

It is quite evident to all of us that draft inequities have existed. There has to be some solution but I hope you agree that the solution does not lie in procedures which will cut off the supply of future teachers for American education.

It is quite obvious that some action must be taken. I feel that one equitable solution lies in a random selection method based on the total pool of physically and mentally qualified men (age 19-26) available for induction. In this way, the military service could be drawing equally from the college graduate group and the non-college group. Such a system would:

1. Save the armed forces from trying to cope with an incredibly large number of potential and actual graduate students ready to argue about every command.
2. Produce a more desirable age mix for the armed forces.
3. Allow the graduate and professional schools to function and to render service to the nation.
4. Expose college and non-college men almost equally to the draft.

Please accept my most sincere thanks for all you have done for American education.

Sincerely yours,

LEO McLAUGHLIN, S.J.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY,
Oxford, Ohio, February 29, 1968.

HON. EDITH GREEN,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MRS. GREEN: In re special subcommittee on education.

On behalf of the faculty and administration of Miami University I wish to support the position of the American Council on Education in recommending a system of pooling of all students in the draft age group, followed by random selection, to reduce the impact on young men at the upper age levels. Since it seems apparent that the draft requirements will call only a minority of the eligible students, it would appear to be in the national interest to select from all eligible students and thereby reduce the impact on graduate education.

While we certainly do not wish to put the interests of universities above those of our nation, the present regulation will seriously impair the ability of higher education to prepare sufficient numbers of graduate students for future positions in our colleges and universities. On the other hand, we believe we can continue to perform our vital services to the nation if draft selections fall equitably on all age groups in the eligible pool.

While I understand that your education subcommittee does not have jurisdiction in this matter, I appreciate and wish to support your actions to spotlight the consequences of this present policy.

Sincerely yours,

PHILLIP R. SHRIVER,
President.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY,
University Park, February 23, 1968.

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

DEAR MRS. GREEN: May I add the voice of Penn State to those from whom you must have heard concerning Selective Service Director Hershey's recent ruling on the deferment of graduate students.

Let me make quite clear at the beginning that I do not propose the indefinite continuation of draft deferments for graduate students. That system is patently undemocratic. Rather I propose that the Selective Service System take men at an earlier age so that their professional development need not be interrupted once it has begun.

If Mr. Hershey's current ruling stands, we will experience severe dislocations: not just in the graduate school but throughout the total University. I quote from M. Nelson McGeary, Dean of Penn State's Graduate School:

"As presently constituted the draft system will impose a number of dislocations in the structure of graduate education here at The Pennsylvania State