

already an undergraduate degree. I am not sure of the interpretation of it. This is the reason that I suggested the language "professional degree" might assure that.

I might add that it has only been this year, I believe, that even any of our doctor of juridical science programs have received any assistance in the fellowship area.

Mr. ERLNBORN. I was curious whether this language would be broad enough to include it. Of course, your students who receive the S.J.D. degree are taking no different course of instruction than those who receive the bachelor of laws.

Mr. MALONEY. Yes, sir; they are. They are taking a program that will take 2 to 3 additional years beyond the first degree in law. The J.D. is now the preferred degree in law schools and roughly two-thirds of the law schools have switched from the LL.B. to the J.D. recognizing the fact this is professional training beyond the first degree because most of our law schools require an undergraduate degree as an admission criteria.

Mr. CARDOZO. Could I add a word to that? The language in the act in section 322(a) of the bill says, "Programs leading to a degree of doctor of philosophy or an equivalent degree."

Now we think it is easy enough for this purpose to say that the LL.B. or J.D. is equivalent because it is 3 years beyond the first university degree. But, of course, it is not equivalent in the sense that it is not a research degree such as the doctor of philosophy.

If that clause there included an expression such as "degree for programs leading to a professional degree" as well as "and other equivalent degrees," it would make it doubly clear and, of course, we would be delighted.

Mr. ERLNBORN. Of course, you realize this part only applies to developing institutions?

Mr. CARDOZO. In section 321, part B of title III? Maybe I am interpreting it incorrectly but title III originally applied only to developing institutions.

It seems to be a new part dealing with graduate programs generally. That is the way it looks.

Mr. ERLNBORN. You would think that part B would apply to all graduate schools whether they are developing institutions or not?

Mr. MALONEY. This is the way we were reading it, sir.

Mr. ERLNBORN. I am curious, if it did apply only to developing institutions, how many law schools do you think would fall into that category.

Mr. MALONEY. Very few.

Mr. CARDOZO. There are some and some with which we are somewhat concerned.

Mr. ERLNBORN. Because they are not developing?

Mr. CARDOZO. No; because we want to see them develop, yes.

Mr. ERLNBORN. I think we had some difficulty in the prior program of aid to developing Institutions in trying to decide what were developing institutions.

As I understand it, almost all schools, including Harvard and Yale, include themselves as developing and qualified for help under this title.