

other new recruits to service. All but a small fraction of these men, we believe, will require no special assistance to complete their basic training."

Project 100,000 completed its first year on September 30, 1967. Its goal was to take 40,000 rejectees; it actually took 49,000. About 85 percent would have failed the educational tests, and 15 percent the physical tests without a revision in the standards. About 60 percent were volunteers, and 40 percent came through the draft. Sixty percent were white, and 40 percent Negro or other nonwhites. The average age was 21. Thirty percent were unemployed, and another 26 percent earned less than \$60 a week. The average reading score is barely at a sixth grade level; 14 percent read at third grade level or less.

Secretary of Defense McNamara has said that the Defense Department began Project 100,000 because it was convinced that "given the proper environment and training, they can contribute just as much to the defense of their country as men from the more advantaged segments of our society."

The results of Project 100,000 bear out this conviction. Ninety-eight percent of traditional categories of recruits finish basic training: 96 percent of Project 100,000 men graduated—only 2 percentage points less than the traditional recruits. Many military commanders report that these men turn out "to be even more highly motivated than some servicemen with a much more privileged background," to quote Secretary McNamara. This is evidence that Project 100,000 has in no way caused a dilution of our actual military performance standards, and has in fact augmented these standards.

At this point, I should note that Project 100,000 has done considerably more than augment our military performance standards. Because it takes a large number of volunteers—60,000 this year—who previously would have been rejected, it reduces the number of men who must be drafted. And because it gives skill and occupation training to young men previously classified as dropouts from society, it has reduced welfare burdens and increased job opportunities.

Project 100,000, then, is a marked achievement, and its accomplishments deserve acclaim.

But there is more the military services could achieve. To quote the Marshall Commission:

"The Commission feels that any American who desires to serve in the Armed Forces should be able to serve if he can be brought up to a level of usefulness as a soldier, even if this requires special educational and training programs to be conducted by the services."

The Department of the Army made a limited attempt at a program of this type in 1964, and called it the special training enlistment program—STEP. It was designed as an experimental program of military training, educational and physical rehabilitation of enlistees who fell short of regular standards, but who could be brought up to these standards with short periods of educational training or medical rehabilitation. Normal basic training costs about \$3,800 per trainee; the additional cost per trainee in the STEP program was estimated at \$2,100. The program was to be made available to 15,000 enlistees a year. The project was never actually undertaken because of a specific objection to it contained in the Defense Department appropriation bill.

My bill would require the Secretary of Defense to study and investigate the feasibility of military youth opportunity schools. These schools would offer special educational and physical training to volunteers who did not meet the current induction standards. The Secretary of Defense would report to the President and the Congress on the results of this 1-year study and is given considerable latitude in making the study.

These schools are a logical extension of the successes of Project 100,000. They could further increase the percentage of volunteers in service, and further reduce draft calls. They would produce highly motivated, all-volunteer servicemen. And they would help correct the social imbalance afflicting our society while increasing our military capabilities.

STUDY OF VOLUNTEER ARMY

Public figures with as widely divergent views as Barry Goldwater and John Kenneth Galbraith and associations as diverse as the Ripon Society and the New Left have urged that the draft be scrapped in favor of an all-volunteer army. Sixty-one percent of students polled at the U.S. Youth Council favor a volunteer army.

An all-volunteer army would certainly be closer to the spirit of a free society, as it would require no compulsory service. It would reduce turnover in the serv-