

going to be drafted, or when. Many students are applying for graduate school admissions and fellowships as if the Selective Service Act didn't exist, because there is not much else they can do. Administrators will have difficulty planning class sizes, budgets, and fellowship programs when they believe that many of their prospective students—without knowing how many—will never make it to campus. And there probably will be some repercussions on undergraduate teaching, when faculty members cannot get enough teaching assistants to handle sections in large introductory courses.

Even a shift to the pool of 19-year-olds (with selection made either by lottery or by the House committee's system) would not altogether end the confusion. Because they will be given a "constructive age," college graduates and graduate students do not escape entirely under this system just because they are over 19. Substantial numbers will still be inducted. Betty Vetter, head of the privately supported Scientific Manpower Commission,* has made some rough calculations about the effects of shifting to the pool of 19-year-olds. She figures that, under certain possible circumstances, as many as 60 percent of the college graduates would probably be inducted.

It is obvious that, with various assumptions about the size of the draft-age pool, the size of the draft call, the number of volunteers, and the number of deferred areas of graduate study, the result can easily change. The student may have very little idea what his chances of being called are, especially if the administration's lottery plan fails and the Pentagon decides to resort to the plan of the House committee. The present law aggravates this problem because it does not let the student enter school with a guarantee of completing a full year of study. The old 1-S-C deferment, which allowed him to finish the year, disappeared with the old law. Come September, any student who takes his chances by entering graduate school in the fall could be drafted anytime during the year, his time and possibly his tuition being lost in the process. Will he want to take that risk, or wait a year until his time of maximum vulnerability to the draft has passed?

University administrators are finally beginning to feel the weight of these questions. Two weeks ago, in Boston,

*The best summary of the new draft act can be found in a small pamphlet prepared by the Scientific Manpower Commission, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.; 25 cents.

the Association of Graduate Schools (AGS) passed a resolution asking that students be informed at "natural times of transition" (the last year of high school, the last year of college) of their chances of being drafted. The association supported a lottery and asked that graduate students who have begun a degree program be allowed to finish.

The American Association of Universities, meeting at the same time in Chicago, considered the AGS resolution but decided not to adopt it; instead, the AAU will send representatives to Washington to speak to government officials. According to AAU spokesmen, the association's representatives will only plead for a speedy clarification of the present situation, not advance a favored plan for changing the draft. Even this goal, however limited, may be difficult to achieve. If the administration decides, for example, to submit a new lottery plan, it can move no more quickly than Congress does, and the next session does not open until January.

Probably the best the universities can do is hope. Many of the changes they are supporting have already fared rather poorly in Congress. Only an administration that is convinced of the inherent advantages of another induction system—one approaching the military ideal of younger induction—will want to assume the political problems of re-opening the draft issue before a hostile House. Any cause for change will probably have to be made on its military and manpower merits alone. The universities, increasingly identified as centers of resistance to the war, would probably not be at their most persuasive before the Armed Services committees.—ROBERT J. SAMUELSON

APPOINTMENTS

George W. Stroke, professor of electrical engineering, University of Michigan, to professor of engineering and medical biophysics, State University of New York at Stony Brook. . . . **Lindsay S. Olive**, professor of botany, Columbia University, to professor of botany, University of North Carolina. . . . A major reorganization of the University of Pittsburgh has led to the following appointments: **Charles H. Peake**, vice chancellor of the academic disciplines, to acting provost; **A. C. Van Dusen**, vice chancellor

of the social professions schools, to vice chancellor for program development and public affairs; **David Halliday**, dean of the division of natural sciences, to dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; and **Francis S. Cheever**, dean of the School of Medicine, to vice chancellor for the health professions. . . . **Edward F. Bland**, clinical professor of medicine, Harvard Medical School, to clinical professor emeritus. . . . **Hendrick W. Bode**, soon to retire as vice president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, to Gordon McKay professor of systems engineering, Harvard.

RECENT DEATHS

Robert Boggs, 65; former dean of New York University Post-Graduate Medical School; 25 October.

Harold W. Glatfly, 65; former chief surgeon of the First and Second Armies, and executive secretary of the prosthetic-orthotic education committee, the skeletal system committee, and the genitourinary system committee, Division of Medical Sciences, National Research Council; 26 October.

Carl C. Kiess, 80; professor of optics and spectroscopy, Georgetown College Observatory; 16 October.

Lawrence Litchfield, Jr., 67; retired president and board chairman of the Aluminum Company of America; 28 October.

Bayes M. Norton, 64; professor of chemistry, Kenyon College; 25 October.

William H. Perkins, 73; former dean, and professor emeritus of preventive medicine, Jefferson Medical College; 22 October.

Robert B. Sosman, 86; professor emeritus of ceramics, Rutgers University; 30 October.

Joseph Stoeckeler, 59; principal soil scientist, U.S. Forest Service; 16 October.

Willem A. van Bergeijk, 37; professor, center for Neural Sciences and department of zoology, Indiana University; 8 October.

Stephen S. Visher, 79; professor emeritus of geography, Indiana University; 25 October.

Adam H. Zimmerman, 65; former chairman of the Defense Research Board, Ottawa, Canada; 30 October.

Erratum: In "Resonance rotation of Venus" by I. I. Shapiro (28 July, p. 423), the word "included" in the second line of the abstract should be "inclined." The longitude of feature 1 in Table 1, under present determination, is "12.1" whereas the correct value is "128.1."