

Mr. SIMPSON. Let me talk of my personal experience. I majored in political science and public administration both in my college and graduate work.

In the little college I went to the college ran the bureau of municipal research and the municipal personnel system. Under the guidance of the head of the department, and some of the faculty in the department, we were assigned to city jobs. I worked in the city assessor's office and I worked awfully hard on assessment problems in city government.

It was a very practical and a real work experience in which one learned a great deal about tax problems, the administration of taxes at the local levels of government. This is the kind of thing I think we need much more of. There is altogether too little of it done.

Mr. GIBBONS. I agree with you.

You talk about the regional centers. About how many regional centers do you think you would establish under this program?

Mr. SIMPSON. It is very difficult to know until we see the applications that come in from the universities. I would suspect that in the first year of the program we would have to start rather slowly and we might have only 15 or 20 such regional centers.

We might in addition to that, where there are particularly appealing, from the point of merit, innovative programs being started, support others that would not necessarily be regional centers. Where there are good programs and there are some experiments with curriculum being made, maybe with other professional schools or other graduate departments in the university, support what I call this overlay kind of training to prepare technical specialists for public service.

Mr. GIBBONS. I have been looking for a type of skill that would be applicable to both the business and public service. Would it not be better if people were trained together?

Mr. SIMPSON. Some universities are experimenting with this as you know. They are combined into schools of administration, as they are sometimes called, where they are giving curricula in business administration and in public administration.

There is a good deal of interchange in the content of the instruction given in such graduate schools.

On the other hand, there are very specialized courses that relate to governmental service as distinguished from business. Marketing is a major problem, for example, in the graduate curriculum in business administration. This is not a problem in governmental administration.

Mr. GIBBONS. Don't you think a governmental person ought to have some—particularly a college level person, that goes right straight from college to governmental service, ought to have some exposure to these problems that the profit end of our society has?

Mr. SIMPSON. Very much so. I could not agree more. The teaching of management in our graduate schools of business administration has many elements which are directly applicable to the principles of management in government administration.

Mr. GIBBONS. But the whole problem of the economy-making profit is something that every governmental administrator ought to have some appreciation of and formal training in that area if he is going