

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.

The plan of the new government was to turn Russia into an industrial country because she abounded in raw materials. To do this she needed an immense amount of capital which she did not have. So the job was to raise this capital. She began a system of collective farming and took all the crop except what would barely keep the peasants from starvation and in some cases the amount left was not sufficient. To produce lumber, of which Russia has an ample supply and to mine her coal and other minerals forced labour was used. These unfortunate labourers consisted mostly of Kulaks or land owners and those who were suspected to be against any of the government policies. They were gathered up by the hundreds of thousands and shipped either to the lumber woods or to the mines. This policy lowered the cost of production to almost nothing and so the Russian government was able to flood the markets of Europe with goods which undersold the products of other countries.

The dream of the governing class was to spread this policy and their doctrine all over the world. They starved millions of their own people by putting them on rations and selling their products in foreign markets to pay for propaganda all over the world. Their principles were accepted by some elements in many countries but they did not meet with the success they expected.

Then in the fall of 1939 came another world war and Russia again had hopes of realizing her aims. She has at her disposal an immense amount of manpower, and with British and American equipment she now is in a position to demand almost anything. She is doing a wonderful job in helping to defeat the German hordes, but will she do such a wonderful job in helping to form a just peace after the war, and a peace that will allow small nations their freedom and the right to govern themselves?

Circumstantial evidence does not point in this direction. Russia, aware of British weakness, is today pursuing the policy of Czarist Russia. Stalin, like the Czars before him, is attempting to secure the Balkans from the Adriatic Sea to the Aegean. The interest of the Czars was limited. Their primary purpose was to get Russia a warm sea outlet. But Soviet Russia hopes by dominating the sea lanes in the

Mediterranean and the Middle East to get to India, which the Bolsheviks have always regarded as the backbone of the British Empire. Stalin's present plans were perhaps best expressed in 1900 by the Czarist General Kuropathin, who said:

"When we shall rule over the Bosphorus (Turkey) and the entrance to the Mediterranean, we shall be able to tackle the Egyptian question with energy and to make the Suez Canal an international thoroughfare. When we have gained this entrance into the Indian Ocean, we can constantly threaten India. Russia's competition on the world markets will intimidate the highly developed countries of Europe and America . . . On railroads spanning Russia from the Baltic to the Great Ocean we will extend our tentacles towards the Bosphorus, the Indian Ocean, and the Atlantic. Russia will be a permanent danger with her inexhaustible riches to the industries of all ranking powers."

To back up these statements we have abundant proof. The Bulgarians, lulled into false security by the declarations of the Atlantic Charter, proceeded last August to offer Turkey unconditional surrender to the British and Americans. They were put off for several weeks and when peace negotiations did open, Russia, the third partner of the "Grand Anti-Axis Alliance", suddenly declared war on Bulgaria without giving warning or notice to America or Britain. The Russians were received with joy as liberators at first, but the tables were soon turned. True, the Nazi oppressors were driven out, but in their place came mob violence and riots. Soon Bulgaria was asking: "What has happened to the Atlantic Charter? Where is Mr. Roosevelt, the protector and champion of small nations and their peoples?"

In Yugoslavia the new regime under the leadership of Marshal Tito is an all Communist puppet government. Many of the victories of Tito's forces described in despatches were victories not over the Axis but over the democratic forces of that country.

The majority of our people shivered at the stories that were told of the German slaughter house at Maidanek, Poland. We hear nothing about it now since Russia took it over and converted it into a concentration camp for pro-allied Poles and trade unionists. All we hear on this side of the

Atlantic is a painted picture of Russia. A strict taboo is placed on all honest and realistic views concerning Russia. The result is that Stalin has the backing of our people while they leave British and American leaders with little or no backing.

In Greece the EAM and ELAS forces are controlled directly by Soviet officials. Much propaganda has been put out to disprove this fact, but in the end the truth leaked out. In fact the leaders of these groups have come out bluntly and revealed that they were communists and were under communist direction from Russia.

Today Britain alone remains facing the Red army in the Balkans, and near east. This may explain Russia's war of nerves against Turkey. At the outset of the war Russia lifted the ban on religious freedom to revive the glory of her past as a means of mobilizing elements in the population who were unmoved by the slogans of communism and sovietism. Under this pretext of religious freedom she is trying to gain a sphere of influence in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt.

To conclude, it might be added that unless the three major powers, in cooperation with France, Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia, and the other small nations, are willing and able to work out a common policy for the rehabilitation of the world, then the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and the Atlantic Charter and all plans for the future stability of the world will go up in smoke. Each nation must know the plans of the others, and unless the truth is known we shall win the war and lose the peace.

—GEORGE SMITH, '46

