

I do think that we are each in our own institutions relatively aware of the prospective impact of the present regulations. In my own case I think it would perhaps at the outside reduce the graduate school enrollment by 20 percent although that would mean reducing the enrollment in the first two classes by a good deal more than that.

I think that is a problem for the institution. I would not want to minimize that. On the other hand, I think our concern is to try to have a system which does two things.

One is spread the vulnerability of the service, if you will, as equitably as possible, and, secondly, to reduce the uncertainty in the selection so that you do not have total loss in the country, ability to plan and ability to complete what you set out to do.

These values seem to be more important than the simple numbers of how many should be left in graduate school or how many should be safely withdrawn.

Mr. QUIN. But somebody will have to make that determination if we are going to change the draft policy.

Mr. BREWSTER. Yes. I don't think they would make it on the basis your question may suggest because if you say some system of random selection would put all graduate students in the same pool as 19 year olds, then the fact that that reversal of the oldest first procedure was adopted, would it mean that you have equalized the risk to a considerable extent but also greatly reduced the sudden excessive impact on a single age group or a single class of college graduates?

So that I think approaching it in those terms rather than in terms of trying to achieve a stated percentage would probably make more sense and be more practical.

I realize the legislative inhibitions under the present law on random selection but I think everything that has happened since the legislative consideration last spring, and particularly the sense of both inefficiency and inequity that has come out of this recent facing up to the realities of persisting in the oldest first as the system of draft, reconfirms everything that the President said, everything that the National Advisory Commission said, everything that various Members of Congress said in favor of escaping from the oldest first as the only way of selection and therefore probably having to go to some form of random selection.

Short of that, I think if it is permissible within the present law, and there is some debate about that, to have an allocation of induction or classification by age brackets will be the next best thing.

Mrs. GREEN. Dr. Brewster, I wonder if we might turn to you for any general statement you would like to make instead of just having you respond to specific questions and also call upon Dean Miller.

Then we will continue. From this time on we are going to enforce the 5-minute rule. Would you make any general statement as it affects your university and the impact on graduate schools.

STATEMENT OF DR. KINGMAN BREWSTER, PRESIDENT, YALE UNIVERSITY

Mr. BREWSTER. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman. I am Kingman Brewster, Jr., president of Yale University. I was also a member of the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service, the so-called Marshall Commission.