

it to do, if we don't in some way attract first-class young men and women to work in government at every level, local and State as well as National.

I think this bill responds to only part of the problem, but by providing better educational opportunities it may be very helpful.

(The bill and comments referred to by Congressman Brademas follow:)

[From the Congressional Record, Apr. 6, 1967]

EDUCATION AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE: THREE PROPOSALS TO STRENGTHEN STATE, LOCAL, AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join the distinguished chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, Congressman CARL PERKINS, of Kentucky, in introducing two imaginative legislative proposals designed to strengthen government at the State, local, and Federal levels: H.R. 8175, the Education for the Public Service Act, and H.R. 8234, the Intergovernmental Manpower Act.

These bills are similar in purpose, if not in all details, to H.R. 5989, my own Public Service Education Act which I introduced on February 22, 1967.

These three proposals will establish a series of programs to strengthen government at all levels by providing government employees significantly expanded opportunities for study, training, and intergovernmental exchanges which will significantly enhance their abilities as public servants.

H.R. 5989. THE PUBLIC SERVICE EDUCATION ACT

Mr. Speaker, the genesis of the Public Service Education Act lies in a concern I am sure that all of us in this body share; it is that the genius of the American constitutional system lies in our reliance on effective government at all levels, local, State and regional, as well as Federal.

The federal system, with its many powers, sometimes overlapping, sometimes distinct, has been called a great laboratory for social experiment. Federalism has encouraged a diversity of solutions to the many problems with which the American people have wrestled throughout our history.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

But the American brand of federalism implies that State and local, as well as regional governments are all viable partners in the political system. The social laboratory cannot be directed from Washington alone if it is truly to be a force for diversity. So we must set ourselves to the task of revitalizing government at all levels. The Public Service Education Act, by enabling all levels of government to attract and train able men and women for public service, will provide a vital tool in renewing the capacity of State, regional, and local government to participate creatively in the federal system.

PROBLEMS OF GOVERNMENT

The problems we face today in our States, our cities and metropolitan areas are growing with extraordinary swiftness. Their complexity is staggering. Consider even a brief list of the difficulties we must overcome in the years ahead:

We must rebuild the inner cores of our cities, indeed entire cities.

We must reclaim the streams and rivers from their increasing pollution.

We must insure that the very air we breathe is safe for human life.

We must reestablish confidence in the integrity and ability of our legal system to maintain a just order and to prevent the loss of property and life.

For many of our young people, we must work to make the schools of our country centers of intellectual and community activity, not cells where they wait until ready for employment, military service, or the ranks of the aimless unemployed.

We must establish in practice what we have so long preached—that every American is entitled to an equal opportunity to the opportunities afforded by a true and open society.

We must provide a level of medical and other social services consistent with the great riches which our economy continues to produce in astonishing abundance.