Thomas v. USA

CA-84-3552

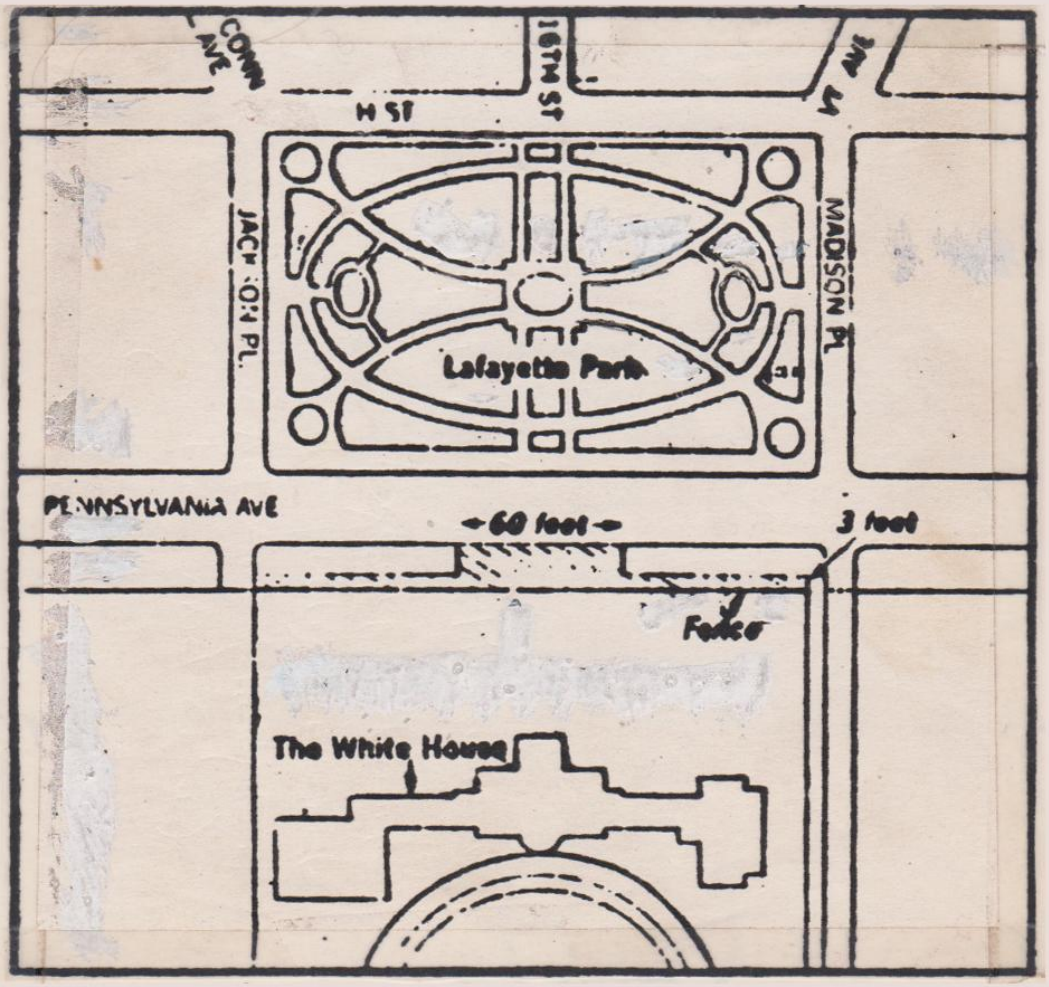
ATTACHMENTS TO MOTION FOR JUDICIAL

A BEDEVILING CASE

(A history of idealogical conflict in "Peace" or "President's" Park)

Excerpts from the public record --

Democracy, Pro and Con.



FOREWORD

I, Thomas, find myself experiencing a tempestuous ride on the horns of a dilemma. It seems that by attempting to meet my self-imposed obligations ... seek peace, share truth ... I've generated a situation which has been the subject of considerable public debate and government consternation.

Since June 3, 1981 I have had an opportunity to live history by simply striving to communicate my ideals at the gates of the White House.

Sometimes my methods of communicating seemed extreme to conservative minds. To other minds, this same history has represented an individual and, as other individuals adopted my efforts to communicate, a collective symbolic expression of commitment to freedom, justice, equality, and personal responsibility for the well-being of the human race.

During that time I have been labeled "philosopher," "crackpot left," "idealist," "pitiable lunatic," "prophet," "bum," "public nuisance," "wave of the future," "eyesore," "criminal," and variations on those themes.

This collection of documents tells the story, through the eyes of dozens of reporters and participants, of that daily-evolving, spontaneous slice of history which makes up the "Thomas demonstration," the "White House Antinuclear Vigil," ... a lengthy "reproachful presence" at the Presidential Palace ... in Lafayette ("President's") ("Peace") Park.

Extensive as this collection may be, however, it is incomplete without a brief explanation of what led me to choose this slightly unusual, but not unprecedented, occupation.

Unlike most human stories, mine begins prior to birth. It seems I was granted what all my inquiries indicate to be an unusual gift: the ability to remember a pre-physical existence apart from time, space, and relativity, in which harmony ruled, love was universal, and ideals were absolute.

As I peered around me at the dimness of humanity's world, I became more and more confused by the dichotomy between what I remembered and what I saw.

Obsessive is not necessarily excessive.

From youth I was blessed (cursed?) with an obsessive devotion to the ideals of freedom, justice, and equality. As a child I saw myself trapped in a culture mouthing a profound devotion to those same ideals, while "pragmatically" operating under the dicta that "everything is relative ... there is no 'evil' or 'good' ... don't transgress the regulations, traditions, customs or rituals, because you can't fight city hall."

I came to perceive the Earth as a large ball of mud. Although I left formal school in the 8th grade, I began a life long self-directed quest for Truth. I learned that the foremost mathematical theorists of the day believed the mud ball was composed of 107, or thereabouts, identifiable elements which, in various combinations, form molecules which in turn combine to form every(-material-)thing on the face of the planet.

This elemental theory of reality provided for me a framework to understand the NATURAL state of the planet: "physical reality." (The Earth. The Universe.)

Within physical reality I perceived many limited and limiting institutions, mechanical systems, and objects which are not the product of any NATURAL combination of elements ... but which exist purely through the craft of humanity.

These phenomena, largely imagination, invention, or illusion, I identified as the "world of humanity" (the world), a separate entity clearly on, but not of, the Earth.

It seemed "relativistic" physicists, lawyers, investment brokers, and laborers could all appreciate that it is "right" for an apple to fall down, and "wrong" for an apple to fall up. Relatively speaking, though, it was not so easy for me to appreciate why that which seemed "dead wrong" in terms of morality seemed "relatively right" to billions of political and military perceptions of reality.

"Our system isn't perfect, but relatively
it's the best there is."

Anonymous

It seemed that idea lent a perverted "practical" justification (patriotism) to violence and exploitation. The idea that evil committed in the name of a Fatherland or corporate interests is good, I surmised, was unnatural.

It seemed to me that the thought "everything is relative" had produced nuclear weapons. It wasn't merely ironic, I discovered, that the Theory of Relativity was integral to the construction of the Bomb.

I was deeply troubled because I couldn't understand the workings of a global situation that assigned arbitrary values to human life and eternal ideals.

A vision like Ezekiel's

In 1974, I owned a jewelry business, turning rocks into trinkets for the gratification of egos and the material rewards society had taught me to covet. I had a wife, two stepchildren, three cars and a house full of labor-saving devices.

One day, with thousands of dollars in my pocket and nothing on my mind but moral confusion about the pleasures and comfort these dollars could buy, seemingly out of nowhere a question struck me with the force of a piledriver: "Is time money ... or is time life?"

I pondered: "Bankers, businessmen, bureaucrats, and their supporters, wedded to the concept that life is money, fail to recognize that life is priceless. In reducing life to a commodity, humans are demeaned and robbed of individual value."

Like blinders falling from my eyes, social conditioning was stripped away. I saw that on the physical plane, the closest one could approach the ideal of freedom was to possess nothing, that possessions were idols possessing the idolator. I realized I could no longer play cultural games in pursuit of possessions, which exploited my time or the time of others.

I threw the money away. I quit making jewelry, went into seclusion, studied the prophets and philosophers of many cultures and disciplines. My wife was dismayed.

One day I read Matthew. In the sixth chapter, Jesus said:

> No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. You cannot serve God and mammon.

I concluded that I could not serve life by wasting or contributing to the taking of life to protect traditions, customs, rituals, regulations, wealth, or city hall.

I kept reading:

> Therefore I say unto you, take no thought for your life, what you shall eat, or what you shall drink; nor yet for your body, what you shall put on. Is not life more than meat, and the body more than raiment?
>
> But seek first the kingdom of Heaven, and righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.

I wondered: What IS "the kingdom of Heaven"?

I thought: If Jesus spoke the truth, then my lifestyle ... building bank accounts and insurance policies ... is false.

I questioned whether a human could survive without having concern for the necessities of life.

Jesus also said, "Know the truth and the truth will make you free." (John 8:32)

I decided to walk across the Earth, through the world, without money and without making prior arrangements, to test the truth of Jesus' words. I invited my wife, but she preferred security.

I chose to begin my journey with a trek across North Africa. I had been led by the media to believe that arabs were ruthless, bloodthirsty creatures. I wanted to decide for myself. Also, having read dozens of books about the Great Pyramid in Gizeh, I felt called upon to examine the structure myself.

As I walked, it occurred to me that all individuals I encountered along the way shared certain characteristics: I never met any person who impressed me as being either perfect or entirely imperfect. Most arabs I met behaved with a warmth and generosity to which I had been unaccustomed in my native country, perhaps because their "relative" poverty gave them less to lose in opening their lives to a stranger. In every individual I saw relative degrees of both understanding (which bred love) and superstition or ignorance (which bred fear and hatred). I saw how knowing the Truth leads to freedom, while believing a lie enslaves.

After some years of penniless pilgrimage through Africa and the Middle East, I arrived in Europe, convinced that Jesus was right.[18]

> "There is only the incomprehensible reality (Truth) and the individual distortion. Every mind struggles to concoct a semblance reality suitable to its comprehension, within the limits of its factual awareness (knowledge) and unprovable assumptions (beliefs)."
>
> Norman Mayer's "First Law of Reality"

Everything in physical reality apeared to be in a constant state of flux. Constant change washes mountains into the sea. Constant pressure pushes seabeds into mountaintops. Constant expenditure of energy reduces the brightest stars to a state of absolute nothingness, or so the chief theorists tell us.

To me what makes Norman's reality incomprehensible is not natural change but the imposition of human concepts and ideologies upon the natural order.

The natural order of physical reality is comprehensible. If anything, it is the political, economic, and religious ideas of humanity's world which distort reality, thus defying comprehension.

Examining many humanly ordered belief systems led me to a discovery relating to the imperfection of nations: there is a bedrock confusion of tongues. Universally the ideals of "freedom," "justice," and "equality" were stated principles in each idealogical system. Yet also universally the practice of those ideals was secondary to material considerations.

I hadn't forgotten my pre-birth memory of ideals which were by nature absolute. Yet two or more parties usually assigned differing values to absolute terms. Then one or all parties would be in error. "Communists" defined "freedom" differently than "capitalists," "christians" defined "justice" differently than "jews" or "moslems," the "rich" defined "equality" diffently than the "poor." Human adulteration of the Truth, the misinterpretation of ideals, deprived the words of meaning and resulted in the perversion of perfection.

The relative imperfection of all systems became more apparent to me by examining the relation between national boundaries and physical reality. National boundaries, so plainly delineated on maps, so crucial to the nation states, so hotly contested and deeply furrowed into billions of "civilized" minds down through history, to physical reality were merely a limiting imposition of the limited human mind on the land masses of the Earth ... as imaginary as the

coin of the realm ("lifeblood" of the world of humanity) ... for which individuals and nations lie, cheat, steal and murder.

From my experiences I learned about institutions, spawned and nourished by illusionary ideas of political, religious, and economic dogma or belief, expressing themselves through judicial, commercial and academic systems and the propagation of national ideology ... enforced by police or military for the pleasure and comfort of "national interests": the nations' controllers.

For example:

ALBUQUERQUE JOURNAL Friday Morning, June 1, 1979

N.M. Man, Held at Israel Border, Says He Is Pilgrim, Not Spy



Arrows in Map Show Route Of New Mexican Held In Israel

TEL AVIV Israel (UPI) — A 28-year-old New Mexico man said Thursday he swam across the Suez Canal from Egypt and walked over 90 miles of sand dunes in the Sinai Desert to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, but was detained as a spy.

"I'm not a spy," William Thomas Hellenbeck told Judge Zvi Nadiv in district court in the town of Ashqelon. "I'm not a smuggler. I only wanted to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem from Egypt."

Hellenbeck, whose hometown was not disclosed, told the judge he has attempted to make the pilgrimage by foot five other times but was caught each time by the Egyptians and returned to Cairo.

This time he got farther because 425 square miles of the northern section of the peninsula were returned to Egyptian control last week, along with the town of Al Arish.

"When I crossed the border, I looked for the Israeli border police," Hellenbeck said. "But in the Egyptian territory, I made every effort not to meet people in uniform."

The U.S. Embassy said it was aware of his attempts to cross the border by foot.

Hellenbeck told Israeli interrogators he swam across the Suez Canal at Port Fuad, crossed about 90 miles of the Sinai Desert by foot to Al Arish and then went down to the Mediterranean beach to cross the new border with Israel.

A police prosecutor said in court Hellenbeck was picked up by an Israeli Army patrol early Tuesday morning on the beach, after he crossed the border. He was charged with illegally crossing into Israel for suspicious purposes.

The judge ordered Hellenbeck detained for 11 days to permit an investigation and told police officers to contact the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv about the case.

To me it seemed, without exception, that the militaristic/political/religious/economic ideas upon which the nations of the world rest are, at the very least, akin to mass hallucination, and at worst might result in mass genocide and elimination of life from the Earth.

Rebirth

Some years after beginning my odyssey, during a period of transition in London, I inquired of persons who identified themselves as "atheists," "moslems," "jews," "moonies," "scientologists," "communists," "catholics," "buddhists," "socialists," "white," "black," "supremacists," "nazis," "capitalists," "methodists," "church of England," "divine light dancers," "theosophists," "UFOlogists," "christians," or members of other organized professions or congregations professedly in pursuit of one or more aspects of Truth. I sought information which would bring me closer to an accurate understanding of reality and my place in it.

Invariably, after responding to enough answers with new questions, the persons of whom I inquired would label me "doubting Thomas," smug, I thought, in the belief that their beliefs were true, even if those beliefs could not provide answers to many crucial questions. The label was usually affixed with benign condescension which, if followed by more questions, could rapidly change to exasperation, might escalate to downright hostility, and was known to occasionally culminate in physical violence ... the last resort of fanatics whose beliefs cannot stand in the face of reason.

Despite its hostile beginnings, the name "doubting Thomas" pleased me. Skepticism is healthy. I was then known to the world as "Bill Hallenbeck," which never particularly suited my taste.

One day an acquaintance who called himself a christian entertained my questions long enough to convince me that in order to fulfill the letter of God's Law as detailed in the King James Bible, I would have to experience the rebirth of full immersion baptism. Sitting with him in the Life Tabernacle Church, I pondered the implications of dying to corruption, greed, and fear and being born into the Spirit of purity, selflessness and love.

"What's your name?" the pastor broke into my meditation.

"Why?" I wanted to know.

"We need to know what to write on your baptismal certificate."

It occurred to me that certain cultures which flourished on the North American continent prior to the invasion of "Western civilization" practiced the tradition of tentatively naming a child at birth, then, once the child achieved adulthood, allowing the new adult to choose his own name.

"Thomas," I answered, formalizing my skepticism.



BAPTISMAL CERTIFICATE

This Certifies that

In obedience to the command and in following the example of our Lord Jesus Christ

William Thomas

was Baptized in the Name of Jesus Christ on the 15 day of July

19 79 at LIFE TABERNACLE United Pentecostal Church

(MINISTER)

Returning to my meditation I pondered why I was a United States citizen.

Of the many nations I had visited, the United States was most familiar to me. Due to my conditioning, its mores, folkways, language, and social structure always seemed most comfortable, and provided me with the greatest opportunity for pleasure, sense of well-being, or just raising a family.

Yet, "The Earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof," my prayerful thoughts reminded me clearly. I remembered the nuclear arsenal which United States citizens have built to protect their world, and the destructive potential posed to the Lord's Earth by all its arsenals.

I recalled that most people I had encountered, both in the United States and around the world, apparently were unable to separate physical reality from their traditional institutions, perceiving life as being centered around living "accommodations." This traditional view promotes the premise that "life" is synonymous with "lifestyle," and "freedom" is synonymous with "order." "How can we survive without our institutions ... our garbage disposals ... our jails? Without them life would be chaos," they would argue.

"Perhaps," I would concede hypothetically. "But among the world's capitalist, communist, and third world institutions there is unquestionably chaos. None of the systems is perfect. To term a world with 42 concurrent wars and revolutions, and millions of crimes, 'orderly' is to fatally distort reality. We are free, it seems, only to argue over the relative degree of violence and disorder within our respective domestic scenes."

As C.S. Lewis said in The Screwtape Letters:

> "The greatest evil is not now done in those sordid 'dens of crime' that Dickens loved to paint. It is not done even in concentration camps and labour camps. In those we see its final result. But it is conceived and ordered (moved, seconded, carried and minuted) in clean, carpeted, warmed and well-lighted offices, by quiet men with white collars and cut fingernails and smooth-shaven cheeks who do not need to raise their voice. Hence, naturally enough, my symbol for Hell is something like the bureaucracy of a police state or the offices of a thoroughly nasty business concern."[19]

Forced by matters of principle to decide whether purity, selflessness, and love of the Creator's creations are somehow comparable with devices carefully engineered to destroy entire races of people in the name of "freedom" for the purpose of preserving what is widely perceived as a pleasant, comfortable, if imperfect lifestyle, I tossed my citizenship to the elements by pitching my papers into a lake.

Somehow none of the above sentiments proved popular with the British authorities. I was arrested while attempting to leave England to work for peace in the Middle East. After being held over seven months in jail, despite the fact that Max Robinson, U.S. Consul in London, said my actions violated no law, I was deported by Great Britain to the United States:

"This is an appeal against removal to the United States .... While I have sympathy for some of the observations relating to freedom and morality made by the appellant ... the appeal is dismissed."

(The Judge's Verdict)

Appeal No [redacted]/TC

IMMIGRATION ACT 1971

DETERMINATION

Heard at Dover

Sent by post on 5 February 1980

Before:-

Mr W J Coley

ADJUDICATOR

William Thomas [redacted] APPELLANT(S)

(also known as William [redacted])

AND

Secretary of State for the Home Department RESPONDENT

DETERMINATION AND REASONS

This is an appeal by William Thomas Hallcabeck, otherwise known as William Thomas, a citizen of the United States of America, against the giving of removal directions to the United States in respect of him on deportation from the United Kingdom.

At the hearing of the appeal the appellant appeared in person. The respondent was represented by Mr R Smith, Chief Immigration Officer.

Having considered the contents of the explanatory statement, the grounds of appeal and the other documents contained in the file of papers, and listened to the representations made by the appellant, while I have sympathy for some of the observations relating to freedom and morality made by the appellant it is clear on the facts set out in the explanatory statement that the decision of the respondent is in accordance with the immigration rules and the law applicable and that in all the circumstances of the case he correctly exercised his discretion in the matter.

The appeal is dismissed.

After years of wandering, I had been forcibly returned to the land of my birth an "alien." Having experienced wealth and poverty, pleasure and suffering, I found it necessary to discard many of the traditional values I had been taught and return to the perceptions of my early childhood.

I had found that differing perceptions draw nearer to the Truth ... closer to an accurate understanding of physical reality ... through discourse, reason, and logic. Violence, it seemed, reveals a mistaken judgment of reality and retards the search for Truth. My understanding of freedom, justice and equality allowed no place for violence. To my mind Heaven is peace and war is Hell, and there can be no place for Hell in Heaven.

So I arrived at my question of sanity: Someone is out of touch with reality. The question is, who?

If eliminating life from physical reality is a valid option to insure a traditional national identity, then I must be insane. Otherwise several billion politically military minds are the ones in dangerous conflict with reality.

"Live by the sword, die by the sword."[20]

Revelation 13:10

Right is Absolute, wrong is relative,
Truth is Absolute, falsehood is relative,
Reality is Absolute, perspectives are relative,
 am, your perspective of me is relative.

"Come, let us reason together. Though your sins are like scarlet, they shall be as white as snow." [21]

Isaiah 1:18

In the spirit of Isaiah I decided to exercise my individual option to publicly communicate my beliefs as effectively as possible. I chose to share what I had learned in the most conspicuous spot I could find, at the gates of the White House. And so I sat down, penniless and alone, with a cardboard sign: "Wanted, Wisdom and Honesty."

***

So end my prefatory remarks, and I turn over the telling of this tale to perceptions other than mine.

The following documents are presented not as Absolute Truth but rather as examples of how personal assumptions, theories, hypotheses, and prejudices, further complicated by regulations, traditions, customs, and rituals, combine to shade one specific reality with as many different hues as pairs of witnessing eyes.

For the sake of clarity, certain passages in the documents have been emphasized. For the sake of brevity, bureaucratese, legalese, and other forms of evasiveness have been abbreviated. Citations and dates have been provided for further research by the scholarly reader. Abbreviation was deemed necessary, however, to hold (1) the attention of the average, busy reader, and (2) this testament beneath 1,000 pages.

The documents tell their own story.

Thomas

October, 1985

DEDICATION TO JUDGE LOUIS OBERDORFER

WHO MUST DECIDE

And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall grow out of his roots;

And the spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord;

And shall make him of quick understanding in the fear of the Lord; and he shall not judge after the sight of his eyes, neither reprove after the hearing of his ears;

But with righteousness shall he judge the poor, and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth; and he shall smite the earth with the rod of his mouth, and with the breath of his lips shall he slay the wicked.

And righteousness shall be the girdle of his loins, and faithfulness the girdle of his reins.

The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them.

And the cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together; and the lion shall eat straw like the ox.

And the sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice' den.

They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain; for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.

And in that day there shall be a root of Jesse, which shall stand for an ensign of the people; to it shall the gentiles seek; and his rest shall be glorious.

Isaiah 11:1-10

TRUTH:

Freedom, Justice, Equality,
Absolutes, Principles, Abstract Values
Difficult to discern in a material world.

THOUGHT:

Dictates History and Future,
Chooses Life or Death,
Creates Alpha and Omega,
Embodies Logos or Chaos.

Three Free Faithful Philosophers and a Question.

"Who is the wisest among men?"
"Socrates" Answered the Oracle.

Socrates was sorely perplexed when informed of the Oracle's response. He believed that the Oracle expressing the Mind of Logos, the Creator of the Universe, was unable to speak falsehood. Yet Socrates had long felt himself to be among the most ignorant of men. He was nearly certain that he knew nothing. While he could not imagine how he might possibly be the wisest among men, it was equally inconceivable to him that the Oracle might be wrong.

Socrates sought to solve his conundrum. He began to seek a man with greater knowledge who would be, therefore, wiser than himself. The method in which Socrates conducted his search, and the activity to which he devoted by far the the greatest portion of his time and energy, was to question everyone he met, a habit which kept him in poverty, for it left him no time to pursue money.

Throughout many years of his life Socrates questioned men of every social stratum. He found the pastime inconcluswe, but insightful. Among other things, Socrates' inquiries led him to believe that slaves were as intelligent as masters. He opined that politicians, warriors, sophists, artists, and merchants were proud, educated in assumptions, theories, suppositions, and hypotheses, but totally unaware of the source from which their talents flowed, and unable to follow their own thoughts.

Craftsmen, Socrates decided, possessed skill and knowledge, of a sort, learned by rote. He also found craftsmen to be proud, fancying themselves clever indeed for all their creativity which built and ran the state, but mindless that the fruits of their labor were squandered on arrogance and aggandizement.

To Socrates the search for Truth had meant philos (love), sophia (wisdom). Logos (Reason, logic, discourse, judgment, WORDS, the creation, the Creator) dictated to Socrates that "wisdom" is the constructive application of knowledge, skill, and resources.

Socrates had come to hold one concept sacred: It is better to suffer harm than to inflict harm on others.

Socrates had sought Truth for himself. He had learned patience, hence love, through his union with Xanthippe, his wife. His youth had been misspent as a soldier lavishing many precious hours on the grape and the gummy resins of Lebanon and Eastern Persia.

Finally Socrates questioning led him to believe that those who led or influenced the culture of which he was a member were, to varying degrees, either fools or hypocrites, ruled by superstitions, traditions, customs, and rituals, who did not hesitate to inflict harm on others to further their own pursuit of pleasure and comfort. This situation, the philosopher felt, accounted for much unnesscesary suffering amongst his fellows.

Pride and corruption had usurped the sacred ideals. Equality, Justice, and Freedom had been bartered by the state for Gold, luxury, delicacy, and facade. The trade of merchandise had reduced the Ideals of democracy to ruthlessly efficient oligarchy.

Most disturbing to Socrates was his impression that fools or hypocrites were teaching foolish hypocritical traditions, customs, theories, and hypotheses to the youth, who represented the future of his people.

After he had lived more years by far than most, Socrates took a firm stand. He questioned the fools and hypocrites more relentlessy, more pointedly, before the youth of his people, and the youth flocked to study his interrogatories.

Years of questioning had honed Socrates' tongue into a sword, and his foes could not prevail against his finely crafted arguements. His enemies, murderous lovers of force and violence, could not logically defeat the WORD of Socrates. So they dragged Socrates into court, where their fathers had made words meaningless through their foolish traditions.

"Socrates must be put to death. He has poisoned the youth by denying the god of the state. He has made the lesser argument seem the greater." His accusers told their corrupt court.

Socrates, likening himself to a stranger in an alien land, apologized that the court's rituals were strange to him. He then spoke the truth succinctly, explaining how he had come to believe that the wisest of men was one, like himself, who realized that he knew nothing. He suggested that rather than to punish him the state should reward him for his constructive pursuit of Truth.

His accusers, may the Creator have mercy on their misguided souls, had turned Justice into a commodity; of the jury they'd purchased a plurality, and so simple Socrates became a fatality of pompous ancient banality.

***

By day Diogenes wandered the city of Athens with a lamp, searching for an honest man. By night, to illustrate his conviction that wealth is found in a man's soul rather than his pocketbook, Diogenes slept in a barrel in the streets of the city. Diogenes had studied the thought of Antisthenes, who had been strongly

influenced by Socrates. Socrates had also influenced the thought of Plato, who, in turn influenced the thought of Aristotle, who was hired by Philip of Macedonia to instruct his son Alexander.

After Alexander had become known as "the Great" he sought out the aged Diogenes, who had gained a reputation as being wise. When the conqueror came upon him the sage was reading.

"Ask of me whatever you will." The young superpower proclaimed magnanimously.

"Would you move to one side?" Asked the truthseeker. "You are blocking the sunlight."

***

Siddartha, who had been born a prince, was disturbed by the suffering of the world. He left his father's palace in search of the Truth by which he hoped to overcome the suffering of the world.

Upon discovering that suffering is unavoidable, he decided that the solution is to learn to accept suffering as a path to growth, and Siddartha became the Buddha.

The Buddha said: the world of today is built from the thoughts of yesterday, and the world of tomorrow will be built by the thoughts of today.

***

Was Jesus a Fool, a Madman, or a Liar?

HAVE JESUS' TEACHINGS BEEN MISREPRESENTED?

"It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God," Jesus said to the multitude. (Luke 18:35)

"You hypocrites, you know how to interpret the earth and the sky, but why do you not know how to interpret the present time? And why do you not judge for yourselves what is right?" (Luke 12:54)

"Woe unto you, pharisees, for your tithe ... while neglecting justice and the love of God." (Luke 11:42)

"Woe unto you, lawyers, also for you loud men with burdens hard to bear.... You ... do not touch the burdens with one of your fingers." (Luke 11:46)

"Love your enemies, do good to those who hate you." (Luke 6:27)

"Give to everyone who begs from you." (Luke 6:30)

"As you wish that men would do to you, do so to them." (Luke 6:31)

"Judge not and you will not be judged; condemn not and you will not be condemned; forgive and you will be forgiven." (Luke 6:37)

"For the measure you give will be the measure you get back." (Luke 6:38)

"Why do you not first take the log out of your own eye? Then you will see more clearly to take the speck out of your brother's eye." (Luke 6:42)

FREEDOM OF BELIEF AND FREEDOM TO EXPRESS BELIEF

C H A P T E R O N E

History

Change is the one force endlessly continuous. All things

and situations constantly alter and rearrange.

Norman's Second Law of Reality

*****

Is it not yet a very little while, and Lebanon shall be turned into a fruitful field, and the fruitful field shall be esteemed as a forest?

And in that day shall the deaf hear the words of the book, and the eyes of the blind shall see out of obscurity, and out of darkness.

The meek also shall increase their joy in the Lord, and the poor among men shall rejoice...for the terrible one is brought to nought, and the scorner is consumed, and all that watch for iniquity are cut off:

that make a man an offender for a word, and lay a snare for him that reproveth in the gate, and turn aside the just for a thing of nought.

Isaiah 29:17-21

****

The evil ... the proude spirite ... cannot endure to be mocked.

Thomas More

*****

Social change, which is inevitable, need not come through violence. The alternative is mutual understanding through communication. Sincere communication requires more than rhetorical speeches, and understanding cannot be achieved without listening.

Ed.

"I HAVE VOWED UPON THE CREATOR'S ALTAR AN OATH OF HOSTILITY AGAINST EVERY FORM OF TYRANNY OVER THE MIND OF [HU]MAN[ITY]"

Thomas Jefferson

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION of the thirteen united STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEN in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.—We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.— That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—

—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.—He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.—He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.—He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.—He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.—He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.—He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.—He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.—He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.—He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.—He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislatures.—He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.—He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:—For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:—For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:—For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:—For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent.—For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:—For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:—For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:—For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:—For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.—He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.—He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.—He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.—He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.—He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.—

WE, THEREFORE, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.—And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

25

WHITE HOUSE PICKETS GREETED BY PRESIDENT

Tue 27 Jan 17

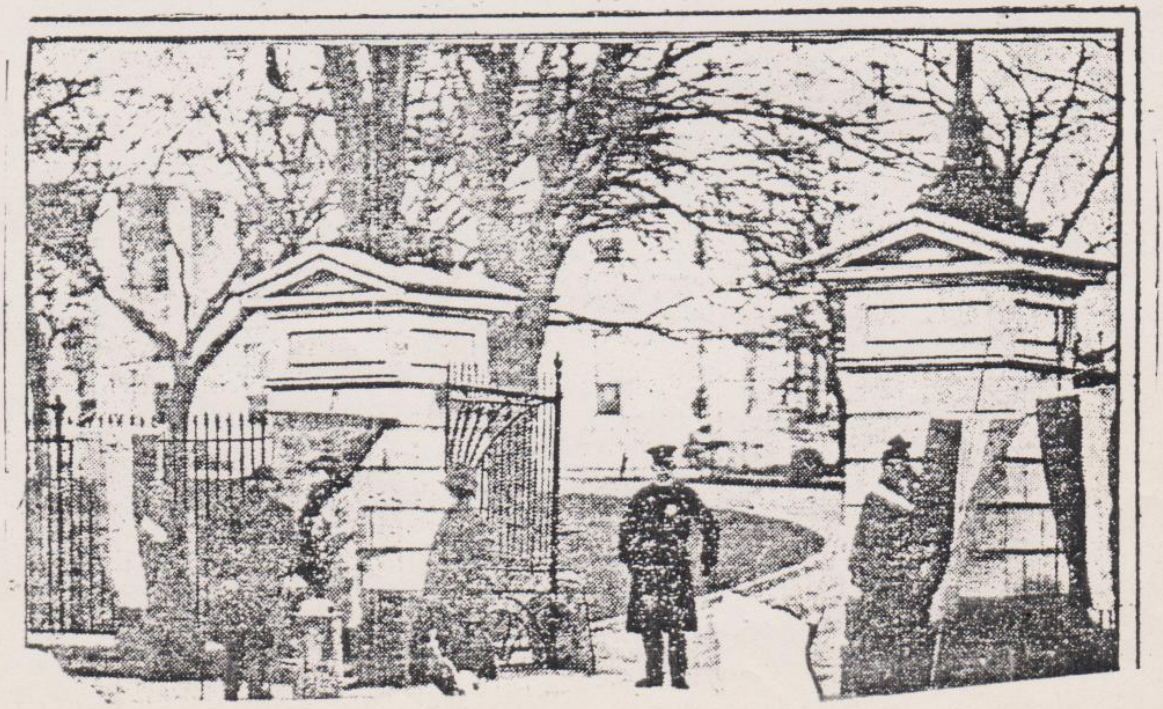
Chief Executive Reads Their Banners With "New Freedom" Quotations on Way From Golf.

Any impression that the President objects to the advertising which the silent suffrage pickets are giving to his book, "The New Freedom," by quoting excerpts from it on their banners was dismissed today when he greeted the pickets on his return from his morning round of golf. He surveyed the new banners critically for an instant, and then, finding that the quotations upon them were correct, rewarded the pickets with his most genial smile and doffed his hat.

"Now, if he will only translate that smile into a brief message to his party to pass our federal amendment we'll be perfectly satisfied," said Miss Mabel Vernon, who is in charge of the picket squad. This sentiment was heartily concurred in by the rank in file on line.

Early this afternoon a squad of Virginia suffragists reported at the national headquarters of the Congressional Union and was promptly sent out to relieve the pickets who had been on guard during the morning. The Virginia delegation was led by Mrs. Sophie Meredith of Richmond.

ARE STATIONED AT WHITE HOUSE GATES AS WAR CLOUD LOOMS UP.



26



(WX2)WASHINGTON, Feb. 20--"JOURNEY FOR PEACE"--As President Nixon approaches the final destination of his "Journey for Peace" three members of the Quaker vigil for peace camp out in the freezing weather Sunday night on Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House. The Quakers have been holding the peace vigil since June 2, 1971.(AP Wirephoto)(sf12030stf-jd1[illegible]2

4 Arrested at Peace Vigil

Citing a "common law public nuisance" provision, U.S. Park Police late last night impounded food and camping equipment from participants in a peace vigil that has been kept for nearly a year in front of the White House.

One person was arrested during the impoundment shortly before midnight, police said, and charged with disorderly conduct. Three more arrests were made early today.

Park Police in a statement said the action was approved by the U.S. Attorney's office here and the Department of Justice. The statement also said the action was taken late in the night to "minimize interference with downtown traffic and visitors to the White House."

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT officials, the statement said, have been negotiating with demonstraion leaders "since July 1971" in an attempt to get them to comply with National Park Service regulations "that prohibit the storage of materials and camping on park land"—under which the White House area technically falls.

Sponsors of the vigil, the Quaker Peace Action Group, say it has been manned continuously since June 2, 1971, on the south sidewalk of Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House.

The statement said also that there had been recent complaints from the public about the vigil.

"WE'RE TAKING it to court," said Ann Woytow, who said she has been involved in the vigil since last year.

She said that until last night, police had generally not interfered with the group. "This is something new, very unusual, very odd," she said.

Uniformed Park Police officers arrived in front of the White House about 11 p.m. and told the demonstrators they had half an hour to voluntarily remove rubbish, food, and camping gear.

After the deadline, Police began removing and impounding material still on the sidewalk, giving protesters receipts for the goods.

The ranks of the protesters — numbering 75 to 100 during the day — had dwindled to about 25 by 3 a.m. today. Police moved among them, awakening those who appeared to be falling asleep.

THE THREE persons arrested at 6:30 a.m., were identified as Harry A. Thompson, of no fixed address, 29, charged with disorderly conduct and carrying a concealed weapon, a knife. Melissa Jo. Kelly, 20, of no fixed address, disorderly conduct; and Jean Andrea Pillet, 26, also of no fixed address, charged with disorderly conduct and simple assault.

The arrests occurred during an argument that broke out between police and demonstrators after one of the group spilled some powdered milk and was told to clean it up.

MAY 15, 1972



A demonstrator picks up.

-Star Photographer Reig Cahn

Community for Creative Non-Violence

For further information, contact:

Justin Brown 202-393-2459
Carol Fennelly 202-638-4440
Mitch Snyder 202-667-6407

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A CALL TO PRAYER AND RESISTANCE:

A MONTH-LONG CAMPAIGN OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE IN RESPONSE TO THE REAGAN PROPOSALS

" 'Only the Lord' can now block approval of Reagan's spending cuts."
Tip O'Neill quoted in the Washington Post. May 7, 1981

In an attempt to portray the widespread human devastation that will result from the Reagan administration's proposed "budget cuts" (a misnomer, since the budget is, in fact, to be increased), people from many walks of life will participate in a month-long campaign of civil disobedience at the White House.

Beginning Tuesday, June 2, and continuing through Friday, July 3, people will be entering the White House, via the Public tour line, and, at various locations, they will kneel and pray. By remaining in prayer, they will face arrest. There will be 24 actual days of activity, since the White House is open to the public Tuesday through Saturday (from 10am to 12:30pm). The action is similar to one undertaken during the Nixon administration's bombing of Cambodia in 1973. (See enclosed brochure)

People of many backgrounds and concerns have responded to the "Call to Prayer and Resistance," far exceeding the expectations of the organizers: the Community for Creative Non-Violence in Washington, and the Jonah House community in Baltimore. Together, yet with unique identities and traditions that express the depth and breadth of the destruction of the Reagan proposals, the will offer that most radical, necessary, and transforming action: prayer.

Several of the days are being organized to highlight specific groups and concerns, such as June 2 (health care), June 17 (veterans), June 18 (the Black community), June 19 (women), and June 26 (families). Other groups now forming include the elderly, the religious community, and Hispanics.

In addition to hundreds of participants from across the country, a growing number of people of national prominence will take part in and support the call: among them will be Dr. Benjamin Spock (on June 2), Dick Gregory, Russell Means, Howard Zinn, theologian Dr. Harvey Cox, Albert Russo (formerly director of the DC Department of Human Services), Rep. Parren Mitchell, Phillip & Daniel Berrigan, Howard Moreland (author of "the H-Bomb Secret"), Sr. Mary Marsden (U.S. Provincial, Carmelite Sisters of Charity), Elizabeth McAllister, and many others.

§ 50.19 Demonstrations and special events.

(a) Definitions. (1) The term "demonstrations" includes demonstrations, picketing, speechmaking, marching, holding vigils or religious services and all other like forms of conduct which involve the communication or expression of views or grievances, engaged in by one or more persons, the conduct of which has the effect, intent or propensity to draw a crowd or onlookers. This term does not include casual park use by visitors or tourists which does not have an intent or propensity to attract a crowd or onlookers.

THANK YOU GOD
FOR LIFE AND LIGHT
THANK YOU GOD
FOR BEING RIGHT
THANK YOU GOD
FOR SHOWING ME
THE CUPIDITY AND STUPIDITY
OF SECURITY

HARD TO BELIEVE?
HERE IS SOME EVIDENCE.
JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.





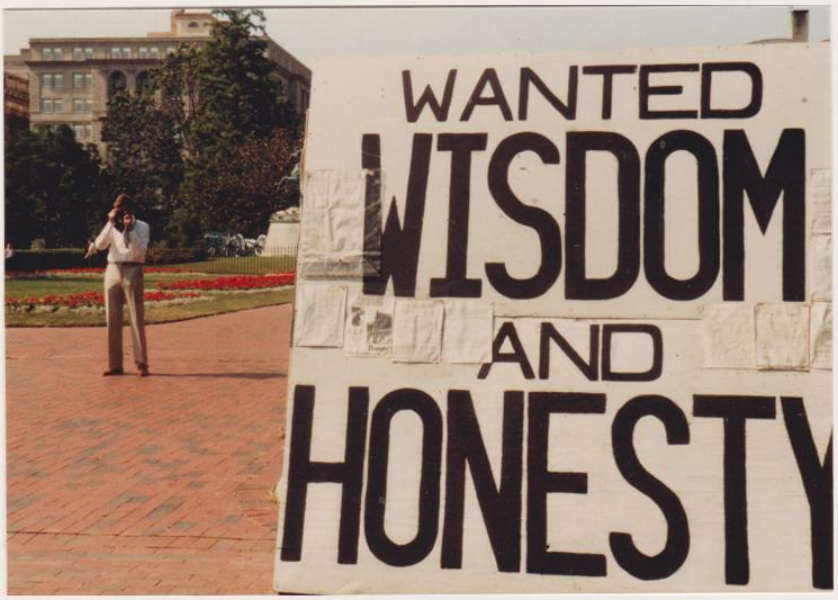
THANK YOU GOD
FOR LIFE AN LIGHT
THANK YOU GOD
FOR

CHAPTER TWO

IN A WORLD OF COMPETING NOTIONS OF REALITY, WISE MEN MUST DETERMINE SURVIVAL NECESSITIES ON A PRIORITY BASIS.

Norman's 7th Law of Reality

In a modern technological society, with overkill 50, no man can survive on his own. The narrow perspective of the hunter/soldier/entrepeneur must give way to the extended overview of the non-establishment social thinker.



An individual is born without any opportunity to decide where on the great mud ball he will make his appearance, nor has he any decision as to the political or religious theories, suppositions, assumptions, or hypotheses into which he is born.

Can an individual be said to be free if he lacks the ability to divorce himself from the ideqlogies into which birth fated him?

CHAPTER THREE

An Unsustainable Impact?

> In a world of competing notions of reality, wise men must determine survival necessities on a priority schedule.
>
> Norman's 5th Law of Reality

The earth is composed of a hundred-odd elements. All things and creatures on the earth are a combination of those elements. That is elemental reality.

Upon the earth humanity has created a world. The world is composed of things and institutions which have originated in ideas. Wheels, gunpowder, banks and religions were first framed in thought.

Many ideas, almost universally accepted, have from Abyssinia to Zululand no demonstrable relation to elemental reality. Money and national boundaries, for example, enjoy widespread acceptance as fundamental components within the vast majority of individual perspectives of reality. In elemental reality, absent the human mind, money and national identity do not exist. Concepts such as these owe their existence to tradition, custom, ritual, and the incomprehensible belief that, somehow, they make life easier.

July 1, 1982

I, Concetion Picciotto, met Mr. William Thomas on August 12, 1981, when I began a twenty-four vigil, which I have sought to maintain to the present time.

At that time my feet, and legs were badly swollen, and infected from what I believe to have been chemical burns.

Thomas helped me to move about the tasks necessary to my existance, and to receive medical attention, and medication. I was starving, and he fed me. I was being publicly humiliated, and Thomas brought me respect. by treating me like a human being, forcing others to do the same by his example.

My morale was very low, due to the abuse, and mistreatment of the law, and society. Gradually my attitude changed, and I began to view things in a different way. Trought Thomas' behavior I began to see the Lord more clearly, and my faith was re-inforced.

In the winter I stayed in Lafayette Park, in a tent encampment, called Reaganville, set up by the Community for Creative Non-violence. The Community for Creative Non-violence forced me out of their tents. At the time Thomas was sleeping in the graveyard set up by the Community for Creative Non-violence.

Thomas obtained materials from construction site dumpsters, and plastic sheets with which he ingeniously built a tent to shelter me from the winter wind, rain, and snow.

What Thomas has done in changing the course of my life is beyond discription.

As for others; he has done a lot. Such as building other shelters to keep the poor from the elements, always preaching a good word from the Bible, showing Love, and compassion for the little people, always being a peace-maker if there is a fight, or an argument. Thomas makes things easier by convincing with his wisdom, and honesty.

For practicing his religion, and exercizing his freedom, Thomas has been continually threatened, harassed, and arrested by the police.

Conception Picciotto

II

From trial transcript dated September 3, 1982, USA v. Thomas (USDC CR 82-0329M) before Magistrate Arthur Burnett

Counsel for Defense: Gerald Robbins (Thomas); Arthur Levin (Harris)
U.S. District Attorney: Charles Roistacher

Direct examination of William Samuel Wolz

By Mr. Roistacher (Page 66)

A. My name is William Samuel Wolz.

Q. And by whom are you employed?

A. United States Park Police.

... (Page 68)

Q. Did you have occasion to arrest anybody that you see in the courtroom today?

A. Yes, sir....Mr. Thomas.

Q. Now, Officer Wolz, prior to your arresting these individuals that morning of the 17th of June, right prior to arresting them, did you have any communications with them?

A. Yes, sir. There was a statement that was given to me by Deputy Chief Lindsey who advised me to read individually to each Defendant here. There was a total of six people on the White House sidewalk when I got there that morning at approximately 0350 in the morning. I went up to each person and read the statement verbatim.

... (Page 71)

Q. Would you please read it to the Court?

A. Okay. "You are using park land for living accommodation purposes. This constitutes camping. Camping is prohibited by the Federal Regulations in park areas not designated as public camping grounds. This area is not a designated camping ground. Therefore, you are in violation of Federal Regulations found at 36 CFR 50.27 and 36 CFR 50.19.

"Violation of these Regulations may be punished by a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment for a period not to exceed six months, or both.

"You are hereby ordered to leave this area with your belongings. If you have not done so within thirty minutes, you will be subject to arrest, and your property will be subject to seizure." (Page 74)

... (Page 77) Cross-examination by Mr. Robbins:

Q When you were working day shift, he was sitting there with his signs?

A. Day shift Mr. Thomas usually appeared to be awake, sitting there with his property and his signs. And he did have some, I believe, leaflets,

... (Page 82)

... Q. Now, did you on that evening see Mr. Thomas cooking any food?

A. No. As I stated earlier, sir, he was sleeping.

Q. Now, other than sleeping on the morning that you arrested Mr. Thomas, was he doing anything that you hadn't observed him doing the rest of the time you had seen him?

A. To try to answer your question, okay, the CFR, this camping regulation was revised, I believe, in the early part of June. As far as Mr. Thomas' past records or that I have seen of his criminal record, as far as that goes, Mr. Thomas -- there for awhile we were instructed to arrest people in front of the White House for unlawful entry and I think trespassing and a couple of other charges. But I know Mr. Thomas was at least arrested on one occasion for those charges.

Mr. Thomas had basically been doing the same thing for, like I say, approximately a year. Basically, he appeared to be residing around the White House.

Q. Now, Officer, you have indicated residing. Specifically what acts or what act was he doing on the night that he was arrested that he had not done for the preceding year? We are talking about acts, not an opinion as to whether he was residing there.

... (Page 89)

A. Sleeping. You don't like the word "reside." I guess you could say--

... Q. Excuse me, what?

A. Loitering if you would like to call it that...

Q. Now, when you read the statement to Mr. Thomas, the one that you have identified as having read three times, did he attempt to give you any of his pamphlets or any written material?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did you accept it?

A. I believe Officer Sherba accepted it when he included it in our paper work.

Q. I take it you didn't?

A. I didn't accept it.

Q. You didn't, and you never read it?

A. No, sir. I didn't think it was of importance.

Mr. Robbins (Resuming) ... (Page 116)

Q. Let me ask you, can putting down a sleeping bag or sleeping preparations, can that be symbolic speech or can that be a demonstration?

A. Okay, sir. Like -- I think I know what you are talking about, but you are getting specific. You have to basically take things case by case by case. We could sit here and we could get specific about everything all day. I see what you are -- You know, all I am saying, sir, is if you went down one at a time, you could say yes and no to both questions. Okay. I'm not trying to be facetious or upset you. But you go down the list, which is what you are doing, and you could say yes and no to everything. You could say yes, it's symbolic for a demonstration. You could say yes, it's symbolic for camping.

The Court: Are you saying it depends on what the total factual circumstances may be in the given case?

The Witness: You have to look at the total picture. You have to look at not just one specific thing. You know, someone building a fire, they could have been having a weenie roast or cooking hamburgers. Okay. That might -- like during the pagent (sic) of peace, they had the fire

back there. Okay. That's symbolic. You know, Christmas spirit or whatever you want to call it. Okay. That's -- each thing to each group has different meanings. And it's done on a case by case type of thing. (page 118)

... (Page 122) Cross-examination by Mr. Levin

Q. Alright. Now, when you went in that night, were you aware going in that you would be making a specific arrest relative to this camping statute or you might be making such an arrest that night?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who apprised you of that, if you recall?

A. I believe Sergeant Reid and Deputy Chief Lindsey.

Q. Alright. And they had apprised you of this prior to your leaving the previous day or prior --

A. Yes, sir. I had a couple of days notice.

Q. Did you discuss the language of the regulation at all with anyone?

A. To my knowledge, I discussed it with Sergeant Reid.

Q. And this was prior to the seventeenth; is that correct?

A. Yes, sir. I was given a copy of the regulation. I think I had a copy that they gave us shortly after it was revised, and then I got a copy a couple days prior to the seventeenth.

Q. What time did you arrive at the vicinity of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, approximately?

A. In the vicinity of zero three fifty hours.

... Q. ...who was with you at that time?

... A. There was Officer Sherba, who really assisted me throughout this. ...Deputy Chief Lindsey...Captain Langston...Sergeant Reid...Officer Curtis...The Solicitor -- I don't know his name off hand -- for the Park Police was there. There was a couple of females present.

The Court: Now, Officer Wolz, what do you call "a couple of females"? You mean from the Park Service?

THE WITNESS: I believe they were. They were with the Solicitor. I don't know in what fashion.

From trial transcript dated September 3, 1982, USA v. Thomas (USDC CR 82-0329M) before Magistrate Arthur Burnett; counsel for defense: Gerald Robbins (Thomas); Arthur Levin (Harris); U.S. District Attorney: Charles Roistacher

Direct examination of James C. Lindsey

By Mr. Robbins: (p. 16)

A. James C. Lindsey

Q. And how are you employed?...

A. I'm Deputy Chief in charge of Operations division.

Q. And is part -- are part of your duties to supervise the enforcement of laws and regulations as they apply to the memorial core and the White House areas?

A. That's correct.

... Q. Okay, referring to the various prohibited activities, do I understand, then, that if someone is just sleeping in the park that they can be arrested for camping? (p. 24)

A. No....

Q. Is there a specific combination of those activities that your officers are to arrest under?

A. If all the elements are there, yes. Then we could deal with other kinds of combinations, and under some conditions, yes, under some conditions, no. But if all the elements are met, without question. (p. 26)

By Mr. Levin: (resuming) (p. 33)

Q. Deputy Lindsey, if I understand it, you've listed approximately seven different items. You've indicated the first one was preparing bedding to sleep. Is the term "bedding" defined in any way in either 50.19 or 50.27? To your knowledge? ... Do you know if it's defined anywhere else in the code of federal regulations?

A. No, other than a layman's understanding of what bedding means.

Q. Okay. Now, storage of personal items ... would that include signs? (p. 35)

A. Signs in and of theselves are not what I would consider under these regulations a portion of personal belongings. They're already protected under the First Amendment.

... Q. Now, isn't it a fact that during the course of day or night people go through Lafayette Park drinking or eating as they proceed through the park? (p. 37)

A. That's why I said that it takes a combination of all the elements to define the violation of camping.

... Q. You just said all of the elements, is that correct?

A. No, I did not say that.

... Q. All right. How does an officer under your command know how many elements must be met in order for the offense to have occurred? (p. 42)

A. We assume that all our officers are reasonable people in reading the regulation to make that determination. It would become a trial of fact before a juridical proceeding.

COURT: Guilty.

60

CHAPTER FOUR
An Iconoclast.

When men are in confrontation, they usually do foolish, regrettable things. Men with megaton weapons in confrontation will do foolish, regrettable things, with finality.

**** Norman's 7th Law of Reality

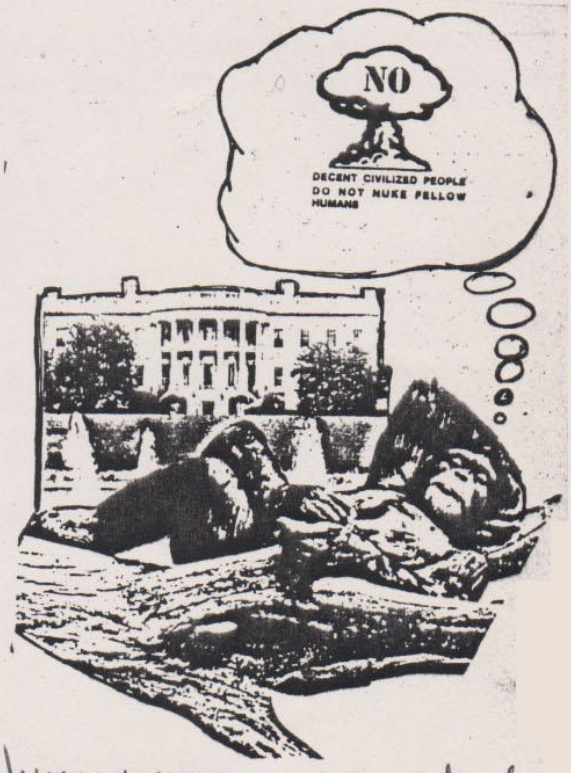
When John the Baptist called
Herod an adulterer
he lost his head.

Bible quote John the Baptist



When Norman the iconoclast called
Reagan a genocidalist
he was filled with lead.

Norman told a lie.
He threatened to blow something up,
when he hadn't the capability.
Norman suffered for his lie.



Politicians tell lies,
and have the capability
to blow something up.

Who will suffer for the lies
of politicians?

Unless Humanity eliminates genocidal weapons; genocidal weapons will eliminate Humanity

Ed.

PRELUDE TO WORLD WIPE-OUT
FOR THE INTELLECTUALLY HONEST

NOTHING CAN BE MORE DESTABILIZING THAN TODAY'S BRUTAL REALITY. EUROPE SITS RINGED BY SOVIET SS20 MISSILES LESS THAN 6 MINUTES MISSILE TIME AWAY. THE SOVIETS SIT RINGED BY NATO THERMO-NUCLEAR ARMED SUBMARINES. THESE PATROLS FROM FRANCE, BRITAIN, AND THE U.S.A., OPERATE INDEPENDENT OF EACH OTHER WITH A DISPARITY OF COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND OFTEN LESS THAN 6 MINUTES MISSILE TIME FROM THE U.S.S.R. A SINGLE SUB IS CAPABLE OF EXTERMINATING EVERY MAJOR CITY IN THE U.S.S.R. SOVIET THERMO-NUCLEAR ARMED SUBMARINES CRUISE LESS THAN 6 MINUTES MISSILE TIME OFF THE COAST OF THE U.S.A. WE ARE TOLD, WITH INFERIOR CONTROL SYSTEMS.

THE FROZEN MINDED 'FREEZE PEOPLE' KEEP TELLING US THAT FUTURE WEAPONS AND RESPONSE SYSTEMS WILL BE MORE DESTABILIZING AND PLACE THE WORLD IN A MORE HAZARDOUS POSITION THAN WE ARE NOW. THEY OFFER NO PROOF, AND THEY ARE FREE TO PRESUME ANYTHING THEY WISH, ANY DIVERSION TO KEEP FROM CONFRONTING REALITY. WE ARE A FAILED CIVILIZATION DAILY ON THE VERGE OF ANNIHILATION AND ALL THE WORLD'S ESTABLISHMENTS ARE RESPONSIBLE. THEY MARSHAL ALL THEIR RESOURCES TO CONVINCE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT A SIDE-STEP INTO A 20,000 MEGATON MINE-FIELD IS A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. THESE SELF-DECEIVERS ARE INCAPABLE OF ADMITTING THAT FREEZE IS AN ENDORSEMENT OF GENOCIDAL CONFRONTATION ABOUT AS ATTAINABLE AS SALT II AND AS SAFE AS SHELTERS AND EVACUATION.



MOST OF THE SUSTAINING FORCE BEHIND THE 'FREEZE MOVEMENT' COMES FROM THE SUPPORTERS OF SALT II WHICH WAS GENOCIDAL CONFRONTATION BY TREATY. GENOCIDAL CONFRONTATION IS THE PRE-EMINENT ISSUE, NOT EVER CHANGING WEAPONS SYSTEMS. THE TECHNOLOGICAL GENOCIDALISTS OF THIS WORLD CAN ALWAYS DEVISE NEW SYSTEMS OF MASS EXTERMINATION, UNDER PROTECTIVE SECRECY ACTS. IT IS LETHALLY PRECARIOUS — OUTRAGEOUSLY UNCIVILIZED — GROSSLY IMMORAL AND PLAINLY STUPID, FOR THE SUPER POWERS TO CONFRONT EACH OTHER AND THE WORLD WITH EXTERMINATION.

ONLY WHEN THE ANTI-GENOCIDALISTS MAKE IT LOUD AND CLEAR THAT DECENT CIVILIZED HUMANS CAN NOT ENDORSE OR PERMIT ANY GENOCIDAL WEAPONS, DEVICES, CONTRIVANCES, SCENARIOS, PLANS, OPTIONS, WISHES OR THOUGHTS, FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER, ONLY THEN WILL THEY ESTABLISH AN UNASSAILABLE MORAL POSITION TO ENABLE THEM TO EXPEL THE DAILY THREAT OF ANNIHILATION.

ANY DAY NOW, WHEN NUCLEAR HOLOCAUST HAPPENS IT IS GOING TO EXTERMINATE ALL RELUCTANT AND VEHEMENT GENOCIDALISTS, THE CHILDREN, ALL THE ANIMAL CREATURES OF THIS WORLD AND THE FEW ANTI-GENOCIDALISTS THAT DAILY PROTEST THIS MADNESS.

YOU ARE WELCOME TO JOIN OUR DAILY PROTEST IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

#1 PRIORITY
INTERNATIONAL

IT IS TIME FOR ANTI-GENOCIDALISTS
TO MAKE CORRECT ANALYSIS AND HARD DECISIONS

IF YOU CAN'T FACTOR
MURPHY'S LAW[1] AND EMMA[2]
INTO
GENOCIDAL CONFRONTATION
YOU ARE PLAINLY STUPID

1. MURPHY'S LAW - IF IT CAN BREAK DOWN IT WILL BREAK DOWN.
2. EMMA - ERROR, MISCALCULATION, MISTAKE, ACCIDENT - ARE ONGOING FACTORS OF EVERY ENTERPRIZE.

IF YOUR ANSWER IS; MORE AND DEADLIER GENOCIDAL WEAPONS YOU ARE WORSE THAN STUPID, YOU ARE A GENOCIDALIST BY INTENT.

IF YOUR ANSWER IS; FREEZE MORITORIUM, REDUCTION YOU ARE A GENOCIDALIST BY MISAPPREHENSION AND TREATY.

IF YOUR ANSWER IS; MAD — MUTUAL ASSURED DESTRUCTION — AT ANY MOMENT AND YOU DECLARE YOUR OPPOSITION TO GENOCIDAL CONFRONTATION AND RESPONSE AND FURTHER YOU ACTIVELY PROTEST AGAINST ALL GENOCIDAL WEAPONS, DEVICES, CONTRIVANCES, PLANS, SCENARIOS, OPTIONS, WISHES AND THOUGHTS, YOU MAY WELL BE AN ANTI-GENOCIDALIST WHO HAS MADE A REALISTIC ANALYSIS OF TODAYS BRUTAL REALITY.

IF YOU COULD PRESS A RETALIATORY EXTERMINATING BUTTON YOU ARE A GENOCIDALIST, TO STUPID TO BE SCARED.

IF YOU CAN'T PRESS THE BUTTON, GENOCIDAL WEAPONS ARE USELESS TO YOU, THREATENING AND A DISGRACE TO CIVILIZATION.

REPRINT WITHOUT PERMISSION

MAIL ONE TO A RUSSIAN — TIME IS SHORT!

#1 PRIORITY
INTERNATIONAL

— #1 PRIORITY —
NO GENOCIDE OR SUICIDE

NORMAN'S 10 LAWS OF REALITY

NORMAN'S 1ST LAW OF REALITY:

THERE IS ONLY THE INCOMPREHENSIBLE REALITY AND THE INDIVIDUAL DISTORTION. EVERY MIND STRUGGLES TO CONCOCT A SEMBLANCE REALITY SUITABLE TO ITS COMPREHENSION, WITHIN THE LIMITS OF ITS FACTUAL AWARENESS AND UNPROVEABLE ASSUMPTIONS.

NORMAN'S 2ND LAW OF REALITY:

CHANGE IS THE ONLY IMMUTABLE FORCE ENDLESSLY CONTINUOUS. ALL THINGS AND SITUATIONS CONSTANTLY ALTER AND REARRANGE.

NORMAN'S 3RD LAW OF REALITY:

MISCALCULATION, MISTAKE, ACCIDENT, MMA (EMMA) ARE ONGOING FACTORS OF EVERY ENTERPRISE. EMMA MAY OR MAY NOT BE STAYED BY THE AMOUNT OF WISDOM, ACCURATE-FORESIGHT, DILIGENCE AND LUCK BEING APPLIED BY INTERESTED PARTIES AND HISTORICAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

NORMAN'S 4TH LAW OF REALITY:

TRUTH IS EVER CHANGING REALITY, UNKNOWABLE.

NORMAN'S 5TH LAW OF REALITY:

IN A WORLD OF COMPETING NOTIONS OF REALITY, WISE MEN MUST DETERMINE SURVIVAL NECESSITIES ON A PRIORITY SCHEDULE.

NORMAN'S 6TH LAW OF REALITY:

THE FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS ON EVERY AGENDA HAS TO BE THE ONE THING THAT CAN TERMINATE US ALL NOW, ALWAYS IMMINENT, ALWAYS PENDING, NUCLEAR HOLOCAUST.

NORMAN'S 7TH LAW OF REALITY:

WHEN MEN ARE IN CONFRONTATION, THEY USUALLY DO FOOLISH REGRETTABLE THINGS. MEN WITH MEGATON WEAPONS IN CONFRONTATION WILL DO FOOLISH REGRETTABLE THINGS, WITH FINALITY.

NORMAN'S 8TH LAW OF REALITY:

IN A MODERN TECHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY, WITH OVER-KILL-50, NO MAN CAN SURVIVE ON HIS OWN. THE NARROW PERSPECTIVE OF THE HUNTER-SOLDIER-ENTREPRENEUR MUST GIVE WAY TO THE EXTENDED OVER-VIEW OF THE NON-ESTABLISHMENT SOCIAL THINKER.

NORMAN'S 9TH LAW OF REALITY:

NOBODY'S STUPIDITIES ARE SUPERIOR TO YOUR OWN. THE SMARTEST PERSON IN THIS WORLD WOULD POSSESS LESS THAN 1% OF THE WORLD'S KNOWLEDGE. WE ARE ALL AT LEAST 99% STUPID.

NORMAN'S 10TH LAW OF REALITY:

LIFE ON THIS EARTH WILL OR WILL NOT CONTINUE AS THE RESULT OF HUMAN WILFUL ACTIONS OR MISCALCULATIONS. IT APPEARS IN MAKING A THOUGHTFUL OVERVIEW ANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN SPECIES, ONE HAS NO CHOICE BUT TO DEDUCE THAT CONSCIOUS INTELLIGENT LIFE CAN ALSO BE VERY, VERY STUPID AND WORLD DESTRUCTIVE.



LITERATURE OF NORMAN MAYER
August to December 1982

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UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

WEEKLY BULLETIN

VOLUME VII NUMBER 3 January 19, 1983

ORDERS OF THE D

In ceremonies held at Headquarters on Wednesday, January 19, seven Force members were awarded Chief's Certificates for their actions during the Washington Monument siege of December 8, 1982. Accepting their awards were Major William McQueeney, Lt. Ronald Miller, Officers Frederick Howard and Donald Jelinek, and Detectives Thomas Moyer and Kenneth Green. Sgt. Herman Cooper will accept his award at a later date.

Original w/sig

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1983

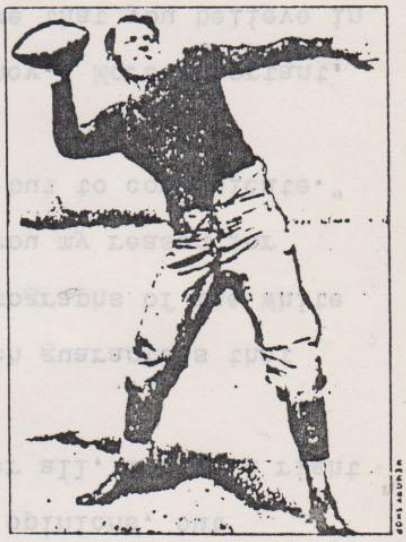
NOTE TO MOODY TIDWELL

From: Secretary

I would like a briefing on the regulations that allow demonstrations and protestors in Lafayette Park and in front of the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue.

My intention is to prohibit such activities and require that they take place on the Ellipse.

James G. Watt



Do you ever look down from the upper floors of the White House, across to Lafayette Park where a soup kitchen is set up for the city's hungry and homeless? Have you noticed those people?

I didn't know that was going on. But I'll make a point [of looking] now that you've told me. You see, the living quarters are on the opposite side of the White House so there is very little occasion to go [to the north side of the building] and look out. The one room I do use is the exercise room.

Additional 3 pars

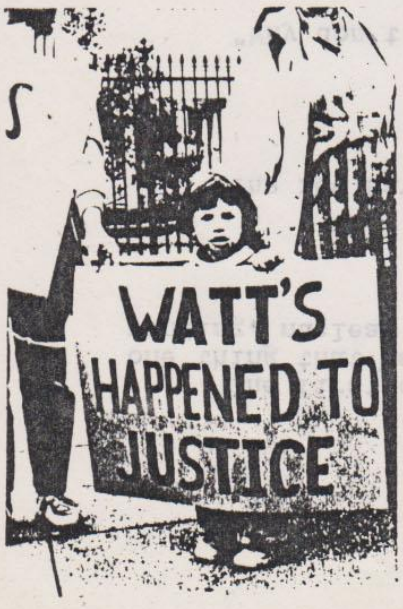


PHOTO COURTESY B. WARDLAW

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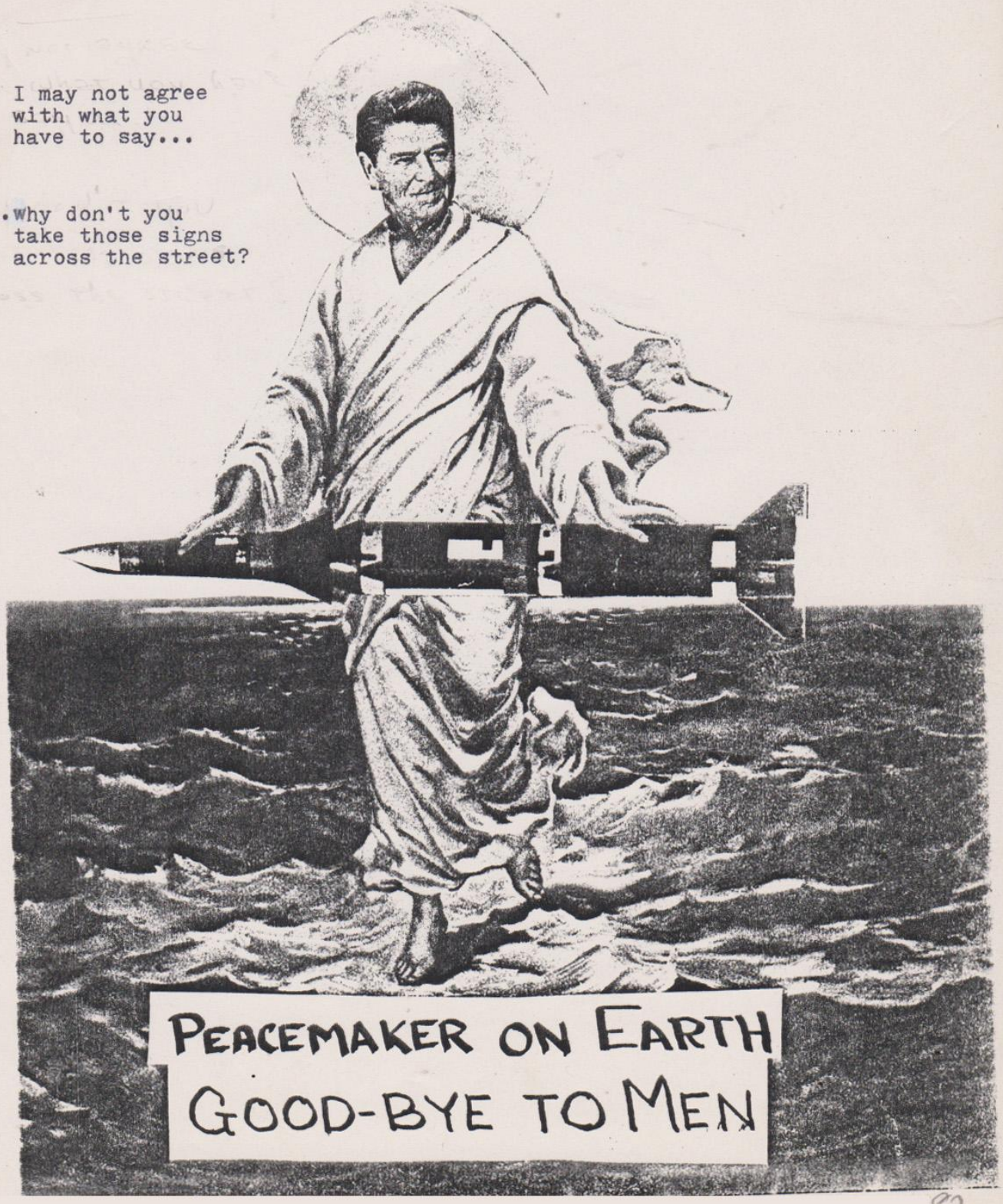
CHAPTER FIVE

Nobody's stupidities are superior to your own. The smartest person in this world would possess less than 1% of the world's knowledge. We are all at least 99% stupid.

***Norman's 9th Law of Reality

I may not agree with what you have to say...

...Why don't you take those signs across the street?



The Washington Times

MARCH 18, 1983 **



Larry Nighswander/Washington Times

...ity for Creative Non-Violence tents are set up in Lafayette Park but Chief Justice Warren Burger later ordered them not to be used for sleeping.

THE WASHINGTON POST

March 18, 1983.

No tenting, just tents, in park, Mall last night

By Donna Acquaviva
WASHINGTON TIMES STAFF

Forty tents of many colors stood in Lafayette Park and on the Mall last night, but an emergency ruling by Chief Justice Warren Burger yesterday banned a protest group from sleeping in them.

The Community for Creative Non-Violence had won permission for its demonstration, meant to spotlight the plight of the homeless, in a U.S. Court of Appeals decision this week. That ruling said sleeping as part of a "political statement" is protected by the First Amendment.

According to U.S. Park Service regulations, the group could pitch the tents, put cots in them, lie down on the cots and even close their eyes. But sleeping, the Park Service said, constitutes camping, which is not allowed in certain federally owned areas.

Burger's ruling is a temporary stay. U.S. Park Service spokesman Sandra Alley said Burger may turn the Justice Department's request for a stay over to the full court this morning for review.

"This is an emergency measure," Alley said. "We expect them to act quickly."

The protest group, which planned a week-long demonstration, said group members and some homeless would stay in the tents last night, but would not sleep.

"We're disappointed with the ruling," said group member Todd Barry," "but we feel that no matter how the full court votes, we've won a victory by getting all this publicity for the homeless situation."

Barry said 20 more tents would be erected on the Mall, a grassy stretch between the Lincoln Memorial and the Capitol, if the Supreme Court denies the request for a stay. Altogether, 150 demonstators are expected to sleep in the tents. The group also will request a permit for one more week, to March 31, if the ban is lifted.

"The Department of the Interior is extremely pleased with the ruling," said a spokesman for Interior Secretary James Watt.



Associated Press

District of Columbia police officers arrest William Thomas in front of the White House and drag him away after Thomas erected a large protest sign (not shown in photograph) yesterday next to the wrought iron fence. The sidewalk in front of the executive mansion is one of the favorite spots for demonstrators to picket and display posters like those in the background. Thomas was charged with erecting an illegal structure on federal property.

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White House Vigil for the ERA Committee v. Clark, USDC DC CA 83-1243
Excerpted from Memorandum Opinion, filed April 25, 1983.

In support of their claim that the regulations are not the product of any genuine security concerns, plaintiffs point to the following facts:

1. The preamble to the regulations begins by stating that "[r]ecent events in the Memorial Core Parks, as well as terrorist activities elsewhere, have highlighted security concerns for the White House and the President." It cites the incident in which Norman Mayer threatened to blow up the Washington Monument, the bombing of the American Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, and a bombing at Fort McNair. The government witnesses also contended that these incidents prompted the development of the challenged regulations. But they agree that there is no connection between these incidents and these regulations, other than generally to increase concern for the safety of the President.

2. The photographs contained in the administrative record depict the activities of certain long-term demonstrators on the White House sidewalk, chiefly plaintiffs Concepcion Picciotto and Robert Dorrough; and when the government witnesses testified about the condition on the sidewalk that prompted these regulations, they referred specifically to these same long-term demonstrators.

3. Many of the exhibits offered by the government appear to be unrelated to these regulations. For example, the goernment introduced into evidence numerous Park Police reports concerning demonstrators "camping" on the White House sidewalk, which is not a subject addressed in the regulations. In addition, the "camping" problem was cited as prompting discussions on these regulations. In fact, other regulations, not in issue, address the camping problem.

4. Vehicles of various types regularly stood ... in front of the White House for substantial periods of time -- a most obvious hazard in terms of explosives.

5. Hollow tubing in bicycles, baby carriages, canes, and dollies (carts) which are frequently on the sidewalk could contain explosives.

6. No restrictions ... apply to ... (Lafayette Park) -- a mere 80 feet more away from the fence -- and front door of the White House.

7. More than a little evidence indicates that the regulations have not been enforced from time to time under the very noses of policemen charged with the duty of enforcement. For example, on September 7, 1983 an organization known as the Collegiate Association for Research Principles (CARP) demonstrated on the sidewalk to protest the Soviet Union's downing of the ill-fated Korean Airlines Flight 007. The demonstration lasted for 45 minutes, during which time the participants violated: the center zone regulation, the prohibition against unattended signs, prohibition against signs leaned gainst the fence and signs within 3 feet of the fence, the sign size limitations, and the parcels regulations. All these occurred under the gaze of Park Police officers, including supervisory personnel, who did nothing to enforce any provision of the regulations in issue. The testimony offered by way of explaining the police conduct is absolutely unworthy of belief.... not supported by the record of proceedings in this case...

8. Perhaps the most important indication that the "security concern" had little if anything to do with thee regulations is reflected in the pattern of surveillance accorded the sidwalk by the Park Police. It has been constantly

emphasized that without the regulations on signs and parcels effective observatio of what was going on on the sidewalk was hampered, and also it was not easy to keep up with the presence or absence of abandoned parcels. Allegedly, the regulations were specifically directed to these problems.

However, except on the occasion of special planned events, for nearly two years prior to August 23, 1983 the Park Police surveillance of the sidewalk was entrusted to one officer on a scooter who patrolled a beat consisting of Lafayette Park, the Ellipse, and the White House sidewalk. This type of almost casual surveillance over an area which allegedly was the focal point of high lev anxiety about the security of the President and the White House is incredible. And this court indicated as much in some of the earlier proceedings. Thereafter, on August 23, 1983, the Park Police assigned a foot patrolman for the purpose of surveilling the White House sidewalk and Lafayette Park. The explanation as to why no close surveillance was instituted up to that date is that the court's modified injunction issued on August 23, 1983 indicated that the police "now had some specific tools [regulations] to meet our obligations there that were going to be in effect"; and that there was "no need to assign an officer until that time that we had some clarification from the courts to indicate that we would have some tools that would be in force for a period of time." (Lindsey, Tr. at 127-132 (Dec. 14, 1983).

It seems clear that anyone genuinely concerned about the security of the White House and the President and apprehensive about the potential of the conditions on the sidewalk would keep close watch on the sidewalk. The nonexistence of regulations which are satisfactory to the Park Police is hardly a justification for virtually ignoring what may occur on the sidewalk. It would appear that the situation would call for more manpower rather than almost none.

In light of these facts, plaintiffs claim that a memo from Secretary Watt, and subsequent contacts between Assistant Solicitor Robbins, a principal drafter of the regulations, and the Secretary and the White House take on added significance. On January 13, 1983, a memo from Secretary of Interior James G. Watt requested a "briefing on the regulations that allow demonstrations and protesters in Lafayette Park and in front of the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue. My intention is to prohibit such activites and require that they take place on the Ellipse." When Assistant Solicitor Robbins spoke to Secretary Watt about the development of the regulations in March 1983, the Secretary told Mr. Robbins to "keep up the good work." There was also contact with the White House to inform White House counsel of the status of the regulations. Additionally, plaintiffs urge that the key fact that both versions of the regulations just happened to proscribe all of the plaintiffs' then current activities on the sidewalk cannot be regarded as mere coincidence.

In the circumstances it would appear that plaintiffs' claim in this regard in no wise can be characterized as frivolous; however, in light of this court's disposition of this case, it need not resolve this particular issue.

So far as the court is aware, prior to the promulgation of the regulations, there had been no terrorist activity on the White House sidewalk, despite the fact that large and impassioned demonstrations have been conducted there over the years.... No one who has lived through the past two decades can doubt the importance of protecting our presidents from those who would do them harm, and no reasonable person can dispute that some restrictions on freedom of expression may be tolerated in pursuit of this pressing public interest....

At the same time, the government may not restrict the manner of demonstrations unless it fulfills the strict requirements set forth in United States v. O'Brien, 391 U.S. 367 (1968),

> that a government regulation is sufficiently justified if it is within the constitutional power of the Government; if it furthers an important or substantial governmental interest; if the governmental interest is unrelated to the suppression of free expression; and if the incidental restriction on alleged First Amendment freedoms is no greater than is essential to the furtherance of that interest. (Id. at 377.)

... The relationship of peaceful demonstrations to the democratic process is generally well-known. They are perhaps the most readily available and dramatic means of expressing views and "to petition the Government for a redress of grievances" -- the specific right guaranteed by the first amendment.... As a matter of fact, for those of modest means, or with little or no assets, a demonstration is often the only affordable tool for effective protest....

It should be noted that the conduct proscribed by these regulations has no discernible direct effect on presidential security. It merely raises the level of anxiety among the security forces. That is to say, the conduct was not directed toward the White House or the President as a threat to the safety of either....

In light of their stated purposes these regulations, for the most part, are totally ineffective; and to the extent that certain aspects of them could conceivably implement the asserted purposes they are demonstrably too restrictive.

...[T]he evidence adduced at trial did not support the defendants' claim that the restrictions on the size and placement of signs were necessary to ... their ability to adequately observe ... Pennsylvania Avenue.... As a matter of fact, their witnesses conceded that some of the signs prohibited by the regulations posed no problem in this regard....

The defendants' claim that large signs are likely to be used to scale the White House fence fell apart at the trial. There was no evidence that any sign belonging to the plaintiffs or anybody else had ever been used to scale the fence.... In recent years over 60 persons, almost all deranged, have scaled the fence without using any device of any kind to helm them over.... Apparently, getting over the fence is no great problem for anyone who wants to do so. Equally apparent is that the Secret Service is not particularly worried because it ... indicates its capability to apprehend and deal with as many as 10 or 20 or more fence jumpers at any given time. As a matter of fact, Mr. Parr, who is directly responsible for the protection of the First Family and its residence, concedes that the White House is the safest place in the world for them to be. Parr, Tr. at 50-51 (July 7, 1983).

The total ban on signs made of wood is unjustified....

The requirement that a demonstrator maintain actual physical contact with a sign is oppressive, and has little or nothing to do with security or any other governmental interest.

The prohibition against holding a sign in a stationary position less than 3 feet from the ledge is of similar character. As a matter of fact, Mr. Parr, the Secret Service official charged with the duty of protecting the President, admitted as much -- characterizing the 3 feet provision as arbitrary. Parr, Tr. at 60 (Dec. 14, 1983). Furthermore, it is obvious that when demonstrators stand closer to the fence the tendency to interfere with pedestrian traffic is lessened.

The defendants' claim that hollow metal supports could be used to conceal explosives, rockets, or other devices is grossly exaggerated; and while this may be theoretically possible, it is plainly not a probable threat that justifies the burdensome restrictions regarding sign supports....

The prohibition against having a stationary sign within the so-called central portion of the sidewalk is not justified on any score. Admittedly it has no bearing on security. Its purported rationale, in the light of the evidence, is flawed. The sole purpose of this provision, according to defendants, is to give tourists an unobstructed view of the White House, or as they put it to preserve the opportunity for tourists to enjoy the White House experience, which they define as an unobstructed view of the front of the White House. However, "the White House experience" is not restricted to an unobstructed view of the structure for some tourists who prefer it. There is evidence in the record that many tourists, including classes of school children, seek to have their photographs taken while standing in front of the demonstrators in the center zone, with the White House as a background. This is "the White House experience" cherished by demonstrators. The evidence establishes that the center portion of the fence with the White House clearly in the background is the prime focus of media coverage, and many demonstrators seek to take advantage of this. The government discounts this as a relevant factor by pointing out that demonstrators have no right to "maximize press coverage" by displaying stationary signs in the center portion of the sidewalk, and that "the First Amendment simply does not guarantee news publicity for speakers and demonstrators." (Defendants' post-trial brief at 80.) While the court does not dispute this contention, it must also note that the government should not be allowed to deprive demonstrators of the opportunity to acquire publicity afforded by the center zone unless it can be established that some governmental interest cannot be served otherwise. In the court's view this has not been done. At any rate, it appears that any conceivable governmental purpose could well be served by allowing stationary signs, at least momentarily, in the center portion of the sidewalk. Thus all concepts of "the White House experience" would have a chance for enjoyment.

The flat ban on the placement of any parcel on the sidewalk except momentarily is clearly overbroad and unreasonable.... At the trial this matter was probed in depth and the evidence fell far short of justifying it....

But a more critical reason why this regulation should not be condoned is that the bona fides of the asserted purpose of the regulation is severely undercut by the fact that it is not enforced even-handedly against demonstrators and non-demonstrators alike. And yet -- more intolerable -- is the fact that even among demonstrators the regulation is enforced on a selective basis....

Finally the court reemphasizes that it in no way discounts any apprehension about terrorism; and it is vexing to try to contemplate all of the dire possibilities. But it does not seem proper that peaceful demonstrators should be made to forego their activities in order to allay the fears of security forces which are based on remote possibilities of the type that were developed during the course of the trial of this case.

III

For the reasons stated in the foregoing memorandum the court concludes that the plaintiffs are entitled to a judgment which declares that certain portions of the regulations in issue are unconstitutional and that the defendants be enjoined from the enforcement thereof.

ORDERED accordingly. April 26, 1984. William B. Bryant, U.S. District Judge

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The United States Attorney for the District of Columbia informs the Court that within the District of Columbia:

William Thomas (M) 83 MAG 047 AM 8: 48 342-015

DEFENDANT'S NAME: (First) (MI) (Last) PDID #

1440 M St NW Wash. D.C. 922-271

DEFENDANT'S ADDRESS CCR#

FILED

did on or about 5/5/83

commit the crime or crimes indicated herein and identified by an X-mark or X-marks:

☐ ATTEMPTED BURGLARY II - in that he attempted to enter the premises at _____ of _____ with intent to steal the property of another, in violation of Section 22-103, 1801, District of Columbia Code.

XXX UNLAWFUL ENTRY - in that without lawful authority he attempted to enter and entered certain property consisting of 1600 Pennsylvania X Ave NW against the will of White House, the person lawfully in charge thereof and the lawful occupant thereof, in violation of Section 22-3102, District of Columbia Code.



Amerikas Bischöfe: Nein zur Atomrüstung



Christlicher Atomwaffenprotest vor dem Weißen Haus in Washington: „Gottes Verheißung und unsere Antwort"

From trial transcript dated May 19, 1983, USA vs. Thomas & Dorrough before the Hon. William B. Bryant, pp. 3 - 74, (USDC CR 83-0056)("Structure")
Counsel for Defense: David Woll (Thomas), Arthur Levin (Dorrough)
U.S. District Attorney: Eric Marcy

J. R. James was called as a witness and, after being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

Direct Examination

By Mr. Marcy: (page 3)

Q. Officer James, would you please state your full name?

A. Officer J. R. James, U. S. Park Police....

Q. And were you working on March 17 of this year?

A. I was assigned to Beat 145, which is the White House area...

Q. Did there come a time that you became aware of William Thomas and a Robert Dorrough?

A. Yes, sir. I was called by radio, dispatched to the northwest gate of the White House. The call was disorderly subjects on the White House sidewalk. (Emphasis added.)

Q. Approximately what time was that?

A. It was approximately 11:30, something like that. I don't recall the time.

Q. In the morning?

A. Yes, sir.

... Q. What happened when you arrived at the White House?

A. Well, I went to the northwest gate, and they advised that it was two subjects with a wooden structure.

The Court: You went to the Northwest gate and what happened?

The Witness: The White House Security, White House Police, Uniformed Division, advised me that they observed two subjects pushing a large structure down the side of the White House and stopped about midways of the gate.

By Mr. Marcy: (page 4)

Q. What did you do after talking to the Secret Service?

A. I advised my immediate supervisor, the Sergeant, to respond to the northwest gate.

The Court: Why?

The Witness: Because I wasn't familiar with what the charges would be, if there were any charges. Because the call was disorderly. And when I came there, they weren't disorderly at all.

The Court: You didn't see any disorder.

The Witness: No, sir.

The Court: And you didn't know of any reason why you should arrest them, did you?

The Witness: (The White House Police) had advised that they had been arrested before on a charge, and they didn't know what the charge was.

... Q. What happened after you called your supervisor?

... A. Sergeant Hall. He advised me that they were in violation of the CFR code and he advised me to advise them to move -- to advise them that they were in violation and they would have to move the structure from the sidewalk.

Q. After your Sergeant told you that, is that when you approached Mr. Dorrough and Mr. Thomas?

A. Yes, sir.

... Q. You indicated that you approached the two defendants. Could you tell us what happened next?

A. I advised them that they were in violation of CFR, demonstrating with a structure. And they would have to move the structure from the White House.

Q. What did they do after you advised them that they would have to move it?

A. They refused. They said they wouldn't.

Q. What did you do after they said they would not move it?

A. Well, I waited approximately ten or fifteen minutes to give them time if they had changed their mind, and then advised them again that if they didn't move it they would be placed under arrest.

Q. During that ten or fifteen minutes that you let them think about it, did you talk to any other supervisors?

A. The field commander arrived on the scene.

Q. Who was that?

A. Lieutenant Merillat.

The Court: Let me ask you, were there any other demonstrators in the area at that time?

The Witness: Yes. The lady with the orange sweater.

The Court: What was she doing:

The Witness: She was just sitting on the ledge there at the White House.

Mr. Marcy: Your Honor, could the record reflect that he has identified Concepcion Picciotto in the courtroom.

By Mr. Marcy: (Page 9)

Q. You indicated that you let them think about it for ten or fifteen minutes. Then what did you do?

A. Then I advised them to move it again; they refused, and they were placed under arrest at that time.

The Court: Now, the field commander, was he there when you placed them under arrest?

The Witness: Yes, sir.

... By Mr. Marcy: (page 13)

Q. Officer James, have you seen these individuals before, Mr. Dorrough and Mr. Williams (sic), in front of the White House prior to this day?

A. Yes.

Q. Approximately how many times would you say you saw them in front of the White House?

A. I guess a hundred or -- they have been there for months and months.

Q. Directing your attention to March 13th of that year, which I believe was about four days before, did you have occasion to see them in front of the White House on that day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they have the same sign?

A. No, sir.

Q. What did they have that day?

A. They had another sign which was considerably smaller than this one.

Q. Did you advise them at that time that they were in violation of the structure regulation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tell us what happened on March 13th.

A. On March 13th, I observed them with a wooden structure. I requested the supervisor to respond, again to get the interpretation down. And I asked them to move it from the area. They refused. Basically the same thing. I gave them ten to fifteen minutes to consider, and they still refused, and they were arrested, and they posted $50 on the CFR violation.

... (page 17)

Q. Have you arrested Mr. Thomas on any other occasion besides March 13th and March 17th?

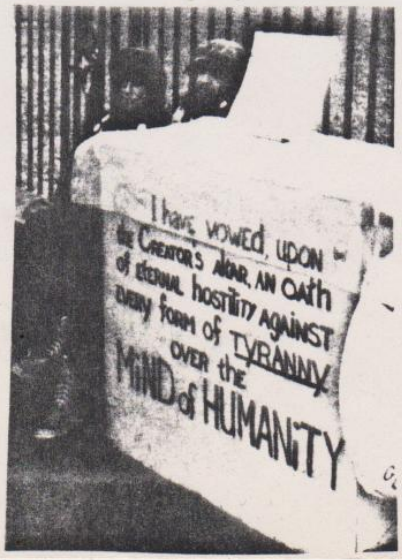
A. No.

Q. Whose decision was it to arrest Mr. Thomas? Do you feel it was your decision, or were you basically carrying out orders of your superiors?

A. I was basically carrying out orders.

Q. And that would have been Lieutenant Merillat?

A. Well, it was from him to the Sergeant, from the Sergeant to me.



From trial transcript dated May 19, 1983, USA vs. Thomas & Dorrough (USDC 83-0056)("Structure"), before the Hon. William B. Bryant pp. 39-75.

Counsel for Defense: David Woll (Thomas), Arthur Levin (Dorrough)
U.S. District Attorney: Eric Marcy

Direct Examination of Christopher Lee Merillat
By Mr. Marcy

Q. Do you know how long that "Disgrace" sign had been in front of the White House? (emphasis added)

A. The first time that it was brought to my attention was on February the 27th, when one of the officers brought it to my attention via radio, that Mr. Thomas was pushing a large, white structure, the (Disgrace) structure, onto the area known as the White House sidewalk.... (p. 55)

Q. Did you have any conversations within the Park Service or within the Department of Interior as to what to do about it?

A. I discussed this with my superiors, who took it to the Solicitor's office for legal advice.

Q. And it was sometime after that that you received an opinion from the Solicitor's office?

A. Yes, sir, I did....

Q. Was that before or after the "Revelation" structure was burned?

A. This ws before the "Revelation" structure was burned, that I received that.

Q. How many times did you inform Mr. Thomas of the structure regulation?

A. On March 11the was the first time that I informed Mr. Thomas that he was in violation of 36 CFR dealing with structures on the sidewalk.....

Cross-Examination
By Mr. Woll (p. 59)

Q. Now, sir, in regard to the "Revelation" sign, when did you first observe this "Revelation" sign?

A. "Revelation" has been there for quite some time, sir. The exact date, I do not know.

Q. As it appears in these pictures?

A. Basically, yes, sir.

Q. Okay. Wheels?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, would it be fair to say that the "Revelation" sign was being displayed as far back as December?

A. I can imagine that it would be possible, yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. Thomas -- well, this "Revelation" sign was observed by you in front of the White House on numerous occasions?

A. I had seen it there, yes, sir, on numerous occasions.

Q. Almost on a daily basis?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that would be December, January, February?

A. Yes, sir. It had been there for some time.

Q. Now, is it my understanding that in regard to this "Revelation" sign, at least when you first saw it, that you had no problem with it being a structure? ... In other words, when you first observed it, you talked to Mr. Thomas about it?

A. If memory serves me correct, because that sign has been there for some time -- that structure has been there for some time. I had had earlier dealings with Mr. Thomas. I do not recall the exact date. However, while I'm here on the stand I can recall that I have had dealings with that.

Q. Well, is it fair to say, after you first observed this "Revelation" sign, that you more or less allowed Mr. Thomas to bring this sign?
... (p. 60)

A. This was a matter of an opinion from the Socilitor's office, of which we were awaiting a return, on the "Revelation" sign. Subsequently, the larger sign, the larger structure, the other one appeared.

Q. All right. I am just concerning myself with the "Revelation" sign.

A. Correct.

Q. Is it your testimony that when you first saw this "Revelation" sign, then you instigated some action to get a ruling from the Solicitor's office concerning the "Revelation" sign? Is that correct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you recall when that was?

A. And essentially, am I correct that what you were attempting to do was to get some ruling from them as to whether or not that was a structure?

Q. A ruling on the appropriate action to take, reference to the structures on the White House sidewalk; that is correct, sir.

Q. Was this submitted in writing in some respect to the Solicitor's ffice?

A. I believe it probably was, through my superiors, requesting action on this particular incident.

... (p. 62)

Q. Okay. So you had the "Revelation" sign and you had the "Disgrace" sign on February 27th, and no ruling from the Solicitor's office at that tim

A. At that particular time, that is correct, sir.

Q. But then a ruling came forward from the Solicitor's office that day, February 27th?

... A. I received information approximately two days prior to the date of arrest that the structures were to be removed from the sidewalk. The exact date from the Solicitor's office, I do not have that information.

From trial transcript dated October 21, 1983, USA v. Thomas (USDC CR 83-186) before the Hon. Louis F. Oberdorfer, pp. 105-131 ("Structure")
Counsel for Defense: Sebastian Graber
U.S. District Attorney: Charles Roistacher and John Bates

Direct examination of James C. Lindsey

By Mr. Graber: (p. 105)

Q. Good afternoon, sir. Could you plese state your name for the record?

A. James C. Lindsey.

Q. How are you employed, sir?

A. I am a deputy chief with the United States Park Police.

... (p. 107)

Q. Are there any internal guidelines that define "structure" that are issued to the Park Police?

A. None that I could find on -- in recent history, other than "structure" has a normal connotation, but no specific guidelines as to specifically what a structure is.

... Q. Did there come a time when you solicited a legal opinion from the Solicitor's office concerning what the structures regulation meant specifically?

A. ...I have never asked what generally a structure is. I know a structure when I see one. But if there is a question about some object that may or may not be a structure, yes.

... (p. 127)

Q. Are you aware of any meetings in the Park Service that have discussed generally the need to limit the conduct of individuals on the White House sidewalk?

A. Yes.

Q. ...Can you tell us when those meetings were and what was discussed?

A. Not specifically .... However, I have participated in several meetings in the development of the newest amendments to 50.19.

Q. During those meetings has any of the officials of the Government ... indicated that it was desirable to ... diminish the First Amendment conduct, or conduct generally, of individuals on the White House sidewalk?

A. No. The only instructions have been around the security concerns that the Government has and the aesthetics....

... (p. 129)

Q. Then, you are aware of no meetings which discussed the desirability of curtailing the activities of either Mr. Thomas or individuals who associate with Mr. Thomas on the White House sidewalk? They were never discussed or brought up?

A. When you phrase the question as you have, counsel, naturally, any new regulations would curtail some activities of people on the White House s

Q. ... My question is whether, specifically, a discussion ever centered around the need or desire to curtail the activities of Mr. Thomas, or those who were often with him?

... A. We were in discussions in a very general sense of how to control activity for security purposes on the White House sidewalk.

Q. Have you read the explanations in The Federal Register that accompanied the sign regulations?

A. I recall reading them, yes.

Q. So that they do mention specifically incidents relating to Mr. Thomas; do they not?

A. I think that would be natural in trying to lay the ground work of why the Government may be interested in controlling the activity, sir.

Q. And, yet, you say he was never discussed during the meetings?

A. I did not write the preamble to the regulations.

From trial transcript dated October 24, 1983, USA vs. Thomas (USPD CR 83-186) before the Hon. Louis F. Oberdorfer, pp. 138 - ("Structure")

Counsel for Defense: Sebastian Graber
U.S. District Attorney: Charles Roistacher and John Bates

Direct Examination of Patricia Sue Bangert
By Mr. Graber (Page 139):

A. The name is Patricia Sue Bangert...

Q. How are you employed?

A. I am an attorney with the Division of Conservation and Wildlife, Solicitor's Office, Department of the Interior.

Q. How long have you been with the Solicitor's Office?

A. Two years.

Q. Are you familiar with the regulation that is at issue in this case which prohibits all structures on the White House sidewalk?

A. Yes, I am.

Q. Do you have any knowledge whether there are any written guidelines that have been issued, either formally, or informally, by the Department of the Interior to assist police officers in the enforcement of that regulation?

... A. Not that I know of, no.

... (Page 140)

Q. ...Am I correct that you have never reduced any general advice on structures to writing?

A. I have not, personally, no.

Q. Has anybody else in your office, to your knowledge?

A. To the best of my knowledge, no.

Q. What is it that you informed the officers that constituted a structure, in your view?

A. What I said -- and I can really just remember the latest two incidents. There have been other times when officers have asked me about the regulation. What I would basically say to the officers is that they have to take a common-sense approach to the regulation and to the term "structure."

A. (continued) I would tell them that they have to look at the regulation in context, and, that is, no structures are allowed on the White House sidewalk.

I tell them that they have to look at the purpose of the regulation, and that is, as indicated in preambles to prior regulations, security and traffic considerations....

I have also, myself, gone back through older regulations in the history of the structures regulation and, from that, have put together in my own mind a little scenario on the regulations, and I will tell the officers a little bit about the history and the prior rule-makings, and I will ask them to look at the rule-making, itself, or the regulation...itself very carefully, because there are examples of structures that are given in the rule-making, small lecterns, speaker's platforms. And I will ask them to consider those examples when they are looking at an object or an item on the White House sidewalk.

Q. Showing you what has been received into evidence as Defendant's Exhibit 12, I would ask that -- it seems to depict a cart of some kind with closed containers, or containers, anyway, of paint, or something of that nature?

A. Yes, it does.

Q. Would you consider that a structure, as you understand the regulation?

A. Yes, I would.

Q. Are you aware of whether there was an incident report ever drawn up about that particuar --

A. I am not aware of that, no.

Q. Directing your attention to what has been received as Defendant's Exhibit No. 13, does that appear to be the same object as in Defendant's Exhibit 12?

A. Yes. No. 12 seems to be going in one direction, and 13 in the other.

... (Page 160)

Q. I am showing you what has been received as Defendant's Exhibit 14. Does that appear to be another type of cart, if you will, with a cardboard box, or something, being transported upon it?

A. Yes, it does....That would be a structure.

... (Page 161)

Q. Directing your attention to Defendant's Exhibit No. 16, does that appear to be a dolley of some sort with a footlocker being carried upon it?

A. Yes, it does.

Q. Would you consider that to be a sign -- or a structure?

A. Yes.

The Court: "Yes" meaning a structure?

The Witness: Yes.

By Mr. Graber: (page 162)

Q. Finally, Defendant's Exhibit No. 15, which appears to be a dolley without anything on it, would you consider that a structure?

A. Yes, I would.

From trial transcript dated December 9, 1983, USA v. Thomas (USDC CR 83-243) before the Hon. Louis F. Oberdorfer

Counsel for Defense: Sebastian Graber
U.S. District Attorney: Theodore Shamanda

Cross-examination of John Philip Malhoyt (USPP Sergeant), p. 86

By Mr. Graber: (p. 86)

Q. Do you have orders from your supervisors that people maintaining demonstrations in Lafayette Park are to be kept awake at night, or warned that they might be camping?

A. One of our obligations is to insure that the people that are in the park are not ill or dead....."

The Court: You do have instructions?

A. We do have instructions, yes sir.

Mr. Graber resuming (p. 87):

Q. And sleeping is prohibited?

A. Sleeping is prohibited.

"I have a belief and, by the most sacred principles of this country, I am entitled to express my belief." (See Complaint para. 19, 20, 21; see also U.S. Declaration of Independence.) "My burden seems to be that I hold an unpopular belief, and I insist on expressing it. I am viewed as a blight on society as a direct result of the manner of my expression. But, being penniless in a society which traditionally demands money for expression, there is no other manner available to me for expressing my beliefs than through my body, my voice, and crude signs in a prominent place.

"I wish I could say 'I'm sorry,' but I can't. I am just doing my job. I am a critic, but criticism is not a bad thing. Criticism identifies problems. Identifying a problem is the first step toward solving it, when criticism is viewed optimistically.

"If criticism is viewed pessimistically, then the critic is liable to get stoned or thrown in prison.

"The United States has been something of a paradox to me. On the one hand, it seems (one of) the most uncivilized of all possible nations in that it is prepared, if 'necessary,' to exterminate Life on Earth." (See also Complaint para. 22-175.) "On the other hand, the degree to which (the judiciary of) this country has tolerated my criticism has also made this country seem the most civilized of all possible nations.

"I pray this Court will seriously consider whether I accurately represent myself as a critic, as exemplified by my life and works at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Whether or not my criticism is valid has never been at issue before this or any other Court. However, should this Court sentence me to be imprisoned without ever having addressed the issue of my alleged criticism then I am afraid my paradox will have been resolved."

83cr186
Thomas
↑
↓
Judge Oberdorfer

(USA v. THOMAS, USDC CR 83-186, December 21, 1983, Transcript, Testimony of William Thomas, p. 23-25)

"I realize that one judge can be wrong about the law in this case. It involves important and difficult constitutional questions. Your protest, and your right to protest, is something that is very important to us all...." (Ibid. Judge Oberdorfer, p. 30.)

"I am sensitive, perhaps more sensitive than most, to the fact that if your country suppresses the kind of protest that you are engaged in, we would be jeopardizing the liberty of all of us. But, at the same time, your situation presents a special problem." (Ibid., Judge Oberdorfer, p. 29)

"As I have said before many times, your case involves difficult Constitutional questions, the answers to which are not free from doubt." (Ibid., Judge Oberdorfer to Thomas, p. 31.)

"(T)he law attempts to cope with one of the most difficult problems that this country faces at this time, and that is the problem of protecting, guaranteeing, and facilitating the First Amendment rights that you espouse, and I think proudly exercise ... with the need of this country to protect itself....

"You can stand in front of that White House, and your message can be seen all over the globe within hours, and your right to do that is guaranteed...." (Ibid. Judge Oberdorfer, p. 27-28.)

In fact, of course, "William Thomas (was not) a[illegible] American citizen." Hadn't been since July 18, 1980."

CHAPTER SIX

The first order of business on every agenda has to be the one thing that can terminate us all, now, always imminent, always pending, nuclear holocaust.

** Norman's 6th Law of Reality

The few have become of no effect through our traditions.

**

"Why don't you do this in front of the Kremlin?" asks Ms. USA.

"I believe in your right to express your opinions, but couldn't you just move across the street? After all, I have a right to take a picture of the White House?"

"I am unaware of any law," I reply, "which guarantees that citizens have a right to take unobstructed photographs of the White House from every conceivable angle. I assure you my reason for sitting here is not to spoil your photographs, but to communicate."

"You could do that across the street."

"Certainly, with some diminished efficiency. More important, however, is the principle involved. You tell me that you believe in my right to express myself, but that I should do it there rather than here. If I comply with your request today it will only be a matter of time before someone else says to me, 'I believe in your right to express yourself, but you're messing up my pictures of the park. Couldn't you go to Yosemite?' I will move a sign for you temporarily, if essential to your photography. However, I must draw a line somewhere, and it might as well be here because freedom of speech which can only be exercised on mountain tops or outside city limits is not much freedom."

Oft repeated conversation.

4-15-84

I BELIEVE

There is no issue more important than the threat of nuclear war.

Each of us has the responsibility to examine our conscience and decide whether we are for or against the annihilation of the planet.

If we are against the annihilation of the planet we must each individually do what we can to see it doesn't happen.

History has proven that there are only two ways to bring change to the governments of the world: violence or economics.

History has proven violence only encourages violence, and by encouraging violence we create havoc in our own lives.

Humanity cannot risk that some mad person may push the button and shock the world into terminal awareness. Something must be done to prevent it permanently.

The way to prevent this is for everyone who believes it is time to end the nuclear threat to take a stand and say, "Enough is enough, I cannot support a system that supports the destruction of the planet."

To take this stand I must sit down in a conspicuous place, on strike until the nuclear threat is eliminated, remembering that the overwhelming need of my children is to leave them a sane and threat-free world. To fail in this obligation is to live with the vision of an ostrich.

Each of us by making the most powerful statement we can will affect the lives and minds of other people as each raindrop makes a ripple on the surface of a rain-splashed pond. Ultimately we shall affect the entities which research, produce, test, and threaten the use of nuclear weapons, thereby forcing them to seek alternative solutions to the dilemma of how to get along with our brothers and sisters.

By reaching across the globe with this demonstration of universal concern we will demonstrate to those entities that they must listen to the voice of the people of the earth.

What is required to listen to the voice of the people of the earth is open and honest communication.

When we overcome our fear, insecurity, lack of love, and overwhelming desire for and devotion to creature comforts, then the problem will have been solved.

Our commitment can know no boundaries of nation, economics, gender, race, or religion. Solving this dilemma is the absolute responsibility of every rational human being on the face of this earth.

Reduce, add photo

Ellen Benjamin

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Post 4/26/84

Sign Rules Overturned By Judge

U.S. Appeals, Says White House Protests Pose Risk

By Stephen J. Lynton
Washington Post Staff Writer

A federal judge has struck down a series of regulations limiting the use of signs and other belongings by demonstrators on the sidewalk in front of the White House.

U.S. District Judge William B. Bryant held that the rules, imposed last year by the National Park Service, violated the First Amendment rights of demonstrators to seek redress of grievances. He termed the rules "oppressive," "unjustified," "overbroad and unreasonable."

The government immediately appealed Bryant's ruling to the U.S. Court of Appeals. Yesterday evening, the appellate court issued a temporary stay, permitting the controversial regulations to remain in effect at least until next Wednesday.

John Vanderstar, a lawyer representing the White House Vigil for the ERA Committee and several other demonstrators, hailed Bryant's decision as a "very strong and important First Amendment ruling."

In asking the appeals court to stay, or temporarily set aside, the effect of Bryant's ruling, government lawyers criticized the federal judge for showing a "casual approach to the security of the president." They contended that the rules are needed to prevent concealment of explosives and use of signs as weapons against police or as devices for scaling the White House fence.

The rules, which took effect on Sept. 2 after an initial series of legal skirmishes, restrict the size of signs used in demonstrations, prohibit wooden signs and hollow metal supporting poles and bar demonstrators from leaving packages on the White House sidewalk.

Federal officials argued that the restrictions on signs and belongings were designed to minimize possible security threats as well as to give tourists a clear view of the White House and maintain access to the White House sidewalk for pedestrians.

Groups that challenged the rules argued that the restrictions did not significantly improve presidential security and appeared to have been drawn up for political aims. They cited a Jan. 13, 1983, memo from former Interior Secretary James G. Watt objecting to demonstrations in front of the White House. The protesters, backed by American Civil Liberties Union lawyers, said the rules would impede lawful demonstrations.

In his ruling signed Thursday, Bryant said: "No one who has lived through the past two decades can doubt the importance of protecting our presidents from those who would do them harm, and no reasonable person can dispute that some restrictions on freedom of expression may be tolerated in pursuit of this pressing public interest."

But the judge, who presided during a seven-day trial in December, added that it "does not seem proper that peaceful demonstrators should be made to forgo their activities in order to allay the fears of security forces which are based on remote possibilities."

Although he upheld three provisions, Bryant rejected nearly all the rules, criticizing them one by one. "The requirement that a demonstrator maintain actual physical contact with a sign is oppressive, and has little or nothing to do with security or any other governmental interest. The prohibition against holding a sign in a stationary position less than three feet from the ledge is of similar character."



Entered into UPI Wires
May 5, 1984

May 1, 1984 -- FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEWS RELEASE

William Thomas, a "conspicuous crackpot" who has for the past three years maintained a 24-hour vigil in front of the White House for sanity and against nuclear arms, today announced his pending marriage to Ellen Benjamin.

Ms. Benjamin on April 13, 1984, renounced a successful career and her home on Capitol Hill and gave away her material possessions to join Mr. Thomas in his vigil.

Thomas and Benjamin will be wed this Sunday, May 6, at 2:00 p.m. in Lafayette Park opposite the White House. They anticipate a wide variety of "street and straight" friends to share their formal commitment to each other and to communicating sanity to an insane world. "Everyone everywhere is invited to join us," they said.

"This demonstration has persevered despite a hostile environment of petty regulations, which I believe have been passed and whimsically enforced in an effort to discourage the continuance of the vigil," Benjamin stated.

"Thomas has been arrested 21 times in three years on ludicrous charges, and presently has four trials and five appeals pending which could result in up to 14 years in prison plus fines -- all for peaceful activities connected with his vigil, including the 'crime' of falling asleep."

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USPP Form No. 43-01

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

OCCASION REPORT

DATE 5-5-84

OCCASION: Demonstration

SPONSORING ORGANIZATION: William Thomas- White House Vigil Society

LOCATION: Lafayette Sq.

WEATHER CONDITIONS: Cool, Raining

EVENT BEGAN: 0530 AM/PM

EVENT ENDED: 1430 AM/PM

DETAIL REPORTED: 0600 AM/PM

DETAIL RELIEVED: 1400 AM/PM

ATTENDANCE: 8

ESTIMATED BY: P. Roofener

TOTAL MAN HOURS: 8

TOTAL OVERTIME: 0

PERSONNEL ASSIGNED

Roofener, P.

REMARKS: (NOTE ANY UNUSUAL HAPPENINGS, ACCIDENTS, SPECIAL GUESTS, OR REASON FOR CANCELLATIONS. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT SHOULD BE SUBMITTED ON FORM NO. 44)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1976 506 108

USPP Form No. 43-01

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

OCCASION REPORT

CASE NO. 15601

DATE 5-4-84

OCCASION: DEMONSTRATION

SPONSORING ORGANIZATION: William Thomas

LOCATION: S/S LAFAYETTE PK

WEATHER CONDITIONS: WARM RAIN

EVENT BEGAN: 0600 AM/PM

EVENT ENDED: 1400 AM/PM

DETAIL REPORTED: 0600 AM/PM

DETAIL RELIEVED: 1400 AM/PM

ATTENDANCE: 9

ESTIMATED BY: Det. Roofener

TOTAL MAN HOURS: 8

TOTAL OVERTIME: 0

PERSONNEL ASSIGNED

Form No. 43-01

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1976—206-338

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

OCCASION REPORT

CASE NO. 16130

DATE 5/8/84

OCCASION: Demonstration

LOCATION: South Side Lafayette Park

SPONSORING ORGANIZATION: Thomas

WEATHER CONDITIONS: Sunny, Thunderstorms

EVENT BEGAN: 0 AM/PM

EVENT ENDED: 2200 AM/PM

DETAIL REPORTED: 1400 AM/PM

DETAIL RELIEVED: 2200 AM/PM

ESTIMATED BY: Pvt. J. Tkach

TOTAL MAN HOURS: 8

TOTAL OVERTIME: AM/PM

PERSONNEL ASSIGNED

TE ANY UNUSUAL HAPPENINGS, ACCIDENTS, SPECIAL GUESTS, OR REASON FOR CANCELLATIONS. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ROVEMENT SHOULD BE SUBMITTED ON FORM NO. 44)

ua vents incidents (see attached 344)

THE WASHINGTON POST JUNE 7, 1984

Officer Injured Arresting Sleepers in Park

Controversial Rule Was Aimed At Lafayette Square Protesters

By Edward D. Sargent
Washington Post Staff Writer

A U.S. Park Police officer was assaulted and slightly injured yesterday morning when he tried to arrest several persons who were sleeping in Lafayette Square, across the street from the White House, Park Police officials said.

Officer David Haynes, who was trying to enforce a controversial regulation that prohibits sleeping in the park, was knocked to the ground during the 6 a.m. altercation, officials said. Haynes jammed his thumb during the scuffle, they said.

Another officer reported to the scene and helped Haynes subdue and arrest seven persons. Three of them were charged with assaulting a federal officer, and all were charged with camping in the park, officials said. In addition, a woman who was naked from the waist down was arrested and charged with indecent exposure, officials said.

It was not certain whether any of those arrested were protesting at the the time, police said.

The Supreme Court is considering the question of whether demonstrators seeking to dramatize the plight of homeless Americans have the constitutional right to express themselves by sleeping overnight at Lafayette Square and on the Mall.

Former interior secretary James G. Watt issued a ban in 1982 against sleep-ins in certain national parks after demonstrators erected a tent city dubbed "Reaganville" at Lafayette Square. The protest, held on Thanksgiving 1981 by the Community for Creative Non-Violence (CCNV), was in protest of Reagan-administration reductions in aid programs.

In March 1983, the U.S. Court of Appeals upheld CCNV's right to sleep in a 6-to-5 ruling that the government appealed to the Supreme Court in *William P. Clark, Secretary of the Interior v. The Community for Creative Non-Violence.*

Lawyers for the American Civil Liberties Union, who are representing the CCNV, have argued that the right of CCNV's Thanksgiving Day demonstrators outweighed the government's interest in preserving tranquility in the park.

In arguments before the Supreme Court, Paul M. Bator, the Justice Department's deputy solicitor general said the government's only interest in curbing the CCNV protest was to "save the parks from intense . . . and continuous occupation" by protesters whose actions would interfere with the rights of others to enjoy the park.



WASHINGTON POST JUNE 24 1984

5 Protesters Arrested in Lafayette Park

Park Police yesterday removed billboard-sized protest signs from outside the White House after arresting five protesters for sleeping in Lafayette Park, a spokesman said.

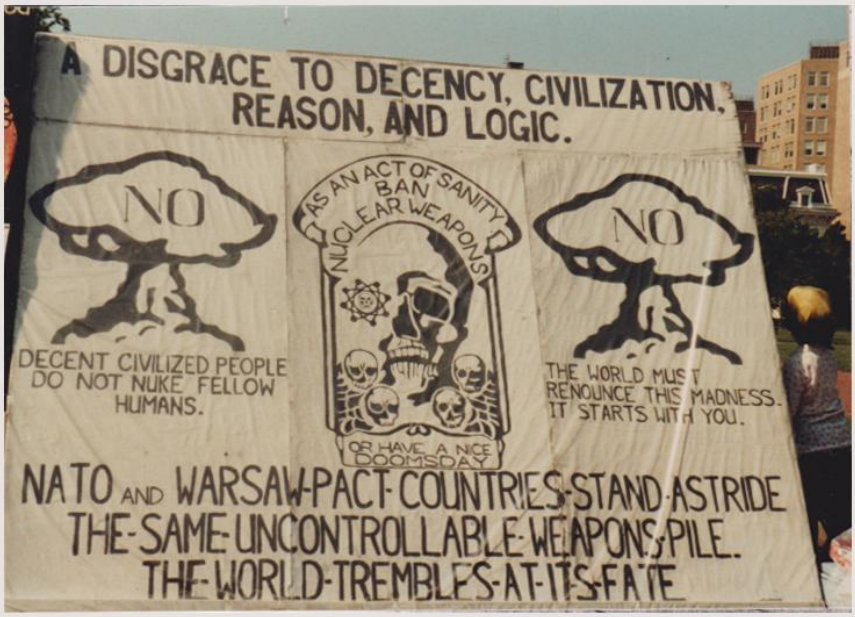
Lt. James McLaughlin said the protesters, who had been in the park for months, were arrested and charged with violating park regulations. He said they had personal belongings and food with them.

"The problem is that they're not allowed to sleep during the demonstration," McLaughlin said.

McLaughlin said that approximately a dozen signs were then taken down because they were no longer under anyone's supervision.

New regulations restrict the size of signs on the White House side of Pennsylvania Avenue. Protesters are also required to keep moving. The rules are being protested in court.

Enforcement of camping regulations became controversial last year when a group of protesters attempted to set up a campsite in the park.



White House Officials Destroy Protest Signs

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Federal officers Saturday dismantled gaudy billboard-sized protest signs that were visible from inside the White House, citing the technicality that demonstrators manning them had fallen asleep and were camping illegally in Lafayette Square.

U.S. Park Police watch commander Lt. Paul Bolton said five people were arrested Saturday for snoozing in the park across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House, and after they were taken away, the signs were under no one's control.

"There was nobody there to leave the signs with, who claimed to be with the demonstration, so we are responsible for everything," Lt. Bolton said.

Through the morning, work crews under supervision of the Park Police broke down and carted away the approximately 12 signs, at least one of them painted on a wooden platform the size of a small billboard. "God is Absolute," the sign read in Dayglo orange.

The signs, some of them depicting nuclear holocaust, had been there for months, along with a rotating group of protesters, demonstrating on issues from disarmament to treatment of the homeless.

"The people who were occupying the space set aside for demonstrations where in violation of camping regulations," Lt. Bolton said. "They were asleep, they had personal gear and foodstocks, and that's a violation." The misdemeanor charge carries a $50 fine.

The signs were clearly visible from the north portico of the White House and from through the windows of the State Floor, used for official parties and state dinners.

A case is pending before the Supreme Court on the issue of whether "street people" have the right to sleep in a "Reaganville" camp in the park as a form of free speech protesting conditions for the homeless.

BUFFALO NEWS JUNE 24, 1984

Toronto Globe and Mail

June 25, 1984

UNITED STATES



WILLIAM JOHNSON

In WASHINGTON

Philosophy in the park

ACROSS THE street from the White House lies Lafayette Park. Two worlds are joined and separated by Pennsylvania Avenue.

On the south side in a mansion at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. lives Ronald Reagan. Across the street, without address or visible means of support, lives a man known as Thomas. He began his vigil here on June 3, 1981, and was there yesterday, three years later, his beard bushy, his hair held in a tail by an elastic band.

Mr. Reagan lives well housed and well fed. The crumbs from his table would feed Thomas for a week. Thomas lives under the stars, exposed to rain and snow, summer and winter, without tent or sleeping bag. He feeds like the pigeons in the park, on what comes along. Sometimes he forages in a dumpster.

Mr. Reagan, across the street, issues moral messages against abortion and an evil empire, for freedom, the market and school prayer.

Thomas tends his messages night and day. They line the sidewalk facing the White House, signs of all sizes and shapes, in various colors, with drawings of a mushroom cloud or skulls. Angled, side by side, they stand like a moral Maginot Line resisting the White House.

On Strike Till Bombs Are Dropped. Join Us, says one message. Another: *Dear Uncle Sam, I Like You But I Hate Your Bombs. Let God's Children Go. Love, Thomas.* And another: *Mother Earth Loves You. Love Her Back. Ban The Bomb.* The messages go on, extending along the sidewalk by the edge of the park.

Yesterday I stopped to chat with Thomas, as I have done before. He is not a fanatic with burning eye and stabbing finger, a fevered Savonarola of Lafayette Park. No, he is soft-spoken, intelligent, affable, natural, with gentle blue-grey eyes behind black horn-rimmed glasses, a man with the determination of an Ezekiel, the message of a Jonah, the disposition of a St. Francis of Assisi. Talking with him in the sunshine, I thought of the Hebrew prophets, the medieval monks — all people of uncompromising conviction, unqualified consistency.

Abandoned money

Now 37, he went to school to the eighth grade, but has read Plato and discusses Socrates. He was a businessman, but one day had a kind of vision. "Two ideas came to my mind: in order to be free, one must own nothing. And time is money." For him, time is money meant that to save his time — that is his life — he had to abandon money.

"Love of money is the root of all evil." He takes literally that biblical saying. He decided to live without money, went to one of the poorest parts of the world, walked, penniless, from Casablanca in Morocco to Cairo, not begging, eating what people gave him or what he found. He concluded that money — evil — is not necessary for life.

One day, he concluded that states oppress people, including his own country, the United States of America, so he threw his passport into the Thames in London and chose to be a stateless person. But the world of states resisted. He spent a year in an Egyptian prison, was seized by the Israelis and expelled from the country. He was in jail in England and then deported to the United States. He protests that he is held in this country against his will.

He set up his vigil in front of the White House to communicate the wisdom he has learned. His occupation, now, is to be a philosopher. He speaks to the world by his signs, by conversations with passers-by. He has gathered a little community of half a dozen people who, like him, are homeless for a cause, and live in Lafayette Park. He speaks, above all, by his example, his life of renunciation.

The police harass him and he has been arrested innumerable times, his signs confiscated or broken. He comes back, defends his right to free expression in the courts, makes more signs, clings to his turf. He sleeps little, by snatches: if the police catch him in deep sleep they can charge him with camping. He insists he is not camping, but exercising his right "to speak out against the forms of political and technical insanity which presently threaten all life on Earth."

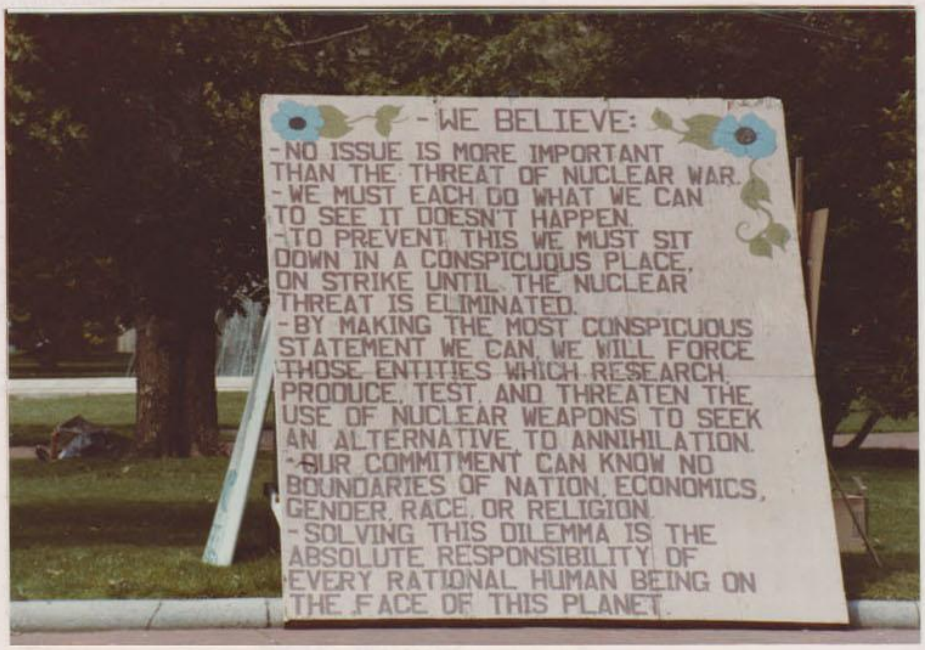
Like Ezekiel he stands at the gate, prophesying, speaking to Pharaoh, saying let my people go.

CHAPTER SEVEN

The Rich People's Courts

Truth is ever changing reality....

** Norman's Fourth Law of Reality



He who makes the laws is king.... Nonetheless judicial sanction cannot clothe a naked emperor, nor transform evil to good.

Ed.

BEFORE THE

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In the Matter of:	Docket No. 84-0283M-01(CR)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
vs.	Washington, D. C.
ROBERT A. DORROUGH	July 23, 1984

P R O C E E D I N G S

THE CLERK: United States versus Robert Dorrough, Magistrates Criminal Case 84-283. Mr. Dixon for the Government, Mr. Dorrough, who represents himself.

MR. DIXON: Your Honor, we -- there's been a breakdown somewhat to communications, but not to the detriment of the case of the United States or to Mr. Dorrough. We understood this date was a trial date, and we prepared for that. I have my officers here. But upon further investigation, I discovered that today was the date for motions or _____ motions or argument of motions.

MR. DORROUGH: I'd like to offer some explanation. It's my understanding that I had until seventh of July in which to file motions. However, I am operating on the principles set down for me in the Bible, which tells me not to worry about what I shall say when I go to court, or when the time comes words shall be put into my mouth.

MAGISTRATE DWYER: Well, the time has come, Mr. Dorrough. I'm going to set a trial date.

How soon can you be ready for trial?

MR. DORROUGH: I'm ready at this moment, Your Honor.

Whereupon,

DON ROOFENER

called as a witness by counsel for Government, and having been duly sworn by the Clerk, was examined and testified as follows:

MR. DIXON: May I proceed, please, Your Honor?

MAGISTRATE DWYER: Of course you can.

EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR GOVERNMENT

BY MR. DIXON:

Mr. Roofener, are you employed?

A Yes. I'm employed with the U.S. Park Police.

Q Now, Officer Roofener, prior to May 9, 1984, had there been any demonstrations -- well, I'll withdraw that question. Had there been any people in Lafayette Park that you and other Park Police officers had an occasion to observe and to watch?

A Just prior to that, for about a week prior, we were giving out written warnings advising people who we believed to be camping in Lafayette Park that arrests would be made if they continued to camp in the park. They were given a sheet of paper stating they were in violation of a

certain regulation of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Q Okay, now, let's just step back a little bit. Are you aware of the regulations as they relate to camping in Lafayette Park?

A Well, the regulations for camping are such that you cannot sleep in the park, you cannot make preparations to sleep in the park. You cannot store property in the park. You cannot use any type of bedding, such as putting down plywood or sleeping bags or anything that would -- that the CFR constitutes as camping.

Q Okay. Now, prior to May 9, 1984, had you ever had an occasion to enforce that particular regulation in the Code of Federal Regulations at Lafayette Park?

A I don't have any previous arrests for it. I'm trying to remember if I made one for -- I don't think in Lafayette Park. I made on the White House sidewalk.

Q Now, I'd like you to look around the courtroom. I'd like you to tell me if you see anyone in court today that you had an occasion to see on those earlier occasions, or on May 9, 1984.

A I see two people in court today.

Q All right. Would you identify both, please?

A Mr. Robert Dorrough and Mr. William Thomas.

Q With reference to Mr. Dorrough, would you explain to the Court how he is familiar to you.

certain regulation of the Code of Federal Regulations.

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Q All right. Would you identify both, please?

A Mr. Robert Dorrough and Mr. William Thomas.

Q With reference to Mr. Dorrough, would you explain to the Court how he is familiar to you.

A Mr. Dorrough was arrested on May 9 at about 5:00 a.m. in the morning for a violation of federal regulations for camping in Lafayette Park.

Q Okay. Your Honor, may the record reflect identification of the accused, Mr. Dorrough?

MAGISTRATE DWYER: Yes, Mr. Dixon, the record will so reflect. Court also notes the presence in the courtroom of Mr. William Thomas, who is of course not before

Q Do you know an officer by the name of Haynes, H-a-y-n-e-s?

A Yes, I do.

Q And how do you know Officer Haynes?

A I've worked with him for the past three and a half, four years.

Q And in that time period, in the -- on May 9 and a week before, did you have a primary concern as a Park Police officer with reference to Lafayette Park?

A Yes, I did.

Q And what was that?

A At that point was when we were giving out the warnings, making sure each person living in the park was given a warning. I was requested to come in on that specific date for the purpose of insuring that compliance with this -- with the park regulations were in effect.

Q Now, when you first arrived in the Lafayette Park area, where did you -- what area did you reach first in Lafayette Park? What street or intersection?

A Okay. We parked the cruiser, the -- several units arrived. There was the identification section, taking pictures. There was the solicitor of the Interior Department there, the deputy chief of police, several units. We came in from the H Street side. It would be the northwest side of the park.

Q And where was Mr. Dorrough physically, with reference to the boundaries that you just mentioned?

A Okay, well -- okay, towards the center of the park. He would be east of the center of the park, southeast in the park.

Q Okay. Was he on -- was he in Lafayette Park proper?

A Oh, yes, he was in Lafayette Park. He was sleeping on a -- well, sleeping; I observed him to be sleeping, I can't definitely say he was sleeping. But he was laying on a plywood with -- had plywood on the floor. He was inside of a sleeping bag and he had like plastic covering the top so the moisture wouldn't get in.

Q Now, let me ask you this. Prior to your arriving on the scene, had Officer Haynes been on the scene?

A Officer Haynes was responsible for that area, from 2200 hours of the night -- ten o'clock of the night before.

Q That would have been May 8.

A Right, until six in the morning of the ninth.

Q Okay. And to your knowledge, had Officer Haynes made any observations similar to the ones that you had made with reference to Mr. Dorrough?

A That particular night I don't know if he did, because he was requested not to -- to go into the immediate area to stay at the northern side of the park and make sure no -- any type of crime wasn't occurring.

Q Now, you mentioned earlier that -- Officer Roofener, that some other units arrived. You mentioned something about the identification unit.

A Yes.

Q Would you explain what if anything the identification unit did with reference to Mr. Dorrough or any other people --

A Okay. The identification unit --

MAGISTRATE DWYER: Mr. Deputy. Quiet them down.

THE WITNESS: -- followed me through the park as I was identifying people. There was also a SET from the SWAT team there to --

BY MR. DIXON: (Resuming)

Q SWAT team?

A To make -- to break down the property, to inventory it and make the physical arrests. And the identification unit and the SET team came through taking pictures of what they were

observing. As I'd point something out, they were taking a picture of it. When we got to Mr. Dorrough, he was laying dowr sleeping, and I pointed him out. The picture was taken and --

Q Now, Officer Roofener, would you describe -- well, first of all, when you initially approached Mr. Dorrough, how much noise did you make when you approached him, would you say?

A Well, we try and be as quiet as possible so we can take the photos before anyone --

Q Okay. And when you -- what was the closest you got to Mr. Dorrough before he was awakened and arrested?

A We were standing right on top of him. Had to shake him to wake him up.

A I woke him a couple of times and then he woke up or appeared to wake up. And he said, "What's the problem?" And I advised him he was under arrest for camping.

Q Now, when you shook him, you said he woke up more than once? He woke up and went back to sleep? I don't understand.

A No, I shook him a couple of times to get his attention, or to wake him up, whichever.

Q How was he dressed, after you got him up and got him out of his sleeping bag? How was he dressed?

A He had his -- he had pants and --

Q And a shirt?

A -- and a shirt on.

Q Okay. Did he have shoes on, if you can recall?

A Oh, I can't recall if he had shoes or not on.

Q Okay. Now, once Mr. Dorrough was awakened and you explained to him what was happening, what else happened after that?

A Well, he complied. Another officer came and I believe handcuffed him and brought him over to the paddy wagon. He didn't give any resistance.

MAGISTRATE DWYER: Mr. Dorrough, you have a right to ask questions. Remember that you are confined by the testimony that's already been given. In other words, you can cross examine him on anything that he's already testified to.

MR. DORROUGH: Yes, ma'am.

MAGISTRATE DWYER: Getting into his beliefs or anything of that sort, Bible quotations and so on, are not relevant to this proceeding. And you may proceed.

MR. DORROUGH: Thank you.

MAGISTRATE DWYER: And please stand.

EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANT

BY MR. DORROUGH:

Q Officer Roofener, you've -- you said that the Solicitor's office was there?

A There were two attorneys from the Solicitor's office there present at the time.

Q And deputy chief was there?

A Yes.

Q And the SWAT team was there?

A SET team. SWAT, same thing. We call it SET.

Q SET team. And an I.D. unit was there.

A Yes.

Q How did you approach that morning?

MAGISTRATE DWYER: You mean, on foot or motor vehicle, Mr. Dorrough?

BY MR. DORROUGH: (Resuming)

Q No, in the morning, you said you came as quietly as possible. Did you run up and the pictures were taken --

A Right.

Q Directing your attention to Government 2 and 2A, the food

A Uh-huh.

Q You said three days before that I had claimed ownership.

A Yes, you did. All right, if you want me to say something, I said, "If this is abandoned property, it will have to be removed from the park at this time," and you told me, "No, it's not abandoned; I'm claiming it."

Q Yeah, I said it was lunch --

A Right.

Q -- for people there. Did you know why the food was there?

A No, I didn't know why the food was there. I'm assuming it was there for you to eat.

Q You hadn't asked why the food was there.

A No.

BY MR. DIXON: (Resuming)

Q I'd like you to look at Government's Number Three, Officer Roofener. I ask you to identify it if you can, please.

A This was a warning that was given to the people numbered one through fourteen on here, and it's warning them that they're in violation of camping, and to come in compliance or face arrest.

Q Now, is that the warning that you spoke of earlier in your testimony?

A Yes, it is.

Q Okay. And do you see Mr. Dorrough's name on it?

A Mr. Dorrough is number three.

BY MR. DORROUGH:

Q Officer, is this warning correct as you know it?

MAGISTRATE DWYER: Will you quiet them down out there, please?

BY MR. DORROUGH: (Resuming)

Q Is this correct that camping is in violation of 50.19(e)(8), is that correct?

A I think it should be the other way.

Q 50.19 governs demonstration.

A Storage and demonstrations, and 50.27 is the camping regulation.

Q Camping. I've heard camping referred to as a common-sense definition. The definition of camping, it's

a commonsense definition, something that everyone can understand, correct?

A I don't know.

Q You don't know?

A No, I don't.

Q Have you ever been camping?

A Once.

Q Have you ever camped with signs next to a busy street?

A No, I haven't.

Q Would you call that camping?

MR. DIXON: Objection, Your Honor. That's a legal determination for the Court to make.

MAGISTRATE DWYER: Yes.

MR. DWYER: Not a conclusion on the part of this witness.

MAGISTRATE DWYER: That is for me ultimately to decide, Mr. Dorrough.

MR. DORROUGH: Nothing further. Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. DIXON:

Your Honor, while this isn't the type of case that affronts the moral sensibility of the community like a murder or an armed robbery or something like that, it's still a case that involves the violation of the law. And we walk a very delicate tightrope in the United States when we deal with First Amendment rights, I'm sure. Spinning ahead a bit,

I'm sure that will be Mr. Dorrough's position. And there's no law against a demonstration redressing the government for -- petitioning the government to redress your grievances. And it has great meaning, I'm sure, to all Americans, what Mr. Dorrough was doing.

But in this particular instance, Mr. Dorrough crossed that very, very thin line, and his conduct became conduct that would subject him to appear before the Court and the process of the government as far as keeping the park in a fashion that all citizens can enjoy it, not just a group who choose to use that particular location to air their grievances about certain policies of the United States.

Your Honor, based upon all the evidence that we have at this moment, we would ask the Court to find Mr. Dorrough guilty as charged, as the information charges him in this case. And that's all we have. Thank you.

MAGISTRATE DWYER: Mr. Dorrough, we would be glad to hear from you.

MR. DORROUGH: Your Honor, I was present and I was in the sleeping bag, I was on the board. Three days prior to that, Officer Roofener had come by and said that he was going to take the food unless somebody claimed it. The food was there to be passed out to the homeless people, and instead of the police being able to take it away without anybody saying anything, I just said, "Well, I'm watching it; it belongs to everybody else," but that I was responsible for that.

There were several of those people which -- on Government Exhibit Three which were present in the park at the time of my arrest. But they were not arrested. The reason that I was arrested was because I was sleeping. Had I been awake, I would not have been arrested.

MAGISTRATE DWYER: The court is bound by its oath and its obligations, just as you feel yourself, and understandably so, bound by your conscience and your principles. Since the events did occur after the promulgation of the regulation which it is alleged that you have offended -- and as you know, I was anxious, and the case which was pending before the Supreme Court has been decided in such a posture that the regulation has been declared both proper and Constitutional, and as a federal official, I am bound by that -- accordingly, under the evidence, I have no choice but to find you guilty of the offense, and the Court does so find.

AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT

OF

A QUESTION OF SANITY

The undersigned witness does not agree with everything that Casimer Urban, Junior says, but he thinks that it's a crime against humanity, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to put him in a mental institution for saying it. Yet that is what has happened.

On July 17, 1984, Mr. Urban ("UJC") was lying on a blanket on a sidewalk in Lafayette Park, in front of the White House, before a sign which read "Welcome to Reaganville 1984, where sleep is considered a crime." UJC was not sleeping. He was protesting a recent Supreme Court decision which he claimed was unconstitutional. Nonetheless he was arrested and charged with "camping."

Taken before Federal Magistrate Jean Dwyer, UJC demanded to represent himself, claiming that the Constitution guaranteed him that right. He asked that his case be heard before a District Court judge, mentioning the possibility, in his opinion, that the matter might eventually be heard by the Supreme Court. Magistrate Dwyer overruled Mr. Urban's demand and appointed an attorney, Charles Chisholm, to speak for him, explaining that she wanted to insure that Mr. Urban's rights were protected.

Mr. Chisholm first made a motion that the charges be dismissed on the grounds that no camping regulations were posted in the park. When that motion, understandably, was denied by the magistrate, Mr. Chisholm then moved that UJC be committed to St. Elizabeth's Hospital for psychiatric examination.

While exiting the courtroom the witness asked Mr. Chisholm, "Precisely what was it that made you suspect that Mr. Urban might require psychiatric treatment?"

"Mr. Urban disagrees with the rules, the regulations, the values, and the structure of the system. In fact, he disagrees with just about everything about the system."

"Okay, but specifically what was it that made you question his sanity?"

"When someone disagrees with everything about the system it makes his life very difficult."

"No argument there, but specifically what was it that made you question his contact with reality?" Mr. Chisholm could offer no further elucidation.

On this day Mr. Urban, who claims an honorable discharge from the U.S. Marines, accomplished several firsts: He was (1) arrested, (2) sent to jail, and (3) committed to a mental institution.

In September a competency hearing was held before Federal District Court Judge Norma Johnson. Dr. Robert K. Madsen, Clinical Psychologist for St. Elizabeth's, wrote an opinion that Mr. Urban was incompetent to stand trial "by virtue of not having a rational understanding of the (legal) proceedings pending against him and not being able to consult with his counsel with a rational degree of reasonable understanding."

When the opinion was read to him by Judge Johnson, UJC interrupted, "That's because my counsel doesn't return my phone calls." Judge Johnson hushed UJC, admonishing him that his attorney's good intentions were clearly evidenced by the simple fact that he was in the courtroom on Mr. Urban's behalf. The judge failed to note that the attorney had been over three hours late for the hearing. (Experience of the witness attests to the fact that Mr. Chisholm doesn't always answer phone calls.)

"Furthermore," Dr. Madsen's report continued, "On July 17, 1984 Mr. Urban was suffering from a mental disease which affected his behavioral controls, and the alleged offense, if committed by him, was a product of a mental disease."

Mr. Chisholm failed to point out not only that the "alleged offense" was "camping," but also that the behavior and conduct which Dr. Madsen thought to be the product of a "mental disease" was nothing more than lying on a blanket on a sidewalk in front of a sign.

Dr. Madsen testified that "Mr. Urban may never be competent to stand trial in his life." Even if a judge can be found who considers lying on a blanket on a sidewalk to be "camping," the maximum sentence for "camping" is only six months in prison. Yet Mr. Chisholm seems to think it preferable to arrange for his client to be locked up in a mental institution for life.

In his testimony Dr. Madsen noted two examples which he represented as indicative of mental disease. First he related a question which he had posed to Mr. Urban. "If you lived in a group house, and all members of the house voted 'no eating in the living room,' and you ate in the living room, do you think your actions would negate the democratic process?" Dr. Madsen said Mr. Urban replied that the analogy was irrelevant, because what had happened to him was that the government had violated the Constitution, and thereby itself had negated the democratic process.

The reason Mr. Urban might never understand the legal proceedings against him, Dr. Madsen said, was that UJC has very "deep rooted delusions" of having had understanding of what he called a "Unified Field Theory" from the age of three. Mr. Urban, the doctor said, felt that his Unified Field Theory would be of great benefit to humanity, and gave the doctor a piece of paper which had mathematical symbols and equations on it. Dr. Madsen added that the symbols and equations made no sense to him nor to any of the other hospital employees to whom he showed them.

In a telephone conversation with Mr. Urban the following day, the witness asked him how long Dr. Madsen had spoken with him. UJC said that during better than thirty days of "observation" he had not spoken with the doctor for more than a couple of hours total.

At that time the witness also asked UJC whether he felt it would be too great a compromise of his principles to soft peddle his Unified Field Theory until after he could be rescued from his predicament. "I have not been giving it the hard sell," UJC said. "I merely explained that this was my personal perspective of reality. That no one had ever shown me an error in my reasoning, and therefore, since it seems to work well for me, I can see no reason to change my perspective. I suggested that they send my equations to Harvard or M.I.T. to see if there were any errors in my formula."

This witness feels personally incapable of making an accurate determination as to whether UJC's Unified Field Theory is profound or fantastic; however, having observed Mr. Urban on a daily basis for an average of twelve to eighteen hours a day over a period of four months, there are certain personal observations that can be made without reservation. During that period UJC concentrated his effort to communicate his ideas, beliefs, and opinions without ever being aggressive or threatening. He was conscientious and responsible in his endeavors and personal hygiene, despite the handicaps of social ostracization which he suffered as a result of indigence. He was always independent, and never refused to be of assistance when needed.

Even assuming that UJC has believed in an erroneous Unified Field Theory for the last 32 of his 35 years, personally the witness would prefer him for a neighbor to a man who professed to protect us with an arsenal capable of ending all life on earth. The former misconception seems less lethal than the latter insanity.

UJC doesn't smoke, drink, or use drugs. Because he had refused the "psychotropic" medications which the hospital administration feels to be the only hope of getting Mr. Urban to see things from the perspective of the system, Judge Johnson ordered that Mr. Urban be given Prolixin by force.

It is difficult to imagine how a system which professes to uphold the principle of individual freedom of belief could possibly order an individual to undergo chemotherapy in order to alter beliefs the validity of which that system had not bothered to ascertain.

Pursuant to the observations of this witness, the only conclusions which may be logically drawn are:

- AT BEST the arresting officer was ignorant, Mr. Chisholm was incompetent, Magistrate Dwyer ignored the most fundamental principles of the Constitution, the U.S. Federal Marshals acted the part of strong-arm bullies, the staff of St. Elizabeth's played the role of devotion to the status quo, and Judge Norma Johnson illustrated absolute disregard for human rights, simple human dignity, and the most fundamental precepts of the Judeo-Christian ethic.

Signed
Thomas

FREE U.J.C.: locked in St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the criminally insane for daring to think and to question, to refuse to be drugged, and to protest against First Amendment violations.

STATEMENT OF WHITE HOUSE ANTINUCLEAR ACTIVIST
EILEEN B. THOMAS 8/22/84 on stopping traffic:

I am choosing to perform this act of civil disobedience as a means of communicating the injustice that is taking place in our judicial system.

Over a month ago Casimer Urban, Jr., a protester in front of the White House in Lafayette Park, made a decision to be arrested for "camping" so that he could take his message, that our country is rapidly losing its constitutional rights, before the Supreme Court.

Cass has been running for president since March: because he was poor he was unable to buy his way onto the ticket with the requisite $5,000, so he chose to conduct his campaign in the most conspicuous spot in the world. However, the media classified him as a crackpot and ignored him. He observed the activities around him -- primarily of police arresting nonviolent antinuclear protesters for "camping" -- and decided that this would be a more practical method of getting his message heard than running for President seemed to be.

Cass lay on a blanket in front of a sign (painted after the CCNV Supreme Court decision) which read "Welcome to Hoeganville 1984, where sleep is considered a crime." After four days of feigning sleep, he was arrested and taken before Magistrate Dwyer of the U.S. District Court. Magistrate Dwyer refused Cass his constitutional right to represent himself, and assigned an attorney, Charles Chisholm, whose actions seem either incompetent or prejudiced. Mr. Chisholm, after three or four minutes' conversation with Cass, made a recommendation to Magistrate Dwyer that Cass undergo a psychiatric examination. Ms. Dwyer had Cass incarcerated in St. Elizabeth's Hospital John Howard Pavilion for the criminally insane (since he had been arrested for, although not tried or convicted of, a "crime").

After a fiasco of several days during which time Cass was lost in the D.C. jail computers and so kept in jail, he spent his 30 days at St. E's without the right of visitors, packages, telephone calls (except one six minute call out every day or two).

Today, August 22, 1984 at 9:30 a.m. Casimer Urban Jr. had a competency hearing before Magistrate Dwyer, who found him incompetent and sent him back to St. E's for "ten days or ten years, depending on the outcome" (per Robert Dorrough, who was present). In ten days he will go before a Federal Judge at his request.

As a friend and coworker for peace, I declare that Cass is sane, loving, and committed to nonviolence. He's a brilliant mathematician who, for his convictions, is about to be lost in the cracks of a judicial system which cares nothing for individual rights or justice. If we don't do something for Cass, God help us all.



CHAPTER EIGHT

Miscalculation, mistake, accident, MMA (EMMA), are ongoing factors of every enterprise. EMMA may or may not be stayed by the amount of wisdom, accurate foresight, diligence and luck being applied by interested parties and historical circumstances.

** Norman's 3rd Law of Reality

Woe unto you, lawyers.

Excerpt from Thomas v. USA, USDC CA 84-3552

...so together we can build a better world.



122. Further, in response to a discovery motion in USDC CR 84-255, Government counsel provided a list of all arrests made under 36 CFR 50.27, and without exception every person on that list was arrested within 50 yards of Plaintiff's person, and in Plaintiff's presence. (See attachment 37.)



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STATEMENT OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES
IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR A HEARING
ON GOVERNMENT'S MOTION TO DISMISS
PRESIDENT REAGAN AS A DEFENDANT
IN THIS ACTION

ONE: AUSA BATES FAILS TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT AGAINST PRESIDENT REAGAN.

TWO: SPECIFIC ALLEGATIONS OF FACT HAVE BEEN MADE.

It is not necessary for plaintiff to establish that defendant Reagan was party to the alleged conspiracy from its inception; "actors may enter or leave the conspiracy over the course of time." (CRAIG v. USCC, A.Cal.81 F.2d 816)

THREE: THE GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO OBSCURE THE FACTS.

> "Immunity from court process could not be inferred from the President's political mandate...and that it was for the Court, and not the President, to determine the applicability of executive privilege." US App NIXON v. SIRICA, 487 F.2d 700.

FOUR: RELIEF CANNOT BE HAD ABSENT THE PRESIDENT AS PARTY TO THIS ACTION.

Assuming the validity of the underlying Complaint, it is apparent that if all Government subordinates involved in a criminal conspiracy were judicially enjoined from that conspiracy, as long as the President remained head of the Government the idea of the conspiracy would live in the head of the Government, and would likely be re-embodied in any subsequent hierarchy of Government subordinates. Such a situation certainly creates serious novel questions of broad public interest, and would be criminal. (USA v. NIXON, 418 US 683 (1974))

FIVE: "RESPONDENT SUPERIOR" IS NOT SOUGHT TO HOLD DEFENDANT REAGAN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACTIONS OF ALL FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

> "For the purposes of alleged violations of this subchapter (42 USC 1985(3)), a defendant is personally involved in acts of his subordinates if he had knowledge of conduct, and consented to it. He need not have actively taken part." (ALVAREZ v. WILSON, 432 F.Supp. 137 (1977))

FOR THESE REASONS and the reasons more "voluminously" stated in plaintiff's Complaint and his Opposition to Government's initial Motion, plaintiff hereby moves this Court to Order a preliminary motions hearing to resolve the five issues herein stated. Should this Court issue an Order denying Government's Motion to Dismiss President Reagan as a Defendant, plaintiff prays the Court to declare this instant Motion moot.

A proposed Order is attached.

DATED: This day of February, 1985.

William Thomas, Plaintiff Pro Se
1440 N Street NW, #410
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 462-3542

CHAPTER NINE



White House Antinuclear Vigil
P.O. Box 27217
Washington, DC 2 0038

June 26, 1985

Carolyn O'Hare
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive SW
Washington, DC

Dear Ms. O'Hare:

We thought you would like to know (if you don't already) that some uncivilized person has removed portions of the sprinklers in Lafayette Park so that, rather than watering the lawns, they are simply spraying fountains onto the sidewalks.

We deplore this childish prank, and hope that you will have the sprinklers fixed soon, as already the grass seems to be suffering.

Your friends,

WT ET

William Thomas and Ellen Thomas


WHITE HOUSE
ANTINUCLEAR
VIGIL
LOVE
A PATH TO WORLD PEACE
HELP
-ELIMINATE ALL
NUCLEAR,
CHEMICAL, AND
CONVENTIONAL
WEAPONS
-LOVE ALL PEOPLE.
-SHARE ALL RESOURCES.
-OPEN ALL BORDERS
AND MINDS.
BE ALL YOU CAN BE.
WORK FOR PEACE.
FREE

JULY 4, 1985

issued

JULY 4 1985

D E C L A R A T I O N

OF

C O M M O N S E N S E

WORLDWIDE GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES MUST BE CHANGED IN ORDER TO PRESERVE EXISTENCE.

THROUGH ARBITRARY DIFFERENCES OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC & ECOLOGICAL OPINIONS, COUPLED WITH WARLIKE NATURES AND TENDENCIES, WE HAVE EMBARKED ON SEEMINGLY IRREVERSIBLE TRENDS TOWARD

E X T I N C T I O N .

WE QUESTION MAN'S PHILOSOPHICAL INTENT TOWARDS THE REALITY AROUND HIM AND SECEDE FROM THE WAYS OF THE WORLD FOR GOD AND OUR GRANDCHILDREN'S SAKE.

WE HUMBLY ASK YOU TO DO THE SAME BY BECOMING A MEMBER OF A PEACE ORGANIZATION IN YOUR COMMUNITY.

Written by Peter Arlt
Approved and endorsed
by members of the Peace Park
community at July 4 rally

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LAW OFFICES

HIRSCHKOP & GRAD, P.C.

P.O. BOX 1226

108 NORTH COLUMBUS STREET

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22313

(703) 836-6595

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VA. & IL. BARS
CHARLES W. KRAMER
VA. BAR
JONATHAN R. MOOK
VA. & D.C. BARS
CHARLES RUST-TIERNEY
VA. & D.C. BARS
KARLA R. KELLY
VA. BAR

WASHINGTON OFFICE
200 INVESTMENT BUILDING
1511 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
(202) 463-8768

July 12, 1985

Mr. and Mrs. William Thomas
1440 N Street, N. W.
Apartment No. 410
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Thomas:

I am writing to you and to Ellen following our earlier discussions to confirm many of the matters we discussed regarding our representation of your interests in your federal lawsuit against the United States of America presently pending before Judge Oberdorfer. As I explained to you earlier, I believe your lawsuit contains a number of meritorious claims against the federal government which should be pursued. This letter is intended to memorialize the understanding we reached regarding the scope of our respective roles in this litigation.

This firm is willing to represent your interests in the case presently pending before Judge Oberdorfer. Our representation in this matter would continue through a trial on the merits of the case or, if applicable, some other resolution of your claims on the merits. Our representation does not extend at this time to any appeals and, if an appeal becomes necessary, this firm's involvement is a matter which we can discuss at that time.

During the course of this litigation, it will be necessary for us to make a number of decisions affecting the case, such as decisions concerning the legal sufficiency of your various claims against the federal government, procedural decisions affecting the general course of the litigation, and other decisions generally relegated to attorneys who have acquired legal expertise and training. In order to effectively litigate your case, it will be necessary for us to have control over these matters and over the general day-to-day handling of the litigation. Naturally, we welcome your input regarding the issues to be presented to Judge Oberdorfer. It is understood, however, that the day-to-day handling of this case and the general development of the legal and factual issues for trial will be directed primarily by us.

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LAW OFFICES

As I explained to you previously, our responsibilities in this regard do not authorize us to settle or withdraw any of your claims against the federal government without your knowledge and approval. However, as you are aware from our discussions at the status conference on July 3rd, we are presently reviewing the various claims you have raised in your original Complaint and will probably draft an Amended Complaint which will reflect our professional best judgment regarding the most viable legal theories to pursue. In this regard, you and I discussed a number of specific changes which we would, in all likelihood, make to your original Complaint. First, any claim for violations of Ellen's rights must be litigated by her personally, and not by you. This makes it necessary to amend the Complaint to name both you and Ellen as plaintiffs. Your claim on behalf of the people of the United States of America would be withdrawn, as this is not a viable vehicle for obtaining the relief you seek and Judge Oberdorfer would dismiss these claims anyway if we do not withdraw them voluntarily. I also indicated to you that, for various reasons, I did not think that it would be productive or viable to litigate this case as a class action. Rather, it seems that the relief you are seeking in this suit can be obtained without class certification.

We also discussed the fact that some of your claims for assault and battery, perjury, abuse of process and malicious prosecution may be time-barred by the applicable statute of limitations, in which case we would withdraw these specific claims for relief. However, in this regard, I explained to you that the underlying incidents may be probative in establishing an on-going hostility toward your First Amendment activities in opposition to nuclear war and nuclear armament.

It is my understanding from our prior discussions that your goal in this lawsuit is to preserve and protect your ability to conduct a continuous, round-the-clock vigil in Lafayette Park to express your opposition to nuclear war and nuclear armament. It is not your intention to seek any form of monetary redress to compensate you for the Constitutional deprivations alleged in your Complaint. You and I agreed that, if we entered this case on your behalf, you will give us your commitment that you will pursue the lawsuit to a decision on the merits by Judge Oberdorfer and will provide us with whatever cooperation and assistance is necessary to prepare your case properly. In addition, I indicated to you that, in the event we prevail in this case, this firm would seek attorney fees from the government, as permitted by law. You expressed no objection to this arrangement. I also explained to you that this firm is representing you on a pro bono basis, which means that you will incur no liability to this firm to pay any

attorney fees for the time and effort we expend in this case. However, there are certain costs associated with litigation which we cannot ethically agree to assume on your behalf. The major costs in this case will be associated with the discovery phase of this litigation -- obtaining depositions from key federal officials, photocopying documents relevant to your claims, subpoenaing witnesses for deposition and/or for trial, etc. While we intend to make every effort to minimize these costs, you must understand and agree to assume responsibility for the costs incurred in this litigation.

If you and Ellen are in agreement with the terms I have described above, I would ask that you each sign this letter in the spaces provided below and return the signed original to me at your earliest convenience. If you have any questions concerning this letter or any matters I have not mentioned, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

Charles M. Rust-Tierney

CHARLES M. RUST-TIERNEY

CRT/evn

_____ _____

WILLIAM THOMAS DATE

_____ _____

ELLEN THOMAS DATE

White House Antinuclear Vigil
P.O. Box 27217
Washington, D.C. 20038
(202) 462-3542

July 18, 1985

Mr. Charles Rust-Tierney
Hirschkop & Grad, P.C.
P. O. Box 1226
Alexandria, VA 22313

Re: Thomas v. USA, USDC CA 84-3552

Dear Mr. Rust-Tierney:

With reference to your letter of July 12, 1985, let us celebrate our understanding with regard to withdrawing claims in the name of the People of the United States of America, and naming Ellen as a party, and rapidly set about cementing some bridges.

I am not entirely satisfied from your letter that we share the same understanding of my Complaint. A quote from Thomas Jefferson sums it up well:

> "Single acts of tyranny may be ascribed to the accidental opinion of the day; but a series of oppressions begun at a distinguished period and pursued unalterably through every change of ministers ... plainly proves a deliberate, systemic flow reducing us to slavery."

There can be no misunderstanding: I am NOT complaining about individual acts of police misconduct or excess ... I am asking the Fact Finder to investigate WHY those incidents, all a matter of public record, occurred.

My allegation is of an administrative collusion of impermissible motive intended to disrupt or terminate my lawful activities through the selective application of police force. Specifically I am charging a violation of 42 USC 1985, alleging that violation was implemented through violations of 42 USC 1983, ordered, engineered, or executed by defendants.

On separate occasions I have stated to you that m primary objective is communication, and that my primary objective is truth. These separate statements may appear to be disparate; however, I feel they are perfectly consistent, should present no contradiction, and that our amended Complaint must reflect the consistency and compatibility of these two objectives.

A ility to communicate depends on the First Amendment. The objective of the Amended Complaint is to focus the Fact Finder on the truth of the intent of the defendant parties with respect to those incidents of public record. I feel it is the defendants' intent which determines whether the incidents constitute misconduct and excess.

Yesterday you informed me that your office was still in the process of assimilating the facts of my case. Hopefully you will understand my reluctance to entrust the day-to-day handling of the case and the legal and factual issues for trial to your office prior to some very specific indication from your office as to what you perceive the facts and issues to be.

For you to suggest that I must assume responsibility for the costs of this action reflects, I fear, a profound misunderstanding of my principles and practical circumstances. I am indigent, with every intention of remaining indigent. There is no possibility that I will be in any position to assume financial responsibility for the cost of this in forma pauperis litigation. Having received an invoice from your office for an amount in excess of $50.00, I have no idea how I will pay it. (Incidentally, hadn't we discussed the possibility of doing depositions by tape?)

The only reasons I can offer to justify your participation in this matter would be any interest you might have in safeguarding the First Amendment, or any attorney's fees and expenses which you might be awarded by the Court.

If you decide that my "number of meritorious claims against the Federal government" amount to violation of 42 USC 1985, and if your firm is still interested in representing my interests, after clearing any financial hurdles which may exist, perhaps the greatest service you could do me at this time would be to produce an outline for the amended Complaint. Then we will have something to talk about.

From my reading of Judge Oberdorfer's June 3, 1985, Memorandum and Order, the statute of limitations presented no problem for him. I am wondering why you and I should have a problem with it?

I look forward to working with you once we have established some substantive consensus as to specifically what we are talking about.

Your friend,

William Thomas

In full agreement,

Ellen Thomas

Around the Nation

U.S. Seeks to Limit Signs At Park in the Capital

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP) — The Government has proposed to regulate the size and number of protest signs in Lafayette Park across the street from the White House, and the idea is not going over well with the people who demonstrate there.

"I think President Reagan doesn't like what he sees," Ellen Thomas, a peace activist, said today. She was standing in the shadow of her 12-foot-by-8-foot hand-painted sign urging elimination of all "nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons."

Park officials said the rules were needed to limit the proliferation of sometimes-dangerous structures.

8-29-85

CO-PEACE, INT'L
ANTINUCLEAR VIGIL
AT THE WHITE HOUSE
P.O. Box 27217
Washington, D.C. 20038
(202) 462-3542

It seems, from the local media campaign against the signs in Lafayette ("Peace") Park, that there is a serious breakdown in understanding. Here are the FACTS as we, the demonstrators, see them:

On June 3, 1981, the White House Antinuclear Vigil was begun in the person of William Thomas, who was joined a year later by Concepcion Picciotto (who had, prior to that, protested on non-nuclear issues). Over the years a variety of other individuals who either shared Thomas' perspective of the world, or liked his means of communicating, periodically joined the anti-nuclear effort founded by Thomas and Picciotto.

This 24-hour-a-day vigil has been maintained for over four years, day and night, despite numerous arrests, confiscations and other indignities.

Four regulations have been written (and two, so far, selectively enforced) making specific reference to the activities and image of the White House Antinuclear Vigilers, never addressing the subject of those activities: communicating the message, "Unless humanity gets rid of nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons will get rid of humanity ... so please, everyone, work for peace."

Lafayette Park, the location of this vigil, has, since at least 1917, been a traditional forum for demonstrations, including beleaguered vigils, which have been found to be protected by the First Amendment under a long line of judicial and legislative precedents. For example, in 1954 the Senate defeated a bill to ban picketing on the White House sidewalk as unconstitutional.

On July 4, 1985, the demonstrators in Lafayette Park (including several individuals with separate permitted exhibits) made their "Declaration of Common Sense" and proclaimed Lafayette Park "Peace Park -- A Nuclear-Free Zone."

On August 5, 1985, "Peace Park, Hiroshima" broadcast to "Peace Park, D.C."

On August 20, 1985, the National Park Service, which for nine months had been one of the defendants in a civil conspiracy suit filed by the White House Antinuclear Vigil before Judge Louis Oberdorfer, U.S. District Court (Thomas v. USA, USDC CA 84-3552), issued a new regulation intended to restrict the size of signs in Lafayette Park so as to be unreadable by pedestrians acorss Pennsylvania Avenue, tourists exiting the White House, or vehicular traffic. The materials of the 4' x 4' x 1/4" regimented signs are so flimsy as to be unsafe and impossible to maintain in bad weather.

Page 33572 of the anti-"eyesore" regulation (36 CFR 50.19(e)(11)) states, "the term 'Lafayette Park' has been the preferred name and has been adhered to by the National Park Service."

That may be so. But many peop le who stop to talk to the vigilers have expressed a liking for the name and idea of "Peace Park." A young woman in Maine created her own "Peace Park" as a summer camp counselor after seeing the demonstrators' creative, weatherproof, and enormously effective signs -- what the National Park Service calls a "visual blight" on the 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue landscape.

Today, "Peace Park D.C." is facing its greatest challenge: How to convince the media, and thus the public, that what is happening in Lafayette Park is a vital and creative outpost for the First Amendment, where a few stalwart idealists nonviolently contend with the elements, the government, and a motley gathering of homeless people, to keep a considerable flame for peace burning at the gates of the President's Palace.

CO-PEACE, INT'L

COALITION for PEACEFUL & COOPERATIVE EXISTENCE

September 18, 1985

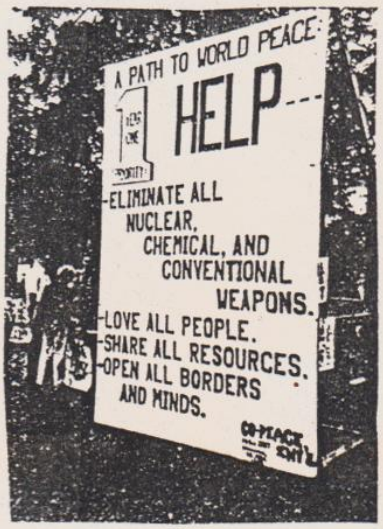
PRESS RELEASE

On August 20, 1985 the National Park Service published a proposed regulation, scheduled to go into effect after a written comment period ending October 21.

That regulation is intended to deal with "the current situation in Lafayette Park."

The National Park Service has made inaccurate representations of "fact" to the press in their efforts to present this regulation to the public as something other than what it actually is: an iron-mailed fist in the face of the First Amendment.

The attached letters were hand-delivered on September 17 and 18, 1985 to (1) a drafter of the regulation (Richard Robbins), (2) a member of the House Committee on Civil and Constitutional Rights (Pat Schroeder), and (3) the President, pursuant to legal and legislative precedent.



CO-PEACE, INT'L

ANTINUCLEAR VIGIL AT THE WHITE HOUSE

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