

groups with some assurance that once a student was admitted to and accepted enrollment for study in the spring he would be allowed to complete at least the full academic year following, respectively.

KINGMAN, BREWSTER, Jr.

WASHINGTON, STATE UNIVERSITY,  
Pullman, Wash., February 23, 1968.

Hon. EDITH GREEN,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. GREEN: We know that you are aware and concerned about the effect of current Selective Service procedures on our Universities, particularly on our graduate schools. We have made a survey of their potential impact at Washington State University, and we thought you might be interested in our findings.

Our study suggests that, under present procedures, about 225 of the physically qualified young men who are temporarily deferred as first-year graduate students will be subject to induction. In addition, we estimate that about 250 physically qualified graduating seniors who would normally enroll in our graduate school next year will fail to do so. This total of 475 represents about one third of our graduate students. Their absence will be felt in many ways. There will be a considerable reduction in available Teaching Assistants upon whom we depend to help us maintain quality undergraduate instruction, and a reduction in available Research Assistants will be a severe blow to senior investigators who depend upon them to help compile the data and otherwise aid in the conduct of numerous important research projects.

Perhaps more important in the long view will be the effect of a two-year lag in the production of the most highly educated segments of our society—our future teachers, scientists, humanists, and public servants.

We are convinced that these effects are not in the best interests of education, and we do not believe that they serve well the best interests of our nation. We trust that you share these convictions and urge you to take whatever action you can to achieve a more equitable solution to the Selective Service problem. We believe a system which pools all eligible age groups and chooses randomly among them would achieve this purpose and would substantially reduce the impact on graduate education.

Sincerely yours,

GLENN TERRELL,  
President.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,  
February 23, 1968.

Hon. EDITH GREEN,  
Chairman, Special Subcommittee on Education, Longworth House Office Building,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.:

Revision of Selective Service Act and recent presidential decision to draft college graduates except for those engaged in graduate study of medicine and dentistry could have disastrous consequences for graduate education in the U.S. if Presidential directive is unchanged. This action could result in reduction of male post-baccalaureate students at this university by 50%. Strongly urge your support for system of random selection based on pooling age groups in order to reduce impact. Failure to do so can have most serious consequences for production of graduates at masters and doctoral levels in the next several years.

WESLEY W. POSVAR,  
Chancellor, University of Pittsburgh.

GAINESVILLE, FLA.,  
February 26, 1968.

Congresswoman EDITH GREEN,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

University of Florida believes all baccalaureate graduates should be placed in age group pooling system for draft rather than singled out as especially vulnerable to draft. To place baccalaureate graduates at top of draft-eligible lists is to say, in effect, to all 18-year-old males "those who go to college are certain to be