News Notes
of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors

A look at the military

The following report is by Mike Wittels.

- General William Westmoreland recently told the Senate Armed Forces Committee that there has been a sharp decline in re-enlistments among career sergeants. • Underground anti-war papers are being published by GIs at a dozen or so military bases. • Sanctuaries for AWOLs are of this year than in all of 1968. • The number of men receiving more CO applications during the first 5 months dissatisfied soldiers. • Army Headquarters admits to re- clinl in enlistments among career sergeants. • Under-

442. In April, they again set their goal at 1300; they got
April seeking to bar the Army from interfering with their
rights to hold anti-war meetings on the base and to circulate
petitions and newspapers without punishment or interfer-
ence. • The rate of desertion is currently 29.1 per 1,000
and rising. More than 10,000 letters were sent and more
than 80,000 phone calls made to the Army by senators
and congressmen trying to check out the complaints of
dissatisfied soldiers. • Army Headquarters admits to re-
ceiving more CO applications during the first 5 months
of this year than in all of 1968. • The number of men
in Army prisons has risen from 3100 in 1964 to over
10,000 as of April of this year. And CCCC's counseling
contacts with men in the military have increased nearly
tenfold in the last 12 months.

In-service COs on the upswing

The Pentagon reports that it received 1184 applications for
CO status during the first ten months of 1968. Unofficial
sources report that an even greater number have already
been received as of May this year, while charges are being
made in federal court that commanders in the field are
illegally neglecting to send many applications up the chain
of command. The Army accounted for 804 of the 1968 ten
month figure, 27.8% of the Army applications for dis-
charge, and 76.7% of the applications for noncombatant
status were granted. The percentages for the other branches
of the military are a bit higher.

Some observers feel that the increase in the number of
approved applications can be traced to the fact that the
DoD directive now encourages the military departments to
decide each case on its own merits, and recommendations
from Selective Service are required only if the man re-
questing discharge hasn't served 180 days on active duty;
they are not required at all for men seeking noncombatant
status. Another reason may be that the applicants are
afforded the right to appear before a hearing officer, ac-
panied by their attorneys—a right not afforded to
men facing induction. Some men, such as James Stevenson
of Glendale, Cal., who received a good conduct medal with
his discharge, have had relatively little trouble. Others, such
as John T. Kelly of Ann Arbor, Mich., who received his
CO discharge two months after he had been sentenced to
two years at hard labor for disobeying orders, have a bit
more trouble. And some, including ex-lieutenant Stephen
R. Packard from Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., and ex-petty
officer David B. Bean of Philadelphia, have been denied
administrative remedy but were successful after petitioning
a federal court for writ of habeas corpus. But the majority
of sincere COs continue to wind up in the stockade, finally
to be released because of “unsuitability” or with less than
honorable discharges.

Habeas corpus

Often called the Great Writ, a writ of habeas corpus is an
order from a court to a person who is detaining another. It
asks that the prisoner be brought before the court to receive
whatever remedy is sought and is the most common remedy
for deliverance from illegal confinement.

Until recently the courts had refused to intervene in “mili-
itary affairs,” so for many years petitions for writ of habeas
 corpus on behalf of in-service objectors who had been
denied their discharges were summarily dismissed. The
landmark decision of Brown v. McNamara, 387 F.2d 150
(3rd Circuit 1967), however, admitted that federal courts
have jurisdiction to review procedural due process and
order the release of an enlisted member of the armed forces.
Even though the court made this decision it ruled that
David W. Brown, based on the facts in his particular case,
was not entitled to release, and it was not until April 16,
1968, that the first man was ordered out of the military by
a federal civilian court, because there has been “no basis in
fact” for denying his discharge as a CO. Crane v. Hedrick,
284 F.Supp. 250 (N.D. Cal. 1968); the Court also ruled
that a man need not submit to court-martial in order to
complete exhaustion of remedies. During the past year
several other writ cases have been successful, including
Hammond v. Lenfest, 398 F.2d 705 (2nd Circuit 1968),
which held that a reservist on orders to report for active
duty was considered to be “in custody” within the statutory
meaning of that phrase; Cooper v. Barker, 291 F.Supp. 952
(D. Md. 1968) reiterated the “basis in fact” test and ad-
vanced the proposition that a federal court might enjoin
court-martial pending consideration of habeas corpus. Gunn
v. Wilson, 289 F.Supp. 191 (N.D. Cal. 1968) added that
the petitioner need not appeal to the Board for Correction
of Military Records before seeking relief in federal court.
It appears that habeas corpus will continue to be a possible remedy for those denied discharge as conscientious objectors, even though there looms a conflict over exhaustion of administrative remedies, with the 9th Circuit in *Graycroft*, 1 SllR 3386 (C.A. 9 1968), holding that one must appeal to the Board for Correction of Military Records before a writ can be considered, and the 4th Circuit in *Brooks v. Clifford*, 13,275 (C.A 4 March 20, 1964), holding the opposite view.

**Military confinement**

There are 138 American stockades and brigs. They house nearly 13,000 prisoners, very few of whom have committed serious crimes; most have gone AWOL. About 150 of the AWOLs and about 50 of the men who have disobeyed orders state openly that they had done so because of their opposition to participation in the war. A handful of other men, such as W. L. Harvey and George Daniels, now in Portsmouth Naval Correctional Institute, and Daniel Amick and Kenneth Stolte, Jr., now in Leavenworth, are imprisoned merely because they have made public or private statements against the war. It is estimated that about 2,000 of the other prisoners had gone AWOL or committed other offenses because of their opposition to the war, but when caught gave non-political and non-conscientious excuses for their acts. And a great many of the other prisoners, while not moved to talk about the war even to their closest buddies, are nevertheless victims of the war machine.

On Oct. 14, 1968, at the Presidio Stockade in San Francisco, 27 inmates sat down in protest against the stockade conditions and what Senators Goodell of New York and Cranston of California called “the outrageous shotgun killing” of prisoner Richard Bunch by a guard a few days earlier. Spearheaded by anti-war activists, public outcry over the shooting and the subsequent conviction of the 27 for “mutiny” rose to such a pitch that the Army slashed the death sentence of many of those convicted, appointed a 6-man civilian panel to probe stockade conditions, and has thrown open a number of stockades for inspection by civilian newsmen.

Though apparently not motivated by public pressure, the Dept. of Defense approved a program of “vistation of persons claiming to be conscientious objectors” in stockades and brigs. The program, administered by Prison Visitation Services, now has three visitors: Ed Sanders of Pasadena, Calif., AFSC, Mike Wittels of CCCO, and Rev. Robert Horton, the executive secretary of PVS. It is expected that more prison visitors will be nominated shortly.

**Desertion**

Though a man is not officially a deserter until he has been convicted of that crime, men who are AWOL for more than 29 days are dropped from the rolls of their units and listed as such. In 1968, 53,357 men were so listed, although only 209 were convicted of the offense, which requires proof that the man left his assigned post with the intent to remain away permanently.

Most of the 155,000 men who were AWOL less than 30 days, as well as most absent for a longer period, return to military control more or less voluntarily. But a good number have fled to countries in Europe, Central and South America, Thailand, Cambodia, China, Japan, Australia, and the Soviet Union. The Toronto Anti-Draft Programme estimates that nearly 2,000 military personnel are now living in Canada, and the Minister of Immigration, Allen J. MacEachen, announced on May 22 that his country would admit any deserter who met the standards for landed immigrant status. Sweden continues to grant “humanitarian asylum” to American deserters there, of whom there are now about 275. Early this spring, Rev. Thomas Lee Hayes was sent by Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam to counsel these men and urge the Swedish government to improve its handling of deserters and to grant them political asylum. Apparently all is not rosy in Sweden, for as of April 23, 58 of the men had left to return to the U.S. or to go elsewhere. Problems with the Swedish language, the scarcity of jobs, and “harassment” have been cited by some as reasons for leaving.

The Pentagon lists over 900 cases of desertion for political reasons since July of 1966, 540 of them occurring in fiscal year 1968. Of the total number 355 were not American citizens. One of these, a Malaysian named Jerry Bhagwan Dass, after obtaining special permission from the United States government to join the Army, served 8½ months in Vietnam as a Green Beret sergeant, winning four purple hearts and a bronze star. He then fled to Sweden, saying in hesitant English he could not accept the war because “people who had done no harm were killed—children, old people, villages. We help to build up and the next day came the bombs.”

MESSAGE TO READERS

During the summer CCCO will be computerizing its mailing list of twenty-six thousand. If your address is incorrect or your name misspelled on this copy of *News Notes*, please let us know at your earliest convenience, using the coupon below if you wish. If you have summer and winter addresses, let us know. (If you wish to be removed from the mailing list, let us know.)

Because of the change-over, there will be no July-August issue of *News Notes*. The new system is expected to save CCCO a few thousand dollars each year, and be more efficient over all.

Please change my address to read:

NAME

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CITY STATE ZIP

summer address or comment, if any:

CCC0 2016 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19103
Notes from Fort Dix Stockade

When I entered on June 19, 1968, there were nearly 700 prisoners, about 2 1/2 times capacity. Between 15 and 45 new men came in every day.

There are 9 barracks where prisoners live and a mess hall. The administrators work in 4 or 5 barracks-like buildings. Each compound has a fence around it, and the fence encircling the entire stockade is topped with barbed wire, and sometimes where there is a double fence the space between is filled with barbed wire. To escape, one would have to climb over two fences. But he'd get shot down first.

It's a rather dreary place to say the least; everything is painted dull yellow. There is a gravel yard in the center of each compound, which as punishment prisoners are made to rake. The two-story wooden barracks have no separate rooms, and because of overcrowding there were sometimes 70 bunks inside each. The paint is peeling, and in the winter the heat is sometimes like a blast furnace when it comes on. When it works. Sometimes it doesn't. Dreary—what else can I say?

**Shipment barracks**

The shipment barracks, though, usually have less than 60 men awaiting shipment to various places, especially to Fort Riley Correctional Training Facility in Kansas. There, prisoners deemed "restorable" undergo propaganda and training to convince them that they should remain in the Army and that they should be proud to be there.

Training in the Fort Dix stockade is minimal, and the prisoners don't enjoy it. The guards realize this and are usually fairly relaxed about the training. In the morning we would often see movies on field tactics, first aid, and so on, or have lectures on general military subjects. In the afternoon we might have one or two more 1-hour classes and then some sort of marching or even some physical training—regular Army PT.

**Four categories**

There are four grades of custody. The maximum security prisoners were segregated from the rest in separate cells behind a separate fence, and under constant observation.

The majority of the prisoners, though, were medium custody. These were the ones who did the KP, took the training, and went out under shotgun guard to perform details around the fort.

Almost as many men were in minimum custody. The only real difference between these and the medium custody prisoners was that they had no KP and were accompanied only by unarmed guards while outside of the stockade. I don't really know how they chose these prisoners, because I went from medium to minimum, and all I had done was to cause the administrators there a little problem because of my writ case and a lot of other legal activities. There seems to be neither rhyme nor reason for how guys move from medium to minimum.

The parolees, though, still prisoners, live outside the fences and are put on their honor that they're not going to leave. They’re given jobs around Dix and have very little supervision. They go from the parolee barracks to their jobs every morning, or some have KP every other day within the compound itself and at night return to the barracks.

**Brutality**

While the threat of brutality is constant, I only know personally one man who was beaten by guards. And though I'm certainly not implying that anyone merits a beating, this man had constantly baited the guards and was beaten after he failed—not refused—to come to attention. Actually, he just rose to come to attention very, very slowly and in a resentful manner. I've known other men to refuse to come to attention and refuse to do other things but who have not been beaten—mostly because they made it clear that they were acting out of principle rather than resentment.

The guards are generally all right individuals. They've not volunteered for their jobs, and generally are not hard-core, patriotic, flag-waving individuals, so they kind of sympathize, and sometimes empathize with the men. In general, they are easy enough to get along with provided you do what they want you to do. The sergeants in charge, however, are more hard-core, more threatening. But most guards will try to coax you to go along, though if a prisoner refuses to do something or gives the guards backtalk the guard is likely to over-react, because even the gentler ones have been schooled in the military mentality of doing what you are told.

About 10 officers work in the stockade. In charge is the confinement officer, and he has one or two assistants directly under him. Another officer is in charge of the mess hall and the 'health and comfort' station; another, in charge of mailing and in-processing and out-processing. Two officers deal with counseling and assigning prisoners. The chaplain, also stationed in the stockade, is an officer. And an officer from Special Processing Detachment is assigned to the stockade.

If a man is ordered to do something which he thinks is wrong, he's supposed to comply with the order first and then complain. The way to complain is to fill out DD Form 510, and submit it to the orderly room. From there it's supposed to be sent to the official to whom it's addressed. Usually, though, in order to get satisfactory action, one must agitate...
enough to get the people you are trying to see interested in seeing you. Sometimes the 510’s work, but often not promptly.

I was sentenced to a term under hard labor, and I never did any hard labor. Very few men do, though there are some jobs that are very difficult, mostly those performed under shotgun guard. Stockade KP is pretty hard work, but no harder than normal KP.

Refusing orders
When I was brought into the stockade the first time for pretrial confinement because I had disobeyed an order to train (on grounds of conscientious objection), it was with a mixed mood of curiosity and satisfaction, for I had dared to stay my course to the end. The thing foremost in my mind at the beginning was a generalized idea that I would help the prison function in order to make life as bearable as possible for the prisoners, though I wouldn’t work for the Army outside the prison walls. I expected that if I presented this idea reasonably it would be accepted reasonably. As I found out quickly, though, the stockade was no place for reason.

On my first morning there, the new prisoners were harassed between processing-in stations by being ordered to march, stand at attention, and stand at parade rest. I had refused to train, and here I was training! It had never occurred to me that an especially cruel way to punish men who had shown they didn’t want to be any part of the Army was to treat them as soldiers. To deter them from refusing to comply, the threat of solitary confinement—with hints of physical torment—was used.

At any rate, I was cowed and dismayed. For the first 8 days I peered through heavy lids at training movies in the morning and marched with weary feet in the afternoon. When I couldn’t stand my own hypocrisy any longer and was about to refuse to cooperate further, I was “rescued” by a sergeant in the mailroom who singled me out to help him with baggage processing. I was put to work on a permanent basis helping prisoners check in and out. At first it was a great relief. I was supposed to be on my job from 7-11 a.m. and from 2-4 p.m., but I hardly ever worked more than 2 hours each day. The rest of the time I spent relaxing or running around the compound.

Gradually, however, the implications of what I was doing dawned on me. While there were four soldiers who worked in the baggage section, the four prisoners there did most of the work. We made the place run! We were helping the Army more than the prisoners! Again the pangs of conscience began to gnaw, and in my off-hours when I was too restless to sleep, and bored with reading, my hypocrisy tormented me. It seemed that whatever I did helped the Army.

Second time
Before there could be the inevitable confrontation, I was released to submit a second application for CO discharge. But when I was up for court-martial in October for the same offense the second time, I again had to face the prospect of either leaving or complying or spending my sentence in segregation. After a long period of thought I again compromised: I would work inside the stockade, for even if it meant running the baggage department, at least prisoners would be assured the baggage I handled would not be lost.

But because this time I had been sentenced and the policy was now that all sentenced prisoners were assigned to details outside the stockade, I was left with only the choice of refusing to go on the work detail. Instead of being sent to segregation, I was punished by being assigned to rake the gravel yard for half an hour and then forgotten about. But my refusal bore unexpected fruit. A veteran refuser in my cellblock heard about it, talked to me and took me under his wing. He knew all the ropes, and for the 29 days’ confinement under that sentence I did nothing for the Army but sweep my own floor area. Most of our days were spent roaming around various empty offices, relaxing and talking. But after awhile no matter how “good” one has it, he has to face the utter waste of his situation. If one is truly faithful to his own beliefs, he does nothing for the Army. But then the inevitable question arises about a society which can create a situation where the only right thing for a man who follows his conscience to do is nothing at all. Why? How can people have the right to legislate morality?

Questions like these filled my head during my many free hours, especially the evenings and on weekends. They dulled my desire to take part in any of the meager sports activities. Instead, they made me despair and seek out activities. Instead, they made me despair and seek out other~ humorous episodes, sometimes producing the most awesome and chilling of threats, but most of the time it would lead to questions such as, Where is brotherhood? Where is love? Where is the Golden Rule?

Third time
When I faced the stockade for the third time, I was overwhelmed, and went AWOL for awhile to think things over. I decided to return because I must face it, as it is the only nonviolent Christian alternative which will enable me to confront the situation—both prison and military— with its inhumanity. Without this confrontation and the resulting dialogue, I believe there can be no useful change. However, this time I go with the resolve that the prison, as well as the system it serves, has no right to exist, and hence I will do nothing to help it. May God give me the strength to persevere.

The motto over the Fort Dix stockade is: “OBEEDIENCE TO THE LAW IS FREEDOM.”

Prisoner’s name withheld
February, 1969
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Those who return to the United States suffer widely different treatment. Edwin Arnett was sentenced by General Court-Martial to four years confinement at hard labor and a dishonorable discharge; James J. McKenzie was fined $25.00 by his company commander and later became a sergeant and drill instructor. The first man to return from Sweden, Ray Jones, turned himself over to the American authorities in Germany in March of 1968 after 14½ months away. He served three months of a four month sentence and received a bad conduct discharge. A few months after returning to the United States with his Swedish wife and child, he was on his way back to Sweden, this time, he says, for good.

Briefly noted

In 1963 Undesirable Discharges or Bad Conduct Discharges were issued in 23.3% of all enlisted separations from the Army. But in the first half of this fiscal year, only 8.7% were such discharges.

Dept. of Defense research director, Dr. John S. Foster, recently sent letters to the presidents of such firms as MITRE, the Human Resources Research Office, Applied Physics, The Center for Naval Analysis, Rand Corporation, and others, asking them to look into ways of solving the nation’s domestic problems. The programs will be funded by the Dept. of Defense. Foster has told the federal contract research centers that they should review their “opportunities to help with domestic needs such as transportation, urban redevelopment, housing, pollution control, medical services and other fields.”

At the end of February there were 1,494,170 men in the Army; 754,176 in the Navy; 314,877 in the Marine Corps; and 886,728 in the Air Force, for a total of 3,431,851. As of the same date the Army also had 372,320 civilian employees on its payroll.

According to Veterans Administration figures, the average age of the 26,656,000 U.S. veterans is 44.2 years. There are only two surviving veterans of the original force of 106,000 Indian fighters; one is 101 years and the other 97 years old. The next oldest group of surviving veterans are the 7,000 of the Spanish-American war, whose average age is 89.9 years.

One-fourth of the 17,000 Army ROTC officers scheduled to graduate this year will be commissioned in the infantry. Because of a shortage of infantry officers, brought about by the Vietnam war, the Army has been forced to fill infantry unit slots such as supply and adjutant with officers from other than infantry.

There are 429 major and 2,972 smaller American military bases overseas, most of which were acquired as a result of World War II. Senate staff members and some Dept. of Defense officials are now wondering whether all are necessary. The Dept. of Defense has recommended abandoning some of them, depending on what strategy the armed forces adopt in the next decade or two.

President Nixon’s 15 member commission to recommend ways to end the draft came under attack from freshman Representative Abner Mikva (D., Ill.). He said the members are too old, and he points out that six of them are over 60, and one is 70. The chairman, former Secretary of Defense Thomas Gates, is 63. Mikva asked, “Does your beard have to be grey to find the equitable way to solve the draft dilemma?” and added that the group’s findings are not likely to be credible to the people most affected—potential draftees.

Vandals have destroyed the mailing list of the War Resisters’ League, now in new headquarters at 339 Lafayette St., New York, NY 10012. Persons who were on the League’s mailing list, or would like to be, are urged to send in their names and addresses to WRL so that a new list can be assembled. Please indicate whether you are a member or supporter.

The special call for MDs and DOs issued on Jan. 1, 1969, by the Dept. of Defense has been reduced from 460 to 246. All are scheduled to enter the Army in July. The number of optometrists requested by the Air Force has been reduced from 25 to 10. The reductions indicate a significant increase in the number of volunteers.

25,900 men are to be called for induction in June, 2000 of them to be assigned to the Marine Corps. The call for July will be 22,300, the lowest monthly call this year.

"It is difficult to get an accurate evaluation of the cost (of an all volunteer army) because it is hard to know how many of the present volunteers are draft-induced volunteers. A large portion, we think, are. I’m sure there are some things that the services could do to make the service more attractive, to keep people in the service longer. We are looking at some of those things and hope to implement them." David Packard, Deputy Secretary of Defense, said on a recent television show.

In denying charges that the Army was kidnapping war resisters and taking them to Vietnam rather than court-martialed them, Col. H. H. Arnold, Assistant Public Information Officer of the 6th Army, said that they use only “minimum, reasonable force to obtain compliance with orders” for embarkation to Vietnam.

"If he’s screaming and hollering and swinging at us and saying he won’t go, then we go ahead and hold a court-martial," he said. "We don’t like to give our people in Vietnam a headache. But if he is basically a good soldier, rather than ruin his career and send him to prison, we may go ahead and put him on the plane, using minimum reasonable force.” Quoted in the New York Times, April 20, 1969.

CCCO is preparing the second issue of new material to assist the counselor or attorney dealing with men in the military. The material will be issued bi-monthly and is available at $2 per year. All subscriptions start with the first issue, which was published on April 15th.

Persons with or without experience as counselors who wish to act as full-time military counselors near military posts should get in contact with Mike Wittels at
National CCCO. Candidates should be willing to relo­cate if not already living near a base and should be willing to make a commitment to stay for at least a year.


Though he has refused to cut his hair or shave off his beard, a soldier in the Medic battalion at Fort Carson has not been court-martialed. His name is Baldev Purewal, and when he was drafted the Army accepted him along with the long hair, beard, and turban his religion, Sikhism, commands him to wear. He also carries a sword.

Despite virgorous recruiting efforts, there are now less blacks in National Guard units than a year ago. Because of a decrease in the over all strength of the Guard, however, the percentage of blacks has risen from 1.15% in December, 1967, to 1.18% at the end of 1968. A Pentagon spokesman says that the goal is 12% black membership—about the same as the national population proportion.

Currently imprisoned

Alderson, W. Va.—Suzanne Williams
Allenwood, Pa.—John Marc Blowen, Donald Butler, Jack Cook, Howard Delfan, Stephen Elliot, Richard Fallow, Lloyd Hawkins, John Hayden, Frank Jellison, Roger Johnson, Daniel Kelly, James MacNabb, Andrew Miller, Eli Miller, Stephen Reid, David Scott, Allan Solomonow, Dennis Southward, Ronald Sykes, George Tamacco
Ashland, Ky.—Daniel Bromley, Frank Femia, Jeremy Mott, David Nickerson, David Rumon, Steve Shaffer, James Wessner
Danbury, Conn.—John Allan, Ronald Bessey, Thomas Comar, Steven Harvey, Edmund Kittredge, Raymon, Larson, Edward Oquendo, Phillip Stiles, Clarence Wigfall
El Reno, Okla.—Patrick Vaughan
Lewisburg, Pa.—Donald Baty, Richard Chandler, Gary Hicks, David Miller, Douglas Pope, Richard Wiley, Michael Williams
Lompoc, Cal.—Bruce Barnes, Tom Kellog, John Palmisano, Rocky Runyan, Anthony Victoria
McNeil Island, Wash.—Robert Casey, Guy Colwell, Lloyd Dennis, Ernest Dudley, Thomas Jameson, John Kangas, Kenneth Osborne, Glenn Timpke, Russel Wills
Marion, Ill.—Fred Aviles, Clifford Turner
Petersburg, Va.—George Davoren, Jay Harker, Gene Helm, Osbert Jones, Kenneth Lewis, Arthur Moskovitz, Robert Talmanson
Safford, Ariz.—Paul Barnes, Patrick Bryan, Mendel Cooper, Kendall Copperberg, Kenneth Emmett, Geoffrey Fishman, Richard Gould, John Graham, James Harris, Terry John, Bradley Littlefield, Gregory Nelson, Dana Rae Park, Jeffrey Segal, Robert Reidy
Sandstone, Minn.—James Auler, Anthony Hintze, Irving Kurtz, Elwood Moore, Mark Suchy
Seagoville, Tex.—Donald Trompler, Vobie Vanderpool
Tallahassee, Fla.—William Davis, William Ingle
Terre Haute, Ind.—Blige Green
Terminal Island, Cal.—Joseph Maizlish

Military prisons

Camp Pendleton, Cal.—Austin Craig Murphy, Gerald Post
Ft. Devens, Mass.—Michael O'Connor
Ft. Dix, N.J.—Daniel Bennett, Bill Brakefield, Robert Foris, Philip Goguen, Royal Warren
Ft. Hood, Tex.—Bardin, Carlos Duarte, Richard Hiatt, Wally Lankford, Martin, James Scholz, Gregory Taylor, Glenn Vega, Young
Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.—Donald Amick, Arnold Austad, James Avila, Victor Bell, Robert Bender, Gordon Brown, David Clark, George Davis, George Dunis, James Fagnoni, Thomas Goggin, Richard Guy, Melvin Hoir, Charles Travis Jones, Otis Kent, Allen Killfoyle, Bruce Magee, Wes Matern, Marshall G. Miller, Mike Patterson, Herman M. Respsen, Michael Riney, Joseph Rittenour, Burch Scott, James Seymour, Michael Smith, Kenneth Stolte, Jr., James Williford, John Wilson, Mark Wilson
Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.—Daniel Muniz, Joe Richman, Louis Wehrmeyer
Ft. Lewis, Wash.—Thomas Cox
Ft. Ord, Cal.—Tim Springer
Ft. Riley, Kan.—Tom Sincavitch
Fort Sill, Okla.—David Sharp
Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pa.—Mark Allen Kanehoh Marine Corps Air Station, Hawaii—Gary Gray
Lewisburg Penitentiary, Pa.—Howard Levy
Marine Corps Recruiting Depot, San Diego, Cal.—David L. Jones
Portsmouth Naval Correctional Inst., N.H.—Tom Met, Neil Bantos