

tions here, they are as recommendations and Congress does with them as it can.

Mr. REID. Do you see any concern at the top level of our government that we are seriously cutting education?

Mr. HURTT. Yes, sir; I think that there is. I think the President cares very much about this. I think he has a record as a supporter of education and health which is surpassed by no President in my time. I think the President is very deeply concerned about these matters.

Mr. REID. Why do you by five-sixths the higher education and elementary and secondary education by 54 percent?

I agree that the President has fought hard for these programs but he has not fought as hard to support them.

Mr. HURTT. I am not privy to all the things that the President takes into account. I am a participant in this, too. I am partial as you are. I have a set of values which goes this way. He has the job ultimately of deciding the priorities.

Mr. REID. I do not want to pursue the question any further. I appreciate the sensitivities of it.

Do you think it is wise public policy, war or no war, to start these education programs which I think have merit, and then a year or 2 years later cut them on the order of 50 to 80 percent?

Mr. HURTT. I have no comment on that, Mr. Reid.

Mr. REID. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. GREEN. Congressman Burton.

Mr. BURTON. I could save a lot of time by merely incorporating the remarks of my learned colleague from New York, Mr. Reid. I share all of his concerns.

I have read some of this material with interest. I shall probably support the program, but I suspect little is going to be done in the anticipated future in this area whether or not we authorize the legislation.

Mr. SIMPSON. I think, sir, that I can only comment on that the same as I have earlier to Mr. Reid. In this field a little goes a long way toward starting us down the right road in the development of programs in our universities for training for public service which is a great need.

I hope that if we can get the bill enacted and get the authorization on the books, we can then proceed to squeeze out as much of the resources as possible within the priorities.

Mr. BURTON. Is this the first time that the legislation has been requested?

Mr. SIMPSON. Yes.

Mr. BURTON. After $7\frac{1}{2}$ years of Democratic administrations and a couple of hundred years of the Republic, at what point in time did it become obvious that there was a need that was not being met? Why was not the general authority requested in one or another of the plethora of education legislation that previous Congresses have passed.

Mr. SIMPSON. I am not sure that I can answer that except to say that I think the problems of highly educated and highly skilled administrators of public programs have been highlighted and exacerbated perhaps in the last couple of years with the extensive growth in programs that are designed to provide more educational opportunity, better health conditions, better transportation, antipoverty programs and the like, which have been enacted particularly in the 88th and 89th Congresses.