

Starter: Think back to your previous learning about WW1. What was a Conscientious Objector?





What arguments were used at the trials?

Conscientious Objectors and the Tribunals

The Military Service Tribunals were made up of magistrates, retired army officers and other local 'notables'. Bristol's tribunal met in the Council House (now Bristol Register Office) at the top of Corn Street.

Most tribunal applicants argued that they were needed by their employer or family so could not join up. In these cases they were likely to get little more than a deferral of call-up. A small proportion of men appearing before the tribunals claimed conscientious objector (CO) status – for moral, religious or political reasons they refused to fight.

Many of the records of the tribunals were destroyed in the 1920s. Those records that survive, along with accounts of those who attended the tribunals and press reports indicate that the standard of justice varied widely from one tribunal to the next. Despite the wording of the Act, tribunals were often resistant to the very idea of conscientious objection - a tendency that was often reflected in other officials' treatment of objectors, although this was by no means always the case. For tribunal members, the poor treatment was perhaps unsurprising, as many seemed to see their primary responsibility as ensuring that as many men as possible were sent for military service.

A lot of the men who appeared before a tribunal were not used to presenting a case in public and got only a summary hearing. Men were sometimes told they were 'too young to have a conscience'. Men who were judged to be already working in an industry useful to the war (eg mining) were denied the right to claim a conscientious objection from military service. In contrast, some men did manage to get a full hearing of their case (see Walter Ayles below)



What criteria should be used at these trials for evaluating whether people should get CO status?



Case studies preparation:

George Barker	Student 1	Will Gould	Student 10	Ronald Lovell	Student 19
Prosecution	Student 2	Prosecution	Student 11	Prosecution	Student 20
Defence	Student 3	Defence	Student 12	Defence	Student 21
Elizabeth Hutchinson	Student 4	Paul Sturge	Student 13	Walter Ayles	Student 22
Prosecution	Student 5	Prosecution	Student 14	Prosecution	Student 23
Defence	Student 6	Defence	Student 15	Defence	Student 24
Whiteford Brothers	Student 7	Alfred James	Student 16	Gilford Wolland	Student 25
Prosecution	Student 8	Prosecution	Student 17	Prosecution	Student 26
Defence	Student 9	Defence	Student 18	Defence	Student 27



TRIAL!!!

Reason for requesting CO status	Decision at trial (absolute, partial or conditional exemption)

Concluding thoughts:

- 1. Was it okay to be a conscientious objector?
- 2. What effect might their actions have had on the next generation?
- 3. How might they be dealt with today?
- 4. How should we remember Conscientious Objectors? Should we remember them at all?