

Plan Amnesty Demonstration At White House

Dos Passos, Lillian Smith, Upton Sinclair Sponsor Committee Program

By Isabel Boulter

As preparations for an amnesty demonstration May 11th in front of the White House neared completion this month, the Committee for Amnesty announced sponsorship of their program by three additional prominent authors: John Dos Passos, Lillian Smith, and Upton Sinclair.

Upton Sinclair wrote: "I am very strongly in favor of amnesty for all war objectors, and am willing to be quoted to that effect."

"I feel strongly that amnesty should be given all objectors to war and conscription," Miss Smith wrote. "I wish I knew how to awaken people's imagination on this subject."

Support for the amnesty drive also came from The National Farmers Union, the largest progressive farmers' organization in America. James G. Patton, president, wrote the Amnesty Committee: "Our organization has long supported the fundamental right of free expression for every man. Continued imprisonment of conscientious objectors in peacetime violates that right."

Attempting to mobilize unions be-

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Photo by Fred H. Richards

Mr. Benjamin DeCou, left, minister of the Society of Friends (Quakers) mails his torn-up draft card to Senator Elbert D. Thomas, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, in protest against extension of the draft. Outspoken Brig. Gen. H. C. Holdridge, retired, assists in the demonstration.

Gen. Holdridge Protests Draft

Calls Army Absolutist at Society of Friends Demonstration

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Accompanied by three non-registrant war objectors and others, including three who served prison terms in this war, Benjamin DeCou, minister of the Society of Friends, last month mailed his torn-up draft card to Senator Elbert D. Thomas, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Brig. Gen. H. C. Holdridge, retired, assisted in the demonstration against extension of the draft, which took place at a mail box in front of the Post Office at 30th and Market streets.

At a meeting that evening at the New Century Auditorium, Gen. Holdridge told an audience of 500 that peacetime conscription would be "harder to enforce than prohibition." He addressed a rally of the Greater Philadelphia Committee Against Peacetime Conscription.

He declared large numbers of young men would refuse peacetime service in the armed forces and that "there won't be enough agents in the Department of Justice to run them down and put them in jail." Asserting that 200,000 men could be better trained and more mobile than 2,000,000, he said that national security in the atomic age "doesn't call for a massive army."

He described the army as "absolutist, despotic, feudal and un-American."

Swarthmore Vets

SWARTHMORE, Penn.—A Veteran's Affairs Committee has been formed at Swarthmore College, and its membership, of over 140, includes "all former members of Allied armed forces, Merchant Marine, American Field Service and Civilian Public Service."

Military Control of CPS Held Illegal

PORTLAND, Ore.—Selective Service administration of the Civilian Public Service camps was declared illegal here last month when two conscientious objectors were acquitted on charges of violating orders signed by Col. Lewis F. Koch, head of the Camp Operations Division of SS.

67 on Strike At Glendora Camp

Protest Forced Transfers As Director Threatens Prosecution

By Roy Finch

Special to The C.O.

GLENDORA, Calif.—Sixty-seven COs assigned to the CPS camp here have stopped work in protest against forced punitive transfers of assignees and against Selective Service's discrimination in regard to COs in its demobilization policy.

Under orders from Selective Service headquarters in Washington, the camp director, O. D. Brehman, directed the men to return to work, threatening them with immediate prosecution if they refused. The men continued on strike.

The action was touched off by the forced transfers of two assignees, Edward Behre and John Atherton to the punishment camp in northern California. Behre and Atherton, the Forest Service alleged, had been practicing the slow-down.

Showdown Cited

Atherton, the director said, placed on a job shoveling sand "took nine shovelfuls in a half a day." While Behre, he

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Case For Alien Pacifists Won

Supreme Court Awards Citizenship Rights To Canadian CO

Alien pacifists who cannot conscientiously take an oath to bear arms in defense of the country are nevertheless eligible for American citizenship according to a 5-3 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on April 22. The majority opinion by Justice William O. Douglas sharply reversed the policy laid down by the court fifteen years ago in the MacIntosh, Schwimmer, and Bland cases in which alien pacifists were declared ineligible. The dissent by the late Chief Justice Stone, supported by Justices Reed and Frankfurter, reaffirmed the former policy.

The decision was handed down on an appeal by James Louis Girouard, Canadian Seventh Day Adventist of Stoneham, Mass., who was refused citizenship by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston, although he indicated that he was willing to accept non-combatant service in the army. Girouard's appeal was argued by former U. S. Attorney General Homer S. Cummings. The American Civil Liberties Union filed a

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Glenn Edward Elliot, a walk-out from the Lapine, Oregon camp, was found not guilty by a jury of eight men and four women. His defense contended that the order assigning him to the camp, signed by Colonel Koch, was not binding since Elliot was to have been under no military control whatsoever according to the law. Elliot quit Lapine last February 13th after having previously spent time at the Belton, Montana, and Mancos, Colorado, camps.

Order Voided

In a similar case, Judge James A. Fee in federal court held that Americo Chiarito was within his rights in refusing to transfer from the Waldport camp to Camp No. 111 at Mancos, Colorado, as he had been directed by Col. Koch. The court ruled that the order "was and is void and of no effect and contrary to the law which requires that conscientious objectors be under civilian control and direction."

Apparently Chiarito is free as a result of the ruling since the camp at Waldport, Oregon, where he was previously stationed has been abandoned.

It was learned that on the strength of these decisions, the district attorney's office here successfully petitioned the court for dismissal in the case of James Winkler, walkout from the Cascade Locks camp. Winkler had been transferred there on orders from Col. Koch. Newspaper reports here said the district attorney's office intended to take similar action in the cases of 15 objectors whose trials are pending. According to Barton Clausen of the Oregon Committee on Conscientious Objectors, this would leave ten of the 25 objectors recently indicated in this area, under indictment.

Citing Judge Fee's ruling, 25 men at Cascade Locks announced their intention to file a blanket writ of habeas corpus on the grounds that they all came to the camp on transfer orders from Col. Koch.

"An opportunity has been presented to strike a telling blow at military domination of Selective Service in our country as a result of two recent decisions in the Oregon Federal Court," they declared.

PM Runs Feature Story On Byberry Hospital

A four page feature story about the state hospital at Byberry appeared in the April 17th issue of PM, the New York daily newspaper. The story was illustrated by photographs taken by Charles Lord, a former member of the CPS Unit at Byberry.

Albert Deutsch, author of the article, said: "I am able to present this picture-documented story of a typical state hospital because Byberry happens to have an enlightened head with a conscience, and because of the cooperation of a group of humanely intelligent young conscientious objectors assigned as attendants there under a special Selective Service program."

Affirmation or Objection

By Reginald Reynolds
(Special Correspondence)

LONDON—I have just been reading an article in *The Conscientious Objector* by Edward C. M. Richards, which has reached me in England.

Somewhere, some time ago, I think I read an account of Mr. Richards' experiences with an American Relief Mission the sort of stuff I like to read about pacifists. But the recollection of it makes me all the more perplexed at what Mr. Richards has to say in the article which now lies before me.

I don't want to discuss the question of CPS camps as such; I have my own views on that subject, and think Mr. Richards and I would agree well enough; but it was and is an American issue, on which I would rather not intrude my opinion. What concerns me is the insistence with which Mr. Richards wants us all to flaunt the phrase "conscientious objector." You may say that this is only a question of words. Mr. Richards does not think so—and, though I do not agree with his conclusion, I do agree that this question of words is very important. For me it is psychologically important, influencing the attitude of outside people to our ideas and of ourselves in the incorporation of those ideas. In fact, this question of words may largely determine the emphasis of our message and the message itself.

In the article before me it is assumed that "conscientious objector" is an admirable name to use, that is frequently evaded by pacifists who prefer other names and that this is due to some kind of moral cowardice. I wish to challenge all three of these contentions.

Objects Conscientiously

Firstly, as to the name itself, I can see these objections to it. It is, to begin with, far too much of a mouthful. Secondly, it is entirely and bleakly negative. Thirdly, it has a mealy-mouthed, priggish, "Holier-than-thou" sound to it. I have never liked this phrase, ever since I first heard it as a boy, living in a Quaker household where it was frequently used in a very sympathetic and approving sense. The more I have considered the nature and basis of my own pacifism, the more "conscientious objections" I have found to being called by such a name. I see my objection to war and military service merely as an aspect of one vast *affirmation*, and I cannot and do not expect others to understand my objection except in the light of that affirmation. I affirm the power and the supremacy of love. Without that, it is true, I could still have a purely political objection to particular wars, but not to war in general, for any pretext, however "just." Real pacifism as I see it is only *incidentally* negative. It presupposes infinite faith, hope and charity. And any attempt to bring all that pacifism implies (to me) within the framework of "conscientious objection" would be much more than a mere violation of words. It would convey to others—already ignorant or prejudiced with regard to pacifist views—a totally false impression of my attitude. It would also, I am convinced, have a subtle effect on my own way of thinking if I were to go about describing myself habitually as an "objector" to war or anything else, as though the objection was an end or an isolate.

In fact I do not find, in Britain, this unwillingness to use the term "conscientious objector." Mr. Richards speaks of such a reticence in America, and yet the title is used for this very lively paper, which appears to point to a very different attitude. Personally, I have always regretted, for reasons already stated, what I regard as the too-easy acceptance of this term. Who invented it? I don't know—all I am sure of is that it is not the description I would ever have chosen myself; and that (for me) is the best test. I can't

imagine myself spontaneously describing myself as a "conscientious" anything. The word makes me squirm; and the addition of the word "objector" (as though my profession, vocation and calling in life were to object, and nothing else) I regard as an outrage. In fact I have only once, to my knowledge, used this highly obnoxious phrase to describe myself, and that was when registering as a "C.O." In that case the description was not my own, but that provided by the Government—and in words worthy indeed of bureaucratic mentality. The same people who called a rat-catcher a "rodent operative" would naturally think of anyone who loved his fellow men as a "conscientious objector to military service."

An Affirmer of Faith

I accepted the description that once, as it was the only way to obtain a hearing before the tribunal, and not because I chose the description myself. And I accepted the tribunal for similar reasons—not because I accepted the right of any group of men to judge the state of my conscience, but because the tribunal offered the best chance of doing the things which I thought worth doing, without state interference. But I told the tribunal that I did not consider myself a Conscientious Objector, except in a strictly legal sense, that the term was utterly abhorrent to me, and that I was an Affirmer (conscientious or what you will) of human brotherhood. I also told them that no decision of theirs would alter my own decisions, and that I was only concerned with avoiding a situation which would be frustrating to myself (in the event of our disagreement) without proving of any value to the authorities—quite to the reverse, in fact. I was there to save myself and a lot of other people a pain in the neck.

Now, the last thing I'd wish to do would be to hold myself up as an example, especially as I don't even consistently practice my own opinions. But I've given these opinions so far as a personal explanation of why I don't agree with Edward Richards, and why I think the matter is important. What seems to me so unfortunate about the use of this term is the way in which it narrows down our own perspective. For that reason, to be frank, I think the title of this paper is itself unfortunate. In this paper—as in our own similar journals (those too exclusively concerned with the negative aspect of a peace testimony)—I get the impression of activity, virility, courage, stubbornness and all sorts of qualities which are (or can be on occasion) excellent. But I miss the qualities which *won* people to St. Francis or John Woolman. I find, on the whole, the same moral qualities that I find in soldiers—pugnacity especially. It is true that there is a fundamental difference between the "C.O." and the soldier; but too often that difference appears to be only a formal one. The "C.O." will not fight; but only on rare occasions does he appear to possess those qualities of character that make others believe in the moral and spiritual basis of his creed. It is because I believe Mr. Richards possesses these qualities that his article on this subject surprised me.

Names Is Symbol

I may be wrong in attributing this lack of positive characteristics, even partially, to the isolation of the "objective" aspect of pacifism. I may be fanciful in imagining that a mere name could help to bring about this process

International Holiday

BOSTON, Mass.—The Committee for Peace Day in the United Nations is working for the establishment by the United Nations Organization of an international holiday on which the people of the United Nations will rededicate themselves each year to the task of keeping the peace.

7 Transferred From Danbury

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no kind of excuse to start a slugfest."

The objector added that those left behind were uncertain as to what would happen next, but he said: "We expect anything—except to be treated as human beings."

Wieck, Worth Randall and Thomas Parks went on at least a one-day hunger strike in protest against the transfers. Wieck said he did not "know when" he would eat again.

In a letter to Bennett, prison bureau director, protesting conditions prevailing here, Frank Olmstead, field secretary of the War Resisters League, charged that prolonged segregation of the objectors without fresh air or exercise was "unethical" and that its effect on their health was a paramount concern. He said that "for the sake of others, they sacrifice their own freedom and privileges in resisting the brutalities of war and of our own prison system."

"This . . . is the very course that Supreme Court Justice Jackson at Nuremberg says the Nazi officials should have taken, and he is asking their death because they did not take it. He holds that they are guilty because they did not obey their conscience and oppose Hitler's ruthlessness even at the risk of their lives."

Edward A. Wieck, father of the imprisoned objector, called attention to the "health hazard" of the situation here in a telegram to Senator Wagner.

WRI in Palestine

By Worldover Press

A unit of the War Resisters' International, according to Enfield, England, headquarters, has been established in Palestine and has applied for affiliation. The Palestine movement contains about 40 members to begin with, and will concentrate, for a time, upon the problem of Jewish-Arab relations and a just and peaceful settlement.

DAR Reverses Negro Stand

WASHINGTON—The Daughters of the American Revolution, after much protest of its refusal to permit Negroes to appear in its Constitution Hall in Washington, reversed its position last month to allow the Tuskegee Institute choir to sing there June 3.

of isolation. But I am sure that the common acceptance of the name is a symbol of the way in which too many of us are thinking—not of what we *do* want but of what we *don't*; not of what we are prepared (and anxious, I hope) to do, but primarily of what we *won't* do; not, in fact, of the whole "urge" which should make this business of "objecting" just one hurdle in a long, triumphant gallop, but always of this one single hurdle.

Maybe you'll all think, in America, that this is just sentimental eye-wash from this played-out country. In that case my credentials are some 16 years work for pacifism and colonial freedom, etc. I don't regret a thing I ever stood for, but I do regret that it's taken me so many years to learn the positive basis of pacifism. I think we're sunk if we fail to grasp what I'm groping at now—and to *live* in a way that will be worth all our printed propaganda, multiplied by whatever figure you like.

Attorneys Get Probation Plea

ACLU Supports Measure As Alternative to Jail Terms For COs

United States attorneys all over the country were urged to recommend probation for conscientious objectors "still being brought into federal courts at the rate of about one a day," in a circular letter from the American Civil Liberties Union on April 15. Signed by three ACLU attorneys, the letter said "there is no such necessity as in war-time to buttress morale by substantial sentences for objectors who refuse to be drafted," and noted that the Department of Justice has already indicated that shorter sentences are in order.

The signers said they were acting "not as partisans of conscientious objectors but as lawyers concerned for the fair treatment of conscience." Noting that even during the war in "several hundred cases" judges had placed objectors on probation to work of national importance, the letter said that this procedure is even more appropriate now that no practical purpose is served by imprisoning men whose conduct is clearly prompted by "conscientious motives" rather than "draft dodging."

The letter said that a large proportion of the men still being tried for refusal to accept military service were Jehovah's Witnesses who demand status as ministers, but who are mostly willing to accept assignment on probation to any work that does not interfere with their "witnessing" in public places in off hours. Signing the letter sent to all U.S. attorneys were Arthur Garfield Hays, counsel for the ACLU; Ernest Angell, chairman of the ACLU's National Committee on Conscientious Objectors; and Julien Cornell, counsel for the Committee.

Left-Wingers to Form New Civil Rights Group

A call for a meeting to be held in Detroit to form a new federation for civil rights in order to create greater unity in the fight against what the signers of the call term "fascism," was originally made by the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee which last year withdrew its affiliation from the ACLU under pressures arising from controversies in the committee. The announcement by the Committee says that its proposal for "a new national civil rights federation" was "finally agreed to by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, International Labor Defense, and the Michigan Civil Rights Federation." These are all left-wing groups whose policies differ sharply at many points from those of the ACLU. The ACLU therefore was not invited.

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DAVID W. SMITH, C.P.S. No. 81

67 on Strike At Glendora Camp

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said, took "six or seven weeks to do a job any other painter could have done in three days."

The men presented their immediate demands in a statement to Grehman which read as follows:

"A large group of men meeting this evening have asked us to present in person the following objectives for the current work stoppage:

"1. We object to the use of transfers without consent of the transferee as punishment;

"2. We object to the use of any penalties without warning in advance, a hearing at the time and the right to appeal;

"3. We insist the two Minersville transfers be rescinded;

"4. We insist that we have positive proof that this has been done. The men are determined to continue the work stoppage until their objectives are met."

Selective Service's reply was an order to the director to "line up all conchiees and tell them to go to work. Any who refuse to work will be turned over to the District Attorney for action."

Brehman and Arthur E. DeMott, camp manager, claimed that the strikers started on a hunger strike after refusing to wash dishes.

"They brought pieces of paper into the mess hall and ate their food from them later," Brehman alleged. "They also ate up the food we usually leave out at night, food left over from the regular meals."

Breaks Locks

Brehman also declared that the men objected to the locking up of food at night. He claimed that some campers had broken open locks to get more to eat. The daily camp food allowance, he said, is 66 cents per man.

Twenty-two men are not participating in the strike, some of them being eligible for discharge soon.

A spokesman for the group, Howard Goldstein, was quoted as saying:

"We have had to work without pay and against discrimination. We have no dependency allotments for our families and wives. When the Army's demobilization began last May, 87 per cent of its men were discharged. Only 44 per cent of the CO's have gone back to civilian life since last October. This is discriminatory."

W. H. Hanson, a former Los Angeles teacher, showed reporters who visited the camp a Treasury Department check for \$4.33 and said:

"That's all I have to send my wife and two children for the month of March."

Backs Efforts

Goldstein said that Rep. Ned Healy of the 13th congressional district was backing the efforts to get speedier discharges and that the American Civil Liberties Union is preparing a protest.

William P. Houghton, Selective Service attorney, released a statement from the camp charging that the place was a Buchenwald and asking for the elimination of all CPS camps. The statement outlined the possible actions open to the men:

"1. We can refuse to take responsibility for the project. 2. We can slow down and do as little work as possible. 3. We can refuse to work. 4. We can walk out of the camp and render it ineffective. 5. We can practice sabotage. This method of resistance is advocated by many pacifists and has been practiced in some camps. A program of sabotage, for success, must have clearly defined goals and close organization. It is a two-edged sword and is

Communist Politics Has Special Characteristics, Editor Asserts

By Devere Allen
Editor, *Worldover Press*

To understand Russia is not merely to be aware of Soviet "suspicion." It is not to repeat the tiresome argument that, because of British and American imperialism, Russia is justified in hers. After all, the old game has to stop somewhere; justice is not an even division of swag; and peace will not be won without looking ahead to a sounder future. In any case, to understand Russia one must understand Communist politics, which has neither all the sins nor all the virtues, but which has special characteristics.

Russia's prevailing passion is to raise the living standards of the people, and do it soon, for it is now or never. Tovaritch Ivan could tighten his belt patiently for the sake of military security, from 1917 to 1941, but he has seen higher standards of life around him during the war, and he will not be patient forever. Hence, when Russia clamors for oil in Iran, she isn't necessarily doing it merely to embarrass Uncle Sam and John Bull. Though she appears to have plenty of oil herself, inside Soviet frontiers, and accessible in Poland and Rumania, technical management lags, and fails to produce a maximum. Soviet leaders, looking ahead to the development of a huge industrial nation, will be more comfortable with oil rights in Iran. So far as this part of the Russian demands is concerned, why did not the British and American interests, while condemning Russian unilateral tactics, act early to suggest a wider sharing?

Russian delays sometimes puzzle the world, as do the swift contradictions in policy. But the world is perplexed because so much of it holds to a fallacy—the belief that parties in dictatorial power can reach decisions with all the autocratic speed of a one-man tyranny.

deemed inadvisable at this time."

Los Angeles papers gave front page space to the strike, and the Los Angeles *Times* ran it under a two-column banner headline.

GLENDORA, Calif. — John Wheeler, Los Angeles attorney and son of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, last month agreed to represent Civilian Public Service assignees who went on a work strike here following the transfer under protest of two fellow assignees to Minersville. The camp here was transferred to Selective Service administration early in March after the withdrawal of the American Friends Service Committee from the CPS program.

Wheeler, who said he wanted to keep the case out of court, wired his father in Washington to initiate a Senate investigation of the camps administration and Sen. Wheeler replied with a promise of action as soon as the facts are made available to him. Meanwhile, the CO Problems Committee of the War Resisters League in a letter to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, urged that the strikers be protected from arbitrary "punitive measures," pending an investigation.

Striking campers favored Wheeler, rather than American Civil Liberties Union attorneys, to represent them in the event the government prosecutes, although the ACLU may assist in the defense if Wheeler asks to them for help. Wheeler was scheduled to confer with the camp director late last month.

Although Selective Service and camp officials declined to comment except to say that the case was out of their hands, Wheeler said he did not believe the case was in the hands of the district attorney's office.

In fact, the Republican National Committee can often achieve a united program quicker than the Soviet Politburo. For when the Political Bureau meets, the real ruling caste is composed of History, Theory, Factionalism, Expediency, the Latest Report (that is, inside facts on other governments), the Immediate Demand and the Ultimate Objective. These factors, almost like old, revered personalities, cannot always "be easily reconciled."

Forgiving no mistakes, government leaders meet these intellectual worthies with trepidation and anxious debate. If Theory amends History, and Expediency tames the Ultimate Objective, neither Stalin alone nor his entire power group in conference, can arrive at a hurried decision. No, not even if the whole world waits. Russian welfare is at stake, and the waiting world will jolly well have to be handled right. It is axiomatic in Communist politics that policies for all-in conferences among the nations must be worked out in advance, and no deviations tolerated. If something new comes up, the whole matter has to be referred back, so that Factionalism and the Immediate Demand can battle it out. Thus Mr. Gromyko's frequent silences need not connote unsoviety; they only reveal that the Politburo is laboriously making up his mind. Even Mr. Bevin with the Trades Union Congress and Mr. Byrnes with the Senate, are less hampered by a diplomatic ball and chain.

Plan Amnesty Demonstration

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hind the amnesty drive, the Committee outlined the campaign to union leaders, and distributed copies of the World War I resolution adopted unanimously at the 1920 AFL convention in Montreal. This resolution, in part, resolved that "the further prosecution and imprisonment in the United States of political offenders is contrary to the democratic idealism and the traditions of freedom to which our country is committed . . . we accordingly urge upon the President of the United States, upon the Attorney-General of the United States, and the Secretary of War, to make all efforts possible to secure the granting of amnesty to all prisoners whose political beliefs formed the basis of their prosecution, trial and imprisonment."

Arrangements have already been made by the Committee for bus transportation for the demonstrators from Pennsylvania Station to Washington, D.C., on the evening of May 10.

The Committee announced that CO prisoners in Sandstone have organized their own amnesty committee within the prison which will coordinate its activities with the Amnesty Committee on the outside.

War veterans will be among the pickets, the Committee said. Charles Satterthwait, Jr., who volunteered in the British ambulance corps and received many decorations, will be picketing and will be on the 5-man delegation which will, during the demonstration, seek a conference with President Truman.

Also on the picket line will be the wife of Rafael Lopez Rosas, who will carry a sign asking freedom for her husband and 40 other advocates of Puerto Rican independence imprisoned under the Selective Service Act.

The fact that amnesty has been granted eight times in U. S. history will be pointed out in signs naming the eight presidents who took such action.

Case For Alien Pacifists Won

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supporting brief signed by six lawyers, among them former Democratic presidential candidate John W. Davis, who had argued the McIntosh case, Ernest Angell and Julian Cornell.

Chief issue in the appeal was the meaning of the oath to "support and defend" the United States which Congress requires of all prospective citizens. In the cases fifteen years ago the court held that Congress intended the oath to mean a willingness to bear arms. For the majority Justice Douglas pointed out that Congress has never explicitly made this requirements, saying: "The bearing of arms, important as it is, is not the only way in which our institutions may be supported and defended, even in times of great peril. . . . The annals of the recent war show that many whose religious scruples prevented them from bearing arms, nevertheless were unselfish participants in the war effort. Refusal to bear arms is not necessarily a sign of disloyalty or lack of attachment to our institutions. . . . The fact that his (the citizen's) role may be limited by religious convictions rather than by physical characteristics has no necessary bearing on his attachment to his country or on his willingness to support and defend it to his utmost."

Justice Douglas pointed out that similar oaths are administered to public officials without being interpreted to bar pacifists from office, and said it seemed unlikely that Congress intended "that one need forsake his religious scruples to become a citizen but not to sit in the high councils of state."

ACLU attorneys saw considerable significance in the fact that Justice Douglas went out of his way to observe that the "Schwimmer, MacIntosh and Bland case do not state the correct rule of law," since the decision thus covers not only the objections to the oath raised by Girouard, but also the objections in the earlier cases. While Girouard was willing to accept non-combatant service, Madame Rosika Schwimmer opposed all war service.

The many alien pacifists who have been denied citizenship on the basis of the earlier decisions, are now free to reapply. It is assumed that the question as to willingness to bear arms will be dropped from the questionnaires of applicants.

Query to Pepper

Senator Pepper of Florida asserted in the Senate April 4 that he was not going to vote for continuance of Selective Service or for military appropriations "to use our forces to protect the rotten status quo in the world today."

Senator Pepper, will it be all right with you if the citizens of the United States fail to pay their income taxes in order not to support the forces which "protect the rotten status quo in the world today"?

Pacific Views

"Power, like a desolating pestilence, pollutes whatever it touches; and obedience, bane of all genius, virtue, freedom, truth, makes slaves of men."

—Shelley

EX-PRISON C.O.

entering medical school in September wants to borrow a microscope and talk with someone who might lead financial assistance in small amount on long terms. Please write Bob Friend, 25 Whitney Street, Boston 29, Massachusetts.