

the individual would not know whether he was going to be called now or 2 months or 3 months from now, or more.

My principal point is, even if one goes to a more random selection, the individual, if he does elect to enter graduate school and take a chance on finishing the year, if he is drafted, he is no longer protected as he is this year with a 1-SC. That is, if he is called, he must leave immediately and go. This is one part of the uncertainty which clouds this situation and which will increase the effect on the overall effectiveness of the graduate student.

I think for the present that is all I need to say. I am sure many of these things will come up in the questioning period.

Mrs. GREEN. If I understand the policy now, all deferments for graduate students end as of June 30 and that means that all of the graduate students in the first and second year would be transferred to the 19-year-old class. Is that right?

Mr. MORSE. At the moment they would not be transferred to the 19-year-old class. As of now they would be at the top in order of induction because they would be older.

If the President should designate a so-called prime age group which is provided for in the new act, then those who lose their deferments would be treated as if they were 19. That is provided for in the act, but it requires first a designation by the President of the prime age group to be inducted. So, as of now it is the oldest first, by chronological age.

I should say that not all graduate students will lose their deferments. Those who actually enrolled in graduate school prior to June 30, 1967, are allowed to continue graduate studies until they complete their degrees or, in the case of the Ph. D. program, at the end of 5 years. They lose their deferment at the end of 5 years if they haven't received their Ph. D. degrees. They are limited to 1 more year for masters.

Mrs. VETTER. There is no guarantee for the people in their second, third, or fourth year. It will be up to their local boards, but they will be considered for further deferment to complete their degree.

Mr. HATHAWAY. What is our objective here? Is it to allow the graduate students to complete their education and then be drafted regardless of age? Say they start before they are 26 and they end up when they are 28; or, is the objective to grant immunity to students until they are through altogether?

Mr. MORSE. Dr. Trytten was quite instrumental in the development of the student deferment policy as it pertained to the Korean war. We in the American Council on Education at that time strongly supported the idea that it was in the national interest to defer both undergraduates and graduate students until they had completed their work for a degree, but with this one extremely important proviso: that, at the end of their study, they should be just as vulnerable or just as subject to call as those who did not go to college.

This we very strongly stated in 1950 when the deferment policy was first instituted.

Between the Korean period and Vietnam, the Defense Department determined it did not wish to induct anyone over the age of 26 and this is what really destroyed the concept of graduate deferment. I