



News Notes

2nd Quarter, 1970

FEWER DRAFT DEFERMENTS AHEAD

Immediate and projected phasing out of deferments now held by several million registrants was announced by President Nixon in April.

Men who were classified II-A (occupational deferment), II-C (agricultural) or III-A (fatherhood) on April 23, 1970 can have their deferments renewed so long as they continue to qualify. Men who had applications pending for these deferments on April 23 can be granted them if they qualify, but no other registrants can apply for or obtain deferments on these grounds.

The II-A remains available for full-time students in community and junior colleges, and trade schools, as well as approved apprenticeship programs. The III-A based on extreme hardship to dependents also is unaffected.

President Nixon has asked Congress to phase out the II-S student deferment, making it available only to those students classified as II-S on April 23, so long as they continued to qualify. If this request is met, next Fall's freshmen deferred since that date would lose their deferments, even if Congressional action is delayed until 1971.

Impact

Perhaps the most immediate effect of the present changes will be on this year's college graduates who were planning to teach, or enter some other profession which might secure them occupational deferments. And, of course, upon the school systems which expected to be hiring them. However, the first surplus in many years of available teachers for non-ghetto schools had been projected by statisticians for this Fall.

The new SSS Director, Curtis Tarr, has assisted the Peace Corps through the transition period by ordering local boards to issue induction orders, as appropriate, to men entering the Peace Corps, but to check with National Selective Service as to whether it should be postponed for two years. It is conceivable, therefore, that a teacher who received an induction order might succeed in getting induction postponed until the end of the school year.

The number affected by phasing out of the agricultural deferment will be small as less than 25,000 men now hold the II-C. An unknown number of them are over 26 years of age, and would therefore not be drafted even if they were I-A. The number of men over 26 with II-As and III-As also is not known.

Local board secretaries are now obliged to examine over four million files of men classified III-A, to determine whether the III-A was given on the basis of fatherhood or extreme hardship to dependents. Selective Service itself doesn't know how many men are in each category. It is

generally accepted that men who get a job, instead of going to college, marry and start their families sooner than the economically better off. If so, men from low income families will be hardest hit by the unavailability of the fatherhood III-A.

College Students

Hearings on the draft are not now expected until January, 1971, and almost certainly not before colleges resume next Fall. More debate on the floor is expected than in the past, with a "compromise" two year extension of the draft the most likely eventual outcome. Men planning to enter college this Fall should suspend judgment on whether to apply for the II-S until nearer the time. It may be somewhat easier to chart a course of action, at least for those who have been assigned random selection numbers in the meantime.

Congress may phase out the II-S (and I-S(C)) as President Nixon has asked, but not relate it to the April 23, 1970 date.

Editorializing

The thrust of the changes and proposed changes in the draft ground rules is to rely more heavily on the lottery concept for dealing with the vast excess of available manpower, instead of deferments. A man's birth date, which determines his position in the order of call, becomes more important than ever. Without the II-S, whether a man can go to college would cease to be determined exclusively by finances, for he would also need a random selection number higher than that reached during his year of liability.

A probable side-effect of the changes will be that draft boards will make fewer mistakes. And so, presumably, will registrants. The amount of paperwork, and the number of administrative appeals, will be substantially reduced. Draft counseling will gradually become less technical, after a confusing change-over period.

The famous channeling impact of the draft will be reduced, but the remaining alternatives to military service will be even more eagerly sought—the I-Y, the IV-F, the III-A hardship-to-dependents, and CO status. An increasing number may also join the exodus to Canada.

These decisions shore up the prediction that men with random selection number 215 or higher will not be called this year, if monthly quotas continue at the present level. Whether they do will be determined by the administration's foreign policy.

National Priorities Meeting

Recommendations that greater emphasis be placed on training draft counselor trainers, and on developing counseling programs among low income groups were made by delegates from the three offices to CCCO's second National Priorities Meeting. The NPM was hosted by the Western Regional office in San Francisco.

The increased need to inform high school students of their alternatives when facing the draft was also stressed.

Other recommendations, already accepted by the Philadelphia Board and MCDC Council, were more internal in nature, dealing with matters which will hopefully increase the efficiency and effectiveness of all CCCO's work. In future, all changes in policy must be reached by agreement of all three units of the organization, spreading the responsibility for making more important decisions. On the other hand, each office will continue to enjoy substantial autonomy. The mailing list will be decentralized, with each office handling its own. The national functions will continue to be shared, with MCDC responsible for initiating and updating memos, and for editing the Draft Counselor's Newsletter, available from each office for \$3.00 per year. The Western Region will continue to coordinate the counseling of men in the military, and produce the Military Counselor's newsletter. In this case the subscription should go to the Western Regional office irrespective of where one lives.

The National office and Board in Philadelphia will continue to be responsible for *News Notes*, which will come out five times yearly, and the *Handbook for Conscientious Objectors*, now being revised in preparation for the 11th Edition in early Fall. Distribution of the *Handbook* has reached the quarter million mark.

Examination of the three budgets indicated that in all \$328,000 must be raised during the next fiscal year beginning September 1, 1970, and more if greater outreach is to be achieved. CCCO applied for income tax deductibility for gifts some months ago, but has been unable to obtain a decision from the Department of Internal Revenue.

Delegates seemed to agree that prospects for ending the draft in 1971 had been substantially dimmed by the President's rejection of his own commission's report, and that CCCO must, if possible, accelerate the pace of its activities and services.

The 1971 National Priorities Meeting will be held in May, 1971, in Philadelphia.

For CO's in uniform

The first durable CCCO publication was *News Notes*, begun about a year after the organization was started in

1948. Then, in 1952, came the *Handbook for Conscientious Objectors*, now in its tenth edition.

In recent years the Counselors Manual, the Draft Counselor's Newsletter and the Military Counselor's Newsletter were added, and are increasingly used throughout the country.

Mike Wittels has now produced the long awaited and much needed counterpart to the *Handbook*, for men in the military. Called *Advice for Conscientious Objectors in the Armed Forces*, the pocket-sized *Advice* has two main sections. Part I deals with thinking through one's position, the questions one must answer in applying for discharge as a CO, and the procedure. Part II is called "Court-Martial and Confinement", and deals with military court procedures, desertion, confinement, and release.

Appendices deal with I-A-Os and discharges other than CO. There is a bibliography and index.

This wealth of information is available from your nearest CCCO office at the same price as the *Handbook*—\$1.00 each, 40% discount for 10 or more.

From a former Army nurse

Dear Dennis,

I am now a veteran.

After seeing you, I followed your suggestion and wrote to the Captain telling her that I wanted to be released from my obligation, why, and that I was willing to pay back any money I had received from them. For several months I heard nothing.

Next the Commanding Officer called and told me that I had to report to her office. The other office had lost my papers and my case couldn't be considered until I filled them out again. This I did and then waited another month.

Finally I received notice that I was to be discharged on Jan. 20, 1970 at Valley Forge General Hospital. At this time I had no idea of the type of discharge I was to receive.

At Valley Forge, there was quite a bit of hassling because no one there knew what kind of discharge I was to get. When I explained the circumstances they became further confused. Finally after calling all over the county, it was determined that I was to receive an honorable discharge "for the good of the service."

When I saw you, you had said that it was all right for girls to cry. Well I used that privilege at Valley Forge. After hassling with the Army for about six hours, it really looked like I would not get the discharge that day. In frustration and disappointment I sat in the hall and cried. The Commanding Officer of that building saw me and within twenty minutes I was discharged and on my way home.

In all truth, it was not difficult. The hardest part of all was the waiting, because I really didn't know what to expect.

Thank you for all your help and consideration.

Sincerely,
Mary Ryan

Briefly noted

A group of junior military officers opposed to the Indochina war has formed a group called "Concerned Officers Movement." It is based in Washington, D. C. and has a monthly newsletter. Most of the officers are Navy men.

E. Curry First, CCCO Staff Attorney for nearly two years, has joined the law firm of Hayes, Peck, Perry and Gerlach in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Curry is a fine attorney and a beautiful guy. He is sorely missed by CCCO staff, who wish him well.

Alex Slivka, one of two original staff members of the San Francisco office, left on May 1, 1970. He helped to bring that office through some difficult times, and won the affection and respect of all. A party in his honor was attended by delegates to the National Priorities Meeting on May 9, 1970.

Men with lottery numbers from 1 to 170 were called to meet the June draft quota of 15,000 men. Selective Service hopes that men losing deferments will swell the available manpower pool so that the highest number reached this year will not go beyond 215. If the numbers reached continue to climb at the present rate men with lottery numbers up to at least 340 will be drafted before the end of 1970.

In *Toussie v. U. S.*, the Supreme Court decided that a man who failed to register within 5 days after his 18th birthday could not be prosecuted after five years elapsed. At least one man has been released from prison as a result of the decision, and a never-to-be-known number of undeclared non-registrants who are over 23 will profit by it.

The fifteen thousand Army, Navy and Marine reservists who were called to active post office duty during the mailmen's strike last March can get into the inactive reserves one year early upon application, even though they were called up for only a few days. The eleven thousand National Guardsmen and armed forces regulars who were called upon, however, received no similar benefit.

In a campaign speech on May 28, Arthur Goldberg urged that conscientious objection to war be recognized on any grounds, not just religious.

Figures released by the Oakland, California induction center for a six month period indicated that of 4,463 men

ordered to report for induction only 2,083 reported. Of that number 219 refused to step forward, and 300 others were rejected.

The Southern Conference Educational Fund and the Americans for Democratic Action have called for an end to the draft.

For useful and enlightening antidraft literature and materials, contact the National Council to Repeal the Draft, 101 D. Street, Washington, D. C. 20003. NCRD also very much needs financial support.

Congratulations to the New York City school system for deciding to institute a draft counseling network throughout the city's high schools. The Philadelphia schools launched a more modest, but difficult program last January, with help from the Draft Information Center and CCCO.

A legal attack on an arrangement between the Mormon Church and Selective Service was launched a few months ago in Utah. Young Mormons are classified as IV-D—ministerial exemption—for the two years they serve as missionaries for the Church. Over five thousand held IV-Ds last year while they sought converts for the Church, mostly abroad. The suit contends the arrangement violates both the First and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution.

NISBCO's Reporter for Conscience Sake reported in April that Kansas has lifted the ban on pay over \$282 per month for men performing alternative service in that state's institutions. That is the starting salary for unskilled state civil service employees.

According to an April survey at Union College in Schenectady, New York, the Handbook for Conscientious Objectors tops the best-seller list. In second place was "The College Cookbook: After Hamburgers What?"

If you will be in Italy this summer you might wish to take part in a march from Milan to Venice, July 25 to August 3. There will be leafletting, debates and vigils. The action is sponsored by the War Resisters' International and several Italian pacifist groups. For details write: Movimento Nonviolento, C.p. 201, 06100 Perugia, Italy.

On April 22 the ACLU suit to prevent the Army from collecting and circulating information on the lawful activities of civilians was dismissed, and witnesses prevented from testifying. The ACLU will appeal.

Three hundred persons from France, Belgium and Spain participated in a conference on conscientious objection last March at Bordeaux, France. Preliminary action on obtaining recognition of COs in Spain was discussed.

The Cassius Clay case in April again reached the Circuit Court of Appeals, this time on the issue of whether FBI wiretapping played a part in his conviction for violating the draft law.

"In the Service of Their Country" by Dr. Willard Gaylin (Viking Press) is an excellent in-depth study of six imprisoned war resisters, topped off by a heart-felt con-

demnation of the parole policies of the Bureau of Prisons, and of prisons in general. The paperback edition will not be available until the Autumn.

For a personal account of life in federal prison at McNeil Island, send 50c for the booklet "McNeil" by Meldon Acheson to Whittier Print Shop, R. 2, Box 228, Springfield, Iowa 52336.

Allen Gibas, staff draft counselor for CCCO, was sentenced in Philadelphia on May 31 to three years probation, on condition that he work in a hospital for 15 months. Allen had discontinued cooperation with Selective Service after nine months of civilian work as a CO, and joined CCCO's staff at that time. He intends to be a part-time volunteer staff member while serving his sentence. Emerson Darnell, CCCO National Chairman, negotiated acceptance of Allen's *nolo contendere* plea.

Dr. David H. Bates, Medical Advisor to Local Board #23 in Putnam, Connecticut for twenty years, resigned on June 3 because he could no longer be part of a system forcing men to fight in a war that is "stupid, illegal, and against the interests of the country."

Also in Connecticut in June, an Air Force recruiter urged young men to join the Air Force to avoid going into the Army as cannon fodder. "Did you know the vast majority of the U.S. forces killed in Southeast Asia have been draftees?" his recruiting letter asked. "Are you willing to take this gamble with your life?" When the recruiting letter was made public the recruiter was relieved of his assignment and the Air Force apologized to the Army for his indiscretion.

Currently Imprisoned

Allenwood, Pa.—Jon Bach, John Back, Paul Beach, William Boss, Edward Bush, Tom Comar, Jack Cook, William Curry, Howard Delfin, Bob Easton, Steve Elliot, Rick Fallow, Gerry Foster, Al Futterman, Richard Harris, John Hogan, James McNabb, Joe Meyers, Pat Mikesell, Bob Moore, Douglas Pope, Anthony Ramos, Dave Rumon, Arnold Sandback, Staughton Sabastian, Chuck Simington, Mike Simmons, Dennis Southward, George Tamaccio, Sonny Tongue, Mike Williams, Richard Wiley

Ashland, Ky.—John Bayliss, Dan Brustein, Bruce Dancis, Frank Femia, Dave Nikerson, Chuck Ruskewicz, Chip Tallon

Columbus, O. (Halfway House)—Troy Jones

Danbury, Conn.—Charles Ballestreri, David Goldberg, Raymond Larson, Joel Meyers, Phillip Stiles, Richard Stout, Nandor Urey

El Reno, Ok.—Jackson Clark, Pat Vaughn

Florence, Ariz.—Robin Heidel

La Tuna, Tex.—Paul Barnes, Tod Friend, David Harris, Larry Moore, Nick Reidy, Robert Seigel

Lewisburg, Pa.—Abu Ansar, Don Baty, Phil Berrigan, Ralph Bertolucci, Richard Chandler, Larry Dobie, Dave

Eberhardt, Tom Lewis, Tom Marsden, Tom Melville, Edward Oquendo, Larry Smith

Lompoc, Calif.—Jonathan Bell, Alan Como, Buck DuBois, William Garetz, Morris Lipson, Randy Millikan, Rod Rose, Michael Schwartz, Robert Shunk, Rick Steiner, Thomas Thomsen, Martin Torigian.

McNeil Island, Wash.—Anders, Robert Barrett, Tony Cowan, Skip Davidson, Arthur Hart, John Kangas, Wallis McReynolds, Dave Ritchey, Ronald Wagner, Bob Williams, Rick Willebrand

Milan, Mich.—Paul Chopp, George Crocker, Michael Ferguson, Richard Kowall, James Kirts

Morgantown, W. Va.—Mike Bransome, Ralph Squire

Petersburg, Va.—Michael Billingsley, Howard Castleberry, Ray Cavalier, Kenneth Lewis, David Muserlian

Safford, Ariz.—Ronald Anderson, Ron Bolden, David Brown, Dobie Campbell, John Cochran, Mendel Cooper, Ken Copperberg, Fred Cralie, Timothy DuBois, Jim Graziana, William Gutierrez, Mike Haseltine, John Farvie, Terry John, Christopher Jones, Randy Kehler, Bruce Maine, Dan Malone, Lou Motisker, Nick Parks, Mike Reilly, William Rettalick, Jeff Segal, Jan Thomson, Michael Vance, Robert Williams, Art Zack

Sandstone, Minn.—Mike Cullen, Mike DeBartolo, Stephen Evans, Anthony Hintze, Phil Lemmens, Jerry Malmanger, Elwood Moore, John Rink, Leroy Stark, Ernest Theel

Springfield, Mo.—Brett Cassidy, Cecil Cheatom, Steve Kandlick, Loren Lentz, David Lindeman, Joe Maizlish, Edward Marr, Kevin McMillen, James Moore, Dan Owens, Douglas Roemer, David Schwartz

