

drafted when they graduate; those who stay out of college can play the odds, and have a reasonably good statistical chance of not being draftee." Such a policy is unjust, inefficient, and will result in serious damage to both undergraduate and graduate education in America.

There is only one question to be answered in any consideration of the draft problem: "What is best for the nation?" To discourage young men from enrolling in college and thus to undermine the country's whole system of higher education is not what is best for the Nation. Yet we believe this would be the result of a policy which placed baccalaureate graduates at the top of draft-eligible list. Such a policy encourages wastefulness of our most precious national resource, the generation of Americans who are 25 or younger.

STEPHEN C. O'CONNELL,
President.

NEWARK, DEL., February 22, 1968.

HON. EDITH GREEN,
*Chairman, Education Subcommittee,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

Recent administration decision regarding drafting of graduate students will reduce our graduate college enrollment by one-third, lead to loss of income of more than \$150,000.00, endanger quality of undergraduate instructional program, and jeopardize critical research. Strongly urge adoption of alternate approach which would not single out those in 25-26 age group but which would pool all draft age youth, thereby greatly reducing immediate impact on graduate education.

JOHN W. SHIRLEY,
President, University of Delaware.

ATHENS, GA., February 26, 1968.

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

I respectfully urge you to seek changes, either by legislation or by executive order, announced policy to draft graduate students. Such change is essential not only to universities but to the long range security and welfare of the entire country.

Experience shows that it is best for a person to continue his graduate education immediately after completing his undergraduate, and that it is best for one to continue to the doctorate upon completing the master's degree. Any delay makes a return to advanced study difficult.

Unless a change is made, the teaching and research programs of the University of Georgia will be seriously affected by the resulting shortage of qualified personnel. Also, the University is not now producing the number of persons with advanced degrees needed in education, industry, and government in this State and section. Although the University has made great progress in recent years, the expected curtailment of enrollment could set the development of our graduate program back at least 10 years.

I also foresee critical shortages in the years ahead of scientists, engineers, economists, and other social scientists, and also other highly educated manpower. The Nation's reservoir of such manpower stands to be seriously impaired. I urge these points for your consideration.

FRED C. DAVISON,
President, University of Georgia.

HONOLULU, February 24, 1968.

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

University of Hawaii estimates that anticipated enrollment of fall 1968 entering male graduate students will total 450 instead of 900 and continuing first year to second year male graduate students 400 instead of 800. Total enrollment impact will be to reduce by about 20 to 30 percent total anticipated enrollment 1968-1969. Impact on graduate assistants will be to create shortage of about