

a certificate from the school saying this fellow is accepted, and if we know anything about when we are likely to take him.

If we are going to take him in October, that would be quite different than it looks if we are going to take him in February.

Mrs. GREEN. Suppose a person loses his 2-S deferment, and he is given a fellowship in March or April, and he has no knowledge of whether he is going to be drafted or not, and he starts school in September, and he is admitted in graduate school. In October he receives greetings from Uncle Sam.

Is he allowed to finish that year?

General HERSHEY. At the present time, he is not, but that is what we are going to talk about, I understood, a week from Monday.

On the other hand, I do think that the fellow who is 25 years old, that has no idea when they are going to draft him after he gets out of this present deferment, ought to use some little different calculation. If he is 21 years old, I think it is quite another matter.

Mrs. GREEN. General Hershey, it seems to me this is the point of Congressman Rivers' letter. If this person is in graduate school, and he has enrolled, he has been accepted in September, Congressman Rivers makes the point he ought to be able to finish out the semester. That is the point.

Has there been a decision, or is there the specific matter that you are going to be discussing at the Monday meeting, and you will arrive at a decision then?

This does have a direct bearing on the legislation which we have before us.

General HERSHEY. If we are still talking about the individual who went in before October 1 last year, for a year—

Mrs. GREEN. I am not talking about that.

General HERSHEY. Which one are we talking about?

One of the difficulties about all these individual cases, I know quite a bit about them, I have some difficulty in even knowing which one of the groups he belongs to.

This fellow now is going to get his deferment next fall?

Mrs. GREEN. He has lost his 2-S deferment, under the current policy.

General HERSHEY. Under which policy?

Mrs. GREEN. Under the current draft policy.

General HERSHEY. How, at this time of the year?

I am a little bit at a loss to know if—he is now an undergraduate, or graduate.

Mrs. GREEN. He is either a college graduate, or a first-year graduate student, either one.

General HERSHEY. It makes quite a little difference.

If he is an undergraduate, if he has lost his deferment, it is either because he is 24, he is thrown out, or he has graduated. Those are the three ways he can lose it.

If he is a graduate student, and he went in a year ago, and he has been in less than a year, he has a year less, there is no question about it; unless he makes some other arrangements he is eligible.

Mrs. GREEN. Let me try to clarify it.

Suppose a man graduated from college last June. He applied for a fellowship. It is announced that he will receive it as of March or April.