

to make qualitative decisions about how much of this should be done in the public sector, and how much should be done in the private sector.

Mr. SIMPSON. He definitely needs to have that understanding, I agree.

Mr. GIBBONS. Would it not be a good idea to encourage these adjuncts of schools of business administration rather than separate programs?

Mr. SIMPSON. I would like to see further experimentation on the idea of combined schools of administration with certain curricula outlined for those who want to pursue a career in business administration, but within the same school other curricula for those who want to pursue a major in public administration.

Mr. GIBBONS. Do you think you could do this under this act?

Mr. SIMPSON. I think we could.

Mr. GIBBONS. That being your view, you would attempt to try to do that rather than to try to set up separate schools where the students might be isolated?

Mr. SIMPSON. I think we need to do both. I think we need to do some experimentation with both approaches.

Mr. GIBBONS. I often find people in business have very little understanding of government and vice versa. There is a tendency to overspecialize in colleges.

Mr. SIMPSON. That is correct. You probably know of the Brookings Institution seminars, short seminars, they give to business leaders and government leaders jointly reviewing their administrative problems.

Mr. GIBBONS. That is all I have.

Mrs. GREEN. Congressman Reid.

Mr. REID. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

I would like to ask just one general question both of Assistant Secretary Huitt and Assistant Secretary Simpson touching on an earlier point here.

I increasingly feel like I am living like Alice in Wonderland these days. I have no question on the validity of your program or the articulate character of your presentation or, indeed, the need.

But I do have very strong, serious questions on another point. First, we seem to be starting a program for which there may be no students. Second, if we have students there is a very real question whether we will have any funds, which leads me to the third question. I, for one, have felt very strongly that the administration was making a serious mistake in cutting education as drastically as it is now cutting it and in its lack of attention to urban crises and so forth. My question, therefore, is this: Is it wise to start a new program when we have cut, according to the administration request, higher education facilities by five-sixths, title I of elementary and secondary by 54 percent, and other programs?

And the scale of priorities, is there any reasonable prospect that we will either have students or funds and is this a priority that should be started now unless it can be fully supported particularly when we are cutting back on a wide range of other programs?