

We also have with us this morning Dr. Trytten, who appeared before the subcommittee a short time ago, and who was one of the main advisers on draft policy during the Korean war. Dr. Trytten will be accompanied by Mrs. Vetter. I wonder if I might ask them to also come to the table.

Then we also are pleased that Dr. Fred Harrington, president of the University of Wisconsin, and former president of the National Association of Land-Grant Colleges, has been able to come to Washington today.

Dr. Harrington, we are delighted you did not get caught in the snow. We are so pleased you have come this morning to give us the benefit of your views. If the snow at La Guardia Airport permits, we will, as soon as possible, have Dr. Kingman Brewster, the president of Yale University.

As a method of procedure, I will ask Dr. Trytten to start with his statement. He appeared before the committee and following that wrote a statement explaining what he thought the greatest impact was going to be and what some possible alternatives might be.

Following that I will ask General Hershey to present the material he has and then we will call upon other members of the panel.

Dr. Trytten, will you proceed.

**STATEMENT OF DR. MERRIAM H. TRYTTEN, PRESIDENT,
SCIENTIFIC MANPOWER COMMISSION**

Mr. TRYTTEN. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I am glad to do that. May I also say I am happy to have the opportunity to appear at the same time with General Hershey whom I have known over the years, going all the way back to the early days of World War II. I have had some very interesting relationships with him.

During that time, I might say that my admiration for him has grown over the years and also for the legislation which governed and under which he administered the Selective Service System.

What I propose to state here are some personal impressions of the effect of this present policy growing largely out of the more detailed and statistical presentation which Mrs. Vetter will make later on.

What I will try to do is to relate some of the prime groups and institutions that will be affected in this way. First, I want to talk about how this will affect occupational deferments. This goes a little outside the graduate school but I think it is related definitely to it and I want to start with that.

Since the immediate impact on college graduating men will affect only those graduates emerging from college at the end of the first semester of the present school year (who will be immediately liable for induction), the probable major impact will be on those whose occupational deferment will terminate as a result of the newly established policy. This group numbers probable some 100,000 or less. There are about 327,000 men now holding occupational deferments.

However, about 40,000 of these are persons in training status as apprentices, several thousand are junior college students or trainees and it is likely that these will be considered as post high school students and be covered by the policy of deferring all college students.