

various agencies of the Federal Government, such as the National Science Foundation, are making their selections for fellowships, Federal fellowships, for this coming fall. These include national defense fellowships, which were created by this committee, the NSF fellowships, and National Institutes of Health fellowships.

The pattern for these is to award the student a fellowship to pay his living expenses and to provide a fee for the cost of education to the institution which he enters. This "cost of education" fee, in general, is \$2,500 per year.

These fellowships will be announced in most instances on the 1st of April. The student is required to accept or reject it the 15th of April. If he accepts it and decides to enter graduate school, there is no way for him to tell whether he will be able to finish the year.

If he is called up or indeed, if he enlists, I think there is no one who would not argue that that fellowship ought to be put on ice for him. It certainly should be there waiting for him when he comes back from service.

The problem is that the institutions are committed to faculty and to facilities to teach these students and at least part of the cost of teaching them and providing academic space for them is underwritten by the "cost of education" grant. So if this fellowship is put on ice for him until he returns, presumably the "cost of education" grant will be too, and the institutions will be left with staggering deficits.

As I say, I think everyone would insist that, merely because a youngster is called up or enlists, there would be no reason to discontinue his fellowship and award it to someone else. It has to be there waiting for him when he comes back.

There are various solutions to these problems, if you think these are problems, that are available both by legislation and by Presidential directive, and we would be glad to get into these things, these possible alternatives, if you are interested.

Mrs. GREEN. Thank you, Mr. Morse.

I suggest we call on Drs. Pusey and Trytten first and then return to undergraduate education in a few minutes, Dr. Shannon, that is satisfactory.

Dr. SHANNON. Yes.

Mrs. GREEN. You understand the problems in the technical schools and, believe me, we are not overlooking those at all.

Dr. Pusey, do you want to add some comments here?

Dr. PUSEY. Thank you, Mrs. Green. I would like to speak both as the president of Harvard and as one of the officers representing the Association of American Universities. I will try, as president of Harvard, to speak specifically about the Harvard situation, but in the general remarks I make I will be speaking for the Association of American Universities. I am sure I don't have to remind this committee what the Association of American Universities is, other than to recall that all of the major State universities and major private universities are banded together—the ones that have the chief responsibility for graduate education. A very substantial part of all the graduate work is done in the 40 or so universities that belong to this association.

This group spent quite a little time in its meeting last fall talking about this problem and I think each of them is deeply concerned. They would be concerned about the effect on their institutions if nothing is done to correct the legal situation as it exists at the moment, but I think also we are generally concerned about the effect on higher education generally.