editorial opinion

Make resolves count for better community

With Christmas shopping out of the way, local folks are doing another kind of shopping—for New Year's resolutions

folks are doing another kind of shopping—for New Year's resolutions. It's a trifle sad to hear about them the morning alter, because one knows in advance that next year the same kinds of resolutions will be made again and not so much broken as neglected. The kind of resolution we're talking about is the one where you promise to 'turn over a new leaf' out nagging your spouse, be more attentive to services take better care of the yard, be kinder to change the properties that the same thought and the same the same that they call for a major change in your character, and people's characters change slowly. Few of us experience the powerful conversions St. Paul and Scrooge went through the same show the same show

RESOLVE TO WORK voluntarily on one community project that will change the face of the town you live in. Just one Don't plan to reform the place overnight. Just do one thing, that may require only an afternoon or a day's work. Join a civic organization, and throw yourself into one of its projects, such as an annual civic festival. The shopping list of organizations is endies: American Association of University Women. Business and Professional Women, League of Women Voters, Rotary, Jaycees, Kiwanis, Lons, Exchange, Jayteens—if we missed one, we apologize

ogize
The environment isn't getting the kind of enthusiastic support it received a few years ago. Is there going to be a river cleanup? Help out for a

half-day or so. How about building a nature trail through the thick woods in a local park? Maybe cutting fallen logs out of a river would make it canceable again.

Do your household a favor in the books department. Have you some books that you have long thought valuable but, truthfully, you haven looked at in five years? Don's scrap them. Donate them to the library or the AACW book sale. Are there weatherbeaten, torn political signs that a candidate didn't take down after the election? Invest an hour, and you can clean up an entire foct; another hour, two lots. Forget that they're not your signs or property. Make the o't town look good just for the sake of it.

POLITICS' A noble avocation when practiced by noble citizens with noble motives. Start easy by helping out a good candidate for city council or school board, or maybe an educational millage campaign. Don't plan to save the town by running the show yourself, but invest one or two evenings collecting petition signatures, distributing liter-ature, sending out postal cards.

You belong to a church? Your subdivision has a civic association? Get involved in one project Just one, for a half-day or a day.

Just one, for a half-day or a day.

Go to a city council, township board, school board or community college board meeting. Just one, Just to see who's there and how they operate. Just one evening. One warning. You may be thanked profusely, and you may be named citizen of the year, or no one may seem to notice. No matter, You wall have done something, your community will be better off for it, and you will feel better, quietly and inwardly.

Who's the suburban Santa?

For Troy, a new \$2.2 million community services building. For Livonia, the biggest plum—ance \$4.8 million city hall. For Canton Township, a new \$2.4 million community building and \$1.2 million township hall. For Nestland, a \$2.4 million community building and \$1.2 million to help with an industrial park. For Redford Township, \$1.6 million to help renovate township hall and the district court building. Who was playing Santa Claus last week? The federal government, specifically the Economic Development Administration in the Department of Dimmerce. EDA is administering the \$2 billion Chingress appropriated last summer for public works.

works
The political behavior in Washington was ex-tremely strange. News of the forthcoming grants came from routine publication in the Federal Reg-ister.

Should aud acquaintance be forgot
And never brought to mind
As the last few slim days of this year 1976 spin
away from us forever, it is a time for reflection
in mingled sadness and pride on the passing of an
differend
Phil Hart. United States senator for 18 years
and quite possibly the most decent, gentlemanly
public servant this state ever produced, died on
Sunday
In an age when politics increasingly is the preserve of the manipulator, the schemer and the
egomaniac, this good man gave us a public career whose outstanding quality was its transcendent humanity
PHIL HART died at home with that same meas-

there wise obstancing quanty and in duction the manity and the deet humanity are of decency and dignity with which he had gone about his business in the Senate, becoming that body's most respected member, its conscience, and its ranking model of gentle, yet firm, courage. He refused hospitalization during his illness; he did not want his life artificially prolonged; he listened on the last day to Christmas carols of love and peace sung by his children while he held the hand of his wife. And then he died peacefully.

He had very great respect for the Senate he

carols of love and peace sung by his children while he held the hand of his wife. And then he deed peacefully. He had very great respect for the Senate he served so well, but Phil Hart had a greater sense of frustration at its inability to cope humanely and timely with the pressing problems of people. "We can't even get something done around here when no one is against it." he said once. "Who opposes feeding the hungry? No one. So why don't we stop hunger? Who is opposed to stopping the deterioration of our waters and our air? No one. So why isn't something done?"
UNIQUELY for a politician, Phil Hart bridged the gap between the private man, and the public career with a uniform fabric and concern that simultaneously revealed the greatness of the man and augmented the effectiveness of the politician. This gap—the sabirophrenia of the politician between the real person and the public image is surely at the heart of the mistrust by the people in their political leaders. It thereby constitutes the greatest single danger to our system of demoratically elected institutions.

Newspapermen, TV commentators and gossip columnists make their livings trying to probe into this gap between the real and the image, but anless a politician is willing to stand naked and re-

Phil Hart

If Gerald R. Ford were the kind of political animal Lyndon B. Johnson was, the president would have announced the grants himself prior to the election, and if that couldn't have been done in time, he would have allowed a congressman of his own party—5ay Rep. Bill Broomfield or Sen. Robert Griffin, who faces a reelection battle in 78—to make the announcements.

Maybe that's why Ford is a lame-duck presi-dent and the Grand Old Party is in such a mori-bund state: They just can't or won't exploit the Santa Claus value of such important news stories for all they're worth.

Meanwhile, Birmingham missed out on the \$1.4 million in projects, mainly for a half-dozen bridges; it had been seeking. Santa didn't land

Senator same as the man Observation Point

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vealed before all as the kind of person he really is in public and in private, such efforts will be only of superficial use.

Phil Hart stood before us as the senator and as the man, comingled, coterminus, honest and decent and true.

Let's lift a cup of kindness yet To days of auld lang syne.

THE BUCKS STOP HERE

Road commissions' transit plan is balanced, at least

Granted, the road commissions of Wayne and Oakland counties had a lot of gall proposing their "alternative" transit plan as a direct rival of one proposed by the Southeastern Michigan Transpor-tation Authority. (SEMTA).

SEMTA, after all, is the agency that will be in the public transportation business in the seven counties of this region. SEMTA is the agency that has been working with origin and destination sur-veys, bus mergers, broad plans, detailed plans, federal grants, legislative funding—you name it.

What's more the plan which the road commissions unveiled Dec 21 was an extremely broad outline with little underlying data. Their origin and destination survey was done in so little time that SENTA people shook their heads in quiet disbelled.

Finally, it's apparent the road folks have an ulterior motive. The trend in transportation funding is to lump road money and public transit money in the same pot. If SEMTA's \$1.12 billion plan is implemented, it will cost one-third more than the road folks' \$25 million plan, and the cause of road building would presumably lose the difference.

YET THE ROAD commissions have performed a useful service by challenging some of the thinking going on in SEMTA as well as in UNTA, the Urban Mass Transit Administration of the friendly federal government.

The "preliminary plan" which SEMTA sub-mitted in October—and which one suspects is far from preliminary—would funnel 92 per cent or more of the billion-plus bucks into Detroit. Any im-provements to public transportation in the sub-urbs are in low-cost programs.

Two powerful political forces were at work

here. President Gerald R. Ford, anxious to avoid a di-President Gerald R. Ford, anxious to avoid a direct transfusion into Detroit's budget and a New York style bailout. had his administration approve \$600 million in funding for SEMTA'S criticities by plan, with the politically conservative proviso that private investment must accompany it.

it.

Closer to home. Detroit Mayor Coleman A. Young has grasped at anything that would pump

money into Detroit and only Detroit. The SEMTA plan suits his political purposes exactly

Tim

Richard

THE ROAD COMMISSIONS, on the other hand, offered a light rail system in contrast to SEMPA's beavy rail.

Where SEMTA would build only 20 miles in two-corridors, the road folks would set up 55 miles in $\dot{\gamma}$ three corridors.

Where 100 per cent of the rapid transit money would be spent inside Detroit's city limits under the SEMTA plan, the road folks' light rail system would put 46 per cent of the track mileage in Detroit, 18 per cent in suburban Wayne County, 28 per cent in Oakland County and eight per cent in

In other words, what the road folks have designed is a multi-county transportation plan. What SEMTA is proposing is a Detroit economic redevelopment plan with money funneled in the name of transportation.)

A LOT OF US in the suburbs have been preaching the need for a regional transportation system.

We kept saying that Detroit and the suburbs are in this together: that we are an economic whole; that a transportation system serving just one city—whether it be Detroit or Farmington or Westland-wasn't going to work.

What we got from SEMTA was a "preliminary proposal" whereby one city with one-fourth of the region's population gets 19-20ths of the new money.

The road commissions, however low their mo-tives may be, were quite correct in pointing this out.

Certain punishment can slow crime

I'm tired of hearing about Gary Gilmore's daily exploits in the death chambers in Utah.

This man murdered two people during rob-beries, and yet some people in the world feel sor-ry for him because he has been sentenced to be shot to death by a firing squad. Others feel sorry for him because he keeps trying to kill himself.

for him because he keeps trying to kin immset.

His antics have brough the question of capital
punishment before the American people for all
the wrong reasons. The man seems mentally off,
and this raises serious questions of whether he
should be sentenced to die.

In Michigan we have not had capital punishment for a long, long time.

The justification is that taking a life because
the murderer took a life is uncivilized, cruel and
inhumane treatment.

humane treatment. Sociologists feel it is better to rehabilitate than

destroy.

It is pagan to call for an "eye for an eye and a tooth for, a tooth."

BUT MORE PEOPLE are being murdered today than ever before. How do we stop it? The majority of homicides are committed by acquaintances or relatives of the victim, and it is



the first time these killers have been involved in

a crime.

Capital unishment does nothing to dissuade this type of killing because the crime is committed during period of passion or emotional instability, and there is no pre-thought; therefore, the seriousness of the crime or the consequence is not even taken into consideration before the act.

The only way to lessen this type of homicide is to remove dangerous weapons from the home. You can outlaw guns, but there are still knives and other instruments capable of killing.

Capital punishment has little effect on these kill-

HOWEVER, THERE ARE still a substantial number of marders that are planned or result during the perpetration of another crime. Capital punishment can be a deterrent when people know that if they are caught, they only spend just a couple of years in jail and then be paroled.

There is another way, however, of accomplishing the same thing without capital punishment.

ment.
Today, society is plagued by the habitual criminal. He commits a crime, spends a short time in jail and is out again to commit another crime.

We have a tendency to blame judges for not locking these people up and "throwing away the key."

sponsibility. Only 35 per cent of the persons convicted of felonies in state courts in Wayne County are ever incarcerated.

But to add to lenient judges, we have a sentenc-ing procedure called "indeterminate sentencing" that allows parole boards to let criminals out af-ter a minimum period in prison.

The system doesn't work. It's supposed to help rehabilitated criminals return to society, but there is little rehabilitation in prisons today.

Habitual criminals just behave themselves and

Habitual criminals just benave intenserves and get out early. Parole Boards go along because it frees space in overcrowded jails. One solution that has been proposed is that the Michigan Legislature set a specific sentence for a crime, such as life imprisonment for murder.

UNDER SUCH A law for mandatory sentencing, a judge would have to sentence a person according to law, unless aggravating or mitigating circumstances relating to the offender or the offense were established which would increase or decrease the set sentence.

The person sentenced could not be released early by the parole board unless new information were discovered that was unavailable to the sentence to the country of the co

were discovered that was unavanable thereing judge.

This would keep criminals in jail longer. A survey in New York showed that if every person convicted of a serious felony were imprisoned for three years, the rate of crime would be only one-third of what it is presently.

And if persons involved in murder knew they ere going to jail for a long time, it would be as much of a deterrent as capital punishment.

Let's remove the criminals from the streets with certainty of punishment. Then we won't have to worry about "an eye for an eye."

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