

I think on this particular problem that we are discussing, my view is that the solution of it is to find a way to a random selection procedure as allowed for in the new Draft Act. I think the new Draft Act in creating that policy of a random selection procedure creates a very fair arrangement.

I think the discussions which have been held about a random selection procedure, which have caused a lot of emotional reaction to it because it has been described by the word "lottery," have been destructive because I believe this random selection idea is ultimately fair and sensible and it can be worked.

So, specially, on the problem we are discussing, it would be my view that we have to try to move in that direction.

Mr. GIBBONS. Would the gentlelady yield? I hate to interrupt her line of questioning but I would like to throw out an observation I have.

Having served 5 years of military service in World War II and having gone to graduate school after World War II, it is my recollection that while World War II did play havoc with graduate schools at the time everyone was in the service, that it probably increased enrollment in graduate schools. I know many people, personally, who never would have gone to graduate school, even to college, had it not been for the fact that they had matured more, saw the benefits of education, and came back and made a very determined effort to take any advantage they could.

I think the long-range impact is that we will have more graduate students but for the 2-year period right now we may have some disruption. There are constantly people returning from the service every day now. I think it will equalize itself out.

Mr. HOWE. I would quite agree, Mr. Gibbons, with the view that there should be no exemption for graduate students from the obligation to military service but it seems to me what is implied in the way things are now set up is that they don't have the benefit of the normal selection processes. The oldest-first rule hits them all, all at once.

This makes very difficult problems for the individual in planning for his educational future and an almost unmanageable problem for the institution that has to deal with multiple individuals.

So, I again come back to the idea that graduate students ought to be normally vulnerable to the draft.

It is going to be an interesting thing, by way of side comment, to see what the military does with all of these graduates when they do get into the draft call all at once. I think it will make some problem for them.

Mrs. GREEN. What about brain drain from other countries to the United States? Do you have figures on that?

Mr. HOWE. I haven't any figures on that. I am aware of this as a problem in the medical area for other countries and certain specialized technical areas. I am aware of the problem as it relates to some of our efforts at providing educational opportunities to people from other countries with the hope that they would return and provide really a developmental resource in those countries and then a tendency at least in certain categories for people to stay here.

Mrs. GREEN. It is true, then, that the United States, the wealthiest and the most powerful country in the world, is not educating a sufficient number of people to meet our manpower needs?