

# HUMAN RIGHTS NOW!



Newsletter of the Meiklejohn Civil Liberties Institute

SPRING 2003

## Proposed "Patriot Act II"

The proposed **Domestic Security Enhancement Act of 2003** was leaked to the media. "Every concerned person will want to read it carefully, all 87 pages of it," says MCLI Executive Director Ann Fagan Ginger. "Sec. 501, for example, makes it possible to strip U.S.-born U.S. citizens of citizenship and deport them for donating money to an organization designated by the U.S. government as 'terrorist.' The stateless persons would have to find a nation that would take them in."

Under 8 U.S. Code § 1481, a U.S. citizen can now lose citizenship by voluntarily, and with the intent to relinquish nationality: (1) obtaining nationality in a foreign state; (2) taking an oath of allegiance to a foreign state; and, most importantly, (3) serving in the armed forces of a foreign state that is engaged in hostilities against the U.S.

Section 501 on Expatriation of Terrorists of the proposed new Domestic Security Enhancement Act of 2003 would amend 8 U.S.C. § 1481 to make clear that a U.S. citizen can also relinquish citizenship by serving in a hostile terrorist organization. **Specifically, a citizen could be expatriated** if, with the intent to relinquish nationality, he/she becomes a member of, or provides material support to, a group that the U.S. government has designated as a "terrorist organization," if that group is engaged in hostilities against the U.S.

This provision would also make explicit that the intent to relinquish nationality need not be manifested in words, but can be inferred from conduct. The Supreme Court already has recognized that intent can be inferred from conduct. *See, e.g., Vance v. Terrazas*, 444 U.S. 252, 260 (1980); *King v. Rogers*, 463 F.2d 1188, 1189 (9th Cir.1972); *United States v. Schiffer*, 831 F. Supp. 1166, 1194 (E.D. Pa. 1993), and *aff'd without opinion*, 31 F. 3d 1175 (3rd Cir. 1994).

"This is worse than the Blacklist and the Attorney General's list of 'subversive organizations,'" Ginger reported. "It can be stopped now."

## *The Human Rights Organizations & Periodicals Directory, 11th Ed. is here!*

Heard about a NonGovernmental Organization (NGO) in the U.S. doing similar work to yours, but can't remember the name?

Looking for a rewarding internship, locally or out of state?

Wondering how to contact a specific type of NGO or periodical in a particular area?

Turn to MCLI's new "**Human Rights Organizations & Periodicals Directory**," 11th edition, for the answers! This biennial loose-leaf, ring-bound publication features more than 1,200 organizations and periodicals nationwide.

Now available, the *Directory* includes 175 new entries since the 10th edition. That means MORE addresses, telephone and fax numbers, e-mail and Web Site addresses for groups working on topics from Affirmative Action to Youth and Seniors, including Women and Gender Issues, Labor Rights, Prisoners' Rights, Health Care, Peace, Civil Rights and Liberties, Education, Immigration, Environment, and many more.

Each entry briefly describes the organization; the periodicals it publishes, frequency and cost; whether internships are offered and if so, a contact name. "This *Directory* helps me find organizations I want to work with," said Kathie Lester, American Friends Service Committee, Member of Executive Committee Pacific Southwest Region. "It meets a need for those who do human rights work - especially in these trying times."

*Cost: \$125 libraries/institutions; \$100, individuals. Special Discount for NGOs: Order by May 15, 2003, for only \$70 each! See p. 11 to order.*

### **Highlights in this issue:**

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**HELP!  
WE NEED YOUR SUBSCRIPTION  
FOR 2003!  
Only \$10 ! Use order form on p. 11.**

## THE DREAM OF DEBS

by Jack London

*Note:* As anti-war activists around the country are talking about a general strike the day Bush goes to war against Iraq, a pamphlet written by Jack London in 1904 came to light on a shelf at MCLI. We read with wonder this account of the great general strike as it was recorded, years later, by one of the great Nob Hill capitalists who had survived it. This “1984”-type piece was set as a reminiscence of the alleged great events in the 1930s. Enjoy the opening pages here by the young Jack London for his hero, Eugene V. Debs, who, it should be recalled, received almost one million votes for President of the United States on the Socialist Party ticket from his prison cell in 1920 while serving his sentence for making a speech in Canton, Ohio, against the Great War (World War I.)

I awoke fully an hour before my customary time. This in itself was remarkable, and I lay very wide awake, pondering over it. Something was the matter, something was wrong -- I knew not what. I was oppressed by a premonition of something terrible that had happened or was about to happen. But what was it? I strove to orientate myself. I remembered that at the time of the Great Earthquake of 1906 many claimed they awakened some moments before the first shock and that during those moments they experienced strange feelings of dread. Was San Francisco again to be visited by earthquake?

I lay for a full minute, numbly expectant, but there occurred no reeling of walls nor shock and grind of falling masonry. All was quiet. That was it! The silence! No wonder I had been perturbed. The hum of the great live city was strangely silent. The surface cars passed along my street at that time of day, on an average of one every three minutes; but in the ten succeeding minutes not a car passed. Perhaps it was a street railway strike, was my thought; or perhaps there had been an accident and the power was shut off. But no, the silence was too profound. I heard no jar and rattle of wagon-wheels, nor stamp of iron-shod hoofs straining up the steep cobblestones.

Pressing the push-button beside my bed, I strove to hear the sound of the bell, though I knew it was impossible for the sound to rise three stories to me even if the bell did ring. It rang all right, for a few minutes later Brown entered with the tray and morning paper. Though his features were impassive as ever, I noted a startled, apprehensive light in his eyes. I noted, also, that there was no cream on the tray.

“The creamery did not deliver this morning,” he explained; “nor did the bakery.”

I glanced again at the tray. There were no fresh French rolls -- only slices of stale graham bread from yesterday, the most detestable of bread so far as I was concerned.

“Nothing was delivered this morning, sir.” Brown started to explain apologetically; but I interrupted him.

“The paper?”

“Yes, sir, it was delivered, but it was the only thing, and it is the last time, too. There won’t be any paper tomorrow. The paper says so. Can I send out and get you some condensed milk?”

I shook my head, accepted the coffee black, and spread open the paper. The headlines explained everything -- explained too much, in fact, for the lengths of pessimism to which the journal went, were ridiculous. A general strike, it said, had been called all over the United States; and most foreboding anxieties were expressed concerning the provisioning of the great cities.

I read on hastily, skimming much and remembering much of the labor troubles in the past. For a generation the general strike had been the dream of organized labor, which dream had arisen originally in the mind of Debs, one of the great leaders of thirty years before. I recollected that in my young college-settlement days I had even written an article on the subject for one of the mag-

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MCLI case histories at UC-Bancroft: <http://Bancroft.berkeley.edu/collections/meiklejohn/project.html>

azines and that I had entitled it, "The Dream of Debs." And I must confess that I had treated the idea very carefully and academically as a dream and nothing more. Time and the world had rolled on, Gompers was gone, the American Federation of Labor was gone, and gone was Debs with all his wild revolutionary ideas; but the dream had persisted, and here it was at last realized in fact. But I laughed, as I read, at the journal's gloomy outlook. I knew better. I had seen organized labor worsted in too many conflicts. It would be a matter only of days when the thing would be settled. This was a national strike, and it wouldn't take the government long to break it.

I threw the paper down and proceeded to dress. It would certainly be interesting to be out in the streets of San Francisco when not a wheel was turning and the whole city was taking an enforced vacation.

"I beg your pardon, sir," Brown said, as he handed me my cigar case, "but Mr. Harmmed has asked to see you before you go out."

"Send him in right away," I answered.

Harmmed was the butler. When he entered I could see he was laboring under controlled excitement. He came at once to the point.

"What shall I do, sir? There will be needed provisions, and the delivery drivers are on strike. And the electricity is shut off -- I guess they're on strike, too."

"Are the shops open?" I asked.

"Only the small ones, sir. The retail clerks are out and the big ones can't open; but the owners and their families are running the little ones themselves."

"Then take the machine," I said, "and go the rounds and make your purchases. Buy plenty of everything you need or may need. Get a box of candles -- no, get half a dozen boxes. And when you're done, tell Harrison to bring the machine around to the club for me -- not later than eleven."

Harmmed shook his head gravely. "Mr Harrison has struck along with the Chauffeurs' Union, and I don't know how to run the machine myself."

"Oh, ho, he has, has he?" I said. "Well, when next Mister Harrison happens around you tell him that he can look elsewhere for a position."

"Yes, sir."

"You don't happen to belong to a Butler's Union, do you, Harmmed?"

"No, sir," was the answer. "And even if I did I'd not desert my employer in a crisis like this. No, sir, I would --"

"All right, thank you," I said. "Now you get ready to accompany me. I'll run the machine myself, and we'll lay in a stock of provisions to stand a siege."

It was a beautiful first of May, even as May days go. The sky was cloudless, there was no wind, and the air was warm -- almost balmy. Many autos were out, but the owners were driving them themselves. The streets were crowded but quiet. The working class, dressed in its Sunday best, was out taking the air and observing the effects of the strike. It was all so unusual, and withal so peaceful, that I found myself enjoying it. My nerves were tinkling with mild excitement. It was a sort of placid adventure. I passed Miss Chickering. She was at the helm of her little runabout. She swung around and came after me, catching me at the corner.

"Oh, Mr. Cerf!" she hailed. "Do you know where I can buy candles? I've been to a dozen shops, and they're all sold out. It's dreadfully awful, isn't it?"

But her sparkling eyes gave the lie to her words. Like the rest of us, she was enjoying it hugely. Quite an adventure it was, getting those candles. It was not until we went across the city and down into the working class quarter south of Market street that we found small corner groceries that had not yet sold out. Miss Chickering thought one box was sufficient, but I persuaded her into taking four. My car was large, and I laid in a dozen boxes. There was no telling what delays might arise in the settlement of the strike. Also I filled the car with sacks of flour, baking powder, tinned goods, and all the ordinary necessities of life suggested by Harmmed, who fussed around and clucked over the purchases like an anxious old hen.

The remarkable thing, that first day of the strike, was that no one really apprehended anything serious. The announcement of organized labor in the morning papers that it was prepared to stay out a month or three months was laughed at. And yet that very first day we might have guessed as much from the fact that the working class took practically no part in the great rush to buy pro-

visions. Of course not. For weeks and months, craftily and secretly, the whole working class had been laying in private stocks of provisions. That was why we were permitted to go down and buy out the little groceries in the working class neighborhood.

It was not until I arrived at the Club that afternoon that I began to feel the first alarm. Everything was in confusion. There were no olives for the cocktails, and the service was by hitches and jerks. Most of the men were angry, and all were worried. A babel of voices greeted me as I entered. General Folsom, nursing his capacious paunch in a window-seat in the smoking-room, was defending himself against half a dozen excited gentlemen who were demanding that he do something.

"What can I do more than I have done?" he was saying. "There are no orders from Washington. If you gentlemen will get a wire through I'll do anything I am commanded to do. But I don't see what can be done. The first thing I did this morning, as soon as I learned of the strike, was to order in the troops from the Presidio -- three thousand of them. They're guarding the banks, the mint, the post office, and all the public buildings. There is no disorder whatever. The strikes are keeping the peace perfectly. You can't expect me to shoot them down as they walk along the streets with wives and children all in their best bib and tucker."

"I'd like to know what's happening on Wall street," I heard Jimmy Wombold say as I passed along. I could imagine his anxiety, for I knew that he was deep in the big Consolidated-Western deal.

*For the rest of this graphic tale of the successful national general strike, see Jack London, "Essays of Revolt" (1926) or Philip Foner, "Jack London, American Rebel."*

### **Malvina Reynolds Way**

*Resolution to Berkeley City Council*

WHEREAS Malvina Reynolds (1900-1978), writer and composer of songs famous in the United States and many other countries, particularly "Little Boxes," which contributed "ticky-tacky," to the dictionary, and

WHEREAS Malvina Reynolds was closely associated from its founding with KPFA, and ... had a program on it, and

WHEREAS Malvina Reynolds played a major role in ... stopping the building of a nuclear power plant on Bodega Head and preventing the construction of a freeway through Golden Gate Park, ... and

WHEREAS Malvina Reynolds' songs included *We Hate To See Them Go*, *The Little Red Hen*, *We Don't Need the Men*, *It Isn't Nice*, and *This World*, revealing her commitment not only to the environment but to peace, to feminism, to labor unions, to civil rights, and to the many people whose social activism, including civil disobedience, have made this city and this world a better place ...

WHEREAS Malvina Reynolds has been nationally recognized by a recent retrospective issued by the Smithsonian Institution and by a Rosalie Sorrels CD, ...

NOW, THEREFORE IT BE RESOLVED that Milvia Street ... be renamed MALVINA REYNOLDS WAY.

### **NOT SO TRIVIA QUIZ**

based on recent experiences at teach-ins:  
*Answers on page 6.*

**HINT: All the answers are similar.**

1. Out of 20 seniors at a prestigious university in Northern California, how many knew the name of their Congress member?

2. On the form to sign up for the draft that every young man of 18 must fill out, where does it provide room to state that you are a Conscientious Objector to war and are 1-O (unwilling to serve in the military) or 1-A-O (willing only to do non-military service in the hospital, etc.)?

3. At a recent teach-in on the war at Oakland Technical High School, how many white students were in the room?

4. Where in the U.S. Constitution does it say that someone detained on U.S. property outside the continental U.S. is not entitled to habeas corpus rights in the U.S. Constitution, Art. 1 Sec. 9?

5. The United Nations Charter Art. 2.4 provides:

"All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations."

Where is there an exception for the U.S.?

## MCLI Board Members In Action

The Democratic Judges [Magistura Democratica] and the National Association of Democratic Lawyers [Coordinamento Nazionale dei Guiristi Democratici], in collaboration with A Bridge To held a conference entitled "Justice Not War" on January 17, 2003 in Rome.

The conference, held in the Italian House of Representatives, examined how lawyers can use the law to oppose a new war in Iraq. The one-day conference, organized by Fabio Marcelli, President of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers and his colleagues, focused on lawyers and the law against the war. The morning session covered presentations on "Repudiation of war, rights and jurisdiction."

In the afternoon session, presenters addressed topics on "International Law and the new War." Among the participants were several Italian MPs, professors, former Vice Secretary of the UN, Dennis Halliday, Sultan al Shaawi (criminal law professor at Baghdad University) and an Iraqi refugee. On behalf of the National Lawyers Guild, **Nancy Hormachea** delivered a message of solidarity. Nancy gave the participants a history of the Guild and described what the NLG has been doing to oppose war on Iraq.

### Welcoming Victoria Ashley to MCLI Board

"I am currently a Masters student in Research Psychology at San Francisco State University, and work in a research lab at the Martinez VA Medical Center (not a lawyer!). I'm also involved in a variety of activist endeavors, primarily anti-war, election reform, independent media, and Green Party issues.

"I hope to contribute a unique viewpoint to the board of the Meiklejohn Institute, as a student, a researcher, and an activist for social justice, and look forward to assisting this important organization toward its goals."

### INTERNSHIPS FOR 2003

MCLI needs college and law students to work on human rights and peace law projects, including struggling for rights under the U.S. Constitution and UN Charter. Call or write for application/info on p. 11.

## General Assembly Could Act AFTER Security Council Action

When Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal in 1956, UK, France and Israel invaded Egypt, moving toward the Canal. U.S. Pres. Eisenhower sponsored resolutions in the UN Security Council calling for a cease-fire, vetoed by UK and France. **U.S. then appealed to the General Assembly under the "Uniting for Peace" procedure**, which enables the UN GA to act even if the Security Council is stalemated by a veto or otherwise.

If/When the Security Council fails to pass a resolution against U.S./UK going to war in Iraq, peace people can urge other governments to introduce or support a Uniting for Peace resolution. **The General Assembly can hold an emergency session and pass the resolution by simple majority vote calling for an immediate withdrawal of forces** from Iraq. Everyone of 189 nations has one equal vote in the General Assembly; no nation has veto power.

**France withdrew within a week of such action by the General Assembly in 1956.** This procedure also succeeded in 1956 re Hungary, 1958 re Lebanon, 1971 re India/Pakistan, 1980 re Jordan, 1980 re Afghanistan and 1981 re Namibia.

Michael Ratner and Jules Lobel, Center for Constitutional Rights, and others are meeting with UN permanent missions of several nations opposed to war. with a draft proposed resolution. See //www.ccr-ny.org

### 52 California Legislators Write To Bush: "No to War"

The majority of the Senators and many Assemblymembers in Sacramento wrote a letter to Pres. Bush March 4th "in opposition to a war on Iraq without a formal resolution by the United Nations Security Council and a declaration of war by Congress."

This is one recent action among hundreds of resolutions by state legislatures, county supervisors, and city councils urging the Administration to stop the drive to war. (Ask MCLI for a copy.)

**Help 18-year-olds say "No" to war!  
See *How To Be A Conscientious Objector*  
on Order Form, p. 11.**

**Attorney Howard Moore  
Donates to MCLI Archives**

In December, MCLI gratefully accepted a useful addition to our archival collection at the UC-Bancroft Library. Attorney Howard Moore generously gave MCLI all of his files, including videotapes and CD Rom files, generated in the 23-year, class-action employment discrimination lawsuit, **Bette Charles, et al v. John H. Dalton, Secretary of the Department of the Navy**, No. C91-2153-MHP, US District Court for the Northern District of California. This collection will provide a rare resource to scholars, researchers, journalists, and others interested in our nation's efforts to fulfill the promise of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act to provide equal employment opportunities to racial minorities and women.

The collection, which involves African American employees in the Data Processing Division of the Naval Supply Center - Oakland, comprises more than 30 banker boxes.

MCLI received many requests in 2002 from scholars across the country doing research on issues included in the Peace Law Docket or other parts of the MCLI collection now housed at UC-Bancroft, to which we referred them.

 *Good friends of MCLI:* 

**GEORGE FOUKE**  
*Presenté*

**VIRGINIA MUIR HIRSCH**  
*Presenté*

**ARTHUR M. SCHAFER**  
*Presenté*

**ISADORE SALKIND**  
*Presenté*

**GENE BLUESTEIN**  
*Presenté*

**NORIKO BRIDGES FLYNN**  
*Presenté*

**JUDITH BADNER**  
*Presenté*



**MCLI Plans for '03**

Steve Birnbaum, MCLI chair, called to order the first meeting of the MCLI Board of Directors in '03 on Feb. 18th. The Board welcomed its new member, activist grad student Victoria Ashley (see p. 5), and then got down to the business of what MCLI is doing and should be doing.

Going around the circle to mention briefly the activities of each Board member was rewarding, as Aileen Hernandez (women's and human rights issues), Riva Enteen (anti-war and pro-protesters), Nancy Hormachea (immigration/international law), Jim Syfers (peace work in Sonoma County), Betsy Guarneri (anti-trust work) Leslie Rose (teaching international law), and Dorothy Patterson (inter-faith work for the First Amendment and against the war).

The Board agreed to have the Finance Committee (Steve and Aileen) consider plans for a big event, perhaps to celebrate Armistice Day (Nov. 11) and to analyze and work on the problems we will face toward the end of this war-like year.

The Board made clear it welcomes ideas for activities that will raise the level of knowledge of MCLI's work, and fill the coffers now and in the future.

The Board approved efforts to fund a delegate to attend the networking session in Washington, D.C., May 1-4 to carry forward the Platform of the UN World Conference Against Racism, especially on reparations.

The Thomas Jefferson Ginger Internship Project was discussed briefly: how to fund four students from Ole' Miss Law School to go to Hastings College of Law and Wayne State Law School for a summer – to learn the civil rights history and culture and law of each other's home territory.

**FIRE IN MY SOUL**

featuring Congresswoman  
**ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**  
Wednesday, March 26, 2003, 6:30 p.m.  
First Unitarian Universalist Church  
1187 Franklin St., San Francisco  
*(Co-sponsored by MCLI)*

**ANSWERS to Not So Trivia Quiz**

1. None
2. Nowhere
3. None
4. Nowhere
5. Nowhere

## ORGANIZER/WIFE/MOTHER/GRANDMOTHER

### *Virginia Muir Hirsch*

Over 400 people attended the celebration of the life of Ginny Hirsch in Santa Cruz on Feb. 23rd. Her work seems a great way to reminisce with the elders, remind the graying New Left, and inform the youngsters where the present people's movement came from, who did the work and what it accomplished.

*The following excerpts are from the remarks by Fred Hirsch, Ginny's husband. The names of fellow workers in each cause were deleted solely for lack of space. (Write MCLI for a copy of the full text about this good friend of MCLI.)*

**A**t sixteen Ginny graduated Altoona High School then left to build a life of her own as a secretary in New York City. Ginny worked for several companies and found a basement studio apartment in Queens. Her landlady left copies of the *Daily Worker* near the garbage can and Ginny read them and discovered the novel notion that poverty and racism was an organic byproduct of capitalism and some thing called socialism could end exploitation and that the solution lay in organizing the victims – the workers, for action. She formed an undying conscious allegiance to the working class and its struggles.

Ginny became involved in defending activist immigrants and naturalized citizens who were being rounded up, put through rigged INS hearings and deported. Just like today! She went to work for the American Slav Congress as the Cold War Red Scare gripped the nation. She often dressed up in sharp office attire posing as an official and bringing mail and sustenance to her friends on Ellis Island awaiting deportation. Dressed to the nines, she dodged security by jumping fences to do it. "Hell," she said, "they can't deport me to Altoona."

In 1953 I was called up for the draft and rated 1-A. A few weeks later Ginny was visited by the FBI. She knew her own personal FBI guy by name. When she refused to name Communists, he said he'd settle for any names even if she didn't know if they were Communists. She refused. He offered to keep me out of the Army if she'd just give up some names. She refused again and disgraced him in front of others for his slimy offer. In short order his wife told Ginny that poor Lem quit the FBI and was going home to Laredo, Texas to become a justice of the peace. He probably took my draft board file

with him. I never heard from the Army folks again, but Ginny did get greetings from his wife each time she gave birth.

In Los Angeles, Ginny campaigned against the Right to Work Law and typed and edited the booklet "Our Badge of Infamy: A Petition to the United Nations on the Treatment of the Mexican Immigrant." It raised one hell of a stir and was widely circulated by La Raza Unida Party years later.

She did the Ginny Higgins work that put Bill Stanton, an anti-racist activist, in the State Assembly. Then Ginny helped organize the Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), which sent her off to Mississippi delivering a Checker Cab filled with office machinery and supplies and faced off with some Klan folks before coming home.

Ginny avoided the spotlight but always did the vital and unseen work backstage – weekly picketing of Woolworth against Jim Crow policies, a civil rights march to San Francisco, building the grape boycott, fundraising for the farm workers, helping and harboring draft resisters, organizing for the demise of the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, organizing the first San Jose demonstration against war in Vietnam. Ginny did some of the basic work on school problems which led to formation of United People Arriba, the first East San Jose inter-ethnic action group and put the Community Alert Patrol on the streets to document and publicize police brutality. She organized an information-gathering network of hundreds and gave the lawyers in the Angela Davis case the data necessary to cut a list of 2,000 potential jurors down to 12 actual open-minded jurors and alternates.



## DIRECTOR'S DIARY

Jan. 12 \* Presentation in panel on The Crisis at **Berkeley Fellowship of Unitarian Universalists** with **Ying Lee** and others.

Jan. 14 \* 9:30-11:30 a.m. In Teach-Ins at **Oakland Technical High School** on threats to civil liberties and war with Iraq.

6:30-9:00 p.m. Panelist on Conyers' Reparations Bill HR 40 and UN World Conference Against Racism for **St. Paul's Episcopal Church** in Oakland.

Jan. 16 \* Taped for short bit on new features of peace movement from Cold War period on **KALW**.

Jan. 18 \* **GREAT PEACE RALLY** in San Francisco.

Jan. 19 \* Presentation for **East Bay United Nations Association** annual meeting.

Jan. 21 \* Telephone interview by **U. of Texas** journalism student on Jan. 18th peace march and nature of peace movement.

Jan. 31 \* **California Coalition for Civil Rights** meeting.

Feb. 6 \* Panelist at **Boalt Hall School of Law** on careers in human rights.

Feb. 8 \* **KPFA Diversity Committee** invited me to discuss proposed by-laws for Pacifica.

Feb. 11 \* Public comment supporting anti-Iraq War resolution at **Berkeley City Council**.

Feb. 13 \* Long and productive meeting with Pimol Thampitakpong, new advisor to the new **Thai Supreme Court** on how best to administer their new constitution and its human rights protections. (His first exposure to problems in the U.S. during and after the McCarthy period, and under the Bush Administration.)

Feb. 13 \* Presentation to a class on Business, Technology and Ethics at **Santa Clara University**.

Feb. 16 \* S.F. Great PEACE RALLY (briefly) and

Attended celebration of the life of **Arthur Schaffer**, the only Asst. DA to help **Lenny Bruce** win his obscenity case, and who went on to refuse to prosecute peaceful protesters against racial discrimination in hiring at the **Sheraton Palace and Auto Row** in the 1960s.

Feb. 18 \* Interviewed for and quoted in **Oakland Tribune** front page article on how the current crisis is worse than McCarthyism.

Feb. 22 \* Submitted two resolutions for the **Conference of Delegates of California Bar Associations** on the War on Terrorism: Protection of Civil Liberties, and Enforcing the Federal Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act in California, for the **National Lawyers Guild**.

March 5 \* Participated in Teach In against PATRIOT Act and new McCarthyism at **Alameda High School**.

March 11 \* Dinner speaker for **ACLU Mid Peninsula** Chapter at Michael's in Mountain View.

March 18 \* Presentation to the **League of Women Voters** at a brown bag lunch at El Cerrito Royale, 6510 Gladys Ave., El Cerrito.

April 1 \* UC-Berkeley student to come to make part of a videotape about **Charles Garry** and his work as a movement lawyer.

April 5 \* Presentation to the Social Justice Committee of the Unitarian Universalist Church of **San Mateo** at lunch.

**MCLI WELCOMES** donations to its new Endowment Fund, which will be used to pay a half-time executive director when Ann Fagan Ginger retires in 2 years. Ann has served in the position pro bono for nearly 40 years. You, too, can help in 2003 to ensure MCLI's future by:

- **Pledging \$5,000, \$1,000, \$500, \$250 or \$100 or other amount for next 5 years.**
- **Contributing now.**
- **Including MCLI in your will.**
- **Bringing MCLI new contributors.**

## Networking For MCLI in New Mexico

In honor of Clinton Jencks, and the late Virginia Jencks Chambers, who were early-and-often friends of MCLI, we went to the 50th anniversary of "Salt of the Earth" in Santa Fe Feb. 25-March 2.

New Mexico is indeed another country, and the "Salt" festival was certainly a heart-warming family affair for labor unionists and feminists.

The fact of Indian nations comes through strongly in New Mexico, even when few are present in the room. The Latino-Hispanic-Chicano flavor is very strong, in the food, the conversations, the structures. And then there is always, in the mountains, Los Alamos Nuclear Weapons Lab, and Sandia.

We met and talked about MCLI and our work with a women's group in Albuquerque, northern New Mexico National Lawyers Guild lawyers, a leader of the Los Alamos Study Group, and several former interns and long-time MCLI friends.

In the concluding panel on Neo McCarthyism: Defending Freedom in an Age of Terror, it was heart-warming to have our remarks in the discussion period acknowledged by Amy Goodman (*Democracy Now*) and Victor Navasky (*The Nation*), who commended MCLI for its good work over time.

We sold copies of *How to Use the 'New' Civil Rights Laws after 9-11* and *The Cold War Against Labor*, and 100 copies of *Laws the Bush Administration Is Violating*, were warmly received.

We are happy to report that the Santa Fe Council just passed a living wage ordinance, with one dissenting vote. And sorry to report that the Los Alamos Council just defeated a resolution against U.S. going to war in Iraq, with one affirmative vote.

Meiklejohn made many new friends among film makers, college Photography majors, Poli Sci and History majors, and got reacquainted with some of the people already active in 1950.

At one point we suggested to Haskell Wexler that this would be a good time to make a documentary on Conscientious Objectors of past wars, including several African American COs in the first Gulf War. He thought it was a good idea and would pass it on to a friend. (He didn't think a documentary on the one, highly effective third party Congressman in the '30s and '40s would work now. Anyone who remembers Cong. Vito Marcantonio of the American Labor Party in NYC is free to prove him wrong.)

## A Typical Day at MCLI: Feb. 20, 2003

The phone rang all day – and we're happy to report that we were able to help each caller!

A young woman called with a problem. She said she was born in El Salvador, came to the U.S. at age 7, didn't know her parents. Now 22 a college student, she had not gotten around to applying for U.S. citizenship when, in January 2003, she was recruited into the U.S. Army to ensure her college education.

But after being sworn in, almost immediately **she decided the Army was not for her**. She had heard us talk somewhere about Conscientious Objector status and the right to get out of the Service if, after joining, you come to have a sincere objection to participation in war in any form on the basis of religious training and belief, or a parallel belief playing the same role in your life.

She called for advice on how to get out of the Service, recognizing that this would mean giving up any help with paying for her college education. We spelled out her rights

and referred her to the American Friends Service Committee, the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, and the War Resisters League. She was very grateful.

\*An older woman from a college town called because the students there have **set up tents on college grounds** to protest the coming war and the repression and need help getting their story to the national media, and convincing the local college administrators that academic freedom is still the law of the U.S. We searched MCLI's data base and suggested several local, national and international media people who might want the story.

\*The father of a 17-year-old caught in the dragnet at the end of the massive Feb. 16 **San Francisco peace march** called: "How can I help my daughter prove she is a juvenile and was not part of the disrupting group?" We referred him to the National Lawyers Guild hotline: (415) 285-1055.

**Would you rather leave a part of your legacy to the  
MEIKLEJOHN CIVIL LIBERTIES INSTITUTE  
or to the U.S. government?**

**Life Insurance**

Over one's life, the need for life insurance may change. If that is true in your situation and you have purchased life insurance that no longer is essential to meeting those previous needs, making MCLI the beneficiary can be beneficial to you as well as MCLI in the following ways:

- \* Your estate taxes will be reduced by the amount of the life insurance because the proceeds are removed from your estate.
- \* When you name MCLI beneficiary of your life insurance and assign us ownership, this will count as a charitable deduction for you.

You can also name MCLI beneficiary but keep the ownership of the life insurance, which allows you flexibility. Or you can still provide for the security of your family by naming MCLI as a contingent beneficiary to your life insurance.

Please let us know if you would like to talk to a tax/estate attorney about this or any other planned giving possibilities.

*A special thank you to:*

**JUDITH BADNER**

**and the Judith Badner Living Trust  
for the receipt of a \$21,797 bequest  
upon her death in October 2002.**

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*Thank you for your support!*

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*\*FMCS Flower Fund, Lee & Herb Kessler, and Helen & Reggie Major contributed in memory of MCLI friend Arthur M. Schaffer.*