

Mr. SCHELLING. I meant to say the opposite—that on equity grounds there is good reason for raising pay whether or not it would bring in enough extra soldiers to reduce greatly our reliance on the draft.

Chairman PROXMIRE. You said one reason why we need student deferments, one reason why it is helpful to get people after they have had the chance to be in college, is because we need officers. I would like to ask you this.

I am prejudiced because I got promoted to second lieutenant after 3½ years as an enlisted man in World War II, including more than 2 years as a master sergeant. Why can't our officers come from the ranks? It is my feeling, prejudiced as I say, that the best officers do come from the ranks. The fellow who had some years of experience, even though he had less education as an enlisted man, was likely to make a better officer than one who hadn't had any.

Of course, I think there is this feeling in general around the country. Those who read the comic strip Beetle Bailey are familiar with Lieutenant Fuzz. He is the second lieutenant who looks as if he just climbed out of the crib. I think there is a feeling on the part of men in the armed services that they have more confidence in those who have gone through the ranks and have had a chance to serve as enlisted men. So what is wrong with that as a source of our officers? Wouldn't it be better for morale too?

Mr. SCHELLING. It is hard to disagree with the notion of promoting men from the ranks. One might go further and say that if what the men whom you would promote from the ranks lack is a college education, give them a couple of years of the right kind of education to make up for what is either a professional or perhaps even a social deficiency.

I was going on the assumption that the services do need officers who have appreciable schooling beyond high school. They tend to get it as a result of the college education of a lot of people. If this is what they need, if that is the pertinent kind of education, then I was only indicating that there may need to be some way of inducing people to become officers, when you don't have as powerful a draft to scare them off into the ROTC.

One of the interesting things about a lottery—

Chairman PROXMIRE. Let me interrupt to say wouldn't one of the fallout benefits of the Oi proposals be that you substantially increase the pay of enlisted men and then increase the pay of everybody in the armed services, wouldn't that have the effect to some extent of persuading more people with college educations to come in, if they were qualified to be officers?

Mr. SCHELLING. Yes; but if the Defense Department then says that they can't be assured that they will get anything like the officers they need, I would say then we need some further kind of programs.

One of the things we don't know, you see, if we switch to a lottery, is what odds or chances are required to induce a man to sign up in an officer program rather than run the lottery. At the present time a young man can estimate whether or not he is likely to be drafted. With a lottery, we don't yet know whether a 10-percent chance or a 40-percent chance or a 70-percent chance of being drafted is what