

The Mining Journal

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'Mr. U-M'

The man who is known as "Mr. University of Michigan" in the Upper Peninsula is an alumnus of Western Michigan University. When he decided to work on his master's degree, he chose the University of Chicago. But Charlie Follo has spent the past 23 years as the University of Michigan's representative in the Upper Peninsula and earned his sobriquet as the result of a lot of diligent work on behalf of the university he never attended.

On July 1, Mr. Follo will retire as assistant director of the U-M Extension Service, having attained 65 years of age. He has been the University of Michigan's only official in the Northern Peninsula since 1947, when he opened the university's extension office in his native Escanaba. That office has served in the intervening period as a center for university programs and services for all of the Peninsula.

Mr. Follo's assignment largely was to bring the university to the Upper Peninsula, and in this he succeeded exceptionally well. At the time the office was opened, no other institution in the Upper Peninsula was offering graduate work off the college campus. Mr. Follo's office offered graduate courses in education and allied subjects, developed non-credit courses and lecture series in a wide variety of subjects, arranged for concert series by members of the university faculty and developed conference programs aimed at solving some of the problems of the Upper Peninsula.

In the course of all this, Mr. Follo drove thousands of miles every year and became one of the Upper Peninsula's most familiar figures. He also found time to perform a great many volunteer duties that were in the public interest but that had no connection with his work for the university. Space permits only a few to be mentioned.

He served for many years on the Escanaba Library Board of Trustees, the Civil Service Commission of Escanaba, the Escanaba Board of Education and the Bay de Noc Community College Board of Trustees. He helped organize the Upper Peninsula Crafts Council. He has been an active member of the Upper Peninsula Educational Planning Council, the Human Resources Committee of the Upper Peninsula Committee for Area Progress, the Delta County Historical Society, the Historical Society of Michigan, the American Association for State and

'Wake Up, Genius, It's Time To Do Your Thing About Cambodia!'



Andrew Tully:

Church Tax Exemption

WASHINGTON — Supreme Court Justice William Douglas, who is not often right, probably was on the button when he dissented from the court's 7 to 1 ruling that laws exempting church property from taxation do not violate the Constitution's prohibition against state sup-

erance. He might have said that Main Street wouldn't tolerate lifting the tax exemption on its churches.

Another Hard Fact

He also might have noted another hard fact of life, to wit, that if the exemption were lifted a great many private

able tax burden on the public. Meanwhile, it may not be untoward to submit that the Supreme Court's attitude already has changed under Burger's leadership. Only Douglas of the liberals dissented, a far cry from the situation in 1963 when the court struck down compulsory Bible-reading in public schools. Justice Douglas's stand for "strict constructionism" was a wry thing, all right, when compared to the majority vote of Justice Hugo Black, who is so fond of making such statements as

Business Mirror: Canada Also Plagued By Inflation

By JOHN CUNIFF
AP Business Analyst
NEW YORK (AP) — Canada, too, is having its problems with inflation, which suggests that the persistence of this malady in the United States economy may not be solely the result of an improper approach to the problem.

Canada, however, is attacking the problem a bit more directly. Unlike the United States, where the defeat of inflation is expected to be a natural result of an economic slowdown, Canada is considering direct credit controls.

Moreover, the Canadian government already has developed a program of voluntary restraints on prices and wages that has met with some success during the past few months, although the exact amount cannot be measured.

Here is a comparison of results in the battle against inflation:

Consumer Price Increases: In Canada, nearly 5 per cent, in the United States close to 6 per cent.

Unemployment: In Canada, slightly more than 5 per cent on an annual basis. In the United States, 4.8 per cent in April and rising swiftly.

Industrial Output: In Canada, continuing at a slow pace but showing signs of perking up. In the United States, at a standstill or even-falling back some.

Budget: Canada's is in surplus, meaning that the government is restricting economic activity. The U.S. budget also calls for a surplus, but many doubts are arising about the feasibility of this in either fiscal 1970 or 1971.

Perhaps the biggest difference is in the interpretation of economists. Many economists believe the United States is in the midst of a mild recession.



(Contributions are invited. Letters should be limited to less than 300 words. Only signed letters will be considered for publication. Personal attacks on individuals will be eliminated.)

From Prosecuting Attorney

Sir:

With the prosecution of Patrick Williams and five other defendants practically at an end, it is no longer inappropriate for me to respond to The Journal editorial of April 29, which was critical of me for stipulating to the entry of an order for a mistrial, one of the bases for the stipulation being prejudicially accurate reporting by The Journal. Within practical limitations of time and space, I shall try to provide the demanded answers.

The Journal questions whether improper reporting can be the basis for a mistrial. There is no question whatever that such is the case: the conviction of Billy Sol Estes was reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court (Estes v. State of Texas, 85 S. Ct. 1629 (1969)) because of prejudicial publicity, in that instance consisting of television coverage. The same principle has been recognized in many previous cases, because of the possible (rather than proved) prejudicial effect on a jury. The standard by which press coverage is to be judged was stated in the Estes case as follows:

"The law, however, favors publicity in legal proceedings, so far as that object can be obtained without injustice to the persons immediately concerned. The public are permitted to attend nearly all judicial inquiries, and there appears to be no sufficient reason why they should not also be allowed to see in print reports of trials, if they can thus have them presented as fully as they are exhibited in court, or at least all the material portion of the proceedings impartially stated, so that one shall not, by means of them, derive erroneous impressions, which he would not have been likely to receive from hearing the trial itself. (2 Cooley's Constitutional Limitations 931-932, Carrington Edition, 1927)."

Having this standard in mind, I concluded on April 27 that these six defendants were not receiving a constitutionally-guaranteed fair trial, for the reasons stated in the stipulation. What is a prosecuting attorney to do in such a situation? A prosecuting attorney stands in a somewhat different position than private counsel, and the duty is cast upon him of seeing that defendants have fair trials. Prosecutors are sworn ministers of justice and not advocates employed to procure convictions without regard to legal guilt or innocence. As such, he has a clear duty, to stipulate to a mistrial) under appropriate circumstances. I was and remain convinced that it would have been unprofessional for me to refrain from joining in the stipulation.

While there are people of good will on both sides of these questions, it is apparent that the order for mistrial and the filing of a motion for dismissal do not meet with the approval of many vocal and influential local citizens. I sincerely regret this unfavorable local sentiment; however, if the office of the prosecuting attorney is to be run on the basis of local sentiment and not on the basis of a sworn legal obligation, then it is time for someone else to hold the office.

EDWARD A. QUINNELL
Prosecuting Attorney
Marquette