



The REGISTER

Selective Service System

THE REGISTER

Fall 2006

State Directors Roundtables Called a Success

Before the close of Fiscal Year 2006, Selective Service Director William Chatfield, along with Associate Directors Scott Campbell and William Reese, of the Operations and Financial Management Directorates, respectively, traveled to three regional locations to meet the state directors. The roundtables gave state directors an opportunity to meet with national and regional leadership concerning their tasks and responsibilities in support of Selective Service and its overall mission to mobilize in the event of a congressional and presidential call for conscription.

The purpose of the conferences was to issue guidance from Director Chatfield and national headquarters staff on the Agency's direction. In addition, it was a unique setting allowing for a free exchange of information between national headquarters and field leadership.

Myriad issues were discussed at the conferences. Most significant were questions regarding how training will be conducted in the foreseeable future, the status of the Reserve Force structure, and anticipated changes to the local board program and its components. The effects of budget challenges in relation to readiness and training were also paramount topics.



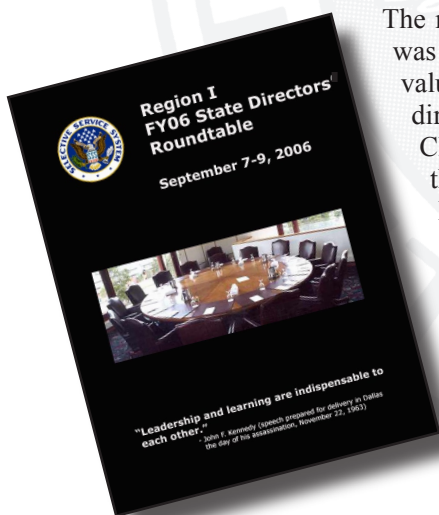
STATE DIRECTORS ROUNDTABLE — September 7, 2006, Region I kicks off the first day in three roundtables of Selective Service's national headquarters leaders, region directors, state directors, and detachment commanders. From left to right are State Director John Williams, Pennsylvania; Detachment Commander LTC Laura Monteith (foreground), Ohio Detachment 1; and State Director MG (Ret.) Rosetta Burke, New York.

while Mr. Campbell explained the role and functions of his directorate's major elements – planning, training, registration, and information security and data collection.

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The result of these conferences was a successful exchange of valuable information. State directors heard Director Chatfield's philosophy on the Agency's direction. Mr. Reese answered many of the budgetary questions,

Region I State Directors' Roundtable program.



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National Commander Meets National Director

American Legion Leaders Visit Selective Service

On September 5th Selective Service was visited by a delegation from The American Legion, headed by its newly elected national commander, Paul A. Morin. This annual event is designed to introduce the new commander to the programs and importance of Selective Service within the national security arena.

The partnership between The Legion and our Agency spans many, many decades. The proactive assistance of Legionnaires is witnessed by the current national resolution in support of Selective Service programs and capabilities. These patriotic Americans, working through the largest veterans association in the U.S., know first hand the value of preparedness and the true price of our freedoms. Director William Chatfield again thanked them for their personal, selfless service to the Nation and their continuous interest in our Agency and its ongoing missions. 



NATIONAL LEADERS — Director William Chatfield (right) welcomes American Legion National Commander Paul Morin.




From left to right: Selective Service Chief of Staff Ernest Garcia, Legion National Security/Foreign Relations Staffer Mike Duggan, American Legion National Commander Morin, Director Chatfield, Legionnaire Mark Avis, and Legion National Security/Foreign Relations Director Mike Schlee.

Paul Morin, Newly Appointed National Commander for American Legion

On August 31, 2006, Paul A. Morin, of Chicopee, MA, was elected national commander of the 2.7 million-member American Legion.

Morin is a Vietnam veteran of the U.S. Army and an active member of Aldenville American Legion Post 337. He has served as department commander and as a member of national commissions, including Children and Youth, Foreign Relations, Public Relations, and Convention. He chaired the Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission, as well as the Legislative and Employment Commissions and served on the Legislative Council and Commission. He is a member of ANAVICUS [Army, Navy, and Air Force Veterans in Canada and the United States] and the Past Department Commanders Club.

He also serves as director and chairman of the Chicopee Municipal Employees Credit Union and is a past member of the Chicopee Memorial and Patriotic Committee, the B.P.O.E. Lodge #61, and Knights of Columbus Council #69. He was past state chairman of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Employees Campaign, a past member of the Governor's Veterans Advisory Board and member and past chairman of the Salvation Army Advisory Board of Holyoke, MA. He is on a leave of absence as superintendent of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Soldiers' Home in Holyoke, responsible for fulfilling the Home's mission of providing quality medical, surgical and skilled nursing, domiciliary, and outpatient care for its veterans. 

State Director Awarded for Excellence

Selective Service Director William Chatfield presented the Selective Service Meritorious Service Award to Dr. Margaret Labat, State Director for the District of Columbia, during a ceremony held at National Headquarters. She was recognized for the period December 1, 1999, to June 1, 2005. Director Chatfield commended Dr. Labat for her dedication and commitment to achieving excellence in her service to the District of Columbia.

She was recognized for her efforts to have the District of Columbia proclaim May 2005 as Selective Service Month, reminding young men of their legal obligation to register. Her coordination included D.C. Mayor Anthony Williams, the City Council, the Department of Education, community leaders, and Director Chatfield in an official presentation of the proclamation broadcast live at the Mayor's Weekly Press Briefing.

Dr. Labat organized an earlier program, a first of its kind, which was a briefing of high school registrars and community influencers in the District held in March of



MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD — Director William Chatfield presents the Selective Service Meritorious Service Award to Dr. Margaret Labat, State Director of the District of Columbia.

2003. She was noted for coordinating the attendance of the Selective Service Director, the Commanding General, Deputy, and Chief of Staff of the D.C. National Guard,

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State Directors Roundtables (Cont. from cover page)

Once all the region conferences were completed, definitive guidance was addressed on various issues discussed. In particular, two major decisions were made. The Initial Board Member Training will be conducted in a group setting with Reserve Force Officers as instructors and training will be condensed from eight hours to approximately five hours. The other decision was that the board member Continuation Training will be redesigned to be conducted in a variety of ways to include Web-based and group training.



REGION 1 STATE DIRECTORS ROUNDTABLE — Connecticut State Director BG (Ret.) Nathan Agostinelli, (left) addresses an issue, while Wisconsin State Director John Cumicek (center) and New York City State Director BG (Ret.) Vinnie Albanese (right) listen. Region I roundtable was held in Chicago, IL, September 7 - 9, 2006.



Director William Chatfield stated the Agency is in good stead, and headed in a positive direction. Mr. Campbell added

Mr. William Reese, Associate Director of the Financial Management Directorate.

that consolidation and refined efforts of his directorate's elements ultimately will better prepare the Selective Service System to conduct an efficient and cost-effective mobilization if ever needed. Mr. Reese advised the state directors not to expect any significant increases in funding authority in the near future. **SSS**

Dispelling Myths About Selective Service

Community Outreach and Focus Group Studies Indicate Awareness Issues

If ever war or any other national crisis requires more men than the volunteer military can provide, the Selective Service System could be directed by Congress and the President to resume conscription.

As part of this readiness, Selective Service registers young men 18 through 25. But because there has not been a draft since 1973, many people believe, innocently but incorrectly, that they no longer need to register. This misconception is widespread across the United States. Every year men miss out on opportunities and benefits linked to the registration requirement.

The task of registering men goes hand in hand with an active registration awareness program, getting the message out to men who are required to register.

Selective Service has various awareness programs and initiatives in place to increase public registration awareness: volunteer high school registrars networking with registration-age men; additional mailings and reminders sent to men living in states having the lowest compliance rates and highest registrant population potential; liaison with United States Postal Service to supply registration forms; outreach efforts, including participation in national conventions targeting educational and community leaders and service groups; the mailings of Selective Service high school kits; and such new initiatives by Director William Chatfield as air shows, to name the major efforts.

In addition, the Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs (PIA) staff annually participates in focus groups conducted by the local public relations firm which designs posters and produces radio spots targeting 18- and 19-year-old men. Focus groups are held in cities where registration compliance is below the national average, with the highest registrant potentials. Demographic factors and lack of



FOCUS GROUP STUDIES — Above, the Selective Service team for the Pennsylvania focus group studies, from left to right are John Marrone, Pennsylvania detachment commander for the Philadelphia area; Jennifer Burke, public affairs specialist from National Headquarters; Pennsylvania State Director John Williams; Mary Neely, Region I program manager; and Jim DiDonato from Delaware's Detachment. Left: 18- and 19-year-old men from the Los Angeles area volunteer to give their input during the focus group studies held in Southern California on May 23, 2006.

driver's license laws requiring registration with Selective Service limit compliance in these areas. Only if there is a high compliance with the federal law will a future draft be considered fair and equitable.

This year, PIA staff has traveled to Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Dallas, and Houston to conduct focus group studies and to visit and establish network relationships with numerous community service organizations working directly with the same men Selective Service is trying to reach: immigrants, disadvantaged and low-income men, and high-school dropouts. These are the men most likely to miss the registration message. These are the same men who years later are stumped by regulations barring them from federal financial aid, jobs and job training, and U.S. citizenship for immigrant men.

In each of the metropolitan areas visited, Selective Service's outreach teams met with individuals from as many as service

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Where Were You on September 11, 2001?

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Since National Headquarters is located in close proximity to the Pentagon, Selective Service employees were asked where they were on September 11, 2001. Here are their stories, in their own words...*

Jennie Nash, Manager of the Planning Division, Operations Directorate:

I was in the National Headquarters building that morning. Tom Hornada's wife called and told him a plane had hit one of the World Trade Center Towers. We all went to the Training Room to watch it on TV. Everyone else wandered away muttering that it was the stupidest thing anyone had ever seen. I lingered, watching the TV. I watched the second plane hit and called everyone back into the Training Room. We all knew then that this was no accident. Then we heard about the Pentagon. Most employees immediately left to go home. I elected to stay because Wilson Boulevard was a parking lot. I continued to watch the horror unfold on the TV. My family called to make sure we were all right. My husband and I have a routine for emergencies so we kept leaving messages for each other on our home answering machine (he refuses to carry a cell phone). My husband works in Pentagon City with just I-395 separating him from the Pentagon. He had to walk the three miles home. He said that it was like reliving Vietnam – smoke was billowing through the streets separating the high-rise buildings – people from the Pentagon were running away from the Pentagon, screams filled the air. He walked up the Glebe Road ramp to I-395 and a woman picked him up and offered to take him home. She delivered him directly to our front door – a compassionate stranger who picked this particular time to come from Richmond to DC to do a little annual shopping spree. I left the office and went home in a circuitous route. We lived on the 16th floor (top floor facing due north)



of a high rise and from our windows we could see the smoke pouring from the Pentagon. We continued to watch the TV until fatigue took over and we went to bed. The next evening, we made a pilgrimage to the hill close to the Navy Annex overlooking the Pentagon right where the plane hit. A sight we never want to see again.

Gregg Aldana, Enterprise Architect, Operations Directorate:



I don't discuss my memories of that day much because it is very painful and many people have jaded views of that day given the political climate we live in. But my wife thought it was important for me to share my experience.

I was working in Manhattan on September 11th. What started out as a warm and gorgeous September morning soon became without question the scariest day of my adult life. At 8:30 a.m. that morning I had a meeting with my boss in his office which faced south. Our offices were located in midtown and we had an unobstructed view of southern Manhattan from the 25th floor of our building. We witnessed a fireball suddenly come out of one of the Towers. At first we did not know what had happen, until someone came rushing in and said a plane just flew into the World Trade Center. Immediately my heart started racing and panic began setting in. I immediately called my wife, who worked two blocks away and told her that New York was under attack and to pack her bags and get over to my office as soon as possible. For the next two hours, we were glued to our office windows. I remember rolling a television set out of a closet and putting it next to the windows, so that we could watch the news reports and the view from our windows at the same time. I had two colleagues that were working in Tower One that morning, luckily they both escaped without harm. As the events unfolded, we watched the second plane explode into Tower Two. Our jaws dropped and complete chaos followed. Suddenly we started to see clumps of people jumping out the windows from 100 stories up. This was horror unlike anything I had ever witnessed in my life. I still cannot get those images out of my head. I looked around as my co-workers began crying and many became nauseous. Seeing the reports about the crash at the Pentagon on television only elevated the intensity of our fears of what was still yet to come. We then felt an explosion as the ground began to rumble, it was the first Tower collapsing!! It felt like an earthquake. I remember holding our CEO in my arms as she cried out along with others as we watched in disbelief at thousands of people dying before our eyes. An overwhelming mixture of anger, sadness, nervousness, and fear was overpowering all of us. During the commotion that was

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Dispelling Myths (Cont. from pg. 4)

organizations as time permitted. These individuals are considered “influencers,” or role models of the male population, who provide service to minority or disadvantaged youths, or who have a proven track record of reaching a large number of young men. Selective Service state directors and Reserve Force Officers frequently join national headquarters personnel in these outreach efforts, and are encouraged to assist by maintaining the local partnerships and developing others in their communities.

The focus groups usually consist of two independent set of 18- and 19-year-old men of various socio-economic backgrounds who do not

Young men from the Philadelphia focus groups give their input, April 18, 2006.



Scott Ward, a Selective Service contractor, conducts focus group studies across the United States. Mr. Ward asks questions to hear what 18- and 19-year-old men have to say about poster prototypes and radio spots. The group above was tested June 5, Dallas, TX.

know each other. One group consists of a specific ethnic group (Hispanic, Asian, or African Americans) and the other group is a mixture.

Every year the young men seem to respond the same way: just give them the facts, and don't sweeten the message.

Members of PIA and the public relations firm personally pick the posters and radio spots they think will be most effective, and every year the young men surprise the team. The very success of Selective Service public awareness campaign is derived from the valuable insights during these studies and outreach meetings. **SSS**

State Director Awarded (Cont. from pg. 3)

the Associate Director of Selective Service's Mobilization Directorate at the time, and the Region I Director at this briefing to show “team support for keeping the community aware of the requirement to register with Selective Service.” This briefing, also attended by District high school ROTC commanders, demonstrated online registration and highlighted Selective Service's Web site.

She was commended for arranging for the placement of two National Guard officers to the DC detachment. She also recruited two dedicated Reserve Officers in her area of operations.

The award nomination recognized Dr. Labat for being receptive to new ideas and presenting them with others as new learning opportunities. “Her excellence in innovative thinking,” the award nomination stated, “together with the initiatives as a solution seeker who seizes all opportunities as a self-motivated State Director, make her the model for all Selective Service System employees.

Dr. Labat's distinctive accomplishments, exemplary service, and professional excellence reflected great credit upon herself, the District of Columbia, the Selective Service System, and the United States of America,” concluded the award citation. **SSS**

Remembering September 11, 2001 (Cont. from pg. 5)

occurring in our office of everyone trying to make calls, pack their things, and evacuate the building, we felt the ground rumble again as the second Tower fell. The explosions looked like something out of a movie and none of us knew what was next. I sincerely thought this was the beginning of World War III and we were located in the crossfire of the first battle. Were the attacks over or just beginning? Would planes soon be crashing all over Manhattan?

I learned that day how Manhattan is indeed truly an island. My wife and I were unable to leave the city since all mass transit, bridges, tunnels and ferries were closed down. Manhattan was completely cut off. We had no where to go and we were panicking quickly since we worked so close to the Empire State Building, which we all assumed would be the next target. We just wanted to go as north as possible. Unable to communicate over the phones, since the lines were jammed, we used Instant Messaging to communicate with everyone. My father, who worked for ABC, told us to come to his office uptown immediately. As we ventured out into the streets, buses were jammed packed and an empty cab was no where to be found. We watched hoards of people gather around car radios and televisions in store windows to get information. I remember seeing the tremendous fear and shock in everyone's eyes. It was unlike any environment I have ever been a part of. The vibrant and exciting city I was used to had suddenly become a war zone. The smell of burning fuel was overwhelming even from our location. Finally we were able to hitch a ride in the back of a pickup truck up to my father's office. It was surreal looking at southern Manhattan and seeing a cloud of smoke where the Towers once stood. Again it felt like we were in movie and none of this was real. When we finally arrived at ABC, we had to show IDs to gain access as all buildings in Manhattan were locked down that day. We sat with my father above the ABCNEWS control room for hours watching all of the live feeds from all over the world come in. We watched Peter Jennings deliver live breaking news as more and more reports filtered in. We watched as a camera man from Church Street came racing into the newsroom with the first video of the second plane hitting the Tower from directly underneath. It was a horrifying video.

It took us six hours to drive home that evening, when it usually took 30 min. Watching jet fighters patrolling the skies of Manhattan was an unbelievable sight. I learned later that a guy that I graduated from high school with, Vincent Boland, perished in the attack as he worked on 97th floor of Tower One. In the coming days that list would grow. Looking back now, it was a surreal

day that will stay with me forever. Having grown up in the area and remembering back to dinner at Windows on the World (the restaurant at the top of the WTC) in high school made this day even more personally tragic. Watching innocent people fall 100 stories to their death and seeing the skyline I grew up with destroyed is not a memory that I will soon forget. I hope that the rest of us never do as well.

Marie Jones, Program Analyst, Operations Directorate:



On September 11, 2001, I was home watching a movie on TV. My family calls me the “news girl” because I watch news all the time. This particular day I was watching a movie on TV when my sister called and told me a plane flew into skyscraper in NY. “You mean”, she said, “You have not heard.” I quickly turn to the news and to my horror they said a plane crashed into the Pentagon. Not thinking I told my sister my news said a plane crashed into the Pentagon. SHE FAINTS. I quickly forgot her husband works there. He was fine. In the meantime, my daughter calls to say she and a coworker saw the plane and commented on how low it was flying and that they could see the people, not thinking they continued with their work. My daughter's building is next to the Pentagon. When the plane crashed into the Pentagon their building shook. Their office was told to get out of the building. She got into her car parked in the garage of the building and fled. When she turned the corner of her building she heard there was another plane still out somewhere. She got out of car left it in the streets and ran. I had to go through several nightmarish hours wondering where she had gone. She refused to get on any transportation. In her running she met with people in her building. She called me from someone's house, down the street. She called from a restaurant that prepared foods for the planes. They all pitched in and worked at this place! After that, all the cell phones jammed. This was my nightmare. She was the first to leave her building; but I bet the last to come home. She got home around 9:00 p.m. that night! My brother-in-law had to teach a class on the other side of the Pentagon; however, his office was not spared. The tip of the wing of the plane went into the stairwell next to his office. Remember, I told you my

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Lottery Bowls: First, Second, and Third

Facts behind the Selective Service Lottery Bowls

The original lottery bowl was used during the first national lottery conducted for World War I. “The drawing took place on Friday, July 20, 1917, in the public hearings room of the Senate Office Building. The first number, ‘258,’ was drawn by the Secretary of War [Newton D. Baker]. ...” (First Report of the Provost Marshal General to the Secretary of War, 20 Dec 1917, pp. 14 – 15.)

Two subsequent lotteries for World War I were held for men registered in 1918 (June 27, 1918, and September 30, 1918), with high government officials including President Woodrow Wilson and Secretary of War Baker participating. The same method of drawing was followed for the second and third lottery.

According to John C. McBride, historian for Tri-State University’s [General Lewis B.] Hershey Museum, the initial glass jar was a large goldfish bowl purchased in 1917, for \$10 from a pet store in downtown Washington, D.C., by an Army officer for use in the first World War I draft lottery in 1917, and again for the third lottery in September 1918.

The Chief Curator for Independence National Historical Park, Karie Diethorn, stated the fishbowl was actually an aquarium purchased in 1917, by Charles R. Morris, who participated in the draft selection process. In 1921, Mr. Morris donated the glass lottery bowl to the Independence Hall Museum. In 1960, the City of Philadelphia transferred the “ownership” of the glass lottery bowl to the Atwater Kent Museum.

Because there were only 1,200 numbers for the second lottery for World War I, a smaller glass bowl shaped like a pickle jar or globe was evidently used. Secretary of War Baker drew the first number, “246,” at 9:34 a.m. on June 27, 1918.



SECOND LOTTERY BOWL — Secretary of War Newton Baker draws a capsule in the nation’s second national lottery during World War I, June 27, 1918. The bowl, pictured in the photo above, is the second lottery bowl that was used in place of the original bowl, since there were just over thousand capsules to be drawn.

During the third lottery for World War I there were 17,000 numbers drawn in the Caucus Room in the Senate Building.



ORIGINAL LOTTERY BOWL — The lottery bowl in the above photo was the original bowl used, shown here with a plastic collar attached, for the World War II first national lottery on October 29, 1940. This is the same bowl that was used during World War I, for the first national lottery held on July 20, 1917, and the third lottery on September 30, 1918. Above, Col. (Ret.) Charles Morris has blindfolded Secretary of War Henry Stimson who is about to draw the first capsule during the first national lottery for World War II, with President Franklin Roosevelt presiding over the lottery drawing.

President Wilson drew the first number, “322,” at noon on September 30, 1918. The drawing was taken from the same glass fishbowl that had been used in the first drawing, July 20, 1917. (Second Report of the Provost Marshal General to the Secretary of War on the Operations of the Selective Service System to December 20, 1918, pp. 41 – 43.)

Twenty-two years later, some of the equipment and personnel who managed the first 1917 Selective Service lottery were used in the 1940 lottery. (Selective Service in Peacetime: First Report of the Director of Selective Service 1940 – 1941, pp. 89 – 99.)

When President Franklin D. Roosevelt re-established the draft 15 months prior to the U.S. entry into World War II, a police motorcade was used to escort the original bowl from Philadelphia to Washington, D.C., when on October 29, 1940, it was the focal point of the first peace-time draft lottery drawing.

According to a wall plaque at Selective Service’s National Headquarters describing the events of the first national lottery since World War I, “The auditorium on Constitution Avenue was full, but unusually quiet. It was a solemn occasion in the nation’s capital on that 29th day of October 1940. ... All eyes focused on a glass bowl on the small

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September 11, 2001 (Cont. from pg. 7)

daughter left her car in the streets. When she got back to get her car, the police had surrounded her car with the intent to blow it up.

Tom Brokaw ends the evening news by saying “in their own words.” This is mine. I told you I watched a lot of news. But, not after 9:00 p.m. on 9/11/2001!


Carlo Verdino, Special Assistant to the Director:

I was attending a federal accounting class in Washington, D.C., when we were told to evacuate the building because there was a bomb in the building. When we were out of the building and waiting to get back in we were told that the Pentagon had been bombed and later on we learned that the Pentagon was hit by a plane. A few minutes after that, we were informed that the Twin Towers in New York were also hit by planes and that both Towers were down. For a moment I thought that I was dreaming. At this point they told us to go home for the rest of the day. I walked from the White House to my office in National Headquarters. By now, almost every employee had left the National Headquarters. After about an hour, I also left. On my way home, the road I take was across from the Pentagon and Fort Myer. Everything had changed from my daily routine; it was all different. They had guards posted with M-16s near the off ramp. The world changed. I mean, it's one thing to see images on



TV, but it's a surreal feeling when you see these things in real life. Needless to say, it was a very emotional time and my life has not been the same since.

Renee A. Miller, IT Specialist, Operations Directorate:

On September 11, 2001, I had just entered my home from a doctor's appointment and turned on the news broadcast to see the second plane hit the South Tower in New York. My initial thought was this must be a mistake; then I realized it was taking place as I watched. Many people may not believe this, but my reaction was one of calmness and peace. When the last plane hit the Pentagon, even then knowing my brother was in the Pentagon, I didn't panic. My first thought was to pray. I didn't run to pick my kids up from school, but my sister left her job and brought them home along with my nephew. My sister was almost hysterical, because my brother who worked in the Pentagon is her twin. I kept praying, for my family, the family of those who lost loved ones, and my co-workers. When the dust settled we found out that my brother was indeed inside the Pentagon, in the basement, but he never heard the plane hit the building, he found out because his then ex-wife called him on the phone and told him to leave the building. We don't know the ifs, ands, or whys, and though it was a great tragedy for our nation, the Lord reigns supreme, and He is merciful even in the midst of a tragedy. 



Lottery Bowls (Cont. from pg. 8)

stage at the front of the room. World War II was raging in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and although the U.S. was not yet involved in the fighting, President Franklin D. Roosevelt was presiding over a draft lottery drawing. It was the start of the first peacetime draft in U.S. history, and it would help America get ready for its inevitable entry into the war. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the ‘day which will live in infamy’ was still 13 months in the future. ... The bowl was the same one that had been used for the World War I draft lottery in 1917, but a plastic collar was added to its rim to hold the large number of ‘robin egg’ blue capsules. ...”

In the second lottery held on July 17, 1941, the same procedure as the first was followed. This time the plastic collar was not used for the original lottery bowl. A third national lottery was held March 17, 1942.

The original lottery bowl remained in Washington, D.C., for the 29 years that General Hershey was director of the Selective Service System, from 1941 to 1970. (According to Chief Curator Diethorn, in the 1960s, the Atwater Kent Museum officially “loaned” the original glass lottery bowl to the Selective Service System's National Headquarters.)

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Board Member is Recipient of NAACP Award


Mrs. Gloria Chavez-Sampson, a Selective Service local board member from Valencia County in New Mexico, was recently presented with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's 2006 Roy Wilkins Renown Service Award. She was commended for her tireless efforts in the areas of equal opportunity and community service.



Mrs. Gloria Chavez-Sampson, Selective Service local board member from New Mexico.

A federal government employee at Kirkland U.S. Air Force Base, in Albuquerque, NM, Mrs. Chavez-Sampson volunteered for collateral duty as the base's first Hispanic Employment program manager, supporting Kirkland's AFB Affirmative Employment program. She was recognized for having executed many aspects of the 377th Air Base Wing Commander's vision to improve Kirkland AFB's image as the first choice for employment of New Mexico's


young Hispanic workforce. The award citation notes, "Mrs. Chavez-Sampson strengthened the base Hispanic emphasis program by linking it with critical local, state, and national Hispanic organizations such as New Mexico Association for Bilingual, Equal Employment Opportunity, and Cultural Diversity Councils, the New Mexico Hispanic Women's Council, and the Albuquerque Hispano Chamber of Commerce. Her networking efforts created synergy in programs to support education needed for Kirkland's high technology functions and advertise base employment opportunities to New Mexico's largest ethnic group." The citation concludes, "The distinguished accomplishments of Mrs. Gloria Chavez-Sampson make her a most deserving recipient of the NAACP Roy Wilkins Renown Service Award."

Mrs. Chavez-Sampson was highly recommended for appointment as a Selective Service board member by the Governor of New Mexico for her demonstrated patriotism and community service. She has completed 12 hours of training in Selective Service operations, participated in exercises, and reviewed sample Selective Service cases to ensure New Mexico's support for this vital program in times of national crisis. 

Detachment Commander Saves Life

Indiana National Guard Detachment Commander, LTC Ed Jordan, saved a young child's life while on duty. On Tuesday, September 19, 2006, LTC Jordan was on his way to turn in his squad car at the end of his shift, when he was flagged down by a car driving behind him, flashing its brights on and off.

LTC Jordan explained in his own words: "When I pulled over, the driver approached me and told me that his one-year-old daughter had a seizure, stopped breathing and her lips were turning blue. I called for an ambulance and started CPR. I brought her back to life with two breaths and chest compressions with my two middle fingers. When the ambulance arrived within 10 minutes, she was smiling."

On October 25, 2006, LTC Jordan received the Life Saving medal at an awards ceremony for his quick life-saving actions. 



LTC Ed Jordan, detachment commander for Indiana National Guard.

*News From Region III —***Selective Service Visits Guam Officials**

Mr. Kenneth Bing, Region III operations manager, met with local board members and representatives from the Department of Motor Vehicles during a recent trip to Guam/Saipan on August 28, 2006.

Guam State Director, Mr. Lorenzo C. Aflague, was presented the Selective Service “eagle” award in appreciation for his work with the Department of Motor Vehicles, and in recognition of his 42 years of outstanding service to the Agency. He is currently the longest serving state director with the Selective Service System. **SSS**

EAGLE AWARDED TO GUAM STATE DIRECTOR — Right: Mr. Kenneth Bing (right), Region III operations manager, presents the “eagle” to Mr. Lorenzo Aflague, the State Director for Guam.



GUAM REPRESENTATIVES — From left to right are MAJ Gregory D. Perez, Guam detachment commander; DMV representative (standing in red shirt); Mr. Bing; and State Director Lorenzo Aflague (turned towards Mr. Bing). Other six individuals in photo are active board members.

*In Memoriam —***Jerry D. Jennings, Former Deputy Director, Passes**

Former Selective Service Deputy Director, Jerry D. Jennings, passed away July 22, 2006, after a long illness. Mr. Jennings had served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Prisoner of War and Missing Personnel Affairs and Director of the Defense POW and Missing Personnel Office, from August 2001, until his retirement in December 2005.

Mr. Jennings came to Selective Service in December 1986. On July 9, 1987, he was appointed by President Ronald Reagan to serve as the Acting Director of the Selective Service System, a position he held until Director Samuel K. Lessey, Jr. arrived in December 1987. He also served as Deputy Director of the Agency until 1990.

During his tenure with Selective Service, Mr. Jennings left his mark on both the programs and the operations of the Agency. He was noted in the April 1990 *Register* newsletter to have left behind “a legacy of disciplined management, human resource initiatives, an upgraded headquarters facility, and enhanced *esprit de corps*.”

Prior to his appointment to the Selective Service System, Mr. Jennings was the Executive Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) at the White House. Before joining OSTP, he was an advisor to the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs under four administrations. Mr. Jennings' career also included service with the FBI, the CIA, and service in the U.S. Marine Corps. **SSS**

Lottery Bowl (Cont. from pg. 9)




THIRD LOTTERY BOWL — On December 1, 1969, Congressman Alexander Pirnie (R-NY) drew the first capsule in the Selective Service lottery. General Lewis Hershey (left), Selective Service Director at the time, presided over the drawing. The tall bowl shown here is currently on display in the director's office at National Headquarters.

There were no lotteries used for the draft that was conducted during the Korean War or the earlier years of the Vietnam War. The draft lotteries conducted from 1969 to 1975 used different lottery equipment. The original glass bowl had been taken to Indiana's Tri-State University to be part of the Hershey Museum collection upon General Hershey's retirement from the Selective Service System.

Thus, on December 1, 1969, the date which marked the first draft lottery held since 1942, a drawing determined the order of induction for men born between January 1, 1944, and December 31, 1950. A newly purchased large glass container held 366 blue plastic balls containing every possible birth date and affecting men between 18 and 26 years

old. The lottery was held at Selective Service's National Headquarters, Washington, D.C. This large glass jar is currently on display in the Office of the Director, at the Selective Service System's National Headquarters.

The historic first draft lottery bowl was placed on loan from Tri-State University with the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History from 1995 to 1998, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the World War II era. The credit line inscribed on the display case informed the viewing public that the great bowl was on loan in Washington courtesy of the Selective Service System and Tri-State University. This original lottery bowl from 1917 is currently placed in the Hershey Museum with the rest of General Hershey's memorabilia. 



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The Register welcomes any news of interest to the Selective Service System employees. Send article submissions to Editor, The Register, Selective Service System, National Headquarters, Arlington, VA 22209-2425.