

bonuses for men who sign for longer initial tours of duty, and (e) possibilities of substituting civilians for uniformed personnel, especially in the para-medical and clerical fields.

In order to maintain a large defense establishment, the nation must allocate substantial flows of labor and material resources to the Armed Services. The Department of Defense has followed a policy of acquiring its material resources (armaments, ships, planes, etc.) via the free market through a system of defense contracts. Only in wartime and periods of true emergency has the Department seen fit to requisition strategic materials at noncompetitive prices. However, when it comes to recruiting labor resources, the Department of Defense assumes an altogether different posture, refusing to place greater reliance on the competitive labor market and continuing to pay servicemen at below market rates of pay. Conscription and coercion (the counterparts to wartime requisitions) thus persist in peacetime. The *need* for a peacetime draft has *not* been established, nor is it likely to be established. The facts of the matter are that we do not need a peacetime draft. Our military manpower needs can be met on a voluntary basis if we as a nation are prepared to pay competitive wages to new recruits, rationalize the role of the reserves, and initiate efficient manpower utilization practices.

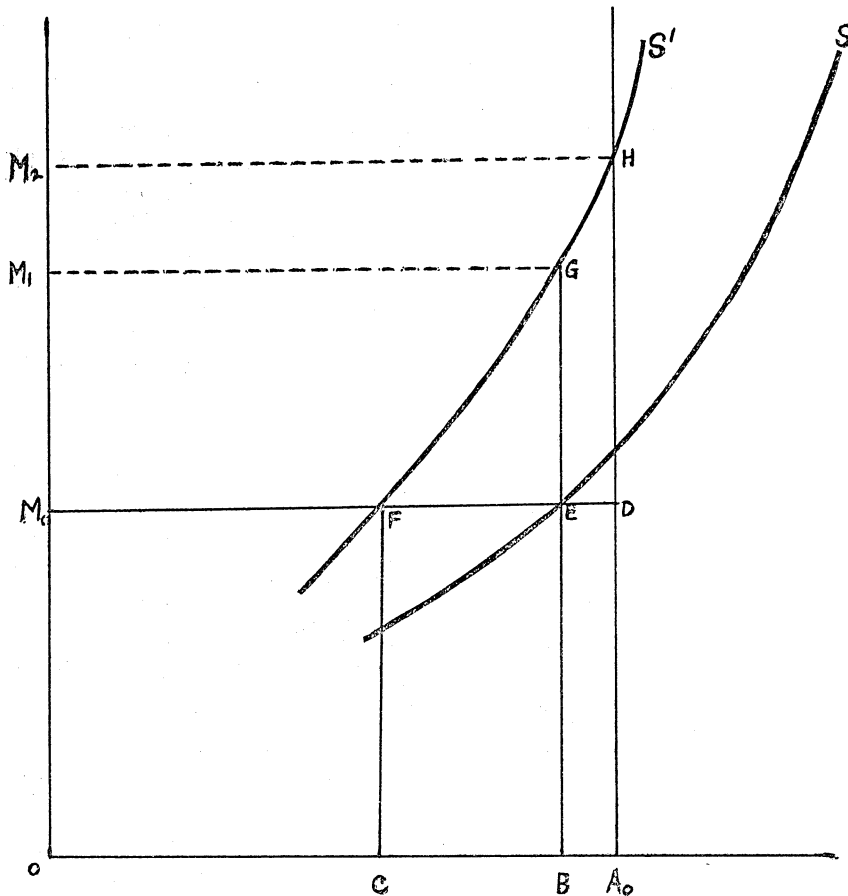


Figure I