

It represents, to quote Mr. Heckinger's article, "a 10-year setback in the cutting edge of manpower." I think we ought to realize that. And completely aside from all of the implications for private industry, for the gross national product, for a wide variety of other reasons, I think we have not really given adequate attention at all in this new policy to the potentially very damaging impact of this policy on the security of the United States, especially on our military defense posture.

I just want publicly to predict that this country may well pay, within a very short time, a very high price indeed for this policy in terms of our failing to have an adequate supply of trained scientific and technical manpower.

What I am really doing here is making a comment, in some measure based on the very alarming statement of Mrs. Vetter, to repeat, that "It seems quite possible we may find ourselves at a severe disadvantage in our efforts to prevent the spread of communism a few years from now."

I am afraid we have not learned very much since the days of sputnik and the passage of the National Defense Education Act. While in the short run this may seem to be a reasonable policy, it may represent—and I do not enjoy offering this observation—it may represent a very damaging step in this Nation's efforts to fight communism rather than the other way around.

Mr. TRYTTEN. May I make one more comment, Congressman Brademas?

Mr. BRADEMAS. Of course.

Mr. TRYTTEN. In looking forward into the future, there are other matters that I think need to be talked about—

Mr. BRADEMAS. Will you speak up a bit, Dr. Trytten?

Mr. TRYTTEN. I say there are other matters that need to be talked about in connection with this because some of the greatest challenges which face us, and it will require additional scientifically and unscientifically trained personnel, are movements and developments within our society that we can foresee now, not quantitatively but it is clear, for example, the whole problem of the effect of technology on the world in which we live on the environment, on ecology.

This is presenting all sorts of new problems, pollution, air pollution, water pollution, the impact on natural resources. How you recover Lake Erie, for example, is a problem that is going to require tremendous effort and the services of persons trained in a number of a wide variety of disciplines.

The social problem of developing our society we all know about presents great demands for specialized personnel for research.

One could expand this tremendously but it is a matter that will require personnel, and needs to come into our policy discussion.

Mr. BRADEMAS. I would just like to say one more thing. I thoroughly agree with that. In fact, your statement comes with very telling effect in the wake of the recent report of the President's Civil Disorders Commission headed by Governor Otto Kerner and Mayor John Lindsay.

It may well be that we are going to find that the survival of this Republic depends as much on our capacity to cope with the jungle at home as the jungle in Vietnam.