

Draft, student power

The Draft

CALLAN: The draft system must be maintained, but on a lottery type basis. There is no other fair way, he said.

At a certain age, all men would be required to register. Names would be drawn and those individuals would be required to serve, under Callan's proposal.

The candidate favors a volunteer or professional army up to a point. Hopefully, more men will make the army a career. But there is an inherent danger in a real professional army.

If enough soldiers back a certain general, he could overthrow the federal government, Callan pointed out. He mentioned Panama, where a group of army officers ousted an elected president from office recently, as an example.

The fate of Selective Service director General Lewis Hershey should be left up to the next President. Hershey is "old enough to be retired," according to Callan.

DENNEY: He advocates a national lottery system that all men would be liable for during a two year period either immediately after they complete high school or after college graduation.

Also Denney wants standardization in the operation of local Selective Service boards. He believes Gen. Lewis Hershey, national director of the Selective Service should be replaced "for the good of the country" because he has lost the confidence of the nation, "not by his actions but because he is such a controversial individual."

HAMILTON: Present Selective Service laws reward the people who avoid them. Draft laws should be abolished and a volunteer army substituted.

Hamilton emphasized the difference between a professional army and a volunteer force, which he favors.

"A professional army, composed mostly of life-long soldiers, tends to be independent and a threat to democratic government."

A volunteer army should be operated mainly on a two-year enlistment basis. Few career soldiers would be present.

"We must make life in the army more appealing," he said.

ing," he said. Pay should be raised and better training and education provided.

Student power

CALLAN: "Young people should work within the so-called establishment. Students should become involved in active politics and make an attempt to study and understand the system."

The younger generation lives in a different time than the older generation. The majority of today's students did not experience the depression. Youth today are in a society where money and jobs are abundant for them, Callan said. This has a definite effect on their political philosophy.

Callan feels that the young people's "idealism" will temper with age.

Speaking about student unrest, Callan said that student takeovers of colleges and universities cannot be tolerated. There are better ways for students to protest than violence.

DENNEY: "I cannot judge whether there is a national or international conspiracy to disrupt the universities."

Basic causes of student unrest are "a lack of a sense of security" in student's lives.

"There is not a generation gap, there is a communications gap. The people of my generation better start listening to the people of the generation immediately below us."

"I would say to students, don't tear down the system until you know how to put it back together better than it is now."

HAMILTON: He defines student power as the right to representation. Students want more say in the candidate is in sympathy.

"But I am not in favor of some of the tactics being used, tactics which have hurt the cause rather than helped it."

The establishment must be changed, but again it must be changed in a lawful manner. He condemned such student revolts as rioting at Columbia University or at the University of California at Berkeley.

Students do a lot of talking, but they should do something constructive. Apathy is one big student problem, especially at the University of Nebraska.

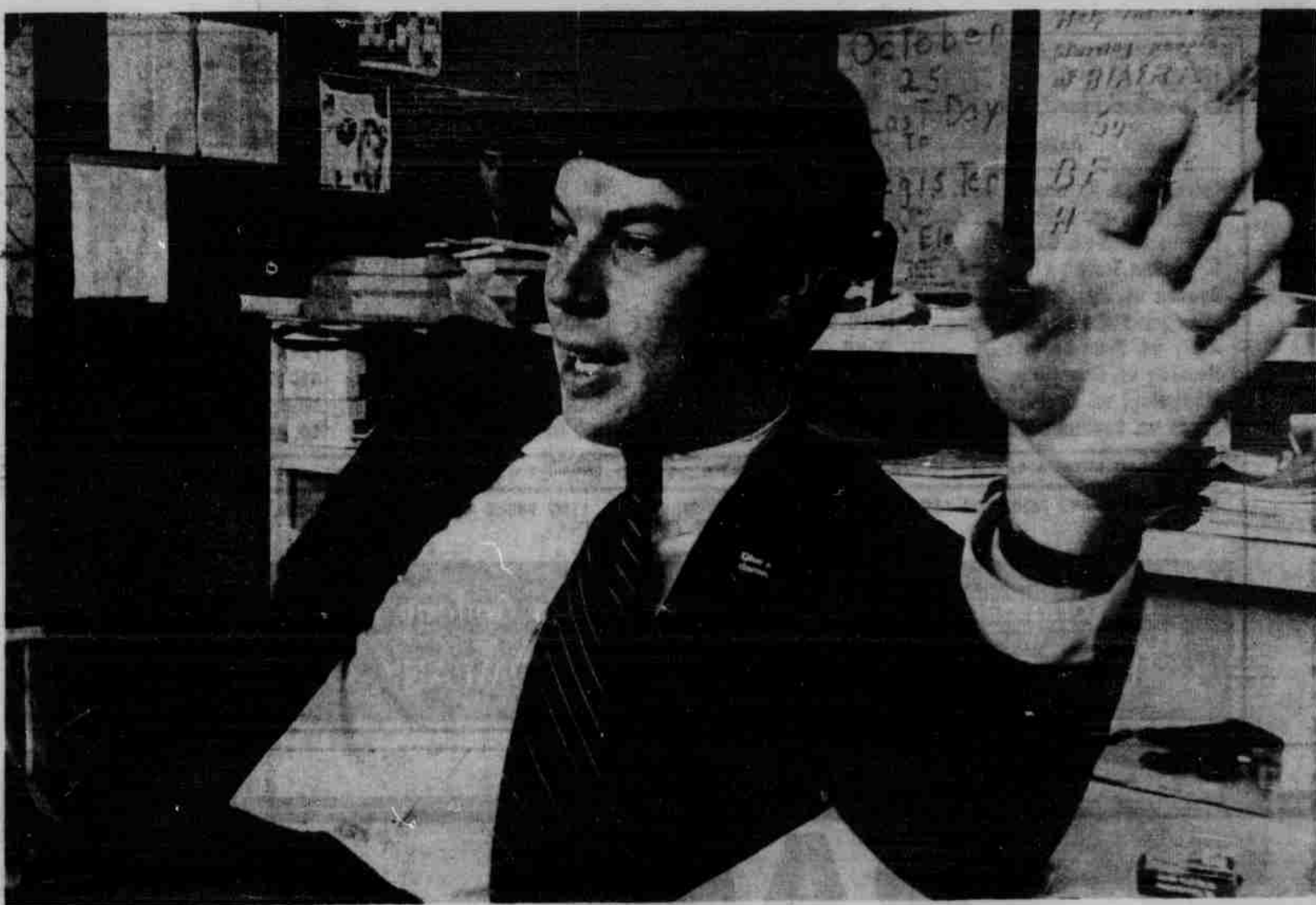
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Dan Ladely



Callan would retain the draft system, with lottery.



Denney: Supreme Court has hamstrung the law enforcement agencies.



Hamilton: "People who disagree with the laws should protest them."

Taxes and the issue of law and order

Taxes

The 10 percent income tax surcharge may or may not be continued past its June 30th deadline. **CALLAN:** The surcharge depends on the economy and the status of the Vietnam War, Callan said.

DENNEY: "I voted for the surtax and would vote to continue the surtax if it is necessary for the stability of the economy."

HAMILTON: Whether the supposedly 10 percent income tax surcharge is continued after June 30 depends on the war and the economy.

Taxes could even be cut, if American involvement in Vietnam were curtailed. But he emphasized that the fight against poverty is so important that the fight must be waged, even if taxes must be raised.

Digging deeper into the tax situation, Hamilton offered his support for an immense tax reform project.

The present tax system is filled with loopholes, he said. Correction of this situation should have top priority.

Plugging loopholes would yield more tax money for the fight on poverty without actually increasing the tax rate, he said.

Law and Order

CALLAN: The basic cause for lawlessness in the United States is unrest in the ghettos caused by disparity in income and opportunities.

He discounted the effect of many Supreme Court decisions, pointing out that the FBI always has used the same guidelines laid down in recent Court decisions.

Police, considering the circumstances,

generally perform acceptably. Police in the Midwest especially are excellent.

For the most part, police are underpaid and under-equipped, he continued. They need better training, also.

During many demonstrations, such as in Chicago last August, police do what they have to do. The police were only trying to keep "troublemakers from upsetting the convention."

The candidate acknowledged that police over-reacted in some cases in Chicago, but the confrontation was the fault of both police and demonstrators.

DENNEY: A few recent Supreme Court decision on criminal cases have hamstrung the law enforcement agencies to the extent that the criminal will take a chance now that a conviction will be overturned in a higher court.

Denney said he believes news reports of the Chicago demonstrations during the Democratic National Convention "didn't show the whole story" and the police "were enforcing duties they were assigned."

"I have great faith and confidence in our police. I think only a very small minority of people are attacking the police and a very small minority of police are fighting back." The amount of the police-population antagonism "has been exaggerated by the news media."

HAMILTON: People who disagree with the laws should protest them—in a lawful manner. He emphasized that he does not support law breaking. However, he feels that the crime in the streets issue is overemphasized. "Studies have proved that you are safer in Central Park in New York City at midnight than in your own home."

Many crimes are committed in homes and

involve people who are acquainted in some way.

Hamilton also emphasized that the United States Supreme Court is not entirely to blame for the outbreak of lawlessness.

"The Supreme Court is trying to guarantee your rights and to protect you from being put in jail unjustly," he said.

Many candidates have been quick to criticize the police. But Hamilton pointed out that extreme pressure put on police everywhere. They are underpaid and under trained in many instances, he said.

"More mace and clubs will bring only more disorder," Hamilton said. "A good doctor doesn't just treat symptoms, he cures diseases. We must get to the root causes of lawlessness — poverty and racism."

U.S. foreign policy

CALLAN: More of the policing of the free world should be undertaken by the United Nations, according to Callan. However, the United States should take action in a situation which directly involves the country.

"We must take a good look at our foreign policy and determine exactly what our role is."

Callan stressed that no candidate for the House of Representatives is really qualified to dictate foreign policy without considerable study. Foreign policy is the direct responsibility of the President, he said.

"If this wasn't the case, 435 men in the House would be setting foreign policy," Callan said. This would be unacceptable.

The candidate did say he has always supported foreign aid. Underdeveloped nations which have received American aid often turn out to be America's best customers.

He mentioned Japan as an example. That country received huge inputs of American aid following World War II. Now Japan is one of the leading buyers of American agricultural products.

Callan also said that the United States could not go to war over the Czechoslovakian or Biafran crises. In no way could the United States be militarily effective in such a way. The United States can only register a strong protest.

DENNEY: "I don't believe American can continue to police the world."

U.S. needs to re-evaluate the reasons for its foreign policy. The ideal situation would be that each nation would guarantee its own security and the security of its own geographical area.

"We cannot continue to send American boys all over the world."

HAMILTON: "We can't solve the problems of the world. We can't even win a war in South Vietnam. We are not equipped to be the policeman of the world."

The problem with American foreign policy is that it is based on a militaristic approach. The United States is giving less and less foreign aid each year.

More foreign aid, given directly to the people, is needed. Under the present system, there is waste, red tape, and much of the aid never reaches the people.

Programs such as the Peace Corps, which help people on the local level, are needed, Hamilton said. Such programs should provide instruction in agriculture, health and needed job skills.

American foreign aid must take a more positive approach, Hamilton feels. By ignoring the problem, the United States is contributing to future problems.