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C.P.S. IN RELOCATION CENTER

The first C.P.S. man to be assigned to a Japanese Relocation Center is one Emil Sekerak of Columbus, Ohio and the center is at Delta, Utah.

Recent information has it that Emil is setting up cooperative stores for the 10,000 Japanese in the center. These stores will furnish such things as: drugs, clothing, shoes, bakery products, confections and sundries and will provide such services as shoe repairing, laundry, ~~barber~~-shop, and beauty-salon service.

SUNDAY WORSHIP

The Sunday morning services of November 1 were conducted by Rev. L. S. Oliver, pastor of the Central Nazarene church in Colorado Springs. The subject of Rev. Oliver's sermon was, "Why I am a Christian."

On the following Sunday Rev. Nervig of the Our Savior's Lutheran church in the city, delivered a message based on the text, "Ye are the Salt of the Earth." Rev. Nervig has consented to minister to the spiritual needs of the camp somewhat regularly until an ordained minister is assigned to the camp staff.

FIRE

A call to fight a grass fire was received in camp a week ago which gave the men on camp duty a little action. Several hundred acres of grassland were burned which also endangered a private girls school. In a short time the fire was extinguished and the threat of further damage was removed.

DUKE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

The Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church are opening their first C.P.S. unit which will be doing hospital work at Duke University. Previously active in a vigorous support of Methodist conscientious objectors in camps administered by other religious groups, the Methodist commission will now also assume an administrative role.

This unit will be open to men in any camp east of the Mississippi and the men will work in the operating rooms of the Duke Hospital, the Dept. of Neuropsychiatry of the Duke hospital, and of the Highland Hospital (a mental hospital in Asheville which is affiliated with the Duke Medical School.

FOREIGN SERVICE?

In the Saturday night session of the Midwest Conference of the Fellowship of Reconciliation held in Chicago in September, Paul Comly French stated that there was a possibility of C.O.s securing foreign service now that passport issuance has been turned over to Selective Service.

Mr. French also said that the drafting of 18 and 19 year old men is inevitable and the drafting of women probable.

C.P.O.

A Council for Presbyterian Objectors has been organized by pacifists in the Presbyterian Church. Ralph Norman Mould, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Germantown, Pennsylvania is Secretary for the group.

ARMISTICE

Twenty-four years ago, the Armistice was an occasion for great celebration in all nations. Those yet alive would be returning; everyone would be able to resume creative living again. Surely the citizens of all lands, victor or vanquished, felt the same sudden joy to know that the destruction of life and property had ended.

Yet just as suddenly, did joy turn to sorrow for vast numbers. There were the boys who did not return; there were those who did return among the "living dead". Oh yes, it was fine that the war did not last longer, but that was very little satisfaction to those who had already given all they had to give, and were not certain of what had been repaid them but the sorrow.

Worse for even the happy of the vanquished peoples. The Armistice ended the killing by gun and bayonet, but it only marked the beginning of the more subtle torture of diplomacy. The Armistice did not mark the cessation of hostilities any more than the declaration of the war marked the opening of hostilities. No longer was murder, by international law, legal; and by the church, a moral obligation; but now there could be no doubt concerning which group of powers and which diplomats would determine the operation of the world's affairs. And so it was, the positions of the opposing groups were as hostile to one another following the surrender to superior force, as they were during the armed conflict. Exhaustion forced the end and conceded the power to impose the punishment for questioned superiority, and the power to dictate the destiny of the fallen.

War ended, but not the animosity. The victors hated and had revenge; they had suspicions and fears following the taking of their spoils. And for the vanquished, there was suffering and the natural chafing from the bonds of defeat--what else but hatred could come from a people existing under the heel of the smug victors who would not write a peace for the world, but for themselves alone.

Yes, now it is twenty-four years and we are again praying for another Armistice. May it come soon! "And this time, God, may it be more than a time of high emotion, of great excitement over what we personally may have salvaged from the wreckage--may this Armistice bring also the end of hostilities in a flood of the spirit of love for all mankind and in a yearning for the accomplishment of brotherhood among all men." --- R.C.H.

ARMISTICE MEDITATION

At 5:15 AM on November 11, a number of the fellows gathered in the lounge to spend an hour in meditation inspired by classical recordings, and in listening to the reading of the well-known selection "The Unknown Soldier Speaks" by John Haines Holmes. Although Armistice Day has lost much of its significance, the fellows felt that it is still a time to spend in concern for the mistakes of the past and for the problems of the peace of the future.

The Molokan Church, a protestant, "historic peace church" of Russian origin, is taxing each family of their group one dollar per month for the support of their men drafted into GPS camps.

Camp #5 participated in the local Community Chest drive by sponsoring a free will collection in the dorms. The sum of \$12.67 was given by the boys and turned over to the headquarters in town.

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VII. MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Post War Relief Work in the Near East

"War is always cruel. Killing and destroying property are its immediate aims. Cripples, widows, orphans, immense national debt, and enormous taxes are a few of the results which follow in its trail for many years, while some of the more immediate results are starvation, exposure, and epidemics."*

The damage caused by the World War I was terrific not only in the countries which served as the battlefields but also in the countries bordering upon the warring nations. These smaller countries were robbed of their cattle, horses, crops and everything else that could be of use to the armies. Starvation and pestilence swept in upon these destitute people and threatened them with complete annihilation.

Armenia and Syria, countries lying to the north of Jerusalem, were two examples of countries caught in this dire condition. Turkey, exercising its long standing hatred for the Armenians and Syrians, allowed its army to rob them of their possessions and either drove them from their homes into the desert or made them suffer tortures which were worse than death.

While the war was in progress, the limited amount of relief work that could be carried on through the missionaries there and the American Red Cross was administered only to women and children. Thus after the war, it was found that some villages in Syria and Armenia had lost about 70% of their men by starvation and that out of the half-million total population, 150,000 had died within a period of two years.

These deplorable conditions roused the American people and caused them to form the Near East Relief Committee. Mennonites also eager to do their part, were given the opportunity to share in this work which was started principally by the Friends. Thus on January 25, 1919, the first group of nine Mennonites sailed on the American relief ship to Beirut, Syria.

The cargo of the relief ship consisted of several thousand tons of relief supplies including clothing, cloth, shoes, sewing machines, food, medicines, complete hospital and surgical equipment for twenty, 100-bed hospitals, several hundred auto trucks, etc.

Upon arrival, investigation was made for the possibility of establishing a distinct Mennonite unit but it was found that this was inadvisable. Thus the Mennonites in their relief and reconstruction effort here worked together with and a part of the larger American committee for relief in the Near East.

The Syria field was divided into two areas, each composed of seven districts. In each district a relief unit operated in four departments of work: orphanage, industrial, medical, and general relief. Hospitals were set up, workshops providing employment for the women were started, orphanages were established, while soup kitchens furnished daily servings of food to all. While women were employed in the industrial workshops, the men were given work on the roads.

The impression made upon the Syrians and Armenians can be illustrated in the following statement: "In the minds of the native people our men were classed with the missionaries. These conditions presented numerous opportunities of witnessing for Christ and His teachings. Among the missionaries and the other relief workers our men were always designated as the Mennonite group. This gave many real opportunities for an explanation of our attitude towards war as well as of other special points for which we stand."*

The first workers returned to America during the spring of 1920 but many remained longer until the needs diminished. Thus ended another well worthwhile relief endeavor. --I.E.

*Hartzler, J. S., Mennonites In the World War

C.P.S. EXCHANGE

Henry, Illinois

The emergency farm service of Camp Henry consisted of picking apples. During the four week period over 8,000 bushels of apples were picked.

Latest news states that Camp Henry is to move to a new location in Idaho.

Merom, Indiana

Recently four campers from Camp Merom contracted typhoid fever and have been hospitalized for some time.

Puerto Rico

Plans are being considered for the expansion of C.P.S. #43 at Puerto Rico. As soon as details are available, the camps will be informed of the types of men needed.

Grottoes, Virginia

After a damaging flood caused by a four-day rain, CPS men from the Grottoes camp stepped in and rendered much needed aid to the stricken communities.

Medaryville, Indiana

One or two men from this camp will in all probability be chosen for a special project in medical research at the University of Chicago. The research consists of studying what effects prolonged exposure and high altitude have on humans. The "high altitude" atmosphere will be produced in a reduced air pressure chamber located at the university hospital.

NUPTIALS

Getting married seems to be the order of the day, or so it seems to quite a number of men in C.P.S. camps. The latest nuptials affecting the Colorado Springs camp are those of Jake Pauls of Inman, Kansas and Vernon Karber of Balco, Oklahoma.

The special event took place for Jake on October 28 when he made Miss Clara Baehr his bride. At this writing, Vernon is yet unmarried but...

day evening, November 15 is the time set for his entering the bonds of holy matrimony with Miss Edith Wiens.

ARRIVALS

Two new men arrived since the last issue of this paper and fifteen more are scheduled to come early next week. The two men are: Paul Schmidt of Cordell, Okla. (brother to one of our campers), and Elmer V. Kliever of Corn, Oklahoma.

STATISTICS

NUMBER OF MEN UNDER VARIOUS TECHNICAL AGENCIES AS OF OCTOBER 23, 1942

United States Forest Service.....	1,981
Soil Conservation Service.....	1,764
National Park Service.....	510
Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission.	50
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	40
Public Health Service.....	19
Puerto Rican Reconstruction	
Administration.....	11

4,375

NUMBER OF MEN ON MAINTENANCE PROJECTS

Hospital.....	180
Detached Farm Service.....	38
With Administrative Agencies.....	22
Other Detached Service.....	37

277

TOTAL MEN IN C.P.S.4,594

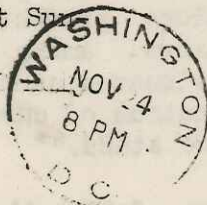
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IF WAR IS RIGHT

If war is right, then God is might
And every prayer is vain:
Go raze your temples from the hills--
Red death is in the plain.

If war is right, then God is might
And every prayer is vain:
Look not for Christ upon the hills--
He lies among the slain.

--Alice Corbin



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