

text where they did happen to ask college graduates the extent to which their decision to go to graduate school had been influenced by their draft status, and this survey applied to a period in the early 1960's.

My recollection is that at that time their analysis suggested that about 10 percent of the graduate students in that survey indicated that their decision then was influenced by their draft liability. This is the only tangible bit of data. The extent to which it reflects a true picture, I cannot judge.

Representative RUMSFELD. You, Mr. Wool, in your testimony, used the phrase "at these levels," implying that you used a fixed military manpower level and your comments evolved around that fixed level. Is it correct that you used 2.7 million?

Mr. WOOL. It is more precisely something like 2,650,000, which was approximately the strength we had had immediately prior to the current force buildup.

Representative RUMSFELD. I am interested in your statement where you say:

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, management efforts, as described in recent official statements.

Does that mean that the Department of Defense favors a voluntary system?

Mr. WOOL. I can say categorically—and this is on the record—that the Department of Defense has had as its objective to obtain as many or all of its personnel through voluntary means.

The various statements made in the context of reviews of the draft legislation have repeated that.

Representative RUMSFELD. I find that statement that the objective of the Department of Defense has been and will be to minimize reliance upon involuntary induction, because of the incredible lack of success that you have had. It is beyond me how, when the pay offered is substantially less than anything approximating a competitive position, with respect to the private sector, you can say that your policy has been to minimize the involuntary inductions.

Mr. WOOL. I think from the record we cannot really talk about an incredible lack of success. Our own projections as to what could be maintained under certain assumptions in the 1970's suggest a capability of maintaining 2 million men under uniform on a voluntary basis, which I believe is far greater than any other power in the world would hope to maintain on a voluntary basis.

The record is clear that given the facts, that there was a draft motivation there, three military services—the Air Force, the Navy, and the Marine Corps—with limited exceptions, have met all of their requirements without resort to the draft. The fact is clear, too, that the Army, the fourth service in question, which has used the draft almost continuously, has at many times had minimal draft calls, when they have been successful in enlistments.

Representative RUMSFELD. I think you missed my point. I was not saying that the number of volunteers has been incredibly unsuccessful. I am saying that it is incredible that you can say that the policy