

I suspect that the only real purpose which I can serve is emphasize or reemphasize evaluations which you have already heard. Perhaps they will have some extra meaning as representing the point of view of an individual coming from an institution somewhat different from those represented by the individuals you have heard.

I represent the University of Louisville, an institution of some 9,000 students, an institution consisting of the schools including an arts and science college, engineering, law, medicine, dentistry, and so forth. It is an institution of longstanding with a founding date of 1790.

It is organized under a charter of the State, with a board of directors appointed by the mayor of the city of Louisville.

It receives financial support from the city, the county, and the State, but of only a limited amount in terms of its total budget. Student tuition, which is high (\$1,200 for county students, \$1,800 for those outside) accounts for over one-third of its income.

We represent, really, a dying type of institution, an institution which is so frequently identified as a municipal institution.

The Higher Education Facilities Act, the National Defense Education Act, and the Higher Education Act of 1965 have been of tremendous importance to an institution of our type.

The 5-year extension of these programs is essential to the healthy future of higher education in this country and to an institution such as mine.

In order to be selective in my thoughts and considerate of your time I should like to speak only of the new aspects of the act.

I should like to comment first about graduate education, and particularly as it relates to the Nation's future. In all of the interactions which exist among nations, it is essential to have a strong cadre of highly trained experts in all fields.

If we are struggling for the minds of men, we must have those who can create a viable society, and this means not only the scientist and engineer, but the social scientists, the humanist and the teacher.

Without such experts, no modern nation can survive, and the training of these people is what graduate education is all about.

It is the mechanism by which are produced the nuclear physicist, the organic chemists, the clinical psychologists, the mathematicians, the political scientists, the educators, the philosophers, the advanced scholars in every field who form the basis of expertise on which the future of this Nation must be based.

Graduate education may have its faults, but it is the only way we have yet devised to satisfy the basic needs for these indispensable people. For my kind of institution, one with a solid, but relatively small, and yet growing Ph. D. program, the provision of the bill concerned with the improvement of graduate schools is very important.

It is expensive instruction, but as one of only two institutions in the Commonwealth offering doctoral programs it is imperative that we continue to improve the quality and range of our work.

We are an urban institution, involved with the advantages, and at the same time, the tensions and stresses of an urban society.

The production of highly trained professional people is essential to urban areas if they are to continue to be the foundations upon which this country has risen to greatness.