News Notes

of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors

New draft law even uglier

An editorial—Arlo Tatum

Congress on June 20, 1967, completed passage of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, a mangled version of the Universal Military Training and Service Act as Amended. All of the inequities of its predecessor have been left intact or reinforced, and backward steps added.
With unusual bluntness, the *New York Times* editorialized that Congress "intended to put the President on the spot, to block proposed reforms, and to indulge itself in various mean whims." After suggesting that "administrative dexterity" might lessen the harmful effects of new provisions, the editorial concluded: "But nothing can undo the pettiness of Congress in yielding to the ugly spirit of some of its least enlightened members."

Because the regular press and other publications have dealt at length with the discussion and decisions which led to the final outcome, signed into law by Lyndon B. Johnson, on June 30, 1967 NEWS NOTES will deal only with the outcome. Even these comments must be tentative, since the wording of the new law and its interpretation are quite separate, if related, matters.

Provisions

1. *Student deferments* (II-S). Ignoring widespread criticism of student deferments as discriminatory against the less privileged youth, II-S' are now mandatory, instead of discretionary, for any undergraduate college student considered by his school to be a full-time student in good standing. This applies until the student drops out, graduates, or reaches his 24th birthday. Unless President Johnson declares it necessary in the interest of national security, such undergraduate students cannot be drafted. Apparently "satisfactory progress," defined in recent months as continuous study resulting in a degree four years after completion of high school is still to be required, but a drop-out 19 or older would be drafted.

2. *Graduate student deferments.* No change. President Johnson can defer graduate students or not, as before. He has said he would defer only graduate students of the healing arts. It remains to be seen whether a registrant with a B.S. who wants his M.S. before going to work for Dow Chemical will be drafted or deferred.

3. *Lottery.* President Johnson is expressly forbidden to use a lottery system without submitting it to Congress first for approval.

4. *Youngest first.* Congress has expressed a preference for drafting 19-year-olds upward, instead of 26-year-olds downwards, which the President was already authorized to do and intended to do. I hazard the guess the order of call-up will not now be reversed (See Below).

5. *Appeals.* Already in effect, but mentioned here for emphasis, is the Executive Order extending to 30 days the period during which registrants have the right to request a personal appearance or to appeal a classification. This does *not* change the 10 day cut-off date for returning all Selective Service forms, including the Special Form for COs (SSS No. 150). The effect, if any, on appeal time given registrants abroad is not yet known. Credit for this improvement goes to General Hershey rather than to Congress.

6. *CO Provisions.* A. CO claimants now follow the same appeal procedures as registrants claiming other classifications. The special provision requiring appeal boards to seek an advisory opinion from the Department of Justice—unless the board grants the requested I-A-O or I-O—has been eliminated. Claims already in the hands of the department are to be processed within one year. No more referrals will be made after July 1st, 1967, even if the claim itself was filed prior to that date. Ended are the non-criminal investigations, the Department of Justice hearings at which witnesses and counsel could be present as a right, and the famed advisory opinions of T. Oscar Smith, Chief of the phased-out CO Section, whose impartiality toward CO's evaporated in 1966 along with General Hershey's.

B. In a hostile effort to circumvent the United States Supreme Court, the wording of the CO provision has been altered to eliminate the definition of "religious training and belief." By this shall be meant "an individual's belief in relation to a Supreme Being involving duties superior to those arising from any human relationship" has been eliminated. That religious training and belief "does not include essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views or merely personal moral code" has been retained. Confirmation that the vast majority of Senators and Representatives have no special respect for a personal moral code is more a source of regret than astonishment. In any event, the new provision appears to be unconstitutional because of *U.S. vs. Seeger,* which it sought to erase.

7. *National standards.* The government is authorized to make recommendations to local draft boards in regard to occupational deferments, but they can abide by or reject the recommended standards. The National Security Council was designated as the agency to make such suggestions.

8. *Federal courts.* A. The new law seeks to prohibit an appeal to courts of a draft classification unless the registrant had reported for, and presumably refused, induction. This seems to be a congressional slap at the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in New York, which ruled that I-As issued as a punishment for dissent were unconstitutional. That case involved the Ann Arbor, Michigan sit-in of students who were promptly reclassified from II-S to I-A. A law which seeks to prevent injunctive action would appear to me to be unconstitutional.

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LOcust 3-1480 J. Barton Harrison, Barnett J. Junker, Co-Chairmen; Arlo Tatum, Executive Secretary

B. In a further effort to force the courts to show more respect for God, Country, Flag and Mother, and the War in Vietnam, the law requires them to give priority to draft cases over all others, apparently including rape, murder, kidnapping, treason, and cases of ftaud involving elected officials.

9. *Discrimination.* Women, previously prohibited from serving on local draft boards, can no longer legally be discriminated against. Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and members of other minority groups presumably can still be discriminated against unless they are women.

10. *Public Health Service.* Assignment to the Public Health Service can still be used as a substitute for military service only if the assignment is to the Coast Guard, the Environmental Science Services or the Bureau of Prisons. Eliminated are assignments via the Public Health Service to the Peace Corps, Food and Drug Administration, Office of Economic Opportunities, and other government agencies deemed by Congress to be non-essential.

Comments

In some ways the changes in the law, which expires in 1971, are only as important as Selective Service, the President and the federal courts make them. It will be several months before we know how Selective Service will implement the new law. Will, for example, the CO application form be altered? Will local boards feel able—perhaps even bound—to deny CO status to men who hold sincere and meaningful beliefs which take the place in their lives that a belief in God takes in the life of orthodox Mennonite youth? Will the regulations be altered giving registrants the right to have witnesses at a personal appearance? Will State Appeal Boards now contact a registrant's references? Will the registrant be permitted to appear before his appeal board? Important mitigating changes to compensate for the terminated Department of Justice advisory opinion are not probable, but certainly possible without further congressional action.

As to the response of federal courts, there are exciting possibilities. It is toward the same courts which must interpret the law that Congress has expressed open hostility. The whole concept of "narrow scope of judicial review" sprang from the elaborate appeal procedure available to would-be COs, particularly the Department of Justice referral. Will United States Attorneys now be obliged to prove "beyond a reasonable doubt" that a man denied his claim is not a bona fide conscientious objector, giving a CO for the first time in history the same right as a bank robber to defend himself in court, or will the existence of a "basis in fact" for denying a claim still send a CO to prison? Will a man be able to seek to prove in court that he is a CO? Will the courts still tolerate the exclusion of legal counsel and witnesses from personal appearances? Will they permit orthodox religious belief to be a requirement for CO status? Can minority groups continue to be systematically excluded from participation in the Selective Service System? Will the courts look more carefully at all constitutional attacks on the draft?

An express appreciation is due Senator Ted Kennedy, whom I met first at a Chicago draft conference last fall, and who requested that I testify on the draft before his Sub-committee on Employment, Manpower and Poverty this spring. He believes in a fair draft, and fought intelligently in the Senate first to improve the law and then to prevent its deterioration. There can be no fair draft, but he is to be commended along with 22 other Senators and 29 Congressmen who voted against the new draft act which is now the law of the land for four yeats.

Looking Ahead

Ot is it? Forty Republican representatives announced that while they had voted reluctantly for the new draft law, they would be introducing amendments to establish compulsory national criteria for local draft boards to follow, and to commit the government in principle to reverting to voluntary means of raising military manpower when possible.

In addition, reversing the order of call-up to the youngest first would be an administrative nightmare without a lottery. Even with all the special privilege deferments intact or strengthened, there are far too many able-bodied 19-year-olds remaining for all to be drafted. If one adds the 24-year-old ex-students and younger college drop-outs to the pool, the problem is increased. And in what manner could they be incorporared without the use of a lottery?

Probably the present age 26 down system will continue to be used, unless or until President Johnson introduces a specific lottery proposal for Congress to accept as an amendment to the draft law.

With the tragic Vietnam war continuing, the prospect of amendments and study group proposals in Congress, procedural changes by Selective Service, and greatly increased activity in the courts during the next four years, the draft will not become a dead issue. Perhaps the time is ripe to form a nation-wide coordinating committee to launch a sustained four-year campaign to end peace-time conscription in 1971.

No more CO discharges?

The National Council of Churches, the American Civil Liberties Union and CCCO called a press conference in New York City on June 16, 1967 to call attention to the plight of men in the armed forces who become COs, and those who cannot conscientiously kill Vietnamese.

Special attention was called to Pvt. David Brown at Fort Dix, beginning the third week of a fast after two applications for discharge as a CO had been denied.

It was pointed out that of the over 500 applications handled by CCCO during the last year, none are known to have been granted. All branches of the armed forces have consistent policies of following the advisory opinions rendered by National Selective Service. At one time a high percentage of the advisory recommendations were favorable, and the men discharged. Selective Service is not known to have recommended discharge since May, 1966, however.

West Coast News

—Hank Maiden

In its first few months of operation, the West Coast Office was in touch with approximately thirty volunteer counselors. In order to augment the number of counselors available, CCCO held training seminars in San Francisco, San Jose, Sacramento, Walnut Creek, Santa Barbara, Pasadena, Fresno, Seattle, Portland, and Berkeley. There are now over 100 counselors in Northern California who work closely with the West Coast Office. The Field Secretary has cooperated with AFSC offices in the Pacific Northwest and in Southern California as they have sought to increase the availability of skilled draft counselors in their areas.

Draft board practices vary from one area to another. Therefore, the Field Secretary has been able to learn from individuals in the areas to which he has made trips. As his knowledge has increased, he has been in a position to support local efforts by bringing accumulated information to the attention of local counselors. As the draft law changes, this work of communication may be increasingly necessary.

As an indication of this office's counseling load during the past year, the following statistics from our files are presented:

Applicants for I-O or I-A-O on file	**765**
Applicants for discharge as I-O or transfer as I-A-O	**62**
I-A-O granted	**2**
I-O granted	**93**
TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ON FILE	**922**

On May 17 Malcolm Dundas of Oakland, California was sentenced to eighteen months in prison for refusing a civilian work order.

In handing down Dundas' relatively light sentence, Judge Zirpoli of San Francisco admitted that he had been impressed by Dundas' own explanation of his position as well as by the three dozen letters and telegrams which had poured in from friends and sympathizers across the country. However, commented the judge in response to Dundas' defense, the defendant's position bordered on anarchy in that he reserved the right to oppose any laws which he considers morally wrong; a man who takes this stand, said Judge Zirpoli, must also be prepared to pay the penalities which society prescribes.

Dundas was sentenced in the presence of a large crowd of supporters, including a number of Bay Area youth who have indicated their intention to refuse cooperation with Selective Service. Outside the Court, a group marched down the hall chanting, "Hell no! We won't go!"

When Joseph Carota of Aptos, California appeared in San Francisco Federal District Court on charges of refusing induction, he was accompanied by his father, mother, and sixteen brothers and sisters. Tried under the Juvenile Protection Act, Carota was found guilty and will be sentenced on July 28 in Judge Wollenberg's court. Carota had tried unsuccessfully to obtain I-O classification after receiving a notice of induction. Four younger Carota brothers are already in touch with CCCO.

John Stephens was recently returned to San Francisco to face trial for failure to appear for induction one year ago. Until he was arrested there, John and his wife were participants in a CNVA-sponsored experiment in community living at Voluntown, Connecticut. John ceased cooperating with Selective Service one and a half years ago while his request for a I-O was pending at the State Appeal Board level. He appeared before Judge Lloyd Burke on June 15, and was then released on his own recognizance until the court hearing on June 29.

On May 10, representatives for 254 medical students throughout the country announced their intention of refusing to serve with the armed forces in Vietnam. Mike Smith, student at the University of California Medical Center in San Francisco and an organizer of the medical student protest, said that seventy-six of Stanford's 303 students and forty-five of the 475 at University of California have signed the petition. Smith also reports that their announcement received a good write-up in local papers and on the wire service but little coverage in the rest of the country. Apparently stimulated by the medical students' action, eighty students at Boalt Law School, University of California at Berkeley, have also signed a pledge refusing to serve in Vietnam.

From War Resisters League in Los Angeles comes word that they are holding a series of meetings on "Creative Uses of the Draft Law" with the help of Bill Smith, a local attorney specializing in Selective Service cases.

In the military, several cases have come to our attention recently. One June 14, Private James Sigmon was sentenced to one year hard labor by a court-martial at the San Francisco Presidio; Sigmon had refused to go to Vietnam as ordered.

Sigmon filed a CO claim while a civilian but had not appealed when his claim was rejected by his local board. He had been in the service for ten months when he received orders for Vietnam and disobeyed them. At that point he made application for discharge as a CO but was never given the proper forms. Military sentences are automatically reviewed.

In another military case, attorneys Francis Heisler and Peter Franck are filing an injunction on behalf of Paul Denison, whose CO claim has been rejected by the Army. Denison is stationed at Fort Ord.

As evidence in the Denison case, CCCO West Coast Office submitted an affidavit—signed by Alex Slivka—stating that of 42 men in the military who had consulted us and who had filed applications for discharges as COs, 35 have had their applications rejected, the remainder are still awaiting word. Not one man has been released, to our knowledge, on the grounds of conscientious objection to war for the past year.

Ted Townsend is currently being held in the Presidio stockade at San Francisco, accused by the Army of desertion. Townsend claims that he appeared at the induction station on September 14, 1966 with the intention of refusing induction as a conscientious objector and that he did not take the oral oath or the step forward which would have made him a member of the armed forces. The Army claims that Townsend was inducted, ordered to report to Fort Bliss, and listed as a deserter two days later when he had not reported.

An injunction was immediately filed for Townsend's release. According to Townsend, he had signed the security questionnaire and had taken the physical but had neither taken a step forward nor signed the loyalty oath administered after induction. Townsend was arrested at night, without warrant in his San Francisco apartment, and was taken immediately to the Presidio. The case is being heard by Judge Wollenberg.

One man was recently granted a discharge from the Navy after months of attempting to secure release as a conscientious objector. Richard Christensen of Berkeley, California was granted a general discharge, effective May 31, from his detail at Treasure Island.

Christensen had originally had his CO claim rejected, disobeyed orders, and was court-martialed. Although the court-martial recommended release after finding that Dick was indeed a sincere conscientious objector, the Navy refused to release him. When Christensen's attorney sought a writ of habeas corpus in civilian court, the judge agreed to hear evidence in Dick's favor. Making it clear to the Navy that they would be foolish to retain Christensen, the judge gave the Navy 30 days grace before he ruled on the case. During that time Christensen was given his discharge.

Paul Olsen was sentenced recently in San Francisco. Olson had filed a claim with the Marine Corps Reserve and, when his claim was rejected, stopped attending meetings. Referred to his local board for priority induction, he could not persuade Selective Service to reopen his classification. Olsen subsequently refused induction, then indicated at his trial that he could not cooperate in any way. Judge Curtis sentenced him to three years; his case is currently on appeal.

The Northwest

From the Northwest, William Hanson, ACLU attorney in Seattle, reports that Melvin Jay Lindsay's application for I-A-O status in the Army has been denied. Lindsay, stationed at Fort Lewis, was scheduled for general court-martial on June 26.

John Palmisano, who filed Form 150 after a notice to appear for induction, refused induction and has pleaded not guilty in a Seattle court. He waits trial. Mark Snyder has also pleaded not guilty and will be tried in July.

John Carson, a Quaker, was granted a I-O in May by a Seattle local board. William Hanson asserts that this, to the best of his knowledge, is the first I-O classification given by a local board in Washington during the past year.

In Portland, Oregon, Malcolm Suttles was found guilty of refusing induction and sentenced to three years probation, two years of which are to be spent performing work in the "national interest" with the AFSC abroad.

The West Coast Office of CCCO has added Steven Wood to its staff to work full-time as a counselor and general assistant.
Steve is a native of Seattle, Washington and attended Reed College in Portland for two years. In 1964 he was on leave from Reed and working in Denmark when he filed for the I-O classification. Having since been denied his claim, Steve is presently facing prosecution for refusal of induction. His attorney is David Hood of Seattle.

Two items are now available at West Coast Office of CCCO for groups and individuals who would like information on alternatives to the draft: A CO kit containing the HANDBOOK FOR COS, SSS Form 150, "Up Tight With the Draft?", "The Draft Law and Your Choices," "Are You a Conscientious Objector to War?", "Vietnam and the Draft," the memo on letters of support, and NEWS NOTES concerning the Seegar decision, sells for 75¢ each when quantities of ten or more are ordered.

A film on conscientious objection which features Hank Maiden, Field Secretary to the West Coast Office, is available for use rent-free. This film was made from an interview with Hank Maiden conducted by Dr. Norman Thomas, Dean of the Graduate School at University of Pugent Sound in Tacoma. Many issues relative to making a request for classification as a CO are examined. The movie is 16 mm; it runs for 17 minutes.

Col. Nielson, State Director of SSS in Oregon reports 22 prosecutions for refusal of induction, but only seven of these were not JW's. In addition, Oregon Federal Court prosecuted two cases from other states. There are twelve cases pending but most are JW's. Of the 335,000 registrants in Oregon there are 276 classified I-O and 289 I-W (159 on work assignments and 130 I-W-R). He says 90% of applicants for I-O receive the classification I-O at the local board level and another 3 to 5% at the appeal board. Only two Catholics are I-O and three Jews.

Bernard Fedde reports that JW's are now receiving sentences of twelve to eighteen months in Portland. Others classified I-A who refuse induction are getting eighteen months with probation any time they indicate willingness to do alternative services.

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Draft-card burning protected

The First Circuit Court of Appeals on May 10th found unconstitutional the recent draft law amendment which makes unlawful knowing mutilation or destruction of draft cards. The Appeals Court thus vacated the indeterminate sentence of David P. O'Brien, who in March, 1966, burned his card on the steps of the South Boston Court House.

The Court said: "In singling out persons engaged in protest for special treatment, the amendment strikes at the very core of what the First Amendment protects. It has long been beyond doubt that symbolic action may be protected speech."

O'Brien's conviction was not reversed, however. The Appeals Court found him guilty of failure to have cards in his possession and sent the case back to District Court for re-sentencing. O'Brien, who is twenty, was originally sentenced under the Youth Correction Act and faced a term of from 30 days to four years in prison, plus possible two years probation. In practice, early release of Selective Service violators sentenced under this Act is conditional on agreement to cooperate with Selective Service. The Court indicated it was sending the case back for re-sentencing because the District Court which imposed sentence may have considered O'Brien's card burning an "aggravating circumstance."

Both O'Brien and the government have petitioned the Supreme Court for certiorari. It is likely the Supreme Court will agree to consider whether the card-burning law is constitutional, since there is now a difference of opinion among the Circuit Courts. The Second Circuit Court of Appeals in New York upheld the conviction of David Miller under the contested law, and the Supreme Court subsequently declined to hear Miller's appeal. Miller has now petitioned for rehearing.

Robert Fetrow acquitted

Robert Fetrow, a 23-year-old VISTA worker who refused induction after exhausting administrative appeals for a I-O classification, was acquitted January 31 by Judge Edward Northrop of the U.S. District Court in Baltimore, Maryland. Fetrow's local board is in Hyattsville.

Judge Northrop found there was no valid induction order at the time Fetrow was ordered to report, since no new induction order was issued after a Presidential Appeal was taken on Fetrow's behalf by the National Director of Selective Service. The appeal resulted in a new I-A. Although the court's finding was on technical grounds, Judge Northrop made clear that he considered Fetrow a conscientious objector who should be classified I-O. The Hyattsville Local Board gave Fetrow I-O on February 22nd.

During the trial, Fetrow testified on his own behalf, to the effect that he had a "reverence for all life." Fetrow's attorney, Ronald Jacks, called two expert witnesses, the Reverend J. Harold Sherk of the National Service Board for Religious Objectors, and Monsignor Robert Rice of Holy Rosary Parish in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Both testified that Fetrow's beliefs were "in relation to a Supreme Being" under the Seeger criteria. Earlier in the trial the government had conceded that Fetrow's professed beliefs were sincerely held.

Maximum sentence for champion

Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay), was sentenced on June 20, 1967 to the maximum sentence of five years imprisonment and $10,000 fine by Judge Joe Ingraham of Houston, Texas, for refusing induction. Upon being found guilty Ali asked that the conventional pre-sentence investigation be dispensed with so that he could be sentenced at once. "It is just what I thought" Ali said after the sentence was pronounced.

Upon instruction of the judge, the all-white jury disregarded all points made by the defense and took only 20 minutes to decide that Ali, still recognized as world heavyweight champion in most countries outside the USA, had in fact refused induction. This was not in dispute.

If the maximum sentence is left standing, it will be the first known to CCCO under the 1948 draft law. It is also the first time the National Director of Selective Service has called publicly upon a man to join the armed forces "as an example to his race" when he filed a CO claim. It is also the first time the National Director publicly predicted a ministerial claim would be denied. The National Director also exercised his power to rush Muhammad Ali's claim through the appeal procedure.

The conviction was appealed on June 21.

On June 26 the heavyweight champion and former light heavyweight boxing champion Archie Moore were credited by television newsman Harold Keen with saving his life and that of his cameraman when they were attacked by an angry crowd. Ali put his arms around the newsmen and shouted "We don't want any violence here!"

Important Notice

It is not clear to what extent, if any, the new draft law requires more orthodox "religious training and belief" than its predecessor. CO claims should in any event be filed in exactly the same manner as before. *No sincere CO should assume he doesn't qualify.*

The Court Reporter

Arrested

4-14-67	Meldon Acheson (Ia.)
4-19-67	Donald Bruce Purvis (Ia.)
5-25-67	Cleveland Sellers (Ga.)
5-26-67	William Weeden (Pa.)

Indicted

2-14-67	Robert H. Young (Ill.)

4- -67 David Wolfhagen (Ore.)
4-5-67 Carl Dean Wilson (Cal.)
4-17-67 William Allen Hartzog (Ohio)
5-17-67 Raymond M. Stauffer (Pa.)
5-17-67 Matthew Stein (Pa.)
5-17-67 Richard N. Elliott (Pa.)
5-17-67 John J. Kaiterman (Pa.)
5-17-67 Daniel J. Ward (Pa.)
5-17-67 Daniel Adolfson (Pa.)
5-25-67 Dennis S. Brooks (Pa.)
5-25-67 Nathaniel R. Kitchen (Pa.)
5-25-67 Patrick B. Walker (Pa.)
6- -67 John Palmisano (Cal.)
6- -67 Mark Snyder (Cal.)
6-16-67 Larry Dean Horning (Ia.)

Convicted

6 -67 Joseph Carota (Cal.)

Arraigned

? Ronald W. Thomas (N.Y.)
? Salvatore Bonito (N.Y.)
4-7-67 Thomas Eugene McKean (Iowa)
4-27-67 William F. Longworth (Ohio)
4-27-67 William Valleau (Ohio)
4-28-67 Gary E. Rader (Ill.)
6-15-67 John Stevens (Cal.)
6-30-67 Jeffrey Mock (N.J.)

Conviction confirmed

David Geary (N.Y.) 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals

Sentenced

2-21-67 Arthur Schrock (Pa.) noncooperation, 3 years
3-1-67 Larry Eugene Sherry (Ore.) Judge Gus L. Solomon, refusal of induction, 18 months
3-20-67 Otis Johnson (Mich.) Julge W. Wallace Kent, noncooperation, 5 years
3-22-67 William M. Nygren (Ore.) Judge Gus L. Solomon, refusal of induction, 18 months. On appeal.
4-3-67 Peter L. Eldridge (Cal.) Judge Irving Hill, refusal of induction, 2 years probation with hospital work
4-6-67 David Miller (N.Y.) Judge Harold R. Tyler, burned draft card, 30 months. On appeal.
4-17-67 Allan Solomonow (Conn.) burned draft card, 1 year. On appeal.
4-19-67 Neil Durand Smith (Ore.) Judge Gus L. Solomon, refusal of induction, 18 months
4-21-67 Michael Harold Smith (Ia.) Judge Roy L. Stephenson, noncooperation, 4 years
4-27-67 Timothy W. L. Zimmer (Ohio) Judge David S. Porter, noncooperation. 3 years.
5-3-67 Glenn M. Van Ornum (Conn.) refusal of induction. 2 years.
5-15-67 Albert D. Meyers (Iowa) Judge Edward J. McManus, nonregistration. 3 years probation.
5-17-67 Malcolm Dundas (Cal.) Judge Alfonso J. Zirpoli, noncooperation. 18 months.
5-26-67 Marion C. Flowers (N.C.) noncooperation. 4 years.
5-26-67 Roland James Smith (Pa.) Judge Alfred L. Luongo, refusal of induction. 4 years.
6- -67 Paul Olsen (Cal.) Judge Curtis, refusal of induction. 3 years. On appeal.
6- -67 Robert A. Talmanson (Mass.) Judge Murray, refusal of physical and induction, two 3 year concurrent sentences.
6- -67 Michael Ray Stewart (Wash.) refusal of induction, 3 years probation.
6-16-67 Brian Griffin (N.J.) Judge Mitchell H. Cohen, nonregistration, 5 years probation.

Prisons not verified

Malcolm Dundas, John V. Fisher, Marion C. Flowers, Otis Johnson, Larry R. Pratt, Larry Eugene Sherry, Michael Harold Smith, Neil Durand Smith, Roland James Smith, Robert A. Talmanson, Glenn Van Ormann

Currently imprisoned

Allenwood, Pa.—Gregory Beardall, Stanley Garland, David Mitchell, Charles Muse, John Phillips, Michael Schreiber, David Thompson, Jerry Venable, James Wilson, David Wood
Ashland, Ky.—Charles Alexander, Gerald Simms, Charles Thomas, Timothy Zimmer
Danbury, Conn.—William Lawless
Lewisburg, Pa.—Gary Hicks, Arthur Schrock, Victor Tammi
Lompoc, Cal.—James T. Rowland, Darryl Skrabak
Milan, Mich.—Robert Hill, Peter Irons
Montgomery, Ala.—Eugene Jessup
Petersburg, Va.—David Benson, Richard Cool, David Reed
Sandstone, Minn.—Barry Bondhus
Springfield, Mo.—Francis Galt
Ft. Bliss Stockade, Tex.—Stanley Quast
Ft. Dix Stockade, N.J.—David W. Brown
Disciplinary Barracks, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan—Douglas Bash, John Carr, James A. Johnson, Dennis Mora, Paul Perrier, David Samas, Donald Tiedmann
Ft. Ord Stockade, Cal.—Felix Chavez
Camp Pendleton Stockade, Cal.—John Morgan
Treasure Island Brig, San Francisco, Cal.—Michael Couch

Total number of COs convicted of Selective Service violations since 1948, 486 to date (minimum).

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