

sands of students who would not otherwise have a chance to go to college are crowding around these campuses all around the country. The students who are particularly affected by the selective service regulations at the present time number about 500,000. This would include students in the technical institutes. In the 4-year institutions also which have these technician programs and in the junior colleges and community colleges, as well as business schools around the country.

There are 900 junior colleges at present. There are several hundred of these other types of institutions. So we are concerned here with a great number of students and many, many institutions across the country.

This particular pattern or, rather, policy of the Selective Service in differentiating between the occupational student and the baccalaureate student, which we think again is not along the intent of congressional action, has some insidious effects in that it tends to separate out the students whom we have been trying to encourage to get into the occupational field, indicating to them that this is just as valuable an area of work in society as is the work of the history professor or the artist, et cetera. We are trying to keep the doors open in our colleges so that students can return after they have had a job and upgrade themselves, but this type of second class citizenship stamp on the occupational student is a very demeaning one in many respects. At the same time, the policy is a discriminatory one in that many of the students attracted to the community colleges come from the lower and minority groups. These students have tended to move into the occupational field. So if your policy tends to lean in that direction and take most of those students, then this automatically becomes a discriminatory pattern of operation. We have seen its effects across the country.

We do feel, to come back to what Mr. Esch was asking before, we do feel that an administrative decision or administrative action could correct the situation. We believe that there is leeway in the law to allow for this type of correction. We do not believe that Congress intended that the policy of 20 years' standing should be modified to the extent that it has been modified.

Beyond these points there is a tremendous amount of discrepancy between the operation of the various boards, the Selective Service boards. We have differences as between States and within States. In the State of Ohio, to illustrate some students have received a 2-A deferment automatically, some have received a 2-S. In the case of one student who moved from Ohio to a Kentucky college, was given an Ohio designation, whereas the student in the same classroom was given a Kentucky designation which was entirely different. There was no sense to that. We have seen instances where draft boards have given students the 2-A deferment even when they are in the baccalaureate program. There seems to be no consistency across the country. This has been a tremendously upsetting thing to the colleges, the administrators, especially to the students.

Mr. ERLNBORN. If I might just make a comment at this time. The variation in what the draft boards do is not necessarily as widespread as between States. In my own home county we have two draft boards. At least up until recently, one draft board, serving the eastern part of the county, felt that anyone in graduate school, if they were not study-