

This doesn't mean that there shouldn't be courses offered but it seems to me that the world we live in is so unbelievably complex, draws upon so many insights into the humanities, into the sciences, into the social sciences, that any professional competence at the graduate level ought to be based upon a very rich undergraduate experience.

Mr. GIBBONS. Thinking about career planning from a young person's point of view and tying it in with your statement on page 4 about the use of internships and practical experience in some of these things, don't you think that at the undergraduate level we should give these people some experience in this type of, say, public administration in order to make sure that it is what they are really interested in before we stick them into a graduate course?

Dr. BAILEY. Mr. Congressman, I do believe this is valuable, and I am delighted with the developments over the last decade or so just in this area.

Mr. GIBBONS. Are you talking about cooperative education?

Dr. BAILEY. I am talking particularly about some of the very rich internships that have been opened by the Federal Government for summer employment of students, say between the junior and senior year, in Government service.

I know when I was working on the Hill, we used to have some girls from Wellesley College come down and work during the summertime in Senators' offices. There are a number of opportunities opening up in city government, in regional government and State government for summer employment in the public services.

Mr. GIBBONS. Do you think it would be worthwhile for us to encourage this at the undergraduate level before someone makes a career decision to go into public administration?

Dr. BAILEY. Yes, sir, I do.

Mr. GIBBONS (presiding). Mr. Erlenborn.

Mr. ERLBORN. I am sorry I wasn't here when you made your statement, Dr. Bailey. I hope that my questions don't repeat other questions that may have already been asked. I think if Mrs. Green, our chairman, were here, she would probably ask this question in a better way than I can; but, given the present draft policy of taking all of those who are receiving their baccalaureate degrees this year and those who are in the first and second year of graduate schools, draft eligible males who can physically qualify, do you think that this year or next there will be sufficient students available for the graduate schools to make a program such as this worthwhile?

Dr. BAILEY. Mr. Erlenborn, I am, I am sure, quite as upset as I understand your chairman to be about the impact of the present draft law upon graduate programs. It is going to be a very rough time for us. But it seems to me that two things must be said.

One is that, even if this program were passed and funded this year, you can still take a year or two for most of the graduate programs that are referred to in this bill to tool up adequately for the kind of activity which the bill suggests.

The second thing is that there are a number of men who, because of 4-F status or because of the activity of local draft boards, will not find themselves drafted and will be coming to graduate school. With the smaller number of these, it becomes, it seems to be, even more important to be able to bid for the quality types that will be coming in.