

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

VOTE FOR 2

Candidates were asked to summarize their biographies in 45 words, and to answer the question in 45 words. Responses are unedited except for length.	WHAT IS THE SINGLE MOST CRUCIAL PROBLEM FACING THIS UNIVERSITY? WHAT IS ONE POSSIBLE SOLUTION?
LEON H. ATCHISON Democrat Detroit Age: 50 Occupation: Director of Parks & Recreation, City of Detroit Education: BA, MA, MSU Background and Experience: Former Director of Purchasing, City of Detroit; Director Special Urban Studies, U of D; Administrative Assistant to U.S. Congressman John Conyers, Jr.; Teacher Detroit Public School System; Currently Chairman of the Board, WSU	<p>The lack of equity in funding continues to be a crucial problem at Wayne. The solution is the development of a funding model that takes into account such factors as the higher costs of providing educational opportunities in Detroit by the legislature.</p>
MAX J. PINCUS Democrat Bloomfield Hills Age: 55 Occupation: President, Hughes & Hatcher, Inc. Education: Graduated Harvard, BA Cum Laude in Engineering Science Background and Education: Born July 22, 1923, Philadelphia, PA. Lived in Detroit area 27 years. Member Arts Commission and Trustee of Founder's Society Detroit Institute of Arts. Incumbent member Board of Governors, WSU	<p>The most important issue facing Wayne State University is defining its future mission. The solution may be found in development of long range plans which define goals. Hard decisions must be made to determine which areas need further development and which must be curtailed.</p>
JAMES R. HALEY Republican Harper Woods Age: 50 Occupation: High School Principal Education: BS, Capital U.; MA in Ed., EMU; Education Specialist, WSU Background and Experience: Educator - 25 years; Secondary School Administrator - 21 years; Councilman - 10 years; Mayor - 2 years; President, Michigan Municipal League (1977-78)	<p>Declining enrollment. Solution: Fuller utilization of the campus facilities through programs such as College of Life Long education and Week-End graduate courses. The University must appeal to the academically strong student from the suburbs. They must maintain high quality education. Campus security image needs improvement.</p>
LAURA REYES KOPACK Republican Westland Age: 25 Occupation: Law student Education: PhB, WSU; U of D School of Law (student) Background and Experience: New Detroit, Inc., Human Rights Department; Wayne County Probate Court; Vice-Chairperson, Hispanic Republican Council; Awareness Inc.; Latin Bar Assn.; United Northwestern Realtors Assn.; WSU Alumni Assn.; Womens Lawyers Assn.	<p>One of the most crucial problems facing the university is the declining enrollment. Establish a task force within the university composed of faculty, students and private individuals to study the demographic trends. Five to ten year objective and guidelines should be proposed and implemented.</p>

NONPARTISAN BALLOT

SUPREME COURT

8 YEAR TERMS VOTE FOR 2

Candidates for the Supreme Court were asked to summarize their biographies in 45 words, and answer the question in 45 words. Responses are unedited except for length.	WHAT IS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT THAT NEEDS TO BE MADE IN THE JUDICIAL PROCESS?
ALICE L. GILBERT Bloomfield Township Age: 46 Occupation: Circuit Judge Education: Wellesley College; LL.B., JD, Northwestern Law; Wayne Law; U of D Law; Harvard Grad. School, Pub. Admin.; Nat'l College of State Judiciary; U of M Background and Experience: Michigan State Trial Judge 17 years; practicing attorney 12 years; Pres. Mich. Dist. Judges Assn.; Board Providence Hospital.	<p>To restore public confidence in the judicial system, the Supreme Court must assume full responsibility and exercise its leadership over all courts, to provide better service and quality justice for the people with prompt adjudications, streamlining procedures, reducing litigation expense in both civil, criminal matters.</p>
GARY R. McDONALD Saginaw Age: 39 Occupation: Circuit Judge Education: BBA, U of M; JD, WSU Law School Background and Experience: Private practice of law. Former District Judge, present Circuit Judge. Established first closed circuit television arraignment system. Participated in designing first fully integrated computerized criminal information and management system.	<p>The Supreme Court must lead in providing reliable innovative systems to lower courts and make them more efficient in their operation, thereby reducing the financial burden on taxpayers yet making the Courts accessible to all the people who are seeking timely resolutions of their problems.</p>
JAMES L. RYAN Redford Township Age: 45 Occupation: Justice of the Supreme Court Education: LL.B., U of D Background and Experience: Supreme Court Justice, 2 1/2 yrs.; Supervising Justice, Michigan Judicial Institute; Wayne County Circuit Judge, 9 yrs.; Justice of the Peace, 3 yrs.; Adjunct Prof. of Law; Faculty, National Judicial College and American Academy of Judicial Education.	<p>Reduction in delay in case decision process in both trial and appellate courts. Accomplished by: elimination of non-injury traffic cases from the court system; mandatory mediation and arbitration for selected civil cases and elimination of mandatory written opinions in selected Court of Appeals cases.</p>
G. MENNEN WILLIAMS Grosse Pointe Farms Age: 67 Occupation: Supreme Court Justice - 8 years - second highest seniority Education: Princeton, Michigan Law School - both with honors Background and Experience: Private practice. Federal and Michigan Assistant Attorney General. Governor 6 terms. Assistant Secretary State Affairs. Ambassador Philippines. Navy Legion of Merit - Combat V - 10 battle stars. Canadian American Freedom Award.	<p>Remove reapportionment role and party nomination - Supreme Court. Eliminate partisan appearance. Statewide instead state-local financing to effectuate constitutional one court of justice-statewide equal justice. Standard-presumptive sentencing with mandatory prison minimums crimes of violence. Eliminate docket backlogs. Expand availability legal services, e.g. prepaid.</p>

COURT OF APPEALS NONPARTISAN 6 YEAR TERMS

DISTRICT 1



Vote in this race if you live in the following counties: Wayne, Washtenaw, and Livingston.

DOROTHY COMSTOCK RILEY
unopposed

DISTRICT 2



Vote in this race if you live in the following counties: Genesee, Hillsdale, Huron, Ingham, Jackson, Lapeer, Lenawee, Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, St. Clair, Sanilac, Shiawassee, and Tuscola.

Candidates for the Court of Appeals were asked to summarize their biographies in 45 words, and answer the question in 45 words. Responses are unedited except for length.

WALTER P. CYNAR
Warren Age: 58
Occupation: Judge of the Michigan Court of Appeals
Education: BA, WMU, 1943; JD, U of D Law School, 1949
Background and Experience: Macomb County Circuit Judge from 1967 to 2-27-78; Court of Appeals Judge from 2-27-78; trial lawyer from 1949-'66.

E. THOMAS FITZGERALD
Vernon Age: 38
Occupation: Senior partner - Fitzgerald, Dumon, Geddis
Education: BA English, Philosophy; LLB Juris Doctor
Background and Experience: 13 years trial attorney; Pros., City Atty., Defense Atty. (narrowly defeated 1976 for Ct. of Appeals).

WHAT IS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT THAT NEEDS TO BE MADE IN THE JUDICIAL PROCESS?

The public should be more knowledgeable about the functioning of the Court of Appeals. A greater effort should be made to make the public aware of the working of the Court of Appeals through the communication media and the school educational process.

The courts must be made more sympathetic towards the peoples needs and desires. They are too far removed from the people.

BALLOT ISSUES

VOTE YES OR NO ON 11 QUESTIONS

Nothing's missing

Ballot propositions are not labeled in consecutive order. There are no propositions F, I, L, N, O, P, or Q. Nothing is missing from this guide. In addition to the statewide proposals, there may be local propositions in some communities. These will be covered in the local news pages of Observer & Eccentric Newspapers.

A PROPOSAL RELATING TO CALLING A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Shall a convention of elected delegates be called for the purpose of a general revision of the Michigan Constitution, any such revision to be submitted to the voters for ratification?

Yes ☐
No ☐

CURRENT LAW: The State Constitution, adopted in 1963 to replace one written in 1908, requires that every 16 years the voters must decide on the question of whether or not a convention should be called to revise the Constitution.

Amendments to individual articles of the Constitution can be made by ballot proposals resulting from a petition drive, or legislative action. A complete overhaul can be accomplished only through a Constitutional Convention.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSAL A: If Michigan residents vote to have a Convention, a special election would have to be held within six months to choose delegates, one from each Representative district and one from each Senatorial district. The Convention would begin no later than October, 1979. Constitutional Convention delegates would work on writing a new State Constitution which the voters could then approve or reject.

PRO: Proponents say that major revisions are needed, and that the increasing number of ballot proposals to amend the constitution illustrate this need.

CON: Opponents say that the constitution has served the state well. Any amendments needed are minor, and a Constitutional Convention is an expensive way to achieve any needed revisions.

B PROPOSAL TO PROHIBIT THE GRANTING OF A PAROLE TO A PRISONER CONVICTED OF CERTAIN CRIMES INVOLVING VIOLENCE OR INJURY TO PERSON OR PROPERTY UNTIL AT LEAST AFTER THE MINIMUM SENTENCE HAS BEEN SERVED.

The proposed law would:

1. List the crimes to which this law applies, which are crimes of violence or crimes resulting in injury to persons or damage to property.
2. Prohibit the Parole Board from granting a parole to a prisoner serving a sentence for conviction of one of these crimes until after the completion of the minimum sentence imposed on the prisoner.
3. Provide that in cases involving conviction for one of these crimes that the minimum sentence cannot be diminished by granting of good time, special good time or special parole.

Should this proposed law be adopted?

Yes ☐
No ☐

CURRENT LAW: Under usual sentencing procedures in Michigan, a person convicted of a crime is given both a minimum and a maximum sentence. However, convicts may be released (at the discretion of the Parole Board) before serving their minimum sentence, under a formula that includes "time off for good behavior" in prison. The theory behind the formula is that it provides incentive for rehabilitation by those who seek to shorten their prison terms.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSAL B: Persons convicted of, and sentenced for, the crimes of murder, armed robbery, kidnapping, rape, or any other serious felony in which there is injury or potential injury would not be able to obtain early parole. In these cases, a parole could be granted only after the minimum sentence had been served.

PRO: Proponents, citing reports of crimes committed by paroled prisoners, argue that society would be better protected if convicted felons were required to serve at least their minimum sentences.

CON: Opponents favor strengthening of the present parole system. They say that limiting parole would not lower the crime rate. Prisons would become overcrowded at public expense.

C

Yes ☐
No ☐

PROPOSAL TO PERMIT THE DEPOSIT OF STATE FUNDS IN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS AND CREDIT UNIONS AS WELL AS IN BANKS.

The proposed amendment would:

Authorize the deposit of state funds in savings and loan associations and credit unions as well as in banks.

Should this amendment be adopted?

CURRENT LAW: The Constitution now provides that state money must be deposited only in banks organized under the national or state banking laws, except for retirement or pension funds (as of June, 1978).

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSAL C: State funds include taxes, federal grants, fees from licenses and services, and other income received by the state and local units of government to support their operations. During fiscal year 1977, the cash flow of public funds in Michigan amounted to \$10.3 billion.

PRO: Proponents say that accounts in savings and loan associations and federally chartered credit unions are insured, regularly examined, and would be required to pledge collateral to receive public funds. Public officials would have freedom to choose where to deposit the funds under their control.

CON: Opponents question why credit unions, which pay only local property taxes, should have access to state funds when they make no tax contribution to such funds. They note that the State Constitution requires state funds to be deposited only in institutions organized under state or national banking laws. Several challenges to this procedure by various financial groups have been turned down by the courts.

D

Yes ☐
No ☐

PROPOSAL TO PROHIBIT ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES FROM BEING SOLD TO, OR POSSESSED FOR PURPOSES OF PERSONAL CONSUMPTION BY, A PERSON UNDER THE AGE OF 21.

The proposed amendment would:

1. Define an alcoholic beverage.
2. Prohibit sale or giving of an alcoholic beverage to a person under the age of 21.
3. Prohibit the possession for personal consumption of an alcoholic beverage by a person under the age of 21.

Should this amendment be adopted?

CURRENT LAW: In 1972, the Michigan Legislature passed a comprehensive Age of Majority Law which granted 18 year olds the full rights and responsibilities of adults, including the right to purchase and consume alcoholic beverages. Prior to that time all rights and responsibilities of adults were reserved to those over 21.

PA 94 of the Public Acts of 1978 amended the liquor law to make 19 the legal drinking age in Michigan on December 3, 1978.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSAL D: If the proposal is approved, persons under 21 would be prohibited from purchasing, possessing, and consuming alcohol. It would be illegal to sell or give alcoholic beverages to those under 21. The Legislature would be prohibited from enacting any law to change this regulation.

PRO: Proponents contend that persons 18 to 20 years of age lack the maturity to handle the responsibilities of being able to purchase and consume alcohol. They cite reports showing increases in alcohol-related auto accidents involving 18 to 20 year olds, and an increase in drinking problems in schools.

CON: Opponents argue that legal adults should not have their rights diminished in any area solely on the basis of age. Alcohol-related traffic offenses are no greater in the 18 to 20 age group than for older groups. School problems are less serious than claimed. Abuses by a few should not penalize the majority of young people who handle themselves properly if they drink.