**Reagan draft policy unclear**

By Gene Chang

The Reagan Administration has had to grapple with the growing proportion of non-registrants until December when it will make its decision on the future of compulsory registration based on the recommendations of Selective Service. The commission was chaired by Casper Weinberger.

Says Austin Pugh, co-chairman of Students Against the Registration and Draft at MIT, "We're hoping that the government will be keeping politically safe. He knows that there's a lot of opposition for and against the registration, and so far he's refused to act. But now he has to take the growing pressure on him."

Since former president Jimmy Carter reinstated compulsory registration in early 1980, young men born in 1960, 1961, and 1962 have had to register. According to the Selective Service, only 1,029,000 out of 1,336,000 men born in 1963 or 77 percent have registered as of late October. The figures show that the rate of compliance has been dropping—93 percent for men born in 1960, 91 percent for 1961, 88 percent for 1962, and 77 percent for 1963. The number of unregistered men, 300,000, exceeds the number of Vietnam draftees, 275,000. 1974 was the last year that there was registration but no draft.

The Selective Service sends 150 letters on June 19 and 100 on July 20 warning non-registrants of their possible punishment. The maximum penalty for any eligible youth who does not register is one year in prison and a fine of not more than five years or a fine of not more that $100,000 or both. According to Selective Service, the names and addresses of the violators are received from informants and phone calls. However according to Will Doherty, the other co-chairman of S.A.R.D., many non-registrants are informing on themselves. He cited an instance in Chicago in which an indigible youth told the Selective Service that he did not register and was "visited" by the Selective Service several days later.

At present Selective Service has no way of finding out who has registered. It has no authority to compare the names of registrants with the draft board. The possible action the Selective Service might take is to ask colleges for information on 19, 20, and 21 year olds who are eligible. Says Doherty, "If colleges are given information from colleges about eligible young men, we would be in violation of the Privacy Act of 1974. The government is trying to control all its secrets, and the more information it has, the more government can control you."

S.A.R.D. led by Will Doherty and Austin Pughis, is an organization of students opposed to the registration and draft and also provides people an opportunity to express their views to one another.

**Opportunities Report from GTE**

**At the Future**

AT GTE Automatic Electric Laboratories, we are designing the high-speed digital switching equipment that will be the heart of new systems for voice, data and facsimile transfer. As energy costs spiral, we will be designing new systems of high speed computer research during Research and Development center in Phoenix, MIT, and at several universities. MIT has been sending cryptography papers to the NSA at a rate that has been described as "our close colleagues for review," said Dertouzos. The policy began in 1977 to resolve the first open conflict between the government and universities over cryptography; the NSA wanted to limit the presentation and publication of papers by Professors Robert Snow, Leonard Adleman, and Adi Shamir.

The Committee on the Changing Sciences, formed at MIT last year and chaired by Professor Dertouzos, is considering the issues concerning the future of information; its first act was to make the concur- rence. NSA review official MIT policy.

The role of the NSA and other government agencies will be very important to the future of cryptography and other advanced research. "In the extremely rare instances that we believe the world we are doing should be classified, we shall subject it to review," said Dertouzos.

The conflict between the NSA and universities goes to the heart of academic freedom. Many in government feel that technology is being lost to other countries and the nation weakened because of the open publication of research results. Dertouzos feels that the spread of technology and information will lead to progress in the world. "If you can't have the same language, you must have the same language."