

it takes to get a young man to sign up in an officer program rather than run the lottery risk.

On the other hand, if people are selected to serve, they can surely be put through officer programs which entail, let us say, a college education and several years of obligatory service thereafter.

Chairman PROXMIRE. I would go much further than you went just now on the basis of no less authority than Burke Marshall, who was assigned to study this and had a big commission of very competent people working with him who said that anybody with enough brains, and I don't think it takes very much, and enough money, can beat the draft today.

I think that is a terribly serious indictment. It is strictly a class operation. What he means of course, anybody who can get into college, can get into graduate school and then go into teaching or go into some other occupation where there is a deferment, or get married and have a child along the way, can beat the draft. I think that this is perhaps the worst aspect of it.

I would like to ask Mr. Wool what the Defense Department's position is on this.

Mr. WOOL. Are you referring to your last question, sir?

Chairman PROXMIRE. Yes; Burke Marshall's statement.

Mr. WOOL. I should emphasize that the statistics which served as a basis for Burke Marshall's statement were derived from our study. They were published in various ways, and they did highlight particularly the fact, which you mentioned, that among those college graduates who went on to graduate school, the percentage of men who ever saw service was very small.

For the entire age group 27 to 34 years, whom we surveyed, only 27 percent of these men saw military service as compared to 74 percent of the typical high school graduate who didn't go to college at all. We found, incidentally, that the men who had just got a bachelor's degree and typically graduated at 21 or 22 had a relatively high rate of service as compared to the men who went on to graduate school. It was not much lower than the high school graduate. But even that showed a trend in the years immediately preceding Vietnam where that too was dropping off.

At that time we had a married man deferment in effect. So that the answer, in my personal judgment, is that the system which we have had in effect did tend to operate at the upper levels as being class discriminatory, though it was never designed that way. It happened because of these deferments.

At the lower levels it was too, because of the fact that we were rejecting men with limited education in a range which was adequate for many of the more basic skills in service, although not the more technical ones.

We also had a very low percentage of service among the underprivileged in the country. This was a very peculiar form of class discrimination.

Chairman PROXMIRE. Yes, but don't you find—that was an interesting study in Wisconsin. All of our 80 draft boards, were studied on the basis of whether they were located in a high-income, low-income, middle-income area. The study found in the minority group area, in Mil-