gigantic, hostile forces—Democracy and Communism. Each is determined that the other will be vanquished.

The progress that Communism has made in the last 109 years is frightening. No other movement in history has ever flourished as has Communism. On November 7, 1917, the first successful Communist revolution was engineered in Petrograd, Russia. Then Communism dominated a few thousand. Now, forty years later, it enslaves over eight hundred million people, almost one-third of the earth's surface is within its power, and it is a moral threat to the rest of the world.

How has this movement, which seems to be so utterly repulsive in theory and practice, and enslaves the hearts and minds of its subjects, made such progress? Bishop Fulton J. Sheen tells us that Communism is on the conscience of the West.

The spiritual and material contributions of the Western world to humanity have been great. But great too have been its failures. It is these failures which have paved the way for the wild-fire spread of Communism.

We have failed to solve a problem which began centuries ago. This problem is the social problem. It is many-sided and extremely complex problem. The Industrial Revolution and the philosophy of rugged individualism which appeared in the latter part of the eighteenth century set the stage for the tragedy that was to follow.

The West has many times proved false to its true greatness—the Christian philosophy of man and of life. The further we recede from molding our political, economic and social institutions on the truth that man was made for an eternal destiny the more we blur the only distinction that ultimately defines the difference between the democracy of the West and Communism. Our progressive preoccupation with material progress and pleasure has induced ever more deadly defections from the truths and loyalties which alone can insure the ultimate defeat of Communism. These defections in the West's spiritual, political, economic, and social structures have created voids in the souls and stomachs of millions of men. Into these voids Communism has rushed with its false promises of salvation. The Red Menace will not be overcome until, and unless, we eliminate the conditions in which it thrives—conditions for which we ourselves are guilty.

-MARY ELAINE TRAINOR '59-

THE PASSING RUGBY SCENE

The cool field dims as evening nears, And calmness descends—serenest in years; For what were once those cheering stands Are seldom now even touched by hands

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That felt the thrills of but a season past, Now in memory's corner cast. For from our midst we have dismissed A game whose spirit, most insist. Will aid us much as we aspire Toward the ideal of rising higher. Although its presence disappears; Its aura still embracing nears Us as we mourn our loss And ruefully reckon its great cost. And so with thoughts of days now past, We bid farewell to rugby's last. We dwell upon the glories won, And all the games, and all the fun. We tread upon the lonely field And wonder if in years to come The memories in this sod now sealed Will make us cherish what we've won; Will make us keep our doubts concealed; Will show us still the power we wield.

-THE SCARRED BARD-

TOMORROW

Did you ever wonder about the future? No doubt you have, as have many more people, scientists, economicts, businessmen, and just plain people. Some phases of the future, in this case economic development, can be predicted with a good deal of accuracy. The reason for this, is that the economy of the world must change or the world will be "on the rocks". The world's natural resources will not hold out for very long at the present rate of consumption. This new economy will feature the smallest possible expenditure of those natural resources which are not replaceable, such as metals, coal and oil. Again, the population is increasing so much that food will be short if present methods of production are continued. The elements most affected will be materials, power and food.

We have seen a tremendous change in materials during the past few years, so many synthetics. But in the future synthetics will dominate the scene. Metals will be too scarce to use where synthetics may be used.

The most useful group of synthetics will probably be the plastics. Clothing will be made almost exclusively from plastics; the production of wool, leather and cotton use up too much land. So many common household articles will be made from plastics that the only metal to be found will be in the electrical equipment.

Ceramics will have pretty well taken over heavy industry. Many machines, particularly power plants, operate more efficiently

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