

So they really are turning over to the Government the problem of collecting as well as its cost. So we still must deal with it.

Mr. CURLEY. You are relocating the problem.

Mr. GIBBONS. May I point out there that the borrower pays the fee for that at the time of borrowing. That is one of the principles involved in the guarantee program as I understand it.

Every borrower puts up a quarter of 1 percent or something like that. Of course, the Federal Government has a lot better chance to collect it because they can go to the person's income tax return or the person's social security return, they can locate a person like that. They can cross State lines and it makes it much easier.

Mrs. GREEN. If we wanted to follow the procedure, though, we could do the same thing under NDEA.

Mr. GIBBONS. I think we ought to. I am not rebutting you. I am trying to add onto what you are saying.

Mrs. GREEN. Dr. Oswald, this committee has asked General Hershey and he has agreed to come tomorrow to discuss the impact of current draft policy on graduate education.

Would you comment on the current draft policy as you see it, not only its impact on your own institution but on other graduate schools across the country?

Mr. OSWALD. Yes, Mrs. Green.

The National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges this past week, the executive committee which is made up of mostly presidents of some of the major land-grant colleges around the country, spent a great deal of time on this matter.

They adopted a statement including four very simple statements of principle. I subscribe completely to these as far as my own institution.

If I might read these four points:

(1) The recently announced Selective Service regulation will have their major impact on the oldest eligible young men. We consider this impractical.

(2) If these regulations prevail, universities will be unable to fill their responsibilities to the Nation. This is not in the national interest.

(3) In other than medical, dental and applied specialties, blanket deferments for graduate students are not now necessary.

(4) Universities can perform the services the Nation expects of them if the selection falls equitably on all ages in the eligible pool. This we recommend. The statement is consistent with the Statement of Policy adopted by the full association at its last annual meeting and subsequently transmitted to President Johnson.

Information before the committee was to the effect that implementation of this recommendation can be carried out administratively within existing law. Although the law requires that within designated age groups the order of call be the oldest first, the law also authorizes designation of age groups from which monthly inductions calls shall be filled and spreading the impact of induction falls variously among the age groups designated.

In other words, we in the universities, certainly represented by our association, are not proposing blanket deferments for graduate students, and particularly this class which has now become eligible, the graduating seniors and those finishing the first year.

However, we recognize that under the present administrative regulations that this age group, 22, 23, 24, the major impact of the subsequent draft calls will fall on that particular group.

What we are urging is that the group that is now eligible, 19 to 26, all of these people who are eligible in that group be pooled and