

And then she continued, "you've often said you should visit your father for awhile and I think I'll go up to my sister's place for a couple of weeks. Anyway, Ann must be overworked now that all three of her children have the measles."

—FRANK MacKINNON '49

### THE DESERT

We started for the barren sands  
In safety. Through many lands  
We travelled which had grassy hills,  
But further on, through cancerous ills,  
These turned to cold, unpleasant stone,  
And later still, left all alone,  
I looked ahead and saw that my  
Safari had gone on and I  
Was left behind, grimed nomad.  
(The desert sands are drear and sad,  
And hot siroccos make men mad.)

Mirages show, and lead the way,  
To vales where human lives decay.  
The night is yet, oh where the day?

Eternal Oasis, to Thee,  
I raise my arms imploringly  
(Mere branches of a soulless tree.)  
When time shall cease, and ever change  
To changelessness, and none will range  
These sands again in darkness strange,  
Thou, the Judge, will on a mount  
Offences of all mankind count.  
I beg Thee then to raise Thy hand,  
And in Thy mercy from this land  
Away from desert's boiling sea,  
Lift, oh lift me  
Gently to the mountain tops with Thee.

—J. E. T. '49

### THE ATLANTIC PACT

When the charter of the United Nations was signed at San Francisco, the peoples of the world hoped that they were forging an



instrument that would be strong enough to preserve peace. The Western world looked forward at that time to continue cooperation with her wartime ally, Russia; but constant Gromyko-Vishinsky "nos" in the UN and the Russian refusal to agree to international control of atomic energy rendered the UN comparatively ineffective. The aggressive foreign policy pursued by Russia forced freedom-loving nations to take joint action to protect themselves against her possible future designs upon their territory. The Communist party's seizure of the government in Czechoslovakia in February, 1948, first awakened real interest in the United States in a North Atlantic pact. Public hostility mounted as a result of the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty in Hungary. The entire course of events since the war years has led the Western democracies to fear and mistrust Russia. "We had hoped," said Mr. St. Laurent in the House of Commons, referring to our relations with the U. S. S. R.,

"We had hoped for mutual toleration founded on a genuine desire to live and let live. It seems now that we shall have to be content with toleration based on what I hope will be a healthy respect for the determination of each of us to prevent encroachment and resist domination by the other."

The North Atlantic Defense Alliance is intended as an answer to the Russian menace. Non-cooperation is countered with the collective security which the fathers of UN hoped that their organization would create.

The original signers of the pact were Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Parties may invite any other country which is deemed to further the principles of this treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area to sign the treaty at any future date. Ireland has refused to join as long as partition is maintained by Britain. Some Irish spokesmen argue that Ireland should waive the partition question and join the pact rather than give any satisfaction to Russia by her present course of action. On the other hand it is difficult to see how Ireland can sign a pact with a nation with whom she is engaged in controversy. Some maintain that it is up to Britain to abandon the course of action that is keeping Ireland out. American support of the pact marks a healthy change from the policy of isolationism pursued prior to 1939. It serves notice to an aggressor that the United States would be in a third world war from the start.



The chief source of strength in the treaty is the assertion that "the parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all." The signers undertake to "maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack;" to report any armed attack "and all measures taken as a result thereof . . . immediately . . . to the Security Council;" to leave to the Security Council "the primary responsibility . . . for the maintenance of international peace and security;" to refrain from entering into "any international engagement in conflict with this treaty;" to establish a council which would consider matters concerning the implementation of the treaty and which would establish a subsidiary defence committee to work out a Western strategic plan for countering an armed attack; and to "eliminate conflict in their international economic policies." The treaty is to continue for twenty years, and at the end of ten years the signers are free to recommend revisions. The Canadian parliament has already ratified the treaty by a vote of 149 to 2.

The alliance was not formed for the purpose of having to fight together but to avoid having to fight. We believe that Russia will not start a war which she is not confident she can win. To quote Britain's Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin: "to would-be aggressors, it says: think twice—think thrice."

The defense pact is a more comprehensive edition of the so-called Brussels pact which ties together Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. Through the European Recovery Program America is sending the stricken nations of Europe the grants and loans with which to purchase recovery and reconstruction goods. The Atlantic Pact will supplement the ERP by providing the atmosphere of security without which economic recovery would be impossible. The joint action contemplated in this pact will bring the nations of Europe closer together and may prove to be a decisive step towards the European federation advocated by Winston Churchill who believes that the solution to Europe's problems will eventually be found in a United States of Europe.

Russia will be convinced that the pact means business, only when it is actually and adequately supported by a supplementary arms program. If the pact is implemented sufficiently by joint armaments, it should prove to be a strong defense against the westward spread of Communism. The basic common interest of the North Atlantic powers is their mutual interest in political democracy,



in religious tolerance, and in the philosophy and practices of freedom. When the fear that Communism might be forced upon them is lessened by a policy of mutual defense, they will be able to use the time and security thus bought to work for lasting peace and international justice.

—EVELYN HESSIAN '49

### THE SAVIOUR

His eyes were soft, His voice was kind,  
His ways were simple, yet Divine;  
His countenance, though always sad,  
Was friendly, peaceful, saintly-glad;  
His heart o'erflowed with Love for men.

He made the wretched maimed to walk,  
The blind to see, the dumb to talk;  
And most of all, upon the Tree,  
In sufferings and in misery,  
He died that we might Live again.

His the supreme, unselfish task.  
He gave His all. But yet we ask:  
Has time wiped out what He has said?  
Has man forgot the price He paid  
To purchase Life and heaven regain?

—LEONARD O'HANLEY '51

### THE AMAZING CAREER OF PVT. BARTHOLEMEW P. BOTTLENECK

There were three dams, not extra large dams, but fair sized dams on this river, not an extra large river, but a fair size river. The river, normally a lazy sort of a river, stretched south through many miles of peaceful country. It seemed to wander aimlessly through twists and turns, bordered for awhile with high banks which changed in turn to low marshy stretches. This is the river as seen through countless eyes, rivermen, farmers, tourists, sportsmen, innumerable others down through the centuries.