1964

Vol. 17, No. 8, October 16, 1964

University of Michigan Law School

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Speaking to a standing room only crowd, Harvard Professor John Kenneth Galbraith presented his views on the 1964 campaign. Praising Democratic candidates from President Johnson down to the local Congressional candidate, Galbraith urged the election of all. In a somewhat satirical speech, he called Ann Arbor's Congressman Meader "That northern paragon of white supremacy" and Senator Goldwater a man who "attacks his own past positions." He referred to Goldwater as our "first compulsive bomb dropper," but stated that with the Senator such action was not contemplated with malice but merely as gestures of reprove. His economic policy was described as the "last spasm of laissez-faire" and his foreign policy as "Better dead than anyone Red." Galbraith suggested that Congressman Miller is likely to soon recommend the sale of the Erie Canal, "the entering wedge of socialism."

Of President Johnson, Galbraith said he was the only candidate who was willing to discuss the issues. He described Johnson as a truly great man who reflects the attitudes of the people. He noted that when L.B.J. was in India, in 1961, his concern for the problems of the people did more to bring American sympathies and commitments home to the government and people of India in three days than a normal envoy could have in six months. Johnson is a man who has been under the public scrutiny for 30 years. He has proven himself in the tough political testing ground of Texas as well as demonstrating his leadership in the Senate and the White House.

Galbraith expressed regrets for the fact that what he considered to be the important issues of the day were not being discussed in the campaign. He stated that the important issues should be poverty, urban problems, public squalor and foreign affairs. Residual islands of poverty he claimed, were due to flaws in the generally held theory that widespread prosperity will reach all. He said that, in fact, many people suffer due to lack of education, race, sex, poor physical or mental health and youth. He called for equalization programs to eliminate imbalances in education and health. He suggested, specifically, a subsidy program to draw top grade teachers to problem areas. In the area of urban problems, he stated that this is primarily a question of growing pains and insufficient tax resources. While cities pay a larger share of federal and state-wide taxes every year, they get less than their share back. This coupled with relatively inelastic local tax resources leads to an everincreasing problem, which even Goldwater has acknowledged.

Galbraith defined public squalor as the failure of aesthetic progress to keep up with technological and economic progress. Unless something is done soon, he suggested, the U.S. will become one big Coney Island. Lastly, he advocated a consolidation of recent gains in foreign policy. He praised the Kennedy-Johnson program for abandoning the "show of force" Bulles policy and adopting a policy of firm but quiet reason; and for not continuing to make such unkeepable promises as liberation for Eastern Europe. He encouraged the personal diplomacy begun by Ike and continued during the last four years. The recognition of the possibility that other economic and political systems may not be without virtue is a great step towards world peace he stated. The goal of the United States was described as the seeking of an accommodation of two sharply contrasting views of man and economic and political systems.

Galbraith further advocated a policy in which the U.S. continues to identify it with the hopes and aspirations of the people of the world and the backing of its moral support with tangible assistance and economic aid. Galbraith concluded by warning that these proven policies of quiet reason and meaningful support are in danger and would not survive a G.O.P. victory.

In questions following his speech, Galbraith discounted the fears of some economists that the fall of 1965 will see a slump in our economy. However, he said, if it did occur, he was sure a Democratic administration would effectively combat it. He endorsed a continuation of limited involvement in South Viet Nam. The situation there, he said, presents an example of the many problems incident to dealing with a government which is really still in the formative stages. Foreign aid should be managed with the goal of aiding countries in achieving some economic self subsistence and not with buying allies. As these countries raise
themselves economically, they will then have an acceptable alternative to Communism.

Professor Galbraith assured his audience that the poverty program was not a phony political tool. He stated that while the appropriation requested by the President was not nearly enough to do the job, this was actually a realistic recognition of the fact that Congress would want to see how well a relatively small amount was spent before allocating more. He finished by again urging the election of Democratic candidates.

RECENT I.C.L.E. ACTIVITIES:

The Institute of Continuing Legal Education has, in recent months, been engaged in a number of projects which are worthy of comment. The Seminar of Real Property and Probate Estate was held in early summer. A repeat of an earlier seminar held at Boyne, it featured lectures by twelve outstanding probate authorities including Professors Polsky, Julin and William Pierce.

Later this past summer, I.C.L.E. sponsored a course in Federal Practice and Procedure, in which lawyers from neighboring states also took part. Top lecturer at this course was Professor Carl Hawkins. Various aspects of federal court practice was considered. The course was offered in recognition of the great increase of cases tried in federal courts. It was pointed out that this is due to such factors as a conscious effort by attorneys to take advantage of the liberal rules of pleading, evidence and discovery in federal courts and to the increasing number of non-resident defendants sued in plaintiffs' home state by virtue of "long-arm" statutes. The Institute stated that course would serve to explode such myths as: Only specialists should tackle federal court cases. Federal cases can become only a small part of a lawyer's practice. It's hard to master the rules of practice for federal courts. If a lawyer didn't learn much about federal procedure in law school, it's too late to make a fresh start.

In August, a special training course for Michigan judges was offered. The program was designed to train judges to help assure equal treatment of all persons accused of crimes. Financed largely by a substantial federal grant, it was open to (1) all persons who conduct criminal court hearings in Michigan, (2) selected personnel from municipal, superior and common pleas courts, and (3) selected criminal trial lawyers. Special emphasis was given to augmenting the resources of the indigent defendant. Problems of arrest, detention, arraignment, trial, judgment and sentence were considered. Among key speakers was Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart.

The Fourt Annual Tax Seminar of the Institute was held in Grand Rapids in August. This year's topic was the Revenue Act of 1964. Featured speakers were Edward G. Blemsoh of New York, Robert T. Molloy of Washington, and Norman A. Sugerman of Cleveland.

More recently, a seminar on Problems in Criminal Law and Its Administration was held here in Ann Arbor. Speaking at this three day course were The Honorable Horace U. Gilmore, Wayne County Circuit Judge; Professor Jerold Israel and The Honorable Joseph A. Sullivan, Wayne County Circuit Judge. Topics that were discussed included Search and Seizure, Electronic Eavesdropping, Habeas Corpus and Other Writs, Intoxication as a Defense, Obscenity, Responsibility, Entrapment and other Defenses, Police Interrogation and Sentencing and Probation.

FRESHMAN BRIEFS:

A close analytical scrutiny of the complex presidential campaign material churned out this far has yielded the following issues which the American public seems to be pondering in mind and, of course, in heart:

1) Electronics provides a strong undercurrent in the campaign. First of all, should the President be a man who prefers stereo sets, or a man who prefers ham radio outfits? Do we want a man in the White House who goes around turning off lights, or a man who goes around turning off the TVA?

2) Should the President be a man who voted against the Civil Rights Bill, or a man who sold his houses with a "restricted covenant"?

3) Do we want a Democrat from the South who's depending on Republican support from the North, or a Republican from the West who's depending on a Democratic support from the South?

4) Should the President be a man who acts as though he's never heard of Bobby Baker, or a man who acts as though he's never heard of the Supreme Court?

5) In the war against poverty, do we want a millionaire who married a fortune, or a millionaire who inherited a department store?
6) Do we want a man whom the ADA and labor denounced in 1960, or a man whom the ADA and labor denounced in 1964?

Rumor has it that President Johnson really wants to debate Sen. Goldwater on these and other vital issues before a national audience. He's only holding out until his TV station in Austin, Texas is given exclusive coverage. But neither candidate has to worry about Nov. 3 ending his political career. The loser can always run for Senator from New York next time around. Goldwater, of course, will have trouble with a new, fast growing lobbyist organization--Little Girls United for Peaceful Daisy Picking.

- Steve Petix and Art Dulamab

EDITORS' WASTEBASKET: It has been announced that the Lawyers Club will hold a mock election on Tuesday, October 27. Open to all law students and the law faculty, the election will give the quad community a chance to make its viewpoint known. Voters will make their choice between President Johnson and Senator Goldwater and also specify whether they consider themselves to normally be Republicans, Democrats or Independents.

LIBEL AND SLANDER: A few weeks ago, the Board of Directors announced that all students would be bound by notices posted on the bulletin board at the head of the stairs to the mail room. While this location is ideal for Law Club residents, it is far from so for the majority of students who live out of the club. It is suggested that perhaps the Board should consider an alternate location in Hutchins Hall or at least make provisions for the posting of announcements in both locations.

- Hadley V. Baxendale

MICHIGAN over Purdue
Michigan State over Indiana
Illinois over Minnesota
Iowa over Wisconsin
Ohio State over USC
Texas over Arkansas
Notre Dame over UCLA
Alabama over Tennessee
Nebraska over Kansas State
LSU over Kentucky

Oklahoma over Kansas
Georgia Tech over Auburn
Missouri over Air Force
Syracuse over Penn State
Florida State over Georgia
Texas A & M over TCU
Washington over Stanford
Yale over Columbia
Harvard over Cornell
Dartmouth over Brown

Winnemucca (Nev.) Teachers over Arboga Tech

MISCELLANEOUS:

A representative from the Judge Advocate General's office, U.S. Army, will conduct a group meeting on Tuesday, Oct. 20, in room 100, at 3 p.m. All students interested in the Army's JAG program are invited to attend. The Board of Directors announces that a job is available for any student wishing to earn his lunches. The job involves assisting in the mail room Monday through Saturday.

Students are informed that classification for the Winter term will take place on Nov. 12-14. Students should keep watching the bulletin board for announcements.

AT THE FLICKS:

Campus: "The Young Lovers"
Michigan: "Topkapi"
State: "So Dear to My Heart"
Cinema Guild: Fri.- "L'atalante"; Sat.- "Modern Times"

QUADSVILLE QUOTES:

Law, in its nature the noblest and most beneficial to mankind, in its abuse and debasement the most sordid and most pernicious.

- Lord Bolingbroke.

Speak softly and carry a tactical nuclear weapon.

- Meyer Sniffen.