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—EDITORIALS—

YALTA

In the early days of February the Big Three met in secret, historic session at Yalta in the Crimea, while the civilized world waited with an anxious interest for the formal pronouncements that are bound to have far reaching effects in shaping the destiny of nations when ultimate victory is achieved.

The resulting agreement on properly co-ordinated blows at a fast weakening Germany was from the first a certainty. The meeting was also the occasion of the Big Three pledging themselves again to the objective of unconditional surrender. Agreement that Germany's policy of expansion was the primary cause of the war and that the defeat of Germany was the immediate objective of the Allies made possible a measure of accord on continued joint action. After the untold suffering to people and unparalleled destruction of property caused by German might it was but natural that the Allied Powers would subscribe to a common plan to forestall any further threat to peace. To this purpose they are now dedicated, and each is committed to fulfilling its responsibilities in policing Germany after the war.

In the political field the largest problem was to work out a system of boundaries, and of settlements of centuries-old problems which would satisfy the demands of the great powers for security and yet not transgress on the vital rights of small countries. By re-affirming the principles of the Atlantic Charter, the Yalta conference declared its support of the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live, and the restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those peoples who have been forcibly deprived of them by the aggressor nations.

The degree to which the Big Three has held to those ideals is indicated in the solution of the Polish question. In making the Curzon line the new Russo-Polish boundary, a large territory, peopled by Poles, Ukrainians, White Russians, and Jews, was transferred to Russia. The Poles and Ukrainians, although not friendly to one another, have both opposed Russian domination in the past. If the principles of the Atlantic Charter had been adhered to in establishing this new boundary, the peoples in the transferred territory would have been offered a choice of government under which they would live. There are few who could visualize those people either voting to become Russian citizens or assenting to the Moscow brand of government. In payment for her eastern loss territory Poland has been offered German territory, an offer which neither pleases Poland, nor holds any hope for German-Polish friendship. If Poland accepts this offer, she will be dependent on Russian arms against Germany whose policy would certainly be to reclaim her lost territory. Although Russia has agreed to a broadening of

the Lublin government, the presence of a Russian army might well influence even the staunchest patriots to abstain from political activity. And so, Poland's fate remains uncertain indeed ;and there was good reason why Churchill and Roosevelt were not satisfied with the conditions they were forced to accept. They wisely saw that perhaps a worse fate might be in store for Poland through Russia's expanding influence.

The Yalta conference hinted that France and China will be given a higher place in the deliberations of the chief Allies and through time may attain to the stature of full fledged partners. Such a situation would help in destroying any notion of a Big Three hegemony and open the way for the evolution of an International Organization, rather than an Alliance of Great Powers. Although the latter arrangement seems promising in some ways there is the inherent danger of irreconcilable differences between the major partners. But in the light of the Yalta pronouncements there is yet hope that foundations may be laid to ensure a higher degree of stability in international life.

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CANADA'S NEW RADIO STATION

On March 4th, Canada formally took her place in the sphere of international broadcasting when her new International Short Wave station CHTA was officially inaugurated. Her first test on the new powerful station was made on Christmas Day, 1944, and the reception on the far flung battlefields and in European cities was strong, in fact as strong as that from any station in the world. From then on its reception has been rated better than that from any other short wave station in North America.

When anything new is inaugurated there is always attendant anxiety as to its results. When the results are favorable, praise is the reward. In this new venture Canada has from the first achieved success and has received congratulations from every corner of the radio world.

This new station is located at Sackville, N.B., where a beautiful modern building houses the powerful transmitters that bring Canada into instant communication with the rest of the world.

It is surely a source of pride to every Canadian that this country, which is now reaching a new place in international politics and trade, has at this time leaped into prominence in world broadcasting. Now Canada's voice will go directly to every corner of the civilized world, and bring her into more intimate and continuous contact with its great centers of government and trade.

This new station will play an important role in upholding the pre-eminence of Canada in this new age of rapid communication.

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THE SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE

The School Improvement League founded in Charlottetown in November, 1943, merits by virtue of its accomplishments some mention in every Island publication.

Dissatisfied with local school conditions, a group of interested mothers formed the nucleus of the organization, which today comprises fifty energetic members. In general its work consists in studying existing school conditions and exerting its influence for improvements where these are needed.

The first outstanding work of the League was a methodical survey of the lighting conditions and the fire hazards of the City public schools. The startling results of this study were laid before the Charlottetown School Board and City Council, both of which cooperated in effecting proper lighting facilities and adequate fire protection for the schools.

For some time the School Improvement League had carried on a campaign to awaken a more general interest in education. To this end it inserted a series of interesting articles in the local newspapers.

Further, in a brief submitted to the Reconstruction Committee, the League set forth its views on the general educational needs of the province, and recommended that consideration be given Charlottetown as a logical site for one of the proposed regional composite High Schools. Such a school would go far to improve the present problem of high school education.

Keeping the teacher in mind, the League plans to lend its support in the raising of the status of the teaching profession to the plane on which it truly belongs.

It is perhaps needless to labor the point that all those interested in education owe a debt of gratitude to this group of devoted women who have so freely given of their time and energy to this worthy cause. Let us hope that they will continue their efforts and that their example will arouse in other citizens a livelier realization of their responsibilities in this most important of fields.

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FAREWELL

Life at Saint Dunstan's offers a host of unforgettable experiences. For some of us that life will very soon be but a pleasant memory. To the editor of the College magazine falls, happily enough, a liberal share of these experiences which leave behind something more than beautiful memories. But why attempt to recount the tasks, pleasant and otherwise, of the editor of a college magazine and the numerous but invaluable criticism to which he is subjected. Former editors know of them and experience is the exclusive path to knowledge of them. His recompense, however, is by no means meagre. He has learned the requirements for clear literary expression and is, at least, an amateur in the field of journalism.

To our successor we vacate an office whose occupation will prove interesting and educational and one which we have considered it a privilege and honor to hold.

And now a word of thanks to all our co-workers—the contributors and staff. *Red and White* is a students' magazine. Your splendid cooperation and good will during the past year have made it such. They have also made the editor's burden lighter. We have other partners without whose aid and solicitude success would have been impossible—the advertisers and printers—to whom we are deeply grateful. Students, keep up the good work; your magazine and your college will benefit. This has been the goal of our endeavours. And now—Farewell.