

be no doubt about the wisdom of this decision and it is important for our Armed Services and the entire nation.

The other recommendation, which will touch graduate students and students in professional schools, other than those mentioned, will, I believe, do a serious injury to the schools and to the future of our educational enterprise during possibly the most crucial period in our history. I do not argue that all of these students should automatically receive a deferment, which would in effect, remove from them the possibility that they would ever be called upon to serve in our Armed Services.

During our present crises and with out present levels of military requirements, I believe that such complete deferments would lead to serious inequities, especially toward those who are unable to afford graduate education.

I do, however, subscribe to the suggestion that random choice of manpower from the total of those eligible within the stated age groups will insure equitable treatment for all concerned, and will, at least, alleviate some of the adverse effects which might be visited upon our educational institutions.

At Georgetown, we have been trying to determine just how many of our students in our Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and in our Law School might be drafted under the present regulations. Our information is incomplete at the present time, but the trend of responses to our requests for information indicates that 30% or more may be eligible to be drafted after the end of this academic year. One set of incomplete statistics, which we have received from one of our divisions, indicates that of the sample replies, approximately 60% are vulnerable to be drafted after the present academic year. The plain fact is that no one really knows how many of these students are eligible for the draft and how many of those eligible for the draft might be called up by their local draft boards.

I believe, however, that it is safe to say that even conservative and optimistic estimates point to the distinct possibility that there will be serious inroads on the first and the second year classes in these schools. It is quite probable that not all of these consequences can be avoided, but I sincerely believe that a random choice system would, at least, reduce their effect significantly.

Georgetown, in particular, will be apt to suffer a serious financial loss, because of a loss in tuition from the students, who will not be able to enroll or who will be forced to withdraw at some time during the coming year. This type of loss comes at the worst possible time in our history. Our financial problems are already severe and this type of financial reverse could have the most drastic effects upon us.

Of necessity, we have had to make our commitment to faculty and staff, even though we are faced with this terrible uncertainty. We are, of course, going to lack many of the graduate assistants, who would normally be of great benefit in staffing our undergraduate science laboratories and in assisting professors in non-scientific disciplines. The loss of so many students in our graduate schools cannot but have a serious effect upon our future supply of highly educated people to work in education, in government, and other public service.

I was impressed by a remark attributed to you in the press, during a recent hearing. It was reported that one of the representatives indicated that he thought it would not be as harmful if a history major was not deferred, as it would be if the person were taking physics or engineering. You were reported to have replied that you thought it might be even more important to have the person who is trained in history than in the other disciplines.

I agree with you for two very special reasons. First, and least important, is because I myself was a professional historian before I assumed my present position. Secondly, I think our problems today are of such a magnitude that we desperately need people who have a training in history, as well as the other social sciences, if our country is to come to a solution to our unprecedented domestic and international problems.

Your many services to education in the past are very well known to all of us and I can only close by asking you most sincerely to use your good offices to assist in what promises to be a very important crisis.

With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

GERARD J. CAMPBELL, S.J.,
President.