Chairman Smith and Ranking Member Rogers:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony as part of the House Armed Services Committee’s hearing on the recommendations of the National Commission on Military, National, and Public Service (NCMNPS).

As you know, the military draft has not been used since 1973, when President Nixon ended the Vietnam War draft and created an all-volunteer force. President Ford ended draft registration in 1975. Unfortunately, despite all evidence demonstrating it was unneeded, President Carter reinstated draft registration in 1980 largely for political reasons. Military draft registration has existed ever since, requiring all men aged 18-26 to register with the Selective Service System (SSS). **It should be repealed altogether.**

Alongside Congressman Rodney Davis, I’ve reintroduced bipartisan legislation – **H.R. 2509, the Selective Service Repeal Act** – to repeal the Military Selective Service Act (MSSA) and the draft registration system. Senators Ron Wyden and Rand Paul have introduced identical legislation in the Senate: **S. 1139**.

The SSS is an unnecessary, unwanted, archaic, wasteful, and punitive bureaucracy that violates Americans’ civil liberties. The annual funding directed to the SSS could be better spent on encouraging and enhancing public service or reducing our federal deficit. It’s beyond time for Congress to repeal the SSS once and for all.

**The SSS subjects individuals to unnecessarily severe penalties**

Currently, men who fail to register with the SSS can be severely penalized by both the federal government and state governments. This could include years in prison, hundreds-of-thousands of dollars in fines, and the denial of federal student loans, grants, benefits, citizenship, job training, and federal employment. Various state laws also penalize individuals for failing to register with the SSS, including denial of driver’s licenses, state employment, and other services. Men who fail to register by their 26th birthday face these penalties for life, unless they can successfully appeal – which can be expensive, protracted, and require resources that many individuals don’t have.

According to USA Today, “Selectice Service statistics suggest that more than 1 million men have been denied some government benefit because they weren't registered for the draft.”

**Unfortunately, low-income individuals and people of color are likely the ones most adversely impacted by these severe penalties.**

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It makes no sense to keep these unnecessarily severe penalties on the books for a hypothetical military draft that neither the Department of Defense (DOD) nor experts can conceivably imagine ever occurring, under a system that maintains inaccurate and unreliable data.

**We’ve known for decades that the SSS is redundant and unnecessary**

The Pentagon and Republican and Democratic administrations have consistently agreed there is no military or national security imperative to reinstate the draft. I learned this firsthand during the Carter administration while serving as a congressional aide to Oregon Congressman Jim Weaver, when I obtained a draft copy of then-Selective Service Director Dr. Bernard Rostker’s report stating that military draft registration was “redundant and unnecessary.” Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield entered Dr. Rostker’s report, which the Carter administration tried to hide from the public, into the Congressional Record.4

Ever since the SSS’s dubious reinstatement, military leaders have acknowledged that there is no realistic scenario in which the military anticipates ever reinstating a military draft. For example, in response to a 2012 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report urging the DOD to reassess the military necessity of the SSS, the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense at the time wrote to the GAO stating that DOD had completed a reassessment and concluded “that there is no longer an immediate military necessity for the Selective Service System…DOD has no operational plans that envision mobilization at a level that would require conscription.”5

There is an ongoing myth among some proponents of draft registration that we should maintain the SSS for national security reasons “just in case.” A memorandum published by NCMNPS staff echoed this misconception, claiming: “Although the DoD has no current plans to rely on conscription, the nation has historically relied upon the SSS to provide personnel to fight and win the nation’s wars and asserts that the United States must retain the ability to respond to unanticipated crises.” In his 2019 testimony to the NCMNPS, Dr. Rostker points out that the staff memorandum’s “statement is misleading. It is an incorrect reading of our national history and the history of the military draft.” Dr. Rostker continues:

In fact, a pre-mobilization draft only existed after World War II and impacted the conflicts in Korea and Vietnam. In Vietnam it proved so divisive that it was replaced by an all-volunteer force we have today. A more correct reading of history shows that we have engaged in active military conflict numerous times since 1973 without the “help” of the Selective Service System, including the longest military conflict in our history. There are many reasons why we have been able to do so which negates the need for conscription. Most significant is the change in military technology which makes the need for a mass of untrained manpower, the very thing the draft provides, unnecessary and actually a burden. Today the Army does not need and cannot absorb the mass of untrained and unskilled men, and potentially women, the draft would provide. If

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history tells us anything, it is that when we have needed to build a mass Army, as we did for World War I and World War II, there was sufficient time to develop a new Selective Service System from scratch; in the former case from the handbook written after the Civil War, and in the latter case from the work of a planning cell at the Department of War. Such a planning cell could again meet any future needs for the re-establishment of [a] military draft.

It’s clear that the idea of a peace-time military draft registration system is an obsolete relic that has no place within the realities of 21st century warfare.

The SSS does not maintain an accurate or reliable database

Even if a military draft was reinstated, the SSS wouldn’t provide an accurate registry or achieve its stated goals. According to Dr. Rostker’s 2019 testimony to the NCMNPS:

“As I’ve argued in my recent paper8 the current system of registration is ineffective and, frankly, less than useless. It does not provide a comprehensive nor an accurate database upon which to implement conscription. As I laid out, it systematically lacks large segments of the eligible male population, and for those that are included, the currency of information contained is questionable.

Numerically, let me suggest that the database of those eligible for conscription should be at least 93 percent comprehensive and 98 percent accurate; levels that are far from achieved by the current system…”

Wadi Yakhur, a former Chief of Staff for the Selective Service Administration during the Trump administration, stated that millions of American men have failed to register with the SSS.9 Men aged 18-26 are also technically required to notify the SSS if they change their address, but this requirement is almost universally ignored. This underscores the inaccuracy and inadequacy of the SSS even if a draft was somehow reinstated.

The SSS violates Americans’ civil liberties:

Coercing Americans into the military – absent an extreme national emergency – has no place in a free and democratic society. Civil liberties groups, faith organizations, pro-peace activists, and more oppose the SSS because involuntary military conscription is a violation of fundamental civil liberties and Americans’ constitutional rights. That’s why military draft registration has garnered bipartisan support for decades.

The SSS is a wasteful bureaucracy

The SSS has cost well over $800 million over the last 35 years, and it receives approximately $26 million in funding every fiscal year10. Eliminating this obsolete program will save American taxpayers more than $250 million over ten years.

Repealing Draft Registration Would Achieve Equality Under the Law

As you know, after DOD lifted the ban on women serving in combat roles in 2013, some have suggested that women should also be required to register for the military draft in order to achieve equality under the law. However, equality under the law can also be achieved by repealing military draft registration altogether. We should not double the number of Americans forced to participate in an obsolete and unnecessarily punitive program that violates their civil liberties. Rather, we should repeal the SSS and finally end this unnecessary program.

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Congress Should Pass H.R. 2509/S. 1139, the Selective Service Repeal Act
I have reintroduced H.R. 2509 – the Selective Service Repeal Act – bipartisan, bicameral legislation to repeal the military draft registration system. The Selective Service Repeal Act would:

- Repeal the Military Selective Service Act (MSSA), which created the SSS.
- Eliminate all penalties for individuals who failed to register with the SSS and ensure there is uniform protection from these penalties in all U.S. states and territories.
- Maintain the federal protections for conscientious objectors contained in the MSSA.

Endorsing organizations of the Selective Service Repeal Act include: Friends Committee on National Legislation (FCNL), Center on Conscience & War, World BEYOND War, RootsAction.org, Peace Action, CODEPINK, American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), Just Foreign Policy, Pax Christi USA, Truth in Recruitment, the Military Law Task Force of the National Lawyers Guild, Committee Opposed to Militarism and the Draft (COMD), Courage to Resist, Presbyterian Peace Fellowship, Antiwar.com, Church of the Brethren, Veterans for Peace, International Peace Research Association (IPRA), War Resisters League.

Conclusion
Our professional, all-volunteer military is the finest fighting force in the world. Recruits must compete under exacting standards in order to enlist, which is why military leaders have said time and time again they believe in and prefer an all-volunteer military. What we already knew in the 1970s is still true today: the SSS is an unnecessary, unwanted, archaic, wasteful, punitive, and potentially unconstitutional bureaucracy whose funding could be better spent on encouraging and enhancing public service or reducing our federal deficit.

Instead of expanding draft registration to all Americans aged 18-26 and thus doubling the number of Americans who are subject to the undemocratic and unnecessarily punitive military draft registration system – as some are now proposing to do – we should end draft registration altogether by passing my legislation, the Selective Service Repeal Act.

Thank you again for the opportunity to submit testimony today. I appreciate the Committee’s time and review of the arguments I’ve laid out, and I look forward to continued debate over the future of the Selective Service System.
IMPROVING CAPABILITY TO MOBILIZE MILITARY MANPOWER

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, it has always been my belief that it is incumbent upon those charged with the defense of the Nation to choose the least destructive and most humane means of accomplishing that task. And so, I submit for theRecord today a 28-page report, issued January 16 by the Director of the Selective Service, which clearly states that the existing Selective Service System is "redundant and unnecessary." This report preceded the 63-page February 13 report from the President to Congress on the status of the Selective Service. The option for a postmobilization registration plan, apparently endorsed by the Director of the Selective Service as the most efficient and cost-effective program for mobilization, was excluded from the report sent to Congress. The report I submit today shows that the administration has chosen to either ignore or bury the truth about draft registration.

I would like to point out, Mr. President, that this report followed, by almost a month, the brutal Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. As indicated in the official report sent to Congress, the Selective Service mobilization timetable, based on the Department of Defense's specifications, because it is based on "worst case" planning already, includes exigencies like those in Iran and Afghanistan. These war plans require the first inductees within 30 days after an emergency is declared.

The postmobilization registration plan recommended by the Selective Service in the report I am submitting states that the first inductees could be made available within 17 days after mobilization. Under the Carter administration's proposed registration plan, the first inductees could be made available in 10 to 13 days. This would indicate a 4 to 7 day improvement over the capability of the system without draft registration. Either way, the requirements of the Department of Defense are exceeded by a healthy margin.

Though the case is clearly made that draft registration is not necessary to carry out the Department of Defense's war plans, and one need not challenge those war plans in order to make that case, the two factors deserve mention because they strengthen the case against draft registration even more. First, the mobilization requirements assume that there will be no volunteers. I would remind my colleagues that on June 4, 1917, 10 million men were registered and that on October 18, 1940, 16 million men were registered.

Mr. President, that basing our requirements on the assumption that there will be absolutely no volunteers in times of true national emergencies insults the patriotism of our young people.

In addition, given the current training base capacity of the United States, it is unlikely that vast numbers of drafted men could be inducted into the Reserve for mobilization. Optimistically, Army Reserve units are not to be manned, equipped, and organized until 19 days after mobilization. I urge my colleagues to study this report and make this information public, Mr. President, because the American people, particularly our young people and their parents, have the right to know the truth about the empty symbolism of draft registration.

The report follows:

IMPROVING CAPABILITY TO MOBILIZE MILITARY MANPOWER

INTRODUCTION

Since 1978, the Selective Services of the United States have operated under an All-Volunteer Force (AVF) concept. Even though inductions under the Military Selective Service Act (MSSA) have been terminated, the Selective Service System is still responsible for providing the increased personnel necessary to support our All-Volunteer Force (AVF) concept. In realistic, efficient and equitable manner, meet the emergency manpower needs of the Department of Defense.

The Selective Service and the All-Volunteer Force

In 1970, the President's Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Forces reported that they "unanimously believed that the nation's interest will be (best) served by an all-volunteer force, supported by an effective standby organization." (9) On 5 October 1977, the last day of the 20th Congress, as the AVF, the Congress, in 1971, amended the MSSA to provide that:

"The Selective Service System shall...be maintained as an active standby organization, with (1) a complete registration and classification structure capable of immediate operations in the event of a national emergency and (2) personnel adequate to reinstate immediately the full operation of the system...in the event of a national emergency." 6

In FY 1973, the AVF became a reality. The last draft calls were issued in December 1972, statutory authority to induct expired in June 1972. On April 1, 1973 the President suspended the requirement that those subject to the MSSA register with the Selective Service. All registration actions were terminated and local boards, State Headquarters, and appeal boards were closed in FY 1976.

The Standby Selective Service System

Under the AVF concept, the Selective Service is to provide a "standby" system to support a military mobilization. The system must be able to provide the untrained manpower that will be required to staff our Armed Services during a military emergency. The specific requirements—numbers of people and delivery schedule—are established by the Secretary of Defense.

In the mid-1970s, the Secretary of Defense established an induction requirement which Selective Service believed they could meet with an existing version of Selective Service. In 1977, however, Defense increased the requirement and moved up the schedule. This change resulted upon the worst case scenario in which there are no volunteers or enlistments. These war plans from the delayed entry pool, and Selective Service provides the entire DOD requirement for untrained manpower. Table 1 contrasts the original and the revised delivery schedules.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Inductions</th>
<th>1st Induction</th>
<th>5th Induction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original ..........</td>
<td>M-110</td>
<td>M-240</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revised ..........</td>
<td>M-220</td>
<td>M-330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M-500</td>
<td>M-650</td>
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</table>

M=Mobilization day.

The ability of the Selective Service to meet the revised schedule has been the subject of a number of recent critical reviews, including a major President's Reorganization Project Study. Each study concluded, as did the Selective Service in a report to the Congress (March 1979), that Selective Service does not have the capability to meet the Department of Defense wartime manpower requirements from our "deep standby status."

A report to the Congress


Specifically, Selective Service has addressed five issues posed by the Congress:

The desirability and feasibility of establishing a method of automatically registering persons under the Military Selective Service Act;

The desirability and feasibility of establishing a method of automatically registering persons under the Military Selective Service Act through a centralized automated system using school records and other existing records, together with a discussion of the impact of such a registration on privacy rights and on other constitutional issues; and

Whether persons registered under such Act should be immediately classified and examined, whether those persons registering under such Act are subject to conscription and registration, whether the registration of registrants should be subject to the discretion of the President;

Such changes in the organization and operation of the Selective Service System as the President determines are necessary to enable the Selective Service System to meet the personnel needs of the Services during a mobilization in a more efficient and expedient manner than is presently possible, and

Such other changes in existing law relating to registration, classification, selection, and induction as the President considers appropriate.

In addition, the Conference report accompanying the 1980 DOD Authorization Act states that:

"The President's recommendations with regard to the feasibility of establishing a registration plan that is not centralized automated system should specifically address court decisions with respect to the requirement for issuing induction orders in the absence of the call, as well as dealing with conscientious objectors, classification procedures, and other relevant court decisions."
February 27, 1980

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IF the President intends to rely on post-mobilization registration plans as the foundation for a major new federal program, especially in the event of emergency, then the report should also address the extent of testing of the plan that will be done, the acquisition of test equipment, and the training of needed personnel and other necessary equipment, the extent of agreements with state election officials or other non-federal officials, and the schedule for any program. Federal and non-Federal personnel who would be involved in registration, and the likelihood that induction orders issued under such a plan would survive potential court challenges.

The basic problem facing Selective Service is to determine what alternative to the existing system, the Selective Service and the Department of Defense, operate to meet, efficiently and equitably, the mobilization needs of the Department of Defense for untrained manpower. In order to address this question, we examined a number of options which correspond to the alternatives suggested to the Congress in the 1980 Defense Authorization Act. Specific options considered were:

1. A post-mobilization participatory (face-to-face) registration system.
2. A post-mobilization participatory registration system, augmented by a computer system.
3. A pre-mobilization participatory registration system.
4. A post-mobilization participatory registration system, classification, and examination.
5. A non-participatory registration system.

This report reflects the process undertaken to provide an answer to the above question and to choose a course of action designed to insure that Selective Service will be able to carry out its mission in support of the Defense Department. First, we examined the DOD requirement with regard to the Armed Forces. The Defense Department (DOD) requirements incorporate ten days before an AFEES to take physical and mental examinations, and, again processing of registrants during a military mobilization.

In 1977, DOD asked the Selective Service to develop the capability to start inductions within the first thirty days after mobilization. The M-30 required that up to 1,500 registrants will be inducted, or would request a deferment, or be processed by local boards. A new data processing system will support the Selective Service in an emergency. The report concludes that the USPS has agreed to joint transport forms to central processing materials and training personnel. The Selective Service field structure will be designed to carry out its mission. Before determining the order of those who will be considered (1) our ability to achieve a given rate of performance.

The report goes on to consider a number of options. The first option considered in the Conference report and statutory changes with regard to the new post-mobilization plan. The report concludes with a Summary and Conclusions section which highlights steps already taken to ensure Selective Service's immediate ability to respond to an emergency military mobilization.

The DOD requirements

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classification of registrants (Option 2), area offices will be established and staffed.

Option 2: Pre-Mobilization Service could order sufficient numbers of registrants on the basis of a mid-year mid-decade induct 7,000 per day, the maximum capacity of MECOM. At this rate, 100,000 inductees could be made by M+26 and 650,000 by M + 117.

Estimated cost for Option 2 is $11.3M in one-time costs and $23.8M in recurring costs. A one-time cost is this year's cost, while recurring costs are costs above the costs of post-mobilization registration (Option 1).

The additional one-time pre-mobilization costs would be for the USPS to conduct the initial registration and $5.7M to the IRS/SSA to key these data. The increase in recurring costs would be for USPs to conduct continuous registration, $4M for additional rent, travel, printing, reproduction, and other services. About $4.3M in additional costs would be for increased personnel: three hundred twenty additional people would be needed in the regional offices to key and input registration cards to record address changes. Fifty-nine additional people would be needed for management, supervision and staff support.

Option 3: Pre-Mobilization Registration and Classification. If the President directs pre-mobilization registration and classification, the Selective Service System would modify its Emergency Military Manpower Procurement System (EMMPS) procedures.

Under this option, the USPS would register and classify the entire year group for the first group would be keyed by the IRS/SSA. Four hundred thirty-four area offices would be established to handle follow-on data entry and would, in addition, work with local draft boards in classification. At the same time, 97 appeal boards would be established and registrants would be given a continuous opportunity to appeal or petition for change of classification.

Under Option 3, the Selective Service could order one million registrants to mobilization response times. First inductions would still occur at M+10. One hundred thousand inductions would be made by M+26 and 650,000 by M + 117. The benefit of classification before mobilization is that mobilization is not responsive time, but in a more orderly induction process, since orders would be issued only to those already classified. It should be noted, however, that individuals who did not respond to prior requests for mobilization would begin to do so during mobilization.

The additional costs incurred by reinstating pre-mobilization classification would be determined in part by the numbers classified. Two sub-options were considered: (1) to classify only enough registrants to begin the period of birth group annually. In either case since area offices would already be operational. The additional recurring costs would total $11.3M if part of year group is examined and $266.0M if an entire year group is examined annually.

The costs of the examinations would be borne by the Department of the Army. The Office of the Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel provided an estimate of $75.00 per examination based on the expected use of contract personnel. These costs would cost $11.4M. Using projected costs, examining part of a year group in the post-mobilization period, then the total would cost about $45.5M and examining an entire year group (approximately 3.6 million) would cost about $266.0M.

Option 5: Non-Participatory Registration. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the General Accounting Office proposed that Selective Service consider relying on existing computer files to form a list of draft eligible males and conduct a non-participatory face-to-face registration. We have studied this proposal in terms of (1) our ability to construct a list of sufficient size and accuracy from which to induce the required personnel, and (2) the impact of such procedures on the Privacy Act, on other related statutes, on the MSSA, and on Constitutional questions of equal protection and due process.
The Congressional Budget Office, using Defense estimates for the first inductees, has estimated that 85 percent of the 19- to 20-year-old population work some time during each year, and therefore probably filed an Income Tax Return. The Bureau of the Census reports that the mobility rate of the prime age group (18-29) ranged from 16 to 22 percent during the period 1975 to 1976. Our best estimate is that, unless a master list is updated regularly, approximately 25 percent of the addresses will be invalid by the end of a year. A merged SSA/IRS list will be most accurate immediately after April 15, when the programs to correct errors and update addresses will be in full force. We estimate it will require at least 45 days to deliver the data, and an additional three to five days to merge the files.

Given our estimates of an 85 percent IRS coverage and 25 percent mobility rates, a merged SSA/IRS list will be accurate not more than 57 percent of the time as of the end of a year. This, however, appears to be insufficient to meet DOD's induction requirements.

As noted, any registration system must be able to provide a list in about twenty days. CBO indicates that these agencies "already have a major tape exchange program in effect, and they estimate it would take about three to five days to merge the files."

However, in response to inquiries from Selective Service, Social Security indicated it would take a month to deliver the data, and IRS indicated two months to perform the match and create the merged file. It appears that in order to insure a master list, we should delay the construction of SSA and IRS data in the pre-mobilization period.

While the construction of a master list from SSA and IRS computer files is feasible, questions have been raised on privacy and constitutional guarantees of equal treatment and due process. All Federal agencies surveyed indicated that only by amending the Privacy Act of 1974 would they be able to order the Privacy Act of 1974 have been amended, but prohibitions on individual agencies would also have to be changed. (IRS has specific prohibitions in Title 26.) Moreover, IRS believes that, "to use the Internal Revenue Service system for the purpose suggested would require the most extraneous and important mission in a number of ways. It may have a significant impact on compliance in the number of withholdings and return filings.

If withholding records are used in the military induction process, draft protestors would be presented with an irresistible temptation for protest."

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Another concern is the potential for generational conflict. The Selective Service General Counsel has advised that non-participatory registration would violate due process and equal protection guarantees of the Constitution.

Our analysis of the various face-to-face registration options suggests that the post-mobilization plan is preferable. Table 1 shows the responsiveness, number of pre-mobilization full and part-time personnel, and initial and recurring costs for each option. The post-mobilization option should substantially exceed Defense requirements in terms of the number of full time personnel, and costs the least. While costs and part-time personnel required in the interim period, the reduced delivery time provided by the other options is redundant and unnecessary. The post-mobilization option, subject to field testing later this year and the international situation at any time, is recommended as the basis for an effective Standby Selective Service.
will be sent to the Enforcement Division in the Department of Justice for appropriate action.

M-78. The first inductees will report to their assigned military training bases.

M-79. The system, working at maximum capacity, will process 50,000 inductees per day; will have processed 100,000 inductees.

The schedule outlined above is substantially different from previous Selective Service experiences. We can highlight the new Standby System with respect to seven subsystems which make up the registration-to-induction process. The subsystems are:

A registration process that is rapid and reliable.

A method of entering registrant data quickly into an ADP system.

An ADP system (hardware and software) that can handle the registrant and claims processing requirements.

A system for the promulgation and distribution of orders for induction.

A process that quickly insures all registrants’ rights to due process are protected.

A field structure that can support the claims process.

Registration

The Selective Service and the United States Army have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding which provides that the USPS will conduct a registration process and that eligible males of the male year of birth groups or one male/female year of birth group) within 72 hours of notice. Postal employees will act as registrants and MOSSA employees will act as registrants. The USPS has also agreed to work together to develop implementation plans, i.e., training and storage of forms, etc., and to implement them in August 1980. The USPS has also agreed that even without these last steps they could undertake an emergency registration within seven days.

This agreement is based upon the results of a detailed analysis of existing postal windows in each zip code area in three representative states, estimates of the twenty-year-of-birth population in each area and projected transaction times of 5 minutes and 30 seconds per registration. (Postal officials indicate that the average transaction time is approximately one minute.) For example, in the state of Illinois, using the mode of entering registrant data processing sites, they will undertake a continuous registration for those subjects to the MOSSA who were not required to register immediately after mobilization. This will also allow them to work together to fully develop implementation plans, i.e., training and storage of forms, etc., and to implement them in August 1980. The USPS has also agreed that even without these last steps they could undertake an emergency registration within seven days.

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might include but not be limited to, computer and data processing, selected personnel and equipment, and the appropriate rate of production. The second and third rationales are (1) achieving, in a timely fashion, the necessary operational capacity and (2) achieving the appropriate rates of production in the various subsystems, e.g., physical data input, examinations per day, etc. The robustness of the new plan is shown by comparing the following four figures. Each figure shows the number of males processed on a daily basis, the number of females processed (time) on the horizontal axis, each line is a different subsystem, and the rate of production in the subsystem is the slope of the respective line. The first shows how the subsystem would work if selective service and the AFEES achieved both the schedule and the planned production rates. As is evident, first inductions start 12 days ahead of the DOD timetable, with 100,000 inductees delivered to defense on M+28, 33 days later than originally programmed. In order to ensure that the delivery schedule is achieved, the data entry, induction orders, and AFEES subsystem could work well below their maximum in system capacity with no time shifts, 6 days per week and still not jeopardize the schedule. In other words, start capability, in the form of summer training to test our ability to mobilize state headquarters and reestablish areas offices, selective service reserve officers will visit the armed forces recruiting offices scheduled to support selective service during a mobilization. Equipment and personnel in these offices will be inventoried and local boards, together with GSA, OFM, SUNFSP and the telephone company will be made. The FY81 budget also has funds to allow selective service to fully participate in Nifty Nugget 80.

Computer Capability. The EMMPs program is installed on the Defense Department's Fy80 computer. The Defense agree that any future draft should be applicable to both men and women, because the armed forces may need to reserve registration and induction to men and women. At this time we know of no other legal questions pertaining to a post-mobilization registration plan.

Registration and Induction of Women. The Selective Service and the Department of Defense agree to the principle of equal protection, any system of registration and induction to men and women. The Selective Service, over the past several months, has completely revised the plans by which it will register and induct draft eligible people into the Armed Services. We believe that the new plan will be an equal protection, any system of registration and induction to men and women. We have ordered a revision to this summer's annual training, in order to test these new plans. We have also entered into an agreement with Defense to purchase 434 computer terminals to fully support national headquarters, the IS, and 30 local boards with the result that local boards inductees will be counted by the national headquarters, the local boards will not be part of the 100,000/M+60 requirement, and they will be advised that given the above, Defense agree that any future draft should be applicable to both men and women, because the armed forces may need to reserve registration and induction to men and women. At this time we know of no other legal questions pertaining to a post-mobilization registration plan.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The Selective Service, over the last several months, has completely revised the plans by which it will register and induct draft eligible people into the Armed Services. We believe that the new plan will be an equal protection, any system of registration and induction to men and women. We have ordered a revision to this summer's annual training, in order to test these new plans. We have also entered into an agreement with Defense to purchase 434 computer terminals to fully support national headquarters, the IS, and 30 local boards with the result that local boards inductees will be counted by the national headquarters, the local boards will not be part of the 100,000/M+60 requirement, and they will be advised that given the above, Defense agree that any future draft should be applicable to both men and women, because the armed forces may need to reserve registration and induction to men and women. At this time we know of no other legal questions pertaining to a post-mobilization registration plan.

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tion of keypunch completed registration forms.

A procedure to expedite the induction process by sorting and processing completed registration forms in Random Sequence—Lottery number order

The development of a simplified procedure to issue induction orders, claims information and forms.

Arguments with the Department of Defense to:

Support the Emergency Military Manpower Procurement System (EMMPS) on an urgent commitment until we can build a joint SSS/MEPCOM computer center, which will be completely dedicated to military manpower processing.

Provide to Selective Service, 434 Armed Forces Recruiting Stations and 1,500 personnel to facilitate the reestablishment of area offices.

While an immediate reactivation of the system, incorporating these changes, would be difficult and could not be accomplished in the minimum time suggested in this report, the actions already taken should enable us to meet the minimum needs of the Department of Defense. Selective Service is committed over the months ahead, working with supporting Federal agencies, to refine our plans, develop operating procedures, train and test our ability to meet the emergency military manpower requirements of the Department of Defense.

"MAN OF THE YEAR" GERD HAHN

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to share with my colleagues the heartwarming story of Gerd Hahn of New Milford, N.J., who is soon to be honored as "Man of the Year" by the Corporate Charles M. Wallach Post 773 of the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.

Mr. President, while some native Americans have been allowed to grant for their rich heritage and the benefits of living in a democracy, Gerd Hahn has done nothing but prove his love for our country. He and his wife have always been willing to do their time, their talent and energy for their fellow Americans, and have always been guided by a desire to preserve our Nation's ideals.

The "Man of the Year" award is certainly a most fitting tribute to the life-long dedication of Gerd Hahn, and I am pleased to have had the opportunity to call my colleague's attention to this well-deserved tribute to a noteworthy constituent.

DRAFT REGISTRATION VERSUS ADEQUATE DEFENSE SPENDING

Mr. SCHMITT. Mr. President, the issue of draft registration will soon be before us. Although it is not the most critical issue before us, the Congress will debate the need for and the merits of this proposal just as the country is debating these issues. We must, however, be careful that we evaluate the real defense issues involved. While a draft registration system may decrease by a week or so the number of persons to conscript, individuals in times of prolonged emergency, it will do nothing to increase the quality, their training, or the short-term readiness of our Active and Reserve Forces. The fact that only the Active and Reserve Forces are capable of rapid mobilization which would be required by an emergency.

It will be good to remember, as we debate the issues of draft registration and the defense budget, that the problems with our military are primarily in the areas of recruitment and retention. Draft registration will not address these problems; financial and nonfinancial incentives will. It is interesting to note that recently the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee in the House of Representatives voted to prevent voting on the Armstrong-Matsunaga amendment for an additional 3.4 percent pay raise for the military, the type of incentive which may help resolve some of the problems. Let us understand that if we want an effective military, we will have to focus more attention on the problems in both the Active and the Reserve Forces as well as demonstrate a willingness to pay for the defense of our Nation.

Mr. President, recently an article by Milton Friedman appeared in the February 11, 1980 issue of Newsweek which addressed these very issues. I ask that the article appear in the Record.

The article follows:

DRAFT REGISTRATION

Draft registration is neither necessary nor desirable, as being proposed to reassure the public at home, or to frighten the Russians. It is not necessary because our military weakness derives neither from a shortage of manpower nor an ability to increase the number of people under arms by voluntary means. It derives from a failure to build new weapons—one after another canceled by President Carter. Recruitment difficulties with the all-volunteer force reflect primarily the erosion of the inflation-aided compensation packages compensates for real attractiveness of the incentive systems relative to both their civilian counterparts and longer-service personnel. When the war against inflation ended in 1973, the pay scales were adjusted appropriately. Since then Congress and the Administration have not seen fit to maintain them at parity. We need a fee of 50 percent to increase the size of the armed forces, either in general or for specialized personnel.

Bad Arithmetic: It is said that we cannot afford to do that. So is nonsense. Proposals of a draft point out that total personal costs of the all-volunteer force was $50 million less than the draft force in 1979, total personnel costs were $584.4 billion but only $6.3 billion of that went to pay people serving fewer than two years. Even a major increase in the pay offered to the all-volunteer force would involve only a minor increase in the total defense budget. The rest of the total personnel costs is for the pay of longer-term personnel officers, civilians, and retirement benefits. And only first-termers would be recruited by a draft.

Registration would have a minor effect on the time involved in getting manpower and it is unlikely to reinitiate a draft. It is not even a fully acceptable draft which is rapid enough for a modern war. That must be fought largely by forces in being. Registration is not at all a substitute for a draft. It is a divisive measure completely in conflict with the basic values of a free society. Every emerge- ncy, it will do nothing to increase the quality, their training, or the short-turn readiness of our Active and Reserve Forces. The fact is that only the Active and Reserve Forces are capable of rapid mobilization which would be required by an emergency.

It will be good to remember, as we debate the issues of draft registration and the defense budget, that the problems with our military are primarily in the areas of recruitment and retention. Draft registration will not address these problems; financial and nonfinancial incentives will. It is interesting to note that recently the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee in the House of Representatives voted to prevent voting on the Armstrong-Matsunaga amendment for an additional 3.4 percent pay raise for the military, the type of incentive which may help resolve some of the problems. Let us understand that if we want an effective military, we will have to focus more attention on the problems in both the Active and the Reserve Forces as well as demonstrate a willingness to pay for the defense of our Nation.

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