

Mr. HARRINGTON. Yes, that is the point.

Mr. QUIE. Dr. Trytten, I believe it was you who mentioned the need for mathematicians, and graduates in the fields of chemistry and physics. Do you think that we ought to defer from war doctors, dentists, and osteopaths and actually start deferring people who enter graduate work in disciplines other than perhaps those three?

Mr. TRYTTEN. I think I would like to approach that question this way. I think in terms of the present Selective Service Act which was in effect during the war, this was what I would call a manpower act.

It was an act that was based on the necessity of having a control of employment of our human resources in a wartime situation.

This is done of course by the local board decision in each individual case. The net result of all these judgments was supposed to provide a balance between the needs of the civilian economy and its backup of the military on the one hand against the military needs on the other.

As I said, in the implementation of the act we are moving in the direction of relentless pursuit of equity. The difference here is one of principle. The difference in principle is one that is particularly applicable in the large-scale mobilization.

The other one is applicable when a limited number of people are taken, you can afford to move in the direction of equity, the difficulty we are in at the present time, that in either case we are in between somewhere.

For that reason it seems to me the occupational deferment becomes a very key and crucial issue here. The extent to which we can afford an occupational deferment now affecting say 23, 24, 25, I do not believe that we can afford to abandon the principle of occupational deferment.

This I think, carries over to some degree into the case of graduate school deferment. I think it needs to be looked at in the same way.

Mr. QUIE. If these three were critical, is there not a special interest in deferment for graduate schools that is somewhat different from occupational deferment? If it is true that those who go into the fields of physics, chemistry or math are less likely to return to it than those who get their doctorate in the humanities?

Mr. TRYTTEN. Yes, I think there are different values in the two cases.

Mr. QUIE. Would you choose those three disciplines for graduate school deferment? Would you expand it or what would be your suggestion?

Mr. TRYTTEN. I would expand it considerably because I do not believe that we can—I think there are two effects you have to worry about here. One of them is that a decision of that kind established by the Federal Government, I think, would have long-range damaging effects on the whole graduate school effort in the country.

Furthermore, it is unrealistic. I would not be at all surprised that some of the behavioral sciences, disciplines, may turn out to be in the fewer among the most crucial disciplines we have in the society.

Mr. QUIE. You believe they would be apt to come back to those disciplines after a period in the service and perhaps they would have learned a little bit about behavioral science?