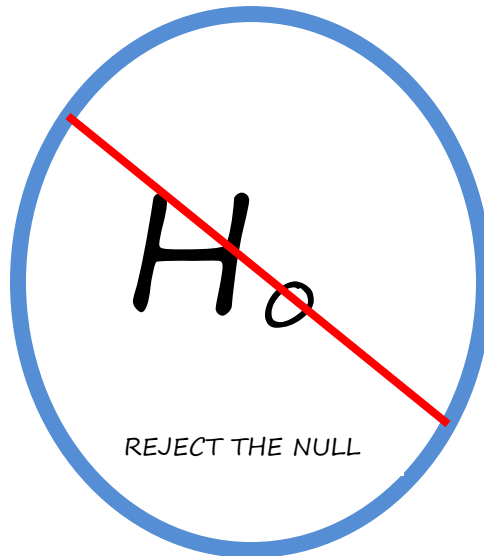


# **KRAUS-JEVELI FAMILY FUND SCHOLARSHIP**

**2021 APPLICATION**

**APPLICATION DUE DATE: MARCH 5, 2021**



*"GOD IS SO GOOD THAT, HAVING CREATED US,  
HE WILLS THAT ALL OF US  
COME TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE TRUTH"*

The Purpose of The **Kraus-Jeveli Family Fund Scholarship** is to recognize outstanding accomplishment and potential in the sciences of a Saint John Paul II “rising senior” by awarding a stipend in the amount of \$2,500.

**Who is an eligible applicant for the Kraus-Jeveli Family Fund Scholarship?**

- Enrolled at Saint John Paul II Academy
- A current junior, rising Senior
- Have a strong belief in Christianity and Christian values
- Un-weighted Grade Point Average of 3.75 on your transcript
- Science concentration with GPA of A- (3.80)
- Interest in pursuing a science major at a university

**What restrictions are there on the use of the Kraus-Jeveli Family Fund Scholarship?**

Recipients must use the monetary award for their upcoming senior year tuition at Saint John Paul II Academy.

**APPLICATION PROCEDURES**

All information requested on the **Kraus-Jeveli Family Fund Scholarship** Application Form must be provided. Incomplete applications will not be considered.

- 1. The nominee’s Letter of Interest:** Students are required to submit a letter of interest including:
  - What applicant has achieved to merit award
  - Non-classroom activities that support applicant’s case for award
  - Commentary on current area of scientific interest
  - Comments on a scientist or science writer who has had some impact on the applicant
  - Applicant’s philosophy of science
- 2. Two letters of recommendation,** one letter from a member of the SJPII Science Department and one from a community member outside of SJPII.
- 3. A twenty-five hundred word paper** appropriately documented and referenced using MLA format and submitted digitally.
  - The topic of the paper is: *Is a belief in religion harmful to a scientist?*
  - It is expected that this paper will demonstrate the candidate’s ability to conduct a literature search, synthesize complex ideas and establish and defend his or hers concluding position.
  - Please read and consider the preamble as you begin to formulate your ideas for this paper.
- 4. Personal Interview** with the Kraus-Jeveli Family.

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**Assemble your application packet in the following order and use this as your checklist:**

- The Kraus-Jeveli Family Fund Scholarship Application \_\_\_\_
- The Nominee’s Letter of Interest \_\_\_\_
- Two (2) Letters of Recommendation \_\_\_\_
- 2500 Word Paper/MLA/Submitted Digitally \_\_\_\_
- Interview \_\_\_\_

**Application Due Date is March 5, 2021 – INCOMPLETE APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED**

**Return To:**  
[ecassidy@sjpii.net](mailto:ecassidy@sjpii.net)

# Saint John Paul II Academy

## The Kraus-Jeveli Family Fund Scholarship

The completed application along with all other required information (see instructions) must be received by March 5, 2021. Incomplete applications will not be considered.

### APPLICANT'S INFORMATION

LAST	FIRST	MI	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	DATE OF BIRTH
				( )
HOME ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	TELEPHONE

E-MAIL ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

**LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION:** Two letters of recommendation from two other separate individuals must be included in your application packet. Letters of recommendation may not be written by the applicant, anyone under 21 years of age or anyone related to you or serving as your legal guardian. A phone number must be included for each person providing a recommendation.

### REFERENCE 1

Last Name	First Name	Relationship to Applicant (i.e. teacher, counselor, clergy or employer, etc.)
Telephone Number		E-Mail Address (required)

### REFERENCE 2

Last Name	First Name	Relationship to Applicant (i.e. teacher, counselor, clergy or employer, etc.)
Telephone Number		E-Mail Address (required)

We (I) declare that the information reported above is true, correct and complete to the best of our (my) knowledge:

Signature of Student (required)	Date
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Parent/Guardian Signature (required)	Date
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## Preamble

“politics requires consensus, science requires truth” E. Teller *Science* 22, 1998

At some point in the life of an educated person, one eventually encounters a conflict, a conundrum as to how to reconcile current scientific thinking with one’s religious beliefs. This issue is more likely to occur if the person is educated in the sciences. This collision between two great forces needs resolution for most minds, Heisenberg perhaps being the exception. Richard Feynman (1918-88) wrote of this in *The Pleasure of Finding Things Out*, p. 246, wherein he averred:

*Western civilization, it seems to me, stands by two great heritages. One is the scientific spirit of adventure - the adventure into the unknown, an unknown which must be recognized as being unknown in order to be explored; the demand that the unanswerable mysteries of the universe remain unanswered; the attitude that all is uncertain; to summarize it - the humility of the intellect. The other great heritage is Christian ethics - the basis of action on love, the brotherhood of all men, the value of the individual - the humility of the spirit.*

Science seems to advance in a zig-zag pattern, advancing, retracting and modifying hypotheses; often science juxtaposes contradicting hypotheses. Science requires hard, observable evidence, indisputable facts. It demands that data and methodology be reproducible, i.e., that replication must produce the same results. To paraphrase Feynman, even then the scientist must consider that the “answer” may someday be found to be wrong.

Our personal religious beliefs tend to be less flexible; generally acquired early, fixed firmly, modified around the edges but not recast in any major way. Yet, among practicing scientists, more than 93 percent of the members of the National Academy of Sciences, one of the most elite scientific organizations in the United States, do not believe in God.<sup>1</sup>

As Trent Horn further writes “at the end of the day a belief isn’t true just because a lot of smart people hold it.” St. Paul wrote, “Test everything; retain what is good” (1 Thess. 5:21). Edward Teller wrote to the effect test everything retain what is true. This is an interesting convergence that points towards a parallel mental and moral road map for those who would travel *terra incognita*.

Many people compartmentalize their thinking so that difficult questions and uncomfortable thoughts are avoided. However the pursuit of science is a headlong rush into the uncomfortable and difficult. Might it not be best to prepare early for the trip?

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.catholic.com/blog/trent-horn/does-it-matter-that-many-scientists-are-atheists>