

exposure to military service by all eligible men. In our view it is unfair, unwise, and impractical to meet all immediate draft calls from the older age groups since this places a greater exposure on the older age groups than the younger age groups.

FREDERICK L. HOYDE,
President, Purdue University.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.,
February 26, 1968.

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

I strongly urge consideration of Selective Service policy requiring selection of oldest eligible males first continuation of this policy will have an immediate bad effect on planning graduate schools but a more important bad effect on the orderly supply of educated people for the professions ending of deferments for graduate study was need for equity but previously deferred students should be placed in a pool with nineteen year olds, not all taken first.

RAY L. HEFNER,
President, Brown University.

HOUSTON, TEX.,
February 26, 1968.

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

Respectfully urge that your sub-committee consider system of pooling age groups so as to reduce the clear danger of a further drop in graduate school enrollment that will imperil the orderly preparation of needed specialists in many academic disciplines. Note that pooling of age groups does not constitute overall deferment but is a system protecting the national interest and rights of all concerned. Kind regards from a former Oregonian.

H. PHILLIP G. HOFFMAN,
President, University of Houston.

ALBANY, N.Y.,
February 26, 1968.

HON. EDITH S. GREEN,
*House of Representatives,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:*

I strongly urge the Special Subcommittee on Education of the Congress to advise the President of the dangers inherent in the recent changes in Selective Service Regulations and ask that you recommend to him a change in the law which would provide for an impartial selection within the total draft eligible pool as a better way of serving the national interest.

To meet present and future needs of this Nation for educated manpower in these times of rapid change, it is imperative that efforts be made to avoid decimating the ranks of those students who are the brain power potential of the United States. To do otherwise would reduce the capacity of universities to serve the national interest and deprive government, education and industry of strategic manpower necessary for the immediate future. Should these new regulations prevail at this critical period in our history, our progress in meeting national needs would be seriously arrested and it is likely that an actual set back of 10 years would occur in certain areas. In brief, the Nation must not be put in the peril educationally, economically and internationally.

To underline my statements, I am presenting the following information about the State University of New York which is comprised of four university centers, two medical centers, twelve liberal arts colleges, six agricultural and technical colleges, and thirty community colleges. Unfortunately, at this time, estimates of the effects of the new regulations are available for only the university centers and the community colleges, as well as the agricultural and technical colleges.

According to estimates, graduate school enrollments will drop about 40 per cent at university centers; the drop in enrollments of male students at the six agricul-