

are to upgrade the Nation's ability to develop and implement public policies to master our public problems.

For that is really the purpose of title XII, to improve the capacity of the American people to govern themselves. The vast new responsibilities entrusted to the public service of State, local, and national governments can be met only by a vastly improved public service backstopped by universities with heightened capabilities for public purposes.

Public service fellowships; newly devised internship and exchange programs; updated faculty, curriculums, and teaching materials; and new kinds of institutional arrangements are all made possible by the Education for the Public Service Act. All will contribute to attracting and educating more and better qualified college and professional school students for careers in government. Together with the equally important provisions of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act, title XII of the Higher Education Amendments of 1968 constitutes a strategic program for raising the quality of government in the United States. And the two bills are interrelated, for inservice and mid-career training of existing Federal, State, and local officials must depend in no small measure upon university-based research, teaching materials, and talent.

Mr. Chairman, the President and the Congress have taken giant steps in recent years to develop appropriate legislative responses to some of this Nation's most serious and intractable problems. This has been true in education, in health, in housing, in urban renewal, in civil rights, in transportation, in consumer protection, in social security, and so on.

Billions of dollars have been appropriated. New and exciting intergovernmental partnerships have been established. These responses have been heartening. But without trained men and women to carry out these complex functions with imagination and skill, the laws themselves can be thwarted by administrative incompetence and can themselves create a bureaucratic quicksand perilous to freedom itself.

Unless Congress helps our educational institutions to attract and to prepare outstanding young people for modern public service careers, the great hopes and purposes of our Government cannot possibly be achieved. We cannot, in Lord Balfour's great phrase, continue to be "so fundamentally at one that we can safely afford to bicker." We cannot harness our collective and diverse energies for the accomplishment of common and humane goals.

In the long run, the legislation before you may spell the difference between success and failure for what is surely "the last best hope on earth."

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I shall be happy to discuss to the best of my abilities, any questions the committee may have.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Thank you very much, Dean Bailey.

That is, in my judgment, one of the most eloquent analyses of the significance of this proposal that I have heard. I would like just to make an observation and get your comment on it. Considering the fact that ours is such a huge country with a very large population and a big government made necessary by a variety of historical developments, I would have thought that one of the concerns that all of us ought to have, a concern to which you make reference in your opening