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# The Great Idea

A plan to create a world  
government and direct  
the civilization of the  
future

## A Conclusion

In preparing this hand book for those Americans who are interested in present trends and events, it is our intention to present only factual material as it is available to us. In delving into current activities of the State Department, and following trends in world politics, it can readily be seen that in the past 50 years America's course in world affairs has been altered to fit a pattern—and that if what we have today is the end result of what was designed, many Americans are rising to protest. It is to this large segment of Americans that this material is directed. We hope the material will be useful in drawing conclusions and forming opinions as may be deemed essential in the future course of our country.

Of the many versions presented as to the purposes of the Rhodes Scholarships, we are inclined to accept that Rhodes had intended of setting up a world government as is presently proposed. He was interested in extending the British Empire. His primary interest was British rule over the continent of Africa. He contributed to the Liberal Party on one occasion for a specific purpose—but he was opposed to socialism. His associations with W. T. Stead, spiritualist and early Fabian founder, terminated before his early death and Stead was removed from his trusteeship in the foundation by codicil. How extensive have been the infiltration of Fabian Socialist ideas in the ranks of the scholars we must let present day facts determine our opinions. We find that the activities of the scholars are expansively in sympathy with world socialism, no doubt moved so by the influence of W. T. Stead, George Bernard Shaw, and others.

It is evident that the Great Idea of a foundation for the bloodless revolution that Rhodes foresaw as the result has reached greater proportions than he may have anticipated. With the United States docily returning to the fold to sponsor "so great a power to make wars impossible" the greater objective is now envisioned—*World Government*.

Every true American should search his soul for the answer to the question of giving up our national sovereignty to become the militarized, socialized, regimented workshop for this "new" order that is being put into force in the world today. For a short period of history mankind has enjoyed the rights God bestowed upon him; are we willing to sacrifice these rights in order to perpetuate a new kind of tyranny upon the world? The decision must be made NOW.

June, 1952

THE PUBLISHER.

## Oxford University

The beginning of the University of Oxford can be traced as far back as 1100. By the beginning of the 13th Century popes and kings were interested in its fortunes. In the reign of Richard I, scholars were maintained there by royal bounty and in 1214 the liberties of the university were confirmed by decision of a papal legate. Also in the 13th Century the mendicant orders began establishing themselves at Oxford: the Dominicans in 1221, the Franciscans in 1224, the Carmelites in 1256, and the Augustinians in 1268. In 1248 Henry III granted a charter to the University. About the same time began the foundation of colleges by private benefaction starting with the establishment of University College in 1249. The Reformation and the dissolution of the monasteries saw the real beginning of purely secular education at Oxford. In Elizabeth's reign, and still more under the Stuarts, the desire on the part of the supreme power to compel all students in the university to reside within the walls of the colleges and the halls led to the disappearance of the old university and the development of that peculiarly English form, a university of colleges.

The annual registration at Oxford is between 3000 and 4000 students. The following are the chief colleges comprising the university (and the year of founding of the college):

All Souls, 1437; Balliol, 1262; Brasenose, 1509; Christ Church, 1532; Corpus Christi, 1546; Exeter, 1314; Hertford, 1874; Jesus, 1571; Kreble, 1870; Lincoln, 1427; Magdalen, 1458; Merton, 1264; New College 1379; Oriol, 1326; Pembroke, 1624; Queen's, 1340; St. Edmund Hall, 1289; St. John's 1555; Trinity, 1554; University, 1248; Wadham, 1612; Worcester, 1714.

Canterbury College, one of the early institutions, is now part of Christ Church College.

There are also four women's colleges, and a limited number of women are admitted at the university.

The degree of M.A. is obtained by keeping the name on the books for three (or four) years from the date of B. A., paying quarterly dues, and by paying graduation fees. The University of Oxford grants also the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity, law, medicine, literature, science, music and many others.

## The Rhodes Foundation

Rhodes Scholarships, stipends established under the will of Cecil John Rhodes to maintain British, American, and German students at Oxford University in the belief that "a good understanding between England, the United States and Germany, will secure the peace of the World." On Rhodes suggestion the basis for the selection of students is (1) literary and scholastic attainments, (2) success in outdoor sports, (3) moral qualities, (4) qualities of leadership. For the British Empire, 60 three-year scholarships are provided, for the United States 96, and for Germany 15. In 1930 the basis for awarding the 32 annual scholarships in the United States was altered, providing for 8 districts each of 6 states. Each state selected two candidates and from the 12 thus selected in each district the most suitable 4 were chosen without regard to state lines. The yearly value of each scholarship is 400 pounds.—*Funk and Wagnalls New Standard Encyclopedia*.

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"The Rhodes Trustees will not be satisfied until a Rhodes Scholar is President of the United States, greatly though this may pain Col. McCormick of the *Chicago Tribune*."—Forty Years of the Rhodes Scholarship, Carlton Kamp Allen, page 18.

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A Reuters dispatch carrying an Oxford, England, date line, appeared in the March 15 issue of the *Christian Science Monitor*: "Rhodes scholars who come to England from all over the United States and the British Commonwealth, will have a new boss next year when Edgar Trevor William takes over from Dr. C. K. Allen as warden of Rhodes House."

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"Since 1903, when the trust was started, 2,764 students have been elected. At present, there are 181 Rhodes scholars at Oxford—91 from the United States and 90 from the Commonwealth. "The Times, of London, said editorially that the prime objective of the trust—to promote friendship between the United States and the Commonwealth—undoubtedly had been achieved. It noted that 'over 1,000 Rhodes scholars now are working in positions of greater or less influence all over the United States.'"

## A BIOGRAPHY

(The following excerpts from a biography written by Howard Hensman in 1901, give intimate views of Cecil John Rhodes, British Empire builder.)

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"He had an indomitable spirit and a dogged perseverance, which enabled him to accomplish almost any task which he set himself. A disinclination to be behind his rivals, whether in their studies or in their games, likewise distinguished him; and whatever it was he did, he did it thoroughly and earnestly.

"His brother Francis was in the army class at Eton, and it was evident that at least one of his other brothers would adopt a military career. Cecil, however, had no inclination for the life of a soldier, and to decide on a profession was a hard task. His name was entered at Oxford, and for a short period it seemed possible that he would follow his father's footsteps and go into the Church. Providence, however, directed his unwilling footsteps into the path that was to lead to fortune and fame, though at the time it seemed as if his life were destined to come to an untimely end before he had reached his majority. . . his health though not really bad, was never of the strongest, and his close attention to his studies, together with a severe chill, brought on a serious affection of the lungs which left him very weak for some time. . . On his convalescence the family doctor recommended that the youthful invalid should take a long sea-voyage as the best means of restoring his shattered health, and this view was confirmed by a London specialist who was consulted on the subject.

"This being so, it was decided that Cecil should visit his eldest brother, Herbert, who some few years previously had quitted the family circle to try his fortune as a cotton-planter in Southern Natal, a colony which at that time was attracting much attention. Accordingly preparations were made for his departure, and he set sail from Durban on June 21, 1870.

"He had within him, however, that power which probably would have ensured his success in any career he had turned his mind to. It is difficult for us now to imagine Cecil Rhodes as a bishop in gaiters and shovel hat, but there can be little doubt among any who have studied him closely that, had he at the age he sailed for Africa determined upon entering into Holy Orders, he would today have been prominent in the counsel of the Church of England.

4

## Rhodes in Africa

"At the time when Cecil Rhodes arrived in Africa, Cape Colony was at the commencement of a period of great commercial prosperity following upon the discovery of the diamond-fields. The British Colonial Office was once more 'wobbling', and, after a period of steadfast non-intervention outside the limits of the British colonies, was showing signs of an inclination to extend its sphere of influence by taking over the lands of several native tribes in danger of extermination by the Boers. Paul Kruger was rapidly coming to the front in the counsels of the Transvaal, and was at the head of the majority of the Burghers who demanded the extension of their territory.

"The moment was opportune for the appearance of a British champion who, counteracting the machinations and intrigues of the Boers, should weld the fragments of the native states together and make them into a compact whole under the British flag; and it was at this moment that Cecil Rhodes arrived in Southern Natal and settled down for a short time to the prosaic life of a cotton-planter.

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"In 1871 Herbert Rhodes . . . set off for the diamond-fields, there to try his fortune. Cecil stayed on at his brother's plantation for some few months after his departure; then he in turn was seized with a desire for diamond-digging, and attracted by the possibilities of great wealth quickly acquired which that industry offered. . .

"The laws controlling the diamond-fields at that time did not permit any one to own more than one claim. A 'claim' . . . was a piece of diamondiferous ground about thirty-one feet square. At the beginning, Cecil Rhodes and his eldest brother shared a single claim between them, and the two young men set about developing their property in energetic fashion, though with no very conspicuous success at first.

"From the day of his first arrival in South Africa Rhodes had been growing steadily stronger, and by the time he had spent a few months in the dry and bracing atmosphere of the diamond-fields he seemed to have completely shaken off the chest complaint which had only a short time previously threatened to have a fatal termination. This being the case, he decided to follow the wishes of his family—the more readily, perhaps, because they coincided with his own aspirations,—and to return to England in order to matriculate at the university. His name was entered at Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1873 the young man quitted the democratic and cosmopolitan community of the South African diamond-fields to enter into the quiet and studious atmosphere

5

which ever hangs over a university town. During the whole of the time that Rhodes had been in Africa he had managed to keep up his studies, and therefore he experienced no difficulty whatever in passing the matriculation examination, which he did on October 13, 1873, being then a few months over twenty years of age. During the time he was at Oxford it was Rhodes' habit to spend the summer term at the university, and then at the end of about six months to return to the Cape and the diamond-fields.

“ . . . . The demands which his calling made upon his time did not prevent Rhodes from pursuing his studies, and in due course he passed the necessary examinations and took his B.A. and M.A. degrees together in 1881, after he had been a member of the university for about eight years.

“The Rev. A. L. Barnes-Lawrence writes: . . . . ‘Just a quarter of a century later, in talking with me about those old times, Rhodes has told me that even then he was fired with an ambition to advance the boundaries of civilisation by extending the British Empire to the regions beyond; and it was deeply interesting to me to hear him say how much he had always felt indebted to the educational course at Oxford, which had cleared his vision, fixed his aim, stimulated his enthusiasm, and sustained him in his after-life amid the thousand difficulties which beset him in the pursuit of his ideal. . . .’

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“In 1874 the laws controlling the diamond-fields were revised so as to permit a person to hold ten claims instead of one which had previously been the limit. Rhodes promptly took advantage of this to buy up nine of the most promising claims in the neighborhood. A short time afterwards this law also was abolished and one man could hold an indefinite number of claims on certain conditions. . . .

“ . . . . Cecil quickly contracted four friendships which have been of great benefit to him and are maintained to this day. These were with C. D. Rudd, . . . . Rochefort Maguire, Alfred Beit, and Dr. L. S. Jameson. The first-named became in a short time Rhodes' partner, and they embarked upon many speculations together. In addition to buying and working several diamond claims, they tendered for and obtained the contract to pump out a mine which had been flooded by a waterspout. This meant the importation of hydraulic machinery from England, but in the end Rhodes and Rudd were amply repaid for their enterprise. They also erected a refrigerating plant to supply the town with ice during the hot weather, and made large profits out of it. Rhodes had set himself to make a fortune in the shortest possible time, and anything that tended to hasten that consummation was welcomed by him, and in all his efforts he was willingly seconded

by his youthful partner. He found that his mining claims were giving good results, and he soon became known as one of the ablest speculators in claims in or around Kimberley. Everything he took up seemed to turn out well.

“Rhodes and Jameson for many years shared a small bachelor establishment at Kimberley, and were very close friends. The young Scottish doctor quickly succumbed, as most persons do who are brought in close contact with him, to Rhodes' masterful personality, and became a willing follower under his banner.

“Towards the year 1880 Rhodes decided that he was making money at a rate which would justify him in going a step forward towards the materialisation of his ambitions. He decided, therefore, upon entering the political world of South Africa. In October of this year the district of Griqualand West, which had until that time existed as a separate colony under a lieutenant-governor, was formally annexed to Cape Colony, and Rhodes was elected a member of the Cape House of Assembly for the district of Barkly West, near Kimberley, a constituency for which he has sat ever since. . . .

“In addition to becoming a member of the Cape House of Assembly, Rhodes about this time gave evidence of his increasing power in other directions. The scheme for the amalgamation of all the diamond mines around Kimberley into one great corporation, which should control the output and so ensure the prices remaining at a high level, took possession of him at this period, and little by little he moved toward this end. . . .

“After thirteen years of hard work on the part of Rhodes and his supporters, this amalgamation was accomplished in 1888. . . . he saw his effort in this direction crowned with success and the diamond industry of South Africa under the control of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. . . .

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“The character of Mr. Rhodes has proved an enigma to every one who has come in contact with him. Many men of note have put their impressions of Cecil Rhodes upon paper, but scarce two of them can be found to agree in their estimate. Mr. Rudyard Kipling, as might be expected, is an enthusiastic devotee. Interviewed on his idea of Rhodes in 1898, Mr. Kipling said that he was ‘the greatest living man,’ an opinion which, though exaggerated, is in some measure correct. . . . Another gifted writer, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, in his *History of Our Own Times*, says of Mr. Rhodes that ‘he was above all things an adventurer by temperament and by career. He was an adventurer as some of Walter Raleigh's colleagues and compatriots were adventurers, . . . who, eager as they were to extend the Empire, were not unwilling at the same time to make money out of the enterprise.’

Rhodes' aim all through life has been to extend the British Empire, and to do this he has been compelled to accumulate a large capital. But for money itself Rhodes has a contempt which at times he carries a little too far. . . .

"The truth is that Rhodes is a bundle of inconsistencies, and that we no sooner feel that at length we have estimated his character correctly, and fathomed all its depth, than he does or says something which upsets the whole of our calculations, and it is necessary to begin all over again. He is undoubtedly an opportunist: there are few great men who are not. . . .

"During his visit to England in 1890 or 1891, Rhodes met Mr. Gladstone, and the two conversed for some time together. It was then that Rhodes gave the great statesman his views on the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Gladstone expressed some surprise that Rhodes (as he thought) should have changed his views with regard to the Irish question since the days when he sent his much-talked-about cheque of 10,000 pounds to Mr. Parnell. Rhodes denied having altered his opinions in the slightest, but said bluntly that he regarded Mr. Gladstone's bill with abhorrence because it rendered the separation of Ireland from England inevitable. As is well known, it was Mr. Gladstone's firm belief that his bill would tend rather to strengthen the bonds between the two countries than to weaken them, and he inquired how Mr. Rhodes justified his belief. 'Because,' answer Rhodes, 'by that bill you would have made Ireland a taxed republic!' 'A taxed republic!' repeated Mr. Gladstone, in evident surprise: 'how do you mean?' 'Yes,' continued Rhodes, 'a taxed republic: taxed to the tune of four millions a-year, without a single vote in the distribution and control of that colossal tribute.'

### *Imperial Federation*

"In 1887 Mr. Rhodes paid a flying visit to England on purely private matters of no particular interest. On his return to the Cape towards the end of the year, he had for fellow-passenger on the boat Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P., a prominent supporter of Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons, and then on his way to Africa for the benefit of his health. Mr. Rhodes got into conversation with Mr. MacNeill, and naturally the Home Rule Bill of 1886 was discussed by them. Mr. Rhodes, it should be said, had taken up a very decided attitude on this question, for in the scheme to give Ireland a limited measure of Home Rule, he saw, or fancied that he saw, the germ of Imperial Federation, by which at some future time every self-governing colony and dependency Names identified with an asterisk (\*) are Rhodes scholars.

should be represented at Westminster, and the British Empire become an empire in deed as well as in name.

"Mr. Rhodes' dream of Imperial Federation, which he may still live to see come into being, was that every colony should contribute a sum in proportion to its revenue towards the cost of maintaining and defending the Empire, and should be represented in the Imperial House of Commons by a varying number of representatives according to the amount it contributed. In the granting of Home Rule to Ireland he perceived an excellent opportunity for commencing this other and larger scheme.

"According to this scheme of Mr. Rhodes, then, every self-governing colony was to have its own legislative assembly, from which delegates, varying in number, as has been mentioned, should be sent to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster. In a Parliament thus constituted, affairs of Imperial concern only would be dealt with, purely local matters being left to the consideration of the local assemblies. Of course in this scheme no place is found for the House of Lords. Like most colonials, he fails to see why the accident of birth should give a man, who may be the veriest blockhead in the world, the right to legislate on affairs of Empire which he has not the mental capacity to understand, far less to appreciate. . . .

"Throughout his whole political career, and indeed before it commenced, Mr. Rhodes has championed the right of the self-governing colonies to manage their own affairs without interference from Downing Street; but he has steadfastly insisted upon ultimate British supremacy.

"It was about this time (1890, parentheses ours, Ed.) that Rhodes began to come into really prominent public notice in England, and many and diverse were the opinions concerning him. Probably more controversy and argument has raged round his character than round that of any other public man, save, possibly, Mr. Chamberlain. By some he was regarded as nothing more than an ambitious financier of considerable ability and original ideas, inclined to be utterly unscrupulous in his methods; while others regarded him as a heaven-sent statesman, who was destined by Providence to place the British Empire on a pinnacle of glory and prosperity higher than had ever before been known. As a matter of fact, both these views are exaggerated. . . .

"Rhodes has always believed in the ultimate triumph of the British race, and has recognised the necessity for expanding the British Empire. . . . He believes in the development and expansion of the Empire, but he believes also in obtaining a tangible return for those who risk their money in order to benefit the Empire. . . .

## *The Great Idea*

On his return (1891) to South Africa Rhodes was at once invited to be present at the annual Congress of the Afrikaner Bond, which has held at Kimberley that year. This invitation he accepted, and he made a very important speech to this gathering, which is worthy of extended notice here, if only for the light it sheds on his earnest desire to bring about the complete reconciliation of the two white races in South Africa, which he has cherished throughout the whole of his political life.

"This speech is also interesting from another point of view. It contains the first public reference to Rhodes long-cherished scheme for the foundation and endowment of a teaching university at Cape Town, where the young men of each and all of the South African States might mingle together in common fellowship, and so, by establishing a better understanding between British and Dutch, indirectly bring about a greater sympathy between the two races as the younger generation grew up.

"His idea was to erect a building somewhere on the outskirts of Cape Town, which should be, so far as outward appearance went, an exact replica of Oriol College, Oxford. . . he had elaborate plans of Oriel drawn and forwarded to him; but at the eleventh hour he had, for a time at any rate, to abandon this scheme, because the Dutch community of Cape Colony, under the leadership of Mr. Hofmeyr, just then opened a training-college somewhere up country, and Rhodes feared that his plan, if carried into effect, might militate against the success of this Dutch institution and so give offence to its founders.

"He prefaced his speech by saying . . . that 'the people born and bred in this colony, and descended from those who existed in this country many generations ago, are much better capable of dealing with the various matters that arise than people who have to dictate 7000 miles away.'

"As regards to the relations between colony and colony, and colony and foreign Power, the right of supervision and control by the mother country is cheerfully admitted by Mr. Rhodes, for on this bed-rock the whole fabric of the Empire rests."

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(Ed. note: In 1891, Cecil Rhodes wrote to a member of the Liberal Party, to which he had contributed 5000-pounds: "The future of England must be Liberal, perhaps to fight Socialism.")

## AIMS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

### *Confession of Faith*

In 1877 Rhodes wrote his "Confession of Faith":

"It often strikes a man to enquire what is the chief good in life: to one the thought comes that it is a happy marriage, to another great wealth, and, as each seizes on his idea, for that he works for the rest of existence. To myself thinking over the same question the wish came to render myself useful to my country. I then asked myself how could I, and, after reviewing the various methods, I have felt that at the present day we are actually limiting our children and perhaps bringing into the world half the human beings we might owing to the lack of country for them to inhabit, that if we had retained America there would at the present moment be millions more of English living. I contend that we are the finest race in the world and that the more of the world we inhabit the better it is for the human race. Just fancy those parts that are at present inhabited by the most despicable specimen of human beings, what an alteration there would be in them if they were brought under Anglo-Saxon influence. Look again at the extra employment a new country added to our dominions gives. I contend that every acre added to our territory means in the future birth to some more of the English race who otherwise would not be brought into existence."

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### *Realization of Vision*

"Rhodes was content to leave the realization of his vision of the unity of the English peoples to become a by-product rather than a direct result of the Scholarships which he founded. In so doing he was wise. No other procedure would be possible in the University of Oxford and no other program would attract scholars of the high quality he desired. The first responsibility of a Rhodes Scholar is to acquit himself creditably in Oxford studies and in Oxford life. His next responsibility is to make a success in his chosen career back home. What he shall do beyond that is a matter of his own free choice, a product of his own character and public spirit and of the influences under which he has been educated.

"Rhodes plan was as broad and as daring as the spirit of

the university which he chose for its center. He founded his scholarships in the faith that if men of the type he wanted were brought together in such a place they would think about these problems of international government, and discuss them, and in their after careers be a force toward bringing about some better plan of peace and order in the relations between nations, and that this plan would have as its basis the Anglo-Saxon conceptions of justice and liberty and peace.

"Rhodes saw what all the leading thinkers of the world began to see a quarter of a century later, that the central problem of the modern world is peace, and that peace can be obtained only by providing some means of securing justice between nations without resort to war. He saw that unrestricted national rivalry, with all its machinery of armies and tariffs, would destroy civilization unless it were controlled by some international authority strong enough to substitute for international anarchy the reign of law and order and justice.

"Rhodes Scholars in all walks of life have shown a lively concern with this problem. By resolutions in Congress, by a long series of books and articles and speeches they have done their part to bring it home to the American people. They have taken a prominent part in the work of such organizations as the Council on Foreign Relations, the National Policy Committee, the League of Nations Association, Union Now, the United Nations Association, the Commission for the study of the Organization of Peace, the Universities Committee on Post-War International Problems, *the Institute of Pacific Relations, the World Peace Foundation, and the research group attached to the State Department*. A considerable number are widely known as experts in international relations. They have taken positions of leadership in the study of the problem of international organization and in practical work with the aim of securing the cooperation of the United States in maintaining peace and order in the world by international action. Interest in the problem is well nigh universal among American Rhodes Scholars, and hundreds of men in various occupations are active in different communities in writing and speaking on such questions. There is not and should not be any organized political action by Rhodes Scholars as a group. Men work as individuals. No statistical account of their joint effort is possible, but the sum total is important."

*The American Rhodes Scholars* by Frank Aydelotte

## EXPANDING RHODES' IDEA

The (\*) following name designated Rhodes Scholar to be found in the Roster.

### *Cordell Hull Foundation for*

#### *International Education*

"The State of Tennessee granted the charter for the Cordell Hull Foundation for International Education. . . . Formal announcement of the formation of a multi-million-dollar fund for the granting of scholarships to students of other nationalities for study in the United States was announced on the same day by Dr. Harvie Branscomb, chancellor of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee. . . .

"In this connection, I desire to have included with my remarks in the Appendix of the (*Congressional*) Record an article from the New York Times and an editorial from the Nashville Banner, May 10, 1951, on the creation of the Cordell Hull Foundation. The article is as follows:

" . . . . Formation of the Cordell Hull Foundation for International Education was announced . . . by Dr. Harvie Branscomb, chancellor of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. He said it was expected that several million dollars would be provided for the project. . . .

"The foundation's program, still in the formative stage, envisions the setting up of scholarships and fellowships that will enable students from the 20 Latin-American countries to study in the United States; Dr. Branscomb explained. . . .

"Dr. Branscomb made public an incomplete list of trustees of the new foundation, explaining that it would be expanded later. The list included Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Associate Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas; James A. Farley, former Postmaster General; Warren R. Austin, chief United States delegate to the United Nations; Myron C. Taylor, retired industrialist and diplomat.

"Will L. Clayton, Under Secretary of State in Charge of Economic Affairs and Under Secretary of State during Mr. Hull's administration; George A. Sloan, president of the Metropolitan Opera Association; Leo Pasvolosky, director of international studies for the Brookings Institute; Frank Houston of the Chemical Bank & Trust Co.; Henry C. Alexander, president of J. P. Morgan &

Co; Jesse H. Jones, former Secretary of Commerce; and Chief Justice A. B. Neil, of the Tennessee Supreme Court.

"Winston S. Dustin, southern radio executive, is executive secretary.

"Dr. Branscomb, who is chairman of the United States Advisory Commission for Educational Exchange, said it was intended that the foundation would perform a comparable service to the Rhodes scholarships. He is a Rhodes scholar."

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### *Fulbright Exchange-of-Students Program*

Hon. J. William Fulbright\* of Arkansas on Monday, May 14, 1951, reports in the Congressional Record:

"I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record, in this connection, an editorial entitled 'Fulbright Scholars,' published in the New Orleans States on May 8, 1951: (Ed. note: The Fulbright scholarships are now in the fifth year.)

"This coming year some 3,300 students of 20 countries will receive financial help in their postgraduate work at home and abroad. Seven hundred of those will be Americans who will go overseas to conduct research, lecture, study, or teach.

"Money for the scholarships came from the sales of United States surplus war property left overseas after World War II. Part of the proceeds, in foreign currencies, was bartered for tuition and living expenses for students. All told, the funds were about \$140,000,000 and earmarked to be spent over a 20-year period."

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### *The Eastman Professorships*

The New York Times reported on April 26, 1951: "Frank Aydeltote, American secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, announced today the appointment of Prof. Donald A. Stauffer, au-

thor, critic and chairman of Princeton University's department of English, as Eastman Professor from the United States to England's Oxford University for 1951-52.

"Former incumbents of the Eastman professorship, supported by a fund given to the American Association of Rhodes Scholars by the late George Eastman, include Arthur H. Compton, Felix Frankfurter, Linus Pauling, Benjamin D. Meritt and Charles H. McIlwain."

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### *The Rockefeller Foundation*

Two Rhodes Scholars serve as assistant directors in the Humanities section of the Rockefeller Foundation, of which John Foster Dulles is an executive and trustee. Edward F. D'Arms and Chadbourne Gilpatrick serve this group which expended \$1,181,580 including \$35,000 for Occidental College in Los Angeles. The report states "When the officers of the Foundation returned to Europe after the war, it quickly became evident to them that the relatively small amounts which the Foundation could allot for work in the humanities in Europe were urgently needed. Though work in the humanities was of course strongly established in all major universities of Europe, the governments of these countries quite naturally into the reconstruction period gave prior attention to more pressing needs. As a result the humanists of Europe found it difficult to secure locally the funds they required to buy books essential for their work and to renew their direct acquaintance with the work of colleagues in other countries. . . . Fortunately the humanists of Europe are now more and more able to find help for themselves at home. The significance of what the Foundation can contribute to work in the humanities in Europe over the coming years will depend, not on the temporary demands of the reconstruction period, but rather on the discovery of opportunities where assistance on a scale possible for the Foundation to consider is both necessary and strategic."

In 1949 the Foundation also contributed \$25,000 to the Institute of Pacific Relations and \$15,000 to the World Peace Foundation, Boston, Massachusetts.



# THE ULTIMATE ACHIEVEMENT

## *The Anatomy of Peace*

"We think it is our duty to warn the American people that . . . the (UN) Charter is a tragic illusion unless we are ready to take further steps necessary to organize peace.

" . . . No league system ever attempted in human history could prevent conflict between its members. We must aim at a federal constitution of the world, a working world-wide legal order, if we hope to prevent an atomic World War.

"It happens that at this anxious moment of our history a small book has been published, a very important book, which expresses clearly and simply what so many of us have been thinking. That book is THE ANATOMY OF PEACE by Emery Reves."

(Signed) Owen J. Roberts, Senator J. W. Fulbright\*, Senator Claude Pepper, Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Rt. Rev. Henry St. Geo. Tucker, Rev. Edward A. Conway, S.J., Dr. Louis Finkelstein, Mortimer J. Adler, Charles G. Bolte, Gardner Cowles, Jr., Albert Einstein, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Albert D. Lasker, Thomas Mann, Lt. Cord Meyer, U.S.M.C.R., Christopher Morley\*, Carl Van Doren, Mark Van Doren, Walter F. Wanger, Robert J. Watt.

Page 268, *Anatomy of Peace*: "For the first time in human history, one power can conquer and rule the world. Indeed but for the industrial potential of the United States, Hitler might have done it! Developments may take a different turn. But technically and militarily, it is a definite possibility. . . .

"To put it bluntly, the meaning of the crisis of the twentieth century is that this planet must to some degree be brought under unified control. Our task, our duty, is to attempt to institute this unified control in a democratic way by first proclaiming its principles, and to achieve it by persuasion and with the least possible bloodshed. *If we fail to accomplish this, we can be certain that the iron law of history will compel us to wage more and more wars, with more and more powerful weapons, against more and more powerful groups, until unified control is finally attained through conquest.*"

Page 283: "The San Francisco league is not a first step toward a universal legal order. To change from a treaty basis to law is one step, one operation, and it is impossible to break it into parts or fractions. This decision has to be made and the

operation carried out at one time. There is no "first step" toward world government. World Government is the first step."



## *The Foundation for World Government*

"The Foundation for World Government is conducting an intensive investigation today into the question of whether the experience in the creation and building of Israel might serve as a model in miniature for the development of world government.

"The Foundation is a fundamental research group established to study all facets and phases of the movement for world government. Operating on a million-dollar grant from Anne McCormick Blaine, it has come up after two years of research with the conclusion that the federalist movement has gone about as far as it can go, that the true path to world government is through world economic development. . . .

"In pursuit of the answers to these questions, Dr. Stringfellow Barr\*, former head of St. John's College in Maryland, has been making an on-the-spot study of the Jewish state, the operations of the Jewish Agency, and the functioning of Israel's collectivist agriculture. . . .

"It was the Buchanan-Wofford analysis that inspired the current investigations of President Barr.

"The question that had been raised by the Buchanan report on the possibilities of a World Development Corporation as the precursor of world government was how such a project could avoid turning into a 'new kind of Western imperialism.' The capital controlling end would probably predominate, it was pointed out unless some way could be found to fortify the authority of those laboring in the developing countries. . . .

"Some day," wrote Wofford, "the verdict may be that Israel, because of its kibbutz-labor sector, discovered how to turn imperialism upside down and make of it a useful tool . . . Western Jewish capital, poured into an undeveloped Eastern land on a bold scale, has been utilized by the people on the spot to create a modern state."—David Nussbaum, Mar. 30, 1951..

## MODUS VIVENDI

### FABIAN-COMMUNIST FRONTS

#### *National Council of American-Soviet*

"This Communist front is also known as the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship. It is the successor to the discredited Communist front, the Friends of the Soviet Union. The military alliance of the United States with Soviet Russia during World War II made it necessary for American Communists to discard its old vehicle, the Friends of the Soviet Union, and to replace it with the new, streamlined National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. A new technique of Communist propagandization and amalgamation of war unity and American-Soviet friendship emerged.

"The program and purposes of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship is set forth in one of its war-time pamphlets:

"The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., was formed: To promote better understanding and strengthen friendly relations between the United States and the Soviet Union as essential to the winning of the war, and the establishment of world-wide democracy and enduring peace.

"Special interest committees of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., is proposed for trade unions, youth, women, nationalities, religious groups, professional groups, etc.

"Corliss Lamont is the chairman of the national organization, Arthur Upham Pope, William Morris, Jr., and the Rev. William Howard Melish, are vice chairmen. Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild is secretary-treasurer and Richard Morefield is executive director, Samuel B. Leavin was formerly treasurer and Edwin S. Smith is a former vice chairman and executive director.

"Corliss Lamont has a long and interesting record as a Communist fellow-traveler. . . .

"Current sponsors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship include the following: . . . Dr. Frank Aydellotte, . . . Hon. Joseph E. Davies, . . . Dr. Albert Einstein, . . . Frederick V. Field, . . . Hon. Harold L. Ickes, . . . Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker," etc.—1948 Report, Un-American Activities in California.

Page 325, 1948 Report, Un-American Activities in California: "Walter S. Steele, chairman of the National Security Committee of the American Coalition of Patriotic, Civic, and Fraternal Societies, testified before the Committee on Un-American

Activities of the House of Representatives in Washington, July 21, 1947. . . . "The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, within recent months, has added many side shows to its pro-Soviet and, accordingly, pro-Communist propaganda machine. One of them is known as the committee on education of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. . . . This committee is under the direction of Dr. Herbert Davis. . . . Among the vice chairmen of the committee are Frank E. Baker of the Milwaukee State Teachers' College, Henry Pratt Fairchild of New York University, A. D. Henderson of Antioch College, Ernest O. Melby of the University of Montana, Holland Roberts of the California Labor School (Communist) and Stanford University, and W. Carson Ryan of the University of North Carolina. . . .

"The plan through which the committee of education is now penetrating our schools involves the distribution of Kits of Teaching Materials on the Soviet Union. The 'kits' as they are called include a great deal of propaganda pamphlet material issued by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Other materials used in the 'kits' are used by the American-Russian Institute, the *Institute of Pacific Relations*, and similar outfits. The material includes such pro-Soviet publications as *Soviet Russia Today* and *Survey Graphic*. . . .

" . . . The kits contain material for visual education for students, together with water colors by Soviet children, book illustrations by Soviet artists, set of children's books printed in the Soviet Union, charts of various kinds, slides for projectors, and pamphlets on Soviet farming, child care, sports, labor, and other subjects. . . ."

#### *A New Approach . . . Same Subject*

"In Washington, . . . the trend away from the conviction that war with Russia eventually will be inevitable has been aided powerfully by the reasoned arguments of George Kennan, one of the State Department's chief policy makers, writing in the *Foreign Affairs Quarterly*.

"In Washington, as in London and Paris, there is profound hope—more than readers of left-wing British periodicals would realize—that some sort of armed truce between Russia and the West, if nothing better, can be made to stick—for sufficient years until Russia passes through its revolutionary 'world conquest or bust' phase. . . .

"Into this breach (inevitable war) now steps George Kennan, one of the original framers of the policy of 'containment,' to make

the compelling point that war with the Soviet Union would not necessarily mean the emergence of a wholly different Russia, and that continuation of peace with Russia would not necessarily mean permanent perpetuations of Kremlin tyranny."—*Christian Science Monitor*, March 26, 1951.

*They Planned it That Way*

Mr. Kennan returns to the State Department this autumn from the Princeton Institute for Advanced Studies. *The Christian Science Monitor*, July 3, 1951, reports this progress on the matter of "armed truce" (Marshall's 20-year plan?) with Russia:

"A third independent agency (in the Ford Foundation) is the Free Russia Fund, Inc. Its president is George F. Kennan, former consultant to the United States State Department, whose address just now is the *Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N.J.*

"It is Mr. (Paul) Hoffman's belief that Mr. Kennan has been more consistently right about Russia than anyone else. . . Mr. Hoffman expects him to write a book—if he has the opportunity—which may give us a new rationale for our foreign policy."

"Like the other action agencies, (Ford Foundation) the Free Russia Fund will operate under general policy directives from the president and associate directors (Robert M. Hutchins and Chester Davis) of the foundation. . . .

"It has an interim grant of \$200,000 and has already distributed \$50,000 to 10 different American organizations. Its announced purpose is to help displaced persons adjust to the strangeness of a free country.

"Another man the foundation executive thinks has almost always been 'right' is Robert Hutchins. A watchful trustee of the University of Chicago for 16 years Mr. Hoffman disagreed in some instances with the youthful president's proposals. . . .

"Later, as chairman of the Commission on Freedom of the Press, sponsored by Henry Luce (Oxford graduate), he invested in depth and breadth the modern problems of mass communication. As chairman of a Committee to Frame a World Constitution he crossed and recrossed in verbal argument the no-man's-land of international law. . . .

"There is not as yet a fund for a world constitution, but this may have to wait in line behind the assault on the problem of university graduate study which is in preparation. . . ."

## THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP FUND

By CHARLES GRANT MILLER (written in 1928)

*For "Ultimate Recovery of the United States as an Integral Part of the British Empire"*

The Rhodes scholarship fund, through which hundreds of selected American young men are sent to Oxford University and returned to us Anglicized, has as one of its purposes, as Cecil Rhodes wrote in the first draft of his will, "the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire."

Rhodes' declared purpose is to be found clearly set forth in *Cecil Rhodes*, an authoritative biography by Basil Williams, pages 50-1-2:

"Only one race, so it seemed to him (Rhodes), approached God's type, his own Anglo-Saxon race; God's purpose then, was to make the Anglo-Saxon race predominant, and the best way to help on God's work and fulfill his purpose in the world was to contribute to the predominance of the Anglo-Saxon race and so bring nearer the reign of justice, liberty and peace. . . .

"Many have vaguely held the same creed of the divinely-appointed mission of the British race; but few, like Rhodes, have made it a direct spur to action throughout their lives. . . .

"With that curious mixture of child and prophet so often found in great men, this boyish document, (the first draft of Rhodes' will) directed that a Secret Society should be endowed with the following objects: "The extension of British rule throughout the world . . . the colonization by British subjects of all lands where the means of livelihood are attainable by energy, labor and enterprise, and especially the occupation by British settlers of the entire continent of Africa, the Holy Land, the Valley of the Euphrates, the islands of Cyprus and Candia, the whole of South America, the islands of the Pacific not heretofore possessed by Great Britain, the whole of the Malay Archipelago, the seaboard of China and Japan, the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire. . . . "In 1882, 1888, 1891, and 1893 he made further wills, all with the same intention. . . .

Fantastic dream? Fantastic as the design appears, it already has been largely fulfilled. The Holy Land, the valley of the Euphrates, all of the islands of the Pacific south of the Equator, Candia, and Cyprus and most of the continent of Africa are now under British control. It is no fantastic dream. Startling progress has been made toward the Anglicization of American col-

leges, school text books, the lecture platform, the pulpit, the press and other channels of public education.

So mightily have Rhodes' designs already worked out to extend the domain and enhance the prestige of the British Empire that over the new entrance of Oriel College, Oxford, Cecil Rhodes' statute has been set up above those of England's kings.

Cecil Rhodes was no mere dreamer of fantastic dreams. He had the knowledge of human greed, vanities and weaknesses, the calculating foresight, the patient skill and persistency of genius and the ruthless ambition to make his dreams come true. At the last he had the millions to work out his will. When such a man has regarded a project as feasible, has planned it through his lifetime, and invested millions in it to carry it out after he is gone, it cannot be regarded as a mere dream, unworthy of serious consideration.

The Rhodes Scholarship Fund for American youth provides for two free scholarships from each State of the Union, or ninety six at a time from all States, at Oxford University England. Each student is assigned the sum of 350 pounds a year for three years. Eligibles for these scholarships must have done at least two years' successful work in some college of standing, but they are to be chosen mainly on account of their force of character and capacity for leadership. Social qualities, literary and oratorical tendencies and records in athletics count rather than scholarship in their selection.

The purpose of the Rhodes Scholarship Fund is to imbue talented young Americans, fitted for leadership, with imperialistic ambition for British-American union. This is not bare statement alone. Rhodes Scholars have persistently and openly advocated British-American union. One of them is Prof. George Louis Beer, whose book, *The English-Speaking Peoples*, is a frank and open plea not only for understanding but for unity of the English-speaking peoples. Prof. Bernadotte E. Schmitt, another Rhodes graduate, innocently says in the preface of his book, *England and Germany*:

"A beneficiary of the Rhodes trust, I was imbued with the idea of Anglo-Saxon solidarity."

Few can have forgotten the question about the Rhodes scholars that was widely discussed in the American press during the summer of 1927. The question had been raised by Herbert Albert Laurens Fisher, warden of New College, Oxford, lately British Government Education Minister and for many years a trustee of the Rhodes fund. The question was:

"Are Rhodes scholars now running the country (the United States) as Cecil Rhodes hoped they would?"

At the 1923 meeting of the Rhodes Trustees at Oxford it was stated that:

"Twenty-two leading American newspapers are in accord with the Rhodes plan."

It is well known that the Cecil Rhodes Secret Society has international scope and influence, and it is popularly said in England that twelve of its members are high officials of the American Government, while two of them are in control of our most heavily financed educational foundations. George H. Putnam, New York book publisher, who helped to organize the English-Speaking Union, has boasted in a speech in London that

"the United States Government is now securely in Anglo-Saxon hands."

There are now living 500 Rhodes scholars who have completed the Oxford course and returned to America. They have a Rhodes Scholars' Alumni Association, a source of continuous propaganda in advocacy and defense of the Anglicized school histories. The ceaseless song of the returned Rhodes Scholars is that American school history always in the past has been too militant in its appeal and has perpetuated the ancient grudge against Britain.

Outstanding fact refutes this. Our history has not made us a warring people. On the contrary, it has made us the world's outstanding people of peace. It has not perpetuated grudges. On the contrary, it has been the world's best influence for international good will, all around the earth.

It is not that the unsullied story of the struggle of our fathers ought to be maintained for any militant appeal, or to perpetuate any ancient grudge. But it must be preserved for the sake of its continued inspiration, strength and guidance for ourselves and for our children, and for the sake of its unmatched force for righteousness, understanding and peace among the nations.

A nation can have but one history—a history which recounts, not only the mistakes and weaknesses of that nation, but also its glorious achievements, the virtues of its heroes and the strength and purity of its life. Hart, Van Tyne and similar revisionists of our history have, through their alterations, fastened on the vitals of America a malignant, foul growth that must slowly, surely eat its way into the soul-seat of the nation, if tolerated.

The American concept of freedom—of the rights of man—which has advanced our nation to first place in character and achievement and prestige, and for a century and a half has been steadily enlightening and liberating the world, is being insidiously destroyed, and the world may be given English-Speaking—or Anglo-Saxon—union and domination—whatever that may prove to mean.

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## PERILS OF WORLD GOVERNMENT

By HON. LAWRENCE H. SMITH

In the House of Representatives, from the Congressional Record

The public is becoming conscious of the dangers that exist in the present movement to project the United States into a form of world government. As part of my remarks, I am including an article by Mr. Howard P. Arnest, which appeared in the current issue of the Sojourners. I commend it to the attention of the Members who are interested in this subject:

"World government, more destructive to us as a people than communism, masks as the producers and insurer of peace. It was begat as a dream by Sir Cecil Rhodes. His mantle fell upon the shoulders of his pupils who, with their fellow Oxonians, have since busily engaged in grandiose schemes for world federation.

"This system is foreign to our American ideals; it is founded upon domination of the individual and extinguishment of freedom of the mind and action. Its advocates are concentrating their efforts to destroy the sovereignty of the United States of America by transfer of its powers to a world government.

"Various drafts of a world constitution have been prepared. One, favored by many adherents, was by a committee headed by Henry Osborne, a labor member of the English Parliament; another, which has gained the greatest support, was formulated by the Committee of Educators, headed by Dr. Robert Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago. (Ed. note: presently co-director of the Ford Foundation).

"This constitution, as do all those suggested, provides for world legislation by an assembly created on the basis of population, one for each million. The world population is about 2,250,000,000; Asiatics number 1,250,000,000, more than one-half the world; Africa about 175,000,000, including perhaps about 10,000,000 Europeans; citizens of the United States of America about 150,000,000, or about 6 percent of the world population. World government would be based on rule by the majority. Roughly, representation would be: China, 480; Russia, 212; India, 200; United States of America, 149; Pakistan, 100; and so on to a total of slightly over 2,000. Racially this majority is nonwhite, religiously non-Christian, economically "have nots", and nonprivate ownership. These implications are monumental in their consequences and cannot be ignored by a wise American citizen.

"The theory of world government has succeeded in widen-

ing its ramifications of influence under the guise that it would bring peace, a panacea for all ills of the world; much misinformation has been spread, and many, without realizing its implications, have been taken by the idea in the desire to promote peace. What travesty is wrought in the name of peace, when peace has not and never will prevail.

"World government would have power and control over individuals with direct taxing power, over currency, over resources, over commerce, over immigration, and the movement of peoples. No national identity or security would remain. Less than 10 percent of the people live where freedom is allowed. What would be our fate as a part of the 10 percent? There would be no right of secession; only subjection or resort to rebellion, with no economic primacy; and no means of regaining our freedom and independence would remain.

"There must ever throb in our hearts the words of him who said: 'Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?'

"World government means chains and slavery forged firmly about us by the will of a vast majority, entirely foreign to our principles and ideals—entirely incapable of understanding them, be they Russians or be they the hordes of Asia.

"The world government movement is supported by an endowment, the initial gift for which was \$1,000,000 from Anita McCormick Blaine. The organization maintained a powerful and experienced lobby in the Eighty-first Congress, and various resolutions in that Congress were supported by 38 Senator and some 150 Members of the House. The leading bill was House Concurrent Resolution 64, which had for its purpose "to develop the United Nations into a world federation."

(Ed. Note: refer to Stringfellow Barr in the roster.)

"The House Foreign Affairs Committee held a hearing on this resolution, at which was present Col. Alfred C. Oliver, Jr., United States Army, retired, the chairman of the committee on Americanism, National Sojourners. His report thereon is entitled 'Surrender of Our Sovereignty Will Give us Neither Freedom Nor Security,' and I quote therefrom:

"No advance notice was given of such a hearing, and those who opposed the idea had only 24 hours in which to prepare an answer....

"I was astonished to find that the chief point of issue among those in favor of a world government was not whether or not

it was desirable to surrender United States freedom and sovereignty to a world government, but rather how best and quickly it could be done.'

"Five witnesses, representing Daughters of the American Revolution, Veterans of Foreign Wars, National Sojourners, National Economic Council, and American Coalition Patriotic Societies, voiced opposition to the resolution..

"Although these resolutions died with the adjournment of the Eighty-first Congress, we may well assume that the most potent will be renewed in the present Eighty-second Congress. Likewise, the drive will be continued in the State legislature.

"We must mold public opinion. We can encourage and uphold those in our legislative bodies who stand for our principles; and we can call upon all those who represent us and who have sworn to uphold and defend our Constitution, to do that very thing. We must not, we cannot, leave this action to others. It is our duty. Heed well the words of Edmund Burke, friend of this Nation in its infancy: 'All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing.'"

### A Character Sketch of Cecil Rhodes

"There are only two men that I know who look at the world constantly and steadily as a whole: the Pope in Rome is one and Cecil Rhodes is the other. For the moment Cecil Rhodes has South Africa as his bishopric, just as Leo XIII. is Bishop of Rome, as well as Pope of the whole Catholic Church. So while Cecil Rhodes attends to his local episcopal duties, they never divert his attention from the greater scheme in which South Africa and its affairs play but a subordinate role.

"... Mr. Rhodes has no more doubt of the Divine Mission of the English folk than had Joshua of the Divine call of ancient Israel. No argument will ever convince him that the Ruler of this universe intended the choicest portions of His work to be infested forever by Portuguese or pygmies. Hence, looking all around him with comprehensive gaze, Mr. Rhodes has arrived at the conclusion that, if there be a God who ruleth over the nations of men and concerns Himself in the destinies of mortals, then it is impossible to serve Him better than by painting as much of the map British red as possible, and assisting, so far as may be possible, in facilitating the survival of those whom Milton called 'God's Englishman,' and the elimination of the unfit in the shape of savages and other residual refuse of the human race.—W. T. Stead (1896) in *Review of Reviews*.

### AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS

#### Roster of

- ABBOTT, C. D.**—Education; Professor of English, University of Buffalo.
- ABRAM, MORRIS B.**—
- ACKERSON, LUTON**—Education; Professor of Psychology, New York University.
- ADAMS, E. T.**—Law.
- ADAMS, SAMUEL**—Government Service; Director of personnel, budget bureau, executive office of the President.
- ADAMSON, F. M.**—U. S. Navy.
- AILES, E. H.**—Law; Ganfield, Paddock and Stone, Detroit, Mich.
- ALBERT, CARL B.**—Government Service; Democratic member congress from Oklahoma.
- ALBURN, CARY R.**—Law; Cleveland, Ohio.
- ALEXANDER, LEIGH**—Education; Professor of Classics, Oberlin.
- ALLEN, N. B.**—Education; Associate Professor of English, University of Delaware.
- ALLENDORFER, CARL B.**—Education; Associate Professor, Mathematics, Haverford.
- AMACKER, D. M.**—Education; Professor of Political Science, Southwestern.
- ANDERSON, D. B.**—
- ANDERSON, F. M.**—Medicine; Carson City, Nevada.
- ANDERSON, R. W.**—Research; New York City.
- ANDERSON, T. S.**—Education; Professor of History, University of Iowa.
- ARMS, H. S.**—Government Service; MDAP asst. Dir., division of atomic energy.
- ARMSTRONG, E. MCP.**—Medicine; Medical Director, Mutual Life Insurance Company.
- ARNOLD, W. H., Jr.**—Law; Arnold and Arnold, Texarkana, Ark.
- ASHBY, S. R.**—Education; Professor Emeritus of English, University of Maine.
- ASHWORTH, R.**—
- AULT, W. O.**—Education; Professor of History, Boston University.
- AYDELOTTE, FRANK**—Education; American Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees; Director, Princeton Institute of Advanced Study. (California Un-American Activities 1948 Report, page 323.)
- BABCOCK, R. S.**—Education; Instructor in History, Black Mountain College.
- BACHER, J. R.**—Education; Professor of History and Dean, Wagner College.
- BAGLEY, CHARLES R.**—Education; Professor of French, Dartmouth College.
- BAILEY, DANA K.**—Government Service; Physicist, central radio propagations lab.
- BAILEY, STEPHEN K.**—Education; Director of Admissions, Hiram College.
- BAINÉ, RODNEY M.**—Education; Instructor of English, University of Missouri.
- BAKER, B. M.**—Medicine; Baltimore, Md.
- BAKER, R. B.**—Journalism; Editorial Staff, Providence (Rhode Island) Journal.
- BAKER, R. L., Jr.**—Journalism; Director of Publication, National Industrial Conference Board.
- BALLARD, FREDERIC L. Jr.**—Business; Tung Oil Plantations, Lambertton, Miss.
- BALTZELL, E. R.**—Law; Davis, Baltzell and Sparks, Indianapolis, Indiana.
- BANE, CHARLES A.**—Law, Sullivan and Cromwell, New York City.
- BARBER, CHARLES F.**—Student.
- BARBER, R. H.**—Education; Instructor in English, Brooklyn College.