

I have no further questions.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Quie.

Mr. Quie. I have no questions.

Mr. BRADEMAs. I have one other question, if I may.

As you indicated, Dean, you are concerned that not enough fellowships are being made available to law schools. And you also made the point that you were in support of the Public Service Education Act.

That particular title authorizes fellowships for people planning to enter the public service, as you know.

Looking at page 112 of H.R. 15067, the bill under consideration, I note that the programs to be approved there are to provide for the education of persons for the public service or the education of persons in a profession or vocation for whose practitioners there is a significant and continuing need in the public service.

I should have thought that they would be a wide open door for lawyers, especially in view of, just to cite one example, I think the very fine leadership that American law schools and the American Bar Association have been giving in the poverty program, particularly in the provision of legal services for the disadvantaged.

Do you have any comment on that?

Mr. MALONEY. I would certainly agree, and this may be the way in which some of the fellowship aids will be equalized.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Thank you very much, gentlemen. We appreciate your testimony.

Mr. MALONEY. It has been a real privilege to be here.

(Mr. Cardozo's prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS

The Association of American Law Schools, whose membership consists of 118 law schools in the United States, supports the Higher Education Amendments of 1968 because of the great importance to the national welfare of federal assistance to institutions of higher education. Such assistance makes it possible for them to carry out their responsibilities to society effectively and contributes to the aim of insuring that no student will be denied an opportunity to attend an institution of higher learning because of lack of personal resources. Our Association recognized that law schools are among those institutions to which the President's message of February 5, 1968, was addressed, when he said that "The prosperity and well-being of the United States—and thus our national interest—are vitally affected by America's colleges and universities, junior colleges and technical institutes," and welcome his assertion that "their problems are not theirs alone, but the nation's." We believe that this legislation reflects the nation's aim to help solve these problems.

Specific provisions of the bill have particular significance for legal education. The following comments will reflect the views of our Association on those provisions.

TITLE II. LIBRARIES

This Title extends the college library resources program, and we support it. Strong libraries are vital to legal education, and we welcome the direct benefits that law school libraries will be able to obtain under Title II in the acquisition of reading materials, training of personnel and development of mechanical aids to administration.

TITLE III. DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS AND GRADUATE PROGRAMS

Part B of Title III of the House Bill, H.R. 15067, provides for the improvement of graduate programs. Section 321 of that bill states that "The purposes of this Part are to strengthen and improve the quality of doctoral programs of graduate schools, and to increase the number of such quality programs." Section 322(a), in