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JAN 31 1969
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NOTICE:

The Board of Governors of the Lawyers Club will hold their annual meeting Saturday morning.

EDITORIAL: HERE WE GO AGAIN

In recent years the Board of Governors has slipped unobtrusively into town, cut back Law Club services, increased room and board charges and slipped quietly away, in hopes that the various problems of the Club, primarily financial, would disappear before they slipped unobtrusively back into town the next year. Not surprisingly their hopes have been largely unrealized.

For example, what these gentlemen will find, but not see, this year is a director, two dieticians, two student supervisors and a secretary or two where once there was only Mrs. Langer. These people presumably do not work for free. Furthermore, there are five maids, seven janitors and God knows how many supervisors, clerks, accountants relatives and assorted nonentities on the payroll, all watched over by a director who has a thing about remaining aloof from their individual and collective incompetence.

It is unfortunate that he is unresponsive to the concerns of the residents. It is unfortunate that the Law Club is up to its stone ears in debt. It is unfortunate that the Board of Governors seems to feel curtailment of services and increased rates will solve the Club's problems. And perhaps most unfortunate of all is the fact that the Club's staff, many of whom actually do perform a day's work for a day's pay, must be singled out to illustrate the degree to which the director and/or the Board of Governors have neglected the obvious. Generally these are nice people but may be a luxury the Club cannot afford.

The older bathrooms, for example, are less conspicuous, smell worse, but are more necessary and also will cost the Club a bundle. The point is, the whole situation is unfortunate.

At this point assessment of blame is of less concern than what steps the Board of Governors will take to solve the Club's problems, not all of which are to be found in the Club's remarkable balance sheet. A little awareness, responsiveness and creative thinking will help at least as much and probably more than cutting services and raising rates.

[Reports from various Law Club officers will appear in future issues. - Ed.]

SUPERPROF: ARTHUR R. MILLER

Slicing their way through prevailing gloomthe sounds
easing along woodwork
burying themselves in keyholes, page numbers
the sights--the glance of activity, the visual mystery
of "conglomerate familiar".....:
a single long-stemmed red carnation
the light in the window long after the real world leaves reality behind
the murmur of youthful voices concentrated there

the blinking of a Mad. Ave. sign beckoning toward "the good life"
a piercing jangle signals communication beyond
the fascination of the road reflected in a motor model
sitting... forever still ... inanimate speed--its goal.
Rustling pages promise the imposition of new ideas upon
ancient dusty shelves.

Get a grip of yourself, man. You've just walked into the A.R.M. Pit of the Michigan Law School. Those youthful voices you hear are the Brooklyn-accented drone of students climbing the ladder of success by burying themselves in endless page proofs. The blinking sign touts "Miller's High Life" and can be interpreted as a comment on degree of indulgence, the result of a typically modest self-evaluation, or a comment on relative position in Hutchins Hall. The "fascination of the road" is none other than a preoccupation with seeing how fast a 280 SL will take one away from ivy-covered graybeards and the stench of stare decisis. The "piercing jangle" is just the beginning of one of those unique combinations of profanity, publicity, pedagogy, and pugnacity known as a Miller phone call. Where else around here does one hear "CBS" and "shit" go over the wires in the same breath? Add to this scene the drooping red carnation, a postered pregnant lady who claims "Nixon's the one", a blinding disarray of law books, some scrawled notes tacked about the walls -- each marked with intriguing combinations of numbers and letters (which, decoded, suspiciously match up with some of the Federal Rules), and there you have it: the A.R.M. Pit of the U of M Law School: the office of Arthur R. Miller.

The rustling papers referred to in the prologue are now reaching "voluminous" (!) proportions as Professor Miller is completing the first volume of a multivolume treatise on Federal Practice with Professor Charles A. Wright of the University of Texas Law School. This new treatise will provide a comprehensive and current statement of practice in Fed. Crts. The first volume of the projected eight- or nine- or ten- or ... volume work is scheduled for completion in late April of this year. Thus, the fact that the lights in the "Pit" have been burning later than usual recently can only lead to the conclusion that Miller et al. are breathing some new action into Federal Practice.

Despite the fact that the first year Civil Pro class believes that his mind is strictly limited to the 12(b)(6) motion and the Southern District of New York, Professor Miller is actively interested and involved in several developing areas of the law. He has testified before three Senate subcommittees on the topics of "Computers and Privacy", "Credit Bureaus", and "The Impact of Computer Technology on the Copyright System." The best news of all for those of us who cower behind Cound, Friedenthal, & Miller every day at 11:00 in the eternal fear that we will hear our names is that Professor Miller is developing an experiment for teaching law by computers. He demonstrated this method of legal education at a convention of law professors in New Orleans a month ago and plans to try it out on his first-year Procedure class sometime this semester. The issue is: "Can he program a Mexican stand-off?" The specter of a computer in a three-piece suit is another intriguing possibility. Will it be a digital stripe or an analogue check?

Professor Miller is very concerned that society in general and the legal system in particular are not moving quickly enough to adjust their thinking, their methods, and their behavior to advances in information technology. He says, "Society must come to grips with the importance of computers in our information-based age. A

computer can be a force either for tremendous social good or, if misused, for tragic social ill." He agrees with Marshall MacLuhan that we are at the end of the Gutenberg galaxy and moving into an electronic age or as Saturday Review put it in an editorial commenting on a speech Miller gave at the University of Chicago: "We're at 1984 minus 15 and counting."

Applying these thoughts to the legal system, Professor Miller says that unless our own discipline can adjust and take account of technological changes in society, a great many mistakes are going to be made both in legal education and in substantive law. The system must take advantage of the technology for solutions to the plaguing problems of crowded dockets, archaic courtroom procedure, and the almost geometric increase in legal literature. The benefits of technology can only be realized when the legal profession is willing to adjust, understand, and control technological forces that will minimize the anti-social effects of the "countdown to 1984." With Professor Miller the legal system must be willing to "impose new ideas upon ancient dusty shelves."

Deanell Reece '71

HUSTINGS FOR HARRIS

Professor Robert J. Harris of the Law School faculty will carry the Democratic banner in Ann Arbor's mayoralty election April 7. While this is Professor Harris' first try for elective office, he actively campaigned for Michigan's recently-passed fair housing and tenants' rights legislation while serving as a staff consultant to the New Detroit Committee.

Professor Harris' opponent in the election will be another member of the University community, Richard E. Balzhiser, a professor of chemical and metallurgical engineering. Prof. Balzhiser has previously served on the City Council and was chosen as a White House Fellow two years ago. Also appearing on the ballot will be Democratic and Republican candidates for five of the City Council's ten posts.

Based on past mayoralty elections, the role of underdog would have to be given to Harris. The Democrats have managed to elect only one major in the last thirty years, Prof. Samuel Eldersveld, who served from 1957 to 1959 and had to contend with a Republican-dominated Council. In fact, the Democrats have not had a working majority in the Council since 1937. Additionally, Ann Arbor's voter registration runs about 60%-40% in favor of the Republicans.

Harris does see signs of hope, however. The Democrats have had majorities in three of the five most recent spring elections, when voter turnout is less heavy. The recent Presidential election saw Ann Arbor return a majority to Humphrey by the comfortable margin of over 600 votes. And, finally, Harris feels that the ease with which the Republicans have maintained their control of the city government has produced considerable inertia in City Hall -- a factor which Harris is publicizing and which he hopes will net him the mayorship.

The issues in the campaign, as Harris views them, fit within the broad attack on the Republicans' lack of sustained effort in tackling important civic issues. Harris singles out housing and transportation as the two prime examples of Republican nonchalance.

In the housing area, Harris cites the slowness with which the city has responded to the need for low-cost public housing. He points out that his opponent repeatedly voiced opposition to the construction of such housing while serving on the City Council Housing Committee, and that Balzhiser was among a minority of three on the City Council who voted against extension of the coverage of the Fair Housing Act in December, 1965. Part of the housing problem, at least, is due to the great degree of control over the local government held by real estate and business interests. The construction of the 26-story apartment building on Maynard, for example, was approved largely because of the pressures from this faction, with little regard shown for the resulting strain on existing city facilities in that area. Balzhiser, incidentally, was one of those approving the construction.

In the area of transportation, the city's policy has been, "Let private enterprise handle it." The result of this policy has been the curtailment of all city bus service outside the downtown area as of February 1 of this year. Harris stresses that the city should realize that public transportation is within its scope of responsibility, and should be willing to subsidize the transportation system to the extent of \$100,000 to \$150,000 annually.

Harris attacks the city's chiefs for the type of appointments they have made to various boards and commissions. Too often, he charges, the mayor and the council have chosen a representative cross-section of the community for such boards, whether or not the people selected were the most knowledgeable and concerned individuals available. "If I were going to select members of a housing commission, I would choose people who were already deeply committed to the idea of public housing."

Another change that he would like to see would be the establishment of some sort of ombudsman institution in the city government which would allow the city to be more responsive to the needs and interests of its citizens. Hopefully, such a service would lead to the easing of suspicions between the black sector of the electorate and the city government, and would also give an outlet for student complaints about the City Clerk's voter registration techniques.

With regard to racial relations in the city, Harris senses a great need for increased communication between the black community and the mayor's office. The problem, he says, is not one of lack of concern by the Republicans, but rather a seeming inability to establish anything more than a painful and fragile rapport. "I have no doubt," says Harris, "that Mayor Hulcher and the other Republican leaders are honest and have good intentions in the field of race relations; but they act on these intentions only sporadically, when a particular event mobilizes them." The black community especially needs reassurance that the Model Cities program will not be another example of mass Negro removal, and that any buildings receiving violation notices will be eligible for grants and federally-subsidized repair loans.

If elected, Harris will serve for two years, at a salary of \$3,600 per year. He hopes to continue teaching at nearly his present load, if possible; but he is also aware that to live up to his promise of a more vigorous leadership he will have to devote a great deal of time to both the internal affairs and external relations of the city's government. "If Professor Eldersveld's experience is any precedent, I expect I'll lose quite a bit of sleep over the next two years." Harris also claims that it would be the "height

of presumption" to say whether he would seek re-election in two years, but he did admit that his political ambitions extend no further than the mayor's office.

It remains to be seen whether Ann Arbor is Waiting for Lefty. In the meantime, any students interested in aiding Professor Harris in his campaign are encouraged to leave their names with Alice Bender in 311 Hutchins Hall.

R. D. Evans '69

DOGS - DOGS - DOGS

Dean Proffitt asked us to print the following announcement.

"One or more students have been bringing dogs into the Law School recently -- sometimes in the classrooms, frequently in the halls and at other times leaving them free to wander around the buildings. We want you to stop bringing your dogs, or any dogs, into the building, and we mean NOW!

"Besides general University rules against pets in the buildings, except seeing-eye dogs, these animals are a nuisance. They track mud and dirt all over, they have dirtied the buildings by using them as indoor toilets, they get the classroom doors dirty by scratching on them, and at least one has been observed standing up and licking in the drinking fountains. I have no idea what kind of germs it carries. And last, but surely not least, these dogs have growled and snapped at people trying to move them out.

"Take this as fair warning that if this practice continues we shall call the County dog warden to have the animals removed from the buildings."

RENT STRIKE BEGINNING TO TAKE SHAPE

The spirit of Joe Hill was alive in Hutchins Hall Monday as Ron Glotta addressed a full house in Room 109. Glotta, partner in a Detroit law firm which includes Ken Cockrel, a black militant who addressed the Michigan Law School last semester, is well versed in the problems of the landlord-tenant relationship and is currently involved in the Ann Arbor Rent Strike. Glotta addressed himself primarily to the political questions inherent in the Strike and thus emphasized that until February 15 next, the Strike will remain as it is today, an unstructured vision, leaders without a union, components, goals and legal tools, without a set of directions. But the direction will come, Glotta feels, for better or worse, with the first payment to the escrow fund. Now is the time to gather the components, the legal issues, and later the moment to shape goals and the union.

Glotta, when questioned about chances of success, placed a heavy burden on the commitment of student strikes, "the great imponderable." He said: "The power of tenants today is the power of mass action, and it is that simple." His statement is insightful as it relates to the state of the Union today. Many of the strike leaders view the action in pure political terms rather than the "raw deal" terminology of the mass of sympathetic students. The basic dichotomy consists of the personal economic motive (with a sense of gut justice added, perhaps, for good measure) as opposed to the

power-to-the-people political philosophy. The two are not necessarily discordant and perhaps will create some effective harmony come Valentine's day plus one.

After his major address Glotta met with about forty law students who have been working on the strike. The legal strategy employed by the strikers is to utilize various issues as a delaying tactic to forestall the landlords from obtaining final judgments against the striking tenants. Michigan law provides that in order to effect a summary eviction the landlord first must demand payment in the form of a Notice to Quit for Non-Payment of Rent. If the rent is not paid after a period of seven days subsequent to the notice, the landlord then may initiate legal action to force eviction. The critical considerations to the strikers at this point are first that the courts are able to handle only a minimum flow of business and second that the burden of proof rests with the landlord.

When the tenant receives the Notice to Quit, he will be assigned to a law student who will do any specific research necessary to his tenant's case and will act as a liaison between lawyer and tenant. When the action reaches the court, the application of stalling tactics will begin. If a point is reached when the tenant has exhausted all legal argument, he may avoid eviction by merely paying his rent. If he is then so motivated, he may once again strike and the process begins again. The stalling tactic is intended to increase the economic leverage that the Strike is expected to apply to the highly-mortgaged landlords.

At this point research is being done by sympathetic law students in numerous areas which may provide both meritorious and stalling ammunition to the strikers. The researchers have been examining such areas as the right to jury trial, Michigan tenants rights legislation, housing code violations (a favorite among disgruntled tenants), landlord-tenant agreements (as contained in the leases and made orally), University mediation agreements, retaliatory eviction and civil conspiracy charges. Restraint of trade and anti-trust issues are also being researched with the possibility of criminal conspiracy charges being looked into to provide for any emergency.

The Strike itself will not begin until 2,000 pledges to withhold rent are received by the Strike's steering committee. There are approximately 8,000 tenants living in the buildings owned by the ten management companies involved.

The striking tenants are presently being asked to sign pledges indicating their intention to withhold rent and deposit it in the Tenants Union Escrow Fund, now planned for some place in Canada, in order to get the rest out of the state. Ten percent of the first month's rent will be placed in a special strike fund to pay costs of running the Strike, including legal services and court costs. The ten percent figure will be one of the points of negotiation once the Strike reaches the peace table if all goes well. A tenant may utilize the Union's legal services only if he has made this ten percent offering although he may strike without paying that figure to the Fund by submitting his rent in the form of a money order made out to himself which will be kept in a safe deposit.

The goals of the Strike, listed on the morally binding pledge, include significant rent reductions, length of lease to be determined by leasee, an end to damage deposits and the payment of the last month's rent in advance, parking and immediate handling of

tenant complaints. The last goal, "others", is sufficiently general to provide the Tenants Union with room for implementing any creative suggestions which may later become salient. The goals are necessarily utopian, thus the politics of negotiation. The reaction to the pledges, and the Strike in general, according to organizers, has been very favorable.

The Rent Strike has already made strange bedfellows. The Engineering Council (who favored UM war research) has voted to endorse the Strike. Even the YAF, an organization not noted for its new left leanings, has voiced interest in the Strike. The power-to-the-people visionaries may be merging with the my-goddamn-rent-is-too-high realists to create a situation which may eventually better living conditions in Ann Arbor. For the answer we must look to "the great imponderable."

Stuart Israel '71

WEEK-ENDER

Somebody with the Los Angeles Herald Tribune said, "The Stalking Moon is the best suspense western since High Noon, and while I can't recall any "suspense westerns" besides High Noon, so that the comparison very well may be accurate, it still annoys me. The films are as different as night and day, with the difference being that between character and caricature. In High Noon, Gary Cooper was effective as a sheriff fighting his weaker impulses, trying to subordinate his drives to his aspirations. He was a real character you could relate to, whereas in The Stalking Moon there are no characters, only caricatures, and poorly drawn ones at that. The audience knows more about them than they know about themselves, and must superimpose their own motives and emotions on these tabula rasae. In all fairness, The Stalking Moon is good entertainment, but at the same time it is a bad movie.

Open of the picture: the overweight Gregory Peck captures a band of Apache Indians which just happens to include Eva Marie Saint, dressed as a U of M co-ed in a dirty blanket and accompanied by this nasty little Indian kid -- her son. Well, Peck is just finishing up 16 years as an Indian Scout with your United States Army, so he decides to end what appears to have been an exciting relationship with the "Breed" and takes Eva and the kid (he doesn't have a name -- old Indian custom) back to his bungalow in New Mexico. It turns out that Eva happens to be the wife of a renegade Indian who is so bad that Huey Newton is only a pale shadow in comparison. Naturally enough he goes looking for his family. At such point the "suspense" begins, but I can tell you that Mae West wouldn't have waited that long for the action to begin.

Presumably the desolate scenery, the lack of conversation, and the Indian's peculiar bag of sneaking up on people create a "man-alone-against-the-forces-of-evil-and-darkness" atmosphere. Yet the movie isn't much of an improvement on I Was a Teenage Werewolf and can't begin to compare with a real scare film like Wait Until Dark. All this may mean that the directors were trying to be subtle, but you can't make a movie out of a series of unrelated suggestions. The camera work is trite and unimaginative, and you only see the moon once. A "G" rating -- no sex but plenty of blood and guts. 7:00 and 9:15 at the Michigan; 665-6290.

Strikingly better than The Stalking Moon, Bullitt is still playing at the State. Done in the hard-hitting modern vein, it demonstrates that suggestion, illusion, and color can be used to create a work of art as well as a fast buck. This is the best film I have seen since The Graduate, and Robert Vaughn's imitation of William F. Buckley, Jr. -- Phi Beta Kappa Key and all -- is priceless. I urge you to see it if you get a chance; and when you do be sure to pay close attention to the opening scenes. Consider too whether McQueen is upstaged by the mystique of the unknown actor who plays Johnny Ross, who is great. Compare and contrast his legwork to that of McQueen's as they run across the airport runway. On the same bill is this very bad Speedy Gonzales cartoon. The only good part is where the firecracker goes off under the buzzard's foot. Shows at 7:00 and 9:15.

The Fixer is at the Fox Village. Starring Alan Bates, it is a story of Due Process in Czarist Russia and has been favorably received by both critics and audiences. Any picture with Cossacks in it has to be good. Shows Firday 7:00 and 9:20. Saturday 6:50 and 9:00.

The Vth Forum is treating us to another double feature -- two W. C. Fields classics. My Little Chickadee (7:30) and You Can't Cheat an Honest Man (9:00). The former co-stars, if one can use such a term in discussing one of Fields' impromptu productions, the marvelous Mae West. Fine entertainment.

The Campus (668-6416) is featuring a new film done by San Francisco's improvisational theatre group, The Committee. The film is called The Committee, and I know nothing about it. But I've seen the group perform several times and have always found them very funny.

Cinema II is showing The Pawnbroker. Rod Steiger's powerful albeit depressing portrayal of a refugee Jew who runs a pawn shop in Harlem. 7:00 and 9:00.

Cinema Guild is showing Boris Gudinov tonight. This is a film record of a Bolshoi Product of the opera by Mussourgsky and surely must be the next best thing to being there. Although described as being "not really cinema," I don't pretend to know what is cinema and what it is not. Saturday's production is Before the Revolution. A 1964 Italian movie, it is billed as "the experience of a young revolutionary idealist." Shows at 7:00 and 9:05.

If you don't like any of the above, you can see Man in the Gray Flannel Suit, onetime (1956) best seller on Channel 9, Saturday at 8:00. Gregory Peck when he was thinner.

This is followed by "Alias Jesse James" on Channel 7 at 11:15. A Bob Hope comedy.

And, in this week's attempt to introduce the University of Michigan to the real world, you will be interested in knowing that President Nixon has appointed a Mr. Shakespeare, Frank Shakespeare, to head U.S.I.A. (producer of Voice of America). Mr. Shakespeare was Nixon's TV adviser in his successful campaign.

Doug Jones '69

[Note the Fortas Film Festival, being presented by the Lawyers' Guild Saturday night. Rumor has it these are some of the films Fortas thinks have redeeming social value and Strom Thurmond doesn't. Quaere: does Strom Thurmond have redeeming social value? -- Ed.]

NEW LEGAL AID STAFF ANNOUNCED

The Legal Aid Society announced this week the election of a new president, Walt Hamilton, and a full slate of other officers and program directors. They are:

Secretary-Treasurer: Corat Moran
Case Coordinators: Jane Knowles and Brian Kott
Public Relations: Craig Moody
Supervisor Coordinator: Ron Manka
Ypsilanti clinic & field office boss: Fred Gruber (assistant: Jim Cribley)
Office Manager: Frank Eamon
Chancellor of Community Action Program: Norris Thomas

The Society also announced that it has planned four new field offices and urgently needs new members.

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD COMES TO MICHIGAN

Recently a group of law students have re-established a chapter of the National Lawyers Guild at the University of Michigan Law School. The Guild is a national bar association, founded in 1937, to promote the priority of human rights in the legal system. During its history, the Guild initiated the first Legal Service Bureaus in Chicago and Philadelphia and worked consistently for civil rights and civil liberties.

In the past few years, the Guild has involved itself with the defense of draft resisters and conscientious objectors, those arrested in the Columbia University and Chicago disturbances this year, and members of radical black organizations, among others.

Although the Guild membership consists mostly of practicing attorneys, student chapters exist at most of the major law schools in the country. At Michigan, the student chapter has already become involved with setting up a defense task force for the rent strike, working with local radical organizations to plan tactics for the up-coming investigation by a state legislature committee, and negotiating with the faculty and administration at the Law School for inclusion of students in the school's decision-making process, not in an advisory manner, but as members of the now totally faculty committees.

The Guild differs from other law school groups in that its members identify themselves as part of the Movement of the Left in this country. Although the personal political philosophy of individual members differ, the membership considers itself as the legal arm of those trying to change the inequalities they feel to be inherent in American society.

This weekend the local Guild chapter will host a conference for law students and young lawyers. This will be the first time in over twenty years that the Guild will bring together people in the Midwest to discuss and analyze legal institutions, legal education, and the practice of law by radical lawyers.

All students and faculty from the Law School are invited to the conference. The schedule is as follows:

Friday, January 31, 8:00 p.m. in 250 Hutchins Hall
"Law and Political Repression"
Ken Cloke, former secretary of the Guild
Max Dean, practicing lawyer from Flint, Michigan

Saturday, February 1, 9:30 a.m.

Workshops

Legal Education	212 H.H.
Radical Analysis of the Law	118 H.H.
Movement Defense	236 H.H.

1:00 p.m. Films on Black Panthers and Peace March
in Chicago 100 H.H.

2:00 p.m. Workshops

Selective Service and Military Law	212 H.H.
Legal Service Projects	118 H.H.
Movement Defense	236 H.H.

4:30 p.m. Film on Columbia Revolt and
Discussion on Legal Defense 100 H.H.

Night Abe Fortas Film Festival to be announced

Among those participating will be students and faculty from Chicago, Case-Western Reserve, Wayne State, Northwestern, the University of Wisconsin, as well as from Michigan.

There will be a meeting of the Guild Monday, February 3 at 7:30 p.m. at 807 South State. All students interested in the Guild are welcome to the meeting or if they cannot attend, they should call 769-6374.

Neal Bush '70

OUTGOING CABINET MEMBERS

The following appeared in Sunday's Toledo Blade, via the Los Angeles Times - Washington Post news service.

Members of the Johnson cabinet, including a trio of two-term men, are about to pursue a variety of occupations as private citizens.

Destinations of the eight-year men, appointed originally by President Kennedy:

Dean Rusk, 59, secretary of state: "Rockefeller Foundation as its first "distinguished fellow," doing any work he considers "of interest and importance to the national well being." He was president of the foundation eight years prior to his cabinet appointment.

Stewart Udall, 47, interior: Head of a new international environmental planning and design consultant firm, and expected to take part again in his Phoenix-Washington law firm.

Orville Freeman, 50, agriculture: President of EDP Technology International, Inc., described as a "dynamic new force" in management guidance, focusing on systems analysis and computers.

Plans of the Johnson appointees serving at the conclusion of the Democratic administration:

Clark Clifford, 62, defense: Exact plans not disclosed but likely he will return to the law practice he enjoyed as confidant of presidents before he succeeded Robert McNamara, now head of the World Bank.

Willard Wirtz, 54, labor: Decision about the future won't be made for six months, he has said. He is a lawyer (former partner of the late Adlai Stevenson, a Kennedy-Johnson representative at the United Nations).

Ramsey Clark, 41, attorney general: Plans not announced, but expected to center around the practice of law in Washington.

Joseph Barr, 50, treasury: Vice chairman of the board of American Security and Trust Co., Washington.

Alan Boyd, 46, transportation: President of Illinois Central Railroad.

Wilbur Cohen, 55, health, education and welfare: Dean of the school of education at the University of Michigan.

Robert Wood, 45, housing and urban development: Head of the Joint Center for Urban Studies operated by Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University (succeeding to Daniel Moynihan, new White House adviser). Mr. Wood served in this post 18 days as successor to Robert Weaver, now head of Bernard Baruch College, N.Y.

C. R. Smith, 69, commerce: Joining the New York investment banking firm, Lazard Freres & Co. He is former chairman of American Airlines.

Marvin Watson, 44, postmaster general: No immediate plans. He is a protege and former special assistant to Lyndon Johnson.

EDITORIAL: SON OF FLAMING CREATURES

Well, environmental theater has come again to Ann Arbor with all that that entails. Once again we hear people talking about nudity and censorship and artistic freedom and obscenity and this time ten people got arrested for violating a state law that prohibits "standing naked ... with your privates naked and uncovered to the great scandal of those present and to the manifest corruption of their morals." President Fleming was moved to note that "the human body is hardly obscene." And those arrested claimed a first amendment right to put on their show in their birthday suits.

It is the ultimate reference to the first amendment that makes this affair of concern to us, for we, as lawyers, are aware of the difficulties the Supreme Court has encountered in trying to cope with alleged obscenity, pornography, etc. and with the problem of censorship in general.

So "Dionysus" has rekindled a smoldering dilemma. The problem just refuses to go away. This particular play may prove as inconsequential legally as it was artistically, but it stubbornly reminds us of a thorny legal problem and the awesome specter of line-drawing.

Personally, we express ourselves freely enough with our clothes on, but we honestly don't feel manifestly corrupted in the shower-room at the gym. We feel naked. We missed the big show itself, but

our morals probably would not have been exactly corrupted there either. But we sure don't want to start saying who should be scandalized when and by what.

Then we say the "Daily" and experienced a rather unsettled feeling upon viewing the front page photo featuring the "Dionysus" cast and a couple of naked and uncovered privates. Now that scandalized us, but then the front page of the "Daily" usually does. At any rate, the problem is with line-drawing, and it is an unsatisfactory state of flux under present case law.

As individuals some or all of us may experience that "unsettled" feeling we get when we fear we might have crossed a line better left uncrossed. As lawyers we must bear the full brunt of having to draw that line. We certainly don't like the way the Michigan naked privates statute now reads, but does anybody really want a statute that says, "be it enacted that it is now o'kay to run around before God and man with zero clothes on"?

Today "Dionysus" is at the Union and tomorrow it will be on the tube. Sunday the cast will move on to bigger and better forms of self-expression and on Monday some dirty old man is going to open a car door and educate some little girl, claiming a first amendment freedom for his troubles. Apparently lawyers consider the whole thing a bush league operation, but must it be Tuesday before we decide where we are going to draw the line?

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