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The Caveat, January 1968

CAVEAT

VOLUME III NO. 4 GOLDEN GATE COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LAW JANUARY 1968

A CONFERENCE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

Reflective of a rapidly increasing legal and sociological interest, the "Conference on Juvenile Justice," sponsored by the Law Student's Civil Rights Research Council (LSCRRC), brought together judges, legislators, attorneys, professors, probation officers and juveniles themselves to discuss the multi-faceted problems of the juvenile court system. The conference, hosted by Hastings Law School, began on Friday evening, December 1st, with introductory remarks by D'Army Bailey, recently appointed director of LSCRRC. He briefly articulated the developing role of the council in stimulating and channeling student interest in social activism.

The council began in 1963, initiated by students who had spent the summer working on various civil rights projects in the south. Last year the LSCRRC Summer Internship Program provided funds to support 180 interested and qualified law students from 40 law schools working with attorneys and civil rights groups in 25 states. The council is developing year-round programs to increase student participation in aid of welfare recipient groups and other areas where a lack of economic leverage has significantly diminished the availability of legal assistance.

Mr. Bailey saw this conference as indicative of increased law student interest in promoting a legal system that will eventually insure the well being and personal integrity of all Americans. He stressed that the role of student involvement is to close the gap between legislative and judicial promises and the realities that confront the poor, the uneducated, and those in a racial minority whose civil rights continue to be flagrantly abused.

Aidan Gough, Professor at Santa Clara Law School and Referee in the Juvenile Court of Santa Clara County, began by explaining the development of the juvenile court system and expressing some personal views as to the "identity crisis" the court is presently facing. He described the rational of "parens patriae" under which the English common law protected the personal and property rights of the child. As this concept developed in the United States it was applied primarily to dependent or neglected children and incorrigibles who had not committed a criminal act; there was little distinction made between the adult and the minor who had reached the age of criminal responsibility. In 1899, Illinois established the first tribunal specifically for the handling of juvenile cases including criminal offenses. Many states soon followed the pattern of using a more humane form of pleading and procedure, dealing much as a wise parent would with a wayward child.

Professor Gough recognized the significance of the reforms which among other things helped to abrogate many of the astonishingly harsh statutes to which youth were amenable. He pointed out however, that because of the change of attitude, that these reforms have effectuated, the court has lost sight of its primary adjudicatory function and the procedural aspects of juvenile law have developed under a cloak of meaningless euphemisms and informality.

Following Professor Gough, Hon. Richard M. Sims, Jr., Associate Justice, California District Court of Appeal, discussed the substantive and procedural ramifications of In Re Gault (87 Sup. Ct. 1428, 1967), a landmark decision guaranteeing the juvenile offender some of the basic due process protections before the courts.

Gerald Gault was a 15 year old youth taken into police custody after a neighbor complained that he had called her and made lewd and indecent remarks over the telephone. The maximum penalty that an adult could receive for such a misdemeanor is $50 or two months in prison. Gault was sentenced to a state industrial school until he was twenty one - a six year sentence.

The Supreme Court applied itself specifically to proceedings during which a child is determined to be a delinquent and as a consequence may be committed to a state institution. It reversed the Arizona Supreme Court, holding: 1) written notice of the offense charged and the time of hearing must be given enough in advance for adequate preparation of a defense (Id. at 1446); 2) parent and child must be advised of the right to counsel and court appointment of counsel in case of indegency (Id. at 1451); 3) the privilege against self incrimination must be applied in the case of a juvenile when threatened with the deprivation of his liberty (Id. at 1455); 4) in the absence of a valid confession it is essential for a finding of delinquency that there be a confrontation and sworn testimony available for cross examination (Id. at 1459).

Although this decision leaves many questions as to the pre-judicial and post adjudicative rights of juveniles unanswered, it represents significant judicial notice of the fact that the clinical and relatively informal procedure, previously applied to juvenile hearings has been self defeating. Judge Sims expressed that his personal feeling has always been that making a youth concious of a procedurally "fair" trial is a major step in the rehabilitative system. He is still very much concerned however, with what comes after the trial, primarily the inadequacy of facilities to deal with the youth who, after having been afforded the procedural safeguards provided by the constitution, is still found to be delinquent.

Hon. W. Craig Biddle, Chairman of the Assembly Criminal Procedure Committee, next explained the legis-

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PLACEMENT SERVICE STARTED

The long awaited placement service for graduating students is finally becoming a reality. Mailing lists of 1,000 law firms throughout California have been compiled and the letter questionnaire and prospectus are in the final draft stage. Replies to the questionnaires should begin to be received shortly after the first of the year.

The goal of the SBA-sponsored service is a functioning on-campus interview program by 1969, preceded by extensive office interviews in 1968 and 1969. Bob Thomas (2nd year day) and Andy Pearl (2nd year day) are co-chairmen of the program. Northern Director is Roger Levy (2nd year day); and Roger Sublett (3rd year day) is Southern Director.

OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

Reports occasionally circulate concerning the overcrowded conditions of the legal profession. Grim pictures are painted for those about to leave the scholastic halls and seek that first client or first job. To those students alarmed by such reports, the following excerpts are offered in the hope that some consolation can be drawn from the knowledge that this situation, if in fact true, is by no means a new one.

"...it may be well to state, that although California presents one of the finest fields in the world for mechanical and industrial pursuits, it is as yet an unpromising region for what are called "The Learned Profession;" and I would advise no more "of the ilk" to wend this way. The country is already overrun with young lawyers and doctors, who are too feeble physically to succeed as gold-diggers, and seek in vain for fees. Nearly all the law business done here is in the hands of a few prominent individuals, who are handsomely paid for what they do, but could readily transact ten times the amount of business that is ever placed in their hands. Public opinion is more stringent here than in the older states, and contracts are faithfully fulfilled, whether written or verbal, without evasion, under the technicalities of subtleties of the law."

E. Gould Buffam
Six Months in the Gold Mines, 1850

"When gold-fields are first discovered the profits of professional labor are proportionately great with the rate of wages, and it would appear, at the first glance, that a fine field was opening at these times for the emigration of professional young men; but I find that those occupations which combine at first large profits with comparatively easy labor, have soon so many aspirants that the markets become glutted, and the large profits are short-lived. Thus, in California the proportion of lawyers is very great, and it would be a sad thing for that country if every legal man there could live by his profession. Therefore, it would seem that a man of education should more than all shape his course before he starts; and I think it would be wise for every emigrant, let his ability, be what it may, to consider what he is fit for, to fall back upon in event of his finding his profession profitless."

Frank Marryat,
Mountains and Molehills, 1855

LETTER FROM THE DEAN

I understand that several students have been trying to correlate the list of graduates in 1967 with the Fall 1967 Bar statistics and have been getting some weird results. This is to be expected, since you cannot make such a correlation. Many people on that list did not take the Fall 1967 California Bar Exam.

Three examples are Kathe Thayer who took and passed the Attorney's examination; Buron Watson who took and passed the Colorado Bar Exam; and Martin Friedman who is taking the Alaska Bar Exam. Many others took the Spring 1967 examination.

Now I expect that you may want the School to release figures. The answer is "No" and for these reasons. I have just returned from a two-day meeting of the State Bar Committee on Law School Education. This Committee is composed of the Deans of California accredited Law Schools, the members of the Committee of Bar Examiners, two judges and two members of the State Bar. This committee recommended a major change in reporting Bar Examination results. Pending approval of its report, it would not be proper for me to comment on its details other than to say it attempts to tabulate performance on an annual basis and to release figures only after the Spring Bar Exam. We also resolved, in accordance with prior practice, that pending release by the State Bar, no School should release figures on its performance.

Therefore, the only information I can give is we didn't do as well as we hoped; but we didn't do too badly.

And I wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Sincerely,
John A. Gorfinkel
Dean, School of Law

The origin of many weird case names has always been a mystery to many law students. The following appears to be the all time great:

United States V. 11¼ dozen Packages of Article Labeled in Part Mrs. Moffat's Shoo Fly Powders for Drunkenness, 40 Fed. Supp. 208, 211 C.D.C. W.D.N.Y.).

RECENT CASES OF INTEREST

United States v. Eugene F. Robel 36 Law Week 4060

On December 11, 1967, the United States Supreme Court, speaking through Mr. Chief Justice Warren affirmed a U.S. District Court judgment ruling that Eugene Robel, an active member of the Communist Party could keep his position as a machinist at a shipyard designated a defense facility.

The Supreme Court on this appeal was faced with the question of the constitutionality of Article 5(a)(1)(D) of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 (hereafter referred to as Article 5), which provides that when a Communist-action organization is under a final order to register, it shall be unlawful for any member of the organization "to engage in any employment in any defense facility." The defendant, a member of the Communist Party, was employed as a machinist at a shipyard in Seattle. In 1962, the Secretary of Defense designated that shipyard a "defense facility." Robel continued his employment at the shipyard until an indictment was filed charging him with a violation of Section 5. The defendant succeeded in his motion to dismiss the indictment in the U.S. District Court. That court, in its decision, read into Section 5 the requirement of "active membership and specific intent," Because the indictment failed to allege the defendant's Communist Party membership was of that necessary quality, the indictment was dismissed. The Government was unwilling to accept this narrow construction of Article 5 and insisting on the broadest possible application of the statute, took its appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the District Court, but on different grounds. They found Section 5 to be an unconstitutional abridgment of the right of association protected by the First Amendment. "We cannot agree with the District Court that Section 5 can be saved from constitutional infirmity by limiting its application to active members of Communist-action organizations who have the specific intent of furthering the unlawful goals of such organizations." The Court held that "It is because the statute sweeps indiscriminately across all types of memberships in Communist-action groups, without regard to the quality and degree of such membership that it runs afoul of the First Amendment." The Government asserted that Section 5 is an "expression of the growing concern shown by the executive and legislative branches of government over the risks of internal subversion in plants on which the national defense depends." The Supreme Court answered that implicit in the term "national defense" is the notion of defending those values and ideals which set this Nation apart. "For almost two centuries, our country has taken singular pride in the democratic ideals enshrined in its Constitution, and the most cherished of those ideals have found expression in the First Amendment. It would indeed be ironic if, in the name of national defense, we would sanction the subversion of one of those liberties - the freedom of association - which makes defense of the Nation worthwhile." The Government emphasized that the purpose of Section 5 is to reduce the threat of sabotage and espionage in the Nation's defense plants. The Supreme Court, however, found that the statute quite literally established guilt by association alone, without any need to establish that an individual's association posed the threat feared by the Government in proscribing it. It is made irrelevant to the statute's operation that an individual may be a passive or inactive member of a designated organization, that he may be unaware of the organization's unlawful aims, or that he may disagree with those unlawful aims. It is also made irrelevant that an individual who is subject to the penalties of Section 5 may occupy a non-sensitive position in a defense facility. "We are not unmindful of the congressional concern over the danger of sabotage and espionage in national defense industries, and nothing we hold today should be read to deny Congress the power under narrowly drawn legislation to keep from sensitive positions in defense facilities those who would use their positions to disrupt the Nation's production facilities." The Court stated that they recognized that, while the Constitution protects against invasions of individual rights, it does not take away from the Government the power to safeguard its vital interests, but Congress must achieve its goal by means which have a "less drastic" impact on the continued vitality of the First Amendment freedoms.

HOW SWEET IT IS

San Francisco Chronicle - 11/27/67

A DEFERRED PAYMENT PLAN for legal services is being inaugurated by the Bar Association of San Francisco to serve individuals who need a lawyer but do not have the necessary cash on hand.

In conjunction with the Bank of America, members of the Association and of the San Francisco Lawyers Club will offer this "Legal Fee Financing" to clients, thus enabling them to retain a lawyer as simply as they can now buy an automobile, a washing machine or a trip abroad.

The plan will be available for a wide assortment of legal needs, running from adoptions, through business transfers and estate planning to a change of name. It has the obvious advantage of immediate payment for the lawyer while giving the client 24 months to pay.

GADFLY
on the lighter side

With a stretch of the imagination one might well envision . . . . The Dean, sneaking into his office, locking the door, and there, surrounded by the greatest authorities in the field of law, happily devour the contents of the latest Gilberts on Civil Procedure . . . Mr. Klaiman, being dragged kicking and screaming to the podium and immediately being sworn in as the new President of the American Civil Liberties Union . . . a law school without holes in it . . . a lecture by Mr.Golden without the word "clearly" in it . . . after a standing ovation, the annual award for the highest contribution to the Oakland Police Department's Retirement Fund going to Mr. Neal Levy . . . an Office Dominating Machine which would take over secretarial functions and always answer "yes" to student requests . . . Mr. Fike, trading in his MG and buying a car which is capable of crossing the bridge on the days when Constitutional Law meets . . . a very short crew cut being sported by Mr. Hoskins . . . Mr. David T. Loofbourrow weighing one-hundred and forty pounds . . . the editor wishing he weighed one-hundred and forty pounds . . . Mr. Jones at the summer picnic without his football shoes . . . a one hour lecture by Mr. Stern without hearing a word of French, Latin, Greek, Spanish, German, Hebrew, or Italian . . . Mr. Smith, excited . . . a law school examination which on first glance didn't look like French, Latin, Greek, etc., etc. . . a law school examination which, on second glance and after careful scrutiny still doesn't look like French, Latin, Greek, etc. . . a bathroom labeled **anything** on the first floor.

The Editor

EDITOR'S NOTE

Due to the termination of classes one week earlier than planned, the December issue of the CAVEAT was not published. You may have noted as you read this issue, that some of the "news" was a bit aged. Sorry. Normally the CAVEAT does not publish in January due to examinations, however, this issue was printed in lieu of last month's publication. Also, the cartoon in the November issue was **not** drawn by our regular cartoonist, Mr. Ron Goulart. It was surreptitiously drawn and printed behind my back!

The Editor

STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

The Board of Governors of the Student Bar Association of Golden Gate College School of Law has authorized the start of a Student Loan Program under which loans will be made to students of the School of Law. An original appropriation of $1,000.00 has been authorized to establish the fund.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUND

The loan fund is to be administrated by a four-man committee. The Student Bar Association President; the Student Bar Association Treasurer, who will act as chairman of the committee; and two other members of the Student Bar Association to be appointed from the student body at large at the beginning of the fall semester. Final approval of all loan applications must be made by the Student Bar Association Treasurer together with one other member of the loan committee.

APPLICATION AND SELECTION

Application forms will be available in the Dean's office in the School of Law, and applications, when completed, should be turned in to the Student Bar Association Treasurer. It is understood that all information given on the application forms will be held in complete confidence by the administrators of the fund. The basis upon which loans will be granted is that of urgency of the need of the applicant. Applicants must have completed one semester and a minimum of nine units at the Golden Gate College School of Law and must be in good standing.

DISTRIBUTION AND REPAYMENT

The maximum loan per applicant is presently set at $50.00, with the maximum to be increased as the fund increases in the future years. The period of repayment of the loan will not exceed three months from the date of the granting of said loan.

Successful applicants will be required to sign a demand note. Students who transfer from Golden Gate College School of Law and who have borrowed from the loan fund will be required to repay the entire amount of the loan, before a transcript will be issued by the administration office.

No interest will be charged on the loan. If the loan is not repaid as agreed upon, the applicant agrees to pay any costs of collection, and will not receive a transcript of grades.

TRUSTEES ACT ON J.D. DEGREE

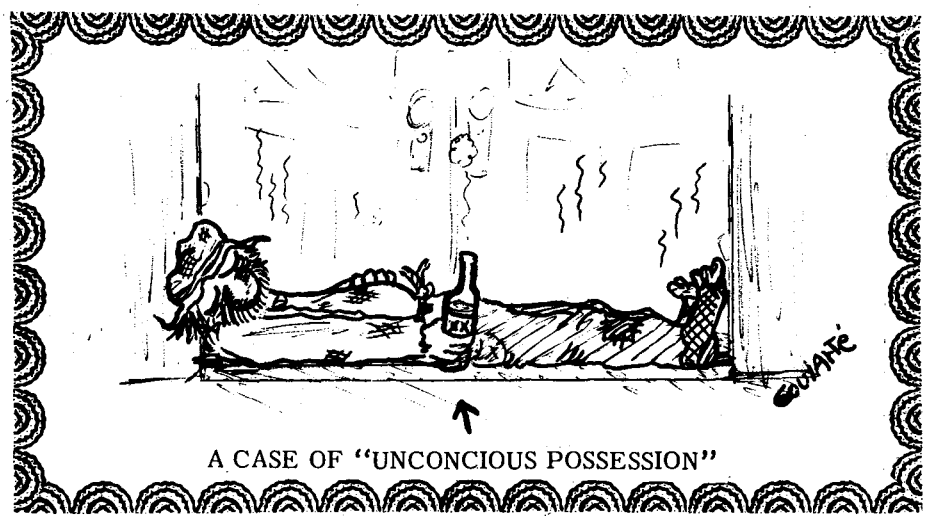
On December 1, 1967 the Board of Trustees of Golden Gate College passed the following resolution:

RESOLVED that:

1. The first degree in the School of Law shall be the Doctor of Jurisprudence and such degree shall be conferred on all persons satisfactorily completing the requirements for graduation from the School of Law.

2. All graduates of the School of Law upon whom the degree of Bachelor of Laws has heretofore been conferred are hereby retroactively granted the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence and any graduate who so desires may apply for a new diploma in accordance with such procedures and upon the payment of such fees as the President may prescribe.

3. Procedures are now being formulated for implementing this resolution and will be announced shortly.



A CASE OF "UNCONCIOUS POSSESSION"

HALLINAN SPEAKS AT GOLDEN GATE

Before a lecture room capacity crowd, controversial San Francisco attorney Terry Hallinan addressed Golden Gate Law Students. Hallinan's appearance was sponsored by the local student chapter of the National Lawyer's Guild as a part of it's continuing distinguished speaker's program. Previously, the newly formed Guild chapter had presented a Canadian attorney speaking on the requirements for emigration to Canada.

Attorney Hallinan's presentation delivered in his well known fiery style revolved around the case of private E2 Ronald Lockman, who refused to serve in Vietnam. Hallinan was Lockman's attorney in the recently concluded case which saw the young negro from the Philadelphia slums receiving a two and one half year sentence from a military tribunal.

At the start of his speech, Hallinan related the environment in which Ron Lockman grew up and how his experiences were all too common to black people in the economically disadvantaged and socially deprived areas in our urban centers. Private Lockman's father is a steelworker and his mother is a domestic. It was upon their urging that he entered the Army in the hope that he would have a better economic future than he could achieve in the city of his birth.

Pressured by his family and circumstances into joining the Army, Lockman soon came to the realization, based on his own experiences and conversations with others, that his fight was here in America, not in Vietnam. As Hallinan put it, Lockman made his decision predicated on the belief that until black people achieve equal rights and opportunity here in America he could not serve in a far off war for obtuse goals and ideals.

Hallinan then described how he first met Private Lockman at the New Politics Convention in Chicago a couple of months ago when the determined young soldier told the delegates he would not serve in Vietnam. Impressed with the sincerity and courage of this man, Hallinan offered to help him if he was transferred to California.

It was not long afterwards that Hallinan received a call from Lockman now stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco. He told the attorney that he had received orders to go to Vietnam and that almost immediately he was going to be sent aboard a plane. Hallinan rushed to the Presidio where he gained admittance only after he threatened the military police that he would force them to arrest him if he was not peaceably admitted. This was Hallinan's initial experience with the military mentality and its way of doing things.

Hallinan recounted the confrontation that took place as Lockman officially refused to obey "a lawful order of a superior officer." First, Lockman was ordered to leave and re-enter the room three times because he did not salute properly. When this was finally resolved, the commanding officer seemed to be in shock after hearing that a soldier had dared to refuse the order of a superior officer. The officer kept saying something like you have to go because it says so in the orders. In any event, it finally became clear that Lockman was just not going.

The Army's only alternative was to bring Private Lockman before an Army courtmartial. But before the actual trial took place a very significant victory was accomplished by Attorney Hallinan. Lockman, instead of being locked up, was put in a special processing detail on the base and was even permitted to go on leave during the weekends. This was probably the greatest amount of freedom permitted to a prisoner facing trial on such serious infractions of the military code.

Hallinan attributed the military's decision to the peaceful demonstrations and interest shown in Lockman's case as soon as it became publicized by the media. Attesting to huge amounts of sympathetic mail from within the military, as well as people in all walks of life, Hallinan indicated that this was a major factor in helping any client's case. In his opinion the military was very aware of the sympathy aroused in this particular case and they most certainly did not want to make a martyr of Lockman.

The sentence handed down by the tribunal of two and one half years was considered a victory by both client and attorney since Lockman would have to spend a little more time in prison than he would have had to serve in the Army with the risk of being killed in Vietnam in a war he did not believe was just. Both Hallinan and Lockman knew that the verdict "guilty as charged" would be inevitable. The pleadings were designed to arouse the consciences of the six commissioned officers who served as judge and jury. Even more important to Hallinan and his client was the opportunity to focus nationwide publicity and to awaken the American people to the growing opposition to the war among the very ranks of those whose blood is being shed on the battlefields.

Hallinan was prepared to argue numerous lines of defense and points of law. However, the tribunal could only hear whether or not private E2 Ronald Lockman had wilfully disobeyed a lawful order of a superior officer. Hallinan raised the argument that the order in question was not a lawful one because the war in Vietnam was unconstitutional on the basis that our government has violated innumerable treaties to which we are signatories and are bound to respect as supreme law in the land under our constitution. This argument was quickly denied as outside the purview of the tribunal's authority to judge, although, one of the six members later remarked privately that he thought the war was unconstitutional.

In the light of this trial, Terrence Hallinan believes that the day will come when the U.S.Supreme Court will have to decide the constitutionality of the war in Vietnam. Justices Douglas and Stewart have already urged the court to take this course of action. He stated the Supreme Court must act before it is too late to save the lives of thousands of other men being sent to S.E. Asia.

Walter Gorlick

JUDGES

FOR SERVICES RENDERED

The Soviet Union has announced the award of the Order of Lenin to Judge Lev N. Smirnov for his "services in strengthening socialist legality." Smirnov is the judge who last year convicted and sentenced Authors Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel to seven and five years respectively in a labor camp for disseminating "slanderous material besmirching the Soviet state and social system.

CAVEAT

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STAFF

EDITOR: William J. Fahres
BUSINESS MANAGER: Alan Lacy
REPORTERS: S. Kendall, W. Gorelick
A. Lacy, R. Bass
CARTOONIST: Ron Goularte

JUVENILE JUSTICE from front page

lation recently passed in an attempt to conform the California welfare and Institutions Code to the mandates sent down by the Supreme Court. Prior to the Gault decision, the legislative change anticipated was limited to the inclusion of section 681, providing for the limited participation of the District Attorney in juvenile proceedings. Assembly Bill 1095 (which Biddle was instrumental in drafting) was soon expanded to amend various sections of the Code relating to juvenile court proceedings. Biddle personally feels that going to lengths to shelter a youth from the formalities of court room procedure often breeds ignorance and disrespect for the judicial process. It is necessary to impress the juvenile offender with the significance of the criminal procedure.

Beyond the scope of both Gault and the new California legislation, Ralph Boches talked about the intrastructure which has created many of the inequities of the juvenile court system. He feels that unless administrative control of the probation department is unequivocally placed in the hands of the chief probation officer, the judge has the power to run the department by the hiring and firing of its chief executive. The Juvenile Justice Commission, adopted as an advisory arm to the juvenile courts in California is also judge appointed and thus only contributes to the hierarchial imbalance and erosion of public trust.

Boches, author of the forthcoming CEB volume, California Juvenile Court Practices, mentioned as another key problem area the role of the probation officer in court. It is often his duty to prosecute the child in the interest of the state. His inadequacy in presenting a legal argument when faced with a defense attorney puts the judge in the precarious position of asserting points of law in his behalf. As pointed out earlier, according to new legislation the judge does have an option to use a district attorney, but this still is only a discretionary move which, if abused, may even intensify the quasi-criminal nature of court or even discourage requests for defense attorneys.

It is disconcerting to note the conflict of interest and lack of legal training when the probation officer functions as a prosecuting attorney. Even more disturbing is his role as a Juvenile Court Referee. Working as a probation supervisor and referee, one individual is faced with the impossible task of impartially evaluating a case based primarily on a report submitted by his subordinate, following the policies he himself has dictated.

To realize the full scope of this problem, one should be aware that one half of the California Juvenile Courts use referees; that these referees adjudicate and make dispositional orders in all classes of cases including institutional commitments; they handle well over 100,000 cases each year without judicial intervention or review. But only slightly more than one third are legally trained. (See Aidan Gough, 19 Hastings Law Journal 3, 1967.) "Referees in Juvenile Courts: A Study in Sub-Judicial Adjudication"

Besides problems inherent in the administrative organization, Mr. Boches takes issue with many other procedural safeguards denied to juveniles. Among those discussed were denial of bail; the possibility of six day detention (over a three day weekend) before the filing of a petition; denial of right to trial by jury; the lesser standard of proof required for conviction of delinquency; and the fact that 67% of judges read social reports prior to jurisdictional hearings.

Mark Thomas, a Senior Probation Officer in Contra Costa County, began the Saturday morning session by explaining the discretion that a probation officer must exercise, the procedural steps the department follows, and, most important, the factors considered by the officer who submits the full report to the judge. These factors are as follows: the involvement of the youth in the offense allegedly committed; his understanding of this offense and, often more important, the understanding of his family; the light in which the youth sees himself, his motivation for change; the attitude of the community and the extent to which it may be endangered; the need the child may have to be protected from himself; prior offenses, especially the pattern followed; what has been tried before and what has been the effect; family, school and community adjustment and interaction. To evaluate these various considerations accurately, Mr. Thomas stressed that it is necessary for an officer not to over-identify with the youth. It is also extremely important to carefully distinguish relevant facts from emotional attitudes and hearsay easily interjected by persons interviewed.

Next on the agenda was the most unique aspect of the conference. Four members of the Mission Rebels in Action, a self-help youth group promoting job opportunity, education, and recreation for youths in ghetto areas, took the opportunity to candidly express their views "from the inside out." What these kids want most is dignity and respect. They feel much of the communication barrier can be broken down if people "think for real," which means that the solution is not to superimpose white, upper and middle class values on youths in the ghetto. To grow up in a ghetto means to emulate the pimps, prostitutes, and dope peddlers. These are the people with the silk suits and the big cars indicative of financial success. The answer is not to pull the kids out of the environment, the change has to come from within. By 'getting jobs,' 'working hard,' and 'staying out of trouble,' the rebels hope to set an example.

The role which the police play in the ghetto appears to significantly hinder the development of self respect in the youth attempting to "play it straight." As expressed by moderator Ernest Allen, who has 'been the route' and is now working with the E.O.C., people in the ghetto don't feel, as does most of middle class America, that police are there for their protection. The boys told numerous stories of occasions when they were stopped, searched, picked-up, and subjected to verbal abuse which they felt was totally unwarranted. They even enacted a brief skit to show the manner in which a prejudiced policeman often handles a situation involving a Negro and a white merchant.

Each of the rebels had been sent to 'rehabilitative' institutions where they merely gained a more sophisticated knowledge of how to break the law. The monotonous routine and lack of recreation characteristic of these institutions breeds intense hatreds, but the high rate of recidivism undermines the 'if the place is bad enough you won't want to go back' philosophy. No matter how much you hate it, they felt, "you'll always go back unless there's something good waiting when you get out."

It was suggested from the floor that an organization similar to the Seventh Step Foundation be set up as a vehicle whereby reestablished youths could help others just released from an institution. This met with approval from the youths who feel a certain amount of contempt and distrust for probation officers whose heavy case load usually prevents a one-to-one working relationship. Their general attitude toward police, probation workers, attorneys and social workers reflects a respect for knowledge, but an acute realization that books only go so far. They feel anyone who works with youth has a "false job" unless they "go out and see the people who gave it to them."

Juvenile law is in a crucial and extremely interesting stage of both legal and clinical development. This conference provided an insight as to the expanding role of the adversary in determining the rights and remedies provided by the juvenile court. As the philosophy of the court changes and the need for legally trained personnel increases, so opens a prospective field for the interested and qualified law student.

H. Levinson