

DRAFT OPENS TODAY FOR NATION'S YOUTH

President Will Speak and Then Stimson Will Take First of Capsules From Bowl

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—The nation's first peace-time draft lottery will be opened at noon tomorrow by President Roosevelt.

Secretary Stimson will draw the first number and will be followed at the bowl by Secretary Morgenthau, Attorney General Jackson, Secretary Knox and Representatives Thomason and Kilday. The latter two, both from Texas, are members of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

The second and third order numbers in the World War draft were drawn by Senator Chamberlain and Representative Kahn, chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs, but of all the members of Congress invited to participate in tomorrow's ceremony, acceptances were received only from the two Texas members. They will draw the fifth and sixth numbers, and then others will be drawn by representatives of veterans' organizations, of organized labor and of various government agencies.

Three Teams Will Go to Work

Thereafter, three teams of thirty men each will alternate in the drawing, each working two consecutive hours and resting for four hours, until the last of the 8,500 capsules has been drawn from the bowl, opened and the number within officially recorded, some fifteen hours after the first drawing by Secretary Stimson.

The crews will be under the direction of Lieut. Col. C. R. Morris, retired, of Elizabeth, N. J., who officiated at the World War draft lotteries in 1917 and 1918.

To meet the emergency created by the discovery that the bowl was too small to hold the 8,500 capsules, which, although half the number used in the World War draft, are many times larger, experts on modern plastics were called to the rescue and a "collar" of the thickness of celluloid and transparency of cellophane was devised and adjusted by Leland D. Clark of the

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Smithsonian Institution. Five or six inches were thus added to the height of the glass jar.

The highest serial number thus far reported from any draft district is 7,836, but the remaining numbers, up to 8,500, will be drawn to take care of late registrants and "re-adjustments."

The high number, representing the greatest number of registrants from a single area, was reported by draft board No. 5 of Baltimore County, Md.

Territories Are Included

Hawaii, in which Oct. 26 was registration day; Puerto Rico, which will register its manpower next month, probably on Nov. 24, and Alaska, where registration is set for January, will be taken care of in tomorrow's lottery. The serial numbers will be the same, up to the limit of registration in each area.

Each number as it is drawn from the bowl will be announced over a loudspeaker, displayed on a blackboard and electrically photographed for the national archives.

The slips of light cardboard, which take the place of the much smaller slips of paper used in the World War lottery, numbered from 1 to 8,500, will be pasted up in sequence as they are drawn, and will constitute the master list of order numbers, photostatic copies of which will be sent to every draft board.

The order in which the serial numbers appear will be the order in

which the registrants to which they belong will receive their questionnaires, and if eligible and qualified, will answer the calls made on their draft areas for trainees.

President Will Speak

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 — When the draft lottery starts tomorrow President Roosevelt will deliver a brief speech in the Interdepartmental Auditorium. The Army band will play outside, 500 uniformed war veterans, each carrying a flag, will form a guard of honor and Army planes will roar overhead.

In effect it works out this way:

Local draft boards have assigned serial numbers to the cards signed in their areas on registration day. If, for example, the first number drawn should be 258, the number first to appear in the World War lottery, it would mean that the man in each area whose serial number is 258 would be the first to be called for a year in the Army—unless he is deferred.

To him will be assigned "order No. 1. The second number drawn will determine "order No. 2" and so on until all have been drawn. There is, however, one exception. The number of men registered in each area varies. When a number higher than the highest serial number for a particular area is drawn, it is simply regarded as a blank so far as that area is concerned.

Thus if 258 were drawn first again and some area had only 257 registrants, it would be disregarded in that area. The first number smaller than 257 to be drawn would become "order No. 1" for that area. The same system applies as the drawing proceeds.

There is no telling how serial numbers will come up once they are placed in the bowl. In 1917 the first serial number drawn was 258, and the last on the list of 10,500 was 3,217. The final number was

drawn 16 hours and 29 minutes after the first.

Serial No. 1 of 1917 came out of the bowl as order No. 4,269, while serial No. 2 was the 10,312th to be drawn.

Serial No. 13 was not exactly bad luck. It came well toward the end of the list—No. 7,890, to be exact.

Local Board to Stay Open

Colonel Arthur V. McDermott, New York City Director of Selective Service, yesterday requested that all local boards remain open today in order to give information to registrants regarding their numbers as drawn in the selective service lottery in Washington.

Headquarters announced that Local Board No. 1, at Public School No. 1, 8 Henry Street, which turned in the largest number of registrants in the city, actually had 1,236 transients registered there, thus reducing its total from 7,056 to 5,820 registrants actually living within the area covered by the board.

The actual number of residents of New York City affected by the draft is 939,490. The total registered, including those from other regions, was 1,001,375. The cards of all out-of-town registrants are being forwarded to their own local boards.

Minor difficulties were encountered last night at several local board headquarters when registrants arrived in considerable numbers to obtain their serial listings.

Several hundred men milled grumbling about in a class room in the headquarters of Local Board 240 in Public School 5, Twentyninth Street and Thirtieth Road, Long Island City, Queens, to get a look at the serial number list posted under class windows. The names were not alphabetically arranged and were not easy to find.

A similar situation occurred at Local Board 29, headquarters in Public School 179, at 140 West 102d Street, although the names were alphabetically arranged.

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