

Here are the questions for the second exam, to take place on Thursday, November 13 at the start of class.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. When Daniel Seeger first wrote to his draft board in July of 1957, informing them that he would not serve in the army, his intention was
2. The actions that Seeger took created a difficult case for the U.S. Supreme Court to decide because,
3. In 1965, in the case of United States v. Seeger, the Supreme Court decided that
4. In the 1970 Supreme Court decision in Welsh v. United States, the Court ruled that
5. In the 1971 case of Gillette v. United States, the Court decided that
6. In the conflict involving Ehren Watada (discussed briefly in class and the subject of an article in *The Nation*), Watada objected to
7. In introducing his proposal to institute a military and civilian service draft, reported in a news article read for the course, Congressman Charles Rangel of New York gave which of the following reasons in support of his action?
8. Congressman Rangel's January, 2003 bill (H.R. 163, the Universal National Service Act), re-introduced in January, 2007, would create a national obligation to perform "a period of national service" in a military or civilian capacity for virtually all persons between the ages of 18-26. That bill includes provisions for what kinds of deferments?
9. Congressman Rangel's bill would create a national obligation to perform "a period of national service" in a military or civilian capacity for virtually all persons between the ages of 18-26. That bill also included provisions about whether a person does military or civilian service as follows:
10. Congressman Rangel's bill, which would have created a national obligation to perform "a period of national service" in a military or civilian capacity for virtually all persons between the ages of 18-26, also includes provisions that would that would affect conscientious objectors as follows:
11. According to Howard Zinn (in *People's History of the U.S.*), the 1917 protests against the military draft and against World War I itself were frequently based on
12. Zinn also discusses the use of intimidation by government agencies and private citizens to repress opposition to World War I and to punish or persecute anyone claiming that their First Amendment right to freedom of speech entitled them to speak out against that war or the draft or to criticize the government. Which of the following was not central to this attempted intimidation?

13. According to Flynn's "Creating Conscription, 1940-1941," selling the American public a peacetime military draft based on "selective service" prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor required

14. In the excerpt from Michael Musheno's, *Deployed: How Reservists Bear the Burden of Iraq*, the author argues that U.S. military policy during the Iraq war has, in effect, created a group of conscripts (draftees) even though there is currently no military draft in operation. According to Musheno, how has this been done?

15. The primary *motive* for President Richard Nixon's campaign to end the military draft was

16. In 1970, a presidential commission studying the draft and an all-volunteer force (AVF) recommended that the draft be ended and replaced by an AVF (and a "stand-by draft"). Among the *reasons* used by the Commission to justify its recommendation was that "conscription is a tax," by which the commission meant,

TRUE/FALSE

17. In one of a series of articles and letters that we read early in our study of the possibility of re-instituting a draft after 9/11, it was suggested that the problem of women serving in the military is that physical standards have been lowered to allow women to enlist in the AVF, and that the military should ...

18. In ACLU General Counsel Marvin Karpatkin's 1971, *NY Times* letter on the draft, he claimed that "no other requirement of government imposes such total deprivation of individual liberties" as the draft, but he nevertheless argued that ...

19. Our class readings and discussion of cases made it quite clear that the Constitution does place limitations upon policy-makers who seek to establish a draft, because Supreme Court cases have held that the religion clauses of the First Amendment require ...

20) According to the excerpt from Musheno's *Deployed*, more than 12% of the American population served in the military during WWII, but during the war in Iraq, ...