

Mr. ERLBORN. It could be carried over to 1970?

Mr. SIMPSON. That is correct.

Mr. ERLBORN. I would hope that you would contemplate not awarding fellowships probably until the fall of 1969 since it must take some time for the schools to gear up for accepting students in this course of study.

I would hate to see the sort of waste we had in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act where funds became available in the middle of the school year and were spent hastily just because they were available and authority was going to run out by the end of the school year.

Is this what you really contemplate—that the fellowships would not be awarded for the school year beginning in the fall of this year but would be awarded for the following year?

Mr. SIMPSON. I think that would be highly likely, given that timetable.

Mr. ERLBORN. I have no further questions.

Mrs. GREEN. This would be true of all of the fellowship programs in the Higher Education Act of 1968?

It is my understanding that you would like to announce the granting of the fellowships in April.

Mr. SIMPSON. Yes.

Mrs. GREEN. So that if this time schedule were to be followed you would really need very prompt action on the bill on the Senate side as well as the House?

Mr. SIMPSON. That is correct.

Mrs. GREEN. Congressman Brademas.

Mr. BRADEMAS. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I have just a quick comment or two, Mr. Simpson.

I, for one, am very glad to see this kind of legislation coming before us because I think one of the chief headaches that we are facing in our country today is getting first-class people to operate at the State, local, and regional levels of government.

As a matter of fact, perhaps in response to Mr. Burton's observation, I put in a bill called the Public Service Education Act some months before the President's bill and, Madam Chairman, without objection, I would like to insert my bill with some comments on it at this point in the record following my questions.

Let me ask you this question, Mr. Simpson: What are the main problems that you see in getting first-class people to work in local and State government?

Is it a question of poor salaries? Is it a question of inadequate educational opportunities, which is what this bill, as I understand it, is addressed to? Or are there other factors?

To what extent, in other words, does this bill make a difference?

Mr. SIMPSON. I think poor salaries is a factor in it. I do not want to say that it is not. Much has to be done with salaries and fringe benefits in local government, particularly.

On the other hand, it is true that the lack of educational opportunity and competition from opportunity for fellowships for graduate education available in other fields has meant the schools of public administration at the present time are getting few students in number and of a lesser quality than are going into the other fields that are better financed.