

'critical,' with the presence of a particular man being the factor that brings in others. But now in a lot of areas we have to stand still or cut back. And we're not so well established that people necessarily feel any great loyalty to this campus. If there are better opportunities elsewhere, they'll move on."

Since the actual impact of the proposed budget will not, in most cases, be felt for some time, concern is strongest among those responsible for long-term planning of the university's affairs. The same cannot be said, however, about the new draft regulations, which have infused all levels of the university with a vast amount of anxiety, hostility, and talk about resistance and evasion. Obviously, at this early stage of the new induction plan, talk is cheap and, when the risks of military service are weighed against the difficulties and penalties of avoiding service, many will decide that it is prudent to answer the call. Furthermore, while the draft opposition is large, its vocality probably makes it seem even larger. Thus, there are, no doubt, many students who quietly share the attitude of a graduate engineering student who remarked, "I don't want to go, but if you run away to Canada, you may not be able to come back forever, and that's a long time. On the other hand, the Army is only for two years, and the chance of getting killed is pretty small. So, I'll take that chance." To which he added, "I hope maybe that I can get attached to some research contract for the Defense Department, and get a deferment."

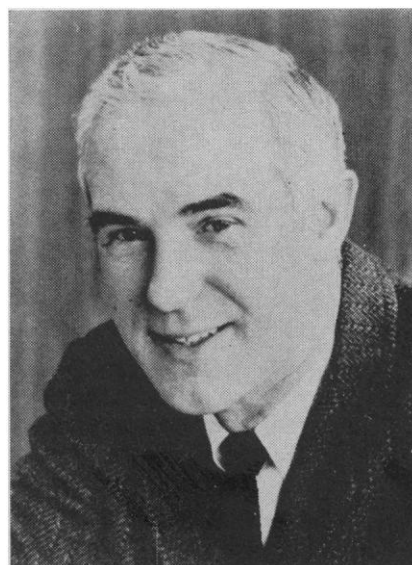
Those who hold to that or similar lines of strategy do not show up on petitions or at antidraft meetings. Nevertheless, there is ample evidence to indicate that there are great and growing numbers who feel otherwise, and who are energetically exploring all possible means, legal or otherwise, to stay out of the reach of the draft. At Berkeley, around 1000 persons have signed "we won't go" statements or pledges of support for those who won't go. A campus group has enlisted the services of at least 75 lawyers to give students free counsel on the ins and outs of the draft regulations. And any student who is curious about Canada as a haven from the draft can easily find an abundance of literature, as well as personal counseling on the legal aspects involved and practical information on living, working, and going to school in Canada.

## Wilson, of NSF, Named to University of Chicago Post

John T. Wilson, 54, deputy director of the National Science Foundation, has been named vice president and dean of faculties at the University of Chicago. Wilson, who has spent most of his career at NSF, served at Chicago from 1961 to 1963 as special assistant to the president, before returning to NSF to take up the deputy directorship.

Wilson, a native of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, received his Ph.D. from Stanford in 1949. He then became assistant executive secretary of the American Psychological Association, going from there to George Washington University as assistant professor of psychology. From 1949 to 1952 he was head of the personnel and training research branch, Office of Naval Research. He then went to NSF, where for 3 years he was program director for psychology, and later assistant director for biological and medical sciences, a position which he held until returning to Chicago.

Wilson, who will take up his new



John T. Wilson

position in September, will serve under Edward H. Levi, who was named president of the University of Chicago last fall (*Science*, 22 September).

No successor to Wilson has been named.—G.P.

On several evenings during a recent week, various departmental meetings were held on the Berkeley campus to counsel students on the draft. This writer attended one of the meetings held by a science department and found the atmosphere something between funereal and clinical. With about 60 students and a few faculty members present, the department chairman opened the session with a dispassionate assessment of various routes for avoiding the draft. "If you feel the war will be over within four or five years," he said, "medical school might be a good bet." The department, he said, would try to make a case for occupational deferments, but he wasn't too optimistic. Then a graduate student who has become something of a scholar of draft rules outlined other possibilities. Six-month enlistments were in short supply, and the refuge they offered might be threatened by a call-up; emigration, he pointed out, presented some difficulties for those interested in a research career, "since financial support is best in this country." To which he added, "Don't emigrate unless you're prepared never to come back." That might

not be the outcome, he explained, but it could be.

Then, in the only show of emotion seen during the evening, a faculty member arose and said, "This dilemma has no precedent. The choice is to go to war or face the music. This is not just a student issue. It is an enormous issue of national conscience. My estimate is that thousands will go to jail and thousands will go into exile."

A student asked whether the faculty members would be willing to give up government research grants as a symbol of protest. There was no answer. Then another faculty member, one who was familiar with Canada, talked about opportunities in Canadian universities. "It is a terribly big decision to become an exile from your own country," he said. "I don't think anyone should take such a step lightly."

The meeting lasted nearly 2 hours, and then quietly broke up. A few remained to discuss a draft resistance demonstration to take place in April, and a mock commencement exercise, also in opposition to the draft, planned for May. And then they all left.

—D. S. GREENBERG