

Faced with a group of draftees who are almost all educated to at least the baccalaureate level, the Department of Defense will have no choice but to use most of these men in a job unrelated to their specialized education.

The shock may be severe to many industries which lose both the new graduates they had hoped to hire and the current employees deferred on the basis of the lists of critical occupations and essential activities.

It seems probable that some of the activities being carried on for the Government by private industry in support of our military effort will suffer slowdowns, or even cancellation of contracts that companies will be unable to fulfill because they lack skilled technical graduates.

Junior colleges, opening at the rate of more than 70 new ones each year, will be unable to find adequate staffs for next year. In the years ahead, as the supply of new teachers emerging from the educational pipeline slows down, the situations will be even more serious, and will be felt at all levels from the elementary school through the university.

Projections made before this change in draft regulations indicate that the country's Ph. D. production will increase from 21,000 new doctorates this year to almost 27,000 in 1972.

If next September's intake into the graduate schools drops by even 40 percent, the output in 1972 will be down to less than 16,000—back to the 1963 level. This 10-year setback cannot even be made up.

Since Russia is producing both engineers and scientists at a faster rate than we are, and of course utilizing them in their area of specialty training, it seems quite possible that we may find ourselves at a severe disadvantage in our efforts to prevent the spread of communism a few years from now.

If we will have achieved equity by drafting only those citizens who have followed our repeated advice to continue their education, then, indeed, the losses to the economy, to the graduate schools, and to the Nation which will result from these new rulings will have been worthwhile.

Although there would seem to be a possibility that these rulings will encourage young men to drop out of school, to marry and produce a child before reaching age 22, or to fail to get sufficient education to pass the military qualification tests, the National Security Council believes that this risk is not nearly so great as that some graduate students might ultimately never be drafted at all because the Nation needed their skills to be used outside the military service.

There is a solution to the problem and if you are interested we shall be glad to present it.

Mrs. GREEN. Thank you very much.

We appreciate both your statement and your being here.

General Hershey, may we now hear from you?

**STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY, DIRECTOR,
SELECTIVE SERVICE**

General HERSHEY. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I want to say that I am not trying to pay Dr. Trytten for the kind words he said, although it is quite unusual to hear words like that in the area where I am. But I would say that between 1948 and 1952, a com-