

infatigables

Vers des ports qui ne sont plus les nôtres.
Pour cela, dresser un grand Autel à l'Espoir
Car, sans lui, le chemin serait lourd
Et la vie, un jardin de roses fanées.
Aller, cheveux aux vents,
Fiers et contents de notre sort
Dans la vie qui fait signe du doigt
Au carrefour de nos vingt printemps.
Etre enragé d'exubérance et de gaieté
Ivres d'optimisme,
"N' ayant d'autres défauts que la jeunesse"
Et vouloir réaliser, dans notre âge mûr,
Un rêve d'adolescent!

Nous passerions comme une trouée de bonheur.

Notre chanson, simple et douce, s'élèverait telle une
brume matinale, traversée de rayons de soleil et de parfums
de fleurs.

— FRANÇOIS FRANCOEUR, '47

BOOK REVIEW

ANIMAL FARM

George Orwell.

Harcourt Brace & Co., New York. 1946. 118 pages

This is an interesting and sometimes amusing parody on the development of a communistic state. It is in keeping with the revived practice of publishing works on each side of such a controversial subject, a practice which was somewhat curtailed during the war. Mr. Orwell has written a very informative piece of prose. His purpose and point are not too greatly disguised. There is nothing in the novel which is not common knowledge to any fairly well informed person, but here for a change we have the direct approach minus hints and vague references. It is a very clever piece of work.

The story is in the form of a fable. The setting is a badly managed farm in England, the property of a Mr. Jones. Things are in a sorry state on Manor Farm. The animals are underfed and neglected. They are given new hope however by Major, a very wise and, as pigs go, very old boar, who in his last oration tells them of a great day when they will throw off the yoke of slavery imposed by man and run affairs themselves. The great day arrives

sooner than most of the animals anticipate for shortly after Major's death there is a rebellion on the farm under the leadership of Napoleon and Snowball, two younger pigs. Mr. Jones and company are driven off. The animals then set up a model state called Animal Farm which is run on a more or less co-operative basis, with the pigs acting in a supervisory capacity. There is no immediate change under this new system. As a matter of fact the animals have to work longer and harder than ever and for one reason or another find it necessary to cut rations to a new low. That is for all except the pigs who because of their responsible position deem it expedient that their health be guarded at all cost. The new freedom and independence are bread and butter to the other animals and so led by Boxer, a horse of exceptional strength but not much understanding, they resolve to give their all towards making a success of the project. The difficulties at times seem unsurmountable. The yield from the farm is poor. The neighboring humans make attempts to recapture the farm and though they are unsuccessful this brings added hardship to the animals. They seem to have to work harder still and rations seem lower than ever. They are assured by Napoleon however, who has taken full control after conducting a purge of traitors, that their lot has greatly improved: a fact which they can scarcely dispute as their memory of former times has become a little hazy. The pigs meanwhile begin to act strangely. The constitution of Animal Farm undergoes a radical change. There is also less talk of treachery regarding the neighborhood farmers and more talk of trying to arrange some sort of compromise. The animals are at first distrustful of such a step until Napoleon points out that actually the neighboring farmers are not such a bad lot and discloses secret documents which show that most of their trouble has been caused by Snowball (exiled during the purge) who has been lurking about the farm. The change in the pigs becomes more apparent than ever. They move into Jones' house and even begin walking on their hind legs. In fact things reach such a state that it becomes impossible to distinguish between the pigs and the men who come to treat with them. Here the story leaves off. We are able to form our own conclusions as to the future of Animal Farm.

George Orwell is an English critic, essayist and novelist. He was born in Bengal, educated at Eton, served in Burma with the Indian Imperial Police and fought with the Loyalists in the Spanish civil war. At present he writes for several publications in England and a few in America.

— E. HEMPHILL, '49.

GUERRILLA PADRE IN MINDINAO**By Edward Haggerty**

New York; Longman and Green; 1946

257 p.

This book presents to the reader in a clear and interesting manner an account of the guerilla warfare in Mindanao, Philippines, from the outbreak of the war with Japan until December of 1945.

There is no lack of thrilling incidents or of picturesque characters. One cannot help admiring the unflinching loyalty of the Filipinos to all they held worthwhile; one shudders at the cruelty of the Japanese sadists, but rejoices with the guerillas on their dearly won victories. There are presented clear-cut pictures of General Douglas MacArthur, Ferteg, the famed guerilla chief of Mindanao, "P. T. Boat" Bulkeley, to whom was entrusted the hazardous task of evacuating MacArthur to Australia, and of other minor but no less heroic characters in the South Pacific theatre of war.

The author, Father Haggerty, an American born Jesuit, was Rector of a College in Mindanao when the war broke out. He chose to take to the hills, living the life of the ordinary guerilla, rather than submit to the Japs. Almost in spite of himself, he became the central figure in the guerilla movement, and for more than two years he went among his scattered flock performing his priestly duties with a price on his head. So great did his reputation become that he was soon known as "The Man Whose Words Raised the Dead". Hence he is eminently suited to the task of recounting the story of Filipino guerilla warfare. This he has done well in *Guerilla Padre*, a book that is recommended as a source of interest, information, and extreme enjoyment.

— JOSEPH CAIRNS '49

TALE OF THE TWAIN**Sam Constantino, Jr.**

New York and London — Harper and Brothers, 1946.

(295P) \$2.50

In his novel, "Tale of the Twain", Mr. Constantino attempts to show how a totalitarian and unchristian form of government, with its extensive propaganda programme and well-planned thought-control scheme, imposed upon the

Japanese, who were, for the most part, an illiterate, superstitious, and jealous people, was the the direct cause of the war between Japan and the United States; to him, the United States was a nation which showed lack of understanding and poor diplomacy, and which is ever inflicted by an intense racial hatred. He warns that unless United States takes immediate steps to establish a democratic form of government in Japan and to educate the people in the democratic way of life, there will be another war between the two nations.

In the opening chapter of this story Japan is painted as a contented nation with very strange ancestral traditions. As the story unfolds the militarists are becoming more influential and the ancient traditions are being discarded. At the same time racial prejudice is on the increase in Japan. Japan has entered upon a war with China and under the governance of the Imperial High Command is becoming very powerful; she has won numerous victories over the Chinese. Her leaders begin poisoning the thought of the whole nation by propaganda, and behind the curtain of this propaganda is rehearsing for the domination of the whole of East Asia. About this time the United States has become very unsettled in its internal affairs, due, largely, to the racial prejudices mentioned above. She is sending aid to China and has refused over-all trade with the Japs. Then Japan begins to redouble preparations for war with the United States; War came with the startling and treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor in December of 1941.

The story continues on into the war; its unbelievable horrors, the cruelty exercised by the Japs in treatment of their prisoners, the concurrent mistreatment of Japanese-American citizens of the United States, and the vicious hatred and desire for revenge aroused in both countries, are all dealt with to some length.

The final chapter tells of the end of the war and the attempts of the United States government to draw up a wise and democratic system for the governing of Japan.

To write with such sincerity and with such idealistic views on such a subject would indeed be difficult to the average American citizen; but to do this and yet retain a style that never once becomes dull or boring to the reader, and which portrays all characters in a very vivid and true to life manner, can merit only the highest praise. This we reserve for Mr. Constantino. The book is highly recommended.

— CLIFFORD MURPHY '50