

devastating cutting off of the continuing process that ought to be thought of as a sort of an ongoing dream.

That is essentially what I wanted to say, Mrs. Green.

Mrs. GREEN. Thank you, Dr. Pusey.

Dr. Trytten.

Dr. TRYTTEN. Much of what I might have said has been said.

I think I would like to make a few points, however.

I might say, first, that I have here a set of the statistics which Mr. Morse referred to.

Mrs. GREEN. By way of identification, Dr. Trytten, you were the adviser on draft policies in World War II and the Korean war?

Dr. TRYTTEN. I was involved in World War II as an officer of the National War Manpower Commission, dealing with particularly physicists so that I had some little experience there. I was, however, the chairman of the group which developed the student deferment policy which went into effect in approximately 1950 in the Korean episode.

Mrs. GREEN. Thank you very much.

Dr. TRYTTEN. We have been interested in it for other reasons over the years, in manpower matters, as you probably know, at the academy, and also in connection with the Scientific Manpower Commission.

I was saying that I have these statistics and if you desire we can leave those to be incorporated in the record.

Mrs. GREEN. We would like to have them and without objection they will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The statistics follow:)

ACE COMMISSION URGES FOUR STEPS TO MEET PROBLEMS OF DRAFT LAW

The Council's Commission on Federal Relations, meeting in Washington this week, urged the adoption of four steps to meet projected problems in the field of graduate study created by the new draft law. Commission Director John F. Morse emphasized that the commission does not favor broad deferments by special category for graduate students, but that it recommended to high government officials the adoption of steps that would subject such students to the draft on an equitable basis.

Commission studies show that, under the new draft law, which eliminates all deferments of graduate students except in certain medical fields, graduate school enrollment next year will be limited in the first two years to women, veterans, men physically disqualified, and those over 25 (see *Bulletin*, Vol XVI, No. 35).

The four steps were drafted by the commission under the chairmanship of Indiana University President Elvis Stahr and are as follows:

1. That for the immediate future a prime age group (age 19) be designated as first to be inducted and that those past age 19 without military service and not entitled to deferment be treated as if they were 19. The order of call within this pool would then begin with the oldest first, by month and day of birth.

2. That legislation be introduced to provide a random selection system as a long-range solution.

3. That deferments in additional fields of graduate and professional study be provided only in narrow and critically needed specialties such as metallurgy, for example, if there is a severe shortage in that field, rather than in the broad field of the physical sciences.

4. That local boards be urged to postpone the induction of students and teachers classified I-A until the end of the term in which they are studying or teaching. By term is meant a quarter, a semester, or a trimester—not an academic year.

There also were these other developments this week:

A Federal interagency committee completed its review of essential activities and critical occupations used in the Selective Service System in granting deferments. Its report was sent to the National Security Council which, under the