

has had a boom economy with the lowest unemployment rate of any of the countries we surveyed in 1964—0.8 percent. It discontinued its draft in 1960. Entry pay for privates was increased to \$163.50 per month by 1964, in American dollars, about twice the basic pay for privates at that time in the United States.

In spite of this high entry pay, Australia found it difficult to maintain a regular force of about 52,000, a strength corresponding to 1.9 percent of its 15-to-49 male population. This was less than one-third the relative size of the U.S. military force, and would correspond to a U.S. strength of only 860,000 men, based on our population in the same age groups.

Particular difficulty was experienced in recruitment of officers, technicians, and reservists. When a decision was made to increase Australian military strength by 14,000, or 25 percent, in 1964, it was therefore necessary to reinstitute a draft system, incidentally, with a lottery.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that the estimates discussed above relate to the feasibility of maintaining an all-volunteer force in the future at a level of about 2.7 million, corresponding to that period immediately before our military force buildup for Southeast Asia.

I have personally seen no responsible study which even suggests the feasibility of maintaining the current military force of about 3.4 million without reliance upon the draft, and would consider this to be grossly unfeasible.

For these reasons, much of the emphasis in recent studies has been directed to the immediate issues of assuring increased equity in selection for service, and of reducing the hardships and inconvenience of involuntary military service for those who must serve.

Further, the continuing objective of the Department of Defense has been, and will be, to minimize reliance upon involuntary induction through a wide range of career incentives and management efforts as described in recent official statements.

Mr. Chairman, this completes my prepared statement. I will be pleased to answer your questions.

(The table referred to above follows:)

Army voluntary enlistment rates and civilian earnings and employment, males ages 16 to 21, by region, 1963

Regions	Army enlistments without a draft ¹		Median civilian income, males 16 to 21 ²		Unemployment, males 16 to 21 ²	
	Rate (percent)	Index	Amount	Index	Rate (percent)	Index
New England.....	3.36	96.3	\$3,567	98.5	11.3	99.1
Middle Atlantic.....	2.97	85.1	3,748	103.5	14.2	124.6
South Atlantic.....	4.65	133.2	2,849	78.7	9.4	82.5
South.....	4.93	141.3	2,441	67.4	13.9	121.9
Western South.....	4.25	121.8	3,148	86.9	9.2	80.7
Great Lakes.....	3.10	88.8	4,184	115.5	11.1	97.4
Great Plains.....	2.05	58.7	3,725	102.9	6.0	52.6
Mountain.....	3.25	93.1	3,640	100.5	9.8	86.0
Pacific.....	3.35	96.0	4,257	117.5	16.2	142.1
U.S. average.....	3.49	100.0	3,621	100.0	11.4	100.0

¹ Army enlistments in mental groups I-III, excluding those motivated by the draft, per 100 civilian out-of-school males, ages 16 to 21, who meet minimum enlistment standards.

² Derived from Department of Defense survey of civilian men, 16 to 34 years old, October 1964.