

# Only 1 Week Left To File For Race

Persons interested in seeking election to a Schoolcraft College trustee seat have less than a week to file petitions for the Sept. 13 ballot.

Petitions may be filed in the school board offices in Plymouth, Livonia, Garden City, Northville and Clarenceville or in the Schoolcraft administration building. All are due by 4 p.m. on Tuesday, July 27.

Since all the trustee seats will be at-large, persons may file at least 50 signatures of persons residing anywhere in the college district to get on the ballot.

Three trustee seats for six-year terms and two for two-year terms are up for grabs.

So far only two have filed but approximately 11 other petitions are out in the college district.

Rosina Raymond, of Livonia, one of the early organizers of the college, filed two weeks ago for a six-year term.

A Schoolcraft student, Barry Sherman of 19629 Renssler in Livonia, filed petitions on Monday but the signatures have not been checked.

NONE OF THE five incumbents will seek re-election.

Though he said earlier that he would seek re-election, trustee B. William Secord announced Tuesday that he will not run for medical reasons.

Secord, who has been a board member for more than three years, had a heart attack after Christmas and decided that the emotional strain of the trustee position was "just too much."

He said he made the decision because it "wouldn't be fair" to seek re-election and then possibly have to resign in a year to six months for health reasons.

"I owe my first obligation to my family," Secord added.

He currently serves as the treasurer on the board and is employed by Autolite-Ford Parts Division of Ford Motor Company.

Board Chairman Jane Moehle, Paul Mutnick, and L. Clarke Oldenburg have been on the board since 1961 and have decided not to run for another term.

Dr. James Boswell, who has attended few meetings during his six years on the board, also announced he would not run for re-election.



JANE MOEHLE

## Mrs. Moehle Declines To Seek Reelection

A member of the board since the college's inception in 1961, Mrs. Moehle has been active in its planning as well as in its growth stages.

She is currently serving as the trustee representative from Plymouth. Trustees from Plymouth, Northville, Clarenceville, Livonia, and Garden City, must either resign or seek reelection because of a court order.

Judge Roland Olzak of Wayne County Circuit Court ordered that these trustee seats must be elected at-large to give the constituency a more fair representation.

"I hope the candidates who are running are the kind of

persons who are concerned about the welfare of the students that are interested in the kind of education the community college offers," Mrs. Moehle said.

"I also hope they are not running for political visibility or self-aggrandizement," she added.

Mrs. Moehle, her husband, John, and their two children have lived in Plymouth for 12 years.

She is a delegate to the executive committee of the Southeastern Michigan Council of Governments and was a member of the regional planning advisory Council to SEMCOG. Mrs. Moehle is also a member of the American Association of University Women.

She holds a degree in sociology from the University of Cincinnati as well as a masters in counseling.

## Regional Affairs

OUR DISPUTE IS ONLY WITH..  
**SUB-STANDARD  
WAGES &  
BENIFITS** PAID

A PICKET SIGN displayed by striking Consumer Power Co. employees in Livonia makes its point. But the union men failed to use a dictionary.

any before lettering their posters as they misspelled "benefits". (Observer photo)

## Senators Tell Views On Youth Rights Bill

Right behind the age of majority bill when it passed the Senate last week, were the four senators from the Oberlin area.

Sens. William Faust (D-Westland), Carl Pursell (R-Westland), David Plawicki (D-Dearborn Heights), and Daniel Cooper (D-Oak Park) lent their support to the bill when it was approved 32-4.

PURSELL CO-SPONSORED with Sen. Robert Davis (R-Troy) an amendment that would have made the age of majority 19

instead of 18 in order to make the change more appealing to school officials. The amendment only drew 11 favorable votes and 24 opposition votes. Faust, Plawicki and Cooper opposed the amendment.

"My main concern was that most youths are still in high school at 18," Pursell said. "At 19 most of the youths are either working, in college or married and are on their own. We felt this might be a more appropriate age."

Pursell said that since an amendment to have the

drinking age remain at 21 was defeated, he and Davis thought that setting the age for total responsibility at 19, including the drinking age, the bill might be more acceptable to school officials.

THE MAJOR opposition to the bill centered around the lowered drinking age. Many school officials voiced fears that allowing 18-year-olds to purchase alcohol would "contaminate" the high schools. They feared that not only could the 18-year-olds bring alcohol into the schools

but would purchase it for the younger students.

Despite the opposition to the lowered drinking age and the nearly three hour debate on it in the Senate, an amendment that would keep the age at 21 failed 21-13 with all Oberlinland senators opposing it.

The "drinking" debate had stalled action on the bill in the Senate Judiciary Committee since it passed the House on May 4 in a 73-30 vote. When it was finally reported out of the committee in late June, it was with the recommendation that the drinking age remain at 21.

Sen. Faust said the debate over the drinking amendment had "more wind than substance."

Though some statistics indicated that drinking teenagers are involved in more accidents, Sen. Faust pointed out that lowering the age for legal purchasing of alcohol could put drinking in the bars instead of in cars.

He termed as "totally unworkable" a situation where a soldier stationed in a foreign country can drink overseas but returns home and can not even go into a bar.

Faust added that he wished the date on which the bill will go into effect would have been made Dec. 30 or 31 instead of Jan. 1 because of New Year's Eve celebrations that will exclude the 18 to 20-year-olds until the "magic moment" at midnight.

A MAJOR advantage that Faust foresees coming out of the new age of majority is a swing in emphasis in the high schools to the responsibilities of citizenship.

"Schools have ignored the responsibilities of citizenship or have skirted them," he said. "Now they will be forced to zero in on the responsibilities."

"Some people will suffer by this (new age of majority)," he said, referring to the new rights given to youths to purchase property on time, make contracts, place bets, enter contracts, and be parties to legal action.

"What we hope is that they will be intellectually smart enough to look into these things," he said. "Some are going to be caught short and will be paying for their mistakes for several years."

"But it is trial and error and it had to come," he said. "I'm sure the schools will adjust their curriculum to some of these things."

"I think the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages." The bill will extend the rights to 18 to 20-year-olds to commit oneself to an institution, drive a school bus, sue or be sued for welfare benefits.

The passage of the lowered legal age comes on the heels of the passage of the 26th Constitutional amendment giving 18 to 20-year-olds the right to vote in all elections and to seek public office when a specific age is not stipulated as a requirement for candidacy.

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