

educational system. I am writing to urge the need for new legislation which, on the one hand, would properly make all undergraduate and graduate students as liable to military service as their fellow citizens and, on the other, would minimize the adverse national consequences that will follow from the present situation.

An attachment to this letter summarizes the consequences for Princeton of Executive Order 11360 and some of those alternatives which we believe the Congress should consider.

The immediate effect of the prevailing legislation would be to reduce total enrollment in the Princeton Graduate School by 470 students who constitute 31% of the total graduate student body. More significantly, it would reduce the number of first- and second-year students by 50% and consequently the entire student body by 50% in a few years, were the present law to continue in effect. This precipitous drop in enrollment will cause a comparable reduction in the flow of monies to the University's operating budget at a time of great financial strain. The estimated loss of income (\$700,000) to our annual operating budget is, moreover, not something which a university can offset in any prudent way by economies, as faculty cannot be discharged, and the costs of maintaining and operating basic facilities (library, laboratories, and the like) remains high and unchanged when the number of students normally utilizing them suddenly drops. The present situation also raises very substantial problems for the research and teaching functions of the University because it cuts by over one-third the pool of graduate students available for research and teaching assistantships.

The most important consequence of the present law is, however, one that transcends Princeton as a single institution. There will necessarily be a sharp and, in my judgment, very deleterious drop in the supply of highly trained personnel—a supply already inadequate to meet the national demand. As you doubtless know, U.S. Office of Education projections indicate that the existing system of higher education is inadequate to meet the national need of highly trained personnel. Projections indicated a need in 1971-72 for 39,000 new Ph. D.'s but a supply of only 26,800 (without reference to the consequences of Executive Order 11360). The effect of the present draft ruling will be to cut that supply to 16,080, which is less than half the demand and amounts to a 7-year setback with serious consequences not only for the educational system itself, but for government and industry too.

I wish to emphasize that many of us involved in higher education were very dissatisfied with the selective service system prior to the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, and recognized fully the social inequities it involved. We believe that all students—undergraduate and graduate alike—should share with fellow citizens in their age group liability to military service. However, were their liability to service proportionate to their frequency in the total pool of draftable men, the serious disadvantages inherent in the present legislation would be largely removed. The attachment to my letter indicates for example that none of the several schemes involving draft liability of *all* students (19 to 26 years old) would cause more than a 12% drop in graduate school enrollment and ultimate Ph. D. productivity, and some of them cause no more than a 3% drop.

There is no doubt that new legislation could create a selective service system that ensured social equity without entailing the generally adverse effects of the 1967 Act and the subsequent Executive Order based on it. I hope that your Committee will give careful consideration to this urgent matter.

Sincerely,

ROBERT F. GOHEEN.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN,
Ann Arbor, Mich., February 23, 1968.

HON. EDITH GREEN,
Chairman, Special Subcommittee on Education, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.:

I am convinced that the National Security Council's decision to sweep aside graduate deferments in all but medicine, dentistry, and related specialties will bring future disturbing and detrimental effects to our educational system at all levels and to our Nation. Vital needs in cities, in schools, and in research will go unmet because trained minds are not available; such an abrupt shift in present policy must create gaps in plans and progress for years to come. After study I