

It seems apparent, then, that almost all of the men drafted in fiscal 1969 will be college graduates or college students who have dropped back into I-A.

Effect on the draftable students:

Until this time, those men completing their college work and knowing they were liable to military service generally had the option of choosing whether they wished to serve for a longer period of time as an officer or to be drafted for the minimum period and serve in the enlisted ranks.

However, under the new rules, almost the entire draftable population will have achieved one or more college degrees. The military forces will not be able to utilize a very high proportion of these men in officer programs.

The student who elects to try to complete a year of graduate work will be gambling, since he will have no protection from a draft notice right in the middle of a semester. The I-S(C) classification is no longer available for men who were in II-S this year and who have completed a bachelor's degree.

Effect on the military service:

Both the age and the educational level of inductees will rise rapidly. Since the Army has publicly stated that the best soldiers can be made from 19-year-old inductees, the efficiency of the most highly educated military force in history just may be decreased.

Effect on the graduate schools:

The best numbers that can be determined indicate that between 50 and 60 percent of the baccalaureate class who would ordinarily have entered full-time graduate work next fall will be subject to the draft.

About 62 percent of the current first-year graduate students will be inducted, although we cannot assume that the remaining 38 percent will all be in graduate school, since there is a normal decline between first- and second-year graduate enrollment.

Of the master's degree candidates completing a degree, about one-fourth will be drafted, and at least half the remainder will not be continuing toward a Ph. D.

The loss to individual graduate schools will vary widely. All-male institutions will, of course, be harder hit than coeducational graduate schools. The highest ranking graduate schools in the Nation should be able to fill up their classes, by dipping further down in the quality of applicants for acceptance.

For those smaller or newer graduate schools still seeking a high-quality level who are not now overburdened with applicants, there will certainly be at least a 50-percent dropoff in both the first- and second-year classes of graduate study. Some schools will not be able to survive under these conditions.

The effect on the undergraduate schools will be just as striking as on the graduate schools both in short- and long-range terms. No effort to extend teaching assistantships will fill the teaching assistant positions needed to take care of burgeoning undergraduate enrollments.

Effect on the Nation:

All segments of the economy will be affected by the loss of this highly trained manpower, and we must be realistic in recognizing that the loss is real, and not simply a transfer of effort from one segment of the economy to another.