

difficulty of finding financial support for graduate education in the field of public administration, a lot of the better students who might well go into the field of public service instead go to schools of business administration or to other graduate schools where support is available because it is not available in this particular field.

Mr. QUIE. What do you mean where support is available?

Mr. SIMPSON. Available from Federal assistance.

Mr. QUIE. Why is it not available from Federal assistance at the present time? I know there is a specialized one for public service but is there not a general enough authority already so that we will say the same assistance could be given a program of training in public services?

Mr. SIMPSON. There are many different Federal programs for assistance for training and for graduate education but they are mission-oriented. Very often that mission is quite narrowly defined.

There are few, if any, that give the kind of general support where a graduate student can select the field that he wishes to pursue in his graduate education.

This bill fills a gap in that it does provide for general support for public service education. There are two kinds of programs authorized. One is the development of generalist—people like city managers, county managers, the management intern types we have in the Federal Government, or the development of the “assistants to” concept where you are training generalists in urban administration or county government administration.

Then on the other hand, we need what I refer to in the statement as an “overlay” of training in public administration and public affairs for people professionally or technically trained in another field who are going into government service but who would be far more effective practitioners of their profession if they knew more about government and how government works.

Mr. HURTT. May I comment, Mr. Quie?

Mr. QUIE. Yes.

Mr. HURTT. I think there is another kind of student that is not mentioned here who will not be a city manager or any other kind of professional who has chosen a field. He is the sort of generalist who may become a staff member to a Congressman, a mayor or a governor. He may work on a staff like mine or may actually run for office himself. He knows he wants to get into public affairs but he is not sure he wants to be a public administrator.

These students come to professors all the time. They say “What can I do?” At the present time, they go into law, which means they spend 3 years taking training, some part of which is relevant, much of which is not. Or they can become graduate students and become a Ph. D.

The problem with a Ph. D. is that it is a research oriented degree. It is frequently process-oriented or behavioral oriented.

To a lot of people who take Ph. D.'s in political science, for instance, public policy is just an output. They don't care what the public policy is at all. To this person who wants to get some training, some kind of master's degree, let us say, or some kind of program setup which will acquaint him with the system, its problems and with the problems of policy, can be very useful.