

Mr. QUIE. Those are all the questions I have, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. GREEN. Congressman Gibbons?

Mr. GIBBONS. I think you have an interesting idea. I want to explore it a little more.

How many finished products each year would you turn out?

Mr. SIMPSON. On the fellowship program we would hope, if we could start with the full \$10 million authorization, we would turn out somewhere between 800 and a thousand per year and then gradually increase that up to 3,000 or 4,000 per year.

Mr. GIBBONS. What do you think the national need is in this year? The 3,000 or 4,000 would be all under your 5-year projection. What period of the national need is that?

Mr. SIMPSON. I think it would make a substantial contribution to the national need but by no means meet the national need.

Mr. GIBBONS. Do you mean less than 50 percent or more than 50 percent?

Mr. SIMPSON. I think it would be less than 50 percent in terms of the need.

Mr. GIBBONS. Those people who would receive the fellowships would come from two categories. One would be from college students who just went on and continued their education. Then they would also be from, let us say, people who had gotten out in the field and gotten a little rusty and needed some upgrading.

How would you divide this?

Mr. SIMPSON. That second category as you described it is in the other bill, the Intergovernmental Manpower Act. In it there is a provision of grants to State governments to award fellowships for training after people had been employed.

Mr. GIBBONS. So these are all—

Mr. SIMPSON. These are all preentry-type fellowships.

Mr. GIBBONS. You don't go back and take any rusty ones that come up?

Mr. SIMPSON. No; that is in the other bill.

Mr. GIBBONS. Couldn't some of this work be done under a cooperative education program? Would it not be a good idea to let some of these college students get out and get a little practical experience along with their training?

Mr. SIMPSON. I think that is an excellent idea. It would be authorized in the contracts authorized in part A. Particularly the idea of internships appeals to me.

I would like very much for our graduate schools in public administration and public affairs to develop cooperative work relationships with governments in the area where they place these people in internships.

Mr. GIBBONS. Internships got a kind of nasty connotation around Congress a couple of years ago. They seemed to be a little too relaxed and really not businesslike enough.

I am talking about a cooperative education program where a student goes out and gets an actual hard job to do it, and does it.

Mr. SIMPSON. That is what I mean by internships.

Mr. GIBBONS. The internships we had around here were sort of drifting, people wandering around.