

uniform, we would find that a lot of military jobs not needed for rotational purposes are now being staffed by military personnel simply because the relevant price has not been used when making cost-effectiveness studies.

Chairman PROXMIRE. I want to come back to Mr. Wool later on this, but I want to ask you, if you increase the pay of your inductees to \$325 a month, how much do you have to increase the pay of everybody else in the armed services in order to provide the differential? You obviously are going to have to do this for the Navy, the Marine Corps, and so forth.

Mr. OI. Right.

Chairman PROXMIRE. You are also going to have to do it, I presume, for your noncoms, for your officers, and so on, right up the line, is that not true? Is that included in your estimate?

Mr. OI. Correct. The \$4 billion estimate includes that; and I am estimating that the pay of the career force will rise by about 16 to 17 percent.

Chairman PROXMIRE. You should have a lot of supporters for your position on the basis of that calculation.

Mr. OI. A minority though—only 3.4 million.

Chairman PROXMIRE. I would like to have that many votes.

Do you care to comment or not comment on the effect that this would have on the attitude of our people toward Vietnam? Would it not be more objective? I recognize that it is not necessarily completely pernicious for people to say that the draft does have the effect of hitting people where they live on what the Vietnam situation is doing. At the same time, it also undoubtedly has a very negative effect in the most volatile section of our society in many ways, the college campuses, our young people—that is, because they are forced to go into our Armed Forces, they take and their parents take and their friends take a far more negative attitude toward Vietnam than they would if it were on a voluntary basis, is that not true?

Mr. OI. I really feel that the connection is not that strong. There is a lot of complaining about the Vietnam issue on many campuses, but the threat of being drafted is a small part of the whole.

Chairman PROXMIRE. I am sure, but is there not also involved in this, Professor OI, the feeling on the part of many conscientious people that, after all, that student deferment they are getting is one that they feel psychologically guilty about or concerned about, and they feel it is unjust to a considerable extent, and at the same time it is the reason that they are not in the Armed Forces, and this is one reason perhaps why many of them vocally and outspokenly rationalize their feeling of guilt perhaps in criticism of our position in Vietnam?

Mr. OI. I really feel not qualified to answer that question.

Chairman PROXMIRE. I do not know that any of us are qualified.

Mr. OI. Let me take refuge in the simple fact that I am speaking as an economist and have no strong convictions on these aspects. Perhaps one of the other two panel members does.

Chairman PROXMIRE. Professor Schelling?

Mr. SCHELLING. I am struck with how variegated student attitudes are on this. On the one hand, there are those who say nobody should