State of the Law School

ON THE THRESHOLD OF LEADERSHIP

There is no reason why this law school cannot be a leader in the new, exciting type of legal education. Dean Charles Aras has done a great deal of the fact finding and students of the law college as he concluded his annual state of the law school address. Speaking to a standing room only crowd, Aras pointed out that the law school was ahead of most law schools in adapting to what长老 said. Teacher Manning characterized as the method of the future in legal education. In the transition from the strict casebook method of study to the progressive approach where the student has a chance to participate in meaningful clinical programs, says Aras, sees the University of Arizona on the threshold of leadership.

Curriculum

The basic changes in the curriculum of two years ago will be retained next year for another year, with the biggest change coming in the area of research and writing. The first year writing course will be tried and a paper of substantial quality required for the upper division students.

The trend we now have toward closer professional work will continue. Post-Conviction Legal Assistance Clinic and the legal aid and urban affairs programs will continue. Aras reported that the Latin American program under the direction of Professor Kolochyk will begin to emerge as an important part of the curriculum.

Boyd, Davis, and Hoffman to Be on Sabbatical

Dean Aras announced the addition of two new permanent members of the faculty. Professor Luther McDougall, currently at the University of Minnesota, will come to Arizona to teach in the area of Real Property and Civil Procedure. Professor J. Mo. Finer will leave private practice in New York to teach in the area of Evidence and appellate and criminal work. Aras announced that three members of the current faculty will be on leave next year. Professor Davis will be in Australia conducting a weather modification study. A previously commissioned and the law will take Professor Boyd to Stanford for a year, while Prof. Hoffman will be in Bogota, Columbia.

A Lesson from California

Polls reveal the Constitution for a welfare state. A major announcement was the granting of a chapter of The Order Of The Coif. This distinguished honorary will initiate its first Arizona chapter this spring. The Senate

Dean Aras announced the new Senate version of the study which will be in effect next year. All students will be on probation if they fall below a 3.000 and if they do come above this level, they will be suspended. The entrance to the bar will be disqualified. Although the entrance standards for law school admission is being crushed by applications the quality of the new classes will be higher.

Dean Aras called on the students and faculty alike to move on two current programs (Continued on page 7)

Justice Douglas Visits Law College

By CAROL CONTES

The Supreme Court has not played an active role in environmental affairs because under the law, at least until now. Very few have had the legal basis to comment and appeal, said Superior Court Judge William O. Douglas. "If pollution came to be a court matter, we'd be a whole lot closer to the end of life," he said.

Douglas spoke to about 300 persons at the College of Law during a February Court break.

"The most optimistic ecologist I have met thinks we as a people have 30 years or less. Other think we're down to about 10 years," he added.

Aras said the Supreme Court has had only two cases involving environment, one of which was a test case. "Most of the decisions take place on the administrative level," he said.

Environmental Politics

A Lesson from California

By ROBERT SCHULER

Speaking at the law school on environmental politics, Mr. Richard Turner, Assistant Legal Counsel to the Legislative Council, said that Arizona still has significant choices to make in the area of environmental protection. California, he said, would have a curve and a great deal from the mistakes that were made in California.

"One thing we are not at risk losing our water, our minerals and our land," he said. "It is one thing to realize we have a problem and not something about it. While the press and the politicians have discovered the environment, the polls reveal that the citizens are not as worried or more concerned about taxes."

ON MARCH 7, 1969

Justice Douglas

Visits Law College

A recent interview with Student Bar Association President William Ridens reported that the SBA has spent an active year. One of the chief areas sponsored by the SBA is the Law Day Honors Banquet, held each year at the Skyline Country Club.

A most well-received SBA activity has been the Police Internship Program which has enabled interested students to ride with a Tucson City Policeman during a night shift and gain valuable insights into the practicalities of the criminal law and police problems. Another closely related program was the visitation at the Arizona State Prison. Future visitations will include trips to the State Industrial School at Fort Grant as well as to juvenile detention facilities.

"A general aim to coordinate the Stuident Bar Association Program, which provided free legal research assistance to counsel appointed for indigents in Pima County. Other activities included those at the college for incoming first-year students, a conference with state and local law schools participating in the area of criminal law and an expanded intra-mural law program.


Ridens related that the major problem encountered this year was a lack of student interest and participation in many activities. He felt steps should be taken to broaden the base of students involved in the operation of the SBA in the hope of making programs more interesting and more effective.

LSCRC Director

Reviews Activities

By JOHN HAWKINS

In December, 1969, Philip C. Ford, then director of the Law Student's Civil Rights Research Project, had an interview with the Board of Directors that was taped for the Voice of Liberty. Ford has talked to students of the law school about his work for the Nation of Islam.

Ford is a member of the Nation of Islam and has served as a member of the National Organization for Civil Rights. He has also served as director of the Voice of Liberty, a publication founded by the Nation of Islam in 1970.

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The purpose of the organization has been primarily to provide law students with opportunities to work with Native Americans, the poor, the unemployed, the disabled and others in need. Ford, a member of the Nation of Islam, has worked on a number of projects that have been widely publicized in the media.

Ford is a member of the Nation of Islam and has served as a member of the National Organization for Civil Rights. He has also served as director of the Voice of Liberty, a publication founded by the Nation of Islam in 1970.
"I Have Seen the Enemy and They is Us!" - Pogo

The predominate reason given for the lack of student involvement in extra-curricular activities is the great pressure for grades in the law school. The validity of such an attitude is questionable.

The real reason for student non-involvement in the SBA, ADVOCATE, or variety of other legally oriented programs seems to be apathy. Many students just don't seem to care about taking a constructive approach to remedying these present problems in the law school or in acquiring a broader legal education.

A lot of students wish to hear groups of students complaining vigorously among themselves about current social ills and injustices while at the same time refusing to attend law school sponsored speeches given by the very persons who are intimately involved with the subjects of their coffee-table criticisms - the lack of a representative law student body attendance at talks given by such men as Richard Kleindienst, Rubin Salter and Charles Rogovin illustrate this attitude.

Complaints about current law school practices which are murmured in the hallways and lobby do not often find their way to the administrative level. The ADVOCATE has only received two student letters to the editor and one faculty letter to the editor despite constant appeals for student and faculty contributions.

The SBA administers committees on a variety of subjects dealing with the law school environment. These committees also have members on the faculty committees that decide the policy and direction of the law school. Yet the level of student participation on these committees has been negligible. A prime example of this is the Gradening Committee. Chairman Tom Pepper diligently sought to bring out some constructive suggestions for changes in the present system which could be presented to the faculty. At almost every meeting of the committee, attendance was dismal and thus the committee lacked the force of student support which is needed for even a discussion of such problems at the faculty/administrative level. The student body must be made to realize that the faculty will not even consider obvious or basic reform needs in sensitive areas unless they have proof of mass student concern - and often presented with reasonable solutions to the problem at hand.

What is the answer? Student concern must be publicly voiced. For a start, elect candidates for SBA offices who will act decisively and motivate other to do the same. Next, sign up for duty on one of the many SBA committees and work for some improvements. At the very least, put your thoughts and criticisms down on paper and submit them to the ADVOCATE or to the dean himself. It's a funny thing about communication - it takes some effort.

WHAT'S ON YOUR MIND?

 Platforms Listed by SBA Presidential Candidates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BILL LANE</th>
<th>TIM FLOOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Where the hell is the Law College headed? It has seemed in the last couple of years that no one knows. What's more important, few seem to care. ... at least it's been hard to detect a sense of excitement in our student leadership. I think that has to change. The SBA ought to be marked by progressive thinking, by lively if not dynamic programs. Should we define the existing conditions as apathy. Whatever you call it, one major cause is lack of communication - not only between students and faculty, but between students and their leaders. (Is a thoughtful note election notice that is "adequate to insure widespread notification"? SBA Const. Art. VIII, Sec. 2. B) Have you heard of the work of the following student committees? 1. Student Bar: Book Exchange, House, Internship, Legal Aid, Program, Publicity, and Committees? Bylaws, Secs. 5 & 6.)
| Enthusiasm. There should be enough around this law school even to stimulate Mr. Apatity. Since law school and the Student Bar Association are supposed to work for all the students, I propose giving all the students a greater opportunity to get involved and like it. The sparks of such enthusiasm are everywhere - in everyone. Law school need not be a vacuum. Our curriculum now gives us a chance to get out and catch a breath of fresh air through field and clinical work. More fresh air should be brought into the law school, too. If selected, I will work enthusiastically to create a more exciting atmosphere.

Communication. An informal bi-monthly forum will be set up to provide an exchange of views on important legal and political topics. The best minds, local attorneys, and state and national political leaders. A well publicized forums speaker program will be established which will assure that a distinguished speaker will be on hand each and every month.

Student-faculty contact must be encouraged on all levels. The students want to know what the faculty feels not only about the law, but also about the other aspects of life - from environmental control to the Viet Nam War to the MIRV. The faculty should want to know what the students say about them around the coffee table and why they feel as they do. Increased avenues of communication can only be limited by our own lack of imagination.

Grievances. An SBA Ombudsman will be created to head a grievance committee which will seek out student grievances through personal contact and frequent opinion polls. The results of such "attitude checks" will be made known to the faculty. Controversial ideas must be openly and frequently discussed. For instance, students cansell books to the Law Enthusiasts. There should be enough around this law school even to stimulate Mr. Apatity. Since law school and the Student Bar Association are supposed to work for all the students, I propose giving all the students a greater opportunity to get involved and like it. The sparks of such enthusiasm are everywhere - in everyone. Law school need not be a vacuum. Our curriculum now gives us a chance to get out and catch a breath of fresh air through field and clinical work. More fresh air should be brought into the law school, too. If selected, I will work enthusiastically to create a more exciting atmosphere.

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Primary Results

EDITOR'S NOTE -

Results of primary election of 12 March, '79 out of a registered 280 members of the Student Bar Association voted. Candidates whose names are in bold face are finalists in the general election to be held Thursday, 16 March.

President

Tim Flood
Bill Lane
91
89
103

Card Drude

62

Vice President

Steve Bernhard

Nate Walsh

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

William Young

RECORDER/SECRETARY

Treasurer

Lawrence Williams

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

3rd Year

Joh Abnews

120

Sam Alfred

83

Steven Phillips

81

Jim Blendman

10

Emily Jenkins

75

Chris Pickler

74

Bob Schuler

74

Dave Hoffman

70

Dick Burrill

52

Chuck Firestein

50

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

2nd Year

Clerk Derrick

77

Ted Borch

55

Bob Swan

39

Mike Grub

18

Hugh Holub

38

Gary Kentel

38

Gene Shuman

38

Mike Grayson

29

Greg Corn

27

Stevie Norland

25

John Munger

23

John Whelan

18

Richard Clark

16

Tom Sykenth

12

Gerald Hawley

12

THE ARIZONA ADVOCATE invites applications for the position of Editor-in-Chief

Arizona Advocate

Vol. 4, No. 4

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John Mollow

Feature Editor

Law and Society Editor

In-House Columnist

Legislative Notes Editor

Arizona Advocate

March 1970

[Continued on page 6]
Justice Harlan's dissent in the companion case of *Wells v. Rockefeler*, 339 U.S. 323, 70 S. Ct. 632, 94 L. Ed. 916, is the subject of our discussion.

"Straight indeed is the path of the righteous legislator: He would, in the first place, avoid all thought of counting district lines, political, history, and economics, so as to achieve the magic formula: one man, one vote."

Arizona Reapportionment

A special session of the Arizona Legislature assembled on January 5, 1970, one week prior to the regular session. House Bill One was introduced revising legislative district lines. The bill would require authorization of the Arizona counties to equalize population on a voter registration basis. A Senate rewrite produced adverse House reactions requiring conference committee and reconciliation in attaining final enactment. The Senate rewrite was a county by county planning which redistributed the 1960 boundaries up dated with 168 voter registration figures. The 30 legislative subdistricts which were established are clearly祀 population less than one percent deviation population. Should any subdistricts be created in Maricopa County.

House Bill One also establishes the boundary for Federal Congressional districts. It was introduced July 3, 1969. The statute divided Arizona into seven election districts which were further subdivided into legislative subdistricts from which one senator and one representative were to be elected. Apportionment was to be based on the 1960 population of not more than 16 percent deviation.

The legislature felt they had substantially complied with the one man, one vote rule of Reynolds in achieving a de minimus variance of only 16 percent. However, in the interim between passage of the referendum and final approval by the Arizona people, the United States Supreme Court put teeth into the Reynolds holding by the 1969 Kirkpatrick *v.* Preisler decision. Under Kirkpatrick the Arizona Supreme Court had difficulty in striking down the new plan in *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*.

Kirkpatrick v. Preisler

Kirkpatrick held that although precise mathematical standards may not be possible, the state must, nevertheless, attempt to achieve absolute mathematical division of legislative districts based on population only.

In Kirkpatrick, the State of Missouri attempted to justify de minimus population variances on such factors as representation of district interest groups, integration of county lines, compactness of districts, population trends within the state and high proportions of non-voters in some districts of the state. It was further contended that the realities of "legislative interplay" were not compatible with a single mathematical standard of *gerrymandering*. The Court has indicated that the realities of legislative interplay are not compatible with a single standard of mathematical precision required by Kirkpatrick, challenges of *gerrymandering*, if present, could lead to rejection of the plan. Such a device is prohibitive of gerrymandering of otherwise mathematically precise districts and the dicta that states should take advantage of "interplay" could be nullified by the consideration of the "gerrymander" holding of Kirkpatrick.

The Relative Effect of Manipulation of District Size

The argument of allowing districts to follow county lines is presented in the interest of gauging the public voting strength of political districts of the opposition party. As it has been said that gerrymandering is an ominous threat always present when a legislative attempt to establish its own representative districts. A possible future way of solving the gerrymandering issue would be to establish a permanent Supreme Court panel which would be a task force of other courts in the state. The Court has indicated that such a task force could be a solution to the problem of gerrymandering.

As far as possible, the gerrymanderer practices his art by placing opposition voters into districts which can be won by his party, bringing care to leave a margin of safety. An example causes for gerrymandering is allegorical, the growth of the gerrymanderer as he cuts through districts in achieving mathematical precision.

Investigating...

The current reapportionment made by the 1970 (29th) Special Session must, of course, be constitutionally reviewed by the three judge United States District Court. There are a number of alterations of the Court's opinion after it has reviewed the apportionment plan:

1. The 1970 reapportionment plan may be totally rejected.
2. The Court can reject the Republican plan and approve an independent plan of qualified version drafted by Democrats.
3. Both Plans can be rejected and new one written by the Court.

It is likely that the Court will choose the first alternative, partly because of the reluctance of the Federal District Court to enter into drafting of state legislative districts, and also because of the urgency of settling upon one plan.

Gerrymandering

Even if the Arizona reapportionment plan substantially followed the population figure, it would be subject to the criticism of mathematics, precision required by Kirkpatrick, challenges of *gerrymandering*, if present, could lead to rejection of the plan. Such a device is prohibitive of otherwise mathematically precise districts. Despite the methods of Kirkpatrick, the description of the *gerrymander* is not the primary goal. The theory of Kirkpatrick is that the *gerrymander* is one who can pack or scatter districts of equal population, or more, in order to gain political advantage.

The Court has indicated that cases of *gerrymandering* can be rejected if the margin of deviation is less than a one percent deviation population. Thus, two alternative plans are clearly available in redistricting. If the state legislature continues to set up its own districts, political motives are likely to predominate. The choice of which redistricting alternative is to be followed. Where population boundaries are used, political duties may cohere with census statistics in redistricting. Likewise, where population growths are used, the political duties of the majority party is likely to strictly follow the boundary.

Conclusion

It is not the purpose of this article to write the Republican redistricting committee. It is to be expected in any legislative redistricting committee. It is not likely that gerrymandering is an ominous threat always present when a legislative attempt to establish its own representative districts. A possible future way of solving the gerrymandering issue would be to establish a permanent Supreme Court panel which would be a task force of other courts in the state. The Court has indicated that such a task force could be a solution to the problem of gerrymandering.
Yuma Territorial Prison

By Allen J. Clark

The Territorial Prison included a "dungeon" which was dug out from a granite mound. It was about ten feet by ten feet in size. In later years additional cells were built of adobe. The cells were about eight feet long, ten feet wide and seven to ten feet high. The old cells were occupied by placing bunk beds three tiers high on each side of the cell. This arrangement left a space three feet wide by eight feet long between the beds which the prisoners could do little more than stand. Also in each cell was a porcelain bucket which the prisoners, all six of them, had to use as a toilet. How often this toilet was emptied is unknown.

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Prison Conditions

The Territorial Prison was a story described by the prison in these terms:

"Fortune is the offender against the law who commits his offense in Arizona and receives his punishment in the Territorial Prison at Yuma. It is possible there is a more humane penal institution in the world, but it is highly improbable. From the prisoner's standpoint there is no better than Yuma."

"When idle he has the freedom of the prison yard during daylight hours and in the prison yard there is a little grass plot, with flowers, and olive trees, and running water, and birds, and two mud turtles, and 'Jadie' and her fox are constant visitors. He mingles and converses with his mates, laughs, sings, dances."

"He is defined spirit and a dainty stomach that would receive any genuine punishment by confinement here."

The following statements from a prison inmate are a demonstration that the man who wrote the Arizona Graphic article must have been at the prison on an unusually good day.

"It would be impossible to draw a picture of worse conditions than existed at the old Yuma Prison. Outside toilets, no sewage, poor cell house, cell house too close for comfort and except for a poor cooling system. During the summer months the cell house temperature is over 100 degrees. The old snake den dungeon, was still with us in 1902. It was a dirty hole, with a cook shanty in the middle of the floor. It was a real torture chamber. Young Armstrong was confined in it for a period of seven months and came within an ace of losing his sight."

As early as 1883 Governor Murphy, in reply to the legislature, noted overcrowding and generally inadequate conditions in the prison. At that time there were thirty-nine prisoners and the governor found:

"accommodations... entirely unsatisfactory, dirty and unhealthy and careful of so great an increase as has taken place this year... is evidently unsatisfactory."

At present as many as six persons are confined in one room in a single cell. The ventilation in some of the cells is absolutely inadequate for the supply of pure air to such a number. The system of sewage hereafter adopted is of such a character as to be of little use for perfect drainage, the boxes being filled in the same manner as if with filthy, necessarily thereupon emitting gases that must be impregnating.

The prison begins to take on a look of a "Hole in the Wall."

Dr. J. H. Taggart, prison physician, reported in 1890 of leaky roofs and damp floors in 1890. He, like Governor Tittle, commented on the prison's conditions.

"There is no sufficient system of trapping to prevent the escape through all openings into the sewer," and "the heat in the cells being so excessive, they are subject to the air impure..."

"The doctor reported that as a result of the heat in the cells, food was not eaten in the winters because he recommended the convicts be fed warm tanbark, that was excruciating.

"If at the heat and smell were not enough, insects were added to the obnoxious conditions, almost intolerable. The prison physician was able to report a warm tanbark, that was excruciating.

"Over-crowding was one of the major problems of the prison. It caused the conditions of the sewage, ventilation and insects to be at a maximum. A new cell was built in 1904 to reduce the crowding. The cell block was to be replaced, which would give adequate ventilation and light. But over-crowding was reduced, only by the fact that the superintendent reported in 1904 that the new cell block was not complete. There were sixty-three convicts, "many of the most trustworthy prisoners are compelled to sleep on the floor." Over-crowding and lack of room for air circulation were the reasons for moving the prison to Florence.

Inferno

There is no information built at the prison on the facts of discipline. The use of the new infirmary was a result of the conditions in the old infirmary. From tuberculosis sent to Yuma Prison, and the conditions there, the superintendent complained there were many of the most trustworthy prisoners are compelled to sleep on the floor.

"Such conditions as exist at the Yuma Prison would be considered by any normal prison authorities.

"Yuma Prison has had no specific plan of discipline. The following are discipline.

In 1902, a letter was written by a prisoner on the subject of discipline. In 1902, a letter was written by a prisoner on the subject of discipline. The letter complained of bad food, inadequate clothing, no tobacco and generally bad conditions for the inmates. Also cited in the letter is a complaint that one prisoner, who had a few days left to serve, was placed in the "rat's nest" room for allegedly stealing the superintendent's watch and was refused all pleas for release or hearing.

Prison Discipline

On the wall of a prison cell is written:

"Human liberty is the first law between God and man, and slavery and voluntary submission is an injustice that is hostile to both."

"Superintendent Ingalls, in 1891, had incorporated a set of rules and rules drawn up by him. As a result of these rules, they had been diligently followed by the prison authorities. Yuma Prison had an excellent record with prison discipline.

"Superintendent Griffith in 1904 reported that while solitary confinement might be in the best interest of the offender, the most effective day-to-day means of keeping the inmates busy at some form of labor. In the prison's attempt to provide labor it failed miserably.

 Superintendent Zulk recognized a growing problem at the territorial prison in his address to the legislature in 1887. He devised almost the entire province about the prison labor system ancient. The "Yuma Prison labor system was adopted to make the prison labor somewhat self-supporting. The cry of the citizens was the cry of the Christian work ethic. An idle man is an evil man, he would said. The Yuma Prison until the day it closed.

Four years Governor Murphy, in reply to the legislature, said the prison's manufacturing plant was a "waste." He also told the Sixteenth Legislative that the Yuma's case one-up was the fact that the prison labor system was adopted to make the prison labor somewhat self-supporting. The cry of the citizens was the cry of the Christian work ethic. An idle man is an evil man, he would said. The Yuma Prison until the day it closed.
How I Went to Meet the Poor

By WILLIAM J. FRIEDL

Upon arrival at the University of Arizona this Fall, to begin my third year of a rather tedious and depressing law school career, I was faced with another problem. The semester was going to take had already been filled with the maxims of Sweeney. She had been students before my magic letter "P" came to register. If it appears to be true that resemblance to the December Draft Lottery, it may be just coincident. Searching the catalogue, and not wanting to be overburdened with the usual conceptual brain-drain type subject matter I came upon the Legal Aid Seminar. If nothing else this course seemed to be a change of pace from the antiquated stuffy lectures that are ringing through the halls in every law school.

From the very beginning, I knew I was in for a pleasant surprise. The material was current and applicable to the realm of reality — to the poor and minor. The material was to cover basic issues concerning poverty in America — Public Assistance, Housing, Consumer Protection, Matrimonial Problems, and the Anders. Even though the class was more work than expected; that was no problem.

To complement this class, a seminar was assigned to the Northside Legal Aid Office for work and study. This was quite an experience, after meeting the secretaries — who are both widows in their late fifties, and sometimes think they are entering an adolescent stage in life; that of finding out what the mail is all about — I was introduced to Mr. Sweeney, the Legal Aid Attorney, who showed me the office. My first, and major concerns of the day, was "where am I going to?"

The office is composed of three cubicles; one for the secretary, one for Mr. Sweeney, and a large room. The inner office has room for one desk and chat for the attorney, two file cabinets, and a room for clients, and one of the Arizona Digest.

Any misconceptions I had from the office appearance that this office was placed at 253 North Fourth Street was to serve as a bureaucratic show-case were soon erased. From the first interviews I could tell that the legal services interviewing was done almost entirely by the legal aid attorney. This was one of the major problems with this type of legal aid school program. However, Mr. Sweeney did not hesitate to ask for my opinion, or to let me ask questions at the conclusion of the interview.

When the client would first come into the office, Mr. Sweeney would supply our society, and I am helping legal aid today."

Once, after he had told the client this, the lady turned to Mr. Sweeney and said, "I don't care if you would like to stay while we talk, it isn't personal anyway."

In some of the problems we worked, there was some relation between the material covered in class and the facts at hand. If it can be said that there was any great correlation between the legal aid service and the material, and the field work, it must have considered the material problems covered in class. The reason for this is easily explainable because of the sheer number of people who walked through the door.

In the housing and marital problems, an eighteen year old girl came into the office seeking a divorce. However we were unable to offer any assistance, as she did not meet the legal requirement. She and her husband had entered into a separation agreement in Kentucky. She moved to Arizona, and her husband is presently in Kentucky. She moved to Arizona seven months ago. She must wait until the next year for the divorce. Perhaps an argument could be made that resides in Kentucky for divorce actions are unconstitutional, just as the Missouri residents are, for residency are unconstitutional because they discriminate against out-of-state citizens.

A surprising factor in most of my legal problems was that not once were even involved with a contested action. The fact that we were dealing with the courts being that there were no settlements involved. However, it seems that persons who are involved in the legal aid office to help in securing a divorce had not seen or lived with their spouse. The case of divorce was a true case of abandonment.

A matter of finding the wife asking for the divorce. They would infer that the husband was living in the people's, and the "hounding" bill collectors, garnishment of wages, and the court house, we would just pack up and leave.

While sitting in on cases dealing with divorce, I nurtured my chief concern in the legal aid structure. Because of a lack of space, the legal services are offered at no cost. For example, because of the paper is not handled the uncontroverted divorce, the client must pay $50.00 before the judge can make his finding. To file for bankruptcy the cost is $30.00. This is only a slight charge for the services received, many clients are unable to pay the legal services. Three parties interviewed were paid in cash, and two received money until they had $35.00. The gut reaction is simple, why don't more people file for bankruptcy?

The answer is easy, who will loan a client $35.00 or less to use it to go through bankruptcy?

In the area of housing, much of the legal problems are due to the spend was on violation of leases by landlords. The legal aid problem area with Tucson. The area is housing in low-income housing, not in the downtown area, but the unwillingness of the landlords to issue leases.

The legal aid office is economically beneficial to the landlord not to the client. The disparity in rents during the tourist season, landlords do not operate on the lease system. This enables them to raise and lower the rent in conjunction with the supply and demand.

To illustrate this point, one of the clients who came to the neighborhood office was trying to stop the landlord from raising the rent. This lady, in her seventies, has moved into an apartment in August for $450.00 a month. The landlord told her that it would return with a lease for her to sign. In November he returned, but with no lease. The rent was now raised to $850.00 a month. The lady could either pay the new price or leave. Since her entire income was $500.00, received monthly from social security, she was forced to move. There was, however, no place to move. The winter visitor had either caused excessive increases in the rent or filled most of the vacancies throughout the city.

Another recent problem is the shortage of low income housing which has been caused by the University of Arizona. To entice their present facilities they have acquired a great deal of land to the north of the present housing. Through this power of eminent domain they have caused a shortage of low-income housing in Tucson.

For each and every client was not a "yes" or a "no" answer. It was just the beginning. This was one of the few days the referee's report was familiar with the case, which to file a memorandum of points and authorities before a three hour ordeal, the hearing was held the following day. Before hearing the following day. Before hearing the following day. Before hearing the following day. Before hearing the following day. Before hearing the following day. Before hearing the following day. Before hearing the following day. Before hearing the following day. Before hearing the following day. Before hearing the following day.

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The Office of the Legal Aid Attorney is commended for efforts of this nature. Even though the problem was extra-legal, Mr. Sweeney offered his assistance in the above instance. In the area of various matters of this nature.

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Yuma Prison (Cont.)

be compelled to labor instead of being pampered in idleness.”

Governor Fleming told the Nineteenth Legislative Assembly that after 20 years the prison’s main problems are

Other than routine jobs of maintenance, the schemes were tried from time to time in the various cells. Inmates labored on the rock pile, which consisted in leveling a hill on the roof of the main cell block. The work was heavy labor and was at times tremendous. It was done by men who worked under the muzzles of the guards’ weapons.

In 1910 the rock pile dwindled, and in 1900, the superintendent reported that the work which had been started on about one hundred four square feet of land, which was a waste area that was gone, there would have to be new ground acquired or the rock pile would be idle. But the rock bank was just work, and under no condition should the crushed rock for building and repairs, no marketable product resulted. More useful projects were tried with little success.

For the first year Yuma had a prison farm along the river, but it was a failure. The debtors called the river “Burns Hill” and the depression caused several families to move out of the housing. In 1901 the prison was made a museum. Mrs. Clara Woodard was made curator. The state park department took the prison over in 1960. It is estimated that 165,000 people visit the prison every year.

Conclusion

Yuma Prison probably was not a ‘Hell Hole,’ but it was because of the progressive institution. Concern for the inmates was apparent, but also apparent were the fact that the convicts make the pay off his own way as a result, the end, the prison did little for its prisoners and made no money. As a prison institution Yuma Prison is poor. But perhaps all prisons are destined to fail, at least as long as they have for one hundred years - they put a man in a cage and then forgot him.

Lane (Cont.)

assured income from mandatory dues fund such activities as exchange, effective planning for the students’ affairs with little assurance.

6. The student lounge would better serve its function if a soft drink or ice cream Parlor, both were installed. Perhaps the building seems to much like a factory because there are not facilities for informal gatherings except standing in a crowded lobby.

We are justly proud of an outstanding faculty. But no one would deny that a grading mistake is possible. In this overly-competitive mini-society of ours, such an error-no matter how remote and seemingly innocuous-could be deeply damaging. Each student should have access to a grade review system as a matter of right. This list isn’t the ‘save-all’ of our student life and labor at the University, but it can be even a cross-section. But it is indicative of areas in which the SBA could be, and ought to be moving.

My qualifications are both scholastic (top of undergraduate major, scholarship awards) and practical (fraternity president, all kinds of campus work). I’m running for SBA President because student life could be something better than it is; it’s a job that needs doing, and the Law College is indeed moving to greatness, then the SBA must rise from the ashes and get on the march.

Flood (Cont.)

cause structure reform must be vigorously debated. The Court. Conference. I will make every effort to try and secure a program whereby third class students could be given practical law practice in 1970-71.

In essence, the programs and activities of the SBA can be whatever you the student body want them to be. I’ve told you some of my ideas, and I’ve got a few more. I know you’ve got some ideas and I want to know what they are.

The SBA of 1970-71 must have channels for the voicing of those thoughts. Perhaps something will come out of it all - like action, and a better law school.

LSCRC (Cont.)

intervention program is pursued on the national level. Last year, about 200 interns were placed with over 100 different organizations or firms, including private attorneys, NAACP, Mexican-American legal aid fund, and OEO legal services. The work done by the typical intern is a combination of research, writing and investigation. Through this experience most students gain a better understanding of social problems and of how the lawyer’s tools can be used in solving these problems.

It is interesting the success of the program, Phil felt it was impossible to judge on an individual basis but said that most interns with whom he had talked felt their experience had been very rewarding. Over 1500 applications have been considered for the approximately 700 positions that will be available this summer. Apparent from the greatly increased number of applications is the growing interest in the program.

As Western Director, Phil was responsible for administering the program. As part of this he visited the different law schools in the west. He met his colleagues, gathered and disseminated information on the status of the various civil rights, civil liberties, consumer and environmental law programs; finding attorneys and organizations who deal with these issues and finding those who could use the assistance of law school interns. Phil got his students to work in two groups together primarily through the Summer Internship Program.

Turner (Cont.)

proposed a comprehensive Omnibus Clean Air Bill which not only gives the Board power to control the size of cars, but also of automobiles, automobiles, and poisons, but gives them the power to alter the content of gasoline, which has brought strong criticism from the oil companies. The bill would also be place agricultural, industrial, and open burning under the Board.

California has created an Office of Transportation Planning and Research to deal with the problems of moving people and goods over land, air and water. Turner said that “in building today’s transportation systems we are solving today’s problems and not tomorrow’s. By the time a transportation system is completed, it is out of date. We must begin to think ahead.”

In discussing the areas where tough political decisions will have to be made, and political battles fought, Turner told his audience.

Turner concluded that if the state is going to control its environmental problems it must adopt a system approach to environmental planning and make decisions in the areas of environmental and urban problems coordinated and responsive to the public need.

That if we are ever to control our environment the state must impose land use controls, must establish regional governments to implement these controls. The reasons these actions must be taken are that the environmental problems facing our states and countries are not restricted by city, county, or state lines; and the problems often overlap, at the same time, whether city or county, are Sergent and too impaired for the local politician to overcome.

"Animals are such agreeable friends - they ask no questions, pass no criticisms."
**The Politics of Participation**

**EDITOR'S NOTE -**

The ARIZONA ADVOCATE encourages comments from the student body, as well as from the faculty and student body, on the following proposal. Mr. Spingarn's thesis is that politics in its broadest sense (i.e., political life or the political process) is the noblest practical occupation of man and that only he who does not engage in it in one way or another has abdicated to others, mostly strangers, the right to make almost every decision of importance. More specifically, his address to Spingarn Proposal, ARIZONA ADVOCATE, University of Arizona College of Law, Tucson, Arizona.

By Stephen J. Spingarn

Law College graduate, former Administrative Assistant to President Truman and legislative counsel of the White House. Former Commissioner and Acting Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission.

**A PROPOSAL**

Subject: A massive, many-pronged nationwide program to stimulate much wider participation by Americans in politics in its broadest sense, partisan & non-partisan.

These proposals involve an initial study of and report on the problem and how to deal with it, at two levels: (1) the intellectual/political level; and (2) the all-American-under-30 level.

b) "Hold a companion action contest with similar cash prizes for the persons under 30. In the previous year have carried out (or at least launched successfully) the best projects for getting people involved in construction social and/or political action in their communities, city, county, state, national, or international."

Some people can write excellent essays on what to do, but can't or won't follow their own advice. As in the case of the essay contest, the results of the action contest should be widely publicized and the group, or groups, should be awarded the winners in the same fashion. Unlike the essay contest which would be a one-shot affair, the action contest should probably be conducted annually.

II. The Campaign Itself.

In addition to the ideas generated by the two proposals above, here are a few ideas among many for the ingredients of this campaign.

These are based on the assumption that non-participation in politics is caused primarily by:

1. Apathy.
2. Ignorance.
3. Resistance by "The Ins".
4. "The Irrelevant".
5. "The Incompetent".
6. "The Ignorant".
7. "The Ineffective".
8. "The Indifferent".
9. "The Inconsistent".
10. "The Inconsistent".
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30. "The Inconsistent".

Apathy.

"Use shock. Try to get people disturbed about the situation and about their own failure to deal with it."

a. Publicize more widely the statistics on how few people vote in relation to total adult population, and how many elections are decided by very narrow margins. A dozen active men or women working out to get the vote in the final stages could decide many an election.

b. Show how a few rules and control the levels of government policy.

c. Run Advertising Council TV campaigns: "Do you care how your city is run?" "Do you know who you city councilman are?" "Do you care how your electric utility rates are set?" Etc.

d. Propagate the theme that anyone who doesn't engage in politics in its broadest sense is a social deadbeat who is cheating himself, his family, his town, his county, his state, his country, his country, his country, and the world he is accustomed of himself. (He or she) is abdicating the strength to make the stars to power the great movement to every decision that most deeply affects his own life and that of his family and friends.

Arrange for political candidates and other political activists of every persuasion to make speeches everywhere along these lines to schools, colleges, and adult groups too.

Ignorance.

a. Get federal, state, city, and county officials to go into schools to tell what their functions are and how they affect "you and your family".

b. "Hold a companion action contest with similar cash prizes for the persons under 30. In the previous year have carried out (or at least launched successfully) the best projects for getting people involved in construction social and/or political action in their communities, city, county, state, national, or international."

c. Commission political science textbooks down to the 4th, 5th, or 6th grade level.

d. Hold "political participation" seminars for teachers--all of them--in order to try to teach them with enthusiasm for political participation which they will pass on to their students.

e. Promote model legislature, school boards, city councils, utility commissions, etc.

f. Teleview city council meetings, state legislature committee hearings, utility commission meetings.

g. Promote TV shows on amateurs in politics. Try to get existing shows to have episodes showing their heroes participating in local political issues and contests.

h. Give prizes for best reporting of how amateurs participated in politics, affecting the solution of local elections or of controversial issues--local, state, or national. Also give best magazine or other writings of films or TV or radio shows on this theme prizes. Produce film on this theme for school use.

i. Publish loose-leaf Prentice-Hall-type publications for every state and the whole country, indexed and tabbed by subject matter (Housing, Education, Health, Crime, Civil Rights, etc.) giving the names, addresses, phone numbers, and objectives of organizations of all kinds (e.g., business, labor, women's, men's, etc.) seeking volunteers for any kind of political activity, defined-as always-in the broadest sense of that multifaceted term.

j. Publish a continuing series of widely available and inexpensive paperbacks, annually summarizing in non-partisan fashion the opposing positions on all important national issues, foreign and domestic, and significant legislative and other action on them. Eventually to same thing for each state and each major city.

3. Resistance by "The Ins".

a. Establish a Foundation with President Nixon and former Presidents Truman and Johnson as Honorary Chairmen to administer the above programs and others related to them.

b. Enact Tax inducement campaign contributions.

c. "Hire a public relations campaign to get word out to the American people that the world is."

d. Change party rules in every state to permit wider participation in party affairs.

e. Permit every U.S. citizen to vote in all elections and certainly in all federal elections in any state or political district within a state 30 days (or at most 50) after moving his residence there.

f. Reduce the voting age to 18 throughout the United States.
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