

men. I should point out this is strictly male enrollment. Women are not included in these figures. It would have been 900 men, of whom 300 would have been first-year graduate students and 225 would be second-year graduate students. The rest would be already entering their third year and their fourth year of graduate study and these men are deferred until they complete their work for a degree. So there is a potential of 525 students in their first 2 years of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. The university estimates 131 of them would be physically disqualified. It estimates that 53 of them would be either veterans or over the age of 26 and that would lead to 341 who would be eligible for the draft. In other words, 64.9 percent of the potential first 2 years of graduate students in that particular school would be likely to be drafted in the following 12 months.

You will note that the figures are fairly comparable for all of the other schools with the exception of business. The reason seems to be that graduate schools of business are populated by men who have often put in 2 or 3 years of work before they decide to go on for professional study.

It is probable, too, that if the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences were split apart, the number likely to be drafted from the School of Science would be considerably higher than that from the Schools of Humanities and Social Sciences, largely because engineers and scientists intend to go on immediately to graduate study whereas those in the nontechnical fields tend to enter graduate school later.

Another way of looking at this is by noting some estimates sent to me by Indiana University. You will see that its total enrollment this year, in the first 2 graduate years, I judge, is 7,851.

The enrollment this year is 7,851 students, of whom 2,300 are women, 365 are veterans, 600 are over the age of 26, and 1,125 it estimates would be physically disqualified. So that in this year's graduate school there is a potential of 4,390 who would be able for one reason or another to stay on, but 3,461 would be subject to call under selective service.

Now, the university had projected an enrollment increase of 10 percent for next year. This would bring it a total of 8,600 full-time graduate students. Of these, 4,900, it estimates, would be able to enter for one reason or another. The rest would be likely to be called.

One result of this, at the present time, the university gives teaching and research assistantships to roughly 40 percent of all its graduate students. If the drop in graduate enrollment that the current situation would suggest comes about, it would have to appoint at least 75 percent of all its graduate students to such assistantships and conceivably more, because one of the facts of the situation is that while the law discontinues graduate deferments, it guarantees undergraduate deferments, provided the student requests it, so that there can be nothing but an increase in the undergraduate enrollment, while the graduate enrollment is cut sharply. This leaves a staggering problem for many institutions, particularly the universities which rely on their graduate students to handle a great many of the recitation and all of the laboratory sections of the first 2 years of work.

I am almost through, and I might say I hope you will stop me at any time if there are questions.

One other problem relating closely to the concerns of this committee which I would like to bring up, though I have no conceivable solution to it at the moment, is this: Right now the universities and, indeed,