

## public affairs



JOINING UP — Enlisting in U.S. Army for three year hitch on May 1 were a total of 13 teenagers. The youths all signed up at the Army

Recruiting Office in Farmington. Eleven joined under the Army's buddy system.

## Enlistments Reflect The Draft

By SUE SHAUGHNESSY

Army enlistments seem to reflect the draft quotas for an area.

That's the conclusion of an Army Recruiting sergeant in the office which serves Plymouth, Livonia and Farmington.

He's Sgt. Roy Gates, a native of Southfield, who was drafted six years ago. Gates said that after he was drafted, he decided to make the Army his career.

He served a hitch in Vietnam and upon returning asked to be stationed in Michigan. He drew the Farmington office on Orchard Lake Rd.

AN ADDITIONAL feature of the enlistment program is the Army Recruiting Program which emphasizes a "choice not chance."

Gates pointed out that most of the youths enlisting are interested in obtaining some sort of schooling or training which will help them in civilian life after service.

"Job experience and furthering their education" are two of the most important factors, he asserts.

Under the current enlistment law a youth may join the armed forces for three years when he reaches the age of 17 if he has his parent's consent. The Farmington office aver-

ages 25 to 30 enlistments a month, and this is about average throughout the country.

Vietnam and the protest movements have not affected the enlistment figures, Gates says that the enlistment figures from throughout the country are about the same as during the Korean War.

Korea was an "unpopular" war also. Vocal protests were staged to the U.S. involvement in the "police action," and political analysts cite Eisenhower's pledge that he would go to Korea to seek the peace as an important factor in his election in 1952.

A TOTAL OF 14 youths was actually inducted into the Army. They were sent to Ft. Knox, Ky. for eight weeks of basic training and from there will be sent to specialized training centers.

Eleven of the teens in the May 1 contingent all enlisted under the buddy program. This means that the youths, from the Wall Lake area, will undergo basic training together.

After that, it depends on the training requested. Two Observational youths were among the May 1 contingent. They are Randall Collins of 1939 Aspen, Plymouth, and Bruce Baker of 2131 Hamilton, Farmington.

## 4-Year Term Invalid

Michigan's top legal officials are trying to undo the debris from an explosive ruling by Circuit Judge William J. Beer that a 1967 law extending township officers' terms is unconstitutional.

Fragmentary reports indicate that township officials will be forced to run in the Aug. 6 primary and Nov. 5 general election.

The 1967 law extended terms to Nov. 20, 1970 for township supervisor, clerk and treasurer. A bill now before the legislature would do the same for township trustees.

Beer's office in Pontiac was bombarded with telephone calls Tuesday. The only contact available was a court officer, who said:

"I guess that's what the order said."

IF THE LAW is unconstitutional, officers in Plymouth, Redford, Farmington and Northville townships in this area will have to run this year rather than staying in office until 1970.

Beer's ruling hit Lansing like a bomb. Deputy Atty. Gen. Leon S. Cohan said the state's top legal office had only heard second-hand reports of the decision and was waiting-like everyone else-for a copy of the order.

"We're trying to find out what's in it," said Cohan. "As soon as that happens, we'll have to consider means to rectify it."

The 1967 act extended the terms of township officers to Nov. 20, 1970 and trustees to Nov. 20, 1972, adding two years for officers and four years for trustees.

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## Gold Drain: Theories Same, Politics Different

By TIM RICHARD

WASHINGTON—In economic theory, economists and politicians, Democrats and Republicans are agreed: There should be a tax increase.

But when you get down to the nuts and bolts of the political mechanics, it's another story. The story was spelled out neatly last week in a political-economic bi-partisan panel before the annual meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Giving their versions were Treasury Secretary Henry Fowler, Prof. Paul Samuelson and Henry Wallich, Sen. William Proxmire and Rep. Thomas Curtis.

FOWLER OPENED by bawling out Congress. An income tax increase is necessary, he said, to reduce the "twin deficits" of the federal budget and the U.S. balance of payments.

This is the view, he went on, of himself, President Johnson, the Federal Reserve Board, the Council of Economic Advisers and leaders of the House and Senate.

"But as yet, this sentiment has not been translated into legislative action," Fowler said.

He called for a "temporary" increase in personal income taxes, a 10 per cent surcharge on the corporate income tax, spending cuts, moderation in the creation of new money, an avoidance of work stoppages, restraint of wage and price hikes and reduction of American spending overseas.

"Action on these tax proposals has become a symbol of the world of our willingness to put our house in order. America is in a bind. More is expected of us because we are the world's banker," said Fowler, promising the administration would reduce the budget if Congress will pass the tax program.

SEN. PROXMIRE, a conservative Democrat from Wisconsin who is chairman of the Senate-Subcommittee on Taxation, said he agreed with the proposition that the country is in the worst economic crisis since 1931. "But he added: 'It's not a business crisis.'"

Dr. Samuelson, the author of the most widely used economic text in the nation and once a member of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers, disagreed. "I count seven more serious financial crises since 1931," he said.

Rep. Curtis, a Missouri Republican, blistered the Johnson Administration's handling of the budget. "The administration has exercised no restraint at all," he said.

Curtis charged the administration had fought not only tax bills but a cut in the Saturday delivery of mail—a move some congressmen had seen as a symbolic attempt to cut a service for economic policy reasons.

DR. WALLICH, a Yale professor who served on President Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers, said pre-

serving the value of the dollar will require "strong action on the fiscal and monetary fronts."

But he was uncertain if that would be enough: "I favor a customs surcharge."

The budget issue, Wallich said, is actually whether there will be a "big or small public sector," which is economic activity.

Wallich proposed describing the size of government spending trends as a percentage of the gross national product. Wallich's implication was that the Democratic administration wants the federal government role to be a larger part of economic activity.

Wallich charged the administration-proposed tax increase "is not truly anti-inflationary. It's to finance more expenditures."

DR. SAMUELSON said he would be a "big or small public sector," which is economic activity.

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CONGRESSMAN William Ford (left) and Vice President Humphrey.

## Ford Backing HHH

Congressman William D. Ford (D-15th District) has become the first prominent Michigan Democrat to endorse the presidential bid of Hubert H. Humphrey.

Ford announced his support of the vice president almost as soon as Humphrey announced he would seek the Democratic nomination.

In an exclusive Capitol Hill interview, Ford added that the overwhelming preference among Democratic lawmakers is for Humphrey over either Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota or Sen. Robert Kennedy of New York.

Ford, whose district includes Garden City, Westland and Canton Township, cited two reasons for backing Humphrey:

"I am convinced that he is the best qualified candidate that the Democratic party has to offer," Ford said. Humphrey was mayor of Minneapolis from 1945-48, U.S. Senator from Minnesota from 1949-64 and vice president since 1965.

"In addition, Vice President Humphrey is the one candidate who would be able to reunite divergent forces both in the Democratic Party and in the nation.

"He has the respect and confidence of millions of Americans... labor, business, veterans, minority groups, educators and many others."

year-olds first and works backwards. The BILL WOULD place all young men in a "prime pool" when they turn 19. All current deferments—for college, essential occupations, etc.—would be available but when the deferment expired, the man would have to begin his year in the prime pool.

Currently, some two million Americans reach draft age each year but only some 350,000 are needed.

Under Hart's plan, most draftees would be 19-year-olds, thus reversing current draft policy that takes eligible 25-

able and less settled in careers. So it simply makes good sense to draw the bulk of our army from their ranks.

Hart said that he generally supported the more extensive draft overhaul recommended by Senator Kennedy (D-Mass.) who, he said, "must be recognized as a leading expert."

"My proposal," Hart said, "is a more modest one that can perhaps be pushed ahead rapidly to meet some very pressing problems."



STANDING IN FRONT of the Kennedy headquarters in Indianapolis is Bill Keither of Redford Township, a student at Henry Ford Community College. He's pictured talking to persons walking by about the virtues of the Democratic presidential candidate.



AREA COLLEGE STUDENTS went to