

thirty percent above usual annual number of replacements. Five to seven years from now there will be serious shortages nationally in supply of collegiate level teachers.

THOMAS H. HAMILTON,
President.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY,
St. Louis, Mo., February 22, 1968.

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

DEAR MRS. GREEN: AS I am sure you know, the selective service legislation of 1967 will have damaging effects on the nation's manpower, civilian and military. As it now stands, this program will seriously limit our trained men in non-military professions.

After studying the impact of the current legislation on Saint Louis University, I have asked the dean of our Graduate School, Dr. Edwin G. Egel, Jr., to write you and present relevant data.

From statistics here it now appears that we will lose some 47 per cent of our full-time male graduate students in their first two years of graduate study. Further, the present legislation will seriously jeopardize the educational program of 6,000 undergraduates at Saint Louis University. In certain departments, notably English, mathematics and philosophy, we have an elaborate graduate program in which teaching of undergraduates is an important part of the total Ph. D. program. This is a well-supervised and structured program and is beneficial both to these future professors in our colleges and universities and also to our undergraduates. These teaching fellows in these three departments alone supply one-third of all the student credit hours taught by these departments. The present draft legislation may well leave us with no one to teach some 2,000 undergraduates in these departments. We also depend heavily on graduate fellows in biology, physics, and chemistry to handle the laboratories. In these departments also our future science potential as a nation could be seriously affected by the present draft legislation.

I am writing to encourage an amendment and to support the American Council on Education in strongly urging that if graduate deferments were ended, a random system of selection be adopted. A system such as the ACE program would seem to provide three advantages:

- (1) It would produce for the armed forces a more desirable age mix.
- (2) It would reduce enrollment in graduate and professional schools by only about one-third, thus assuring the nation a steady flow of highly educated manpower.
- (3) It would make college and non-college educated men and almost equally vulnerable to the draft.

I would also like to comment that the present legislation must be amended very soon if we are to remove the present uncertainty among our seniors. We have an unusual record in that 86 per cent of our male seniors go on to graduate or professional school. At present all they can do is apply, but cannot make certain their plans for the future. Neither can the graduate or professional schools who are uncertain whether they will have these applicants as students even if they do not accept them.

I sincerely hope that the Congress will address itself to the immediate need of correcting this most undesirable and distressing situation and that you will do everything you can to help in this matter.

With warm personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

PAUL C. REINERT, S.J.,
President.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND,
College Park, February 23, 1968.

Hon. EDITH GREEN,
Chairman, Special Subcommittee on Education, Congress of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN GREEN: The situation confronting the graduate student population which will be precipitated by the vulnerability of all graduate male students to the draft beginning with the Fall 1968 semester, is very grave. The