

STATEMENT OF FRANK E. MALONEY, DEAN, COLLEGE OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA; CHAIRMAN, AALS COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT RELATIONS, ON BEHALF OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS; ACCOMPANIED BY MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS

Mr. MALONEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen.

My name is Frank Maloney. I am the dean of the law school at the University of Florida. I am chairman of the Government Relations Committee of the Association of American Law Schools.

I have with me our executive director of the Association of American Law Schools, Mr. Michael Cardozo.

I am here to speak on behalf of the Association of American Law Schools on the higher education amendments of 1968. The association, whose membership consists of 118 law schools in the United States, supports these amendments because of their very great importance to the national welfare and the institutions of higher education, including law schools that will be assisted by them.

This 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 recognizes that law schools are among the 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 we welcome his assertion that—

Their problems are not theirs alone but the Nation's.

We believe, sir, that this legislation reflects the Nation's aim to help solve these problems.

Now if I may comment on some specific provisions of the bill that have particular significance for legal education and I will summarize those comments.

Title II of the bill dealing with libraries extends the college library resources program and we certainly support it.

Title III, dealing with developing institutions and graduate programs, is of particular interest to us because it does provide for the improvement of graduate programs.

We believe that law study is a graduate program which is designed to train students to become members of the legal profession. We believe that it should be made clear that the provision of the bill which includes programs leading to the degree of doctor of philosophy or equivalent degrees should include professional degrees which would embrace all candidates for a law degree who have previously received a college baccalaureate degree.

Clearly we think it embraces programs leading to the S.J.D. degree and legal education should be able to receive meaningful support under this provision to meet its very great needs.