

Mr. ESCH. General Hershey, let me make sure I understand. It is your understanding that there is no need for further clarification of the present draft policy, that there will be a continuing review but under present consideration there is no need for clarification.

General HERSHEY. In the first place, I am going to meet a week from Monday with 12 educational organizations. I think one of the discussions will be what will they want me to do that I can do within my manpower to do something about this.

This is a continuing thing. I expect to see many adaptations and changes. They are inevitable.

Mr. QUIE. General Hershey, you mentioned that now the reason men don't serve, who are not inducted, is because of physical inability or mental inability or moral inability to serve.

What other means can young men find to say out of the service?

General HERSHEY. Well, if we are talking about the deferments in anything approaching graduate school or substitute for it, I feel that we have very, very limited authority to do anything there.

Now, obviously, individuals do not go because they are apprentices, they are in the first baccalaureate years, they are in some of our educational institutions that we think lie outside baccalaureate.

All of those get deferment. The rejection rate of the armed service, the biggest one factor that prevents people from service, runs almost 50 percent.

Mr. QUIE. The physical, mental, or moral reasons that are the justifications for deferment account for about one-half?

General HERSHEY. The moral ones are very small and very alarming in moderate increases. The other is split about 50-50 between inability to pass a mental test and I am thinking of mental, not mental behavior things you normally learn in school, about half are turned down on that and the other half on physical things that have to do with their physical commodities.

The great numbers are in those two. The moral numbers are not great but they are alarming. What is the reason for moral rejection is always debatable especially between the Armed Forces and the Selective Service System because we think they ought to take people and straighten them out and they think they ought to get people who weren't crooks in the first place.

Mr. QUIE. I would like to ask a question of Dr. Brewster, if I may, Madam Chairman. We recognize that the present policy is to get the large percentage or large number of young men who finish baccalaureate work or who are entering graduate school or finishing graduate school.

How do you think this ought to be remedied and what percentage of the able young men ought to be retained for graduate work this coming year?

Mr. BREWSTER. I don't think I can answer that in terms of percentage. I think that what those of us who are concerned with education have in mind is undesirability of having the obligation all of a sudden fall on a certain group and there ought to be some more equitable way of spreading this out by quotas, percentage, bracket or some other system of allocation which would spread out the vulnerability to induction so it did not hit a single age group or single class of people all at once.