Religion

Trident protesters lose trials, but make a point

Jurors liked their dedication, sincerity

by Carol M. Ostrom

The brief before U.S. Magistrate John Weinberg wasn't the usual dry collection of legalese.

Featuring quotes from Margaret Mead and Martin Luther King Jr. among others, the thick sheaf of pages also contained pictures of the burned victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

For Shelley Douglass, Sister Mary Grondin and Karol Schulkin — who on Monday were found guilty of trespassing for their Ash Wednesday "pilgrimage" onto the Trident nuclear submarine base at gor — the brief was an attempt to appeal not to Weinberg's head, but to his heart.

That's not to say that the brief skipped the hard stuff. But in federal courts around the nation, the legal argument — based on the principles of international law, among others — hasn't fared well.

Like the five men and women found guilty in Kitsap County Superior Court a week ago for trying to stop a Bangor-bound train thought to be carrying nuclear warheads, these defendants believe it's only a matter of time before courts admit their legal

The defendants' other goal - to raise the issue on a human, gut level — appears to have been a good deal more successful.

Trough he found the defendants guilty, Weinberg told them he respected their effort, and emphasized that he believed they had been sincere in their

Ray Coleburg, jury foreman in the Kitsap County case, said the jury, including several who either worked at the Navy shipyard or had military connections, was "sympathetic, to a man" with the defendants.

Coleburg, 48, a Poulsbo service-station operator, said he found himself a little surprised by his and the

other jurors' attitudes.

"If you read the news articles saying they threw themselves on the tracks, you might think they were kooks. But they didn't come off that way in the

courtroom. They came off as lucid, thoughtful, sincere and sensitive people."

After several hours of deliberations, the Kitsap jury asked Judge W. Daniel Phillips whether they could take into account the international-law de-fense, which the judge had allowed only through witnesses speaking about the defendants' "state of

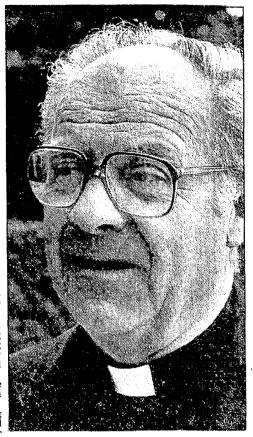
The judge said no.
In light of that, Coleburg said, "We couldn't possibly find them not guilty ... even though we knew their motives were good."
What impressed the jurors, Coleburg said, was

the defendants' dedication and sincerity.
"Some people want to be good lawyers, some people want to be doctors; these people want to say something about nuclear weapons. I got the feeling it was coming from their very soul," Coleburg said.

"Sometimes little laws need to be broke, when

people know the consequences. They're willing to go to jail — that's the highest form of patriotism.

"I think they were right to make the protest. I'm not saying I'd do it myself... But I think maybe nuclear weapons need to be protested — around the



Laws ... opposed to the moral order and consequently to the will of God . . . cannot be binding on the citizens, since God has more right to be obeyed than man.

Archbishop Raymond Hunthausen

world. I think their protesting is good for the country, good for the world, good for people."

For some of the jurors, he said, it was the first time they'd ever thought about nuclear weapons and

the arms race.
"They thought about it then," he said. "They're probably thinking about it now."

At two evening forums last weekend in support of the defendants, speakers guided attentive audiences through the underpinnings of the argument that the defendants had attempted.

Saturday night, Catholic Archbishop Raymond Hunthausen, who testified at both trials, reviewed what he believes is the theological and moral basis for questioning — and even disobeying — "lesser"

Hunthausen read excerpts from the Catholic bishops' recent pastoral letter on the nuclear arms



Nuremberg imposed on individuals the responsibility to refuse to commit an act that was illegal under international law — even though the act was ordered by a government.

Mary Kaufman

race, as well as from Vatican II's document on the church in the modern world.

Church teaching, he told the audience, says that "if civil authorities pass laws or command anything opposed to the moral order and consequently to the will of God, neither the laws made nor the authorizations granted can be binding on the citizens, since God has more right to be obeyed than

"The virtue of patriotism means that as citizens we respect and honor our country," he quoted the pastoral letter. "But our very love and loyalty makes us examine carefully and regularly its role in world affairs, asking that it live up to its full potential as an agent of peace with justice for all records." people."
We are "citizens of the world," Hunthausen said.

"We must accept responsibility for the rights and obligations that the new reality of nuclear arms and

ted against them. They build a

thirst for revenge and live to slake

that thirst. Francis Bacon wrote: "A man that studieth revenge keeps his wounds green, which otherwise would heal and do well."

nant verb in the Old Testament. It

was critical for Israel not to forget past. Scriptures were recited

and there were liturgical acts to stimulate the memory of God's

the threat of worldwide annihilation imposes."

Again quoting from the pastoral letter, Hunthausen said, "The relationship of the authority of the state and the conscience of the individual on matters of war and peace takes a new urgency in the face of the destructive nature of modern war."

Hunthausen, who again this year withheld part of his federal income tax to protest the arms race, said

Catholics, especially, he said, have a long tradition of obeying the law.

"It was a difficult process for me to come to the position that a person has the right to ignore a legitimately established law," he told the group of about 150.

But moral laws, and international law, he told the group, must supersede lesser laws.
"I see the Trident protesters as acting on their world citizenship..." he said. "I see it as altogether appropriate they stand on this ground. I believe they have a right to be judged on the common laws of humanity."

The principles of international law Hunthausen referred to grew out of the Nazi war-crimes trials at the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg, Germany, from November 1945 to October 1946.

"Nuremberg obligates us to take whatever action we can," the defendants wrote in their brief to Magistrate Weinberg. "It does not require that we discover one single action that by itself will bring an

end to the evil we protest."

Mary Kaufman, a former Nuremberg prosecutor who testified at Monday's trial, told the Saturday-night forum that Nuremberg had built on previous rules about war.

They include, for example, the Geneva Protocol of 1925, which prohibits the use of poison gas and analogous materials or devices. Radioactive "gas," the defendants argue, is included under this definition by custom and usage.

Nuremberg, Kaufman told the audience, went

one step further, calling the making of an aggressive war a crime against peace.

Both because it is being developed as a "first-strike weapon" and because it would destroy nonmilitary targets, according to witnesses for the defense who testified in each local trial, Trident

violates international treaties and principles.

According to Kaufman, Nuremberg imposed on individuals the responsibility to refuse to commit an

individuals the responsibility to refuse to commit an act that was illegal under international law — even though the act was ordered by a government.

But courts, she said, have generally not recognized these principles as binding.

The law, she said, is a constantly changing entity, a principle recognized in law itself. For example, she said, in Brown vs. Board of Education, the landmark case that led to school desegregation, the Supreme Court wrote that the law is a the Supreme Court wrote that the law is a "reflection of the accepted morality of our time."

The view regarding the morality of nuclear war, she said, has changed drastically over the years. Now, she said, the battle is on to persuade the courts

that international law is relevant.
"Their choice is to remain blind and deaf like the jurists did in Nazi Germany — or to listen," Kaufman said.

The courts, like individuals, Kaufman said, "have the responsibility to deal with . . . the illegality of, in this case, what our government is engaged in . . "

least.
"It's a process," she sighed after her conviction
the court will hear the issues." Monday. "Someday the court will hear the issues."

(The five protesters convicted in Kitsap County last week were sentenced yesterday. D 8.)

It is a terrible thought, and

because it is we long for the day when wars will cease and the

symbols for peace will be as strong and as emotionally moving as those that catapult us into war.

Doves and olive branches are no match for marching bands, uni-forms, flags and banners. We remember our war dead

most constructively when we work and pray for the peace for which they died. When this becomes our

goal, Memorial Day becomes not

merely a holiday, but a holy day, and we are closer to the lasting

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peace for which we yearn.

In memoriam

A day for remembering all those who have gone before

when humans are unique to my college after an absence of many years. A professor greeted me by name. "Dr. Glauner," I said, "I'm surprised and gratified that the transfer and gratified that the inemoty of ourselves. We are the only animals that bury our dead, build tombs and mark our graves.

We write books, give gifts and "I always remember the real good couldn't are the boles of the ourselves and the country and the real had ones"

endow institutions not only to help worthy causes, but to assure our perpetuity.

It is sweet to be remembered,

bitter to be forgotten. Men in prison have begged for names, not numbers. When we address another by name we affirm his dignity and identity. When we remember another after he is gone

DIGEST

we testify to his worth.

Several years ago, I returned

· Catholic charismatics will

gather at Seattle's Kennedy High School for the eighth annual West-ern Washington Catholic Charis-matic Conference Friday through

next Sunday, Registration is through Mary Lou Colasurdo, 325-

8091, or at the door (\$22 per person

Northwest Performance Amphitheater will present Jesus of

Nazareth beginning Friday, with a cast of 200, plus cows, horses, sheep, pigeons and donkey. The contdoor drama will run through

Aug. 27 Fridays and Saturdays at 8

p.m.; tickets (\$5-\$7) available through the ticket office (206) 848-

or \$40 for married couples.)

students and the real bad ones.

I didn't have the courage to pursue that further. Suffice it to say, I was glad to be remembered.

Congress showed some wisdom in designating a national day of remembering. It began as a day for memorializing our war dead, but has been expanded to include all loved ones who have gone before us. The fact that Memorial

· Gilbert Omenn, dean of the

School of Community Medicine at school of Community Medicine at the University of Washington, will continue the four-part series "High Technology" at Plymouth Congre-gational Church's Sunday Forum

at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

• The Impact Brass and Sing-

ers, a 25-member Christian singing group, will perform Thursday night at 7:30 at Shoreline Christian

Church, 14800 1st Ave. N.E. The concert is free and a nursery will

be provided.

• A Christian camp experience

is offered this summer for develop-mentally disabled, retarded and

hearing-impaired people. Three weeklong sessions will be held at

the Burton Camp and Conference Center on Vashon Island in June,

July and August. Call 622-3925.



REV. DALE TURNER

Times columnist

Day has degenerated into little more than an excuse for a threeday holiday does not take away the need to remember.

We live in an era of exaggerated speech. Extravagant claims bombard our senses daily. "You are what you eat," they say. "You are what you wear," or drive, or feel. All of these overstate to make a roint.

But it is a claim of an altogether different order to say that we er different order to say that we are what we remember. If we could know what another person has remembered and has forgot-ten, we could know that person

Some people, for example, nur-

Christians, too, are held to the faith by memory. When young Christians were advised not to give up meeting (Hebrews 10:25), that advice was not given so ministers could have a tool to encourage church attendance. It was given to make the new converts aware that

leadership.

they lived in a world that operated with a different history. By gathering on the Lord's Day they would be reminded of their own special history of redemption — the death and resurrection of Jesus.

Remembering our secular, national heritage is important, too. Do you remember John Adams' "Apostrophe to Posterity"?

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GOD DWELL?

never know how much it cost the to preserve generation your freedom! I hope you will make good use of it. If you do not, I shall repent it in heaven that I ever took half the pains to pre-In other ways, memory plays a much more positive role. It was vital, for instance, in keeping biblical history alive. The Hebrew word "zachar," the verb to remember, is an exceedingly dominant verb in the Old Testament. It

That was nearly two centuries ago. Think of the cost since that

I confess that I am ill at ease with the "hawkish" stands of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, but I am grateful to these organizations for reminding us of our indebtedness to the thousands of men and women who died at war to win and preserve our freedom. No one of us can fully repay that debt.

'All of history," wrote Richard Neuhaus, "is one endless massacre stretching back to the dawn of mankind. Wherever we are in history we stand on a mountain of corpses — and however terrible the thought, we are the beneficiaries of all this carnage.

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Friday evening 8:00 p.m.

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WOMEN'S **CURSILLO/WALK** TO EMMAUS MANANITAS — 5:30AM CLAUSURA — 3:30PM

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