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practice in the Western world

The New Conscientious Objection - Charles C. Moskos - 1993
Although conscientious objection is a long-standing phenomenon, it has only recently become a major factor affecting armed forces and society. The only comprehensive, comparative scholarly study of conscientious objection to military service, this book examines the history of the and state policies that have grown up in response to it. It shows how the contemporary refusal to bear arms is likely to be secular and widespread rather than religious and marginal, now including service people (as seen in the 1991 War in the Persian Gulf) as well as conscription resisters. No account of civil-military relations or peace movements in advanced industrial countries is complete without reference to

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Conscientious Objectors in the Civil War - Edward Needles Wright - 2018-12-05
The term “conscientious objector” was not in use during the Civil War, but the concept certainly existed. This engrossing volume is an authoritative, thoroughly researched study of the whole problem of objection to warfare on religious or moral grounds, as it existed during the Civil War. The author covers five major areas: the types of individuals and which religious denominations were actually opposed to the war on conscientious grounds; what efforts were made on behalf of objectors and what changes took place in their political status; the attitude of the civil and military authorities toward objectors; the number of objectors; and, finally, a comparison of the problem of conscientious objection in the Civil War with the same problem as it existed for the United States during the First World War. The facts presented in this volume are of historical interest; the...
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Civil and Political Rights, Including the Question of Conscientious Objection to Military Service - Friends World Committee for Consultation - 2006 Concerns conscientious objectors in the Republic of Korea.

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The Facts about Conscientious Objectors in the United States - American Civil Liberties Union - 1918

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Conscription of Conscience - Mulford Quickert Sibley - 1952 "Selected and annotated bibliography": pages 549-566.

Civil and Political Rights, Including the Questions of Conscientious Objection to Military Service - International Fellowship of Reconciliation - 2005 Concerns the issue of the death penalty imposed on conscientious objectors to military service.

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Civil and Military Prison Routine, For Conscientious Objectors - Central Board for Conscientious Objectors - 1942
convictions – in particular

**Routine, For Conscientious Objectors** - Central Board for Conscientious Objectors - 1942

**The Conscientious Objector in America** - Norman Thomas - 1923

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**Religion, Law and the Politics of Ethical Diversity** - Claude Proeschel - 2021-03-31

This book provides a multidisciplinary and comparative look at the contemporary phenomenon of conscientious objection or contestation in the name of religion and examines the key issues that emerge in terms of citizenship and democracy. These are analysed by looking at the different ways of challenging or contesting a legal obligation on the grounds of religious beliefs and convictions. The authors focus on the meaning of conscientious objection which asserts the legitimacy of religious convictions – in determining the personal or collective relevance of the law and of public action. The book begins by examining the main theoretical issues underlying conscientious objection, exploring the implications of the protection of freedom of conscience, the place of religion in the secular public sphere and the recognition and respect of ethical pluralism in society. It then focuses on the question of exemptions and contestations of civil norms, using a multidisciplinary approach to highlight the multiple and diverse issues surrounding them, as well as the motives behind them. This book will be of great interest to scholars, specialists and graduate and advanced undergraduate students who are interested in issues of religious diversity. Researchers and policymakers in think-tanks, NGOs and government units will find the volume useful in identifying key issues in understanding the phenomenon of conscientious objection and
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Liberty and Conscience
- Peter Brock - 2002-04-04
Although the act of conscientious objection entered modern consciousness most strikingly...
accounts contain many poignant, often painful, and sometimes even humorous episodes that offer glimpses into the lives of conscientious objectors of the era. One of the most striking features to emerge from these documents is the critical role of religion in the history of American pacifism. Brock finds that virtually all who refused military service in this period were inspired by religious convictions, with Quakers frequently the most ardent dissenters. In the antebellum period, however, the pacifist spectrum expanded to include nonsectarians such as the famous abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, founder of the New England Non-Resistance Society. A dramatic, powerful portrait of early American pacifism, Liberty and Conscience presents not only the thought and practice of the objectors themselves, but also the response of the authorities and the general public.

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government authorities, and entered modern consciousness most strikingly as a result of the Vietnam War, Americans have long struggled to reconcile their politics, pacifist beliefs, and compulsory military service. While conscientious objection in the twentieth century has been well documented, there has been surprisingly little study of its long history in America's early conflicts, defined as these have been by accounts of patriotism and nation-building. In fact, during the period of conscription from the late 1650s to the end of the Civil War, many North Americans refused military service on grounds of conscience. In this volume, Peter Brock, one of the foremost historians of American pacifism, seeks to remedy this oversight by presenting a rich and varied collection of documents, many drawn from obscure sources, that shed new light on American religious and military history. These include legal findings, church and meeting proceedings, appeals by nonconformists to

illuminating excerpts from personal journals. These accounts contain many poignant, often painful, and sometimes even humorous episodes that offer glimpses into the lives of conscientious objectors of the era. One of the most striking features to emerge from these documents is the critical role of religion in the history of American pacifism. Brock finds that virtually all who refused military service in this period were inspired by religious convictions, with Quakers frequently the most ardent dissenters. In the antebellum period, however, the pacifist spectrum expanded to include nonsectarians such as the famous abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, founder of the New England Non-Resistance Society. A dramatic, powerful portrait of early American pacifism, Liberty and Conscience presents not only the thought and practice of the objectors themselves, but also the response of the authorities and the general public.
The book shows that civil disobedience is generally more defensible than private conscientious objection. Part I explores the morality of conviction and conscience. Each of these concepts informs a distinct argument for civil disobedience. The conviction argument begins with the communicative principle of conscientiousness (CPC). According to the CPC, having a conscientious moral conviction means not just acting consistently with our beliefs and judging ourselves and others by a common moral standard. It also means not seeking to evade the consequences of our beliefs and being willing to communicate them to others. The conviction argument shows that, as a constrained, communicative practice, civil disobedience has a better claim than private objection does to the protections that liberal societies give to conscientious dissent. This view reverses the standard liberal picture which sees objection as a modest act of personal belief and civil disobedience as a strategic, undemocratic act whose costs are only sometimes worth bearing. The conscience argument is narrower and shows that genuinely morally responsive civil disobedience honours the best of our moral responsibilities and is protected by a duty-based moral right of conscience. Part II translates the conviction argument and conscience argument into two legal defences. The first is a demands-of-conviction defence. The second is a necessity defence. Both of these defences apply more readily to civil disobedience than to private disobedience. Part II also examines lawful punishment, showing that, even when punishment is justifiable, civil disobedients have a moral right not to be punished.

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having a conscientious moral areas of public and private law, and in the national, transnational, and international realms; studies of the nature of law, legal institutions, and legal reasoning; treatments of problems in political morality as they bear on law; and explorations in the nature and development of legal philosophy itself. The series represents diverse traditions of thought but always with an emphasis on rigour and originality. It sets the standard in contemporary jurisprudence.

**Conscience and Conviction**  
- Kimberley Brownlee - 2012-10-18

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Conscientious Objectors of the Second World War - Ann Kramer - 2013-08-19
“Drawing on extensive primary sources, Kramer describes the inter-war peace movement that gave birth to many conscientious objectors” (Military History Monthly). Even today, most histories of the world wars focus on those who fought. Those who refused to do so are often overlooked. It is perhaps only recently that their bravery and extraordinary principles are being recognized. In the First World War, 16,000 men in Britain became the first ever conscientious objectors, and were reviled and brutalized as a result. The conscientious objectors of the Second World War—both men and women—did not experience the same treatment as those earlier COs, but to some extent it was a harder stand to take. It was not easy to refuse to fight in the face of Nazism and Fascism, when large areas of
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Conscription and the "conscientious Objector" - - 1917

Conscription and the "conscientious Objector" - - 1917

Peace was in Their Hearts - Richard C. Anderson - 1994

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Congress Looks at the Conscientious Objector - National Service Board for Religious Objectors - 1943

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Civil and Military Prison Routine for Conscientious Objectors - Central Board for Conscientious Objectors - 1942

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When Soldiers Say No - Dr Andrea Ellner - 2014-02-28

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Traditionally few people challenged the distinction between absolute and selective conscientious objection by those being asked to carry out military duties. The former is an objection to fighting all wars - a position generally respected and accommodated by democratic states, while the latter is an objection to a specific war or conflict - theoretically and practically a much harder idea to accept and embrace for military institutions. However, a decade of conflict not clearly aligned to vital national interests combined with recent acts of selective conscientious objection by members of the military have led some to reappraise the situation and argue that selective conscientious objection ought to be legally recognised and permitted. Political, social and philosophical factors lie behind this new interest which together mean that the time is ripe for a fresh and thorough evaluation of the topic. This book brings together arguments for and against selective conscientious objection, as well as case studies examining how different countries deal with those who claim the status of selective conscientious objectors. As such, it sheds new light on a topic of increasing importance to those concerned with
bases in Montana, Idaho, and Oregon. But that small band of men helped to keep alive Forest Service operations in the Pacific Northwest and thus sustained a program to fight potentially crippling fires. When the war ended, CPS smokejumpers, like millions of World War II combat soldiers, were “ushered out” of wartime service. Some, like many returning GIs, encountered difficulties in adjusting to civilian life. Nevertheless, the one-time smokejumpers often went on to make other remarkable contributions to their communities, their nation, and the world.

Smokejumpers of the Civilian Public Service in World War II - Robert C. Cottrell - 2014-12-24
This is the story of Civilian Public Service smokejumpers, who battled against dangerous winds, searing heat, and devastating fires from 1943 until 1945. Fewer than 300 World War II conscientious objectors served their country in this fashion, operating out of CPS
Conscientious objectors in the Civil

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A Report on the Treatment of Conscientious Objectors in World War II - American Civil Liberties Union - 1943

A Report on the Treatment of Conscientious Objectors in World War II - American Civil Liberties Union - 1943

Civil and Political Rights, Including the Questions of Conscientious Objection to Military Service - Conscience and Peace Tax International - 2005

Concerns the issue of conscientious objection to military service in the Republic of Korea.

Statement Concerning the Treatment of Conscientious Objectors in the Army - United States. War Department - 1919

Statement Concerning the Treatment of Conscientious Objectors in the Army - United States. War Department - 1919

Mennonites, Amish, and the American Civil War - James O. Lehman - 2007-11-05

Explores the moral dilemmas faced by various religious
Mennonites, Amish, and the American Civil War - James O. Lehman - 2007-11-05
Explores the moral dilemmas faced by various religious sects and how these groups struggled to come to terms with the effects of wartime Americanization-- without sacrificing their religious beliefs and values.

Who are the Conscientious Objectors? - Committee of 100 Friends of Conscientious Objectors - 1919

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Selective Conscientious Objection - Michael F Noone Jr - 2019-06-04
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Index from the Select Committee on the Civil Service (Employment of Conscientious Objectors), Together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence and Appendices - Großbritannien. Select Committee on the Civil Service (Employment of Conscientious Objectors) - 1922

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Joint Committee on the Conscientious Objector of the Peace Section of the American Friends Service Committee and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom - 1940


College Student Attitudes Toward Alternate Civilian Work for Conscientious Objectors - Howard W. Kloepffer - 1975

College Student Attitudes Toward Alternate Civilian Work for Conscientious Objectors - Howard W. Kloepffer - 1975

Prisoners of Hope - Arthur Samuel Peake - 1918

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The Conscience Wars - Michel Rosenfeld - 2018-07-05
Explores the multifaceted debate on the interconnection between conscientious objections, religious liberty, and the equality of women and sexual minorities.

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Conscience in America - Lillian Schlissel - 1968

The Facts about Conscientious Objectors in the United States - - 1918

Conscientious Objection - Neal M. Wherry - 1950

Civil and Political Rights - Conscience and Peace Tax International - 2004
Concerns the issue of conscientious objection to military taxation.

Civil and Political Rights - Conscience and Peace Tax International - 2004
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Conscience and the War - American Civil Liberties Union - 2011-10-01

Civil and Military Prison Routine - - 1951

Civil and Military Prison Routine - - 1951

Conscience and the War - American Civil Liberties Union - 1943

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Conscience, Government, and War - Rachel Barker - 1982
Shows how the British government dealt with the challenge which conscientious objectors posed in the Second World War and how far it was able to correct the abuses and injustices which most certainly occurred in the Great War. The author traces the background of pacifism between the wars and the introduction of conscription, and gives detailed account of the functioning of the conscientious objectors'
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