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REPORT OF THE AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP COMMITTEE

By Herbert H. Freise of Walla Walla

[In the absence of Mrs. Helen Graham Greear, Chairman of the American Citizenship Committee, Mr. Herbert H. Freise supplemented the report of the committee published in the *Washington State Bar News*, Vol. X, pp. 10-11 with the following remarks:]

Under Mrs. Greear's direction, with the assistance of the State Department of Public Instruction, there has been introduced to the State Bar Association the Living Constitution project, having as its theme for the 1955-1956 school year, "The Personal Rights as Guaranteed Under the Constitution." This was a general theme; in future years the programs will take various portions of this general theme. The objectives of the Living Constitution project are the following:

1. Understanding the value of constitutional government.
with related documents which shaped the American political system.
2. Understanding the United States Constitution and familiarity with related documents which shaped the American political system.
3. Loyalty to democratic processes and forms of government.
4. Skills necessary for democratic citizenship.
5. Knowledge of historical background and current implications of constitutional issues.

The objectives in developing the theme for the 1955-56 school year which are labeled "The Personal Rights as Guaranteed Under the Constitution" include:

1. Understanding the basis of personal rights guaranteed under the Constitution.
2. Developing respect for the rights of others.
3. Understanding the worth of every individual and respecting the contribution of each cultural group in America to our civilization.
4. Respecting the rights of others to differ from our opinions.
5. Recognizing the need to accept majority decisions, but respecting minority opinions and encouraging independent critical thinking.
6. Understanding the principle of a government of laws rather than a government of men.
7. Understanding the American judicial system and philosophy.

8. Recognizing the function of the lawyer in our legal system.
9. Accepting responsibilities of citizenship which relate to our system of rights and freedoms.
10. Understanding the functions of education and proper exercise and protection of personal rights.

This being the first year that the Living Constitution project has been under way, much groundwork had to be laid in acquainting the State Bar Association members with the program. Also, contacts had to be made with the school principals and civic leaders to acquaint them therewith.

It is the desire of the committee that in future years all the members of the bar, not only this committee, will take an active part in this project and in apprising the citizens of their personal rights as guaranteed under the Constitution. This is an all-year program and a continuous service to the community, state and nation.

The lawyers should make themselves available to speak at the more important public observances and civic functions. We, as lawyers, and our bar association should cooperate with other public, patriotic, civic, labor, and veterans' organizations and give them the benefit of our knowledge and training in making this Living Constitution project a truly vital thing.

The most important segment of our citizens to reach, however, is the school age group from grade school through high school and college. We have concentrated on that. Of course, as I have said, the program is just in its infancy; however, I believe under Mrs. Helen Graham Greear's leadership much progress has been made.

I was in charge of Franklin, Walla Walla, Columbia and Asotin County, and I contacted almost all of the school principals. This coming school year of 1956-57, we plan to have various lawyers address many school gatherings.

For the school year 1956-57, our project is to concentrate on three of the personal rights which are guaranteed under the first amendment to the Constitution: freedom of speech, press and religion. It is hoped that we can get a copy of the brochure, which has been prepared by the committee with the assistance of the Department of Public Instruction, into the hands of each member of the Bar Association.

We are presently working on a closer liaison between the bar and school principals and civic leaders and we are acquainting them with the fact that lawyers are available to give talks to school assemblies and at other school and civic functions. We believe that in future

years you will be asked to serve more often in this capacity than you have been in the past.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. FREDERICK G. HAMLEY

Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

[President Coffin opened the afternoon session of August 4, 1956 with the announcement that the Honorable Frederick G. Hamley, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, would address the association. Judge Hamley's mother, Mrs. O. B. Renniger, was the honored guest of the association.]

Mother, if you have never heard me speak before, I assure you you are not going to hear a formal or lengthy address on this occasion because I am going to speak very informally and very briefly.

I am delighted and pleased and very much appreciate the opportunity to appear here and greet so many of my good friends of the Washington bar and to say a few words. I don't know whether to label it a swan song upon leaving the supreme court or greetings from my new court, the court of appeals in San Francisco, but I do leave here with a good many regrets and many pleasant memories, and I hope that my new work will be such that I can often be back with my good friends of the bar of the State of Washington.

What Mr. Coffin said with respect to New York, perhaps I ought to explain. I have been in New York City for the past three weeks attending school, The New York University School of Law. One of the largest law centers in the country has just put on the first seminar for appellate court judges ever held in America. They limited the attendance at this seminar to twenty state supreme court judges and federal court of appeals judges. They had the full twenty there. About fifteen or sixteen of them were from state supreme courts and then there were several from the courts of appeal. There were two from the Eighth Circuit, Judge Murrah from the Tenth Circuit and I was there from the Ninth Circuit. There were other federal judges in for special lectures, like Chief Judge Clark of the Second Circuit and one of the judges of the Third Circuit.

We had a most interesting three week's session and it was so satisfactory that it was the consensus of all that it should be continued as a regular program.

I should also say that Judges Hill and Finley of the Washington State Supreme Court were present, so that the court in Olympia was