

Mr. QUIE. Would you expect, then, that it would be a wise policy, as I do not think it would be, to take all the people from the graduate school or those who just received the baccalaureate degree and, therefore, prevent them from entering graduate school?

You don't mean they should have a permanent deferment or exemption?

Mr. HARRINGTON. No.

Mr. QUIE. But eventually they ought to serve.

Mr. HARRINGTON. Eventually they may well serve. It would depend upon the equities of the situation and to some extent if you have a random draft it could depend on the accident of the circumstances.

Mr. QUIE. At the present time, however, we don't have a random draft. Why would it be better if men were drafted prior or during their undergraduate work rather than at the termination of their undergraduate work which is now the case?

Mr. HARRINGTON. From the viewpoint of equity, an individual who goes to college should not necessarily have an advantage over a person who does not go to college, that is the accidents of birth, the accidents of education, the accidents of family background, economic income, and the like may well set up a pattern that will mean that a good many people will go to college because of their social and economic background and others will not go to college for the same reason.

Thus, a random draft of persons as they become 18 or 19 will wipe out any social or economic advantage that you get by going to college.

Mr. QUIE. If a person is deferred for college but is not exempted, that is he is subject to military duty as soon as he graduates, what advantage does he have over the person who does not enter college?

As it is now, he probably won't be drafted until he is at least 20½ or maybe older.

Mr. HARRINGTON. You are speaking now of the undesirability of the undergraduate draft as I have stated it or are you talking about the graduate deferment.

Mr. QUIE. In your answer you spoke to the question of why a person should be permitted to be deferred from the draft if his social circumstances permitted him to go to college.

However, it is only a deferment for 4 years and eventually he has to serve.

Mr. HARRINGTON. If a person is to be deferred, we feel rather generally—rather the other way around, if the person is to be called there is some advantage to being called at an early age.

For one thing, you do not run into some of the physical defects that General Hershey said kept people of an older age out of it.

For another thing, if you concentrate on drafting people just when they are entering graduate school, you are hitting them at a peculiarly important period in their careers when their training can move right forward and they can become trained people to the best degree.

Calling them a little earlier would not have all those disadvantages.

Mr. QUIE. Then I think we are getting to the point where there must be a reason and that reason is in the interest of the institution. In other words, you expect an individual to return to the institution if he is drafted prior to his baccalaureate degree. There is, however, a stronger danger that he won't return for graduate work if he is drafted at the termination of his undergraduate work.