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Chapter 1 : Today's Law As Amended

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Failure to comply with the inspection or any request for information by the board may subject the party to disciplinary action. The board shall provide a copy of its inspection results, if applicable, to the Department of Managed Health Care. Section of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read: The board shall discipline the holder of any license, whose default has been entered or who has been heard by the board and found guilty, by any of the following methods: Initial appointments to the committee shall be made by the board. The board shall stagger the terms of the initial members appointed. The filling of vacancies on the committee shall be made by the board upon recommendations by the committee. If the board rejects or significantly modifies the intent or scope of the recommendation, the committee may request that the board provide its reasons in writing for rejecting or significantly modifying the recommendation, which shall be provided by the board within 30 days of the request. The committee shall submit a recommendation to the board regarding which board member should be appointed to serve on the committee, and the board shall appoint the member to serve. Committee members shall serve a term of four years except for the initial staggered terms. A member may be reappointed, but no person shall serve as a member of the committee for more than two consecutive terms. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply: This section shall become operative on April 1, The board may provide for the levying of fines and charges for violation of the rules, and may make charges for special services, such as the making of photocopies of pages of library books, electronic delivery, messenger and other delivery services, educational programs, special events, and provision of supplies or food services. With the approval of the board of supervisors, the board of law library trustees may charge individual members of the bar resident in the county fees for the removal of books and other publications from the library. These fees shall not exceed the cost of providing the service. After allowing the prospective client time to read the notice, the legal document assistant or unlawful detainer assistant shall ask the prospective client to sign and date the notice. If the first contact is not in person, the legal document assistant or unlawful detainer assistant shall provide the notice to the prospective client at the first in-person meeting or mail the notice to the prospective client before entering into a contract or agreement for services or accepting any compensation. The notice shall contain only the appropriate name or other designation from those indicated in brackets below. At the time a prospective client signs the notice and before that prospective client is offered any contract or agreement for signature, the legal document assistant or unlawful detainer assistant shall give the prospective client a clearly legible copy of the signed notice. A legal document assistant or unlawful detainer assistant shall not ask or require a prospective client or a client to sign any other form of acknowledgment regarding this notice. Section , persons possessing an associate of arts degree in police science, criminal law or justice from an accredited college shall be credited with 1, hours of experience in investigative activities. All services included in this price or prices shall be enumerated. The funeral director shall also provide a statement on that list that gives the price range for all caskets offered for sale. Prices of caskets and other identifying features such as thickness of metal, or type of wood, or other construction, interior and color, in addition to other casket identification requirements required to be given over the telephone by Part of Title 16 of the Code of Federal Regulations and any subsequent version of this regulation, shall be provided over the telephone, if requested. The board, pursuant to the provisions contained in Chapter 3. Moneys in the fund shall be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Should the initial proceeds from fees not be sufficient to repay the loan, moneys from the Medical Marijuana Fines and Penalties Account shall be made available to the bureau, by appropriation of the Legislature, to repay the loan. Operation of the gambling establishments after this date shall only be permitted if the local jurisdiction approves an ordinance, pursuant to Sections and , authorizing the operation of gambling establishments that are open to the public. The commission shall adopt regulations implementing this section. Section 48a of the

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Civil Code is amended to read: Plaintiff shall serve upon the publisher at the place of publication, or broadcaster at the place of broadcast, a written notice specifying the statements claimed to be libelous and demanding that those statements be corrected. The notice and demand must be served within 20 days after knowledge of the publication or broadcast of the statements claimed to be libelous. Exemplary damages shall not be recovered unless the plaintiff proves that defendant made the publication or broadcast with actual malice and then only in the discretion of the court or jury, and actual malice shall not be inferred or presumed from the publication or broadcast. Disability will toll the running of the statute of limitations for this action. A judgment, award, or settlement obtained pursuant to an action under this section is subject to Section of the Government Code. Section of the Civil Code is amended to read: This subdivision shall not apply to in-store advertising by businesses that are open only to members or cooperative organizations organized pursuant to Division 3 commencing with Section of Title 1 of the Corporations Code where more than 50 percent of purchases are made at the specific price set forth in the advertisement. A third party who is a holder in due course under a home solicitation transaction shall not be liable under this subdivision. Factors to be considered, if appropriate, in determining the reasonableness of a fee, are based on the circumstances existing at the time of the service and shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following: It would be illegal for me to accept a fee for preparing that application on your behalf. None of the insurance products promoted at this sales event are endorsed by those organizations, all of which offer free advice to veterans about how to qualify and apply for benefits. However, a home improvement contractor may refer a consumer to a mortgage lender or broker if that referral does not violate Section of the Business and Professions Code or any other law. A mortgage lender or broker may purchase an executed home improvement contract if that purchase does not violate Section of the Business and Professions Code or any other law. Nothing in this paragraph shall have any effect on the application of Chapter 1 commencing with Section of Title 2 to a home improvement transaction or the financing of a home improvement transaction. The disclosure shall be made in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the legitimate needs of law enforcement, as provided in subdivision c , or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the data system.

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Chapter 2 : Dance Revolution ~72~ The Big Roundtable

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See appendix A, tables , for the detailed sources and manner of calculation. These rates differ somewhat from those published by Ginzberg, et al. The disqualification rate for the Korean War was reported as As shown in appendix A, table 6, the rejection rate for the age group was The combined disqualification rate for mental unfitness psychiatric disorders and mental test failures were the same; namely, 9. Although it is true that the two wars are not comparable, the fact that the Korean War shows considerably lower admissions rates for psychiatric disorders than World War II chart 15 and table 66 does not support the contention in regard to the efficacy of the psychiatric screening or the necessity of such routine screening. As a result of World War II experience, there has been an increasing trend toward the utilization of the objective type of test for determining "potential trainability," not only for selection but also for assignment purposes. The AFQT fulfills such an objective, as it classifies the examinees on the basis of their scores on the test in five mental groups. Similarly, other criteria can be utilized to separate individuals into groups which give reasonably predictable duty performance. For example, high school graduates, as a group, function significantly better in military service 95 percent than those with only part high school attainment 90 percent ; they, in turn, are more effective than grammar school graduates 80 percent. For example, if only a moderate sized army is desired, as was the case in , induction standards can be adjusted so as to accept only superior and average groups. In times of war, general mobilization, and a relative shortage of manpower, criteria for acceptance can be lowered to include below average and even marginal groups. In a significant number 10See footnote 4 7 p. It excludes not only the low mental group V but also IV. This was made possible because this complete evaluation by mental group is done at the time of examination, not after the examinees have entered the military service, as was done in World War II on the basis of the Army General Classification Test. See Supplement to Health of the Army, op. For these mainly ambulatory patients, it seemed evident that remaining in a sheltered hospital status, even with the restrictions of illness, represented a considerable advantage over the stress and strain of active duty. Such gain in illness or the obtaining of tangible benefits from symptoms of disability was quite well known before World War II, particularly by psychiatrists and by practitioners of industrial medicine. From the standpoint of sheer numbers, however, gain in illness in World War II was a ubiquitous phenomenon. It was a daily vexing problem for medical officers assigned to hospitals, as well as to officers serving with troops and in dispensaries, who were confronted with the persisting complaints of soldiers endeavoring to enter medical channels. In retrospect, the large-scale occurrence of gain in illness should not have been so surprising. The phenomenon was well known in World War I and a familiar problem of military medicine between the wars. In World War II, circumstances were particularly favorable for the elaboration of gain in illness. Literally millions of men were uprooted from their homes and familiar support and subjected to regimentation, deprivations, and hazards. Inability to adjust or adapt to the military wartime environment led to mounting tension which not infrequently resulted in deviant or apathetic behavior. The newly commissioned medical officers soon appreciated that many of these psychological syndromes were "functional" in nature. However, there was no organized program for their evaluation, management, or treatment. Also, at this time, individuals with persistent complaints, claiming an inability to perform duty, could only be managed by hospitalization for diagnosis and treatment. Thus, the stage was set for the mass hospitalization of such symptomatic disorders, with its inevitable complication of gain in illness. The more thoroughly symptoms were investigated, the longer the hospitalization; and the greater the gain in illness, the more convinced became 12See footnote 6, p. In the newly constructed cantonment hospitals of the time, it was common to see hundreds of these ambulatory patients, sitting and lying about on the wards or roaming the corridors and recreation areas. Under these conditions, an atmosphere was created that was highly suggestive

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of gain in illness to patients convalescing from so-called organic disease and injury, as well as stimulating to others, out of the hospital, to seek relief from adjustment difficulties through medical channels. One observer of the time, Eisendorfer,¹³ commented: For every neurotic patient hospitalized there are 10 more with potential neuroses who do not require much stimulation to react in a similar manner. Others, perhaps the majority, viewed gain in illness as a conscious evasion of duty and used such terms as "goldbricking," "malingering," and "misfits. But psychiatric wards were also congested, and there was a chronic shortage of psychiatric personnel. Psychiatrists were especially reluctant to accept for transfer patients who had extensive hospitalization because of prolonged clinical investigation or residual symptoms from disease or injury. Such patients were overtly hostile toward any effort to remove their favorable hospitalized status. Thus, no one wanted these patients who in turn resented their physicians. An impasse was created for which medical discharge seemed to be the only solution. Medical separation was not only the easy way out for both patient and medical officer but was also recommended by official directives and prominent lay and military medical authorities, on the grounds that "there is no place in the Army for the physical and mental weakling. Clinical Significance of Extramural Psychiatry in the War. An obvious solution was the prevention of hospitalization for the purely symptomatic disorders and maladjustment problems. Thus, in , psychiatrists spontaneously moved toward the extramural management of neurotic-type disorders, which concept and practice was expanded to become the consultation service system, to be discussed later in the chapter. Nonpsychiatric medical officers, however, also took steps to circumvent gain in illness and the deleterious effects of hospitalization. Internists and surgeons and other specialists established outpatient treatment for many conditions from pilonidal sinus and acute gonorrhoeal urethritis to gastrointestinal disorders and foot strain. In reconditioning programs, patients were required to participate in increasing physical and mental activities until fit for duty. Postwar Impact For psychiatrists, it is of interest to note that continued hospitalization, with its adverse effects noted particularly with psychiatric patients in World War II, has produced a similar deleterious effect in the mentally ill patients in civilian institutions, who have been hospitalized for prolonged periods. In the postwar years, along with the general trend in civil life toward outpatient management, whenever feasible, and the decreasing length of hospitalization of military personnel. There remains, however, a constant problem of gain in illness from individuals with adjustment difficulties. Psychiatric consultation services have steadily improved and usually are called upon to aid in management and treatment before hospitalization. In any future general mobilization, gain in illness is almost certain to become again a major wartime medical problem. In this event, it is hoped that the experiences of World War II will be considered as a guide for implementation, for there was eventually evolved an adequate program for the management and control of gain in illness. Later, as psychiatric personnel for the first time functioned in a setting where soldiers lived and worked, they became increasingly aware that failure in training was not merely the inevitable result of defective or abnormal personality, but rather that faulty motivation and leadership, physiological strain, psychological stress, and situational pressures played a major role in evoking neurotic and maladjustment disorders. Methodology In time and with experience, psychiatrists and other personnel of the consultation services became more involved in activities designed to alter or influence attitudes and situational circumstances so as either to prevent emotional disorders or to provide for their early recognition and prompt management. To accomplish these objectives, psychiatric personnel learned to leave the office setting and become firsthand observers of training activities, consulting directly with commanders on referral problems. This approach also permitted relevant collateral and followup information to be gathered by visits to company areas. More important, such a decentralized or field operation brought about adequate communication and working relationships between consultation services and using agencies. Psychiatric personnel became familiar with the language and values of trainees and with the vicissitudes of training. Gradually, most psychiatrists in the consultation services became identified with the needs of the military service rather than with only the needs of the individual. In turn, line commanders came to know psychiatrists as exponents of reality rather than as persons with impractical theories. In an effort to prevent disabling maladjustment, consultation services

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developed programs of lectures, aimed at the indoctrination of officers and other trainer personnel, on measures to maintain the mental health of trainees and the early recognition of emotional disability. Similarly, orientation talks were evolved for groups of newly inducted soldiers to promote better understanding and, thus, desensitization of the common emotional problems encountered in the transition from civil to military life. No convincing evidence was ever submitted to indicate that such indoctrination or orientation lectures reduced the incidence of maladjustment disorders in trainees. However, attitudes of both trainers and trainees became more accepting and supportive of anxiety, depression, frustration, nostalgia, and other emotional discomforts which commonly occur among trainees. Also, unusual or persistent symptoms or behavioral abnormalities were more readily recognized by trainer personnel as a signal for early referral to the consultation service. It is likely that the lecture programs were more effective in secondary prevention early recognition and treatment than in the primary or actual prevention of psychiatric disorders. Summary Consultation services in World War II demonstrated the validity of aiding the trainee while he still struggled to cope with situational difficulties. This approach proved far superior to the previous practice of hospitalization and thus removal of the individual from the area of conflict which confirmed and fixated the failure of adaptation to military service. The efforts of consultation services markedly reduced the frequency of hospitalization for trainees and was a major lesson learned by psychiatry in World War II. This lesson was not forgotten. During the Korean War, consultation services, renamed "Mental Hygiene Consultation Services," were established at all training centers and played a prominent role in the effective psychiatric program during this period. Since the Korean War, Mental Hygiene Consultation Services have been continued on all major posts in the Zone of Interior and in all oversea divisional garrisons. Mental Hygiene Consultation Services provide consultation and treatment services not only for trainees but also for all military personnel and many civilian dependents. In effect, the mental hygiene consultation service of an army post serves the military community for primary and secondary psychiatric prevention in the same manner as a mental health service provides care to a civilian community. As previously indicated, with the rapid expansion of the Army, there occurred increasing numbers of persistent maladjustment and neurotic-type disorders which exhibited "gain in illness" and were apparently resistant to treatment. From the beginning, psychiatrists were uncertain as to the appropriate diagnosis for these emotional reactions which were clearly related to, or precipitated by, situational events and frequently complicated by poor motivation for military service. At this time, however, there was no generally acceptable diagnostic term, other than "psychoneurosis," to categorize situationally induced psychological syndromes, although "simple adult maladjustment," "gastric neurosis," or similar terminology was used by some psychiatrists. As stated in chapter IX p. It is a curious commentary that the diagnostic term "psychoneurosis," developed by Freudian psychology to indicate a relatively fixed neurotic illness due to internalized unconscious conflict from faulty childhood psychosexual development, in time, was generalized to encompass a wide variety of situationally induced emotional reactions. If the issue of psychiatric diagnosis was only of academic interest, the ubiquitous use of psychoneurosis would have been of little importance. Army policy during the mobilization and early war years was to eliminate personnel of limited effectiveness, particularly psychiatric disorders. Especially emphasized was the careful detection and elimination of unstable persons and mental "misfits. The Surgeon General had directed that disposition need not be delayed until a highly accurate diagnosis was established by prolonged and detailed study. Diagnosis, however, was of paramount importance. On the one hand, psychoneurosis was classified as an illness for which an honorable discharge could be readily accomplished under medical auspices by CDD certificate of disability for discharge. On the other, a diagnosis of an inadequate or other personality disorder which was not considered an illness would result in the return of the patient to duty for possible administrative discharge because of inadaptability or undesirable habits and traits of character section VIII, AR As described in chapter IX, the relatively new unit commanders were reluctant to initiate "Section Eight" proceedings which were not only unfamiliar, cumbersome, and time consuming, but also reflected presumed lack of leadership and command ability. Also, administrative separations required appearance before a line officer board which

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was often disinclined to approve such a harsh discharge for unhappy, anxious soldiers who complained of somatic or psychological symptoms and insisted that they were sick.

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Chapter 3 : Military claims

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Despite these possible penalties, government records indicate that from through there were only twenty indictments of which nineteen were instigated in part by self-publicized and self-reported non-registration. In the opinion of legal experts, this is almost impossible to prove unless there is evidence of a prospective defendant knowing about his obligation to register and intentionally choosing not to do so. Or, for example, when there is evidence the government at any time provided notice to the prospective defendant to register or report for induction, he was given an opportunity to comply, and the prospective defendant chose not to do so. The last prosecution for non-registration was in January In interviews published in U. As an alternative method of encouraging or coercing registration, laws were passed requiring that in order to receive financial aid, federal grants and loans, certain government benefits, eligibility for most federal employment, and if the person is an immigrant eligibility for citizenship, a young man had to be registered or had to have been registered, if they are over 26 but were required to register between 18 and 26 with the Selective Service. Those who were required to register, but failed to do so before they turn 26, are no longer allowed to register, and thus may be permanently barred from federal jobs and other benefits, unless they can show to the Selective Service that their failure was not knowing and willful. Alien or Dual National: An alien is a person who is not a citizen of the United States. A dual national is a person who is a citizen of the United States and another country. They are defined in four classes. A registrant who has resided in the United States for less than one year. When two or more periods of U. In computing the length of such periods, any portion of one day shall be counted as a day. He will be eligible for this class only until he has resided in the United States for one year. If he has resided in the United States for two or more periods, he must furnish documentation for each period of residence. A registrant who left the United States before his Order to Report for Induction was issued and whose order has not been canceled. He may be classified in Class 4-C only for the period he resides outside of the United States. Upon his return to the United States, he must report the date of return and his current address to the Selective Service Area Office. A registrant who registered at a time required by Selective Service law and thereafter acquired status within one of its groups of persons exempt from registration. He will be eligible for this class only during the period of his exempt status. To support this claim, the registrant must submit documentation from the diplomatic agency of the country of which he is a subject verifying his exempt status. A registrant, lawfully admitted for permanent residence, as defined in Paragraph 2 of Section a of the Immigration and Nationality Act of , as amended 66 Stat. In this case, the person must also have executed a waiver of all rights, privileges, exemptions, and immunities which would otherwise accrue to him as a result of his occupational status. To support this claim, the registrant must submit documentation from the diplomatic agency of the country of which he is a subject verifying his occupational status. The person is a citizen of both the United States and another country at the same time. The country must be one that allows its citizens dual citizenship and the registrant must be able to obtain and produce the proper papers to affirm this status. However, once this exemption is taken, he can never apply for U. The act has been challenged in light of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution which prohibits " involuntary servitude ". It introduced no novel doctrine with respect of services always treated as exceptional, and certainly was not intended to interdict enforcement of those duties which individuals owe to the state, such as services in the army, militia, on the jury, etc. United States, U. Department of Treasury , U. For women to be required to register with the Selective Service, Congress would have to amend the law, which currently exempts women from registration. Goldberg , with the Court holding that requiring only men to register did not violate the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment. The purpose of registration was to prepare for a draft of combat troops. Since women are excluded from combat, Congress concluded that they would not be

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needed in the event of a draft, and therefore decided not to register them. Although no conclusions were reached, DoD recognized that policies regarding women need to be reviewed periodically because the role of women in the military continues to expand. The Selective Service System takes the position that it would be able to register and draft women with its existing infrastructure, if given the mission and additional funding. Military and legal analysts speculate that this will open the door for Congress to begin the process to amend the law and remove the exemption from registration requirements. Selective Service System, is pending in the U. District Court for the District of New Jersey. Even during peacetime, the agency is also aided by 11, volunteers serving on local boards and district appeal boards. Costs of investigating, prosecuting, and imprisoning violators would be included in the budget of the Department of Justice[citation needed]. Mobilization draft procedures[edit] The description below is for a general draft under the current Selective Service regulations. Any or all of these procedures could be changed by Congress as part of the same legislation that would authorize inductions, or through separate legislation, so there is no guarantee that this is how any draft would actually work. Congress and the President authorize a draft: The president claims a crisis has occurred which requires more troops than the volunteer military can supply. Congress passes and the President signs legislation which revises the Military Selective Service Act to initiate a draft for military manpower. A lottery based on birthdays determines the order in which registered men are called up by Selective Service. The first to be called, in a sequence determined by the lottery, will be men whose 20th birthday falls during the calendar year the induction takes place, followed, if needed, by those aged 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 19 and 18 year olds in that order. All parts of the Selective Service System are activated: Physical, mental and moral evaluation of registrants: Registrants with low lottery numbers receive examination orders and are ordered to report for a physical, mental, and moral evaluation at a Military Entrance Processing Station MEPS to determine whether they are fit for military service. Once he is notified of the results of the evaluation, a registrant will be given 10 days to file a claim for exemption, postponement, or deferment. Local and appeal boards activated and induction notices sent: Those who passed the military evaluation will receive induction orders. An inductee will have 10 days to report to a local Military Entrance Processing Station for induction. First draftees are inducted: According to current plans, Selective Service must deliver the first inductees to the military within days from the onset of a crisis. First, all days of the year are placed into a capsule at random. Second, the numbers 1â€” 1â€” for lotteries held with respect to a leap year are placed into a second capsule. These two capsules are certified for procedure, sealed in a drum, and stored. In the event of a draft, the drums are taken out of storage and inspected to make sure they have not been tampered with. The lottery then takes place, and each date is paired with a number at random. For example, if January 19 is picked from the "date" capsule and the number 59 picked from the "number" capsule, all men of age 20 born on January 19 will be the 59th group to receive induction notices. This process continues until all dates are matched with a number. Should all dates be used, the Selective Service will first conscript men at the age of 20, then 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 19, and

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Chapter 4 : Selective Service System - Wikipedia

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The postgraduate training required by this paragraph shall have been obtained in a postgraduate training program accredited by the ACGME or postgraduate training completed in Canada that is accredited by the RCPSC. The board may also adopt regulations authorizing the substitution of additional specialty board certifications for years of practice or licensure when considering the certification for a physician and surgeon pursuant to this section. Section of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read: A licensed midwife may assist the woman in pregnancy and childbirth only if an examination by a physician and surgeon trained in obstetrics and gynecology is obtained and the physician and surgeon who examined the woman determines that the risk factors presented by her disease or condition are not likely to significantly affect the course of pregnancy and childbirth. The licensed midwife may consult and remain in consultation with the physician and surgeon after the referral or transfer. A licensed midwife shall not resume primary care of the client. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires: Any observation of an abnormality shall be referred to a physician and surgeon. The speech-language pathologist shall have this written verification on file and readily available for inspection upon request by the board. A speech-language pathologist shall pass a flexible fiber optic nasendoscopic instrument only under the direct authorization of an otolaryngologist certified by the American Board of Otolaryngology and the supervision of a physician and surgeon. Nothing in this section referring to credentialed supervising speech-language pathologists expands existing exemptions from licensing pursuant to Section . An audiology aid may not perform any function that constitutes the practice of audiology unless he or she is under the supervision of an audiologist. The board may by regulation exempt certain functions performed by an industrial audiology aide from supervision provided that his or her employer has established a set of procedures or protocols that the aide shall follow in performing these functions. Cerumen removal, as provided by this section, shall only be performed by a licensed audiologist. Physician and surgeon supervision shall not be construed to require the physical presence of the physician, but shall include all of the following: The protocols shall include a requirement that the supervised audiologist immediately refer to an appropriate physician any trauma, including skin tears, bleeding, or other pathology of the ear discovered in the process of cerumen removal as defined in this subdivision. Unprofessional conduct constitutes grounds for citation, discipline, denial of a license, or issuance of a probationary license. The board may, after the conduct of appropriate proceedings under the Administrative Procedure Act Chapter 4. The record of conviction or a certified copy thereof shall be conclusive evidence of that conviction. In administering this subdivision, the board shall consider referencing the standards, regulations, and guidelines of the State Department of Public Health developed pursuant to Section . As necessary, the board shall consult with the Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, the Dental Board of California, the Board of Registered Nursing, and the Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians of the State of California, to encourage appropriate consistency in the implementation of this subdivision. The board consists of 11 members, five of whom shall be public members and one of the nonpublic members shall be an individual registered as a dispensing optician, spectacle lens dispenser, or contact lens dispenser. The registered dispensing member shall be registered pursuant to Chapter 5. Six members of the board shall constitute a quorum. The board may enforce any disciplinary actions undertaken by that board. Notwithstanding any other law, the repeal of this section renders the board subject to review by the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature. The board may take action against any licensee who is charged with unprofessional conduct, and may deny an application for a license if the applicant has committed unprofessional conduct. In addition to other provisions of this article, unprofessional conduct includes, but is not limited to, the following: To be repeated, there must be two or more negligent acts or omissions. A

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certified copy of the decision or judgment shall be conclusive evidence of that action. The commission of and conviction for any act of sexual abuse, sexual misconduct, or attempted sexual misconduct, whether or not with a patient, shall be considered a crime substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a licensee. This paragraph shall not apply to sexual contact between any person licensed under this chapter and his or her spouse or person in an equivalent domestic relationship when that licensee provides optometry treatment to his or her spouse or person in an equivalent domestic relationship. A conviction within the meaning of this paragraph means a plea or verdict of guilty or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere. A conviction described in this paragraph shall be considered a crime substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a licensee. In administering this subdivision, the board shall consider the standards, regulations, and guidelines of the State Department of Public Health developed pursuant to Section . If the reportable event involves the action of an administrative agency or court, the report shall set forth the title of the matter, court or agency name, docket number, and the dates the reportable event occurred. The commission shall review the performance of any such club, organization, or sanctioning body annually. A physician and surgeon shall be in attendance at the contest. There shall be a medical insurance program satisfactory to the commission provided by an amateur club, organization, or sanctioning body in effect covering all contestants. The commission shall review compliance with these requirements. While the promotional activities at satellite wagering facilities shall be funded by the marketing organization, they shall be implemented and coordinated by representatives of the satellite wagering facilities and the thoroughbred racing associations or fairs then conducting a live race meet. The amounts initially distributed to the marketing organization formed pursuant to subdivision a shall be 0. The amount distributable to the marketing organization may be adjusted by the board, in its discretion. If promotion funds expended in any one year exceed the amount collected for that year, the funds expended in the following year shall be reduced by the excess amount. The marketing organization, on a quarterly basis, shall submit to the board a written report that accounts for all receipts and expenditures of the promotion funds for the previous three months. The council may take any reasonable actions to carry out the responsibilities and duties set forth in this chapter, including, but not limited to, hiring staff and entering into contracts. The council shall be governed by a board of directors comprised in the manner described in subdivision d of Section . The council may adopt bylaws, rules, regulations, and procedures necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. These fees shall not exceed the reasonable cost to the council of providing those services and carrying out those responsibilities and duties. To qualify for a license under this section, the premises upon which a bona fide public eating place is operated shall have a seating capacity for 50 or more diners. The disclosure and use of the following medical information shall not be subject to the limitations of this part: In an action brought by a debt buyer on a consumer debt: This paragraph shall not be deemed to require a specific itemization, but the explanation shall identify separately the charge-off balance, the total of any post-charge-off interest, and the total of any post-charge-off fees. The names and addresses shall be in sufficient form so as to reasonably identify each such purchaser. The Legislature finds and declares that it is in the public interest to encourage continued participation in matters of public significance, and that this participation should not be chilled through abuse of the judicial process. To this end, this section shall be construed broadly. The motion shall be scheduled by the clerk of the court for a hearing not more than 30 days after the service of the motion unless the docket conditions of the court require a later hearing. The stay of discovery shall remain in effect until notice of entry of the order ruling on the motion. The court, on noticed motion and for good cause shown, may order that specified discovery be conducted notwithstanding this subdivision. Section b of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read: A new credit transaction shall be deemed to be a purchase money loan except as to the principal amount of a new advance. For purposes of this section, any payment of principal shall be deemed to be applied first to the principal balance of the purchase money loan, and then to the principal balance of a new advance, and interest payments shall be applied to any interest due and owing. This subdivision applies only to credit transactions that are executed on or after January 1, . Section d of the Code of Civil Procedure is

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amended to read: A waiver of this right may be revoked; but if a party revokes that waiver, the other party is entitled to a reasonable continuance for the purpose of procuring an attorney. The certificate shall state all of the following: Failure to timely file and serve the certificate described in subdivision c shall be grounds for disapproval of the appearance and disqualification from serving as an attorney in the arbitration in which the certificate was filed. In the absence of special circumstances, repeated appearances shall be grounds for disapproval of the appearance and disqualification from serving as an attorney in the arbitration in which the certificate was filed. Superior Court 17 Cal. To the extent that Birbrower is interpreted to expand or restrict that right or ability pursuant to the laws of this state, it is hereby abrogated except as specifically provided in this section. Section of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read: This paragraph shall become inoperative on July 1, This paragraph shall become operative on July 1, The report shall set forth any amounts owing to the holder for unpaid rent or storage charges and for the cost of opening the safe deposit box or other safekeeping repository, if any, in which the property was contained. The initial report for property subject to Section The Controller may postpone the reporting date upon his or her own motion or upon written request by any person required to file a report. Section of the Corporations Code is amended to read: Increased access to surety bonding resources will assist in supporting participation by those firms in public works contracts, and by stimulating increased participation by small firms, the state will benefit from increased competition and lower bid costs. The teleconferenced meeting or proceeding shall comply with this section and all other applicable provisions of law relating to a specific type of meeting or proceeding conducted by a mutual water company. If the board uses teleconferencing, the board shall provide to an eligible person attending a meeting by teleconference, before the meeting begins, an electronic copy or photocopy of all documents not related to an executive session to be discussed at the meeting. A board of directors of a mutual water company shall not prohibit an eligible person from attending a meeting of the board either in person, so long as the eligible person has complied with the notice requirement of paragraph A , or by teleconference except as provided by paragraph 2. A board of directors may allow an eligible person to attend the meeting personally in lieu of using teleconferencing pursuant to this paragraph. The board of directors of the mutual water company shall meet in executive session, if requested by a member or shareholder who may be subject to a fine, penalty, or other form of discipline, and the member shall be entitled to attend the executive session. As specified in paragraph 3 of subdivision o , an eligible person shall be entitled to attend a teleconference meeting or the portion of a teleconference meeting that is open to eligible persons, and that meeting or portion of the meeting shall be audible to the eligible persons in a location specified in the notice of the meeting. The teleconference meeting or portion of the meeting that is open to eligible persons shall be audible to the eligible person in a location specified in the notice of the meeting. Except for an emergency meeting, eligible persons shall be given notice of the time and place of a meeting that will be held solely in executive session at least two days prior to the meeting. Notice shall be given by posting the notice in a prominent, publicly accessible place or places within the territory served by the mutual water company and by mail to any eligible person who had requested notification of board meetings by mail, at the address requested by the eligible person. Eligible persons requesting notice by mail shall pay the costs of reproduction and mailing of the notice in advance. The notice shall contain the agenda for the meeting.

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Chapter 5 : Office of Medical History

Get this from a library! IV-F: a guide to medical, psychiatric, and moral unfit standards for military induction. [David Suttler].

Writer and teacher in Athens, GA. Drop me a line at cjbartunek@gmail.com. The stranger with a red face and a comb-over came bearing a message: Not even its organizers had completely believed this particular dance would take place, and disaster was still quite possible. Forbidding American college students to dance rarely seems like a tenable position, but up to the very day it was scheduled, administrators at the university felt they had not only public opinion but also the law on their side in blocking it. They wanted to dance with classmates of the same sex, in Memorial Ballroom no less. They wanted to raise awareness of the fledgling Committee on Gay Education, a group that had raised far more awareness already than the university was comfortable with in its three and a half months of existence. Founded by two seniors, Bill Green and John Hoard, the Committee on Gay Education had secured the ballroom through subterfuge another student organization had reserved the space. Almost simultaneously, the Lawrence Gay Liberation Front at the University of Kansas was petitioning for formal recognition and planning its own first dance. But this was the early 80s in the Deep South. Could the Georgia students pull it off? Would college be a kind of continuation of high school in Savannah? There he and his friends were consumed by schoolwork and competed for top academic honors, flying under the radar socially, neither popular nor the targets of bullies. No one in high school even seemed to notice that Hoard was gay, though to him it felt excruciatingly obvious. Hoard had spent a thrilling summer driving to South Carolina on weekends with his first gay friends to hit the wild nightclubs that admitted seventeen-year-olds. In many ways it looked like he might be the former. Many American stories hinge on young people disappearing into forests and emerging changed, wiser and self-possessed. The friends he met were smart but also cool, interested like he was in the Civil Rights and antiwar movements and passionate in their hatred of Richard Nixon, the Republican candidate in the upcoming presidential election. They rapped in discussion sessions, put on skits, and hiked the woods. Visiting university officials delivered encomiums to their potential to make a difference and urged them to make the most of their time in college. This encouragement would come to have unintended consequences for the university. Despite his shyness, Hoard quickly bonded with many fellow students, and one in particular stood out as a kindred spirit Asa William Green, then known as Bill. By the end of the weekend, the two friends returned to school energized to make their marks. Though William Wordsworth was writing of the French Revolution, his words capture what many feel about the various revolutions of the 80s, and particularly 80s, a thrilling time to be in college, especially for those infected with the passion to change the world. For some white students at Southern universities, witnessing the struggles and successes of the brave black students who had begun organizing at African-American colleges in the late 70s provided a catalyst for their own entrance into social justice activism. Martin Luther King Jr. Compounding this trend, the student body of UGA nearly doubled during the 80s, bringing greater diversity of opinion and belief. Several hundred students participated in what was the most dramatic manifestation of the student movement at UGA to date. By the fall, the student handbook no longer distinguished between women and men. Now girls were wearing flared jeans and boys were growing out their hair. Rock music floated from the windows of the dorms. Anything was possible, even love. After Freshman Camp jump-started his social life, Hoard began to emerge from his shell. There, he met Dave, a quiet, handsome social-work major with big muscles and a National Merit Scholarship. Dave and John soon became a couple. They set up housekeeping, young and in love. Still, this aspect of their identities remained mostly private. Athens was a quiet town at the time. It was predominantly white and fairly conservative. The university was a very different place by the time Green and Hoard arrived than it had been seven years before, when Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes had braved harassment and threats. However, openly proclaiming a non-heterosexual identity had long been an unthinkable prospect, and the violence in the South

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against proponents of racial civil rights throughout the sixties provided a chilling reminder of what could happen to dissidents. Wide swaths of Georgia had not yet complied with the Civil Rights legislation of the decade, or even the *Brown v. Board of Education* ruling. A massive FBI effort was under way against the Ku Klux Klan, which continued to make its presence felt in many small towns. Only a few years earlier, Hoard had found a KKK publication lying out on a table with other magazines at the county hospital where his grandfather was dying, and had read with shock its screeds against blacks, gays, Jews, and Catholics. Hoard says he never felt unsafe in Athens, but others saw the town differently. She matriculated at UGA in It was only a little bit better on campus. By the late sixties, some of its members were growing bolder. Faculty members and others outside of the dorms threw house parties and salons, where LGBT people could socialize without threat. And at an out-of-the-way bar patronized mainly by African Americans, guys could dance with guys and girls with girls without harassment, though at the nightclubs closer to campus same-sex dancing was still unthinkable. Around the country, things were changing. Sears shows in his delightful book *Rebels, Rubyfruit, and Rhinestones: Queering Space in the Stonewall South*, many Southern cities already had vibrant gay subcultures at that time, which provided bases for the nascent gay liberation effort. While few LGBT people in Athens were public about their identities, the university offered a comparatively bohemian enclave for some of them to begin to explore their sexuality more openly. The excitement of discovery for the most part kept the fears at bay. We were young, foolish, and happy. Hoard and Green had ended up in different friend circles freshman year, but they still ran into each other in Athens, often in tandem with political activism, and both were highly interested in the post-Stonewall organizing taking place. They began throwing around the idea of forming a student group that would provide a gathering place for gay people, and would educate the larger public about their issues. An only child, Hoard was close with his mother and father, Hazel and John Sr. Even so, the thought of hurting them by revealing his sexual orientation anguished Hoard. Ultimately it would be the lamented ROTC scholarship that ended up forcing his decision. Hoard and most of his friends had come to oppose the war. And he would have to tell his parents. When the time for that came, there was a drawn-out, tearful scene in the motel room Hazel and John Sr. Yet while the night felt awful and while John Sr. They did not express disappointment. They liked Dave and were glad John had a companion. The next step was to tell his advisor, and not long afterward, Hoard found himself being bundled off to Fort McPherson in Atlanta for psychiatric evaluation. He was escorted past the guards, through the grounds, into an office, where a young doctor questioned him about his sexual feelings. But the doctor in Atlanta listened seriously to Hoard and treated him with sympathy. The military gave him an honorable discharge, which he speculates may have been related to his stated willingness to continue with ROTC. He was free, even if his next two years of college would involve student loans and random jobs, scooping soft-serve ice cream at the student union and working in a horticulture-department greenhouse. He was nineteen years old. At the beginning of May, before the school year closed, antiwar sentiment on campus exploded. After the events of that spring, Hoard felt there was no reason not to start work on the Committee on Gay Education that he and Bill Green had dreamed up. But in order to do that and to do it under the rules of the university, you really had to be a kind of student organization. A gay liberation group at University of Georgia was a truly radical proposition, but its rollout began unexpectedly smoothly. Amazingly, Hoard and Green quickly managed to find a faculty advisor — Dr. Karl King, a family sociologist who taught sex education courses in the Home Economics department. So when Green and Hoard told him about their new group, King agreed that the educational dimension could be valuable. In keeping with his beliefs on the importance of openness, King proposed a plan: So the two were soon standing — hearts pounding — before lecture halls filled with as many as two hundred students, proving the strength of their conviction. University of Georgia students in those days were not always the most well-informed or mature when it came to sexual matters, as King had told student reporters. But his students listened respectfully. To connect with their audience, Green and Hoard made the discussion personal and put their experience in the context of the university community, speculating that there were perhaps three or four hundred gay students at UGA, many of whom were closeted. Hoard

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spoke of the terror he felt before coming out to his parents. Then came the questions. I mean, it was just. We think it has the potential to change, and we think it will. King, who had reserved the auditorium for the Committee. That evening, nearly seventy people showed up, according to their count. In her memo, McBee wrote that Jim Kenney, associate to the provost, was particularly upset about the calls and called for a meeting that day to strategize a response. Simply put, that it is not to be recognized! But this opposition, as yet unknown to Hoard and Green, was not the foremost among their immediate challenges. With all the drama surrounding him on campus, Bill Green could no longer avoid coming out to his family, which scared him more than coming out to hundreds of peers. No longer could his life be double. That weekend he made the two-hundred-mile journey home to Albany and braced himself for the painful conversation. I took her a copy of the paper, as a matter of fact.

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Chapter 6 : Valley Peace Center (Amherst, Mass.) â€™ Special Collections and University Archives

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Government Printing Office, , p. The professional women in these components were a much more homogeneous group than those in the WAAC or WAC which were composed of heterogeneous elements who had merged together because of a community of interest in the service of the Army. The Waacs or Wacs suffered from, and yet also profited by, a great diversity in social and educational endowment. They represented, to some extent, a cross section of American womanhood coming from the farm and from the factory, from the office and from the home. Two of these factors were inherent in the Army organization; namely, in that their members were volunteers and were noncombatants. The other was a more fundamental characteristic-they were women. Because the Wacs were all volunteers, there was a self-selection which made them less typical of American womanhood than were the men who were drafted by selective service. This difference, although not the only influence, was reflected in rejection rates, as shown in a 6-month period in , when the ratio of neuropsychiatric rejections for men was twice that for Wacs. Medical policies in relation to Wacs were initiated in the office of the consultant and were processed through appropriate divisions in both the 2 Craighill, M. *Psychiatric Aspects of Women Serving in the Army: The Motivation of Women Volunteers*. Further, women candidates were screened before the medical examination on the basis of the data submitted by them on their applications and a special "mental alertness test. It should also be recognized that for some time the supply of men was considered to be inexhaustible and, therefore, any doubtful male inductee could be readily rejected. This policy was reversed with women volunteers in order to build up a desired strength of the WAC. Almost a year elapsed, however, before those authorities realized the extent and seriousness of the neuropsychiatric problem. Medical Care Medical care of Wacs, both in the Zone of Interior and overseas, was under the appropriate Army medical authority. Wherever there was a large contingent of Wacs, a medical officer was usually assigned especially for their needs, and a dispensary was established for sick call. Craighill, MC left , and Col. Medical services for the enlistment stations were usually supplied by local induction centers. Before the commissioning of women as medical officers, there were several women physicians in the WAAC who were assigned to the training centers. Three of these, one a psychiatrist, went overseas with the first WAC contingents. As more women physicians received commissions in the Army Medical Corps, many were assigned to duty with WAC units in various parts of the world. The need for psychiatrists, especially at the WAC training centers, was recognized, and special attention was given to staffing these training centers with qualified medical officers. There were some who volunteered for purely patriotic reasons and at considerable sacrifice of their own position and comfort. For many, however, this ideal was mixed in varying proportions with, or completely overshadowed by, more personal reasons. Some were influenced by a general masculine identification; others were substituting for a husband, brother, or father who was dead or disabled; and still others were competing with those significant male figures who were living. Women so impelled were usually fairly stable, and their motivation was of sufficient strength to carry them through the vicissitudes of military experience. Another group enlisted in the hope of meeting more men, or for the glamour and excitement. Many of these volunteers were immature women whose enthusiasm could not stand up to the hard reality of discipline and to the monotony of army life. Then, there were the escapists who were running away from either internal conflicts or external problems in their environment. These women included those who wanted relief from rigid, or otherwise intolerable, home situations; those who were seeking substitutes for disappointment in love or marriage; and those who had always been maladjusted and were seeking that "green field" which is never found. Many of the neurotics were in this escapist group, and most were unable to resolve their previous maladjustment. It was mainly the women in this group who were responsible for numerous company problems and who were given disability discharges. A minority of them, however, did find in the orderly and disciplined routine of army life and support and leadership which they

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had needed, and these women became happy and useful members of the organization. Another motivation for a large number of volunteers was a desire for occupational change. This change benefited the relatively untrained women because they were given opportunities to learn new skills or become proficient in unfamiliar techniques. However, those who sought such a change of occupation merely because of boredom were frequently disappointed to find themselves doing the same cooking or stenographic work that they were trying to avoid. In some instances, the new work was more menial than the former civilian occupation and intensified frustration. A study⁴ of approximately 18, women at the training center at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, gave the following statistical information on motivation: It was found that neither emotional, practical, or intellectual motivation was a guarantee for success in the WAC. The healthier and more realistically motivated women were usually better adjusted and more efficient in their service. The greater the opportunity given for fulfillment of the motivation for enlistment the greater were the gains both personal and military. From 30, applicants, were initially chosen after a thorough screening process. In commenting on recruitment, Preston⁶ stated: The results of this screening procedure were excellent, and with the few exceptions the women selected during this period became the outstanding women of the WAC, not because they were the first chosen but because of their excellent qualifications and selection. Almost all of these women have justified the original opinion concerning their suitability. No officers, except the Director, were commissioned directly from civilian life. After the original group of officer candidates were indoctrinated and commissioned, all subsequent officers were chosen from enlisted personnel and given special training. Preston⁷ described this selection as follows: The later officers were selected from the ranks. Every effort was made to assure selection of the best material available but this selection was at times "hit and miss. Also women who would repeatedly ask to be sent were assigned to OCS without qualification, and women who did one specific assignment well but who had no other qualifications were sent with the idea that they could come back to their original assignment and perform the same duties as an officer. Several trial methods of improving selection were instituted until finally a plan was worked out which set up an advisory committee of WAC officers and a psychiatrist and psychologist, who assisted in the selection and continued observation of the candidates. The committee recommendations were "helpful in supplying substantial reasons for elimination at screening boards. It also served to assist the eliminated candidate to accept her failure and to aid the company officers in understanding the personality of the women she trained. As stated by Treadwell, op. Quantity was stressed rather than quality. The requirement of raising a quota prompted inducements which often attracted undesirable persons and was responsible for later disillusionment and dissatisfaction because of false impressions received during recruiting campaigns. The maladjusted woman, lured by the glamour, enlisted as a means of escape. The anxiety to fill the quota, however, was so great that intense pressure for waivers was often exerted by recruiting officers. This was reflected in the variation of rejection rates in the different service commands, which will be noted in more detail later. It was apparent that such differences in rejection rates did not derive from the quality of the candidates but rather from the policy of commands in the procedure of examinations. Psychiatric examinations were not encouraged in many areas until later experience demonstrated clearly the need for better recruiting procedures. This was later abandoned because of findings that such practices were neither in the best interest of the service nor of the recruit. More than 75 percent chose to reenlist; that is, a total of 41, Those who did not reenlist were disgruntled by experience with faulty classification and assignment and by overstatements and unfulfilled promises of recruiting officers. Many were persuaded by family and friends to leave the service, because of the unfavorable publicity that had been given the WAAC. Medical reasons also accounted for many of the failures to reenlist. Final-type physical examinations were required of all who had not been examined since 1 March , a period of 6 months before the actual enlistment in the Army of the United States. An attempt was made to reduce the number of examining stations to make available more adequate psychiatric consultation, but this plan was never successfully achieved. The discharges for disability are further discussed in more detail in subsequent sections.

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