

PRAYER

A prayer can be a little thing,
So simple, yet so fair.
A prayer can be a song we sing
With sweet and touching air.

A prayer can be the little tasks
We do from day to day.
A prayer can be the things we do
To ease our neighbour's way.

A prayer can be the things we ask
Of God, to show our trust.
A prayer can be the love we show,
For those who injure us.

A prayer can be a silence—
A comradeship to share;
The very breath of living—
Yes, life can be a prayer.

—JOHN ELDON GREEN, '47

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TELEVISION

Applied science, manifested in material progress and control over nature, is the precious child of the 19th century. Each decade reveals new worlds to be laboratory technician, each new world more wonderful than the last. By pioneering in preventive medicines and anesthetics, Lister and Pasteur were, in their time, considered mankind's greatest benefactors; later in the 19th century men had proceeded from the fear of the ability of a vehicle supported by spoked wheels to carry the weight of a man to a vision of a crude model of a present day 100 B-29 bomber; at the end of the 19th century Marconi gave to the world wireless telegraphy, the principle of radio transmission. Today the attention of the world is focused on the great enemy of bacteria, penicillin. But in the present century another dream of scientists has come true. From hearing at a great distance, it was considered only a step to seeing; this idea was experimented upon to a great extent after the last great war by several

European and American scientists. In the late 1920's they gave us *television*, for it was then that there began the successful transmission of images and scenes across the Atlantic Ocean and in color.

Authorities are forecasting as rapid an advance in television after the war as we have witnessed in the field of radio and aero-mechanics in the past quarter-century. This is merely a possibility, for progress in the development of television has been slow, many having supposed that it would never become a reality. It did not seem that the transmitting of moving pictures without the use of wires could be accomplished.

The telecast of pictures and images is made upon a screen which varies in size with the number of tubes in the set. As in radio transmission of sounds the number of tubes determine the power. The excess of cost over the radio, known to every home, is accounted for by the fact that the standard television set will have about 28 tubes. Table models will cost approximately \$150.

To understand more than the fundamental principle of telecasting, an advanced knowledge of light rays and electro-dynamics would be required. A knowledge of radio transmission of sounds is helpful. The smallest difference of shade produced on the stage by actors under colored lights can be recorded by means of electro-dynamics. These shades are picked up by what are called "electric eyes", and by means of electrical devices these pictures are transmitted just as sounds are transmitted over long distances by radio. How the pictures painted on a television screen are produced by streams of invisible rays of electricity may be conceived by considering the telephone receiver or probably the waves set up in the fluid of the inner ear by the vibrations transmitted from the outside. These rays strike the screen in such a manner as to produce on it shades of equal intensity and of the same duration as corresponding shades produced by actors or the original scene. It would seem that modern development in the science of mathematical physics must be in no small way responsible for the success of television which as yet is far from the stage of perfection. The size of screen will be graduated in terms of lines; the greater the number of lines, and, thus the larger the screen, the more

perfect the telecast. Development will be made by way of increasing the number of lines. It is estimated that a 100-line model will be in common use.

Television has disadvantages as well as advantages compared with radio. For instance, the use of a television set is practicable only in leisure hours, for the simple reason that the whole attention is occupied through the sense of vision. Therefore, service will be part-time service and that at the time of day most suitable to the majority of the working people. But advantages are not wanting. Of all our sense perceptions the most lasting are those received through that wonderful mechanism, the eye. Experience has proved this to us all. Television is certainly a dream come true for the advocates of visual education. So great are the things anticipated in this line that we wonder in just how many decades they will be realized and, then, how many will be privileged to enjoy them. Nevertheless, the fact that many people will be able to enjoy it seems to be television's self-advertisement.

This scientific advance, however, like all others, will be for man's betterment or destruction according to the use he makes of it. Radio, to the minds of many, has brought little in the way of moral and cultural advancement; television, too, can lapse into the same category, but with effects a hundred fold greater than those of radio.

—CHARLES HOLLAND, '47

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RUSSIAN HEGEMONY IN THE BALKANS

The Russian revolution of 1917 was undertaken to free the people from the tyranny of the Czar and to set up a government that would allow freedom to the Russian masses. and all the members of his family, without a trial, in cold-blooded murder. The revolutionists began well by exterminating the Czar. To get out of the war they made a humiliating peace with Germany, but according to Lenin's plan it did not matter much what they conceded as long as he could get his plan started. The original plan of freedom for the masses did not work out; so the new idea of a proletarian dictatorship was devised. The propertied and ruling class was to be exterminated and everything was to be taken over by the government. The conditions of the people were now not much better than they had been before the reforms of Alexander II around 1861.