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## Peace At What Cost?

In August of 1945 the war was declared over. It is now December of 1946 and peace has yet to be declared. This is indeed one of the greatest tragedies of our time, far greater than the war itself. It has been said that the war was caused by one or two nations and very few doubted the truth of that statement, no matter how great its inaccuracy. But no one or two nations can be blamed for the situation that exists to-day. Never before in the history of modern civilization have the people been forced to witness such a sorry spectacle as that of the various conferences called, supposedly, in the interests of peace. Here we have the spectacle of the five leading nations of the world, the five nations in whose hands lies the hope of the common people for a lasting peace, in complete distrust of each other. Russia, Great Britain, and the United States, but especially Russia, the three nations who fought so hard to give to the world a "lasting peace", are now more interested in holding their positions of supremacy than in bringing to the world what has been sought for centuries, the lasting peace they fought for. They can not move out of that country, they have oil there, and cotton in that one, and rubber in that one, and there are some people who must be helped to their feet in that one. The interest of the in-



dustrialist must be protected at all cost whether the industrialist be the individual, or the government, as is the case in Communist Russia. Freedom for a great many of the smaller countries is impossible because they possess great natural resources that attract the greedy eye of the capitalist, or of the communist, no less greedy. True, they may have a semblance of peace for a time but armies will march and they, unfortunately, but not altogether accidentally, will lie in the path.

Christ included greed as one of the Deadly Sins. Peace is only theoretical as long as there is greed, for as long as this monster sin exists in the heart of man there will be war. One thing alone will overcome sin; one thing alone will bring peace, at no cost to us, and at little sacrifice on our part. That one thing,—prayer. Is peace worth it? That is hardly a question.

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### Archbishop Stepinac

“For it is held against priests that they preach about God, about eternity, about the Pope, and about other truths which the Church as the teacher of the truth and in fulfillment of the missions entrusted to her by Christ is constrained to preach.”

Thus it was charged by the Catholic Hierarchy of Yugo-Slavia against the Tito regime. And to-day the Christian world bemoans the fate of one whose support helped to effect the publication of the pastoral letter from which these words have been taken. It was a pointed but yet a just accusation against those who are imbibed with the Communistic spirit existent in Yugo-Slavia to-day and against those who were to be responsible, only three days after publication of the letter, for bringing about the arrest of Archbishop Stepinac of Zagreb.

The pastoral letter itself was not meant to aggravate the Communists but rather to plead with the Christians. It asked for collaboration between the family, school, and Church, with the Christian spirit dominating all. It brought forth the fact that the Catholic Church was recognized in the constitution of Yugo-Slavia and that it was in order in demanding that the civil authorities respect, in the fullest sense of the word, freedom of conscience and freedom of religion.

Those civil authorities, in reply, arrested those responsible for the writing of the letter. Archbishop Stepinac



and twelve priests were brought before a tribunal and charged, among other things, with collaboration with the Nazis during the war years and with other "crimes" against the people. Regardless of the fact that he had won the admiration and respect of thousands for his works of charity to all who needed help, Catholic, Protestant, and Jew alike, the Archbishop was convicted and sentenced to sixteen years hard labor. The purpose of the trial was in effect, not to punish Archbishop Stepinac for any crime of collaboration but to destroy the prestige of the Church in Croatia.

But the name of Archbishop Stepinac has not been imprisoned with that holy man. His "crimes" against Nazi and Communistic totalitarianism will only be an incentive to Christianity and encouragement to more of those "crimes", because with communism there is no justice.

A Contributed Editorial.

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### C. O. T. C. Programme

With the end of the war has come very considerable changes in the C.O.T.C. programme. The irksome routine that crept into the training of the Corps has finally been seen as unsatisfactory to the Department of National Defence, to the Universities, and to the students who were members of the Corps. The arrangement of the new plan removes many of these troublesome details and presents instead a programme that fits into the normal student activities of the University year. The course of events of the two Great Wars has taught one very important lesson: the greater the advanced technical skill the greater the efficiency of the army. This advanced technical skill is received, to a very great degree, through the medium of University courses. The requirements of war have not changed as far as leaders are concerned. National Defense now needs, more than ever, men who can think quickly and make quick decisions. Mistakes in wartime are costly; they mean loss of lives. Therefore the country cannot be too careful in the training it gives its leaders for war.

The army is insisting that the academic standard of the Officer must be that of a University degree or its equivalent. To attract men of this standing the new army programme has been designed to create a greater interest in service to the nation and to provide greater interest to

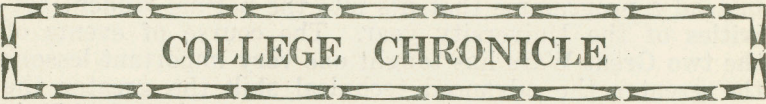


the student who may wish to enter the armed forces or the defense research establishments. The programme calls for military education along the same lines as, and closely integrated with, University education, so planned that neither one will interfere with the other. It provides for the creation of a greater sense of responsibility among University students for the defense of their country, an opportunity to earn a King's Commission in the Army while the student continues his University studies, professional careers in the Canadian Army, Active Force, or Commissions in the Canadian Army, Reserve Force, and an opportunity to get Army pay to assist the financing of University courses. Not only in consideration of these opportunities does the course appear attractive. Four months summer camp is included in the programme which will provide for the development of a healthy body and alert mind, with pay added.

This is a very valuable course for all those who have an interest in making the Army a profession, or for those who are interested in doing something towards building a Reserve Force in preparation for an emergency.

This editorial is not intended as a campaign for Army recruits. It may set some student clear as to what the new Canadian Officers Training Corps programme has to offer. It may help some decide on an Army career, an admirable choice. Or it may help some decide that the C.O. T.C. offers nothing for them but extra work and no actual summer vacation, in the true sense of the word. We hope it may be of some value to you in making your choice.

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## COLLEGE CHRONICLE

Due to the unfortunate polio epidemic during August and September the opening of college was delayed until October First this year. Since that time however there has been a great deal of activity about the campus. Enrolment this year, including day students, totalled about two hundred and seventy. With this number on hand there is naturally a great deal of reporting to do. Shall we be off?

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This year a number of the old familiars are missing around the campus. Last year's graduating class, a fine