Draft law changes near

By Peter Peckarsky

Washington. All future undergraduate draft deferments will be based on the social status of the registrant's family, as fore the United States Senate is expected to pass the bill this week.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) introduced a comprehen- sive bill which would change the current draft law in order to reform the system on the floor of the Senate. The new draft bill will establish a commission to study the possible changes that should be made in the draft law. The commission will be responsible for making recommendations to the Senate on how the draft system should be reorganized.

In introducing the bill, Kennedy stated that the key changes which should be made include:

1. Establishing a draft ceiling of 150,000 men per year on the draft authorization of Congress. This would allow for a more equitable distribution of voluntary and conscription duties.

2. Establishing a national pool rather than a local one for military service. This would ensure that the draft system is fair to all regions of the country.

3. Requiring random selection with a ticket system for those men who are drafted.

4. Eliminating new students from the draft process, as well as the need for those who have already served to be drafted again.

5. Ensuring that the right to legal counsel and witness attendance be protected for those men who are drafted.

6. Reinstating the Justice Department's role in assessing the legislative prospects of the draft bill.

By establishing a draft ceiling for the two-year draft extension and making the SSAs as equitable procedurally as possible, the pro- posed bill by Massachusetts' junior senator makes the appointment of the other ninety-nine members of the Senate a point of no return. In this context, the program of President Johnson's draft committee, in which the 150,000-man per year selection is made, is expected to be carried over with the consent of the Administration.

Several safeguards are added to the draft by the bill, including:

1. Ensuring that the definitions of draft delinquency are under consideration, but that the senator wished to be included as a draft delinquent rather than as a conscientious objector.

2. Establishing a draft ceiling for the two-year draft extension and making the SSAs as equitable procedurally as possible, the pro- posal by Massachusetts' junior senator makes the appointment of the other ninety-nine members of the Senate a point of no return. In this context, the program of President Johnson's draft committee, in which the 150,000-man per year selection is made, is expected to be carried over with the consent of the Administration.

The real problem with bureaucratic measures is that they are carefully constructed to protect their committee's interests. The protection of their interests is not based on the true interests of the people. The Senate's decision to re-consider whether to vest the right to call witnesses, since the current draft law is based on the principle that the registrants' rights are beyond the ken of persons without legal training. The bill allows for a new mechanism for violation of draft regulations or participation in illegal activities, which would appear to be in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Senators Kennedy and his colleagues believe that these safeguards would not unduly hamper the registration process. They are confident that the number of men involved will exceed the 150,000-man per year ceiling. The bill is expected to be passed by the Senate and signed by the President.

Tomorrow's Assistant

Bureaucracy shelters administrative figures

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