

a year, really, to get started. But we are planning the organization that will make the study.

Let me go back to your earlier question. I have here numbers on graduate students. In 1967, 404,000. Projected for 1969, 492,000. Projected for 1973, 617,000. These are full-time equivalents. This takes into account part-time graduate students on a full-time equivalent basis.

Mrs. GREEN. This does not consider the draft?

Mr. HOWE. This does not consider any impact of the draft in 1969.

Mrs. GREEN. In 1969, your estimate is 492,000?

Mr. HOWE. That is right.

Mrs. GREEN. Would you hazard a guess if the present draft policy is not changed, what that number would be?

Mr. HOWE. Half of them are women—

Mrs. GREEN. Are they?

Mr. HOWE (continuing). And two-thirds of the remainder might be eligible. It could go as high as 100,000.

Mr. MUIRHEAD. 100,000 to 150,000.

Mr. HOWE. I know that people disagree about these estimates. It seems to me that the range of 100,000 to 150,000 is perhaps possible. I think that the draft law very constructively makes provision for a random selection procedure. The only problem is that we haven't as yet done it.

If there were a random selection procedure and these graduate students were subject to draft in accordance with a random selection procedure, I think it would be quite reasonable and one out of five or six might be taken out of that group of 100,000 to 150,000.

But there are not being in effect at the present time a random selection procedure, the problem is created by the fact that they are almost automatically the oldest eligibles so they are going to go first.

Mrs. GREEN. I was under the impression that I had read estimates from some of the graduate schools that they expected their graduate enrollment to be 50 percent of what it is now. Is that correct?

Mr. HOWE. There are all sorts of expectations there. There are real problems right now for the graduate schools in regard to the draft because they receive their fellowship awards from us. They are awarding their fellowships. But they don't know whether the people they award their fellowships to are going to show up at the university in the fall. There are various reactions.

Some institutions are hedging by awarding more people fellowships than they have fellowships to award, knowing that some of them will be drafted. If the draft laws are changed in the meantime, it will leave them with more people than they know what to do with.

Other institutions are only awarding the fellowships they have, thereby creating a situation in which no change in the draft law will result in their not having enough graduate students. It is a problem for graduate schools looking toward their organization next September.

Mrs. GREEN. As the Commissioner of Education for the United States, would you give us your views on the current draft policy and what it does to education in the United States?

Mr. HOWE. I am not really an expert on it, Mrs. Green.