

Mr. MALONEY. Yes, sir; if I may comment, the Association of American Law Schools at its annual meeting in Detroit in December of last year, took a position adopting the statement of the American Council on Education on the draft problem.

We believe that the present draft regulations will be quite disruptive insofar as the operation of law schools is concerned.

To answer your question more specifically about the University of Florida Law School, we have made a study which indicates to us that in a law school of approximately 700 students that probably about 100 students will not be back next fall plus the fact that there will be disruption if the students are called out in the middle of a quarter and not permitted to complete at least that quarter.

The Law School Association included the position of the American Council of Education that local boards be urged to postpone the induction of students, and teachers, I might add, who are classified 1-A, at least until the end of the particular term in which they are located and our association recommended that if feasible the 1-S classification be kept and applied to a student until the end of the term as a way of at least preventing that type of disruption.

We also took the position that the long-range solution ought to be a random selection method.

Mr. REID. Would you favor, on behalf of the University of Florida and of the Association of American Law Schools, a system that perhaps could be effected by Executive order that would place college graduates and graduate students—include law school students, of course—in a common pool, 19 through 26, based to the degree that it is possible on random selection. Since that may require a change in the law, perhaps this objective could be achieved by a broader pool approach trying to have the responsibility for service fall much more equally across the board?

Mr. MALONEY. Yes, sir; I would favor that and I feel sure that the Association of American Law Schools would. I should defer to Mr. Cardozo, if I may.

Mr. CARDOZO. I think our resolution at the time of our annual meeting does show that we were in favor of something like that, in fact, almost anything that would change the situation from the entire burden falling on the graduate schools to something that would spread it out would be desirable.

We certainly do not want any exemption for law schools as such or any deferment for them as such but merely as graduate students.

Mr. REID. The feeling of some members of the committee is very clearly that we are opposed to any draft haven, period and paragraph, but at the same time we believe that the service should fall equally.

Did you say, Dean Maloney, that 100 out of 700 would be affected? We have had other testimony from the president of the University of Wisconsin and the president of Yale which indicated some higher percentages might be affected.

Mr. MALONEY. Yes, sir. I could give you the basis for my figures. We analyzed our entering class of last September which had 227 students in it. We took first those students that had military service already, we added the women, we subtracted those to get the number eligible.

We took off 25 percent on the basis that there would be 25 percent of the remainder who would be physically ineligible. Then we took the