

Congressman Rumsfeld's initiative and imagination. He was the one who suggested this to the committee, and I think it has already made a very substantial contribution to these hearings and he deserves full credit.

Representative RUMSFELD. I do want to express my thanks to all three of you for coming and for the very interesting testimony that has been given.

I would be interested in knowing what you feel the impact of the existing selective service law is having with respect to the colleges and universities. It has been alleged by some that the draft's presence, and the threat of the draft, has been a determining factor in a great many young men's decision to attend college, and that, as a result, the academic community is being burdened to some extent by the number of individuals who, faced with options of either the draft or college, have opted for college, who might have, absent the alternative of the draft, worked for a period or done something different and gone to college later.

Do you, from your experience in universities, feel that this is a problem at all? Can you substantiate it or rebut this allegation?

Mr. SCHELLING. My experience is with Harvard University, which probably tends to have a student body that, when it comes, expects to stay the full course, and is financed for the full course, so the impact may be less at Harvard.

My main impression is that it depends very much where the young man's draft board is. Draft boards differ in the way they will deal with a temporary dropout, a change of college, working during the day and taking a half schedule at night. Even at Harvard, since draft boards depend on where you are from, rather than where your school is located, one finds variation in the need for a student to pay attention to this.

My second observation is that graduate schools do appear to be affected. Last September, in many departments at Harvard, there was an unprecedented acceptance rate from those to whom we offered admission to graduate school. And while it is hard to draw general conclusions from one instance, there is a strong suspicion that some increment here was due to a belief that this is not the year to leave college.

My third observation is that for most students it does not make much difference. It is only the student who is facing one of these decisions. Do I really want to go to graduate school? Do I really want to drop out for a year and work? Do I really want to reduce my schedule to half time? These are the students whose decisions seem to be affected by the nature of the draft.

Representative RUMSFELD. Dr. Oi?

Mr. Oi. The only comment I would like to make is that the graduate student enrollment in my department climbed in the last 2 years from 80 to about 135 students, in the light of about a 20-percent increase in total enrollment, and I suspect that that difference is largely the draft avoiders.

Representative RUMSFELD. Mr. Wool, do you have any comment?

Mr. Wool. We probed into that to the extent that we could. The only evidence that we could obtain was from some earlier surveys of the National Opinion Research Center made in a very different con-