LIBERTY!  
EQUALITY!!  
FRATERNITY!!!

To Rouse The People, To Combat Fascism, and To Speed Commonweal.

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188: CITIZEN AND EXECUTIVE

Our contemporary, The Patron, was founded in 1922, as a journal of Anti-Socialism, by the 8th Duke of Northumberland. We never expected to quote from its columns with approval. From its inception the facts are that which it reproduces the following comment on "The Liberty of the Subject." Except that we prefer and insist on the term of "citizen" as opposed to "subject," we feel the passage will meet with approval.

Judgment was given by the House of Lords on 3rd November, in two cases involving the liberty of the subject. The appeal is by William Greer, who was an application for a writ of habeas corpus, was dismissed unanimously. The case of Mr. John William Lewis, likewise failed, on a majority decision of four Lords to one, the dissenting opinion being that of Lord Goddard. It was made clear that in this matter of operating the Defence Regulations the decision of the Home Secretary is not subject to judicial review, and until Parliament, which, in the opinion of many, very unwise indeed, grants these powers to the Executive, does otherwise, the British people will have to submit to the present limitation of their rights. By the amendment by Order in Council dated 23rd November, 1939, whereby the wording of the Secretary of State case that it is necessary to do, as "It was altered to "It has reasonable cause to believe," Parliament thought that it had been cast in a judicial mold, but it is difficult to see that this is now so. It is interesting to note that, in determining the case, Lord Atkin was very emphatic on the point that no statute or act of parliament going a very common failing in these days, and, quoting from "The Times" of 4th November:

"He protested, even if it did it alone, against a strained construction put on words with the effect of giving an uncontrolled power of imprisonment to the Minister. The words had only one meaning: they were used with that meaning in statements of the common law and in statutes. These words had been used in the common law. They were used in the Defence Regulations in the natural meaning."

Whether, in view of these remarks, the House of Commons will be content to leave things as they are remains to be seen, but if there is growing belief in the country that these Defence Regulations, rushed through Parliament without full understanding of their implications, is not in doubt.

In The Freethinker, for November 16, Chapman stated vigorously on the judgment, as follows:

Lord Atkin said he viewed "with apprehension" the present attitude of the Executive towards such cases. Generally speaking, 40 years ago, a British subject had the unquestionable right of appeal to the Courts against the rulings of any executive person or body. To-day that is very nearly non-existent. The Executive is, in effect, the legal slave of the Executive. He is treated favourably, so much the better for him. If he is treated harshly or contemptuously, he can appeal to the Courts. But it is the Minister of that or of that who decides, and against his ruling there is no appeal. This is the opinion that is now the chance to a decree of the Council of State.

The following from Lord Atkin's protest should be studied by all who are not to be satisfied with mere talk about British liberties:

"It has always been one of the pillars of freedom, one of the principles of liberty, for which we stand, and still stand, authority solely against being misused. Judges are no less the respectors of persons, and stand between the subject and the uncontrolled exercise of power by his Executive."

In this case I have listened to arguments which might have been presented at the Court of King's Bench in the time of Charles I. I protest, even if I did it alone against an emergency statute with the effect of giving an uncontrolled power of imprisonment to the Minister of the Crown. I protest against the Attorney General's argument that it would be "for the public good, to arrest the enemy to the public good." I protest against the Attorney General's argument that it would be "for the public good, to arrest the enemy to the public good." I protest against the Attorney General's argument that it would be "for the public good, to arrest the enemy to the public good." I protest against the Attorney General's argument that it would be "for the public good, to arrest the enemy to the public good."

Mr. Morrison: I am watching him.

Mr. Morrison is watching me. "DUKE OF BEDFORD GE T S W A R N I N G."

DUKE ASKED TO END LEASE

The Duke of Bedford has been asked to terminate his tenancy "I AM WATCHING YOU."

Mr. H. R. S. Phippsello

There is one noble lord in whom I am interested, and as long as his opinions and activities are what they should be, I have to take," said the Duke of Bedford to me at his Scottish mansion at Camrose yesterday. Mr. Morrison is watching me. SAYS DUKE OF BEDFORD

"Mr. Herbert Morrison's. Home Secretary, told the House of Commons that the "I am interested in the activities of the 35-year-old Duke of Bedford, who has just issued a 1,000,- 000-word peace-plan pamphlet called "What a Game!"

THE PURSUIT OF PACIFISM

Even in the days of Cæsar, the press had not dared to carry headlines like those included in the above composite picture. We have another picture ready to publish next month. Fellow-countrymen of Thomas Paine and Richard Carlile cannot afford to tolerate such continued invasion of the principles of pacifism. This journal supports Lord Atkin in his considered judgment and the sixty odd M.P.'s who have revolted against 188 Regulations. The powers of the Home Secretary are absolute and vast, and it is imperative that any prosecutions like those, if necessary, but neither does it seem to be denounced in irresponsible headlines like those prevouly shown from the millionnaire press.
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT VISITS TO IRELAND

HERBERT MORRISON ATTACKS THE DUKES OF BEDFORD.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, October 15, 1916, Mr. Herbert Morrison raised the question of M.P.’s visits to Ireland. We have the OFFICIAL REPORT (Vol. 173, p. 274, No. 110, Tuesday, October 21, 1914, Vol. 170-173) before us. We regret that space does not permit us to quote the whole of it. We are here, however, to state that the House of Commons has not been content to allow its Members to travel on a voluntary basis to Ireland, but hasKI, in doing so, has been open to the charge of being openly spurned. We are pleased to find one of our Law Lords to expose the whole of liberty means—or did mean.

Very many times in recent years we have called attention to the way in which the development of the military rights of the English people were being fringed away by the Indian Government, but not for the first time, mention but one phase of this destruction of individual freedom, the visit to Ireland, with the obvious public showing its customary sheep-like docility, has been fringed away civil liberty from the subjection of the Irish, almost despotic power to the Minister of this and that Department. We need not be conquered by Hitler to become a nation of robots—Parliament, unless watched, will see to that by its development of Ministerial authority before the war, its elaboration during the war, and, unless the English people act in an un-English manner—its continuation and establishment afterwards.

Lord Atkin is one of the most distinguished jurists of our time. He has been Lord Chief Justice in Ordinary since 1910, and in 1917, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, Lord Atkin became a Barrister in 1891, a Bencher in 1898, and a K.C. in 1906. He was a Solicitor-General, 1910-28, and a Lord Justice of Appeal, 1919-28. During the conclusion of the last war, he was Judge of the Munitions Tribunals Appeals Court, 1916-1918. Following the last war, Lord Atkin has occupied the following positions: President of Naturalisation of Aliens (Revocation) Committee, 1918-19. Chairman of War Cabinet Committee on Trade, 1918-19. Chairman of the Committee of Termination of the War Committee, 1918. Member of Committee on British and Foreign Legal Procedure, 1918-19. Lord Justice of Appeal, 1928-29. Chairman of Committee on Crime and Insanity, 1924. President of Medical-Legal Society, 1927. Member of Council of Justice, Legal Education, 1919-34, etc.

We do not think that the citizens of Britain ought to be a little the better reason for this. Nor should the democracy put the agitations of one of the Prime Minister or the Home Secretary above the legal statement enunciated by Lord Atkin. The Word for June, 1940, was not permitted the House of Commons and Parliament's understanding as to the nature and extent of their war duties. To every intelligent and rational reader it must be clear with the evident nature of the atmosphere and the House of Commons violates the pledges then given and constitutes an unforgivable breach of faith.

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THE WORD

BRITAIN'S CONCIES

Many citizens will be shocked to learn that, in spite of all assurances and protestations about conscientious objection, there is now over 500 young men in prison for war resistance. Of these over one hundred have had the maximum penalty that can be imposed by either the Court Martial or the Criminal Law and Sheriff Courts, by summary conviction. Some of them, when released, will be immediately re-arrested and imprisoned again and again.

Section 13 of the National Service ( Armed Forces) Act, 1955, provides an opportunity for conscientious objection to be considered before the tribunals and has consequently been drafted into the Army to present their case again to the Appellate Tribunal if they have been sentenced by court-martial to imprisonment for three months or more.

If the Appellate Tribunal considers that the offence which led to the court-martial was committed on grounds of conscience it may recommend that the man be transferred to non-combatant duties or that he be registered as a Conscientiously Objecting civilian work or that he be so registered without condition. These recommendations are binding.

A conscientious objector's application to register as CO's before going into the Army

Conscientious objectors who resist service in the Army are, therefore, entitled to have their rights and reasons for objection ascertained by an Appellate Tribunal of this kind. This forms a valuable safeguard against "cat-and-mouse" treatment.

Most of the CO's now in prison are those who did not fully understand the consequences of registration, or who did not understand the call to medical examination before being called up. It is intended to examine them more fully and to give them an understanding of their rights and their new status as conscientious objectors.

It ought to be the business of the Government to devise means whereby these may be accorded similar rights to those serving in the Army.

That is how Winston Churchill, speaking in the House of Commons on March 20, 1941, described any-thing in the nature of persecution, or of compelling conscientious objectors. In spite of this declaration, the imprisonment of upright citizens continues, because they have more conscience than the Tribunal and even the Court of Appeal re-examine at any time.

In no circumstances are CO's who resist military examination entitled to go beyond they conscience re-examined at any time.

It is said that this was brought on by the circumstances of his position to exercise the discretion of a Minister present in the House and accountable to them. The Minister had been made responsible for the House. He had explained in the greatest detail the use of the powers in a particular case. It must be a discretionary power. The manner in which this right was exercised has the position given the House a feeling, first of all, of all the submissions of the executives to the Parliamentary institutions and, secondly, of the Court of Appeal, and they were exercised.

He particularly reserved the suggestion that they were adopting the methods of Fascist States. They were not. They were the servants of the House.

Mr. Bevan (Lab., Ely) asked the whole House what the House Secretary had in mind when he had the regulations before the House.

Mr. Logan (Lab., Scotland, Liverpool) suggested that the House Secretary and Mr. McVey might have a chat together over the situation.

The House rose.
APATHY OR AWARENESS
By EVELYN DAWSON

Throughout the ages mankind has often been stricken down remorselessly by the inexorable hand of nature in her various forms, and also by accidents and the vicissitudes of human negligence, but never until now has humanity suffered a sudden, deep and terrible suffering, not being forced to face desolation and destruction through the deliberate action of man. This has befallen us as an unexpected catastrophe.

For twenty years the physicists have predicted the inevitable development of the atomic weapon. The tragedy unless a complete change of international policy was effected, but the controllers would not hearken to our warning, and the masses were influenced by the appeal of the pacifists. The majority failed even to read the writing on the wall during those months of unprecedented devastation.

In Spain and in China, else surely the leaders would have allowed the approaching avalanche to gain such momentum as to make it well nigh impossible to stop. If there had been any general proper awareness of the realities of modern warfare, and its after-effects, it would have aroused a determination to avert the causes of the threatening calamity. Then, late as it was, there would have followed some constructive policies instead of that concentration upon destruction which was the result of years of armed peace which preceded this war.

Undoubtedly, it is to the amazing lack of real active imagination, particularly during the last two decades, that must be attributed most of the blame. The confidence of our present state of existence, which is worse than barbarism. And it would seem that this same noticeable failure, surprisingly understandable when we consider what is really happening, or to perceive the appalling possibilities of this hellish form of warfare, is preventing any widespread public feeling of warning.

The majority of people never even contemplate any alternative policy to the continuation of aerial reprisals attacks, which will by the very nature of war increase in intensity and diabolical inventiveness. Through the propaganda of the press and the B.B.C., which not only gives primary importance to the lack of military damage here, and the fact that our economy has no proper idea of the casualties at the time, the full effect, significance and horror of the raids has not been realised by the general public, and many civilians have been tragically aware of their own loss and experience. The people of each town see the devastation, and some will know what has happened to them personally. But the realisation appears to be largely confined to this, except when the public imagination is stirred, for a short period, by a Coventry or a Fire of London. War always destroys the value and sacredness of human life, and this is particularly evident now, even when the casualties reach into the thousands for a month.

In previous conflicts there was aroused active sympathy throughout the world, and called for inquiries and for drastic steps to be taken for the avoidance of the possibility of such a great world-wide reaction to the Titanic disaster, the Grestofftori cataphyse, the R.101, or "The Thetis." To-day far greater tragedies than these are regarded as inevitable and inevitable, that we must endure, or "take it" for the sake of that "new world" ahead, which will be new, but not in the way that the masses are thinking today.

The outcome of this war is certainly not going to be the assured decisive victory that so many imagined in 1939, but whatever happens, all the countries concerned are going to lose a great part of their life, and fill either with physical wounds, nerve-shaken and maimed, or with people dulled and lifeless through personal loss of friends, or of everything that makes a home. The prevailing disregard towards the tragedy that has befallen us is being proclaimed as real courage, and rightly

so in the cases of hundreds of individuals, but there is a grave danger of the general calmness leading to complacency. That is why the adaptability of life—sad existence for twentieth century civilization, whatever steps are taken to ameliorate the conditions—is alarming because of its conscious and psychological effect. So much is being done to develop a static state of mass-mindedness with a consequent repression of individuality, which is an unhealthy condition to exist, at all, as well as making the way ready for a totalitarian state when the war does finish.

Dare we continue to foster this apathetic mass apathy of which is the sake of present humanity and of posterity, for civilisation and culture, comprising all the creative men and women in the world? The belief in the majority man the ages, for the sake of the Electric World, that the imagination should be fully alive to the realities of the appalling tragedy that people are experiencing via the world of letters, and to which we all contribute, and of the state of the world after-fears. Also, it is equally essential that there should be proper realisation of the life for which we are preparing. If this holocaust of human life, this suffering, this wanton destruction and chaotic waste is allowed to go on and on. Once peace time the awareness of the living sap will begin to rise again, and we will emerge from this dark, almost dead winter that man has produced.

The desperate need of the hour is the courage to start again. The spirit of the people of today and their concern for self, and their own survival, is the concern of the people of tomorrow, and the kind of courage of pioneers, of the martyrs, of Gandhi, of Jesus of Nazareth, the supreme example for all times.

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THE EDITOR'S TRIALS IN THE DOCK

II.—GLASGOW SEDITION TRIAL, 1921

Continued from page 45.

Last week we reproduced the "Glasgow Herald" account of the trial. In this issue we note passages from other Capitalist press reports. The reports containquotations omitted by the "G.H." or "G.R." or by the "word." Where a report is quoted at length date of the paper is indicated above each report.—Ed.

EDMUND J. "EVENING NEWS," GLASGOW.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1921.

GLASGOW'S HEAVY HIGH COURT. Police at Night Today's Sittings.

AUDIENCE SEARCHED.

A somewhat unusual calendar of cases was submitted at the sitting of the High Court which commenced at the Justiciary Buildings, Jail Square, to-day.

In all there are 29 cases, involving 74 persons. Two capital charges are included in the list, but most interest will centre in the trials in which a Sinn Fein element is introduced. Several batches of individuals are charged with one or other of the following offences: sedition; illegal drilling; contravention of the Explosive Substances Act; mobbing and rioting. The last named charge is brought against eighteen persons, the arraignment following the apprehension of Father McKerry in Avelburn Street on the night of the Sinn Fein ambush on the battalion patrol van.

C.G.—AUDIENCE SEARCHED BY POLICE.

Unprecedented interest was taken in the court proceedings. Hundreds of persons assembled outside the Justiciary Buildings—perhaps a record for a pre-war sitting. In the recent history of High Court trials in Glasgow, but the police were more vigilant and alert than hitherto, and refused to allow them to linger opposite the court build-

Sedition Charge.

Lord Kersington presided in the North and Lord Justice Provost and several Magistrates were present at the outset.

Sedition Charge.

A long legal discussion heralded the commencing sedition charge against Gayl Alfred A.

Mr. Alfred, who was undefended, in a long speech, also held that there was nothing seditious in the statements.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1921.

CITY COMMUNISTS ON TRIAL.

Prisoner Cites Sir E. Carson's Speeches.

Verdict and Sentence.

Lord Kersington at Glasgow High Court to-day delivered his verdict in the case in which Gayl Alfred A., the well-known English Communist and editor of The Spin, Jane H. Patrick, Douglas McLoughlin and Andrew Fleming, all of Glasgow, were charged with sedition Si printing, publishing and circulating a newspaper called The Red Comrade, the organ of the Glasgow Communist Group, in May, 1921. The Crown had been examined regarding the meetings of the Communist Group of which she was for a time editor-secretary. The discussion after the business meetings were on philosophical ideas, and there were no suggestions of violent incitement. She never saw the accused Fleming at any of the meetings.

The Times for Tuesday, June 21, gave the following headings and summary of the report:

COMMUNISTS SENTENCED.

Cases at the High Court To-day. Sedition Charge Found Proved. Communists' Defence.

Communist Ban in Court.

The Times for Tuesday, June 21, gave the following headings and summary of the report:

"The closing stages of the sedition trial were entered upon this morning in the North Court before Lord Skerrington and Lord Justice Provost. Of the latter two, Alfred A. was absent. Shortly afterwards the absence hurried her to her seat.

"When the Court adjourned yesterday Alfred, who was defending himself and Patrick and McLoughlin, (Fleming, the printer, was defended by Mr. Morton, K.C.), was engaged addressing the jury. His speech had extended to more than an hour when the Court adjourned. To-day he resumed his address. He had been in custody overnight, but the three other prisoners had been out on bail, and his first remarks were an appeal to them not to be observed that Fleming wore a "buttonhole" of pamphlets."

(To be continued)

LEIGH FISHER CONVICTED.

In our June issue we reported the Tribunal hearing on Fisher's case. The Tribunals held that he was genuine in his views and statements, but that his objections were political, and not conscientious, within the meaning of the National Service Act.

On Tuesday, November 4, he was convicted at the Sheriff Court, Hamilton. The Hamilton Advertiser report reads as follows:

C.O.S IN COURT.

Burnbank and Falside Men Deliberately Drafted for Military Duty.

The convictions of two conscientious objectors were reported at the Sheriff Court in Hamilton. They were Leigh Fisher, 116 High Blantyre Road, Burnbank, and John Callaghan, 1 Sebren Avenue, Falside, Uddingston. They were the first two in the medical board's court, respectively, as required, on July 23 and August 21 respectively.

Neither of the accused asked the witnesses any questions.

Fisher, addressing the Court, said that he remained a conscientious objector and was not willing to engage in war. He had to square his conduct with his conscience, and he felt that he must refuse to acknowledge the right of the State to impose military service upon him. He was registering his protest, he added, with great respect.

Callaghan did not make any statement.

The Sheriff imposed on each a penalty of £5 or 30 days' imprisonment, and made an order that they received further reports.

EDDLEWOOD MAN'S ATTITUDE.

A plea of guilty was entered by John Thomas Carragher, 33 Messe Easmond Road, Eddlewood, to a charge of having failed to appear at the same court on September 4.

The accused was asked if he was now willing to submit to medical examination.

"Yes," he replied, "under protest."

He was fined £1, with a month to pay, and undertook to go to the centre for examination.

CAROLINE TAYLOR.

The case of Caroline Taylor, the daughter of the late Caroline Taylor, of the works of M.T. Taylor, passed away on July 27, 1943. Mrs. Taylor was the daughter of a member of A.P.P.
NORTHERN RHODESIA COPPERBELT

NATIVE CONDITIONS EXPOSED IN A STRIKING HOUSE OF COMMONS SPEECH

By A. CRECH JONES, M.P.
(Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Labour).

(Continued from page 74)

Mr. Leslie Boyce (Gloucester): The hon. Gentleman in the House that the sum of money is paid annually by way of dividends. In order that the amount he mentioned might have some meaning, will he set out in what capital it has been paid? I am not asking for any purpose except for genuine information.

Mr. Crech Jones: For some of the companies the average yield may be 34 per cent. over a long period of years. The annual dividend in recent years is infinitely higher. The point I am making is that out of the Colony, something like £25,000,000 are distributed every year to shareholders in London. This wealth is taken from the Colony where the total African wages are £2,000,000 to £2,000,000. The disparity is completely unaccountable. It is not a question of how much capital is invested. It is a question of the enormous drainage of wealth from the Colony which, in the section of Africa which has the well-being and happiness of the people.

The poverty, ill-health and under-nourishment of this Territory have a bearing on the industrial problem. When the Commission reviewed the situation a year or so ago they pointed out how thin was the whole economic apparatus of the Territory. The first step, agriculture and subsidiary industries which they said, should be vigorously pursued, even in war-time, to prevent the drainage from the Colony not being modified and the appalling social consequences stopped. Major Orde-Browne pointed out in his report that there were problems, and one section of the report which has not been modified and the appalling social consequences stopped, Major Orde-Browne pointed out in his report that there were problems, and one section of the report which has not been modified and the appalling social consequences stopped.

Now let us look at the question of accommodation as provided in the Copperbelt. Surely more should be done to provide the accommodation required by married workers and their families. In my submission, home-making and everything done to ensure a stable permanent nucleus. If a stump did fall the Copperbelt in the future it would be unlikely to be replaced by very permanent labour force established in proper proportions along the lines I have suggested. Accordingly, the community Bryce have suggested, the Supplementary greater privacy should be available for the Africans, and, as is pointed out in the report, there ought to be more free-planning to accommodate the needs of the workers. Nothing can be done for recreation and diversion, I submit, and facilities provided in the compounds for the wives and others to grow vegetables and flowers.

I have not the time to say much more about the social needs of these areas, of the problem of the children, the adolescents and the women, and the necessity for the extension of education, but all these are fundamental questions in these areas. May I, in passing, emphasise the danger of this industrial bleeding artery which is drawing away from the villages the vitally necessary manhood of the country? In some cases it has become considerably modified. The social consequence in Northern Rhodesia are disastrous. Large numbers of men never return to the villages, and the result is a general poverty worse.

If we are to correct in some degree the effect on native society of all these disadvantages, a new policy is urgently and fundamentally necessary, difficult as the working out of such a policy may be.

Then the Commission recommend means of expressing grievances and negotiating with management on the special industrial problems. It is recommended that an "elder" system be established to bridge the way to trade unionism. One recognises that unionism among an alien people is unionism among an alien people, and a people who have not grown up in a long industrial tradition, but I would point out that the "elder" system is not generally operative in the Copperbelt. At best, it has only functioned for compound purposes, and when the dispute occurred it seemed to break down altogether. Obviously, the flow of labour in and out of the Copperbelt, the forms of compound cannot be familiar with in this country cannot be established, but I hope that in the case of the permanent labour force, of the more experienced Africans there may be a process of combination may be allowed to develop and, indeed, encouraged in every way.

I would hope that the labour advisers will do their utmost to bring their influence to bear in the towns, and to bring back the wage earner from the Copperbelt. One must be impressed with the complementary influence of the town. I suggest also that the labour officers should make it their business to integrate or to help the Africans in their industrial relations by not waiting for grievances to flare up but by seeing that modifications and improvements are introduced into African conditions of employment and thereby prevent an industrial situation. I would make the suggestion that labour officers should not be appointed merely for three years, but that it would be better to fix the terms of reference for a longer period of years. I think it is now the case that the Statute Book in certain provisions which have been adopted in our own country, inadequate as they are.

My last point is in reference to the colour bar. It is a point I have been trying to stress in this debate, but the colour bar is not entirely extinguished in the Dependency. The Commissioners desire that it should be modified. I submit that the policy, as set out by the Northern Rhodesia Government, is of very much as though that Government desire to perpetuate it. This matter really is the
The Negro Citizen

Our Comrade, E. N. McKenzie, commenced to publish in Birmingham, in May, 1940, an interesting monthly booklet, entitled The Negro Citizen. This claimed the inalienable rights of the African to be published free of charge. The slogan under the caption, "Sympathy From High Quarters," the editor wrote:

From the Duke of Bedford, a gentleman who, though highly placed in Great Britain, respects the rights of man, and himself the author of several pamphlets dealing with the present situation, came two pages of telegraphic comments on the pamphlet that served to encourage the work. It is a pity that those in power and the influential and influential, among whom are those who are limited to permit of the publication of those most interesting points he raised. The following conclusion is submitted:

The remarks quoted from the Duke’s letters were as follows:

"I fully sympathise with the desire of the West Indian negroes for a greater share in the government of their own country and for a voice in its disposition. It seems extremely unfair that they should be forced into servitude, without being consulted. You may be able to get a certain amount of sympathy and support on this question, and I believe the right of self-determination, without being consulted. I wish I could take a more hopeful view of the future and I wish that we, both, in different ways and for different reasons, were under the rule of the same military.'

Workers will sympathise with the Duke’s desire for a larger movement outside rather than inside Parliament.

The Duke’s attitude towards negro fellow-citizens and comrades is an answer to the suggestion that he has Nazi sympathies. Actually, the Duke, speaking of the, strikingly similar situation in the White House of Commons by our Comrade, Creech Jones, and his Labour comrades, on the African question.

Ignored Speeches

By Members of the Parliamentary Peace Aims Group, E. N. O. I., includes James Barr, M.P.; George Buchanan, M.P.; Roy J. Dapio, M.P.; Robert W. Sorensen, M.P.; R. R. Stokes, M.P.

Ever since the early days of the war the national press has adopted the practice of ignoring speeches made in Parliament which have been of a social and political character. In his report on the meetings of the Peace Aims Group, which is now being published, a member of the Peace Aims Group, will be found three of the memoranda issued by the Group, to the first of which is appended a list of the original Members.

Issued by the Parliamentary Peace Aims Group (price 9d. per copy, 1st class 9d. 4 lines, or 8s. per dozen, post free).

Send your order to R. R. Stokes, M.P., 32 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Ignored Speeches can be obtained at the Strickland Press and at all U.S.M. meetings.
Dear Sir,—I have continuously seen your advertisements, which appear to me to contain a wealth of information.

I am a C.O. of the last war, and to-day still take my stand with those who believe in non-violence for conscience sake. My friend has just gone to jail for refusing medical service. I enclose 2/- in all to cover Periodical Subscription to this paper wishing you success in your work for the C.O.

Yours sincerely,

GEO. WATLING
(Secretary Cilley Row P.P.U.)

Bolton, November 5.

Dear Mr. Aldred,—Shall be glad if you will send me a copy of your "Life of Richard Carlile," which seems to me to be the best of the books that have been written on this subject. I am still active in the best of causes. I remember you many years ago, when I was a boy, and am still greatly interested in your work and wish you success.

Mr. Carlile was a great man, and I am still a admirer of his work. I am enclosing a copy of "The Agrarian Journal," containing part of an article by yourself, "The Passing of the Million," dated 22/01/00. Also a copy of Paine's "Age of Reason," published by Richard Carlile, and other pamphlets, including the "History of Freedom." All the best.

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT ROSE.

London S.E.1, October 31.

Dear Aldred,—We are old C.O. comrades of 1916, and I am sure you will agree that such a far-off date has some correspondence either then or a bit later, when we were getting up our shoes and when I want to say that recently only I have seen a few copies of "THE WORD," and it has been a great relief to read them. I am still in print, etc., and admire your generous tolerance both of the Christian witness against war, etc., of men (like my old friend Creech Jones, not now alas, pacifist, but with us on other vital matters). I am enclosing my copy of "The Times," etc. I now anxiously await the help of Providence (or Destiny) in clearing off the debt.

I am enclosing a letter (e.g., in your October issue) about that you should recognize that a number of things are needed by prisoners in order to live, and that I have been helping the better since 1922 when Ruggles Brice went and Alex Paterson came in and our book came out, besides the work which I have done. I would like to see the prison list and would like to do much more to help prison life.

Yours sincerely,

STEPHEN BOHIOUSE.

Bruxelles, Herts., November 11.

Dear Sir,—In the last year or two I have been reading most of your periodicals comprehensively, and have finished reading the current issue, I must say, it is an interesting one.

You may be interested to know that I am a member of the C.O. Association, and for about two years past, I have been Secretary of the New Zealand No More War Movement, which derives its inspiration from the work of the late Dr. Walter Bone. In Portsmouth, I was Chairman of the P.P.U. group and Secretary to the Advisory Bureau. I mention these personal facts just to assure you of my keen interest in the job you are doing through "The Word."

Last Sunday, November 9th, Armistice Sunday, my church was crowded out for a United Service of PaeACE Witness, which was conducted by myself supported by a member of the C.P.U. and of the F.O.R. In the congregation were members of these bodies and of Baptist, Methodist, Congregational and Anglican Churches and the Society of Friends. It was a very pleasing service and a real encouragement to all as well as an encouraging witness to pacific convictions shared by the Army and Navy etc."

Friendly greetings,

Yours cordially,

CHARLES H. COLE
(Minister of the 1st Baptist Church, Portsmouth.)

Gosnall, November 16.

Dear Comrade Aldred,—You need have no fear about criticising me at any time on this subject. I am one of those who adhere to the full to Voltaire’s dictum: "I disagree with what you say but will fight for your right to say it.

The present international situation is literally disastrous, and I cannot help but feel that those who stand by those who are in authority as to our prospects for the coming years and the peoples of Europe in the immediate future.

With kind wishes,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIS J. DAVIES.

(Wife of Comman, October 22.

Dear Comrade,—I find great pleasure in reading "The Word."

There is much food for thought and inspiration within its pages. I was glad to see the article in "Peace News" by the Duke of Bedford this week and I look forward to the day when we may all be at peace. My heart goes out to the women of the U.S.M., the P.P.U. and the I.L.P. in unity there is strength and in strength there is need. A peace of this nature will need to be held to we deem worthwhile; to survive.

I am enclosing a copy of a speech given by the New Leader, which is all about the P.P.U., the I.L.P. and the U.S.M. The New Leader says that we must agree to the principle that nothing can be achieved by breaking a worse violence in whatever form it is used by man, that the law is perfect and must be used to us, and the methods of non-violence and non-cooperation are the very end for which it was used.

I am tempted to comment on the present crisis of civilisation. It is a time when the need is keenly felt; when he is attacked by some such scoundrel as an agitator or rabble-rouser. In the methods of peaceful struggle, he has collected tools and weapons which are in constant use and the means of peace are the means of the fight, that is the only thing we can do.

We take no other publications but "The Word," but we feel that the money spared for this purpose is well spent. I have been deeply interested in the Duke of Bedford's article and I am entirely convinced that the movement is the large body of Socialists in the Socialist opinion with no outlet for expression at all and all the more reason to be a strong and reasonable thinking, with nothing to gain personally, but with everything to lose.

A few words on a subject which has interested me for some time, that of convicts who are land workers. Black is the word which most occurs, but there are the C.O.'s doing land work now, most of them from families in a similar position to the P.P.U. members, and they have not the same opportunity to help you in any way. There is a movement for the improvement of conditions in prisons, and the pressures of the workers in prisons.

I know that many C.O.'s are aware and in the fight, and they are as many, perhaps more, who through ignorance or lethargy are not helping, but perhaps hindering the fight by accepting the status quo and in many cases in the C.O. or in any cause could not fight or succeed in bringing agricultural problems into the open is not impossible. In short, generally, we should have achieved something to be proud of. If we weaken conditions through war, we shall have lost fundamentally in our struggle for peace and peace and Socialism.

In conclusion, my address is to Members and to Agricultural Workers is 68 Bedgrove Road, Bedgrove, Herts. I wish you all power in the struggle.

Yours sincerely,

E. WILLIAMS.

Conston, Lanes., November 2.

Dear Guy,—Do you put La Protesita the Spanish newspaper in the list of your periodicals? I have been told that there is an article in it concerning the C.O.'s. If you have not already seen it, I would be pleased to hear from you. I have heard that it is very good, but when profound revolutionary anarchy takes root in this country, the Imperialist leaders have surely reached the limit. The Duke of Bedford has told one of his articles that the article has been mentioned to me, it is time the bubble was burst. I am only telling you what has been told to me that the Imperialists are so afraid of this article that they have not the time to have it. I have heard of the C.O. that you have been told that the article which only the defeat of this is possible to say that that it is not certain, that is the only way the German and French government will bring down Franco. Then I have heard that there have been replies in "La Protesita" to "The Agitator" and "The World" in the same strain in Yiddish. Most of the old Jewish C.O.'s hate their bodies, and their anarchism over the war.

I hope that Morrison does not rope you in because of your connection with Bedford. It seems that he would like to silence Bedford. Might that mean that you are going to be left in peace. I have been told that you are going to join the Imperialist club like you to go down together in defense of Anti- Imperialism will be history. It means that you are going to have a clear conscience, in the mind, just a little snipe. He has power and is out for blood. Best wishes for a happy new year after.

Yours faithfully,

M. KAVANAGH.

London, November 3.

[We have received "La Protesita," Buenos Aires, Argentina, containing an account of the Rockefeller article. This article is being translated and will be published. Although the paper is in Yiddish, sufficient to suspend our criticism of Rockefeller till he reads this translation.]

Ed.

Dear Guy Aldred,—My mind goes back these days as I expect to go, to those of 1916 and 1917, and I hope that the time will soon come, when we shall be able to do some real constructive work.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

H. RUNHAM BROWN.

Enfield, Mdx., November 12.

[We hope to publish an essay on War Resistance throughout the world by our comrade, R. Runham Brown, at an early date—Ed.]

Dear Mr. Aldred,—The recognition being given to F. W. Jowett pleases me very much. It was associated with Bradford Socialism from the beginning up to 1914, and I feel that I was with him and have since conducted a campaign of my own. I believe that a sound monetary system, that was foreign to the lead to the peace and plenty desired by all. I am no longer interested in equality of service or equality of reward. These things are useless in the world of overwhelming abundance we live in.

In 1898 he became Chairman of the Health Committee. This sentence covers a long period of time. I have never been interested in politics in this country and have since been elected over a large part of the world. Without any doubt he was the most successful Chairman of the Health Committee that City has had.

Yours sincerely,

GLYN THOMAS.

Saltaire, October 19.

Dear Mr. Aldred,—I would like to thank you very much for the books you have received. The copy of "The Peace News" has been passed on to our family doctor, who was very pleased to have it. The sincerity of John MacLean, who you have so ably recorded in your book, is most inspiring, and has moved me very, very much.

Yesterday, in the Manchester Guardian, was an article about the C.O.'s which I have sent to "Peace News" by the Duke of Bedford. Needless to say, I was so glad to see that the work of the C.O.'s is not forgotten.

Glasgow means a lot to us, because Dick Shepherd was elected Lord Rector of his University just before he died, and your book was at the bottom of the list.

The November issue is splendid at all

Yours sincerely,

M. A. C. GOODRICK.

Manchester, November 11, 1914.

Dear Mr. Aldred,—What an Athlete, an Anarchist, a Tramp, a Friend of the C.O., a Man of the People, and a complete Man. I am sure that my father could have answered these questions, but he was a well-known pacifist in this town, called Edith Grove. He was a strong supporter of the C.O.'s, he never knew anyone who would let him go, and he left the Church 25 years before he was on the street. He would not look at the war or the C.O. and would not see eye to eye with him until the war started. He was a man of the people. He was a man of the people. No one has the right to make human beings suffer like this.

Then I read Mr. Middleton Murrays book, The Betrayal of the Church by the Church. The Faith Called "The Kingdom" and I feel that I was the first to read it. Then I saw the "Peace News" advertised in Peace News, and
ALAN MORLEY SENTENCED

Our readers are familiar with the stand made against war by our Newcastle comrade, John Morley, and his son, Robert. Their cases have been reported fully in these columns.

On July 9, Alan Morley, the second son, was instructed to appear for medical examination. He refused to do so and was summoned to appear at Newcastle Police Court on September 30. He refused to appear but remained at home continuing his stand and on the 5th of October he was placed in custody. On the 7th of November he was charged with being at large without permission of his father, and on the 9th of November he was charged with being at large without permission of the court. He was granted bail and was ordered to appear at Newcastle Police Court on the 26th of December.

We now note the Newcastle Evening Chronicle reports, omitting only the headings and duplicate descriptions.

November 3 report says:

"Alan Morley (21), "Rosslyn," High Field Road, Wxoropshor, was remanded in custody for a week at Newcastle on a charge of failing to attend for medical examination when ordered for military service."

Mr. Percy L. Frankham said that Morley had been difficult to trace, and had even ignored the summons.

Morley appealed for bail, and said he disagreed with the calling up act.

Mr. Frankham said that the difficulties Mr. Frankham talks about," he said. "I have come home at the same time every night. I suggest that the police have not even bothered, and what Mr. Frankham says is just not so.

Morley's father said that his son was opposed on principle to going to war. Mr. Frankham said that Mr. Frankham strongly objected to bail. An Army officer supported him.

November 10 report says:

"I am not here because I committed a crime, but because I refuse to take part in it," said Alan Morley, motor worker, when he was fined £5 at Newcastle yesterday for refusing to submit himself for medical examination.

Mr. Joseph Robinson (chairman) commented that Morley disbelieved the laws of England although he accepted privileges under them.

He was remanded in custody to be taken for a medical examination.

November 11 report says:

"Sentence of 12 months' hard labour was passed at Newcastle yesterday on Alan Morley for refusing to comply with the order of the Court yesterday to submit himself for medical examination."

Mr. Percy L. Frankham, prosecuting, said Morley was fined £5 at the Court yesterday for failing to submit himself for medical examination and he afterwards refused to be examined as ordered by the Court.

Morley in Court said he did not submit to the order of the Court and was against the Army.

Mr. J. Robinson (chairman) said he hoped the sentence would deter others from acting foolishly. He went on defiantly as he had done.

The sentence was 12 months in jail."

Under the title, "SANITY IN POLITICS," the Rev. Reginald Sorensen, M.P., discusses the political foundations of peace, in "NEW VISION," for Autumn, 1941. This Journal is published at 4d. (post free), and is obtainable from the publisher, at 32 Seaford Road, London, N.11.

Our deficit has been reduced considerably. But we would like to be able to close our appeal and publish a complete list of subscribers next month. Will you help?

Glasgow Anarchist Objector

At the Glasgow Sheriffs Court, on Tuesday, September 23, James Dick, of 36 Hoges Road, Pollokshaws, was sentenced to the usual twelve months' imprisonment for refusing to attend medical examination. He was also given an extra 14 days' imprisonment for contempt of court.

Dick appeared before the local and appellate Tribunals but was removed from the C.O. register, largely because he was deemed to be a political objector.

From the dock, James Dick made the following vigorous speech defining his opposition to war and militarism:

What I have to say may not be relevant according to the law of the jurisdiction, but it is not a court of justice; it is not a court of inquiry, because it is not a court of inquiry, it is a court of hypocrisies. You ask me to take an oath on a book, the Bible, which expressly forbids me to swear, by it or by any other god. A certain gentleman bids you to judge not lest ye be judged. Another states: "Thou shalt not kill." I am here before the court not because this collection of writings forbids me to do this or that, but because my own intellect, my own consciousness, my own convictions for which the philosophy of Anarchism, bids me. I am here before this court to express my non-conformity to the court system.

One day you are trying a man for killing, and the next you are trying a man for refusing to kill. Just because in one case it is murder and in the other case it is refusal to murder, what is the difference between them? Does it make any difference whether it is murder or refusal to murder? What then is justice? Does it make any difference to the man who is murdered whether he be killed by a gun or by a bullet, or whether he be killed by a bullet or by a bullet? What is the difference to the man who is murdered whether he be killed by a gun or by a bullet, or whether he be killed by a bullet or by a bullet? What is the difference to the man who is murdered whether he be killed by a gun or by a bullet, or whether he be killed by a bullet or by a bullet?

You have condemned them, prosecuted and persecuted them; and now, to behold, when the Anarchists come to throw bombs they are to be condemned, whereas if you had condemned them. You should at least try to be as consistent in your accusations as you are in your persecutions.

I am accused of breaking an order signed by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and of refusing to appear before him. He has been signed by Herr Hitler himself. It is Fascist and it is not the law of the country. When you are a Sheriff of the country of Anarchist of the district of Lanarkshire that he should order me to submit my body for medical examination.

If I had broken the law of the country of Anarchists I would have been in the hands of the police, but you are not here, you are here to be on trial and find out if you are guilty of breaking the law of the country of Anarchists. You are on trial to see if you are guilty of breaking the law of the country of Anarchists, and I am here to see if you are not guilty of breaking the law of the country of Anarchists.

You are here to see if you are not guilty of breaking the law of the country of Anarchists, and I am here to see if you are not guilty of breaking the law of the country of Anarchists.

"I want you to submit to medical examination because that body will be at your disposal for the instruction of the Fascist Party of Poland with its Jewish programs, its lowest standard of living in Europe, and its mines, which are owned and controlled by the Prudential Assurance Society; for the restoration of Fascist Greece and its bloody dictator; for the restoration of Fascist France; for the re-empire of the Soviet Union and Stalin, which was described by Beverley Baxter, M.P., (now safely in America) in the Glasgow "Evening News" of January 8, 1941, as being not a system for human beings, but a system of torture, like its bastard offspring Nazism and Fascism.

You want my body to be used for the defence of those in this country like Churchill, who helped to build up Fascism and praised Hitler and Mussolini. To the Fascists I am the privilege of the Anglo-German war.

Today, in the first case of conscientious objection to military service in all the Tribunals, you stated that you were helpless and had to administer the regulations. If you were a man at all you would not administer these regulations. That is all I have to say."

Concombe Dick is a glazier by trade. He was turned down by the Glasgow Local Tribunal on September 9, 1940. His appeal was dismissed by the Edinburgh Appellate Tribunal. Yet Dick was turned down by the local Tribunal, despite his associations with the Labour movement, his membership of an Anarchist group, his Tolstoyian ideas and his conscientious objection to military service. The Tribunal was composed of men who had not described the war as a "frightful disaster and defeatly as he had done."
THE DUKE OF BEDFORD

WHAT READERS THINK

[... Since we published our interview with the Duke of Bedford in the August "Word," readers from all over the country have written demanding that the Duke shall become the voice of pacifism and Socialism in the House of Lords, and lend the common people of the country towards political and social sanity. We publish more correspondence below. — Ed.]

Dear Mr. Alfred,—In the last war, George Lansbury stood for the Labour and Liberal. In this war, the Duke of Bedford is standing for exactly the same thing; and thousands of people, like myself, thank God that there is still an Englishman with so much wisdom to speak the Truth. It would seem that, in the Duke’s leadership, lies the only chance of salvation for those remnants of the youth of Europe, who have not been crucified already. Crucified through the mistakes of politicians, “irresponsible people with bad records.”

As is admitted, “war is the bankruptcy of statesmanship,” why do we allow the delinquents of 1899 and even 1918, still to function in the politics of democracy.

Northam, Oct. 22.

C. E. PAYNE.

Dear Guy Alfred,—I received a copy of The Word which you sent to me. I think that everything you write is splendidly written and that the praise and thanks from all who have the privilege of reading it, for your wonderful capacity of being able to discover the Truth. Your ability as an orator and writer, but I can assure you that you have no superior! I consider that your statements in The Word and the War and Peace and Politics should be broadcasted through every street of every town in which means the apathetic members of every community could have a chance of learning the Truth.

I think your writings in The Word are an eye-opener and an example of pure intelligence! It would be a country worth living in if there were more people like you! Legalised murder would then be a thing of the past! There are a lot of cultured human people your staunch supporters.

In reply to others in saying that I believe that the Duke of Bedford is the most capable man in this country who has the capacity for Leadership! His insight into the affairs of the country—lured, Abd! On the one hand we have the House of Lords, the day of Universal Brotherhood will be within the sight of poor suffering human beings, in every country.

I hope, Mr. Alfred, that the Duke of Bedford and yourself will be spared to reap the fruits of your earnest activity! With my sincere thanks for all you are doing in the cause of Justice.

I am, Yours sincerely,

[Mrs.] AGNES KITCHEE

Glasgow, E.2, Nov. 6.

Dear Mr. Alfred,—I have read with great appreciation the Duke of Bedford’s “Towards Peace: What can be done?” in The Word.

In the last war, there emerges a foundation plan towards Peace and sanity. What a contrast is presented between this sincere high-principled, balanced, Christian, knowledgeable statement and the crafty, self-righteous, hypocritical, selfish hysteries to which the public is subjected from government spokesmen and media. Although, we stand the Man, a Human Being, and on the other merely a crowd of the crudest materialists, and unprincipled people.

The article by C. H. Norman is also very valuable, and it has seemed to me for some time that more prominence might well be given by workers for Peace to the degrading, sub-human caricature of life to which the masses every where have allowed themselves to be subjected, down to a grossly inadequate standardised food ration (e.g., one egg per week!) in a world of abundance.

So cunningly is attention focused on Hitler and his misdeeds by those who do not themselves appear to be “without sin,” and therefore privileged “to cast stones,” that the people have lost all sense of proportion, and fail to appreciate the condition of slavery, and loss of personal freedom and initiative in which they are enmeshed.

Best wishes for your good work.

Yours sincerely,

DYMONC, Oct. 7.

C. R. PAGE.

Dear Conrade,—I would ask housewives to awake. I would say to them: “Do not wait for hulls or public meetings—have friends and neighbors to your homes for discussion and plan the future you want. Let us support the Duke of Bedford in his magnificent stand.”

Various groups are meeting in this city, groups which I only heard of recently: freethinkers, groups really Socialists.

[In the struggle,]

I KNIGHT.

Aberdeen, Oct. 23.

Dear Mr. Alfred.—A friend has sent us the 3 latest copies of The Word, which my sister and I find extremely interesting. Will you please send another copy of October issue as it is very good and useful for sending to those who believe every word of the Daily Press and the Radio.

In our opinion, the Duke of Bedford would be a great leader. We have heard him many times in London and admire him immensely.

Yours truly,

L. & M. ALLPORT.

Foarwood, Oct. 18.

Dear Sir,—We find the facts in The Word very interesting, I will enclose a letter of support for the Duke of Bedford from the Stanmore F.O.K. next time you are here.

Yours fraternally,

G. E. DARTENELL


Dear Sir,—Very pleased with your November issue. Duty impels me to communicate to you my view on several points.

(1) I should much like to see the Duke of Bedford as Parliamentary Leader of a Peace Movement, in the same way as Mr. John Hope’s bridge’s remark that close co-operation with Mr. Middleton Murry is highly desirable.

(2) My wife and I heartily approve A. R. Burd’s scheme regarding “The Atlantic Charter.”

Doubling more unity and agreement and individual success will come to the Peace, Social and Humane Movements in general, as the world chaos grows and deepens.

Yours sincerely,

ALFRED H. HAYDEN

Green End, Manchester, 1/11/41.

Dear Conrade Alfred.—After reading the encouraging letters in The Word regarding the Duke of Bedford’s Articles, and also his wish to serve the common cause, I decided to sign the membership form of the U.S.M. and wish it every success.

Bedford will be a leader worth the following.

Good cheer. Yours fraternally,

W. G. JOHNSTON.

Ashton-in-Makerfield, Nov. 6.

Dear Conrade Alfred,—A few weeks ago you were kind enough to send me some literature concerning the U.S.M. and your own personal views, and I have been much interested in The Word since then. I would like to congratulate you on your courage, public spirit and broad-mindedness in giving publicity to the efforts the Duke of Bedford is making for a champion of peace.

As a pacifist of some standing; I am proud to stand by the Duke. Although I do not necessarily accept all your views and opinions, we are all agreed that the brotherhood of man is an essential demand and happiness are destroyed by a state of war. Please count me as a supporter of the efforts that you and the Duke are making for peace.

I enclose a donation towards the expenses.

Yours sincerely,

E. W. PATES.

West Arton, W.3, 10/11/41.

[... The reader should turn to our LETTER BOX for further references to the Duke of Bedford. — Ed.]

BEDFORD PARALLELS

From two very interesting letters addressed to us by the Rev. Malcolm MacColl, from the U.S.M. headquarters in London, we make two extracts concerning the Duke of Bedford.

In one letter, our comrade, MacColl writes:

My Dear Alfred,—I am not sure of your address, but I imagine you will receive this letter because you give space to the Duke of Bedford’s articles. Alas! Have you not the untransmitted freedom of expression? I am wondering what others would say—indeed repeating what I had heard said, I have never known you refuse a hearer, however anyone. You will allow, however, that there is an irony in the Christian like Bedford finds his freest expression in the organ of an avowed atheist! A Duke being a mouthpiece in an Anarchist Communist! "The sara, says” you the Bedford motto goes. Of course, these circumstances reflect only honour upon you and the Duke, an honour perilous in your case, as the Brotherhood would not think it shameless to attack you, but might be tendered to His Grace, not for his sake, but for the sake of the Order to which he belongs.

There are not many parallels to Bedford. Byron, perhaps, but how unlike they are; or the famous Earl-Bishop, Horvy, Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Oxford, the Irish Volunteer, and was hanged and hated by George III; but Hervey was hardly a Christian though a Lord Bishop. Bedford makes exceptions. He does not, but he does not exultingly as he Byron praised Napoleon. He don’t make enemies and "detestibles" of the war against the French Revolution! We know about Hunt, Garille, Muir, Francis, and one or other similar groups, what about Shelley, Byron and others who were too high to be preserved? There is scope there for some of our British MacColl-like savants of a Hutchinson volume with portraits at his side.

To come down to more recent times, Why is there no positive sitten in the House of Lords’ "THE IRON HEEL"? or of Winston Churchill’s glorification of dictatorship in "SAVROLA"? That book is never mentioned in the lists of the P.M.’s writings. It was once a popular "DAILY MAIL" sixpenny novel. Readers are aware that "The Iron heel" has been forgotten—or too well remembered."

I am,

Yours faithfully,

M A C C O L L M A C C O L L.

In his second letter, referring to an earlier private letter from which we wanted to quote, MacColl writes:

"My Dear Alfred—I do not remember all that I wrote in what you propose to publish. As Bedford is the object of attack in last Sunday’s "SUNDAY TIMES." I would like to be sure that my reference
CHILD MURDER
WHAT WAR MEANS

By The REV. RICHARD LEE, M.A.
Minister of the Great Meeting House, Coventry

In the course of an address delivered at the Great Meeting House (Unitarian), Coventry, on Sunday, November 2nd, our Comradre, Richard Lee, said that the problem of war is that of the economic machine churning out the terrible sufferings of hunger and starvation all over Europe.

In one country the people are allowed a few ounces, not one half the ration for bare subsistence, of dark bread made of flour and potato meal.

In 8 months there has not been one ounce of butter or margarine for many millions. Meat is very rarely seen. Milk is extremely scarce and when it is obtainable the civilians get one ounce or less of it.

These are the conditions which obtain over a good part of Europe. The other day I saw one of our British hospitals a baby who seemed not more than one month old. The child was actually 17 months old. I asked the reason and was told "malnutrition." The mother was helping to make weapons of mass-destruction.

"Can a woman's tender care be the mother of such a babe?"

It can. War will make people callous, brutal, crueler than beasts.

That exceptional child in Britain you can multiply by thousands in Europe as this war goes on.

You say: "Hitler, he is responsible." I say war is responsible. If you support war this is your responsibility. You are responsible for hunger and starvation.

(5) WHAT WAS DONE 20 YEARS AGO

Twenty years ago I went into hospitals in Central Europe and saw three-year-old children weighing 8 lbs. Towards the close of the last war I visited many, in Austria, in Czechoslovakia, in Hungary, the people lived on cabbage and turnip soup.

These things are not remembered, the cruelty, suffering caused by the greed for power of the Central peoples of Europe.

Against Germany and Russia we kept up our senseless and inhuman blockade for long after the Armistice. What War is doing to-day is war. Britain and France did with ruthless cruelty over twenty years ago.

Whether under Hitler or Lloyd George or Wilson or Chamberlain or Churchill, the monster devouring the lives of men, and killing them by the millions, is the product of our war propaganda, a means of war.

No, the statesman-prophet would go to Hitler—to Churchill—to Stalin—and to Roosevelt.
THE EARLY CHURCH AND WAR

Preaching at Hope Street (Unitarian) Church, Liverpool, the Rev. Sydney Spencer said that 300 years after Christ, a faction of the Christians refused to accept the soldiers' badge. "I cannot serve as a soldier," said he, "I am a Christian."

Maximilian's attack on Cuba, and the refusal of the Chinese across the centuries. Was it one typical of the outlook in the Second World War.

Even after the days of Constantine the Church was by no means unanimous in its acceptance or war. Some of the Christians who engaged in an imperial battle, and offered to go in front of the troops, were unarmy. After the death of Constantine participation in war was definitely condemned by the Churches of Asia Minor. In the third century, many Roman soldiers who had enlisted as pagans, left the service on becoming Christians. Origen, perhaps the deepest thinker of the third century, from the Roman Empire. "We do not mean to serve as soldiers of the Emperor, even though he be the son of God," he wrote. All the leaders of the Church, and to the fact that Constantine the Great and all soldiers of the Church, and to the fact that Constantine the Great refused to accept the soldiers' badge. "I cannot serve as a soldier," said he, "I am a Christian." Maximilian's attack on Cuba, and the refusal of the Chinese across the centuries. Was it one typical of the outlook in the Second World War.

Justin Martyr, in the second century wrote that the prophecy of Isaiah, about beating swords into plowshares, was fulfilled by the Christians. The positive motive that, in the early centuries, led to a preference for the life of the Church over the life of the State. It was the desire to avoid the trials of the world in order to safeguard the Church from the dangers of war. Justin Martyr wrote that the prophecy of Isaiah, about beating swords into plowshares, was fulfilled by the Christians. The positive motive that, in the early centuries, led to a preference for the life of the Church over the life of the State. It was the desire to avoid the trials of the world in order to safeguard the Church from the dangers of war.

The Committee for the Abolition of Night Bombing forwarded the following petition to the Prime Minister on October 31 last:

"Recognising that all bombing from the air in-creasingly involves suffering and destruction, we believe that there is a widespread desire that night-bombing, as the most indiscriminate form of such action, should be abolished. Therefore, we urge you to act with the utmost speed for the prevention of night-bombing."

The undersigned, therefore, urge H. M. Government to take the necessary steps to prevent night-bombing. Alternatively, they urge the Government to announce that as from a stated date there will be no more night-bombing. The right of the Government to consider its own action is..."