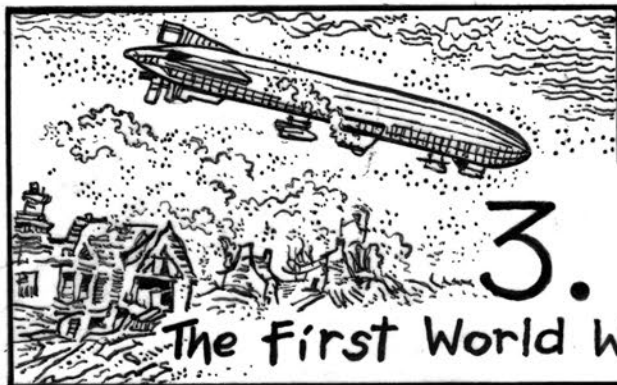


Think about War

3...After the War..

The First World War... the Great War... the War to end all Wars?



After the war ended in November 1918 and the fighting ceased conscientious objectors remained in prisons and camps....

.... Some were not released from prison until July 1919 more than 8 months after the end of the war. Those who were not traumatised or in poor health from their time in prison, such as teachers, found it difficult to find work. Alfred Salter, a doctor in south London, founded a convalescent home for Co's who had suffered from bad conditions in prison.

Some Co's became state figures....



Statue of Lord Fenner Brockway

1920's....1930's..

After a devastating war, feeling against another war was strong. Remembering the men killed became important to their wives and mothers.

In time Remembrance Day began to change and became what many saw a justification of war.

The No More War Movement was formed by former Co's to challenge this and the Women's Cooperative Guild and the PPU began promoting the alternative White Poppy.



One of the campaigns was against Air Fairs featuring spectacular aerial battles for entertainment, and against planes for bombing which killed millions a few years later.



'Harvest of Death'

The struggle for peace continued...

In 1937 the No More War Movement merged with the Peace Pledge Union, The PPU was founded by Dick Sheppard who invited people to send him postcards pledging never to support war. 100,000 postcards arrived within a year.

During the war the PPU helped Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany, campaigned against bombing, for food relief, and supported conscientious objectors. Today we remember past conscientious objectors and campaign for the release from prison of conscientious objectors and all campaigners against war.

'War is a Crime against humanity'

Conscientious Objectors- Commemorative Stone.

Tavistock Square, London.

