

classes, will be able to have less contact with remaining faculty, will be more isolated from significant encounters with adults or at least will have less opportunity of having these encounters.

The Executive Committee of NASPA recommends that serious consideration be given to the implications of the new Selective Service regulations as they relate to the graduate students and the concurrent effect on the welfare of the undergraduate student body of the colleges and universities of higher education in the United States.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION,
Washington, D.C., February 29, 1968.

HON. EDITH GREEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. GREEN: This afternoon at your request we delivered to your office a four-point proposal for a solution to the Selective Service problem. This proposal was adopted unanimously by our Commission on Federal Relations at its meeting on November 27, 1967.

Two things have occurred since we issued our four-point program. One is the reaffirmation by the National Security Council that no change should be made in Selective Service induction as it then existed. The second is that there has been increasing discussion of what Chairman Mendel Rivers refers to as the "modified young age system" in his letter of February 20 to General Hershey.

As we understand this system, it would provide for the induction of men of each given age group in proportion to the number of eligible men in each age group. This would have essentially the same effect as our proposal number one—in that it would spread vulnerability to induction proportionately, by age, to all those available for military service. It would, therefore, be entirely consistent with the position we took on November 27, 1967.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. MORSE,
Director, Commission on Federal Relations.

PROPOSAL BY AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

The Council's Commission on Federal Relations, meeting in Washington this week, urged the adoption of four steps to meet projected problems in the field of graduate study created by the new draft law. Commission Director John F. Morse emphasized that the commission does not favor broad deferments by special category for graduate students, but that it recommended to high government officials the adoption of steps that would subject such students to the draft on an equitable basis.

Commission studies show that, under the new draft law, which eliminates all deferments of graduate students except in certain medical fields, graduate school enrollment next year will be limited in the first two years to women, veterans, men physically disqualified, and those over 25 (see *Bulletin*, Vol. XVI, No. 35).

The four steps were drafted by the commission under the chairmanship of Indiana University President Elvis Stahr and are as follows:

1. That for the immediate future a prime age group (age 19) be designated as first to be inducted and that those past age 19 without military service and not entitled to deferment be treated as if they were 19. The order of call within this pool would then begin with the oldest first, by month and day of birth.
2. That legislation be introduced to provide a random selection system as a long-range solution.
3. That deferments in additional fields of graduate and professional study be provided only in narrow and critically needed specialties such as metallurgy, for example, if there is a severe shortage in that field, rather than in the broad field of the physical sciences.
4. That local boards be urged to postpone the induction of students and teachers classified I-A until the end of the term in which they are studying or teaching. By term is meant a quarter, a semester, or a trimester—not an academic year.