

THE CANADIAN C.O.

Vol. 1. No. 6

August 1943

Montreal, Canada.

Pacifists Face Two Issues...

Feed Europe

The world has no story more terrible than that of the slow starvation of Europe's children in this war. Exact figures are not available. But we know that the child-life in six countries is involved, countries most of which have been democracies, countries which would be allies of the United States were they not Nazi-conquered. Children of France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Poland, Greece, are in peril.

Journalists, Red Cross workers, American Friends - persons who have witnessed the children's sufferings with their own eyes in southern France before that, too, was occupied - tell us that no words can picture the hourly agony of these beggared children whose food-ration (even when obtainable) does not suffice to sustain life and to whom, save in the case of Greece only, the Allied blockade permits no outside food to be brought in. For it is supreme irony that this cruel wrong is being done these children not by their masters and enemies but by their so-called friends.

One knows something of the story of Greece. Before the blockade was partially lifted some nine months ago, we have it on the authority of the President of the Greek Red Cross in London that 110,000 children in Greece and the Piraeus - one-third of the child population - perished of hunger and the epidemics fatal because of hunger. In Athens alone in a period of two months in 1941, nine out of

Cont'd on Page 7

A Prayer

O Thou who art the Way, the Truth, and the Life, grant that in Thee we may see the Way, may know the Truth, and live the Life, that in the shadow of Thy cross we may catch the glory of that perfect love for all mankind which alone can heal the sorrows of a broken world. We ask it of Thee, our blessed Redeemer.

Bishop Paul Jones.

Wage Peace

The important issues now are: Food for Starving Europe and Immediate Peace. Sixteen members of the British House of Commons have recently issued a pamphlet calling for negotiations looking to peace now and not to further waiting for victory. They argue that the cost of peace now will be infinitely less than at any time in the future. Friends in Britain and the United States at their yearly meetings have called for such action.

The American group, summing up the course of action, states, "In the love of God as revealed in Christ we declare it to be our considered purpose to humbly seek now to hasten the ending of this present war. In the execution of this task we must first repent and accept for ourselves the sacrifices of national prestige, wealth, and standards of living which are required to attain the goal that we believe all men desire so devoutly, a just and lasting peace."

And yet in our struggle for an immediate peace we must keep uppermost in our minds the warning voiced by Evan W. Thomas M.D. in his "Way to Freedom": "By far the greatest obstacle to freedom today is war and the fear of war. The unexpressed desire for peace which fills the hearts of most people can be fulfilled only when this desire is linked with conscience (i.e. when truth is sought for truth's sake and when consistency is demanded between means and ends).

Cont'd on Page 8

The Canadian C.O.

A periodical of Canadian Pacifist news published every two months at Montreal, Canada.

Mailing Address -
45 Pacific Ave.,
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada.

Editorial Staff - This Issue
Frank McPhee - Bill Fear,
Kid Ward, Marie Stewart.

Circulation this issue - 220

AND NOW?

In recent months there has been considerable research and thought devoted to unifying the pacifist front in Canada. To bring about such a solidarity probably the first requisite is to have a definite goal or job in hand which will draw all together. Perhaps Food for Europe, or Peace by Consultation, would serve as such a binder. Another requisite is a unified voice reaching out to all corners of Canada and other countries, which voice should be the cumulation of all pacifist opinion. Thereby pacifists could bring more weight and influence to bear on the various phases of the one great problem -- which in the last analysis is the elimination of war, be it international, class, colour, or social. One of our correspondents put it well in discussing the "many minute publications" in Canada when she said, "The diverse groups all fear submersion of identity to the rest and so a great amount of isolationism is practised. I am suggesting that your paper undertakes to act as an intergroup peace News Bulletin, therein being reported purposes, aims, and new developments. The various groups

Follow Me

Who answers Christ's insistent call
Must give himself, his life, his all
Without one backward look.
Who sets his hand unto the plow
And glances back with anxious brow,
His calling hath mistook.
Christ claims him wholly for His own;
He must be Christ's and Christ's alone.
John Oxenham.

should be glad to have reporters doing this job, and they should be made to feel it is their duty to publish their objectives so that other groups desiring to co-operate could co-operate. With all groups feeling a vital interest in the paper, circulation should soar. A point of contact, a common ground must be found before we can expect any peace on earth. How can we preach the principle of CONCILIATION when we have nothing to show in the way of an example of getting together and co-operating among ourselves? Some high-powered appeal like that should be made to all those groups to win their co-operation. Someone must make the appeal first -- no appeal - no response!"

It is with this in mind that we in Montreal feel that the foundation of a more centrally located newspaper at Toronto, probably the most actively pacifist city in Canada, would be hastened by the Canadian C.O. withdrawing from the scene. The small group of 4 or 5 who have been publishing the paper are being scattered from Montreal and feel that the time and opportunity required to do justice to the job are not available. We have been greatly handicapped in that respect all along, which showed up mostly in our belated answers to correspondence which we really did appreciate receiving, and in the irregularity of the publishing of the paper. We believe that all our subscribers will be willing to have

Cont'd on Page 9

August 1943

The Canadian C.O.

Page 3

THE CATHOLIC WORKER MOVEMENT

Eleven times a year for only 30¢ a gem comes to us from 115 Mott St., New York City, N.Y., Bringing with it a wealth of inspiration and information. It is the Catholic Worker, the official voice of the above movement. To this writer the Catholic Worker has been a godsend towards understanding and realising the fellowship which really exists or should exist between a Protestant and his Catholic friends as they grapple with the problems before them. The problems exist for both of us -- the Slightly different paths along which we approach the battle merely add spice to life.

Of inestimable importance to both Catholic and Protestant are the two articles by Fr. John J. Hugo of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, entitled "Catholics Can Be Conscientious Objectors". There we can take a common stand against war, the greatest scourge of mankind today, without whose elimination our evolution towards a better Christian society is impossible.

The breadth of the outlook of this paper is best outlined in an editorial of May 1943 entitled "Aims and Purposes" from which we quote in part:

"Let us therefore love God Because God hath first loved us. If any man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar. For he that loveth not his brother whom he seeth, how can he love God whom he seeth not?" --St. John.

It is because of this invitation that we are engaged in the work of getting out The Catholic Worker. "Love is an exchange of gifts," St. Ignatius said. And we want to show our love for our brother, so that we can show our love for God; and the best way we can do it is to try to give him what we've got, in the way of food, clothing and shelter; to give him what talents we possess by writing, drawing pictures, reminding each other of the love of God and the love of man. There is too little love in this world, too little tenderness.

LOVE FULFILLS THE LAW

How can we love God and kill our brother? How can we love our brother and kill him? How can we fulfill the Gospel precept to be perfect as our Heavenly Father is perfect; how can we follow the precept to love God when we kill our fellow men? How can war be compatible with such love?

To kill, to destroy, to starve, to inflict all these sufferings with love--that is sadism of the most hideous kind. That is perversity. It has long been said that religion is the opiate of the people. Pope Pius XI said that the workers of the world are lost to the Church. If that is true, if the poor of the world are turned from the Bride of Christ, it is because there is no relation between the spiritual and the material. We are not trying to put into effect our Christianity, our Christian principles. They are not animating our lives.

Why do we write about cooperatives, credit unions, mutual aid? Because when we see what Christianity is, when we see the beauty of our faith -- when we have gone through something analogous to a conversion, we see all things new, as St. Paul says. We look upon our work, our lives, and we say, "How do these things square with Christian teaching? Can we go on making money at the expense of our brother? Can we be profiteers, can we work on Wall street? Can we go in for advertising which sets up false standards, which perverts the people, which fills their minds with meretricious desires, making the good sweet life of the Christian unpalatable? If we wish to follow Christ, we will be workers like Jesus, like St. Joseph, like St. Paul.

5,737 Seek C.O. Status

You Cannot Know!

Mobilization boards received 5,737 applications for postponement of military service on grounds of conscientious objection from March 20, 1941 to April 16, 1943, the Labour Dept. said in a return tabled on July 12 for Rev. E.G. Hansell M.P.. 4,747 were granted postponement, 808 of whom are now in A.S.W. camps. The summary is as follows:

Prov.	Applications	Recognized	%
Ont.	1970	1872	95
Que.	85	37	43.5
N.S.	24	22	91.7
N.B.	13	8	61.5
P.E.I.	5	4	80
Man.	1574	1358	86
B.C.	447	421	94
Sask.	941	483	51.3
Alta.	678	542	80

It would be tremendously strengthening and encouraging for pacifists to be able to say that all this number were truly pacifist in outlook, and appreciated the social, economic, and political implications of their basic religious faith. As Evan W. Thomas M.D. says in his "Way to Freedom" (War Resisters' League, 2 Stone St., New York - Price 10¢): "The witnessing to truth which forms the basis of conscience cannot justify itself merely by appealing to the authority of some sect or organization. Those who think in such terms have yet to understand the meaning of conscience.

--- The function of conscience is to be realistic about facts and to hold fast to a faith which sees truth in truthfulness. But is it wise to be always truthful? With respect to individuals kindly lies may be excused but where society is concerned they are inexcusable. The physician who withholds scientific facts from a discussion in a medical society for sentimental reasons is condemned by his colleagues. --- The genuine conscientious objector to war refuses to give war his active support because he believes that it is absolutely wrong.

Cont'd on Page 9

Gus Harris at A.S.W. Camp No.3, Spray River, pictures here one of those events in life which try the true temper of a man.

"It was spring. The snow had left the fields. 'Springtime is the time for plowin' and the time for plowin' is the springtime', Frank sang. He had just been granted farm leave from an A.S.W. camp. A great struggle had gone on in his mind before he had volunteered for this work. He fully realized that food was the chief offensive weapon of war and as a conscientious objector he did not wish to produce the essentials of war. He had decided, however, that the production of food, in a national emergency, was more benefit to society, of more national importance, and more humanitarian, than the forestry work in which he was engaged. It also eased his conscience to know that the additional remuneration he would receive for farm work would go to the Canadian Red Cross Society.

As Frank packed his bags he was the envy of all the other fellows in the cabin, who had also volunteered for farm work but had been "declined". Turning to the "volunteers" Frank grinned and repeated the press announcements: "C.O.'s are to be taken from A.S.W. camps and placed on farms". Somebody groaned. Frank went on, "C.O.'s are to be turned out of A.S.W. camps and placed on farms." A shower of pillows drove Frank from the cabin.

Later that evening, however, a telegram arrived from Ottawa which read: "All farm leaves cancelled until further notice." The words kept chasing one another through Frank's mind as he tossed around in his bunk. Scenes, events and places changed before his eyes. The spring plowing, the autumn sowing. The winter chores. The lowing of cattle, the tramping of horses being led to water, the whistling of trains, and he dropped off into a fitful sleep of confused dreams."

August 1943

The Canadian C.O.

Page 5

International "Police" Force

Today we are hearing much talk about the necessity of having a police force to insure world peace after this war. Apart from the absolute Tolstoyan argument that violent enforcement and maintenance of order is unchristian and hence unpractical, it is also very important that we appreciate what A. Huxley had to say in his "Ends and Means" on the subject ---

"First we must point out that the phrase 'international police force' is completely misleading. Police action against an individual criminal is radically different from action by a nation or group of nations against a national criminal. The police act with a maximum of precision; they go out and arrest the guilty person. Nations and groups of nations act through armed forces, which can act only with the maximum of imprecision, killing, maiming, starving, and ruining millions of human beings, the overwhelming majority of whom have committed no crime of any sort.

The process, which all self-righteous militarists, from plain jingo to sanctionist and international policeman, describe as "punishing a guilty nation" consists of mangling and murdering innumerable innocent individuals. To draw analogies between an army and a police force, between war (however 'righteous' its aim) and the prevention of crime, is misleading. An international police force is not a police force and those who call it by that name are trying consciously or unconsciously to deceive the public. What they assimilate to the, on the whole, beneficent policeman is in fact an army and an air force, equipped to slaughter and destroy. We shall never learn to think correctly unless we call things by their proper names. The international police force if it were ever constituted would not be a police force; it would be a force for perpetrating indiscriminate massacres. If you approve of indiscriminate massacres then you must say so. You have no right to deceive the unwary by calling your massacre force by the same name as the force which controls traffic and arrests burglars. --- This project combines all the moral and political vices of militarism with all the hopeless impracticability of a Utopian dream. Morality and practical common sense are at one in demanding that efforts to create an 'International Police Force' shall be strenuously resisted."

REMEMBER?

Chicago -

One of the commonest arguments we used to run up against when talking to people about social improvement prior to the war was, "Oh, the people on relief don't want better conditions, they are happy and wouldn't take work if offered it." Today statistics from Chicago give the lie to this old excuse. There a rapidly diminishing 26,000 persons are all that are left of the 476,000 formerly on relief - that is, already 18 out of 19 have gone to work when offered it. Let us remember this.

AND NOW? - Cont'd from Page 2

their subscriptions transferred over to this new publication - but if this does not appear shortly, the money will be refunded. Once more we would like to thank you for your kind letters, helpful suggestions, and interesting contributions. As for ourselves, we have benefitted greatly both in attaining an appreciation of the pacifist situation here and abroad, and in meeting many new friends on this common ground. Beliefs and devotions such as we have are the strongest and firmest foundations upon which to build a fellowship. Let us all pledge to work relentlessly for that unity of which we have spoken above - for in our world today co-operation is the price of survival and effective action.

NO REVENGE

In the May F.O.R. newsletter from Toronto Carlyle King, of the University of Saskatchewan, wrote the monthly message, and it is so pertinent and important that we are taking the liberty of quoting the first paragraph:

"To my mind the most practical thing which pacifists can do now is to tell people over and over again of the disaster that must inevitably follow from a peace of revenge at the end of this war. We were unable to stop the coming of World War Two, either because we were too few, or because we did too little too late, or for some other reason. War came, and now we are powerless to prevent it from bringing forth its bitter fruit. But we can start now to prevent World War Three; and World War Three is inevitable unless the people of the victorious nations can be persuaded to forego vengeance when the shooting stops and to treat the people of the defeated nations with generosity. We must burn that into the public mind. Our supreme task is to make crystal clear to our friends and neighbors that a peace of revenge is suicidal, that a peace of reconciliation is the only hope of a decent world for our children and our children's children."

Quebec Pacifists

We are few, very few. This fact is becoming ever clearer to us. Compare, in the article entitled "5,737 Seek C.O. Status", the figures for Quebec with those for the provinces to the west. (Not knowing conditions in the Maritime Provinces, the writer speaks here only of Quebec, though statistics would seem to indicate that similar conditions probably exist in the Maritimes.) The mailing list of the "Canadian C.O." shows 25 names in the Province of Quebec. A number of these may be sympathetic subscribers rather than conscientious objectors but they, of

course, have been none the less welcome within our circle of readers. However, the unsatisfying and comparatively inactive existence (as far as the pacifist cause is concerned) that can be the lot of a pacifist in this province has been borne in upon the mind of the writer, more so probably as a result of living for the past two years in a remote corner of the province. We have been too few to enable pastors of our persuasion to remain among us. We have been too few even to continue publication of a pacifist paper, even if this could be done so that a group in Toronto would be responsible for every alternate issue.

Is the writer the only Quebec pacifist who feels this isolation keenly, who regrets seeing pacifist action gradually receding from us till we find ourselves slowly but surely becoming nothing more than a fringe of the movement, to which widely scattered fringe encouragement by means of news about interesting activity and thought to the west of us is periodically sent out through the thoughtfulness of the very much alive centre of our movement? If there are others who feel as the writer does, could we not all keep in touch with one another so as to collaborate somehow as a group with our more actively successful brothers and sisters of the pacifist movement further west? If convinced that silent witness is actually the most we can possibly accomplish by our convictions in this province, we should not shirk the duty of bearing such witness. However, may it not perchance be that we are allowing active participation in the cause of pacifism to slip away too easily from us?

As this is the last issue of this paper, the writer will welcome hearing by mail the opinion of anyone with anything whatever to say on this subject.

(Marie I. Stewart, 47 Prospect St., Westmount, Montreal, P.Q.)

August 1943

The Canadian C.O.

Page 7

FOOD FOR EUROPE - Cont'd from Page 1

every ten babies died at birth!

In Belgium, where the child population of two million is the most sorely menaced of all the occupied countries, the average daily calory ration dropped in July of 1942 to the appalling level of 886! Even in the First World War it never fell below 2,280. Tuberculosis among children has risen in many sections as high as 60%, in some 100%. In starving France the rate of the Great White Plague mounts daily.

The relief that has been sent to Greece under Swedish and Swiss supervision in this past year, though still grossly inadequate, has saved thousands of little lives. Working under these neutral governments, the International Red Cross has performed a vast humanitarian work. For the children of this one country at least there has been raised what ex-President Hoover strikingly calls "the front of human decency".

Child salvage in Greece was made possible because, after long agitation chiefly in Great Britain (where public opinion is far ahead of our own) the Allies agreed to let food for children pass through the blockade to Greek ports, and because on their side the Axis powers promised not to divert the food to their own uses. This promise the Axis has strictly kept. And the United States government, in a letter from Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles to the President of the Greek War Relief written as long ago as last August, certified that the operation in Greece has been successful and that the Nazis have derived no benefit from it. What has been done for the children of Greece can be - must be - done for the children of France, of Belgium, of Holland, of Norway, of Poland. For these, too, we must raise "the front of human decency".

Money - the occupied nations' own money - is available to buy the medicines, milk, and vitamins their children need. For, loose reports to the contrary, the governments-in-exile desperately want to see the children,

upon whom the future of their countries depends, rescued from the worst death known to man, slow starvation - provided always it will not benefit the enemy.

South America has lost many food-markets through the war. The Latin American countries have food which they are only too eager to sell - grains, meats, fats, milk. Thus with both money and food at hand Europe's children can be saved without depriving rationed Americans of one ounce of food or taking from their pockets one penny of cash!

Sweden has ships at this moment which she is unwilling to risk in belligerent shipping. She is ready to charter these idle vessels to feed the starving children. War-supporters should take note that Allied shipping will be in no way affected because little children of the occupied countries continue to live. But as Rufus Jones of the American Friends Service Committee said in the Carnegie Hall meeting on February 20, 1943:

"The blockade which is an instrument of starvation will not be open for mercy ships until America sends out a loud and unmistakable call to open the way for food to go to the children of Europe."

We must use all channels of democratic influence to persuade the Canadian, American, and British governments to let the food go through the blockade.

Granted that some children in the occupied countries will survive today's misery, is it reasonable to suppose that this rickety, tubercular, thwarted remnant, who have felt in the formative years of childhood every man's hand against them, will in the future have mind or body to help build a free and warless world? Is it not rather ominously certain that, however great the Allied "Victory", the resentful child-victims of today will grow up to become the Storm Troopers of tomorrow? Nazi Germany is in large measure the harvest sowed by the Allied blockade of 1919.

Cont'd P. 8

FOOD FOR EUROPE - Cont'd from Page 7

Here, in the desperate plight of Europe's children, is a meeting-ground for all people of good-will, be they pacifists or war-supporters. It is our plain duty, then, to bring them the facts and to urge them to act now with all speed: To write letters to the Prime Minister, to their members of parliament, to write strong letters to the press, to beseech their ministers and rabbis to cooperate, to take the floor on this tragedy at their unions, their clubs, to seize any and every avenue of influence to halt this atrocious cruelty to the children of Europe before it is too late.

Let us not put the job off on others! We ourselves must speak the word, write the letters to gain wider influence and

LET THE MERCY SHIPS SAIL.

(From an article by Tracy D. Mygatt)

***=====

WAGE PEACE NOW - Cont'd from Page 1

Until this is done all plans based on the complete collapse of Germany and Japan, or on negotiations are unrealistic and futile in the prevention of totalitarianism. There is no guarantee whatever that the defeat of Germany will end this war, or that another will not follow after a brief breathing spell. A negotiated peace is a meaningless phrase unless we can see our way through the almost impenetrable complexities which negotiations at the present time would involve. To secure peace, negotiations must be founded on the demand of people that militarism be abandoned, and the negotiating governments must be convinced that the people mean what they say. This is merely another way of saying that peace depends on conscience. Any settlement of the present war which leaves militarism still in the saddle and military conscription an accepted institution is a snare and a

delusion. There is a growing realization among the people that such a peace cannot last. - - - - If even 10% of the adult population throughout the world would listen to the voice of reason and conscience, war would end. To demand peace on any other basis is unrealistic."

Dorothy Hutchinson, prompted by the fact that on January 14, 1943, "although the Society of Friends is on record as opposed to all war, it is voicing no protest against the continuance of this war", presented many of the important angles involved in a negotiated peace program in her "A Call to Peace Now". The booklet deals chiefly with the aspects and problems of a fight to the finish as compared with those of an attempt at peace by consultation, i.e., an effort to solve the conflict of national interests by making mutual concessions to the cause of justice and peace. We recommend this booklet.

So we see that voices are being raised in every country in the attempt to bring peace nearer, yet to be honest with ourselves and to realize the immensity of the job ahead we need only glance back over Churchill's words to the British House on June 8: "Those guilty of trumpeting the glories of war at the beginning may well be extolling the virtues of peace at the end and it would not be right that those who fixed on their own terms the moment for beginning wars should also fix on their own terms the moment for ending them." Newspaper comments were that this was a warning to the Axis - more particularly Italy - that there was no chance for a negotiated peace. However, war statements are usually quickly revisable if conditions demand it.

As for a course of action we suggest writing our M.P.'s on both the Food for Europe issue, and the Immediate Peace issue. Further we should signify our immediate willingness to help in any way possible, by writing to F.O.R.

Cont'd on Page 9

WAGE PEACE NOW - Cont'd from Page 8

headquarters, J.W.E. Newberry,
38 Rowntree Ave., Toronto.

Some recommended literature is:-

"The Way To Freedom" (10¢), "The
Positive Faith of Pacifism" (10¢), "A
Plea For An Immediate Peace By
Negotiation" (10¢) -- all from War
Resisters' League, 2 Stone St., New
York.

"A Call to Peace Now" (10¢) - Peace
Section, A.F.S.C. - 20 South Twelfth
St., Philadelphia, Penn.

"Wage Peace Now" (10¢) - F.O.R., 2929
Broadway, New York.

"The Catholic Worker" (monthly
periodical)

"Conditions of Peace" (\$3.50) by
E.H. Carr. (MacMillan)

- - - - -

AND NOW? - Cont'd from Page 2

their subscriptions transferred over
to this new publication - but if this
does not appear shortly, the money
will be refunded. Once more we
would like to thank you for your kind
letters, helpful suggestions, and
interesting contributions. As for
ourselves, we have benefitted greatly
both in attaining an appreciation of
the pacifist situation here and
abroad, and in meeting many new
friends on this common ground. Beliefs
and devotions such as we have are the
strongest and firmest foundations
upon which to build a fellowship. Let
us all pledge to work relentlessly
for that unity of which we have
spoken above - for in our world today
co-operation is the price of
survival and effective action.

- - - - -

THE CATHOLIC WORKER - Cont'd from P.3

We will think of the dignity of labor,
we will respect the worker, will bear
our share of responsibility towards
making that new social order wherein
justice dwelleth, where people will
have that certain amount of goods
which St. Thomas says is necessary to
lead a good life.

Why do we talk about houses of
hospitality, bread lines, and farming
communes and the necessity of our
taking care of our poorer brother?
Because the greatest hypocrisy is
this, to say to our brother in need,
"Go, be thou filled," and give him no
bread.

How can we show our love for God
except through our love for our
brothers?

How can we cease to cry out
against injustice and human misery?

The forces of evil opposing us
may be numerous and strong, yet the
potential array of our forces is a
source of great encouragement. Let
us always remember that the true
Church of Christ is the company of
those who now and through all ages
are knit together in Him and to one
another by the Spirit which is Love.

- - - - -

5,737 - - .Cont'd from Page 4

He believes that war is wrong not
only for him but for society as a
whole. He respects the conscience
of those who disagree with him but
insists on his own moral integrity
for the sake of proving to others the
truth as he sees it. He is not
running away from facts nor
indifferent to them. In war he sees
for millions of people lies, waste,
hunger, starvation, and death. These
are verifiable facts. The theorists
are those who tell him he must kill
for some abstraction like freedom,
patriotism, or democracy. They
remain theories unless one is enjoy-
ing them now in the conduct of war."

Even though the majority of this
5,737 do not realize that the road to
true freedom cannot be a violent
military trek, but a non-violent,
evolutionary infiltration of Christian
principle into every corner of our
personal, social, economic and
political life -- we can feel
strengthened to know that there is a
fast growing group of Canadian
pacifists outside the military age
group who are working tirelessly in
these many spheres.

Cont'd on Page 10

5,737 - - .Cont'd from Page 9

Last letter from the War Resisters' International 11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex, our common interest was expressed - "We hope that your work started during this war is the beginning of something which will continue as a permanent War Resisters' Movement after the war is over. We have for many years been hoping to see some active organisation going on in your country."

That we must carry on for society may be emphasized by two statements, one by the late Lord Bryce, "The primary duty of any citizen of a democracy is to refuse to obey a law which his conscience deems to be bad", and one by Dr. John Clifford, "All our liberties are due to men who, when compelled by conscience, have broken the laws of the land."

NATIONAL PACIFIST NEWSPAPER

We are giving below an excerpt from the Christian Pacifist Fellowship newsletter for August:-

"A meeting concerning a proposed National Pacifist Newspaper was held recently between representatives of the Christian Pacifist Fellowship and the Fellowship of Reconciliation. Letters were then read from those now producing pacifist papers; except in the case of the Beacon, which served a rather different need from the paper proposed,

one National paper was favoured, and co-operation promised. The joint Committee are going ahead in the matter and will hold another meeting early in September when it is hoped to make definite plans for the first issue. Anyone willing to assist in the production of the paper, either by secretarial or other, is asked to write or 'phone Kathleen Green. Subscriptions also are invited, \$1.00 per year. Pending the appointment of a membership secretary, these also could be sent to Kathleen Green. Her address is, 80 Isabella, Apt. 5 (RA 2710), Toronto."

Today's Weapon

Hermann Rauschning who became well acquainted with the efficacy of Nazi violence before fleeing Germany says, "The day of fighting on the barricades (when revolting) has certainly passed. But the time in which passive resistance will become the revolutionary weapon of whole peoples seems therefore to have come and this weapon will be the more effective the more the whole economic apparatus becomes artificial and mechanized, the more massive and the more collectivized the whole mechanism of economic life."

The Canadian C.O.
45 Pacific Ave.,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.



*Wes Brown
B.C. Forest Service Camp Q.3.
Campbell River
B.C.*