

For example, new types of personnel are needed to plan and administer new multipurpose programs at State and local levels, such as regional economic or resource development projects, model cities and neighborhood centers programs.

The combination of skills needed successfully to plan and carry out such programs requires great sophistication concerning our governmental, economic, and social institutions and system.

But, unfortunately, there are all too few places where such education can be obtained at the present time and all too little effort is being made to recruit and educate students for entry into these challenging new careers.

Legislative responses: To help meet this need, President Johnson, in his March 17, 1967, special message to the Congress on "The Quality of American Government," recommended two legislative proposals—companion bills—the Education for the Public Service Act and the Intergovernmental Manpower Act.

Together, these bills would provide a vital and much-needed impetus to increasing the number and quality of trained personnel in local, State, and Federal service.

Together, the two bills would support education prior to entry into public service and training following entry on duty in State and local government service.

Fellowships could be provided for up to 3 years of graduate-level training, as well as for short courses offered either by universities or Government-operated training programs.

While we are not commenting on the proposed Intergovernmental Manpower Act today, we also strongly endorse that bill as recommended by the Civil Service Commission.

With respect to HEW's part of the assignment—the Education for the Public Service Act—President Johnson has said:

This legislation has a single clear goal: to increase the number of qualified students who choose careers in government.

Title XII would do this by substantially improving and extending the educational resources of our universities to develop, expand, and improve education for the public service, primarily at the graduate level.

Grants under the act would support training and retraining of faculty for public service teaching and research, development and testing of new approaches to curriculum content and teaching methods, organization of special short-term or regular session advanced study institutes for those preparing to practice their basic professional, administrative, or technical skills in the public service, and development and teaching of public affairs as part of other programs leading to graduate degrees. And, through fellowships, it would provide interested students with the financial means whereby they could afford to pursue this interest.

We believe that the proposed Education for the Public Service Act would fill a need not now met by the different and highly specialized educational assistance programs.

The bill would focus on the demands for planners, managers, and providers of governmental services and those involved in legislative processes who are required to have both an extensive knowledge of