

Draft Revisions Will Not Severely Hit Local Program

By ROBERT KESLING

Dr. C. Norton Coe, vice-president of academic affairs, said the new draft laws will not seriously effect the fledgling graduate program at Monmouth.

Dr. Coe said "The immediate effect. . . will not be too severe" on the graduate program because the majority of students who will be attending the school in the fall will be part time students. Most of the expected enrollment will come from employed teachers and business people who will be taking evening classes, according to Dr. Coe.

DRAFT CHANGES

The recent draft changes eliminating graduate school deferments in "fields other than medi-

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cine dentistry and allied medical specialties" came about through "the advice received. . . from the

National Security Council", General Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service explained.

The revised Law States that students presently enrolled in graduate school are not effected provided they have entered their second year of study not later than last September.

All colleges graduates who are planning to enroll in graduate schools in the fall of 1968, and also those graduate students who were not in their second year of graduate school by September 19-67 are subject to the draft according to the new ruling.

Selective Service officials explained the "fields allied to medicine and dentistry for which graduate deferments would still be granted are osteopathy, optometry and veterinary medicine." Any exceptions outside these fields are strictly up to the discretion of the local boards.

The advice of the National Security Council was based on "the inequities that result from graduate deferments because many of those deferments can be pyramided into exemption from military service."

The concensus of opinion was that the draft exemptions were discriminating against the students who were unable to attend graduate schools for any of a number of reasons.

DEFERMENTS LIMITED

The number of occupational deferments are also being reduced, and many of the presently occupationally deferred men under the age of twenty-six will be reclassified "1-A."

Many students who are attending junior colleges will find themselves effected by this ruling. Hershey defined students in non-baccalauriate programs of education as occupationally deferred. Still other persons will find their occupational deferments under question by their respective boards.

The boards will decide who is

employed in the essential jobs in the local areas and will grant the occupational deferments on the basis of their rulings. This reevaluation is a result of the National Security Council's findings indicating almost half the total number of occupational deferments are for persons not in the "list of currently essential activities."

The classification of the students pursuing a baccalauriate degree will remain unchanged. They will be expected to fulfill the same requirements as before the new rulings on graduate students.

They system of calling the oldest first and working toward the youngest will still be retained. There are no other immediate changes in the law respecting the students enrolled in a senior college.

SERIOUS IMPLICATIONS

Dr. Coe further stated that the implications are "very serious for higher education" if the law continues in effect for any sustained length of time. Dr. Coe said that if the trend keeps up for "five or ten years, the effects could be devastating." He said there is a need for a full time student body in a graduate school to make it grow. This will require the type of students attending Monmouth's graduate school to change to full time.

The need for graduate school students is further strengthened by the acute problem of shortage of college and graduate school teachers. The first and second year graduate students were uti-

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lized by professors to aid in the instruction of their classes.

Without this training, Dr. Coe said, the efficiency and reasearch of the higher educational systems in this country will be crippled. The ruling would "slow down the produstion of graduate school teachers."

Dr. Coe stated further, the shortage of men in the graduate schools may mean more women entering college teaching. He said, until recently the use of women in the educational system in this country has been restricted to the elementary and secondary schools. This ruling may bring many more women into the colleges and university faculties.

SOME VALID REASONS

Dr. Coe was careful to point out there are many valid reasons why the system was changed.

He agrees with the view that the old draft system descriminated against the young men who are financially or intellectually unable to attend college and graduate school and said all young men have an obligation to share the responsibility of serving their country.

He said the system as it was "infuriated the poor" and placed them in the position of carrying someone else's share of responsibility.

The National Security Council chaired by the president, advised Hershey, "It is not essential for the maintenance of the national health, safety and interest to extend student deferments for graduate study to fields other than medicine, dentistry, and the allied medical specialties, where

deferment is now required by Selective Service regulations."

Contrary to this, Gustave O. Arlt, president of the Council of Graduate Schools, said in a recent New York Times article the new draft laws "bear no relation to the realities of the national interest. The national interest requires that we continue to produce an adequate number of highly trained personal to serve in government and industry."