

Exhibit Number: 1

The following exhibit is several assorted documents that exceeds the 10-page limit therefore it cannot be scanned. A small portion has been scanned to aid in your research for information. The exhibit is on file at the Montana Historical Society and can be viewed there.

SENATE HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION

EXHIBIT NO. 1

DATE: 3/17/05

BILL NO. HB 478



WHAT DOES THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM PROVIDE FOR AMERICA?

The Selective Service System and the registration program for America's young men provide our Nation with:

■ America's only time-proven, inexpensive *defense manpower insurance policy* in a still dangerous and uncertain world, and a hedge against underestimating the number of soldiers needed to fight in a future crisis.

■ A visible symbol of national resolve to America's potential adversaries.

■ A link between society-at-large and today's volunteer military, demonstrating that America's young men are responsibly standing ready to serve should a national crisis demand it.

■ A proven, time-tested method of conducting a military draft in a crisis that would, from the outset, be the most fair and equitable draft in our nation's history.

■ A small and efficient government agency, operating at a minimum essential budget level. Recent budgets have been consistently less than the Fiscal Year 1985 budget of \$27.4 million.

■ A system that can conduct a skill specific draft, should the military find itself short of personnel with critical skills in a national emergency (i.e., medical personnel).

■ Maintenance of a low cost infrastructure, existing in a variety of forms since 1917, to provide America with the ability to plan and operate an emergency conscription program.

Why Registration?

- The on-going Registration Program, together with revised procedures, guarantees that any future draft would be the most fair and equitable in history.
- The registration program is a success. Over 89 percent of men of registration age are registered.
- There is no other government or commercial list of men that could provide Selective Service with all the information it requires to conduct a draft in a crisis.



Medical Draft in Standby Mode

The **Health Care Personnel Delivery System** (HCPDS) is a standby plan developed for the Selective Service System at the request of Congress. If needed, it would be used to draft health care personnel in a crisis. It is designed to be implemented in connection with a national mobilization in an emergency, and then only if Congress and the President approve the plan and pass and sign legislation to enact it. No portion of the plan is designed for implementation in peacetime. If implemented, HCPDS would:

- Provide a fair and equitable draft of doctors, nurses, medical technicians and those with certain other health care skills if, in some future emergency, the military's existing medical capability proved insufficient and there is a shortage of volunteers.
- Include women, unless directed otherwise by Congress and the President.
- Draft a very small percentage of American's health care providers into military service. Impact on the availability of civilian health care would be minimal. Those health-care workers whose absence would seriously hurt their communities would be deferred on the basis of community essentiality.
- Begin with a mass registration of male and female health care workers between the ages of 20 and 45, if so authorized. They would register at local post offices and by other designated means. HCPDS would provide medical personnel from a pool of 3.4 million doctors, nurses, specialists and allied health professionals in more than 60 fields of medicine.
- Require minimal training for HCPDS draftees, because they are already skilled personnel.

Women and the Draft



Why the Selective Service System only requires
males to register:

■ THE LAW

Our nation only registers men. This has always been the case. Selective Service law as it presently is written refers specifically to **"male persons"** in stating who must register and who would be subject to a draft. Therefore, Selective Service procedures do not apply to women. In order for women to be required to register with Selective Service, Congress would have to change the wording of the law.

■ THE SUPREME COURT

The constitutionality of excluding women was tested in the courts. A Supreme Court decision on June 25, 1981, *Rostker v. Goldberg*, held that registering men only did not violate the due process clause of the Constitution.

■ DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

At the request of President Clinton, the Department of Defense reviewed this issue in late 1994. DoD noted that America's prior drafts were used to supply adequate numbers of ground combat troops. About 97 percent of draftees from 1948 to 1973 were assigned to the Army. ***Because women are still excluded by policy from front line combat positions, excluding them from the draft process remains justifiable in DoD's view,*** although no conclusions were reached. DoD recognized that policies regarding women will require periodic review, because the role of women in the military continues to expand.

The Selective Service System, if given the mission and additional funding, is capable of registering and drafting women with its existing infrastructure.



The Draft in History

1776 - The Revolutionary War

State militias prove insufficient to supply manpower for Continental Congress. "Sunshine Patriots" fight terms of only one month against the British. The war against England drags on for more than seven years. It might have been won in a few months with a more effective use of manpower.

1861 - The Civil War

The number of volunteers in both the South and the North do not provide sufficient manpower, and both sides turn to conscription. The greatest failure of the draft during the Civil War is the provision for substitutes. If a man does not want to serve he can buy his way out, by hiring another to take his place. Compliance with the draft becomes part of conditions required to gain citizenship. As a result, 25% of the 210,000 veterans of the Union army are foreign-born.

1866 - The Oakes Report

Brigadier General James Oakes, Assistant Provost Marshall of Illinois, writes a report that outlines the mistakes of the draft during the Civil War and makes recommendations for any future conscription system. Oakes' recommendations form the basis of future draft law. Some recommendations: no bounties for volunteering, no hired substitutes, civilian rather than military control of the draft system, local involvement in the process, deferments from service based on each man's situation, and each man responsible for his own registration.

1917 - World War I

The first national conscription system comes into being in 1917 with the U.S. already involved in the war. Congress overwhelmingly passes a draft law based on "the liability to military service of all male citizens." It authorizes a draft of men between 21 and 31 years of age for the duration of the emergency. A new classification system gives newly created local boards a set of guidelines to determine which men should be drafted first and which men should continue in their civilian jobs until they are needed.

1940 - World War II

On September 16, 1940, the Selective Service Training and Service Act - the nation's first peacetime draft law - is signed in the shadow of another world war. By the war's end, over 45 million men between the ages of 18 and 64 have registered. Of the nearly 15 million men who serve in the Armed Forces of the U.S. during WWII, approximately 66% are inducted through Selective Service.

1947 - 1950 - The Cold War

The Selective Training and Service Act expires in 1947. Only a year later, at President Truman's request, new peacetime draft legislation is passed to supplement voluntary recruiting.

1950 - 1953 The Korean War

Truman authorizes the armed forces to use the draft if necessary to build enough strength to meet the Korean crisis. Selective Service provides 27% of the men in uniform in this war. As a result of the Physicians and Dentists Draft Act, 7,054 physicians and 3,799 dentists are delivered by Selective Service to the armed forces. Less than 50 of these are actually inducted - the other apply for and are granted commissions after registration and classification.

1950s - 1973 The War in Vietnam

From a handful of "advisors" in the 1950s and early 1960s, the U.S. presence in Vietnam expands with increasing intensity. Selective Service encounters protests about unfair deferments fueled by a general anti-war sentiment. Selective Service provides 20% of the men in uniform in this war. However, the possibility of being drafted leads many to volunteer for the Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard.

1975 - Registration Requirement Ends

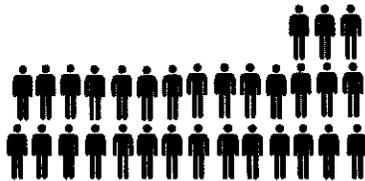
A period known as "Deep Standby" begins, and the Armed Forces begin to rely strictly on volunteers for manpower.

1974 - President Ford's Clemency Program

Deserters or evaders of the draft are given the opportunity to come home and perform a period of nonmilitary "reconciliation" service to the Nation as a means of earning a Presidential pardon.



Civil War
666,867 inductions



World War II
10,021,279 inductions



Korean War
1,681,820 inductions



Vietnam War
1,466,910 inductions

