

knew about the Russians, about 55 percent of their engineers were women and about 75 percent of their doctors were women.

Now, I am not advising that at all but it was dire necessity I am sure that forced them into that when they lost a generation of men.

I think they merely did it because they had to and not because they wanted to. I was interested to hear reference made to 1958, at the time sputnik went up was the time I felt that we had better start having a pretty general policy of deferring students.

Mr. BRADEMAs. General, you are a very brave man to come before this subcommittee and speak of the dire necessity of having to turn to women.

General HERSHEY. As another Hoosier, you know, I merely thought we didn't want to deprive other places of scientific means of the flower of our generation.

Mr. BRADEMAs. General, I am glad I don't have to run against you.

Mr. HARRINGTON. It is perfectly obvious that American prosperity depends upon trained people and the flow of trained people into the professions and our standard of living depends on it and our influence in the world depends upon it.

We, right at this time, have a difficult manpower situation in the trained professions because of two things. One is the low birth rate of the 1930's and the early 1940's. We have not yet caught up with the training of people in sufficient quantities because we did have a very short supply of possible material from those low birth rate periods.

In 10 years we will be better off in this respect because we had some high birth rate years and now although the birth rate is declining, it is declining in connection with a much larger base.

The other difficulty as far as the present manpower situation is, of course, the great trends toward automation, the technological trend, and scientific trend in American society.

So we simply do not have enough trained people, we will simply not be able to pull our weight in the world if we do not move forward. When I say trained people I don't just mean chemists and engineers.

We have, for example, a shortage of English teachers now that is very grave. I don't think we ought to leave the question of handling our needs to failures on physical examinations of people who graduated from college and I don't think we ought to leave it to supplying women for training when we do not have the men to do it.

I think we have been very bad indeed about training our women into the professions and we ought to move into that in much greater degree than we have in the past. That is a separate question and it does not really provide a substitute for our present need.

Mrs. GREEN. Will you yield, Mr. Brademas?

Mr. BRADEMAs. Of course.

Mrs. GREEN. I appreciate your comment, Dr. Harrington. You recognize the training of women is a matter of wisdom and not of dire necessity.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Let me make one final comment, Madam Chairman. I think that the country does not yet realize the immense impact of this new draft policy on our society.