

prefer to have people from the seven age groups, 19 through 26, and that the local draft boards would make the selection on the basis of the percentage of the people who are subject to the draft at each age group, the percentage that that is to the whole group. Now, this would seem to me to be a reasonable way to go about it so that the dislocation would be spread through the whole of this group and would not fall just on one particular age, which seems to me unfair to them, among other things. But if you did it that way and did not have some provision that they could not be called every month where they were, I don't think it would work, either. But if a student could finish a term and then go, I think that then young people would not stay out of college and graduate school for fear of losing their money or feeling that the odds were against them. I think the two things have to go together to get a workable program.

I hope I have made that clear.

Mr. HATHAWAY. I think Mrs. Green also wanted your elaboration on the point of the other system of a more random selection, such as when a graduate student finishes, then the President sets a priority age group, say 19, and he is considered as if being 19 but he is drafted only in accordance with his actual birth date in that group. So that if he was born January 1, he is going to be one of the first to go, but he is scattered amongst all the other 19-years-olds, so it would take a lesser percentage than if you take the older ones first based on their actual age. Do you want to comment on that?

Mr. MORSE. Yes. If you will look at the figures that we first looked at at the beginning of this session, you will see that for the coming fiscal year there is an eligible pool of over 1 million men. Now, with the figure given us last evening by the Defense Department of 240,000 to be called, you can see that under a random system of any kind one out of four would be called. So presumably your graduate schools would be depopulated by one-quarter and so would your 19-year-old age group. But under the current conditions, with a pool of 1,090,000 you would take 226,000 graduate students in this year's class of seniors, leaving virtually no call for those who are younger. Now, if you went into any kind of random system at the end of the coming fiscal year, this pool of 1,090,000 would move out of the way, so to speak, and another pool of probably about a million to 1,100,000 men would come into place. So this year's pool would be probably no longer vulnerable to the draft except in a case of greatly stronger mobilization or all-out mobilization.

Mr. QUIE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HATHAWAY. Certainly.

Mr. QUIE. If you use those seven categories and a person, we will say, is in the 23-year-old group now, the next year, of course, he would move out of that group but wouldn't he be over in the 24-year-old group then and, therefore, be subject to one-fourth of the draft?

Mr. MORSE. Yes. I think that is probably right.

Mr. QUIE. At the end of 4 years he goes in.

Mr. MORSE. I am not quite sure, Mr. Quie. The fact is that we have got about four to five times as many people eligible for the draft in every way, as the current demands of the armed services are stated, as they need. Now this is likely to—I shouldn't say that because I don't