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### Books in Review

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## Books in Review

**FREEDOM AND LOYALTY IN OUR COLLEGES.** By Robert E. Summers. New York: H. W. Wilson Company, 1949 (The Reference Shelf: Vol. 26, No. 2), p. 214. \$1.75.

Another in the Reference Shelf series, this particular volume is both interesting and controversial. Robert Summers, veteran of many previous volumes in this group, presents both sides of the question in more or less equal terms. In addition he adds a personal introduction to each of the sections.

The first, and probably the weakest section, deals with "Communism and Natural Security." In trying to narrow the general area down to the specific topic under discussion, the author has omitted many of the better references. It is always a calculated risk when trying to limit a question that this will happen.

The sections on "Indictments Against the Schools," "Federal Investigation of Education," and "The States and Subversion" are handled with skill. Summers does a good job of presenting a balanced group of comments on these touchy subjects.

Possibly because of their nature, the next group of three, "The Loyalty Oath Battle," "The Fifth Amendment Controversy," and "The Broader Issue—Academic Freedom," are not as clear cut. The tendency seems to be to go along with extremists on both sides of these questions. Not that this is necessarily bad, but it does make it difficult to get a clear picture of exactly what issues are specifically under consideration.

The last chapter deals with "Time for Decision," which sums up the problem and its many parts. Both the author himself, and writers picked to represent various points of view, try to come up with an acceptable solution. Invariably the answers come out to be weak enough for many on both sides to accept, but hardly sufficient for the extreme Left or Right.

An over-view of the book leaves a very favorable impression, especially if one is seeking historical background. Many of the less publicized cases are covered in detail, which makes for excellent reading, especially for those whose knowledge is limited on the subject.

The articles are worth while in most cases, if the reader keeps reminding himself that many of these authors have an ax to grind. For a person who wishes to start his work with a book that will give a diversification of viewpoints, this could well be the book. The bibliography in the rear of the book also gives a lengthy list of references which are not covered in the text, should one desire to use it only as a means to independent reading.

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## College President Speaks

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mentation and debate. We seemingly couldn't participate. We felt we had to know what we were talking about, what our best case was, and what its essential weaknesses were. This training has been helpful in almost every administrative problem I face, for I realize there are two sides to every problem and the only question is "which is the best?"

My speeches may not always be the best and my administrative judgments may not always be the wisest, but I hate to think how much worse both would be had it not been for speech.

## The Physician

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questions which patients and families ask can tax anyone's professional and tactful ingenuity.

Most physicians are now involved in some type of teaching program. This may vary from informal ward rounds with assistants to lectures in medical centers or talks before sundry societies. Time spent in the speech department pays gratifying dividends, irrespective of the size of the audience. Unfortunately, even brilliant research can be lost temporarily in the haze of poor public presentation.

Speech training alone cannot make it possible for a physician to cope with the bizarre, to convince the skeptic or to do justice to his topic—but from limited personal experience I know that it helps. Would that I had more of it at the opportune time!

He who knows only his own side of the case, knows little of that. —J. Stuart Mill