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ARMY REGULATION

No. 600-43

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, DC, 18 April 1977

PERSONNEL—GENERAL
CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION

Effective 1 June 1977

This revision updates and standardizes procedures for conscientious objector discharge and noncombatant classification requests from members of the Active Army and Reserve Components; standardizes rebuttal rights format and voluntary withdrawal of conscientious objector applications; provides an informal guide for investigating officers, establishes guidance for processing time; and retains disapproval authority by HQDA. Local supplementation of this regulation is prohibited except upon approval of HQDA (DAPE-MPE-CS), WASH, DC 20310.

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*This regulation supersedes AR 600-43, 12 June 1974.

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

1-1. Purpose. This regulation sets forth the policy, criteria, and procedures for the classification and disposition of military personnel who claim conscientious objection to participation in war in any form or to the bearing of arms.

1-2. Scope and applicability. This regulation applies equally to commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted members of the Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the Army Reserve. Personal pronouns are intended in the common gender unless specified otherwise.

1-3. Explanation of terms. For the purpose of this regulation the following terms apply:

a. Conscientious Objection. A firm, fixed and sincere objection to participation in war in any form or the bearing of arms, by reason of religious training and belief.

(1) *Class 1-0 Conscientious Objector.* A member who, by reason of conscientious objection, sincerely objects to participation of any kind in war in any form.

(2) *Class 1-A-0 Conscientious Objector.* A member who, by reason of conscientious objection, sincerely objects to participation as a combatant in war in any form, but whose convictions are such as to permit military service in a noncombatant status. Unless otherwise specified, the term "Conscientious Objector" includes both 1-0 and 1-A-0 conscientious objectors.

b. Religious training and belief. Belief in an external power or being or deeply held moral or ethical belief, to which all else is subordinate or upon which all else is ultimately dependent, and which has the power or force to affect moral well-being. The external power or being need not be of an orthodox deity, but may be a sincere and meaningful belief which occupies in the life of its possessor a place parallel to that filled by the God of another, or, in the case of deeply held moral or ethical beliefs, a belief held with the strength and devotion of traditional religious conviction. The term "religious training and belief" may include solely moral or ethical beliefs even though the applicant himself may not characterize

these beliefs as "religious" in the traditional sense, or may expressly characterize them as not religious. The term "religious training and belief" does not include a belief which rests solely upon considerations of policy, pragmatism, expediency, or political views. In attempting to determine whether a conscientious objection to participation is founded upon religious training and belief, as defined above, the proper scope of inquiry is whether the individual holds the asserted beliefs *and* whether they are the product of a conscious thought process, resulting in such a conviction of the validity of the beliefs as to give the person holding them no choice but to act in accordance with them. That the beliefs lack sophistication does not mean they are not deeply held. Particular care must be taken to avoid the inference that an applicant who lacks sufficient insight or knowledge to express his/her beliefs clearly does not hold the beliefs, or that they are not "religious" in origin or held with the strength of traditional religious convictions.

c. Noncombatant service or noncombatant duties (1-A-0) (used interchangeably herein).

(1) Service in any unit of the Armed Forces which is unarmed at all times.

(2) Service in the medical department of any of the Armed Forces, wherever performed.

(3) Any other assignment, the primary function of which does not require the use of arms in combat provided that such other assignment is acceptable to the individual concerned and does not require him to bear arms or to be trained in their use.

(4) Service aboard an armed ship or aircraft or in a combat zone shall not be considered to be combatant duty unless the individual concerned is personally and directly involved in the operation of weapons.

d. Noncombatant training. Any training which is not concerned with the study, use or handling of arms or weapons.

e. Nonunit members. Ready Reserve nonunit members and Standby Reserve members as defined in AR 140-1.

f. Inductee. An individual who has become a member of the Armed Forces through the operation of the Selective Service System.

g. Entry into service. For an inductee, and only for the purpose of conscientious objection, it is the date upon which the Selective Service System dispatched his/her notice of induction. For all other members, it is the date upon which they took the oath of enlistment or appointment, or signed the enlistment contract (for cadets who have ROTC scholarships).

h. War in any form. An individual who desires to choose the war in which he/she will participate is not a conscientious objector under the law. His/her objection must be to all wars rather than a specific war. However, a belief in a theocratic or spiritual war between the powers of good and evil does not constitute a willingness to participate in "war" within the meaning of this regulation.

1-4. Policy. *a.* Consistent with the effectiveness and efficiency of the Army, personnel who qualify under this regulation as bona fide conscientious objectors will be classified as such to the extent practicable, but requests for conscientious objector classification after entering military service will not be favorably considered when:

(1) Based on conscientious objection which existed and satisfied the requirements for classification as a conscientious objector pursuant to Section 6(j) of the Military Selective Service Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 456(j)) and other provisions of law, but which was not claimed prior to dispatch of the notice of induction, enlistment or appointment. However, claims based on conscientious objection growing out of experiences prior to entering military service, but which did not become fixed until entry into the service, will be considered.

(2) Based solely on conscientious objection claimed *and denied on the merits* by the Selective Service System prior to induction, when the application under this regulation is based upon substantially the same grounds, or supported by substantially the same evidence, as the request which was denied by the Selective Service System. A refusal by the Selective Service System to reopen an individual's classification does not bear any significance on the merits of a registrant's claim. If the Selective Service expresses its views

concerning the merits of the claims of a registrant whose beliefs have crystalized after dispatch of his induction notice, in connection with a refusal to reopen his/her classification, such expressions must be given no effect.

(3) Based solely upon considerations of policy, pragmatism or expediency. An applicant who is otherwise eligible for conscientious objector status may not be denied that status simply because his conscientious objection influences his/her views concerning the nation's domestic or foreign policies.

(4) Based on objection to a particular war.

(5) Based upon insincerity. The important consideration is not whether the applicant is sincere in wanting to be designated as a conscientious objector, but whether his/her asserted convictions are sincerely held. Sincerity is determined by an impartial evaluation of the applicant's thinking and living in its totality, past and present. The conduct of an applicant, in particular his/her outward manifestation of the beliefs asserted, will be carefully examined and given substantial weight in evaluating the application. Relevant factors that should be considered in determining an applicant's claim of conscientious objection include: training in the home and church; general demeanor and pattern of conduct; participation in religious activities; whether ethical or moral convictions were gained through training, study, contemplation, or other activity comparable in rigor and dedication to the processes by which traditional religious convictions are formulated; credibility of persons supporting the claim. For example, the applicant may have sought release from the Army through several means simultaneously or in rapid succession (medical discharge, hardship discharge, compassionate reassignment, etc.). He/she may have made some major commitments during the time his/her beliefs were developing which are inconsistent with his claim. He/she may have applied for conscientious objector status shortly after becoming aware of the prospect of undesirable or hazardous duty, or having been rejected for a special program; however, the timing of the application alone is never enough to furnish a basis in fact to support a disapproval. These examples merely serve as indicators that further

inquiry as to the applicant's sincerity may be warranted. Recommendations for disapproval should be supported by additional evidence beyond these indicators.

b. Particular care must be exercised not to deny the existence of bona fide beliefs simply because those beliefs are incompatible with one's own. Church membership or adherence to particular theological tenets are not required to warrant separation or assignment to noncombatant training and service. Mere affiliation with a church or other group which advocates conscientious objection as a tenet of its creed is not necessarily determinative of an applicant's position or belief. Conversely, affiliation with a church or group which does not teach conscientious objection does not necessarily rule out adherence to conscientious objection beliefs in any given case. When an applicant is or has been a member of a church, religious organization, or religious sect, and when the claim of conscientious objection is related to such membership, inquiry may be made as to the fact of membership, and the teaching of the church, religious organization, or religious sect, as well as the applicant's religious activity. However, the fact that the applicant may disagree with, or not subscribe to, some of the tenets of this church does not necessarily discredit his/her claim. The personal convictions of each individual will be controlling so long as they derive from the applicant's moral, ethical or religious beliefs. The task is to decide whether the beliefs professed are sincerely held, and whether they govern the claimant's actions both in word and deed.

c. The burden of establishing a claim of conscientious objection as grounds for separation or assignment to noncombatant training and service is on the applicant. To this end, the applicant must establish by clear and convincing evidence that the nature or basis of the claim comes within the definition of criteria prescribed herein for conscientious objection and that his beliefs in connection therewith are sincere. The applicant has the burden of determining and setting forth the exact nature of the request, i.e., whether for separation based on conscientious objection (1-0) or for assignment to noncombatant training and service based on conscientious objection (1-A-0).

d. An applicant claiming 1-0 status will not be granted 1-A-0 status as a compromise.

Similarly, discharge will not be recommended for those who apply for classification as a noncombatant.

e. The provisions of this regulation will not be used to effect the administrative separation of individuals who do not qualify as conscientious objectors, or in lieu of administrative separation procedures such as those provided for unsuitability or unfitness, or as otherwise set forth in other Army regulations. Individuals determined not qualified for conscientious objector status, but the separation of whom would otherwise appear to be in the best interest of the Army should be considered for administrative separation under the provisions of other applicable Army regulations. Under no circumstances will administrative separation of these individuals be effected pursuant to this regulation.

f. Nothing in this regulation prevents the administrative elimination, pursuant to law and regulations of the Army, of any individual whose performance of duty subsequent to reclassification as a 1-A-0 conscientious objector is substandard or who exhibits other cause for elimination.

1-5. Noncombatant 1-A-0 inductees or enlistees.

An individual who was classified 1-A-0 by Selective Service prior to induction and whose DD Form 47 indicates that he/she is a conscientious objector or who enlisted as a 1-A-0 noncombatant for the medical career management field will, upon completion of processing at the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station (AFEES), be reassigned to a US Army Training Center for Modified Basic Training (MBT) as prescribed in ATP 21-114. These personnel will be required to sign and date a statement as set forth in paragraph E, Appendix A, which will be placed in the individual's Military Personnel Records Jacket (MPRJ). Upon completion of reception station processing, these personnel will be assigned to a Basic Combat Training (BCT) company for MBT, which excludes training in the study, use or handling of arms or weapons as stated in paragraphs 2-10a. Upon successful completion of MBT, 1-A-0 personnel will be reassigned to training in the medical career management field. The reporting date to the new unit of assignment will be determined and entered in assignment orders as prescribed in AR 310-10. Such persons will not

be allowed to avoid the important or hazardous duties which are part of the responsibility of all members of the medical organization. Any person who does not meet the requirements for this

training, who fails to complete the prescribed course of instruction, or who otherwise cannot be assigned to this duty will be assigned to other noncombatant duties.

CHAPTER 2

APPLYING FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR STATUS

2-1. Application. a. All military personnel who seek either discharge or assignment to noncombatant duties by reason of conscientious objection will submit an application. The applicant will indicate whether he/she is seeking a discharge or assignment to noncombatant duties on DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action) to the immediate commanding officer. Applications from recruits will not be submitted to or accepted by Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations or Reception Stations. The basic training company is considered to be the first duty station for a recruit making application under this regulation. The individual making application must include the personal information required by appendix A, and any other items which the individual desires to submit in support. This constitutes a formal application. If the required information is submitted as an inclosure, it will be dated and signed by the applicant. The individual may submit such other information as desired but all information to be considered will be submitted through military channels as prescribed herein. All information will be specific in nature; where applicable, dates and/or length of time will be given or estimated, but generalities such as "several years" or "many months" will be avoided. Nonunit members (Individual Ready Reserve and Standby Reserve) will submit their application to the oversea area commander or Commander, US Army Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63132, as appropriate.

b. Although the nature of an application for conscientious objector status does not lend itself to fixed scheduling, generally it is expected that in the case of active duty personnel in normal troop unit or garrison configurations, processing from the date of submission to action by the approving authority should require, under normal conditions, less than 3 months. Extraordinary circumstances, such as requesting Selective Service System file or emergency leave for the applicant (but not routine field exercises), may lengthen this period. If processing time of an application from such personnel exceeds 90 days, or in any

other case exceeds 180 days, the reasons will be stated for the record.

2-2. Counseling the applicant. a. During a preliminary interview, if any, or otherwise at the time the applicant submits his/her request, the commander receiving the application will advise him/her of the pertinent provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a), as indicated in appendix A. The commander will inform the applicant that the advice applies to all successive steps in the application process, including interviews and solicited written statements. A written copy of this advice will be given to the applicant on request.

b. The individual's commander will ensure that an applicant for discharge is advised and counseled concerning the provisions of section 3103, title 38, United States Code. That section provides in pertinent part, that the discharge of any person on the grounds that he/she was a conscientious objector who refused to wear the uniform or otherwise to comply with lawful orders of competent authority will bar all rights (except Government insurance) of such persons under the laws administered by the Veterans Administration based upon the period of service from which discharged or dismissed. The only exception is in cases in which it is established, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, that the member was insane. After counseling the member will be required to sign and date the following statement:

I have been advised of the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 3103 concerning possible nonentitlement to benefits administered by the Veterans Administration due to discharge from the military service as a conscientious objector under certain conditions. I understand that a discharge as a conscientious objector who refused to perform military duty or otherwise to comply with lawful orders of competent military authority shall bar all rights, based upon the period of service from which discharged, under any laws administered by the Veterans Administration except my legal entitlement (if any) to any war risk, government (converted) or National Service Life Insurance.

c. If, during the processing of the application, substantial delay is incurred by the applicant's failure to meet appointments, submit statements, etc., the commander will inform applicant that

such delay prevents the Army from taking action on the request and may contribute to an unfavorable decision. Any delay caused by the applicant exceeding 15 days should be made a matter of record.

2-3. Interviewing the applicant. *a.* The commander will arrange for the applicant to be interviewed by a military chaplain, who may be from any component of the Armed Forces, but not assigned to a Retired or Inactive Control Group.

(1) Prior to interviewing the applicant, the chaplain will advise the applicant that any communication between them will not be privileged, inasmuch as a detailed report of the interview will be forwarded to the appropriate commander for consideration. Consequently, if the applicant has established a relationship of confidentiality (counseling) with a chaplain, a different chaplain will conduct the interview. This provision does not prevent an applicant from soliciting a letter in support of the claim from anyone he/she chooses.

(2) The interviewing chaplain will submit a report of interview to the commander to include comments on the nature and basis of the applicant's claim, the sincerity and depth of the applicant's conviction, and the opinion as to the source of the applicant's beliefs (para 1-3*b*). The report will include specific reasons for his conclusions, with appropriate comments on the applicant's demeanor and lifestyle as they bear on the claim. In the event the applicant refuses to be interviewed by the interviewing chaplain, the chaplain will submit a report explaining the circumstances, to include appropriate comments on the applicant's demeanor as bears on the claim. *No recommendation for approval or disapproval of the application will be included.*

b. Applicant will also be interviewed by a psychiatrist (or other *medical* officer if a psychiatrist is not available) who may be from any component of the Armed Forces, who will submit a written report of psychiatric evaluation indicating the presence or absence of any psychiatric disorder which would warrant treatment or disposition through medical channels, or such personality disorder as to warrant recommendation for appropriate administrative action. This opinion and report will become part of the case file. If the applicant refuses to participate or is uncooperative or unresponsive in the course of

the interview, this fact will be included in the statement and report filed by the psychiatrist or other medical officer. *No recommendation for approval or disapproval of the application will be included.*

2-4. Investigating the applicant's claim. *a.* The commander exercising Special Court-Martial jurisdiction over the applicant will appoint an officer in the grade of O-3 or higher, knowledgeable in policies and procedures relating to conscientious objector matters, to investigate the applicant's claim. Area commanders will provide assistance upon the request of the CG, Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center to arrange for necessary interviews of nonunit Reservists residing in their geographical area of jurisdiction. The officer so appointed will neither be an individual in the applicant's chain of command, nor one who has the primary responsibility for making recommendations on administrative matters to the commander. If the applicant is a commissioned officer, the investigating officer must be senior in both temporary and permanent grades to the applicant.

b. Upon appointment, the investigating officer will—

(1) Review the applicable Army regulations.

(2) Obtain all necessary legal advice from the local staff judge advocate or other legal officer.

(3) Seek information from commanders, supervisors, records, and any other sources which may contribute to his final recommendation.

(4) Request the applicant's Selective Service System records, or specific information contained therein, if he believes such a review of the records or such specific information, is necessary for a complete inquiry.

(5) When the applicant indicates that application for conscientious objector status was requested and denied by the Selective Service System, obtain and review the Selective Service System records.

c. All local Selective Service System board records have been retired to Federal Record Centers. Any request for records or information from the Selective Service System must be accompanied by the applicant's release authorization for HQDA to obtain the information, if available. This release, signed and dated, will be sent to the address specified in paragraph 2-7*b*. The following

will be in the minimum information included in the release of the applicant:

- (1) Full name.
- (2) Date of birth.
- (3) Selective Service System number.
- (4) Social security number.

d. The information obtained from the Selective Service System will be presented to the applicant at the hearing or later and will be made a part of the record.

2-5. Conduct of the investigation. *a.* The investigating officer will conduct a hearing on the application. The purpose of the hearing is to:

- (1) Afford the applicant an opportunity to present any evidence he desires in support of his application.
- (2) Enable the investigating officer to ascertain and assemble all relevant facts.
- (3) Create a comprehensive record.
- (4) Facilitate an informed recommendation by the investigating officer.
- (5) Facilitate an informed decision on the merits by higher authority.

b. Any failure or refusal by the applicant to submit to questioning under oath or affirmation before the investigating officer may be considered in the recommendation and evaluation of the applicant's claim. However, no chaplain will be required by the investigating officer to appear at the hearing if the chaplain feels that his/her appearing might lead to a violation of paragraph 2-2, AR 165-20.

c. The hearing may be delayed for good cause at the request of the applicant. If the applicant fails to appear at the hearing, the investigating officer may proceed in his/her absence and the applicant will be deemed to have waived appearance. However, this does not waive the requirement for an investigating officer. Regardless of the desires of the applicant, an investigating officer will be appointed to comply with the requirements described herein.

d. If the applicant desires, he/she will be entitled to be represented by counsel, at the applicant's own expense, who will be permitted to be present at the hearing, assist the applicant in the presentation of the case, and examine all items in the file.

e. The hearing will be informal and will not be governed by the rules of evidence employed by court-martial, except that all oral testimony

presented will be under oath or affirmation. Any relevant evidence may be received. Statements obtained from persons not present at the hearing need not be made under oath or affirmation. The hearing is not an adversary proceeding.

f. The applicant may submit any additional evidence desired (including sworn and unsworn statements) and present any witnesses, but the applicant will be responsible for securing their attendance. The installation or local commander will render all reasonable assistance in making available military members of the command requested by the applicant as witnesses. Further, the applicant will be permitted to question any other witnesses who appear and to examine all items in the file.

g. A verbatim record of the hearing is not required. If the applicant desires such a record and agrees to provide it at his own expense, he/she may do so. If the applicant elects to provide such a record, a copy will be made available to the investigating officer, at no expense to the government, at the conclusion of the hearing.

In the absence of a verbatim record, the investigating officer will summarize the testimony of witnesses and permit the applicant or counsel to examine the summaries and note for the record the differences with the investigating officer's summary. Copies of statements and other documents received in evidence will be made a part of the hearing record. The investigating officer has the responsibility for authenticating the hearing record. The investigating officer's version is final as to the record of the testimony of the witnesses.

h. At the beginning of the hearing, the investigating officer will require the applicant to acknowledge his understanding of the matters stated in figure 2-1.

i. At the conclusion of the investigation, the investigating officer will prepare a written report in four copies, which will contain the following:

- (1) Any documents, statements, and other material received during the investigation.
- (2) Summaries of the testimony of the witnesses presented (or a verbatim record of the testimony if such record was made).
- (3) A statement of the investigating officer's conclusions as to the underlying basis of the

applicant's conscientious objection, the time period (being as specific as possible) in which the applicant's beliefs became fixed and the sincerity of the applicant including reasons for such conclusions.

(4) The investigating officer's recommendations for disposition of the case, including reasons (basis in fact and not conjecture) therefor. The actions recommended will be limited to the following:

(a) Denial of any classification as a conscientious objector.

(b) Classification as 1-A-0 conscientious objector.

(c) Classification as 1-0 conscientious objector.

(5) In 1-0 application cases, the investigating officer will not recommend a classification of 1-A-0 unless the applicant has indicated a willingness to remain on active duty in a non-combatant role. If such an indication is present, the investigating officer should obtain a written statement from the applicant that affirms the willingness to serve.

(6) In 1-A-0 application cases, the investigating officer will not recommend discharge (1-0) since the applicant has stated a willingness to serve as a noncombatant. This willingness shows that the applicant does not object to participation in war in any form.

j. The investigating officer's report along with the individual's application, all interviews with chaplains and doctors, evidence received as a result of the hearing, and any other items submitted by the applicant in support of the application will constitute the record.

k. The investigating officer's conclusions and recommended disposition will be based on the entire record and not merely on the evidence produced at the hearings. A copy of the record will be forwarded to the applicant at the same time that it is forwarded to the commander who appointed the investigating officer. The headquarters of the appointing commander will return to the applicant's immediate unit commander the record without comment for the required information contained in paragraph 2-6*a*. The applicant will be informed by documentation that the applicant has the right to submit a rebuttal to the record within 10 days. After receipt of the record, the applicant will complete the statement

in figure 2-2, along with a rebuttal statement when appropriate, and deliver the statement(s) to his/her immediate unit commander.

2-6. Review of the case. *a.* The unit commander will take the following actions after figure 2-2 has been submitted.

(1) Complete DD Form 1589 (Department of Defense Summary Sheet for Review of Conscientious Objector Application).

(2) Include the following information on DA Form 4187 as comment 2, and forward the application through channels:

(a) Whether approval or disapproval is recommended with reasons in support thereof.

(b) Duty and primary MOS of the applicant.

(c) Whether medical board or physical evaluation board proceedings are pending or appropriate.

(d) Whether the applicant is under investigation, under charges, awaiting result of trial, absent without leave, or suspension of favorable personnel action in accordance with AR 600-31. (See para 3-4 for information required when applicant is under suspension of favorable personnel action.)

(3) Add the completed figure 2-2 of the applicant to the record along with the rebuttal statement, if executed.

b. In the event that the applicant has no unit commander, the custodian of the applicant's Military Personnel Record Jacket will take the actions required by *a* above.

c. The record of the case will then be forwarded through command channels with recommendation as to disposition of the case (based on fact and not conjecture) to the general court-martial convening authority where the case will be reviewed for administrative correctness by administrative actions personnel. After the administrative review, the case will be reviewed by the staff judge advocate of the approving authority (para 2-7*a*) for sufficiency in law and fact to include a recommended disposition of the case supported by reasons. Comments by staff judge advocates below the approving authority level are gratuitous but, if made, will be addressed by higher headquarters. The use of the term "legally sufficient" only does not fulfill this requirement.

d. If necessary, the case may be returned to the investigating officer for further investigation.

When the record is completed, it will be returned through channels with new recommended dispositions, if appropriate, and with a new completed figure 2-2 of the applicant to the record along with the rebuttal statement, if executed, to the headquarters which initiated the return for further investigation. New or revised material will be added to the record and not substituted for material already in the case file.

2-7. Decision authority. *a. Approval of application.* Authority to approve applications is delegated to the commander exercising general court-martial jurisdiction over the applicant, and the appropriate level of command listed below for the Reserve Components. Final determination on applications not approved by the command levels listed below will be made by Headquarters, Department of the Army.

(1) Applications submitted by Army personnel on active duty, including ARNG, and USAR personnel on active duty or active duty for training, will be forwarded through normal command channels to the active Army commander having general court-martial convening authority for determination and action on approved applications.

(2) Applications submitted by ARNG personnel who are *not* on active duty or active duty for training will be forwarded through normal command channels to the State adjutant general for determination and action on approved applications.

(3) Applications submitted by USAR unit personnel and those nonunit personnel under the jurisdiction of an oversea area commander who are *not* on active duty or active duty for training, will be forwarded through normal command channels to the CONUSA or oversea area commander, as applicable, for determination and action on approved applications.

(4) Personnel under the jurisdiction of the CG, Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center, who are *not* on active duty or active duty for training, will submit their applications to the Commander, Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center, ATTN: SJA-CO, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63132, for determination and action on approved applications.

b. Disposition of approved case. The completed record of a case approved by the authority in *a*

above will be forwarded to HQDA (DAPC-EPA-A-S), Alexandria, VA 22331 in two copies for appropriate disposition and review of the application of policies and procedures.

c. Requests recommended for disapproval.

(1) Applications not approved by the command levels specified in *a* above will be forwarded in four copies direct to HQDA (DAPC-EPA-A-S), Alexandria, VA 22331. The authority in *a* above, prior to forwarding the case to HQDA, will furnish the applicant a copy of the disapproval recommendation and the reasons in support thereof. The applicant will execute figure 2-2 within 7 days of the receipt of the disapproval recommendation. The applicant's comments will be attached to the record. No surrebuttal or further substantive comment will be made by the command.

(2) Appropriate disposition instructions will be furnished to the command for applications approved by HQDA.

(3) Upon determination by HQDA that the individual's request is disapproved, the reasons for this decision will be made a part of the record and will be provided to the applicant by the CG, MILPERCEN.

2-8. Second and subsequent applications. *a.* An application for discharge as a conscientious objector which has been considered and disapproved by HQDA will not be reconsidered. An applicant may submit second and subsequent formal applications to his unit commander which will be considered if they are not based upon substantially the same grounds, or are not supported by substantially the same evidence, as a previously disapproved application.

b. When a second or subsequent formal application is received, the unit commander will forward the application and any documents submitted therewith to the headquarters of the approval authority specified in paragraph 2-7*a*, where the application will be reviewed by the staff judge advocate to determine whether it is substantially the same as a previous application disapproved by HQDA. After the legal review and opinion, the approval authorities specified in paragraph 2-7*a* are authorized to return to an applicant without action, any second or subsequent application under this regulation when review reveals that it is substantially the same as a previous application disapproved by HQDA.

These commanders are not authorized to delegate this authority to subordinate commanders without prior approval of the Secretary of the Army.

c. If the approval authority specified in paragraph 2-7*a*, using the legal review and opinion, determines that the second or subsequent application is not substantially the same as a previously disapproved application, the approving authority will return the application to the applicant's unit commander for processing in accordance with this regulation, including a new chaplain's report, psychiatrist's report (if over 6 months has elapsed), and a new investigating officer's report.

2-9. Guidelines for processing conscientious objector cases. See appendix B for suggested checklist for processing conscientious objector applications.

2-10. Utilization, assignment, and training. *a.* Except as provided in *b* below, individuals who have submitted formal applications (see app A) will be retained in their units and assigned duties providing the minimum practicable conflict with their asserted beliefs pending a final decision on their applications. In the case of trainees, they will not be required to train in the study, use or handling of arms or weapons. It does not preclude the trainee from participating in those aspects of training that do not involve the bearing or use of arms, weapons or munitions. Except for this restriction, conscientious objector applicants are subject to all regulations to include those on training.

b. In the case of second and subsequent applications, the duty limitations of *a* above will not apply if the applicant's immediate commander determines that the application is substantially the same as a previously disapproved application. However, the provisions of paragraph 2-8 remain applicable.

c. An individual on orders for reassignment who desires to apply but does not have the required evidence (app A) to support a formal application is authorized one delay of 7 days. The 7 days will be counted from the "will proceed" date on any movement orders, and the completed formal application must be submitted no later than 7 calendar days from that date. Failure to submit a completed application within the time allotted requires compliance with those reassignment orders. An individual who has departed his

unit of assignment in compliance with reassignment orders may not make application for conscientious objector status until he arrives at his new permanent duty station. The foregoing does not apply to individuals who are TDY en route on reassignment orders for a period in excess of 8 weeks.

d. When a request for conscientious objector status has been denied, the individual will comply with reassignment orders, be assigned to any duties, or be required to participate in any type of training. Application to the Army Board for Correction of Military Records will not change such reassignment, performance of any duties, or participation in any type of training.

e. In the case of Reserve Components' personnel, the submission of an application subsequent to the date the applicant's orders are published announcing reporting date for active duty or active duty for training is not a basis for delay in reporting for designated duty. In the event an individual is ordered to report to active duty or active duty for training while an application is being processed, and the individual is advised that final action cannot be made prior to his/her reporting date for duty, the individual will be required to comply with his/her orders. In such instance, the application will be forwarded to the appropriate approval authority for processing.

f. Notwithstanding the retention requirements stated above, an individual who applies for conscientious objector status and is confined as a result of court-martial sentence to confinement in excess of 30 days must be transferred and assigned to a United States Army correctional custody holding detachment under the mandatory provisions of AR 190-47. His/her pending application will be transferred to the gaining commander for appropriate action.

2-11. Voluntary withdrawal of application. If an applicant decides to withdraw the application before final action has been taken, the applicant should notify the immediate unit commander (or records custodian, see para 2-6*b*) of his/her decision. Upon such notification, the following will be accomplished:

a. The immediate unit commander will arrange for the applicant to be counseled by an officer of the Judge Advocate General's Corps.

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b. The Judge Advocate General's Corps officer will then advise the applicant of his/her legal rights in the matter and execute, with the applicant, the statement in figure 2-3.

c. The statement will be made a part of the record of the application, which in turn will be forwarded to this headquarters as outlined in paragraph 2-7b.

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(Date)

SUBJECT: Conscientious Objector Hearing

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I, -----, have had explained to me and understand the following matters pertaining to this hearing:

1. The purpose of the hearing is:
 - a. to afford me, as the applicant, an opportunity to present any evidence in support of this application.
 - b. to enable the investigating officer to ascertain and assemble all relevant facts.
 - c. to create a comprehensive record.
 - d. to facilitate an informed recommendation by the investigating officer and decision by higher authority.
2. If I fail without good cause shown, or if I refuse, to appear at the hearing, the investigating officer may proceed in my absence and I will be deemed to have waived my appearance. I further understand that if I fail or refuse to take an oath, or make an affirmation, as to the truthfulness of my testimony at the hearing, the investigating officer may consider this failure or refusal to take an oath or make an affirmation in making his/her recommendation and evaluation of my request.
3. This hearing may be delayed for good cause at my request.
4. I am entitled to be represented by counsel at my own expense. I do/do not request representation by counsel at my own expense (appropriately line-out and initial).
5. This hearing is not governed by the rules of evidence employed by court-martial, except that all oral evidence shall be under oath or affirmation. Any relevant information may be received. Statements received from persons not present need not be under oath or affirmation.
6. This is not an adversary proceeding.
7. I may submit any additional evidence I desire, and present any witnesses in my behalf, however I am responsible for securing their attendance.
8. I am permitted to question any witnesses who appear.
9. A verbatim record of the hearing is not required, however I may make such a record available at my own expense. If I do so, I must make a copy available to the investigating officer.

Figure 2-1

- 10. The version of the hearing as recorded by the investigating officer is final as to the testimony of the witnesses, however its regularity may be rebutted.
- 11. A copy of the record will be forwarded to me at the time the record is forwarded to the commander. I realize that I have the right to submit a rebuttal within 10 days.

 Applicant's name, grade, social
 security number, and organization

 Investigating officer, grade, branch

 Applicant's counsel, and address
 if civilian attorney

Figure 2-1—Continued

 (Date)

SUBJECT: Rebuttal Rights

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I, -----, have received a copy of the record of my application, complete through (date) ----- A statement in rebuttal to the reports, comments, and recommendations therein is inclosed/waived.

 Applicant's name, grade, social
 security number, and organization

Figure 2-2

(Date)

**SUBJECT: Voluntary Withdrawal of Conscientious Objector
Application**

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I, -----, have been counseled by the judge advocate officer named below, concerning my rights as a conscientious objector applicant. I have decided of my own free will to withdraw my application at this time. This withdrawal is not the result of any inducement or coercion.

Applicant's name, grade, social security number, and organization

I, -----, have counseled the applicant as indicated above. He/She appeared to understand his/her rights and to act voluntarily, without reservation.

Witnessed this ----- day of -----, 19--

JAGO officer's name, grade and organization

Figure 2-3

CHAPTER 3

DISPOSITION OF PERSONNEL

3-1. Action after approval. *a.* Persons determined to meet the criteria for 1-0 classification normally will be discharged "For the convenience of the Government."

(1) *Commissioned officers and warrant officers (active).* Orders announcing discharge of individuals will cite this regulation and the appropriate SPD from AR 635-5-1 as the authority for discharge.

(2) *Enlisted personnel (active).* Orders directing individuals to report to the appropriate transfer activity designated to accomplish discharge processing will cite this regulation and the appropriate SPD from AR 635-5-1 as the authority for discharge.

(3) *Reserve component personnel not on active duty or active duty for training.* Orders announcing discharge will cite this regulation as the authority.

b. Individuals who are classified 1-A-0 are not eligible for discharge under this regulation.

(1) *Active duty personnel.* Individuals classified 1-A-0 will be identified by an entry on the individual's qualification record (DA Form 2-1) as provided by AR 640-2-1. Enlisted personnel will be assigned and utilized in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3-7, AR 600-200 and the provisions of this regulation. Commissioned officers will be designated and utilized in an appropriate noncombat-arms primary specialty compatible with their beliefs, and precluded from Category 1 unit assignments. Warrant officers will be re-assigned to combat service support branches where they can perform noncombatant duties.

(2) *Reserve Component personnel.* Individuals classified 1-A-0 will be identified in accordance with (1) above. Such individuals will be required to complete their Ready Reserve and statutory obligation or term of enlistment subject to the assignment instructions outlined herein.

(a) Ready Reserve members will be—

1. Continued in current Reserve assignment if such assignment qualifies as noncombatant service and training; or

2. Assigned to an appropriate vacancy in a Reserve medical unit, if available; or

3. Assigned to an annual training or reinforcement control group, whichever is appropriate, under criteria prescribed in AR 140-10.

(b) Standby Reserve members will be continued in current assignment.

(c) ARNGUS members who, upon separation from their State status as Army National Guard and/or upon withdrawal of Federal recognition, revert to USAR status will be assigned in accordance with (a) 2 or 3 above.

3-2. Discharge of personnel having less than 180 days service. When personnel who have less than 180 days on active duty (excluding active duty for training) are discharged by reason of conscientious objection, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 600 E Street NW, Washington, DC 20435, will be notified promptly of date of discharge from military service, and advised that the individual has not completed 180 days active duty.

3-3. Removal of identification as 1-A-0 conscientious objector. When an individual who has been determined to be a bona fide conscientious objector under this regulation, desires to have identification as a conscientious objector 1-A-0 removed, the following procedures will apply:

a. The individual will submit a request to his commanding officer, using DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action) or letter, prepared in four copies and all copies will be signed. If applicable, the request will contain the individual's Selective Service Number, local board number, and address.

b. The custodian of his records will then delete the conscientious objector entry on the individual's qualification record (DA Form 2-1). Action will also be taken to delete this identification from any data processing records on which the classification may be coded. The custodian will indicate by comment on all copies of the DA Form 4187 when the entry on the DA Form 2-1 has been deleted and distribute the copies as follows:

(1) Original to be filed as a permanent document in the individual's Military Personnel Records Jacket, US Army.

(2) Copy to be forwarded to the appropriate State Director, Selective Service System.

(3) Copy to be returned to the individual concerned.

(4) For Reservists and members of the National Guard, copy to be forwarded through channels to the appropriate State adjutant general or CG, Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center.

3-4. Suspension of favorable personnel action.

Applications for conscientious objector status submitted by individuals who are under suspension of favorable personnel actions under the provisions of AR 600-31 will include from the appropriate commander a detailed account of the events which prompted the initiation of the suspension.

3-5. Separation certificates. *a.* An Honorable Discharge Certificate (DD Form 256A) or a

General Discharge Certificate (DD Form 257-A) will be furnished. Commissioned officers and warrant officers will be furnished a discharge certificate in accordance with AR 635-5 or as directed by HQDA. Enlisted personnel will be furnished a discharge certificate in accordance with AR 635-200.

b. DD Form 214 (Report of Separation from Active Duty) will be furnished each individual discharged from active service under this regulation.

c. When discharged because of conscientious objection, the reason and authority for discharge (item 9c, DD Form 214) will be "AR 600-43, Conscientious Objection" with the appropriate separation program designator.

3-6. Expenses. No expenses of any nature whatever voluntarily incurred by the applicant, his counsel, his witnesses, or by any other person in his behalf will be paid by the Government.

APPENDIX A

PERSONAL INFORMATION WHICH MUST BE INCLUDED IN APPLICATION

Introduction

1. Each person seeking release from active or reserve service from the Armed Forces, or assignment to noncombatant duties, as a conscientious objector, will provide the information indicated below as the minimum required for consideration of his request. This in no way bars the Department of the Army from requiring such additional information as it may desire. The individual may submit such other information as desired.

2. In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a), as implemented by AR 340-21, applicants are advised that—

a. The authority for requesting disclosure of the information is section 3012, title 10, United States Code.

b. The purpose for requesting disclosure of the information is to provide a basis for acting on the request.

c. The information is routinely used to—

(1) Locate and retrieve pertinent records and information.

(2) Evaluate the merit of the applicant's claim.

(3) Annotate records to reflect results of action taken.

d. Disclosure of the information is voluntary; however, failure to provide information may be cause for denying the requested action, or may make processing of the application impossible.

A. General Information

1. Full name.
2. Social security number.
3. Selective service number.
4. Service address and component (Regular, USAR, ARNGUS).
5. Permanent home address.
6. Name and address of each school and college attended together with the dates of attendance, and the type of school (public, church, military, commercial, etc.).
7. A chronological list of all occupations, positions, jobs, or types of work, other

than as a student in school or college, whether for monetary compensation or not. Include the type of work, name of employer, address of employer and the from/to date for each position or job held.

8. All former addresses and dates of residence at those addresses.
9. Parent's name and addresses. Indicate whether they are living or deceased.
10. The religious denomination or sect of both parents.
11. Was application made to the Selective Service System (local board) for classification as a conscientious objector prior to entry into the Armed Forces? If so, to which local board? What decision, if any, that was made by the Board, if known?
12. Has any previous application been made in service for classification as a conscientious objector? If so, for which status, 1-0 or 1-A-0? Where and when was application made? What was the final determination? Attach a copy of the previous application(s), if any.
13. When the applicant has served less than 180 days in the Armed Forces, a statement by him as to whether he is willing to perform work under the Selective Service civilian work program for conscientious objectors, if discharged as a conscientious objector. Also, a statement of the applicant as to whether he/she consents to the issuance of an order for such work by his/her local Selective Service board.

B. Training and Belief

1. An express, specific statement as to whether the applicant requests classification as a conscientious objector 1-0, or as a conscientious objector 1-A-0.
2. A description of the nature of the belief which requires the applicant to seek separation from the military service or assignment to non-

combatant training and duty for reasons of conscience.

3. An explanation as to how his/her beliefs changed or developed, to include an explanation as to what factors (how, when and from whom or from what source training received and belief acquired) caused the change in or development of conscientious objection beliefs.
4. An explanation as to when these beliefs, became incompatible with military service, and why.
5. An explanation as to the circumstances, if any, under which the applicant believes in the use of force, and to what extent, under any foreseeable circumstances.
6. An explanation as to what in the applicant's opinion most conspicuously demonstrates the consistency and depth of his/her beliefs which gave rise to his/her claim.

C. Participation in Organizations

1. Information as to whether applicant has ever been a member of any military organization or establishment before entering upon his/her present term of service. If so, the name and address of such organization will be given together with reasons why he/she became a member.
2. A statement as to whether applicant is member of a religious sect or organization. If so, the statement will show the following:
 - a. The name of the sect, and the name and location of its governing body or head, if known.
 - b. When, where and how the applicant became a member of said sect or organization.
 - c. The name and location of any church, congregation or meeting which the applicant customarily attends, and the ex-congregation or meeting which the appli-

cant customarily attends, and the extent of the applicant's participation therein.

- d. The name, title, and present address of the pastor or leader of such church, congregation or meeting.
 - e. A description of the creed or official statements, if any, and if they are known to him/her, of said religious sect or organization in relation to participation in war.
3. A description of applicant's relationships with and activities in all organizations with which he/she is or has been affiliated, other than military, political, or labor organizations.

D. References

Any additional information, such as letters of reference or official statements of organizations to which the applicant belongs or refers in his/her application, that the applicant desires to be considered by the authority reviewing his application. The burden is on the applicant to obtain and forward such information.

E. Statement for Those Seeking 1-A-0 Classification

Applicants seeking classification as 1-A-0 non-combatants will include the following statement in their application:

STATEMENT

I have been counseled concerning designation as a conscientious objector. Based on my training and belief, I consider myself to be a conscientious objector within the meaning of the statute and regulations governing conscientious objectors and am conscientiously opposed to participation in combatant training and service. I request assignment to noncombatant duties for the remainder of my term of service. I fully understand that on expiration of my current term of service, I may not be eligible for voluntary enlistment, reenlistment, extension or amendment of current enlistment, or active service in the Armed Forces by reason of my 1-A-0 classification.

APPENDIX B

SUGGESTED CHECKLIST FOR PROCESSING CONSCIENTIOUS
OBJECTOR APPLICATIONS

1. Does the applicant object to participation in war in any form? If "No", applicant should be advised to submit a request for 1-A-0 conscientious objector classification.
2. Has applicant included all the information required in appendix A? If information is not known, the application should so state.
3. Has the applicant signed DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action) and where applicable, the inclosure?
4. Has the applicant been advised that letters from the individuals listed as references can be helpful and that listing references without obtaining letters serves little purpose?
5. Has the applicant been advised that he/she may submit any information he/she considers relevant to his/her request but all information will be submitted through military channels?
6. Has the applicant been counseled on the provisions of section 3103, title 38, United States Code and signed the exact statement contained in paragraph 2-2? (This statement must be dated when signed.)
7. Has the unit commander scheduled an interview with a chaplain and medical officer?
8. Has the chaplain commented on the sincerity of the applicant and given an opinion as to the source of his/her beliefs?
9. Has the medical officer indicated that the applicant is free of psychiatric disorder which would warrant treatment or separation from the Army?
10. Has the applicant been afforded an opportunity to appear before a designated disinterested investigating officer (0-3 or higher) not in his/her chain of command?
11. Has the applicant been provided reasonable time to obtain counsel, if desired, at his/her hearing?
12. Has the investigating officer:
 - a. Had an opportunity to study the application?
 - b. Examined the applicant's military personnel records to determine if applications had been made for discharge under other Army regulations, what schools or assignment had been requested, if any, and other data considered pertinent?
 - c. Determined when the alleged conscientious objection became fixed?
 - d. Recommended that the application be approved or disapproved and given his/her reasons therefor?
13. Has the unit commander completed DD Form 1589?
14. Has the unit commander recommended approval or disapproval of the applicant's request and cited the reasoning used to make a decision?
15. If the unit commander recommends a request for discharge be disapproved but recommends the applicant be classified as a noncombatant, has the applicant been advised he/she may apply for 1-A-0 classification status and refused to do so?
16. Have the officers in the chain of command recommended approval or disapproval? If the applicant was interviewed by a commander the endorsement should so state.
17. Are all inclosures signed and dated?
18. Have copies of the application been prepared for submission to Department of the Army (two copies of approved applications, four copies of applications recommended for disapproval)?

APPENDIX C

INFORMAL GUIDE FOR THE INVESTIGATING OFFICER

C-1. The investigating officers are the key link in the chain of processing a conscientious objector application. If the investigating officer performs his/her duties diligently, with understanding, the entire procedure will be ironed out with a minimum of delay and confusion. If the investigating officer is careless or misguided, he/she may be lighting an administrative fuse that can explode with serious consequences for the applicant or be prejudicial to the interests of the Army (or both).

C-2. What is the investigating officer's task? Basically, it is to ensure that the record contains all information (including his/her own opinion) necessary for the appropriate commander to make an informed decision. In order to do this, the investigating officer needs to inform himself/herself, make a judgment, and then back it up on paper. The applicant whom he/she is investigating either is or is not a conscientious objector. If the applicant is a conscientious objector, he/she deserves to be reclassified as a noncombatant (1-A-0) or discharged (1-0). If the applicant is not a conscientious objector, he/she has an obligation to complete his/her term of service. The following considerations have been raised quite often in recent conscientious objector cases:

a. A conscientious objector is sincerely opposed, because of deep religious, moral, or ethical (not political, philosophical, or sociological) beliefs, to participation in war in any form (1-0) or to participation as a combatant (including training in tactics or weapons) in war in any form (1-A-0). A sincere desire to get out of the Army, his/her unit, or job is not of itself conscientious objection, but may be a part of the claim. An applicant's belief that he/she is called to another occupation, even a religious one, is *not* conscientious objection if it is a mere preference for a different life. It has been said that a conscientious objector is one whose conscience allows him/her no rest or peace if he continues in the present military status (without regard to what else he/she might be doing).

b. Conscientious objector beliefs must be held personally by the applicant. Just as membership

in a certain church is not necessary, neither is it sufficient, even if that church group professes conscientious objection. The applicant who belongs to such a group must show that he/she embraces those beliefs as his/her own. Similarly, someone who applies at the urging of a relative or friend can not be simply a loudspeaker for the other's microphone.

c. A conscientious objector is not necessarily a pacifist. The applicant may be ready to use force to protect himself/herself or his/her family and still be a conscientious objector. However, if he/she is willing to defend the *country*, he can not choose where and when. In between, the phrase "war in any form" is a gray area: use the best judgment and explain the conclusion.

d. Even a true conscientious objector may lose his/her chance if he/she waits too long. Present Army policy does not allow applicants who held their beliefs prior to entry into military service to be discharged or reclassified, but does extend to those who have had a real change (or development) of belief since then. The difficulty here comes when the applicant has not undergone any sudden, easily identifiable experiences or exposure to new ideas, but may have matured gradually in such a way that old beliefs have new meanings in his/her life (crystallization). The investigating officer should call it as he/she sees the situation, and pin down what he/she can in the way of influences, dates, etc.

e. In a related vein, if the applicant has waited quite a while after acquiring his/her beliefs to put in a claim, this delay may be a basis for disapproval or at least a ground for questioning his/her sincerity.

f. If the applicant has just received a maximum reenlistment bonus, a commission, or a degree, this has no direct bearing on the main issue. A sincere person who meets the regulatory criteria should not be denied his/her request because of monetary or service obligation. These matters should be handled (if at all) in other channels.

g. At the hearing, the investigating officer should be impartial and disinterested. The investigating officer is not an advocate, even if the applicant

has a lawyer. The investigating officer should not set out to prove that the applicant is not a conscientious objector, but rather find facts, which should prove that the applicant is or is not. If a part of the applicant's case is not established by "clear and convincing evidence," give the applicant a chance to do it. If the applicant does, the investigating officer must show that in the report. If the investigating officer recommends approval, it will be difficult for the Government to overturn this recommendation if cause is later found. If the investigating officer recommends disapproval, the record must have basis in fact.

h. The investigating officer must take the opportunity to check over everything that has gone before. If someone did not follow the regulation, the investigating officer should get it corrected as early as possible.

C-3. Even with a good general understanding of these matters, the investigating officer can make mistakes if the technical requirements are not observed. The regulation must be read and understood. The investigating officer should ask questions of personnel actions people, previous investigating officers of *conscientious objector* cases (they are different from other investigations), and the staff judge advocate (or the administrative law chief) at the approving authority level. The investigating officer should be aware of the following:

a. If the whole application process lasts too long, the delay may prevent proper consideration of the merits of the claim. The investigating officer should not only be thorough but also should hurry.

b. The hearing is informal. The investigating officer should be prepared beforehand and should conduct the hearing without outside assistance.

c. The investigating officer should read the chaplain's report as soon as possible. The chaplain should have read the application before conducting his/her interview, and his/her comments can save the investigating officer time by focusing the inquiry of the hearing.

d. If the psychiatrist's report shows any basis for medical treatment or for administrative action based on a personality disorder, those matters take precedence. The investigating officer should follow their progress closely.

e. Documents should bear appropriate signatures and dates.

f. In case of those *discharged* as conscientious objectors, the Veterans Administration makes a case-by-case determination of eligibility for benefits. For noncombatants, Army policy on reenlistment changes from time to time; there is no automatic bar. Similarly, reclassification (1-A-0) does not automatically call for removal from a promotion list.

g. Consideration of the type of discharge certificate to be awarded is not appropriate until after the final decision has been made on the disposition on the conscientious objector application.

h. Any previous correspondence by the applicant (with Selective Service System, the Army, etc.) concerning conscientious objection will most likely be worth reading and including in the record.

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The proponent agency of this regulation is the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications) direct to HQDA (DAPE-MPE-CS) WASH DC 20310.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

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Major General, United States Army
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