

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE LOTTERY?

Nothing that is basically wrong can be "reformed." The draft in any form is slavery—compulsion which helps erode our democracy.

The draft in any form gives the President and military the power to carry on undeclared wars like Vietnam.

The President's lottery proclamation claims to set national standards of induction calls, but the lottery is applied by local boards. Some boards have fewer 1-A's, more deferments, and each board will have its own cut-off.

It is now clear that boys with number 366 *will* be called by many boards, and that some boards will not even call number 100. Many who now think themselves free will be shocked to receive induction notices this year. State Directors in Michigan and Ohio have already announced that most of their boards will be calling very high numbers.

The lottery allows many new loopholes, none "safe," but many tempting and adding to the confusion about the draft. Men may seek to drop deferments and gamble on their fate this year while draft calls are relatively low. Others, whose numbers are "high," have rushed to take jobs with defense industries and elsewhere for deferments.

The drawing itself was a bungle. Birthdates were not well shuffled, and a very unrandom selection was made, unfair to men born in December. This adds to the likelihood of vast and confusing differences in numbers called by local boards.

Local boards continue to make arbitrary decisions, differing greatly from board to board, about such matters as hardship deferments, student deferments and conscientious objection.

Student deferments remain. The lottery was intended as a way of limiting student dissent by making the system more palatable. It is not helpful to poor young men, especially blacks. They must now wait two years after high school graduation to know their fate. Getting a job will be even harder now for them during that time. Congresswoman Chisholm (D-NY) calls the lottery "negative" reform, and most black Congressmen voted against it.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

● WRITE YOUR OWN Representative and Senators.

● Thank those who voted for (nay vote) open debate, and especially those who voted against the "lottery" bill.

● Criticize those who prevented debate or did not vote.

● Write prominent Senators whom you have supported (such as Goldwater or Kennedy), telling of your continued support and urging them to give backing to draft repeal.

Congress faces the draft again in early spring. We must make clear that "reforms" only bring new problems, and that even a "volunteer army" alone is not enough. The whole draft machinery must be abolished, and Congress must take back its constitutional power to raise armies. The power to draft is the power to make war, and it must be taken from the President. Future Vietnams will be avoided only if Congress repeals the draft. *Keep reminding your Congressmen of these facts.*

● WRITE LETTERS TO newspapers and magazines explaining and criticizing the lottery and urging complete repeal.

● URGE LOCAL civic groups, PTA's, Leagues of Women Voters and Veterans Organizations to have programs on the draft, and see that these give all sides of the question.

Enclosed are copies of letters I have sent.

Here is my contribution for your draft repeal work (*please send \$2.00 or more as this is cost to us for processing, mailings, etc.*).

Send me more information. (*I enclose 25¢ or more.*)

Name _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Group affiliation _____



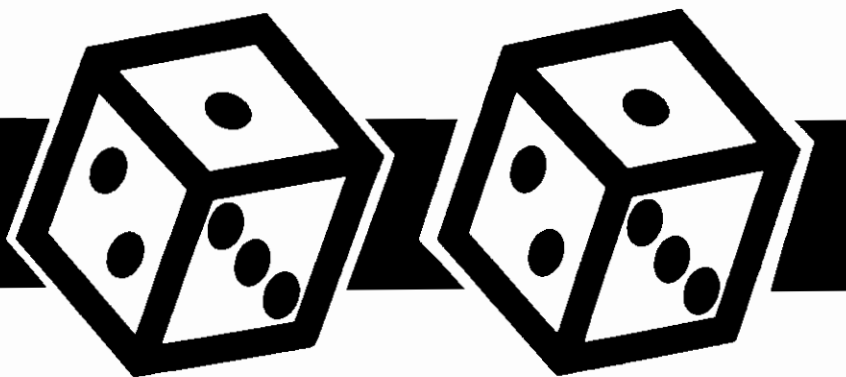
National
Council to

REPEAL THE DRAFT

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WHAT ABOUT THE DRAFT LOTTERY?



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WHAT ABOUT THE DRAFT LOTTERY?

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
October 30, 1969
TO PREVENT OPEN DEBATE
ON DRAFT - NAYS: 129

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Adams | Fulton, Tenn. | Mosher |
| Addabbo | Gallagher | Moss |
| Anderson, Calif. | Gaydos | Nedzi |
| Anderson, Ill. | Gaiamo | Obey |
| Ashley | Gilbert | O'Hara |
| Biaggi | Gonzalez | O'Konski |
| Biester | Green, Pa. | Olsen |
| Bingham | Gude | Ottinger |
| Blatnik | Halpern | Pike |
| Boland | Hamilton | Podell |
| Bolling | Hanley | Preyer, N.C. |
| Brademas | Hansen, Wash. | Pryor, Ark. |
| Brasco | Harrington | Railsback |
| Brown, Mich. | Hathaway | Rarick |
| Burlison, Mo. | Hawkins | Rees |
| Button | Hechler, W.Va. | Reid, N.Y. |
| Celler | Heckler, Mass. | Reuss |
| Chisholm | Helstoski | Riegle |
| Clay | Hicks | Robison |
| Cleveland | Horton | Rodino |
| Cohelan | Howard | Rosenthal |
| Conable | Hungate | Roybal |
| Conte | Ichong | Ryan |
| Conyers | Jacobs | St Germain |
| Culver | Johnson, Calif. | St. Onge |
| de la Garza | Karth | Scheuer |
| Dellenback | Kastenmeier | Smith, Iowa |
| Derwinski | Koch | Steiger, Wis. |
| Oiggs | Kyros | Stokes |
| Dulski | Leggett | Sullivan |
| Eckhardt | Long, Md. | Symington |
| Edwards, Calif. | Lowenstein | Thompson, N.J. |
| Eilberg | McCloskey | Tiernan |
| Esch | McDade | Tunney |
| Evans, Colo. | MacDonald, Mass. | Udall |
| Farbstein | Madden | Vanik |
| Fascell | Meeds | Waldie |
| Flynt | Melcher | Whalen |
| Foley | Minish | Wilson, Charles H. |
| Ford, William D. | Mink | Wolff |
| Fraser | Moorhead | Yates |
| Friedel | Morgan | Yatron |
| Fulton, Pa. | Morse | Zablocki |

This is the vote to open the House floor to full debate on the draft in October. The President and both party leadership wanted closed debate. They wanted only the President's lottery proposal considered. Those who voted "nay" did not want to limit debate. Most felt the lottery was either not enough of a change, or perhaps the wrong change altogether.

Thirteen of them (see final vote) voted against the lottery.

The rest of Congress thought the lottery was enough. In the Senate, only Sen. Mansfield voted against it, though Senators Hatfield and McGovern were known to view it as inadequate.

What was the bill they voted for? It did not mention a lottery. It amounted to a blank check for the President, increasing his powers. It reads:

"Sec. 5(a)(2) of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 (50 app. U.S.C. 455 (a)(2)) is hereby repealed."

One sentence of the draft law was repealed so that the President could change the order of induction as he sees fit.

Only after Congress voted was the lottery plan written out fully as a Presidential Proclamation and Executive Order. After the dramatic drawing in Washington, young men thought they knew where they stood. They were wrong.

NOT VOTING: 37

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|----------|----------------|-------------|
| Baring | Byrne, Pa. | Daddario | Jarman | McClure | Pucinski |
| Bell, Calif. | Cahill | Dawson | Kirwan | Mikva | Scott |
| Brock | Carey | Dent | Lujan | Monagan | Steed |
| Brown, Calif. | Cederberg | Gettys | Lukens | O'Neill, Mass. | Ullman |
| Burton, Calif. | Clark | Goldwater | McCarthy | Pirnie | Van Deerlin |
| Burton, Utah | Colmer | Hansen, Idaho | McClory | Powell | Whalley |
| | | | | | Wyatt |

VOTING AGAINST LOTTERY ON FINAL VOTE

Chisholm	Conyers	Diggs	Helstoski	O'Konski	Rosenthal	Scheuer
Clay	Edwards, Calif.	Hawkins	Lowenstein	Rees	Ryan	