

balance and we divided it in half. This is the point where we were using a crystal ball.

Mr. REID. Is that approximately 50 percent of an incoming class?

Mr. MALONEY. About 30 percent. Then we guessed with the students already in school and in the second year, maybe 20 percent instead of 30 percent would be taken. In the third year they would continue their deferments.

In the second year it would have a higher impact than the first but this is how we reached the rough figure of 100.

Mr. CARDOZO. May I add a comment on this. Some of the schools have estimated a higher percentage but it is all guesswork on the same kind of statistics that Dean Maloney has mentioned. But we did write a letter to General Hershey at the beginning of this month, calling his attention to part of our resolution at the annual meeting in which we urged that the students be permitted to finish the term in which they are taking the course and in the case of law students that this be done so that if they have a course that goes through the whole year they would be able to finish that course before being inducted.

This is because we have a greater problem of through-the-year courses than most other graduates.

Mr. REID. Mr. Chairman, I might ask that any documents they might have on this point be included in the record at this point.

Mr. BRADENAS. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CARDOZO. I submit a copy of the resolution of the annual meeting for the record and a copy of a letter to General Hershey of March 1.

(The documents referred to follow:)

[AALS Newsletter, February 12, 1968]

#### SELECTIVE SERVICE

##### 1. RESOLUTIONS

At the Annual Meeting of the Association, the following resolutions concerning the effect of Selective Service on legal education were presented at the First General Session on December 28th, and duly adopted:

1. *Whereas*, the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 and Executive Order 11360, dated June 30, 1967, will have substantially disruptive effect upon the educational programs and career plans of many present and prospective law students; and,

*Whereas*, the Commission on Federal Relations of the American Council on Education has urged a series of steps which, in our judgment, would alleviate the disruptive impact upon law students and facilitate advance planning by the law schools without detriment to the national security,

Be It Therefore Resolved, that the Association of American Law Schools hereby endorses the following recommendations:

(i) That for the immediate future a prime age group (age 19) be designated as first to be inducted and that those past age 19 without military service and not entitled to deferment be treated as if they were 19. The order of call within this pool would then begin with the oldest first, by month and day of birth.

(ii) That legislation be introduced to provide a random selection system as a long-range solution.

(iii) That deferments in additional fields of graduate and professional study be provided only in narrow and critically needed specialties such as metallurgy, for example, if there is a severe shortage in that field, rather than in the broad field of the physical sciences.

(iv) That local boards be urged to postpone the induction of students and teachers classified I-A until the end of the term in which they are