As it turned out, he was barred for public schools. A mock election that was being held in connection to the House Un-American Activities Committee, saying that Congress should not have the power to investigate any conduct which it does not have the power to legislate on. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court has upheld this investigatory power by a 5-4 decision, although it has struck down H.U.A.C. contempt citations. However, he pointed out that the Court's membership has changed and that this may lead to a narrowing of permissible investigatory power.

In general summary of other areas which are of interest to the A.C.L.U., Maze stated his opposition to the freedom with which police are allowed to use their firearms, pointing out the killing of two persons in Detroit last summer as examples of what results. He also attacked investigation arrests and excessive increases in weekend arrests, which the police justified as part of a crime crackdown. In the area of mass demonstrations which have become so popular, he said that the A.C.L.U. supports the right to peacefully demonstrate but does not condone civil disobedience, which is sometimes resorted to. He also attacked the state Senate's petition to Congress to initiate a Constitutional amendment overruling the school prayer decisions; and state financed bus transportation for parochial school children as illegal support of religious education and as having a diluting effect on the funds available for public schools.

DETROIT ATTORNEY TELLS OF EXPERIENCES IN MISSISSIPPI:

"Mississippi is a police state." This was the final evaluation of Detroit attorney John Kiefer. Recently there at the request of SNICK, Kiefer said that a person could not possibly realize how bad the situation is until he has seen it first-hand. He was there in the hope that he would be able to help handle defenses that would be necessitated by the large number of arrests anticipated as a result of a mock election that was being held in connection with a SNICK voter registration drive. He also hoped to establish closer ties between SNICK groups there and in Detroit. As it turned out, he was barred from appearing in the courts there to defend those arrested.

MAZEY DISCUSSES AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION:

"The A.C.L.U. - Its Position on Controversial Issues" was the topic chosen by Mr. Ernest Maze, Executive Director of the Michigan A.C.L.U., for a speech given at the Lawyers Club last Tuesday. The American Civil Liberties Union was begun just after World War I as a result of popular sentiment adversely effecting the rights of conscientious objectors and persons of German origin. The organization is non-profit and non-partisan. It is designed to aid all. As an example of this, Maze pointed out that during the 1930's the A.C.L.U. was working to protect union rights to organize, etc. but at the same time defended Ford's right to freely express the anti-union sentiments of the company. It also was active in opposing H.U.A.C. and other Communist hunting groups of the McCarthy era.

In Michigan, A.C.L.U. has devoted much of its effort to securing unrestricted speakers policies of state schools and to preventing book censorship. Its speaker policy has been largely directed at the contrary policy of Wayne State U. which banned Communists from speaking anywhere on campus. A.C.L.U. found itself in the interesting position of attacking this policy and at the same time defending the Young Americans for Freedom's right to hear speakers who sought to get continuation of the school's policy. Maze pointed out that Michigan State has had a similar policy. Michigan, however, has not had a restrictive policy on speakers. This even lead to an unsuccessful attempt, last fall, to have the regents enjoined from permitting Ross Barnett to speak on campus.

In the area of censorship of books, he cited numerous incidents opposed by the A.C.L.U. These incidents have not been directed solely at "girlie" magazines and such but have included such books as Andersontown. In Detroit, thirteen police officers do nothing but read various books and magazines, separating what they consider to be pornographic from what they regard as permissible. Even the Lieut. Governor has endorsed the banning of many publications at state institutions. Maze said that the A.C.L.U. endorses censorship only if there is a clear and present danger that the book or magazine involved will incite the reader to commit a crime, within a short time.

He went on to attack the House Un-American Activities Committee, saying that Congress should not have the power to investigate any conduct which it does not have the power to legislate on. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court has upheld this investigatory power by a 5-4 decision, although it has struck down H.U.A.C. contempt citations. However, he pointed out that the Court's membership has changed and that this may lead to a narrowing of permissible investigatory power.
He said that one of the prime problems the Negro in Mississippi has is insufficiency of proper legal representation. Most of the burden falls on the shoulders of three Negro attorneys; two sympathetic white attorneys having been run out of the state. An out-of-state attorney who wishes to appear in a Mississippi court has a rather unique and incredible process to go through. Not only must he be introduced to the court by a member of the state's bar, he must also be fully familiar with local rules, procedure, custom, etc. Furthermore he can be challenged by local attorneys; is guilty of perjury for any misstatement in the course of his appearance and if permission to appear isn't given and he appears anyway he is liable to $1,000 fine and a year in jail.

Negro civil rights efforts are further inhibited by mass arrests followed by complex legal ensnarlments involved in every trial. An initial bond is required of $300. which becomes $1500. if appeal to the state's supreme court is desired. This is often essential. At present, SNICK has $300,000. tied up in bonds in Mississippi. The cases proceed in the lower courts at two per day, largely on the basis of one statute that is almost identical to two others that have been declared unconstitutional. One or more appeals is the rule in virtually every case. Not only does this tie up much of the SNICK funds up but greatly overburdens the three attorneys trying the cases. It is because of this that Kiefer and others are presently mapping out strategy in a hope to force Mississippi to allow outside attorneys to come in under more lenient rules.

In the area of voter registration, Kiefer told of the efforts of Sam Bloch, local SNICK leader in Greenwood: This is the town where Emmett Till was lynched only a few years ago. It is understandable that most Negroes are terrified of the idea of getting involved in the elective process. Still, Bloch is building a literacy school there in an effort to qualify more Negroes to vote. In the first six months of this effort, only five Negroes were registered. Today the score stands at 50 out of 1500. Discriminatory application of the literacy test has even prevented Bloch from registering. In his first attempt to get Negroes registered, Bloch had to personally lead a small group of Negroes to the court house in Greenwood. He was stopped by the sheriff who insulted him and then spat upon him. Intimidation also takes the form of publishing the name of anyone attempting to register for two weeks in the local newspaper.

In the area of integration, the local governments seem very adept in the use of delay tactics. The only integration in the state consists of bus and railroad terminals; and this only after two years of litigation. He concluded that a great deal more federal help is needed but that there is also need for further private efforts. He points out that there are only two integration cases and two voting cases pending in the state, in spite of the terrible conditions that exist there.

LIBEL AND SLANDER:

I would like to relay to you a few brief excerpts from a conversation I recently had with a noted local restauranteur. I felt these remarks were significant since they were indicative of the philosophy under which some members of the student body are being fed. I was commenting to this "noted local restauranteur" about a meal theoretically prepared under her supervision, certain aspects of which I felt justified criticism. Being one who readily accepts constructive criticism, she came back with, "All full of complaints, ay. But what about the steak you had the other night; you wouldn't get that in the dorms." I don't know what the steak I had had a week previously had to do with the lousy lunch I had just eaten but evidently the philosophy of this "noted local restauranteur" is that even the poorest food is justified by an occasional 3 ounce portion of grade B sirloin. My next comment brought the response of, "Well, they don't get food that's good in the dorms." Thinking back to the earlier reference to the dorms, I came to the conclusion that this "noted local restauranteur" must feel that if some place is serving worse food, she has come as close to serving really good food as is necessary.

Being on the subject of food, I would like to mention that last night marked the 47th consecutive dinner at which identical rolls were served. This lack of variety has evoked some comment and persons have even been heard to allege that it is the result of unimaginative planning. I have investigated the matter and assure you that it is not this at all. This seeming monotony is really the result of an extremely careful application of the science of dietetics.

EDITORS' WASTEBASKET:

Prof. Cranton recently gave a speech entitled "Current Issues in the Reform of Administrative Procedure," at the Midwinter Conference of the Michigan Employment Security Referees, at Wayne State....Professor William Pierce has had an article entitled "The Act as Viewed by an Academician," on the Model State Administrative
Procedure Act, published in the A.B.A. Ad. L. Rev. It was originally a speech given last August... Dean Proffitt was speaker at a luncheon of Law School alumni in Honolulu in January... Also last month, Dean Smith gave a talk to Michigan alumni at a meeting of the State Bar of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

The newly initiated Barristers are: John Blish, Helmsan Brook, Jimmy Collier, Larry Conner, Terry Croft, Bill Crowley, Dave Ebel, Doug Kranwinkle, Tony Lynch, Joe McDonald, Roger McManus and Andy Schwartz.

MISCELLANEOUS:

As promised in last week's issue, there will be a dance on Saturday night at the Lawyers Club. It will be from 9:00 'til 12:00 with music by the Decibels... Dr. Merrill Tenney will present a talk entitled "Christian Influence Upon the Law." It will be at 6:30 on Wed., Feb. 12, in the lounge. Dr. Tenney will be in Ann Arbor as a Graham Lecture Series Panelist. He is the Dean of the Graduate School of Wheaton College, Illinois... Atty. Nathan Conyers, of Detroit, will speak on Feb. 24 and not on Feb. 10, as previously announced... There will be two tours to the Southern Michigan Prison, at Jackson, on Wed., Feb. 12 and Fri., Feb. 21. Buses will leave at 12:15 from the north side of the Union on the days of the trips. They will return by 5:45. Each trip is limited to 25 males and interested persons may sign up outside of room 100, Hutchins. A third trip will be scheduled if there is sufficient interest. If this becomes the case, a list will be posted on which to indicate the day of the week you would prefer to go. Married students: Remember the Law Wives' Dance at Washtenaw Country Club. It's on Feb. 15, 9:30-12:30 as $1.50 for dues payers and $2.00 for others.

AT THE FLICKS:

Campus: "Jutering Heights"
Michigan: "Charade"
State: "The Prize"

Cinema Guild: Frid.-"The Kitchen"; Sat.- "Throne of Blood"

THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT BEING A SEGREGATIONIST THAT MAKES A MAN PROUD TO BE AS DUMB AS HE LOOKS.

QUADSVILLE QUOTES:

The object of government in peace and in war is not the glory of rulers or of races, but the happiness of the common man.
- Sir William Beveridge

The price of justice is eternal publicity.
- E.A. Bennett