

he must read the speeches of the Fuehrer because in the totalitarian system the Fuehrer alone is the single source of law. No matter how old-time lawyers may view such a change they do not complain, because they dare not.

The Gestapo are the representatives of Hitler. In the Courts they review every important case. In each sitting of the Court cases with "political" aspects involved—and in Germany everything has "political" aspects—the agents of the Gestapo are present.

We are told that if sentences do not satisfy them, they step in before the very eyes of the Judge and Jury and seize the accused for transmittal to the concentration camp. Under such circumstances it is easy to picture the type of life the lawyer leads. He must be ever ready to harken to the Party call. He must be careful to take part in all Party rallies and shout as loudly as anyone else there, or he will quickly find himself no longer practicing before the Bar and possibly interned at some concentration camp.

All the more reason, is it not, why members of the Bar of Maryland and throughout this Country, must exercise every effort and influence to the protection and preservation of those American ideals which almost alone of all the governments of the world today stand as a guarantee of individual rights?

To keep its heritage of leadership, the Bar must act as a sort of balance wheel of national sentiment.

In a word, they should exercise their talents to prevent public hysteria, and yet also to keep the Country moving calmly but steadily along the road to complete national preparedness.

The Bar must keep a watchful eye upon the relations of capital and labor, upon any suggestion of subversive influences in any quarter and upon government itself.

The Bar must be ever vigilant to guarantee that, in times of emergency as well as normal times, the civil liberties of worthy citizens are fully protected; but on the other hand, it must be just as vigilant to see that the proper agencies of government promptly and vigorously uproot any subversive attack upon our defense program or upon our free institutions.

We all know that there has been and is in this Country today, as there was prior to the last war, a considerable amount of sabotage in vital defense plants, in ships in our ports, and elsewhere. By rigid laws governing civil liberties it is difficult today for our law-enforcement officers to apprehend the perpetrators of these outrages.

For instance, on a recent occasion telegrams were received by foreign shipmasters in our ports directing them to inflict serious damage upon their ships; yet the telegrams, coming from a foreign consulate, were privileged communications and could not be intercepted by law officials. In such a case, at least, the protection we have thrown around our liberties turned out to be a protection for the enemies of our Country.

Our Nation today is deluged with mail matter directed from foreign governments and from propaganda sources in this Country; yet under our laws we have no way of stopping this. We not only permit foreign agencies