

either to meet the needs of our governments now or the projected needs of the next several years.

As I have noted in my statement, the best figures that we have in the Council of Graduate Education indicate that last year there were 740 degrees given in this field.

I also have noted that I doubt that this means that more than 500 people entered the services of the country with this kind of education. They can't meet the needs of our States, of our local governments or the National Government.

I have cited the estimate of the dean of the School of Public Administration at Southern California, Dr. Henry Reining, that in 1966, California alone, or governments in that State, could have employed a thousand people with the degree of master of public administration or its equivalent.

I certainly can add that the State of New York never has filled its annual quota of positions for training of this kind. In the school of which I have been dean since 1962, we have had an average of eight jobs offered to each one of our graduates. As I am a consultant to the U.S. Civil Service Commission in its college relations and recruitment activities, I know how inadequate Federal recruitment of these people has been.

There is no question about the reasons for the inadequacy of our schools of public administration. With the exception of a few States and a few schools that by one means or another have received very large endowments, we simply have not had the money to do the job.

Consequently, faculty members have not been attracted to public administration. There is a very large national shortage of teachers in this field.

As chairman of the council and my position, I must receive three or four inquiries a week from people who are trying to fill vacancies as professors of public administration or public affairs.

As the Secretaries of HEW have indicated, graduate schools of this kind have not been able to attract appropriate student bodies for lack of adequate fellowships.

The State of New York is remarkably fortunate in this sense, because of the Lehman Fellowship program and simply because the State university has allocated rather large amounts of money for scholarships.

Third, most of the universities that have tried to enter the field have not had adequate sources for the kind of detailed and complicated program planning that is essential.

I think title XII would meet all of these needs. Primarily those for the training of faculty members and for fellowship.

I would give priority in the use of those funds for those purposes.

Finally, if this legislation is passed, I hope the resources won't be diffused among all the schools of the country and I am referring now to the provisions of the bill that provide for equitable distribution.

You asked the question of Secretaries Huitt and Simpson as to how many institutions they feel should be established for this purpose with the likely available funds. I would use the figure of 20, at least to begin with, because a school of public administration by its very nature has to be a rather sizable institution and I think a minimum operating budget for a school that can justify the use of a faculty and the special resources is at least a million and a half if not about \$2 million, and the