

The problem of faculty for old and particularly new junior colleges will be extraordinarily exacerbated, let alone the chronic shortage at the secondary school level.

The effect on the inductees:

Past experience with respect to the impact of interruptions, as extensive as 2 years or more, on academic progress and/or later accomplishment is difficult to document since adequate, careful studies have not been made.

However, there is experience of a gross observational nature. World War II demonstrated that free educational opportunity available to veterans swelled enrollment.

However, there is little evidence to indicate whether or not the impetus acquired by the veteran led to advanced training and to conspicuous performance at advanced levels in research or scholarship. In fact, doctorate production after World War II did not make up for the sharp drop in production during the war years.

There is considerable likelihood, in especially the hard sciences, that a substantial interruption produces a disproportionate deterrent to advanced training.

To reestablish himself, to make up for the loss of momentum, and to catch up with developments in fast-moving science, are frequently challenges which the returning veteran either cannot or finds it not to his interest to accept. Older age and possible dependents may affect his position. Many go into graduate work but in less demanding disciplines.

The effect on scientific progress:

There can be little doubt that scientific effort in the United States will pay a substantial penalty. At the very best, 2 man-years, and indeed closer to 3 man-years, of scientific work will be lost for each prospective graduate student in as many years as present policy continues.

The psychological effect, the demoralizing effect on higher education, on industrial research and development, and the public image of these matters all will suffer but the degree is not measurable. There will be no way of measuring or documenting the resultant loss in intellectual productivity. There is never any good way of measuring what might have been.

Mrs. GREEN. Thank you, Dr. Trytten. Before we go to questions, Mrs. Vetter, would you like to summarize your statement?

**STATEMENT OF BETTY M. VETTER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
SCIENTIFIC MANPOWER COMMISSION**

Mrs. VETTER. Yes, I will be happy to.

On February 15, 1968, the National Security Council advised the Director of Selective Service to suspend occupational deferments based on the list of essential activities and critical occupations and to end deferment of graduate students other than those now in the second or subsequent year of graduate study. Those in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and osteopathy are already deferred.

General Hershey, in a telegram to State directors, said that the sequence of selection in filling calls is to remain unchanged, so that