

biology. All this means less time for research, and this Kellenberger regrets. He stayed in Geneva during the lean years, but after the institute was established he spent some time at the University of Kansas as a visiting professor—his first long stay abroad. Things went well, Kellenberger felt that the institute

at Geneva was soundly established, and he was tempted by opportunities in the United States. But he remains in Geneva. Swiss biology has been moving forward. The chance to contribute something to its advance is an attraction. And most Swiss scientists would probably agree that, for them, life in

Switzerland has advantages over life in the United States. So, with the roving American scholar likely to be less in evidence and the homecomings of Swiss biologists more frequent, molecular biology in Switzerland seems to have reached, or possibly to have passed, a turning point.—JOHN WALSH

Draft Delinquents: Professors Face Possible Induction

For many young Americans a draft card has no utility except as "proof" of legal drinking age. Officially, the card is merely a reminder of what the draft board knows anyway—that an individual is available for military service.

Nevertheless, draft registrants are required by the Selective Service Act to carry a draft card at all times. Anyone who willfully fails to comply with the act is declared a "delinquent" by his draft board and is subject to reclassification and induction into the military service.

Since November 1967, more than 50 young men have been declared delinquent for having returned their draft cards to Selective Service offices and, subsequently, have been reclassified I-A (immediately available for military service), according to a spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in New York City. Among the draft "delinquents" are ten college faculty members and chaplains who surrendered their cards to their respective draft boards in May and October of last year during demonstrations against the war in Vietnam. Seven of the ten have been reclassified I-A, and two have received induction orders.

The ten are James M. Shea, assistant professor of philosophy, George Mason College, University of Virginia; Henry Braun, assistant professor of English, Temple University; David Thorburn and Michael Holahan, assistant professors of English, Yale; Gordon Rogoff, associate professor of drama, Yale; James Matlack, assistant professor of English, Cornell; Reverend Paul Gibbons and Reverend David Connor, associate chaplains at Cornell; Staughton Lynd, assistant professor of history,

Chicago State College; and Noel Brann, assistant professor of history, University of Maryland.

Holahan, who turned in his draft card on 20 October at a demonstration in front of the Department of Justice, and Shea, who surrendered his card on 21 May during an anti-war rally in New York City, have both received induction orders. Lynd, Rogoff, and Brann, who turned in their draft cards in October, have been declared delinquent but have not, as yet, been reclassified.

However, Brann, who is a registered conscientious objector, has been ordered to report for civilian work in lieu of induction. The order was issued despite the fact that Brann had asked his local board to return his draft card shortly after he was declared delinquent. According to Brann, "I simply changed my mind on this method of protest." With the request for his draft card, Brann said, he submitted "a strong letter of protest against the war." His draft card was returned, but his delinquency status was upheld.

Colonel Adison Millard, State Director of Selective Service in Nevada, where Brann is registered, said, in an interview with *Science* on 2 February, that "Brann had willfully violated the law," and that "he could not undo the offense by asking for his draft card back."

Although certain local boards have been involved since 1965 in reclassifying war protestors who violate the draft law, reclassification did not become Selective Service policy until last October. At that time General Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, issued a letter to all local

boards advising them to reclassify and make available for immediate induction registrants whose speech, conduct, and other protest activities are found to violate Selective Service rules and regulations.

For the ten professors and chaplains who turned in their draft cards, reclassification means the loss of deferments based on occupational and familial status. The seven who have been reclassified are all over 26 years old, the age which has generally been the cutoff point for induction. Henry Braun is 38, three years beyond the maximum age for draftees.

Legal action in behalf of the seven and of several student delinquents has been initiated by ACLU attorneys in federal district courts in New York City; Camden, New Jersey; and Washington, D.C. According to attorney Melvin Wulf, ACLU lawyers have filed suits to restrain Selective Service from taking further "punitive action" against draft delinquents. The suits contend that reclassification and induction is a form of punishment administered without due process of law by an agency not constitutionally empowered to punish anyone.

However, before ACLU attorneys can try the cases they must persuade the courts to overrule an amendment to the Selective Service Act which requires every delinquent to formally refuse induction before being entitled to a trial. The amendment, which calls for the "exhaustion of every administrative remedy" prior to court action, would make it necessary for each delinquent who wishes to challenge his reclassification to commit a second violation—resist induction—before he can be tried for the first.

Even if the courts accept the reclassification cases in their present form, it will be a matter of weeks, perhaps months, before the seven men come to trial. By then, the rapid processing of a wartime draft may have forced all seven to choose between induction and a second violation of the law.

—FRANK CLIFFORD