

Mrs. GREEN. I am in favor of having it on a voluntary basis because I am told that there are so many that support the war completely that there would be a lot of volunteers.

Mr. ERLNBORN. I understood last year that the random selection policy was being recommended by the administration and would be implemented.

Mr. HOWE. It was not adopted in Congress last year.

Mr. ERLNBORN. It was not recommended as a legislative action, as I recall.

Mr. QUITE. Percentage selection of each age group is permitted under the law. They are considering it now, I understand. This, in effect, is a random selection.

Mr. HOWE. This is what Mr. Muirhead was referring to a moment ago as a possible option here. I think it is worth exploring.

Mr. QUITE. It must be random selection. I don't imagine, for example, that they will take only the ones born in the first half of each year, if they need only half of the eligible ones, so that anybody who has his birthday after July 1 wouldn't be selected.

Mrs. GREEN. I am under the impression that there is a recommendation on this that either has been made or is about to be made. Because it does have a relationship to the legislation before us, I wonder if it would meet with the approval of the committee to ask the staff to find out the status of this before we take any action on the graduate part of this bill.

Mr. GIBBONS. I think the graduate issue will wash itself out. The draft will last only 2 years. The person who is going to go to graduate school will go to graduate school, anyway. I think you will find that the people having been in the draft, are going to have their perspective broadened and they will have a greater desire to continue their education. It has been my experience—I don't advocate military service for that purpose—but it does happen that way as a practical matter and I think you will find the demand greater for graduate work particularly in the humanities areas rather than so much the specific sciences. Because when you get out and you see the world you become more interested in continuing your education when you return.

While it is going to create some temporary dislocation, I don't think it is something that Congress can legislate because I don't think we can foresee exactly what is going to happen. I think we have to leave the flexibility in the hands of the administration to carry out a policy which seems sound and rational on the basis of the situation.

Mrs. GREEN. When there is a big cut in funds for undergraduate education, don't you think it would make a difference to this committee on where we put the funds for next year, if there is going to be a 60 percent enrollment in graduate schools?

Mr. HOWE. I don't believe there will be a 60 percent enrollment in the graduate schools.

Mrs. GREEN. We are going to call graduate deans and others on this subject so we will have an understanding of the current situation.

Mr. HOWE. Let me go ahead with this third program of special services to disadvantaged students. These are disadvantaged students in undergraduate colleges.

There have been a number of undergraduate colleges in this country mounting their own special service programs involving counseling,