

Mr. HOWE. I suspect that that has always been true and always will be. Yet, the machinery has run fairly well in the last hundred years. I think we are going to have a problem about adequate supply of trained people. We have one now; we will continue to have one. We will always need to be working at that problem.

But I would not say that we ought to act as if the problem were totally unmanageable or out of control. I think it is a problem to which we have addressed ourselves in many ways.

I have to say at the same time that certainly the shortage of highly trained people is one of our great shortages compared to the shortage of other resources, money, natural resources, and so forth. So, we need to be working at it.

Mr. QUIE. I wonder, though, if this is something that we ought to consider as a burden or responsibility of the United States. Isn't there some responsibility in these countries, themselves, to entice their education people to come back again?

I wonder, also, if it is not a sufficient requirement that such persons have to go back for two years so that these other countries can get a crack at them in enticing them to remain longer?

Also, in the area of science research, I wonder what helps an undeveloped nation most: To give their most intelligent citizens a chance to work here in good laboratory facilities, the results of which could be used in that country, or to ask them to go back and work there in some medicare facilities?

I don't think we should feel entirely guilty about the brain drain. I think we are doing a tremendous service for other countries, too.

Mr. HOWE. I agree with you.

There is no policy on the Federal Government's part to create a brain drain. It emerges, to some degree, from the individual choices of people rather than from anybody's attempting to create it.

I think we probably could show you figures which would indicate that the brain drain is a relative matter rather than a catastrophic one, that important proportions of people who come here for training do return to their own countries and provide very significant services there.

I think that it is very important for the United States to maintain an open door to people from other countries to all sorts of training opportunities here. It seems to me this is a very significant part of a one-world view, and clearly, that is what we have even though it is pulled apart in various ways.

Mrs. GREEN. It seems to me it is in conflict with our statements about how we want to help the developing countries.

Mr. HOWE. We, of course, provide these opportunities with the hope and expectation that they will return.

Mr. QUIE. We have a brain drain in West Virginia, too.

Mr. HOWE. It has been said recently that there is one in Washington.

Mrs. GREEN. Are there any other questions on the graduate program?

Mr. GIBBONS. It is like migration between Georgia and Florida. The Governors say it helps both the States.

Mr. QUIE. Could I ask a question on the draft, Madam Chairman?

Mrs. GREEN. Yes.

Mr. QUIE. You estimate some place between 100,000 and 150,000 young men will not be in graduate school next year because of the