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

at temperatures beyond the melting point of any metal. But heat doesn't bother ceramics. These ceramics, of course, don't resemble pottery very much. The addition of silicones, rare earth metals and other substances, can give the lowly ceramic some very useful physical properties.

Power is next under consideration. The new aim in the production and harnessing of power will be to approach, as closely as possible, "perpetual motion". By this I mean that the main sources of power that will be tapped will last as long as life on the earth.

Stationary power plants will be either Hydro units or solar power units. Hydro has been a standby for a long time. Solar power stations however, will provide more power. Even today, scientists are working on projects to turn many desert areas into huge power stations. Bell Telephone has already developed a battery for the direct transformation of light into electricity. These solar batteries could be used to heat homes, run the lights, and other electrical equipment. At present the only drawback is the cost of production.

Locomotive power presents a bit more of a problem. On the sea and in the air it would have to be atomic. But our supplies of radioactive material are definitely limited and the highly radioactive waste material must be disposed of. The answer, I think, lies within the grasp of those scientists who are working on a method of converting all the radioactivity directly to electricity.

On the land, trains and buses could be run by electricity also, but using greatly improved storage batteries for greater flexibility of movement. Then when one went to the service station, one would not say "Gimme a gallon, Allen", but rather "Slip me da juice, Bruce". This system frees our limited supplies of coal and oil for other, more important uses.

The biggest surprise in store for anyone suddenly whisked through time into the future would be the food. If he were to ask a waitress in a restaurant for a steak, she would probably stare at him, remark on the heat and gently recommend a "nice cool dish of Algae ice-cream". You see, animals such as cows or sheep are very inefficient food producers.

The sea will soon become our big food producer. Protein, minerals and vitamins could all be supplied by the sea.

Hydrocarbons, roughage and sugars will probably be refined from wood, coal and oil by means of bacteria and algae cultures.

This strange, new, efficient world will not come into being all at once; wars, politics and lack of capital will retard its progress. However, man is persistent in his efforts toward progress. The capital required will be enormous, but the rate of capital increase in the past few decades should cast aside all doubts as to whether we can make it.

—J. M. REDDIN '59—