

ble to apply for 1 year of study, reading or research out of every 7 years of high Federal service. Many of the eligible might choose to pursue formal academic programs, but they should have an opportunity for the kind of individual study which has proved so valuable in academic life.

Third. Grants to colleges and universities: The act provides grants over the next 5 years to colleges and universities to develop the strongest possible programs in public administration and public affairs. We need the best people obtainable in the public service and we cannot expect institutions of higher education alone to shoulder the financial burden of producing them.

The bill establishes a 5-year \$70 million program of grants to participating colleges and universities to assist them in meeting the demands for more and better public servants. It is intended that at the end of a 5-year grant, the university should expect and would be prepared to sustain the program without further Federal support under this act.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot afford to staff Government programs involving the expenditure of millions, sometimes billions of dollars, with less than the ablest and most highly trained men and women. That is why what we sow in the Public Service Education Act can reap such a rich harvest in the improvement of government in the United States.

VALUE OF PUBLIC SERVICE

As an American of Greek ancestry, I am acutely aware that my forebears knew well and appreciated fully the value of public service. In ancient Greece, to which we look for inspiration even today, the ideal of public service was a lofty one. Indeed, a man was judged by the character and quality of his public life and his contribution to the shared experiences of the city. I look to the day when public service at all levels will be as honored in this country as it was in the Greece of Pericles and to the time when we can acknowledge with even greater pride than we do today, the intelligence, ability, knowledge, and contributions of those who choose to serve in government, from the township to the highest levels of our Federal Government.

The Public Service Education Act, I think, can help us reach that goal.

My own Public Service Education Act, H.R. 5989, and both President Johnson's proposals differ somewhat in scope and detail. But a common thread of concern for improving the quality of government at all levels runs through the three bills.

Let me summarize briefly the major facets of the Education for the Public Service Act, H.R. 8175, and the Intergovernmental Manpower Act, H.R. 8234—both proposed by President Johnson today.

PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF H.R. 8175—EDUCATION FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE ACT— PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON

Mr. Speaker, this bill would establish in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a program of institutional grants and graduate fellowships designed to attract young men and women to public service in any branch of State, local, or Federal government, and to improve education for such service. The bill would authorize \$10,000,000 to be appropriated for the first fiscal year, and such sums as might be necessary for the next 4 fiscal years.

Title I of the bill would authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to or contracts with institutions of higher education—and other designated public or private agencies in special circumstances—to assist them in preparing graduate or professional students to enter the public service, or for research into, or development or demonstration of improved methods of educating students—including students at the undergraduate level—for the public service.

Grants or contracts would be equitably distributed throughout the United States among institutions that will be able to use the funds effectively, except that preference could be given to programs designed to meet an urgent national need.

Title II of the bill would authorize the Secretary to award fellowships, not to exceed three academic years in duration, for graduate or professional study for persons who plan to pursue a career in public service. Fellowships would be equitably distributed throughout the United States among institutions of higher education that have, or are developing, programs of high quality in-