customarily bases its summer issue on papers delivered at the Academy's annual foreign affairs symposium in Philadelphia. The present issue features such speakers as George V. Allen on propaganda, Clarence B. Randall and Henry S. Reuss on foreign aid, Arnold J. Toynbee on Asia and Leverett Saltonstall on Western military security. Other topics addressed are the Soviet-Sino bloc, the uncommitted countries, the UN, and U.S. world policy.

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The August issue of the Catholic monthly *Jubilee* includes some reflections by Ned O'Gorman on civil defense. Mr. O'Gorman takes the view that civil defense plans, including family fallout shelters, are "a psychological preparation for life underground." "Civil defense," contends Mr. O'Gorman, "once it moves into high gear, will mean a shifting of men's energies from working for peace to planning and anticipating attack. What the demonstration [of a group of pacifists] in [New York's] City Hall Park demonstrated against was the folly of a national program that dwells on the possibilities of destruction in such a way that a new world, impregnable and populated by men twisted by fear into vigilance, will arise from the ashes of our commitment to violence as the only solution to international and national despair."

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Current History's topic for its August issue is "Problems of American Education—What is Government's Role?" Among the articles appear two statements pro and con federal aid to private and parochial schools by Neil G. McCluskey and Leo Pfeffer, respectively. Father McCluskey writes that the issue comes down to one point: Whether nonpublic schools are part of the American school system. "American society," he writes, "gazes fondly into the mirror of its common public schools but the image reflected there is no longer the true one. For the public school as presently constituted is one public institution that does not reflect American society as it is. We must keep in mind that service to society is the function of all public institutions, including every type of school."

Arguing against federal aid, Mr. Pfeffer writes that there is a "vital respect" in which public schools differ from private and parochial schools. "The cost of public education is borne by all citizens because all citizens govern and control it... No such power exists in respect to private or parochial schools. No

matter how deep the dissatisfaction of the general community with a nonpublic school's policies and methods may be, there is nothing the community can do about it... The demand that federal funds be granted to parochial schools represents the most serious assault upon the wall of separation of church and state in the history of our nation. If it succeeds, it may well mark the beginning of the end of our public school system."

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In "Now It Is Up to Latin America" (*New York Times Magazine*, August 13) Tad Szulc describes President Kennedy's "Alliance for Progress" as "perhaps the greatest modern test of the ability of the free society of the Americas, North and South, to establish the principle—already loudly challenged by Communists, home-bred, starry-eyed Marxists and the hopeful, young people of Latin America who have been so deeply impressed by the Castro experiment—that progress, prosperity and justice can come through evolution rather than through the destructiveness of revolution." Responsibility for the success of the Alliance program, Mr. Szulc points out, lies with the Latin American countries themselves. They must remove the flagrant injustices that provide "fertile ground for political agitation and extremist movements."

"The basic courage and the basic decisions . . . must come from the Latin-American Governments and the elite who today still control the hemisphere's economic life. Whether they understand it or not, failure to make these decisions will ultimately mean their violent ouster from the scene."

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The views of the present administration on the increasing use of guerrilla warfare by the Communists in such areas as Laos and Vietnam are set forth in the July 31-August 7 issue of *The New Leader* by W. W. Rostow, special assistant to the President. Mr. Rostow asserts that "our central task in the underdeveloped areas, as we see it, is to protect the independence of the revolutionary process now going forward." Hence, guerrilla campaigns aimed, supplied and directed from the outside constitute a special menace to the "transitional nation"—"a crude act of international vandalism." Mr. Rostow believes the best way of dealing with guerrilla war is to "prevent it from happening." "Our job," he writes, "is to work with those doctors, teachers, economic planners, agricultural experts, civil servants and others who are now leading the way in fashioning new nations and societies that will stand up straight and assume in time their rightful place of dignity and responsibility in the world."

PAMPHILUS