



The Newsletter of the
Military Law Task Force of
the National Lawyers Guild

On Watch

Volume XX, Number 4 Summer 2009

INSIDE

**U.S. War resisters
in Canada**

Page 2

**Book Review: The
War Comes Home**

Page 3

**NLG Convention
MLTF CLE, Workshop**

Pages 4-5

**Remembering
Doris Walker**

Page 9

COMING NEXT ISSUE

Don't Ask Don't Tell
Update

Submissions, comments or
questions should be sent
to: onwatch@nlgmtf.org

On Watch Editors

Kathleen Gilbert
Jeff Lake

Editorial Coordinators:

Jeff Lake
Kathleen Gilbert

Production Editor

Rena Guay

Administrative Separation / Discharge Board Tactics

BY BRIDGET WILSON

Military administrative/separation review boards (“ADB”) are often a bit of a free-for-all, with the recorder throwing mud at your client, and you slinging back mud to discredit witnesses and challenge dubious “evidence.” They are also a place in which you can make a record. Know the regulations, know the facts and you will get a better result for your client.

You must be aware of the service regulations and the service “culture” when appearing before ADB. The services’ regulations are similar but may vary in important details. Each service has tailored their implementing regulations to meet the service’s needs, philosophy or culture. You must know the regulations cold. Review the script or “gouge” [in Naval language] that the service uses for boards. The members will follow the script to the letter in most cases. As a basic approach to ADB, you must convince the board members that they can follow the regulations **and** give your client the desired result. The board members will be individuals who have dedicated their lives to following regulations and military discipline. It will be a rare occasion in which they defy that mandate.

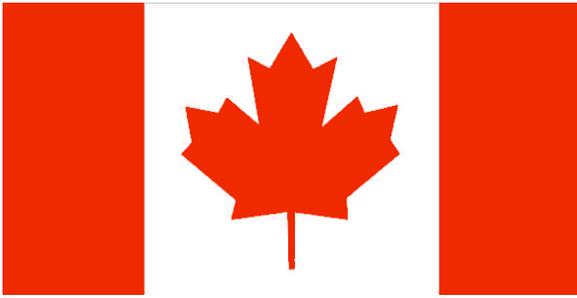
Third of Four Parts

*This is the third part of a series on involuntary discharge proceedings. Part one, in the September/October 2007 issue of **On Watch**, discussed “notification procedure” discharges, examining the criteria and procedures for personality disorder discharge and other administrative discharges that could result in no less than a characterization of honorable, general or entry level. The second article, in the January/February 2008 issue, reviewed the range of “administrative discharge board procedure” discharges, most of which could lead to other than honorable (OTH) characterization. Part two also gave an overview of procedural rights in these discharges, and a discussion of evidence in non-adversarial proceedings, where the rules of evidence do not apply.*

This article offers a very practical guide to representation in administrative discharge board hearings themselves, useful for counselors who wish to engage in advocacy, as well as attorneys. A fourth article (careful readers will remember that this began as a two-part series) will discuss motions in administrative discharge board hearings and post-hearing review.

Procedures for these discharges are set out in Department of Defense Instruction 1332.14, and in implementing regulations for each branch of the service: Army Regulation (AR) 635-200; Air Force Instruction (AFI) 36-3208; Marine Corps Separation and Retirement Manual (MARCORSEPMAN) Chapter 6; and Naval Military Personnel Manual (MILPERSMAN) 1910-400 et seq. Secretary of the Navy Instruction 1910.4B is controlling for the Navy and the Marine Corps, but is not routinely used in discharge proceedings.

- Continued on page 6



BY GERRY CONDON

U.S. war resisters in Canada - their struggle continues

AWOL Iraq War resisters have been arriving in Canada at least since January 2004, when Army Pvt. Jeremy Hinzman became the first U.S. war resister to apply for political refugee status in Canada. Unlike during the Vietnam War, when tens of thousands of draft resisters and deserters moved to Canada, it is no longer possible to quickly and easily immigrate. The legal avenue for Iraq War resisters claiming sanctuary in Canada has been to apply for refugee status. Approximately 60 AWOL GI's have done so. Another 250 are estimated to be "under the radar" in Canada.

Canada's refugee system is overseen by political appointees who tend to be skeptical of refugee claims. Refugees who actually face torture, rape and murder if returned to their home countries are often denied sanctuary in Canada. The Immigration and Refugee Board is reluctant to add another category of refugee, and has not yet granted this status to a single Iraq War resister.

The Immigration and Refugee Board has also refused to allow U.S. war resisters to present evidence of the illegality of the war, saying that is irrelevant. But this is hardly the case. The U.N. Refugee Handbook clearly states that "Soldiers who refuse to fight in wars that are widely condemned by the international community as contrary to standards of human conduct should be considered as refugees."

Several Iraq War resisters have already been forced back into the U.S., through deportation and threats of deportation. Robin Long was apprehended in British Columbia last July and physically abused in several Canadian prisons before being roughly handed over to U.S. border police with the words, "Here - we've got a damn deserter for you." Long, who was AWOL from the U.S. Army, was court-martialed at Fort Carson, Colorado, convicted of desertion, and sentenced to 15 months in prison and a Dishonorable Discharge. He recently finished serving his sentence and was released from the Miramar Consolidated Brig near San Diego.

Another Army deserter, Cliff Cornell, was forced back into the U.S. in February. He voluntarily turned himself into Fort Stewart, Georgia, where he was given a General Court Martial, convicted of desertion "with intent to avoid hazardous duty," and sentenced to 12 months in prison and a Bad Conduct Discharge. Cornell has begun serving his sentence at the Marine brig in Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

By applying for refugee status, war resisters gain temporary sanctuary in Canada

Canada's refugee system has served war resisters to this extent: the very act of applying for refugee status provides war resisters with temporary legal status in Canada. They can live and work legally in Canada as long as that claim is being heard - for at least a year and probably several years. Some U.S. war resisters have successfully immigrated via marriage to their Canadian girlfriends. Others are seeking to remain in Canada for "humanitarian and compassionate" reasons.

A federal judge in Canada ordered the Refugee Board to give a second hearing to Joshua Key, an Iraq veteran who has written a book, *A Deserter's Tale*, about the many home invasions by the U.S. Army that he witnessed in Baghdad. The judge said these home invasions were clear violations of the Geneva Conventions against the abuse of civilian populations, and should not have been dismissed so lightly by the refugee board. A decision in this case is pending.

If Joshua Key or another Iraq War resister were to be granted refugee status, it would be a real breakthrough. But the refugee route, along with Federal Court appeals, is a difficult, case-by-case process that is long and expensive.

- Continued on page 7



The War Comes Home: Washington's Battle Against America's Veterans

REVIEWED BY ERNESTO ESTRADA

Although not a veteran of the U.S. military, Aaron Glantz is nevertheless a veteran of the war in Iraq. As an unembedded journalist, Glantz has been to Iraq three times, documenting the difficult lives of ordinary Iraqis in the hyper-violent neighborhoods of Iraq's cities, including Baghdad, Fallujah, Najaf and others. He has since written extensively on the often tragic stories of American veterans and the difficulties they face when they come home. In his latest book, *The War Comes Home: Washington's Battle Against America's Veterans*, Glantz holds nothing back, stating, "Members of Congress and bureaucrats at the Pentagon and the Department of Veterans Affairs may not be attacking vets with mortars and IEDs, but they are literally killing them with indifference." Based on interviews with Iraq and Afghanistan veterans, veterans of prior eras prominent in the veterans' service community, congressional hearings, reports from the Department of Veterans Affairs, Pentagon, and the Government Accountability Office (GAO), and the reporting of other outstanding journalists, Glantz substantiates the claims of indifference and apathy these institutions and people often convey, while claiming to "Support the Troops."

Breaking the topic up into several parts, Glantz covers the myriad of difficulties many veterans have to deal with: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Traumatic Brain Injury, unnecessary delays or outright denial of earned benefits such as VA healthcare and/or disability compensation, risks of drug and/or alcohol dependency, homelessness, unemployment, crime and suicide. *The War Comes Home* addresses each issue through very personal stories, sometimes told by the vet's survivors. Indeed, the book's strength lies in these powerful, often heartbreaking, personal accounts. Through these interviews one can gain an understanding of how easy it can be for a veteran's life to spiral out of control and into despair, frustration and, as so often happens, suicide.

Glantz argues that, far from being the inevitable outcome of fighting a war, this situation of veterans in dire need has been created by bureaucrats, politicians, senior military officers and an American public that is all too willing to accept a sanitized war where the only ones who sacrifice are service members, veterans, and their families. Moreover, the author cites numerous non-profit, grassroots, and veteran organizations who, through selfless determination, have

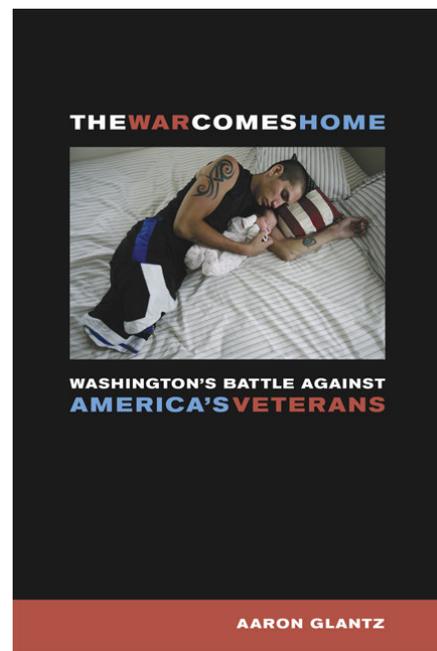
been able to step-up and help service members and veterans in crisis. Even so, as Glantz points out, "The families of American soldiers injured in the line of duty should not have to go, hat in hand, looking for charity. A veteran... should not have to depend on the kindness of strangers, but

should be cared for as a matter of course. A father... should not have to sacrifice his income and health and insurance to care for a son wounded in war. This is the very definition of the job of government." Yet this is exactly what many veterans and their families endure.

The War Comes Home goes on to highlight the history of the plight of veterans. In particular, the author cites numerous warnings, well in advance of the invasion of Iraq, about the need to increase the number of veteran's programs and resources in order to properly care for the newest group of combat veterans, as well as care for the aging population of veterans from previous wars. But, as usual, these warnings were not heeded, allowing Glantz to again illustrate the 'turn a blind eye' mentality that for decades has saturated the highest levels of government with regard to treating our veterans fairly. Indeed, as soldiers, airmen, sailors and marines waged two wars simultaneously, services for these men and women actually decreased overall.

Told largely through intensely personal, unsanitized, often brutally honest stories and interviews, *The War Comes Home* illustrates what many veterans endure every day all across America. By doing so, Glantz provides an excellent overview of the various concerns that service members, veterans and their families have.

Ernesto Estrada is a policy associate with the Iraq Veteran Project of Swords to Plowshares, a community-based veteran's rights organization.



By Aaron Glantz

Berkeley: University of California Press, 2008.



Military Law Task Force

at the



National Lawyers Guild

Law for the People Convention 2009

Seattle, WA ♦ October 14-18

**The Task Force is planning several programs during the convention,
including a CLE seminar, a major panel discussion, and more**

Courts-Martial for Everyone - Military Law 101

**Thursday, Oct. 15, 8:00 a.m. -
12:00 p.m.**

This CLE seminar will discuss the differences and similarities between court martials and civilian criminal trials, addressing issues such as working with JAG counsel, pre-trial motions, and how to approach your trial from a political perspective. It will help us to create a network to serve military resisters, AWOL/UA soldiers, and veterans with lingering legal problems. The seminar will be followed by a round table discussion and brainstorming for more advanced practitioners.

Major Panel: Perpetual War or Rule of Law?

Saturday, Oct. 17, 2:30 - 4:00 p.m.

Presidents Reagan and Bush promised that the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War would lead to a "peace dividend," where the money that formerly went to military preparedness would be saved or spent on improving our infrastructure. No such luck. We had the Gulf War which morphed into the invasion of Iraq, the invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, the war in Bosnia and the Kosovo war. The fall of the Soviet Union ushered in the era of perpetual war and successive

administrations have changed the locales but not the fundamentals. There is another way. It requires that all countries, starting with the U.S., submit themselves to a rule-based regime based on the UN Charter and international human rights conventions. This panel will explore the Obama administration's plans for continuing the era of perpetual war and an alternative vision, one established by the UN charter, still more honored in the breach than the observance. The world must choose between the law of the jungle and the rule of law and we in the United States have a special obligation to work toward the latter. This panel will give us the tools.

Workshops

The Task Force also plans on participating in workshops on 'Counter-Recruitment Strategies,' and 'Out of Africa' (this workshop, co-sponsored with the Africa Subcommittee, will include a discussion of the new AFRICOM military command). The National Immigration Project has scheduled a workshop on 'Immigrants and the Military,' as well.

Annual Meeting

The Task Force will hold its annual meeting on Thursday afternoon, after the seminar. We encourage all Task Force members and those interested in our work to attend the meeting to share ideas and hear about plans for the upcoming year.

**For more information on the
convention, and registration
information, go to the
convention brochure on the
NLG website,**

**[http://www.nlg.org/
brochurefinal.pdf](http://www.nlg.org/brochurefinal.pdf)**



Military Law Task Force

CLE Seminar

Courts-Martial for Everyone: Military Law 101

Thursday, Oct. 15, 8:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. • Seattle

Description: This CLE is designed for beginning military law practitioners, but also can serve as a refresher for those who have practiced for some time. We hope to provide attorneys the tools they need to undertake their first court-martial case, including knowledge of the sources of military law, the use of research tools, practice tips and techniques, including how attorneys and clients can benefit by working with lay military counselors. The CLE will also cover some specific issues related to the practice of military law in the context of the "War on Terror."

All participants will receive a 50+ page binder with practice materials, sample forms, and a list of online resources for further study. Participants will also receive a CD-ROM with a digital version of the CLE materials.

Cost is \$50-100 (sliding scale)

SCHEDULE

8:15-8:30 Registration

8:30-9:15 Sources of military law

Instructor: **Jim Klimaski**

Historical notes, the current state of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and the Manual for Courts-Martial, DOD and Branch-specific regulations, and a comparison of the procedural and substantive elements of civilian federal law & military law

9:15-10:15 Court-martial practice

Instructor: **James Branum**

Basic Differences between civilian and military criminal practice, with discussion of alternatives to courts-martial, working with the media, and the presentation of mitigation for sentencing purposes

10:15-10:45 Working with military counsel

Instructor: **Dave Miner**

Benefits and challenges of working with military co-counsel, tips for improving working relationships with JAGs

10:45-11:15 Practice during wartime

Instructor: **Peggy Herman**

Issues specific to resistance cases, common judicial and panel biases in wartime, psychiatric issues in defense and mitigation

11:15-12:00 Role of legal workers/military counselors

Instructor: **Kathy Gilbert**

Overview of the role of counselors, tips for collaborative work by attorneys with counselors, working with clients, mitigation preparation

MLTF SEMINAR REGISTRATION FORM

Name: _____

Organization/Firm: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone #: _____

Email address: _____

[] \$60.00 Attorney

[] \$25.00 Non-profit attorney, student, legal worker

Please make checks out to: MLTF and send to:
MLTF, 730 N. First Street, San Jose, CA. 95112



Administrative Discharges, continued

Know the ranks of the members and use the ranks and proper forms of address with the board members. Ask your client or Military Defense Counsel ("MDC") to give you the proper ranks and forms of address for everyone in the room. This will go a long way to convince the board members that you know enough about the service to speak to them. The story is told of a civilian attorney in a court-martial who was admonished by the military judge, "Counsel, if you call the Command Sergeant Major "Major" one more time, I am going to hold you in contempt." Yes, they take this rank thing seriously.

The members expect you to treat them with respect and demonstrate a basic respect for the institution to which they have dedicated their careers. If you cannot do that, perhaps someone else who can needs to represent the client. You cannot afford to prejudice your client by demonstrating a dislike of the military institution.

ADB are an excellent venue to use your trial skills without the restriction of strictly applied rules of evidence. Attorneys accustomed to the restraints of the courtroom will enjoy the opportunity at the relatively freewheeling proceedings. These are serious proceedings, but the lack of strict rules of evidence provides an opportunity for creative advocacy.

Be a vigorous advocate. I was once told by Military Defense Counsel that the members of a court or board expect the civilian attorney to "tear the paint off the walls." The contribution of a civilian attorney is that you can say and do things and in a manner that would be uncomfortable for the MDC. You are expected to be the vigorous advocate. Respect witnesses and participants in the board, just as you would in a civilian court, but don't be afraid to show you are there for the client.

Use your MDC to your advantage. Be a colleague, not an opponent. It is a common belief among the service members that the JAG lawyers are "in the pocket of the command." That is not true. Most military defense counsel serve in separate defense commands and are not under the command of the accusers. Judge advocates range from superior attorneys to those who do little or are resentful of your involvement. In general, the MDC is an essential resource in defending your client. They can get information that otherwise is simply unavailable to you, at least not without a great deal of effort.

Officers are provided a verbatim transcript of the proceedings of a Board of Inquiry, the officers' version of the ADB,

but enlisted members are not. Even if requested and granted, the government's idea of "verbatim" frequently will be setting up a cheap tape recorder somewhere in the room, guaranteed to make a bad record. If the funds are available, arrange to hire a private court reporter to record the board if the record is critical to additional appeals, especially if there may be a court challenge of the proceedings. When there is an OTH at issue, when retirement benefits are at issue, it may be worth the money to get that professionally prepared transcript.

Use voir dire as a chance to educate the board. You will have a generous opportunity to question board members. Note that board members commonly assume that if this has come to a board, there must be a problem. Make a record of voir dire. If the board is being recorded, it is common that the voir dire is not recorded. Ask to have the voir dire recorded. In the larger services, and at large bases, it is possible that the board members will not be acquainted with anyone involved in the board. In a smaller service, the Coast Guard or Marine Corps, it is likely that some of the people in the room will have served with each other or the commanding officer who appointed the board. There should be no one on the board who is evaluated by the appointing officer. You should ask if the members know the client, each other, the recorder or the appointing officer.

Although you can challenge board members, it is usually a fruitless endeavor, because you are unlikely to get anyone appointed who is better for your client. It will also delay the proceeding. For board members, this is an additional duty, a bit like jury duty, pulling them away from their primary duties. They will hate you, and therefore your client, if they feel you are wasting their time.

The one rule of evidence that is applied at ADB is relevance. It is a battle to keep out anything that can be connected to the service member. Hearsay, even multiple hearsay, is admissible. Rumors may be given credibility, commonly in the form of eliciting opinions about how a service member is viewed within their command. That is a double-edged sword, and it benefits your client to use the looseness of the rules to his or her favor. Even if the information is accepted by the board senior member or legal advisor, you can frequently get board members to agree they will not consider evidence that is questionable. Remind them that your client's career, honor and reputation are at stake.

Your client will have an opportunity to make an unsworn statement in the hearing that is not subject to cross-examination. Make certain you know what your client is going to say in that statement. I usually have the client do



an initial draft of the statement so that the statement is in the client's voice not mine. Then I meet with the client to go over the statement, ensure it does not include inappropriate material, that it includes those things that need to be said, and then have the client practice the statement. Many of these clients are unaccustomed to making presentations and they need the rehearsal.

Keep in mind that most boards involve matters that are potentially criminal under the UCMJ. Don't allow your client to make statements that will cause more harm, spur additional investigation or result in a court-martial. Nothing stops the command from using information obtained in an ADB to instigate disciplinary action. Note that information asserted in an unsworn statement is subject to rebuttal evidence, and therefore needs to be accurate and limited in scope. Though there are risks, the unsworn statement is a potentially powerful tool and can humanize your client to the board members, who may have spent a day or more listening to a lot of unflattering evidence.

Have a good metaphor for explaining the burden of proof and the standard of proof. The recorder will inevitably state the government need only show that the allegations are "more likely than not." The burden of proof remains on the government throughout the proceedings, although the burden of production can shift for some bases of separation. The government must get beyond "the 50 yard line" or have more than half the weight on the scale to win its case. The government does not win just by creating the biggest stack of paper, but paper that matters.

I prepare for ADB as I would a civil jury trial, with extensive factual research, trial notebooks, witness preparation and drafting opening and outlining closing argument. Be prepared to think on your feet. Boards are an uphill battle and most boards do not favor the client. But you can even the playing field a bit by thorough research and preparation. Good luck.

Bridget Wilson is an attorney in San Diego, California; military law is a significant part of her practice.

Canada, continued

Canada's Neocons Insist on Deporting War Resisters

The War Resisters Support Campaign has known from its inception in April 2004 that a political solution would be necessary. Their public campaign, with the ubiquitous slogan, "Let Them Stay," has been very effective. Several polls over the last year have shown that 64% of Canadians want to provide sanctuary for U.S. war resisters. The Canadian Parliament agrees. Twice in the last year, the House of Commons passed a motion calling on the government to allow war resisters to immigrate to Canada.

All this support would bode pretty well for U.S. war resisters in Canada, except for one thing: the executive branch of the Canadian government remains in the hands of hard-line neocons. Conservative Prime Minister Stephen Harper and Immigration Minister Jason Kenney, both from Alberta (think Texas) supported the U.S. invasion of Iraq and even wanted Canada

to join George Bush's "coalition of the willing." They are stubbornly ignoring the will of the Canadian people and Parliament, as they pursue the deportation of Iraq War resisters. Immigration Minister Kenney has publicly called the war resisters "bogus refugee applicants."

The obstinate opposition of the minority Conservative government has created a crisis for U.S. war resisters and their Canadian supporters. Several prominent war resisters will soon have exhausted all of their appeals. Their time is running out. But the Conservative reign continues. Canada has a parliamentary system rather than set election times. There may be an election later this year, but the odds are that the next chance to oust the Conservatives will not be until sometime in 2010.

Outspoken War Resisters Are Selected for Persecution

Most AWOL GIs, whether they are captured or turn themselves in, are either re-integrated to their units or administratively discharged. The small minority of them who have been

court-martialed and imprisoned were clearly selected because they spoke out publicly against the U.S. war and occupations of Iraq and Afghanistan. This is a violation of their First Amendment rights to free speech and a clear marker of political persecution.

- Continued on next page



Logo of the War Resisters Support Campaign in Canada



Jeremy Hinzman, the first and most prominent Iraq War resister in Canada, and Kimberly Rivera, the first woman GI to seek sanctuary in Canada, are among those who may be deported in the coming months, along with their spouses and young children, including infants who were born in Canada and are therefore Canadian citizens.

If they are deported, it will certainly be a setback for these courageous young families, who have already suffered an incredible amount of stress. But their deportations will also provide a challenge for the antiwar movement in the U.S. We must step up to the plate to defend them in every way we can, including providing the necessary legal resources to defend them at court martial and in Federal Courts.

Politically, we must loudly call for amnesty for war resisters, or at least that they not be prosecuted or punished. How can war criminals be walking free and collecting huge corporate speaking fees, while those who refused to participate in war crimes are being imprisoned and branded as felons?

Canada remains an option for war resisters

In the meantime, what is the best information we can provide to GIs and family members who want to know if they should go to Canada? Even with deportations in the headlines, war resisters can still go to Canada. It may or may not be their best option. That is for them to decide after we inform them of all their options. Perhaps it will make more sense for some to seek discharges for medical reasons, for reasons of family hardship, or as conscientious objectors. Others may choose to remain AWOL within the U.S. or to travel to other countries.

But Canada *does* remain an option for war resisters. If an AWOL GI travels

to Canada today, he or she can contact the War Resisters Support Campaign, who will help them apply for refugee status. They can remain in Canada as long as their refugee claim is being considered, at least a year or two. By that time, the minority Conservative government may have been ousted and the will of Canadian people and Parliament to "Let Them Stay" will be implemented.

Nobody said it would be easy. War is the highest crime and an extreme hardship on all who are touched by it. Many of the war resisters in Canada have had direct experience with the continuing nightmare visited upon the Iraqi and Afghani peoples by the U.S. government and military. They know that any and all options are better than returning to war.

In 1968, Gerry Condon refused Army orders to deploy to Vietnam. He was court-martialed and sentenced to 10 years in prison and a Dishonorable Discharge, but he escaped to Sweden and Canada, and he enjoyed sanctuary in both countries for six years. In 1975, he returned to the U.S. as part of a campaign for amnesty for all war resisters. By then, the country had turned solidly against the war and Gerry never had to spend a single day in prison. For the last five years, Gerry Condon has been working closely with Iraq War resisters in Canada. He is director of Project Safe Haven and works with the War Resister Support Action Team of Veterans For Peace in Seattle, Washington.

For more information on U.S. war resisters in Canada, go to the website of the War Resisters Support Campaign, www.resisters.ca. For information on supporting all war resisters, visit the websites of Courage To Resist, www.couragetoresist.org and Project Safe Haven, www.SoldierSayNo.blogspot.com.

**National
GI Rights
Hotline**

877-

447-4487

(toll-free number)

Free & confidential

GIRIGHTSHOTLINE.ORG

**FREE
RESOURCES
FOR SERVICE
MEMBERS
AND THEIR
FAMILIES
ONLINE AT**

NLGMLTF.ORG



Remembering Doris Walker

Doris Brin Walker, 1919—2009

BY DAVID GESPASS

Doris Brin (Dobby) Walker was elected president at the first Guild convention I attended, in Washington in 1969 or 1970. I

was a law student and she was a member of the “older generation.” We law students, who were admitted as full members of the Guild at that convention, seriously considered running a candidate against her, even though she was about to be our first woman president. Why?

Dobby was irascible, opinionated and vocal — and she didn’t think law students should be Guild members.

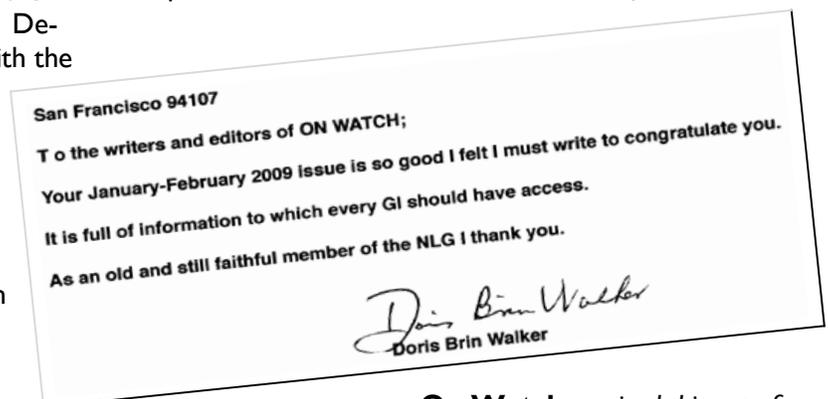
She did, however, have some redeeming qualities, among them that she was irascible, opinionated and vocal, all in service of being a tireless fighter for workers and the oppressed and, not incidentally, a brilliant lawyer. Despite her opposition to law students, she stuck with the Guild for the rest of her life. On August 13 she died, still a proud NLG member, after a lifetime of service to the Guild and those we seek to serve.

In recent years, Dobby and I got to know each other a bit and learned that we had much more in common than not. Among those things we had in common was our support of GI resisters. Dobby was committed to the GI movement and recognized, as many students and intellectuals from the Vietnam era did not, that GI resistance did far more to end the war in Vietnam than did civilian protests.

Dobby would call me periodically to compliment me on the *Guild Practitioner* and to suggest articles. We struggled together over how we should address various issues, not the least of which was Palestine. For many of us on the west coast, she was an invaluable resource. For the women in the Guild, she was a pioneer and an inspiration. We are all richer for having known her or even having been part of the same organization but poorer for her not being among us any longer. She will be missed but never forgotten.

David Gesspass is President-Elect of the National Lawyers Guild and a member of the MLTF steering committee.

For a remembrance by outgoing Guild President Marjorie Cohn, see commondreams.org/view/2009/08/17-0. It is also reprinted in the Summer-Fall 2009 edition of Guild Notes.



On Watch received this note from Doris earlier this year. Her recognition meant, and means, a lot to us.

Show the troops the support that counts —

Join the MLTF!

Membership dues: \$25 for one year

(includes subscription to *On Watch*)

On Watch subscription only: \$15 for one year.

For more information go to www.NLGMLTF.org



About the Military Law Task Force

The National Lawyers Guild's Military Law Task Force includes attorneys, legal workers, law students and "barracks lawyers" interested in draft, military and veterans issues. The Task Force publishes *On Watch* as well as a range of legal memoranda and other educational material; maintains a listserv for discussion among its members and a website for members, others in the legal community and the public; sponsors seminars and workshops on military law; and provides support for members on individual cases and projects.

The MLTF defends the rights of servicemembers in the United States and overseas. It supports dissent, anti-war efforts and resistance within the military, offering legal and political assistance to those who challenge oppressive military policies. Like its parent organization, the NLG, it is committed to the precept that human rights are more sacred than property rights.

The Task Force encourages comments, criticism, assistance, subscriptions and membership from Guild members and others interested in military, draft or veterans law. To join, or for more information, please check our website at www.nlgmtf.org or contact the Task Force at:

MLTF, 730 N. First Street, San Jose, CA. 95112 | (619) 463-2369 ; info@mltf.info



Military Law Task Force
730 North First Street
San Jose, CA 95112