

Mr. HUIIT. May I say one thing in regard to Mr. Reid's question? Two points, sir: I believe, in the first place, we do need to go ahead even if there is a war going on. We need affirmation in a time like this. This is kind of like the question of whether you should have a child when a war is going on. I had my first child when I was in the Navy and it was good to me to think that there would be a republic after the war. There are things to be done and you go ahead.

This is a small enough amount of money so that it has the virtue that you cannot cut it drastically. It is not big enough to cut drastically.

Secondly, I think, to support Mr. Simpson's point, a little bit of encouragement and help in this field will go a long way because this kind of thing is beginning to catch on anyway.

In Wisconsin, for instance, under the prodding of the Republican Governor, the department of political science has started a program of this kind—a separate department.

There are other schools that are moving in that direction. So this is a case, I think, where a little bit of seed money will bring a big harvest.

Mr. REID. I certainly thank you, Mr. Simpson and Secretary Huitt, for your answers which I think are fair and to the point. Clearly we do need many more public administrators. There is a shocking shortage of urbanists and they are badly needed.

Let me turn the question back once more, Secretary Huitt. I think what disturbs me is not what you say but the whole drift of the present administration.

We seem to not worry about public works. We have, not the largest bill, but one of the largest ones in our history. We are going ahead with supersonic aircraft even though we are not permitting Americans to travel very much. No real cut in farm subsidies; \$4 billion for highways. You could mention others, or one might differ over where you could cut. But what disturbs me is that there seems to be a lack of awareness downtown of the high importance of education.

The one thing we must not cut back is education. Could you comment as to what can be done, in your judgment, to change the priorities to focus on the imperative needs here? What can you do and what can the Congress do?

I think there are many of us who will support education but it makes it awfully difficult if we fight for a program and the next year you come up here and you slash it to ribbons, not by your direction, I am well aware. But is there not some way we can more clearly point out the priorities of education and that this is not the time to cut it by 50, 60, 80 percent, or whatever the figure is? What can you say that will reassure this committee on this point? Because I would have to say that I think the administration's assessment of priorities is very faulty as regards education.

Mr. HUIIT. I think all I can say is that I am in the job and this is administration that I like most because my priorities are very much the same as yours.

Within the administration we push our priorities. The President has the task ultimately of deciding what priorities there shall be for the executive branch in the message and in the budget that it sends up.

Now I cannot suggest what you can do, but in this partnership, Congress certainly is not without resources. When we bring recom menda-