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MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1982

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Legal Services Corporation 733 15th Street, NW 8th Floor Conference Room #3 Washington, D.C.

The above-entitled meeting was convened, pursuant to notice, at 2:19 p.m., Mr. William J. Olson, Chairman, presiding.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

William J. Olson, Chairman
Daniel J. Bradley, President
Howard H. Dana, Jr.
Harold DeMoss
William Earl
William F. Harvey
Clarence V. McKee
George E. Paras
Marc Sandstrom
David Satterfield
Anne L. Slaughter
Robert Stubbs
Josephine Worthy

ALSO PRESENT:

Barbara Campbell Roger Crampton John Meyers Glen Stophel

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PROCEEDINGS

(2:19 p.m.)

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to the bo

MR. OLSON: Good afternoon. I would like to welcome you to the March meeting of the Legal Services Corporation Board of Directors. We had a slight delay in getting going, with regard to the sound system and the arrival of some of us, but we are pleased to proceed now at this time. And at the outset I would like to express my thanks to all those who have made an effort to attend today. The new board members, the old board members, members of the public, members of the staff. There is certainly much to be done.

importance of the items, today on the agenda, we are going to make every effort to keep the meeting moving.

I would refer the new board members, and the others present, to section 1601.23 of the bylaws. That section which states, "the Board welcomes written and other communications from members of the public. Members of the public may address the meeting of the Board upon invitation of the Chairman of the meeting, unless the Board of Direct...otherwise directs." Therefore, after we have expedited those matters that are on our agenda, and are necessarily before us today, we will incourage others to introduce yourselves and express your concerns to the board.

I know Glenn Stophel, of the ABA Standing

Committee is going to say a few words, and we certainly

welcome that. If there are others, perhaps you will let

us know.

First of all, I also want to mention that...

For those of you who haven't heard in the last short order, the D.C. Circuit of the United States Court of Appeals denied an appeal, and a request for emergency stay of, basically this meeting. In other words, they are going to go ahead and hear the appeal on an expedited briefing as scheduled, But in terms of this meeting we can proceed. And accordingly, therefore going to.

Now that I have welcomed you officially to this meeting of the Board of Directors, I would like to add a few personal words. First, many of you in the audience today are veterans of many years of Legal Services Corporation. Basically many of us, of the new members on the Board,... well we are the new kids on the block. And we don't know everyone that we should know, we haven't met everyone we should. I would encourage each of you to take an opportunity today, during recesses, or after the meeting, to come up and introduce youself to each of the members. I know we would be eager to meet all of you. We need to work together to

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do all those thing which were...are in the best interest of the Legal Services Corporation.

I also have been honored by each of the Board members around this table to have served a Chairman during these first months of the existence of this new board, which I understand, Dan, I think is the third generation of Board members. So, these months have been challenging, and simultaneously exhausting. And I certainly want to thank each of you that have helped me through this period, and have worked with us for the benefit of the Corporation.

As members of the Board, all of us know that our job is just begining, and we will look forward to working with you in guiding the Corporation toward carrying out this policy, which will enhance the quality and effectiveness of legal representation for those who otherwise cannot afford it.

We want to start this mornings meeting then with the agenda. We have circulated an agenda which was published in the Federal Register, and I believe we also have a proposed amended agenda, copies of which have been made available, I think Dan, to members of the Board, and to those of you attending this meeting.

There are some changes in the proposed amended agenda, and...from the agenda, as it had been noticed, NEAL R. GROSS

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1 and I would ask for a motion to amend the agenda as it 2 has been submitted. 3 MR. HARVEY: Mr. Chairman, I move to amend the agenda, and that the Board of Directors of the 4 5 Corporation adopt as its agenda, for this meeting on March 4th and 5th,...The proposed amended agenda which 6 7 has been circulated, as you stated. Perhaps...Do you want to specify 8 MR. OLSON: 9 the specific changes so that we...will know in the room? 10 11 MR. HARVEY: Yes Mr. Chairman. 12 The first change conderns item number six. The item should be amended to read, omitting the word 13 "interim", in so far as selecting the Chairman of the 14 Board is concerned. 15 Number two, the second change, is that due to 16 scheduling, we will hear former Board Chairman, Dean 17 Roger Crampton, directly after the selection of the 18 Chairman. 19 There is no change in item seven and eight. 20 Fourth, items twelve and thirteen were inverted 21 22 on the printed and distributed agenda, and we should deal with "consideration of Board Committees" before we 23 discuss the "selection of an auditor". And those are 24

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the essential changes, all of which are shown on the

proposed amended agenda.

MR. OLSON: Okay, is there a second to amend the agenda as specified by Dean Harvey?

Alright, is there a discussion on the changes in the proposed agenda as have been...now with the motion before us?

MR. SANDSTROM: Question.

Mr. Chairman, and perhaps I should direct this question through you to the President. But...What is the historic...I understand we have been operating on interim presidents, since the last meeting. Is there a historic time when terms of offices expire or...What is the practice of the Corporation?

MR. BRADLEY: In terms of the Chair of the Board, if my memory serves correctly, the bylaws specify that the Chair shall be elected annually. I think the... If you follow the chronology, "annually" means June of each year...When Barbara, correctly?

MS. CAMPBELL: September.

MR. BRADLEY: September? Alright, then at the September meeting...is basically the time that the Chairmanship will become open for reappointment.

MR. DANA: Am I to understand that this changes to elect a chairman, until the September meeting.

Is that how you would understand it?

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MR. BRADLEY: That is basically the construction that I would have placed. In the light of ...on the agenda in September would be again, unless you so otherwise stipulate today, it would be that...

You would redesignate or reelect a Chair of the Board at your September meeting.

MR. DANA: If that is so, I am very comfortable with that...understanding. It is my feeling that as interim Board members, our recess appointees are...We are not the same Board that will meet, even if we...all of us who have been nominated by the President, are confirmed by the Senate. And that seems to me, that after confirmation - hopefully that will take place before September - it would be an appropriate time to have an election. At the normal time.

I am very comfortable with that.

MR. OLSON: Okay. If that is agreeable, that appears to be the intent of the mover of this amendment, and the person who indicated the second.

Who did make the second ...?

MR. EARL: Marc.

MR. OLSON: If that is your indication, then without legislative history having been adopted, into the record, with the adoption, can we now proceed to any further debate, or take a vote on... If there is no

1	debate, to take a vote on the amendments of the proposed
2	agenda. And we will do this by rollcall vote. And I
3	will call the roll.
4	Mr. DeMoss?
5	MR. DEMOSS: Aye.
6	MR. OLSON: Mr. McKee?
7	MR. MCKEE: Aye.
8	MR. OLSON: Mr. Sandstrom?
9	MR. SANDSTROM: Aye.
10	MR. OLSON: Ms. Slaughter?
11	MS. SLAUGHTER: Aye.
12	MR. OLSON: Mr. Dana?
13	MR. DANA: Aye.
14	MR. OLSON: Dean Harvey?
15	MR. HARVEY: Aye.
16	MR. OLSON: Ms. Worthy?
17	MS. WORTHY: Aye.
18	MR. OLSON: Mr. Stubbs?
19	MR. STUBBS: Aye.
20	MR. OLSON: Mr. Paras?
21	MR. PARAS: Aye.
22	MR.OLSON: Mr. Satterfield?
23	MR. SATTERFIELD: Aye.
24	MR. OLSON: The Chiar votes aye. The amended
25	agenda carries.

In a sense we have done things slightly backwards. We have now taken our first recorded vote, and now we are going to introduce ourselves. But we thought we would get the agenda behind us before we did that.

I had hoped we would have some statements that we could provide today, with regard to each of us. But unfortunately I am ill equipped to introduce each of you, as many of us have just met for the first time within the last few moments. Aside from very cordial conversations on the phone and such.

So I would suggest that perhaps what we could do today would be to go around the table and give our names, give our home town, our profession, place of employment. And we can get to know each other better that way, and those people attending here can get to know each other better.

Let me also say that, just for the record, that Bill Earl, of Miami, Florida, is attending today, and is seated here with us for purposes of receiving an orientation and briefings, and begining to get his feet wet with regards to the activities of the Corporation, as are we all. Bill has been designated - appointed by the President - to the board. His name has gone to the Senate. And he sits with us for

purposes of orientation, of course, not for purposes of voting or participation, because he was not a recess appointee of the President. And just with that matter having been stated for the record, let us begin around the table. And perhapes, Howell, we can begin with you.

With name, hometown, profession, place of employment...

MR. DEMOSS: My name is Harold R. DeMoss, Jr. I go by the name Howell. I am an attorney in Houston, Texas, with the firm of Bracewell and Patterson. I am a graduate of the University of Texas Law School, and Rice University undergraduate.

MR. MCKEE: My name is Clarence McKee, I've been seventeen years, or sixteen years in Washington, D.C. I am a communications lawyer, born in Buffalo, New York. Hobart College in Geneva, New York. The Howard University School of Law, here in Washington. I spent some time in the neighborhood legal services office at, I think tenth and "D" streets, S.E. And worked several years in the Senate, for Senators Javits and Mathias. In fact, as I recall, Senator Javits, at that time was very much involved in the litigation of... you know, the OEO and the Legal Services programs.

And I worked at the FCC, for Mr. Vokes, and then decided to get out of the government, and now I've

1 got (Inaudable).

MR. SANDSTROM: Marc Sandstrom, San Diego,
California. My current position is Executive Vice
President and General Counsel of Greater America General
Savings and Loans. I have practiced in California for
twenty years, ten years as a litigator. Graduated from
Stanford, both undergraduate and Law School. I've been
involved in public transportation for eight years as
Chairman of the (Inaudable) Corporation. And Assistant
Secretary of Business and Transportation in California.

I have been involved in Law Revision and provision of legal services over the last ten years, California Law Revision Commission. And over to serving on the Legal Services Corporation.

MR. EARL: My name is Bill Earl, I practice in Miami, Florida. I am a resident of Coral Gables, Florida. Graduate of University of Florida Law School.

MS. SLAUGHTER: My name is Anne Slaughter, from Saint Louis, Missouri. I am the Director of Operations at the Annie Malone Childrens Home, which is one of the oldest Black institutions in Saint Louis.

I am Co-chairperson of Parties Against Client With Equal Assistance Program.

MR. DANA: My name is Howard Dana. I am a practicing lawyer in Portland, Maine. I went to

Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Maine, and Cornell Law School.

MR. OLSON: My name is William Olson. I am from Fairfax County, Virginia. I went to a school that once upon a time beat Cornell in hockey, Brown University. And then the University of Richmond Law School. And I work with a small law firm in Washington, Smiley, Olson and Gilman.

MR. HARVEY: My name is William F. Harvey.

The Chairman of the Board has refered to me as Dean

Harvey, and once I was, but no longer am I the Dean of
a law school. My wife and I and two children live in

Indianapolis, Indiana. I, and she, are graduates of the

University of Missouri, where, Ms. Slaughter, I was...

In that state I was born and raised. And I hold two
degrees from Georgetown University Law Center, here in

Washington, D.C. I am a member of the faculty of the

Indiana University School of Law, in Indianapolis, and
all of you know that university well, but not because I
am a member of the faculty, but because it traditionally
has, of course, the finest basketball teams in the

United States.

MR. DEMOSS: We may have to go around again.
(LAUGHTER)

MR. HARVEY: There is no rebuttal to that

Mr. Chairman.

MS. WORTHY: I don't know if I need to do this for everyone, butfor the sake of my new fellow Board members, my name is Josephine Worthy, and I think, and I've had the pleasure to serve with three Legal Services appointments. I am a certified counselor, in my nieghborhood. I am from Holyoke, Massachusetts. I do a lot of community work in my area, and I am also a client sitting on this Board, I think, with a lot of knowledge that other people are going to need to work with.

MR. STUBBS: I am Bob Stubbs. Ms. Slaughter, I was born in Saint Louis, but I am a Georgian by choose now, and live in Melesca, Georgia, a little town about seventy-five miles north of Atlanta. I was formally a Marine Corps. officer, and then taught law at Emery University, in Atlanta. And for the past nine years I've been Executive Assistant Attorney General of Georgia.

I attended Johns Hopkins, and University of Alabama. I graduated Law School at GW, George Washington, here in the District.

My wife is an attorney in north Georgia, and she is here.

MR. PARAS: My name is Goerge Paras, I live in

Sacramento, California. Graduated from the University of California, Berkley, with a Bachelors Degree, and got my Law Degree at Stanford Law School. I practiced Law for twenty years in Sacramento, then went on the Bench, and served in a judicial capacity for approximately twelve years. And now I am back in private practice as a partner in the law firm of Greve, Clifford, Diepenbroch, and Paras, of Sacramento.

It is nice to be here.

MR. SATTERFIELD: My name is Dave Satterfield, my home is Richmond, Virginia. I went to the University of Richmond. Graduated from the University of Virginia Law School. And I can't let past a comment that was made a moment ago, although I don't think it is appropos of this meeting. I can't help but mention my own school, the University of Virginia, and I'll do it with two words: Ralph Sampson.

(Laughter)

MR. SATTERFIELD: I practiced law out in Richmond since 1948, until a year ago, when I joined the firm, here in Washington, of Cook, Purcell, Hansen and Henderson.

MR. OLSON: Well, thank you all. It is good to get to know more about each of you.

Let me say I've got a sheet in front of me

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which deals with the next agenda item, and this requires our Boards action, with regards to closing a portion of the meeting, having to do with a certain matter regarding litigation personnel. And I would like to read you from the statement that I have before me.

You may have noted at the top of the agenda, that a portion of the meeting will be closed so that the Board can discuss litigation and personnel matters. closure of this meeting under those circumstances is authorized by 45 C.F.R. 1622.5(a), (e) and (h). And I'll read those quickly.

"(a)" provides...You could close the meeting regarding those matters "which relate solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of the Corporation."

"(e)" says..."Disclose information of a personal nature, where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy."

And "(h)" says... "specifically concern the Corporations participation in a civil action or proceeding, an action in a foreign court or an international tribunal, or an arbitration where the initiation, conduct or disposition by the Corporation of a particular case, involving a determination on the record, after oportunity for a hearing."

I will entertain a motion for closure of those
portions of the meeting.
MR. PARAS: Pardon me Bill, would you read the
first one again?
MR. OLSON: Yes sir.
"Relate solely to the internal personnel rules
and practices of the Corporation."
MR. PARAS: Thank you.
MR. OLSON: So I'll now entertain a motion to
that effect. To close those portions of the meeting.
MR. DEMOSS: I so move Mr. Chairman.
MR. OLSON: Thank you, Howell. Is there a
second to that?
MS. SLAUGHTER: I'll second it.
MR. OLSON: It has been moved and seconded,
that a portion of the meeting be closed so that the Board
can discuss litigation and personnel matters.
45 C.F.R. 1622.6 states that "no portion
of any meeting shall be closed to public observation
except by a recorded vote of a majority of the members."
So is there discussion on this matter?
We will go by rollcall vote again. As your
name is called please vote on the motion.
Mr. DeMoss?
MR. DEMOSS: Aye.

1	MR. OLSON: Mr. McKee?
2	MR. MCKEE: Aye.
3	MR. OLSON: Mr. Sandstrom?
4	MR. SANDSTROM: Aye.
5	MR. OLSON: Ms. Slaughter?
6	MS. SLAUGHTER: Aye.
7	MR. OLSON: Mr. Dana?
8	MR. DANA: Aye.
9	MR. OLSON: Dean Harvey?
10	MR. HARVEY: Yes, aye.
11	MR. OLSON: Ms. Worthy?
12	MS. WORTHY: Aye.
13	MR. OLSON: Mr. Stubbs?
14	MR. STUBBS: Aye.
15	MR. OLSON: Mr. Paras?
16	MR. PARAS: Aye.
17	MR. OLSON: Mr. Satterfield?
18	MR. SATTERFIELD: Aye.
19	MR. OLSON: The Chair votes aye. The motion
20	is carried. A the track of the second of the
21	Now 45 C.F.R. 1622.7, and believe me, I didn't
22	memorize all these number, now charges John Meyer, as
23	Special Counsel for the Corporation, towith the duty
24	to certify publicly whether the meeting may be closed to
25	the public, stating the role of exemptions.
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John.

MR. MEYER: Alright Mr. Chairman. The first thing General Counsel needs to certify is relatively simple. It is that the majority of the Board did, indeed, vote on a recorded vote to close the meeting, and it appears to be unanimous that—that was done.

Now, this portion of the meeting, as stated by the Chairman, is closed. This portion, which are agenda items eight and nine, on your agenda is closed pursuant to 1622.5 (a), (e), and (h). (a) and (e) relate to the personnel discussions, and (h) relates to the litigation matters.

And I can indeed certify that, under the Sunshine Act, which is the statute on which the--on which that depends, the meeting may be closed.

I would like to add one caution, which is—
When you do go into executive session—and this is
something that everybody should know—It is not legal to
discuss any matters except the matters which are covered
here. And, that it is under hte sunshine—It is not
legal to discuss anything except those agenda items.

MR. OLSON: Okay. Well thank you very much, John. We appreciate your orientation to that, and your ruling.

We have now authorized the closing of the

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20 portion of the meeting. When we reach that portion of 1 the egenda, that John referenced, we will move to the 2 seventh floor conference room to hold an executive 3 session. But now we would to proceed with the next item on the agenda, which is the approvial of the minutes of 5 the two most recent Board meetings. 6 We will start with the minutes of the December 7 4th meeting, and I would ask if there are any changes 8 or deletions or additions. And, of course, it is ironic 9 because we've got to lean very heavily on you 10 Ms. Worthy. You're, surely, the only one among us who 11 has a clear handle on what did occur. 12 Are there any changes, or deletions, or 13 additions -- to those minutes? 14 MS. WORTHY: Mr. Chairman, I've read through 15 the minutes of the December 4th Board meeting, and I 16 agreed with the information that is in this document. 17 That I--I don't see any--that there are any changes that 18 need to be made. 19 Okay, would you like the option? MR. OLSON: 20

MS. WORTHY: I would like to adopt the minutes of the December Board meeting.

MR. OLSON: Is there a second to the motion?

MR. HARVEY: Yes. I'll second.

MR. OLSON: Further discussion. All--Can we--

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Dan, can we do this by voice vote? 1 Mr. BRADLEY: Yes you can. 2 MR. OLSON: Good. That saves us a little 3 time. 4 MR. BRADLEY: Yes, yes. 5 MR. OLSON: All in favor of approving the 6 motion to approve the minutes of the meeting of December 4th , please say aye --8 (A chorus of ayes) 9 MR. OLSON: Opposed, nay. 10 It is approved as read. 11 Now we move to the meeting of December 31. A 12 special meeting of the Board of Directors was held on 13 that day, and the minutes are in the Board Books that 14 are before all of you. Are there any changes, or 15 deletions, or additions to any of these minutes? 16 Is there a motion to adopt the minutes as 17 submitted? 18 MR. DANA: I move. 19 Is there a second? MR. OLSON: 20 MR. HARVEY: I'll second. 21 MR. OLSON: Okay. All in favor of the motion 22 to approve the minutes of the December 31 Board meeting, 23 please say aye. 24

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(A chorus of ayes)

1 MR. OLSON: Opposed, nay. 2 The vote carries. The approvial as so 3 submitted. We now have the agenda item of the ratification 5 of the actions of the December 31, 1981, Board meeting, 6 and the Chair will entertain a motion to ratify the 7 actions of that meeting, to begin the discussion. 8 MR. HARVEY: I so move. 9 MR. DANA: To amplify on that motion, I would 10 say that whereas the Legal Services Corporation Board 11 meeting of December 31, 1981, was called on short notice. 12 and whereas many Board members had to attend by 13 telephone, and not in person, and whereas it is desirable that there be no possible question as to 14 15 believe the validity of any Board actions, therefore be 16 it resolved that the Board hereby ratifies all actions 17 taken at the December 31, 1981, meeting. 18 MR. OLSON: Alright, is there a second to 19 that resolution? 20 MR. HARVEY: I second that resolution, 21 Mr. Chairman. 22 MR. OLSON: Thank you Dean Harvey. 23 ... ofsothere any discusion on that? Can we do 24 that by voice vote too?

MR. BRADLEY: Sure can.

MR. OLSON: Okay.

Without further debate, we proceed to a vote.

All in favor of adoption of the resolution, please say

aye.

(A chorus of ayes)

MR. OLSON: Oppose, nay.

The resolution carries.

Okay, we now proceed to agenda item number six, the selection of a Chairman of the Board.

At the December 31, 1981, meeting of this
Board, I was elected Chairman of the Board to serve
until it's next regular meeting, in March of 1982. Of
course that is this meeting. And according to 45 C.F.R.
1601.9, the Board shall elect a Chairman of the Board
from among its voting members, who shall serve is such
capacity until his successor has been duly elected or
qualified, or until he shall resign, or otherwise vacate
his office, or his Board membership.

The elections are customarily annual, or at the time of vacancy, and Dan indicates, ordinarily in September.

According to the bylaws, the Chairmans duties include to preside at all meetings of the Board, to carry out all other functions required of him by the act

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1	in these bylaws. And perform such other duties as from
2	time to time may be assigned to him by the Board.
3	Now the floor in now open for nominations.
4	MR. SANDSTROM: For discussion purposes, I
5	nominate William Harvey.
6	MR. OLSON: The Chair hasWe have a
7	nomination of William Harvey. Are ther any otherand
8 .	this in accordance with the discussion we had earlier
9	to have the service of Dean Harvey until the September
10	Board meeting. Is thereWellNominations ordinarily
11	need not recieve a second.
12	Mr. Dana.
13	MR. DANA: I will second it.
14	MR. OLSON: Well, thank you.
15	Okay, are ther further nominations?
16	If not we will have the nominations be closed,
17	and have aJust for the record, I think we ought to
18	vote on this one, anyway.
19	MR. DEMOSS: Mr. Chairman, I move that Dean
20	Harvey be elected by acclamation, if that is an
21	appropriate motion.
22	MR. OLSON: It certainly is. Is there a
23	second to that?
24	MS. SLAUGHTER: I second.
25	MR. OLSON: All in favor, please say aye.
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(A chorus of ayes)

Mr. OLSON: Oppose, nay.

Well thank you very much. I--I am going to, at this time, change seats. I told Bill that once we did this we are going to have to remember to move our name plates, or else people would get somewhat confused. This has been a job of something of an all consuming nature for the last sixty days. All of you that I have worked with I think know that. I wish some of my clients knew--that. As soon as I got elected Chairman, and the story appeared in the paper, some clients called and said now that you are no longer practicing law, who can you recommend represent us? Which is the last thing a lawyer in private practice wants to hear.

wish him best wishes, and offer my sincerest congradulations, and offer to help in any other way.

And I--Just before, I reliquisch the chair, want to thank Dan for all the help he has given to me, and other members of the Board, to get oriented and acclamated.

And it has been, truly, a very pleasurable experience for me. And, I would like to switch seats.

(Laughter)

MR. SANDSTROM: Before you do that, I think we owe you a bit of gratitude , Bill, for the hard work

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that I think--Above and beyond the call, in terms of the volume of work that you have to put up with. And I know at the time you called me, in California, what time it was back here. And I think we all appreciate what you went through to bring us this far. Thank you for that.

MR. OLSON: I appreciate that, thank you.

(Applause)

MR. HARVEY: Chairman Olson, members of the Board, President Bradley, and ladies and gentlemen in attendance, I expressed to the Board my sincere thanks and appreciation for being selected as, not it's first Chairman, but I--I guess it's first permanent, or semipermanent Chairman. I deeply appreciate the honor which you have extended to me. I will, in due course, and sometime between now and tomorrow, prepare, perhaps a more extended statement. And I will offer that to the Board tomorrow morning. And I think it appears as an agenda item, in a public meeting tomorrow morning. And that is around ten o'clock, I think. Is it not, Dan?

MR. BRADLEY: Yes.

MR. HARVEY: So, further comments concerning this selection, election, I would defer until that time, except to reiterate what Marc Sandstrom, from San Diego, has said, which is, to express my profound appreciation to Bill Olson, for the splendid work he has done in

developing the organization redoing this Board to the positin where we now find ourselves. And again, I want to say thank you Bill, very, very much.

MR. OLSON: Thank you.

MR. DEMOSS: Mr. Chairman?

MR. HARVEY: Yes?

MR. DEMOSS: Would it be appropriate, maybe, for the Board to simply pass a motion, or a resolution, expressing its appreciation to Bill Olson, for the work that he has done? I don't know what ---

MR. HARVEY: The Chair would be happy to entertain that motion and resolution---

MR. DEMOSS: I would like to so move, then, that the Board express its deep appreciation—to Bill Olson—for the outstanding service, which he has committed beyond the call of duty, in acting as temporary Chairman of the Board, and that we thank him very much for all of his efforts in that regard.

MR. STUBBS: Mr. Chairman?

MR. HARVEY: Yes, Mr. Stubbs?

MR. STUBBS: If Howell will tolerate a slight amendment, I would like to expand on that a bit, by expressing a vote of confidence, or ratification, if that be the proper term, for actions taken by him in our behalf. Most of us are scattered about the country, but

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1	he was here. And I think it would be, not inappropriate,
2	to do so. And if you would tolerate such an amendment,
3	I would propose it.
4	MR. DEMOSS: Gladly accepted.
5	MR. HARVEY: Is there a second to the
6	amendment?
7	(Indicated second to amendment)
8 .	MR. HARVEY: And a second to the original
9	motion?
10	(Indicated second to original motion)
11	MR. HARVEY: Does the Board desire discusion
12	on either?
13	MR. OLSON: I desire no discusion. It is
14	doing fine so far.
15	(Laughter)
16	MR. HARVEY: Very well. The Chair, hearing
17	no discusion on the motion, will offer that the motion
18	as amended, to the Board for acceptance, by voice vote,
19	accordingly. All those in favor, please signify by
20	saying aye.
21	(A chorus of ayes)
22	MR. HARVEY: And opposed by same sign.
23	Let the record record the adoption unanimously,
24	and the motion is amended. And thank you again, Bill.
25	MR. OLSON: Thank you.
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I did not vote on that for the record, and I appreciate it very, very much.

MR. HARVEY: Members of the Board, the next agenda item is a briefing of the history of the Legal Services Corporation by the aforement Chairman of the Board, also a former Law School Dean, Roger Crampton.

Dean Crampton, and former Board Chairman

Crampton, one and the same, has a very distinguished

record in the law, and in the legal profession. He is

widely known to all of us, to this Board, to the

American Bar Association, and to those of us who inhabit

the world of legal education.

President Bradley advices me, however, that

Dean Cramptons' plane, I think out of, perhaps Ithica,

was delayed, and I--I don't believe that Dean Crampton

is with us this afternoon.

MR. BRADLEY: He will be here.

MR. HARVEY: He will be here later?

MR. BRADLEY: Yes, he expected to be here before three o'clock. I expect him momentarily.

MR. HARVEY: That being the case, with the consent of the Board, the Chair would--With the consent of the Board as to a slight amendment, with a consistent amendment, to the docued agenda, the Chair would entertain the comments from former Board member

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Glen Stophel, who is here to represent a statement, himself, and a position of statement from the American Bar Association.

Mister Stophel, I see you in the audience, and we would be very pleased to recieve your comments.

MR. STOPHEL: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen.

I am Glen Stophel, I practice law down in Chattanooga, Tennessee. And, as the Chairman has indicated, did have the pleasure of serving as one of the first Board. The one that Dean Crampton was the Chairman of, and I appreciate the opportunity of coming on behalf of President David Brink, and the—particularly, the Standing Committee of Legal Aid and Indigent Depend Dependants of the American Bar Association, of which I serve as a member.

To give you a little idea of where I come from, my background in legal services goes back to serving on the volunteer committees that, probably most of you lawyers have served on form time to time. We tried to serve poor people, bach in the old days, as just a adhoc basis. When a poor person came in, you tried to render services for them, or tried to find a lawyer who had the ability to do so. I served on a state committee and on a local committee, charged with that resposibility.

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Then, in the early 1960s, I was priveleged to serve on the local board of the Chattanooga Legal Aid Society, which was one of those organizations formed with a little bit of seed money from here and there, to try to do the job. And then, when the Corporation came into existence, it—that—local organization became funded by the Corporation, and I had to leave that Board in order to serve on this Board.

and the contract of the contra

Subsequently, I have become a member of the Standing Committee, which, in the A.B.A., has the responsibility of being a liaison to this Corporation, as part of its obligations, and has enjoyed excellent liaison, with this Board, since the inception.

The A.B.A. fully supports the rendering of legal services to the poor. It has supported this Board's recommendations to Congress, for appropriations. And, as many of you know, has supported the Board in it's activities, down through the years. And we pledge to you as a Committee, that same continuing support.

We do have a few things that we--We want to be sure that we, as a Standing Committee, offer our services in any way that we can, in cooperation, as a part of the private Bar. Many of you are aware that the A.B.A. has taken a position supporting the encouragement of the involvement of the private Bar, in the rendering of

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 $\left|\left|\left|\left(\mathbf{u}_{n}, \dots, \mathbf{v}_{n}\right) \cdot \mathbf{v}_{n}\right|\right| \leq \frac{1}{2}.$

legal services. And we continue in that. But we do want to let you know that we believe that you will continue to carry out the legislative mandate, providing equal access to justice, in the country. Which is what this Board is all about.

We don't advocate any position with regard to the validity of your appointment, to the legality of your meeting--

(Laughter)

MR. STOPHEL: --or any of those other subjects that might have come up.

As a committee, we take no position on those. We simply urge that you accept the responsibility that has been given to you, as Board members. And that you enter into this responsibility with open minds, and the willingness to learn, even as you direct a program that, in government terms, may be small and insignificant, but to an ol' country boy, its a lot of money. And we don't --We think that you will enter into those responsibilities with dignity, with honor, and with your best judgement, which is what is called for.

As I said earlier, the A.B.A. has advocated, and continues to advocate, increased opportunity for involvement of the private Bar, in the delivery of legal services to the poor. However, we encourage you to

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recognize that no one form of delivery best fits every locale, or situation.

We therefore suggest that you avoid wholesale, radical changes, in the program, until you are convinced by good evidence, that a new method will work better, and be cost effective.

For example, the delivery system study shows that Judicare, as a delivery system, works best in many situations, when connected to a staff program. I had a conversation just yesterday with the Director of the Chattanooga program, which now extends into several rural counties, sometimes even getting over into north Georgia, General, and he was telling me about the probono program that they are establishing with the Chattanooga Bar Association, the Bradley County Bar Association. But when we talked about it, he wanted our firm to give some lawyer time to it. We--We discussed the fact that it is almost essential that we have that staff component backing us up, and giving us administrative support. And so, I think that as you get into it, you are going to find the same things that we have found, in that you have to look at programs almost individually to find out what is the best way to do it.

We would encourage you to avoid diverting your time and energy in fighting the local programs, and

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others, over the validity or invalidity, of this year!s contracts. As many of these folks behind me can tell you, I have had my share of fights with the program representatives. They and I have agreed to disagree on many issues. I got into that when I was Chairman of the Audit and Appropriates Committee of this Board.

But, the maintanence of the Corporation as a politically independent organization, and the worthy goal of providing access for the poor, through our system of justice, calls for us to rise above partisanship, liberial against conservative diatribes, and littleness of compassion and spirit, to help those least able to help themselves.

And finally, we offer you our assistance in any way, as you seek a new President, for the Corporation. This Committee has participated in this, in the past, and we hope to be helpful, and that is what we want to do.

We respect you for accepting the job. Bill
Olson has told you how much time he has had to spend,
and I know a little bit about that, and I know that you
are going to go through some—some times when you are
spending a lot of night hours, that you would just
as soon be doing other things, and your clients would
just as soon you be doing other things, but, on behalf

of the A.B.A. and it's Standing Committee, let me say, we appreciate your accepting the responsibilities that have been placed on you, and we have confidence in each of you, that you will fulfill the mandate that has been given you to exercise leadership for this corporation, as it continues to do the job that Congress has set out for it to do.

And I thank you again, Mr. Chairman and Board members, for permitting me to make these few comments on behalf of the A.B.A.

Thank you.

MR. HARVEY: Mr. Stophel, thank you for being here, and please convey to President Brink and the members of the American Bar Association, our appreciation for your statement, and for the representation you make on their behalf.

(Pause)

MR. HARVEY: I think we might devote a few more minutes at this time to-well to the public nature of our meeting, consistent with our statutory guidelines, and-We are also waiting for Dean Crampton.

I've never known Law School Deans to quite this tardy before meetings, but in any event, waiting for Dean Crampton to arrive.

Consistent with that, the Chair recognizes

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another former member of this Board. I think perhaps 1 in the organizational days, professor Marshal Brieger 2 is in the audience. Professor Brieger, would you please 3 stand? (Professor Brieger stands to be recognized) 5 MR. HARVEY: Yes. It is nice to see you here. 6 The Chair requests to know, are there other 7 former Board members with us today? If so, would 8 you please stand and be indentified? 9 Is there any other statement which a person 10 attending wants to make at this time? 11 President Bradley says he thinks Dean Crampton 12 If you have a statement, it will be has just arrived. 13 very short. 14 Hearing none, the Chair and Board will wait for 15 a few moments for Dean Crampton to appear. 16 (Pause) 17 MR. HARVEY: Those moments were few indeed, 18 here is Dean Crampton. 19 Dean, catch your breath and I will refresh the 20 recollection of the audience -- About the splendid career 21 which you have. 22 As I said to the members of the Board, and to 23 all persons present, a few moments ago, Dean Crampton 24 is a former Chairman of this Board, and referred to as a 25

Dean because he is a former Dean of the Cornell
University Law School. And it is a great pleasure to
have you here, Dean, to be with us today, to address the
Board, from the invitation of Chairman Olson, who is,
for your information, my predecessor Chairman. And if
you are ready, Roger, the floor is yours.

MR. CRAMPTON: Thank you, Chairman Harvey.

I am very appreciative and thankful of the opportunity to meet you and talk to you. I wrath the delay that brings me in somewhat hurriedly. My colleague, Fred Cahn, at Cornell, tells me that air service has improved since he deregulated, but we are incountering some problems. My initial flight, this morning was cancelled, and the second one had equipment problems, but we have just arrived.

First, I would like to congradulate you on your appointments. I gather that some questions have been raised about them. That is an issue that I have some familiarity with, both in my prior capacity as Chairman of the Board, since we faced the precise same issue, some years ago. And also in my capacity as advisor to the Attorney General and the President, when I was in the Office of Legal Counsel in the Department of Justice.

Although the questions raised are close ones, I believe that your present authority will be vindicated,

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within the meaning and provisions of the Constitution.

I think you are officers of the United States, and I what to talk a little bit about what I think the implications of that are. And the vacancies existed when the terms of your successors--predecessors, expired.

Of course, unless you are confirmed by the Senate, your terms of service will be exceedingly short.

As you know, we have had three eras in civil legal assitance for the poor, in the United States. Charity Legal Aid, until 1965, O.E.O., for ten years, and the Legal Services Corporation, by statute in '74, but as an operating body, 1975. That was seven years ago.

Today, in my view, we have a well established national program, which performs an essential public fuction. In an efficent and effective way.

Even if President Reagan is effective, and successful in obtaining legislation terminating the program program, which I don't think will happen, the program will be recreated, in my view, in just a few years.

In short, the program, has demonstrated its effectiveness in necessity, and the serious issues, and the only issues before you, as members of the Board,

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are how the job can best be performed.

A similar kind of new departure, a transition, was certainly involved when the Corporation was created in the summer of 1975, and got started a year latter, July of '74.

You recall that the act itself was the last signal by President Nixon of overriding principles. One is the notion of independence. And that is a two edged sword. Independence from the other political branches, Congress and the Executive branch, and independence from the political involvement of the program. That is it is used by Legal Services attorneys, or its sibilant, for political purposes. There are both parts of the independence, as the law sought to create, and I think did create, and which you should charish and maintain.

The second one, the second principle, is a principle of professionalism. This is basically a lawyers program, in references to professional responsibilities, and doing a lawyers job in a professional manner is all through the act, and through the legislative history. You are obligated by them through the completion of your work.

Sixty percent of you have to be--A majority of you have to be lawyers. And the same with local boys.

Finally, there is the principle of access.

The principle that informs this act is not a principle in favor of some political program, or another political program, or for or against abortion, or for or against illegal aliens, or what not. Those are substitive issues that a particular client may have views on:

What informs this program, is that people should not be intitled to have thier rights inforced before the courts of this land, before the administrative agencies of this land, or before a legilative body, merely because of lack of resources.

That is the access principle, that does--Now when the, in MArch '73, as the Dean of a--New Dean of a Law School--March '74, excuse me,I started some organizational work as--I'm still ayear off, March '75--Organizational work as President Ford's designee, as the initial Chairman of the Board of the Legal Services Corporation.

He had a power which no other President has had since, to appoint the Chairman, subsequently, as you've all discovered, apparently, you elect your own, on an annual basis. But I was designated by President Ford, pursuent to-to provisions of the statute, and-and started work trying to get the Corporation organized, which we did very quickly, after the-the full Board was confirmed, at the meeting on

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July 14, 1975.

Let me sketch for you very briefly the environment we faced, which was--you know, had some-resemblance to--to some of the environment you face.
The legal services programs, the field, the establishment, were distrustful and suspicious of appointees of a Republican board--President. The O.E.O. staff that had hung on through the war of attrition, with Howie Phillips was defensive, and also suspicious.
They also were incumbered by union arrangements, which they had created in order to protect themselves from Howie Phillips, that the new Board found intolerable, in the sense that they delegated so much effective control to the union stewards.

So, in a sense, we had no staff at all. No offices, nothing. Not even a photocopy machine. You are a lot better off in that respect, you have Dan Bradley, at least temporarily, you have fine offices, you have some bodies in place, and you do have a xerox machine.

I--There are very many memorable occassions on the evening of our initial Board meeting, in which the Board approved our initial appropriation request to Congress. A few members of the Board, a few people--volunteers from Legal Services programs around the

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country, a few kelly girls, and I, managed to write, rewrite, and produce, with the Board office here in Washington, the first appropriation request, of the Corporation. Got to sixty copies—up to the House, before ten o'clock in the morning, which is when the appropriation hearings began. And some months later, we emerged with our first appropriation of I think, 77 million dollars.

of the marvelous personal experiences of my own life, in part because of the—the really great people that I worked with, the other members of the Board—I guess some of whom are here. I think Glen Stophel, at least, was going to be here, and Marshal Brieger, at some point. Really marvelous people—people like Lou Oberdorfer, that we got to be the temporary staff of the Corporation, how we got started. Tom Erlish, the first President, and hundreds of hundreds of others. Dedicated and loyal lawyers and other people who worked hard and intelligently to fulfill the mandate of the program.

Now some of those people will tell you, if you ask them, that I am not a shrinking violet, and that I did not fail to state my opinions when I was a member of the Board. In fact, if Bernie Veenie is here, he could probably site some chapter and verse, like some of the

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loud noises I made about the--my concerns about the structure and performance of the Reggie Program, when I was a Chairman of the Board, and then a Board member, and so on.

situation, and responsibilities. And I've made up to three propositions for you. The first is that you should confine your attention to important issues of policy. You are a parttime board. You were picked in part because you are important and successful people, you have lots of other duties and obligations, the amount of time that you can devote to this activity is extremely limited. It is impossible for you to decide as a group, and participate in everything this large organization does. It is not only impossible, it is undesirable. In the first place, you cannot hire or keep competent people, either the President, or staff, or officers, unless you delegate the important are responsibilities and duties.

Second, you will get mired down in the trees, and not see the forest, and not really face up then, to the policy issues, which are the most important. So give your attention to the important questions of policy. Gather information about them, lay alternatives,

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discuss the serious propositions of policy that you are thinking of implementing, in public, so that you can be informed by the views of other interested and informed people. You may not know everything there is to know about those problems. You may learn from hearing others.

Second proposition. Work hard to keep from being casterated by any interest or constituent groups. Once confirmed, at least, you are your own bosses. You are not executive branch employees, and the independence from the political branches is one of the principle objectives of the act, one of the basic things that it is trying to accomplish. And you would violate it if you allowed political branches, congress, or the executive, to control or dictate your views.

Avoid being captured by interest groups that proport to have a special interest or concern in the Legal Services Program.

Now, with your predecessors, the Carter Board, those special interests were probably of a differnt character than they are with you--at least if I read the newspapers correctly-- P.A.G., N.L.D-7 A.D.A., the National Finance Counsel, and so on--Those are the organizations that were always in danger of capturing your predecessors.

Your danger, apparently, may be from another

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From different organizations. But you are source. not the creatures of the conservative congress, or any other organizations. You should keep your own counsel, and you should exercise the independence of thought and mind, as the act requires you to observe.

My third proposition is very simple. words. Obey the law. The President, and all officers of the United States, and I've already concluded that you are officers of the United States in the constitutional sense, are obligated to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

You can answer that question, of what your duty is in terms of faithful execution of the laws, only by examining what kind of a creature this Legal Services Corporation is, what does the act require, what is the other legal framework that comes to bare on it, and what are the limitations on the powers, the authority, that is given you, under that act?

My answer is that the answer to these questions is found in the terms of the act, and in other positions of federal law, including case law. You are bound by them, if you are not willing to see that they are faithfully executed, you should withdraw your name, and not have it considered by the Senate. If you are not willing to carry them out faithfully, the Senate should

not confirm you. And, if after confirmation, you refuse to obey the obligations of law, a court can, should, and will enjoin your lawless act. And, if your actions are sufficently egregious and long standing, Congress should undertake to remove you by impeachment. That is just standard, constitutional, boilerplate, law. But it is the facts of life in a democracy.

Florida's functions of the Legal Services

Corporation, suggests the kind of powers you have. They

are three fold, I think. This is a three fold animal.

A preacher. A preacher responsible for direction.

First, you are a grant making agency.

Allocating and distributing the taxpayer dollars,

appropriated by Congress for the purposes specified in

act. Second, you are a regulatory agency, exercising

the delegated rule making authority of Congress, in

determining a number of important questions concerning

the form and manner in which legal services are made

available under this statutory scheme, to eligable

clients.

And third, you are a thing tank body. An advisory and recommendatory body, that can gather in information about the delivery of legal services to the poor, formulate recommendations about that subject for the President, the Congress, and the public. about what

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should be done in the future, in terms of needed appropriations, changes in legislation, and the like.

Those, it seems to me, are the three fold responsibilities that you have.

There are some obvious limitations on that authority. Neither you nor the President of the United States can decide, on your own, that this legislation is unwise, and that the program should be abolished, by your own say so. We are a nation operating under the rule of law. And there are legitamate ways to change law Legislation can be repealed. But until that is done, the President is obligated by his oath of office to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and you have a similar oath.

The Legal Services Corporation Act is the law of the United States. Similarly, neither you nor the President, may decide on your own that appropriated funds are not going to be spent for the purposes specified by law, in an appropriation bill.

The President, of course, may oppose an appropriation bill. He may veto it and so on. And if i it doesn't get inacted, and there are no funds, then there is no money for you to spend. You will go out of busness.

But until that happens, and as long as Congress

appropriates funds, your obligation is to spend them.

Now the President has very large impoundment authority, when statute does not otherwise provide. I worked a great deal with those questions when I was in the Department of Justice. In fact, it was my unwillingness to support President Nixon's extraordinary claim, tyrannical claim, that he had constitutionally inherent authorities—authority, concerning the spending of money, even in the face of explicit statutory requirement in non-military and non-foriegn affairs areas. A totally unprecedented, unheard of claim, never before made by any president, never supported by any attorney general, and—And certainly never vindicated in the courts. And all the court decisions blew it away, when it was raised in the Nixon years.

Even tho I believe that the President of the United States has some substantial authority to control the timing and spending of funds with respect to executive agencies, particularly those that deal with military and foriegn affairs, where his inherent powers are greater, and his statutory powers also. The Legal Services Corporation is an independent, quasi-public corporation. The President does not have impoundment authority, except as carried through the impoundment act—Controlled Impoundment Act—and until, and unless

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constitution.

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You can hire or fire a president for the Corporation. You can do the same with officers, of the Legal Services

Corporation. But until you change the bylaws, it would

be my position that those officers are the officers that

are listed, and only the president can hire and fire

that is done, he must spend the money, and you must

spent it. What the President cannot do, you cannot do.

authorizes the Board the refuse to spend appropriated

for which a court could enjoin you, and for which a

are not important, and that your powers are not large.

For you do have large powers. All that I am saying is

totalitarian government, those powers are limited from

the same law that your power itself is derived. From

Federal statute, and the frame work of our--our federal

Now what are your powers? We won't be

exhaustive, just list a few. Obviously you can select

a chairman, you have already done so, from among your

members. You couldn't have selected somebody else.

that they--that in a representative democracy, not a

congress could impeach you, if you do so.

Nothing in the Legal Services Corporation Act

It would be a dereliction of duty on your part,

None of this means that your responsibilities

subordinate staff. The act is quite clear, in terms of

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the distinction between the power and authority of the President of the Corporation, and the--the powers of the Board. And you can address a tremendous wide range of questions of policy, in the administration of this national program.

For example. You could revise the regulation, that I renewed my plans of on the way down to the plane, -- that deals, pursuant to delegative legislative authority--That define eligable clients. There is a regulation, as you know, that says that programs may serve poor people. That people are poor people, and therefore eligable--if they have 125% of the poverty income, in the O.M.B. approach--poverty threshold. could if you felt it desirable. And I don't intimate for a minute that it is. Reduce that to a hundred percent, on the theory that the service ought to go to the poorest of the poor. You can make other changes in the act. To deliberation and so on. Provided, you did so on ground recognized by the act, as it was authorized, and with the consideration that you had in mind are permissable, and provided you act in accordance with the proper procedures. And the acts and the bylaws contain rule making which bind you. You are bound by them. An effective way to do that.

Now, each suggestion for a change in policy, it

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will come before you--raises a series of important questions. Let me break them down.

First is the question of--desirability, or propreity of the particular change. Is the change desirable as a matter of policy. You have to face up to that and decide. Second, can it be done consistent with the act, and other provisions of federal law. That a question of authority--is it--would a rule or a change in policy be ultravirous--would it be illegal for some reason. Third, is the question of process. desirable and authorized, what is the approporiate procedure for carrying the particular proposal out, for doing the job. And finally, can the change be made effective immediately, or must it be done prospectively for some future period? That is a transition problem, a change in law problem. Things that you can do for the future, for one thing, whether you can do--do them immediately or retrospectively, is something else again, as you all know from general principles of law.

There may be contract rights, grantee rights, procedurial restraints, fairness problems. Delete both, as a matter of policy, or as a matter of law, to making changes prospectively. Both to minumize transitions, dislocations, fairness—and orderliness, objectives. And also because law may respect some of those arguements,

either priest, procedure, or substance, and require that the -- the changes be prospective.

So all of these four issues, policy, authority, process, and the transition--problems, are difficult and complex. And pondering them sometimes leads a policy maker to the conclusion that government is an engine that can never be halted or reversed once it has gotten going. It is an inertia because it is too large.

President Truman is reported to have once said, after his advisors had explained why he could not, in umpteen ways, do what he wanted to do--"But I am President of the United States, and you mean I can't do anything?"--Well, of course he could do a lot, and he did do a lot, and so can you. But you must do it in accordance with law and the oath of office you take. Or law itself will be threatened in this land.

Well that is what I wanted to say to you initially, and I hope that it sufficently pleasing. I would be delited to answer--respond to your concerns and questions, concerning the experiences that I had, a very happy experience, as a member of this Board.

MR. HARVEY: Dean, on behalf of the Board, I thank you for the comments, and the observations, based upon your experience, and your inferences, which you have made, and call upon any member of the Board to make

inquiry of Dean Crampton, and our former Chairman.

MR. PARAS: Dean Crampton, may I simply ask you this? Will you make yourself available to those of us who want your consultation in the future, and the benefit of your experience.

MR. CRAMPTON: Freely. I believe deeply in this program, I would like to be of any help that I could. To specific individuals, or to the Board.

MR. PARAS: I got a similar response from former President Hurley--

MR. CRAMPTON: I am sure you did--

MR. PARAS: --And I appreciate having you say --potential cooperation from you because some of us, at least are going to need a little help.

Thank you.

MR. CRAMPTON: But you are not alone in that.

I mean I was chosen as Chairman of the Board, in part
because I do not have a strong identification with legal
services, neither for or against it. But came from the
outside, from academia, and have been concerned with
other issues and problems.

And my own view is that if good lawyers, and others address clients on the Board, address themselves to the issue of what this act means, what the principles are that enview it, what the obligations are that are NEAL R. GROSS

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put upon you. That there is a lot of common ground that will emerge. That doesn't mean that you won't have a lot of disagreements about some questions of how it should be done, what is the best way, and so on. But, there is a lot that is clear. There is a lot that—that people will agree on.

MR. HARVEY: Other comments or questions please, of Chairman Crampton?

(Pause)

MR. OLSON: I would just say one other thing--MR. CRAMPTON: Sure.

--Which is--that if there are MR. OLSON: other--We have all had the pleasure of recieving more than a few documents, during the course of our--our service as members of the Board. Dan has been all together, to forthcomming, in providing pounds of documents for our reading. And it is difficult, and I would say that other than -- I would suspect that you had mentioned, perhaps, your Law Review article, but we assume that -- but beyond that, is there -- if there are other documents -- or sources of the history of the program, things that you think we might profit from reading, I think that beither now, or at some later: time, you might advise us of them. That would be most useful -- to get some flavor for what has gone before.

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MR. CRAMPTON: Well--Two things, let me mention.

First, on some of the substantive policy issues that face you, I read with great pleasure, last night and this morning, my former colleague, Marshal Breiger's article in North Carolina. And, although, I am not sure that I agree with everything he said, it seems to me it is a very powerful and effective statement of some of the major issues that face the future of the National Legal Services Program in the United States. So, I think you ought to read it. Read it and discuss it.

Something that is a little briefer, but does address a matter that is perennially going to be before you. What is your role and function, vis-a-vis the President's staff.

Two things I would suggest--When--When we got going, after a while, we devoted a whole Board meeting to that—or at least a very substantial part of it—to a discussion of that. And in preparation for that, our former General Counsel, Al Daniels, prepared a memorandum, which I am sure the Board—the Corporation has in it's files, that discusses the—the questions of whats—what, under the statute, are the functions of the Board, as against the President and the staff. What are the appropriate spheres of responsibility, what is

likely to lead to a good working relationship, and an effective program, and it is not a long memorandum, as I I would suggest that you ask Mr. Bradley for it recall. There also was a--I think a piece that is reserved from a Harvard Business World Review, which was in a different context, although it was a general discussion of the problems of corporate boards. Now corporate boards are very different, but they still have the similar, same kind of problem of, what--how do they relate to the management of the corporation, in terms of what they get into, what they don't get into, what are some kinds--perennial problems, that both--people like Dan and his successor have in dealing with the Board, and thier staff, and what the boards have in dealing with each other, and dealing with the -- the responsibilities that they face.

And I think that that would be useful to read and reflect on. It is just a general background for the responsibilities that—that you have undertaken.

MR. HARVEY: Additional questions?

MR. DEMOSS: Dean Crampton, you just mentioned this memorandum, by the lead counsel relating to the president of this staff, and I take that to mean that is the president of the Corporation--

MR. CRAMPTON: Yes sir.

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MR. DEMOSS: -- and the staff of the corporation 1 as well. 2 MR. CRAMPTON: My reference--you can tell that 3 in my other references were the President of the United States, I was then referring to the President of the 5 6 MR. BRADLEY: Any time, Roger. 7 MR. CRAMPTON: -- Legal Services Corporation. 8 (Laughter) 9 MR. CRAMPTON: You are available. 10 MR. DEMOSS: Would you care to comment, as to 11 your thoughts and ideas on what I have not yet, 12 concluded in my own mind, is the position that I should 13 take, as a nominee, by President Reagan, for a position 14 on this Board. And by way of background, let me make it 15 clear, I supported and worked for the President, in the 16 election, and believed in his program. But as it bares 17 on this particular agency, I find it somewhat of a 18 problem, in that as I understand it, the President is 19 recommending that there be no appropriations for this 20 agency, under the present bill of--appropriations. 21 What do you think should be, and lets just talk 22 about it in the personal sense, my position -- on the issue 23 of appropriations. 24

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Is it simply--I stand to do whatever the

Congress, and the President, finally decide to do in the appropriations, or should this Board in any way, refelect a position on that issue?

MR. CRAMPTON: Several comments. First--I supported President Reagan, as I did President Nixon, and President Ford, and some other Republican Presidents. But I didn't necessarily agree with everything that they did, and every position they took, and I think that would be too much to be expected of any president of the United States. So, total agreement of the presidential program is a kind of impossible standard. But other than that--. Your responsibilties are in connection with this program. And the questions that you have to ask is, what does it mean to faithfully execute the laws, in respect to this program. It is an ongoing program.

I don't think you should lightly--undertaking that resposibility, and sort of learning about it, assume that the funding for the next appropriation year will be the appropriate answer. The--even if you believe, ultimately that substantial changes in the program are necessary. Many of those changes may require legislation. Many of them may requiare more study, than you have or any of your colleagues have had the opportunity to do thus far.

In the meantime, it seem to me, you should--

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--could be powerless. In order to be consistent with the--your obligations to carry forward what you have--can carry.

Why you examine it, why you evaluate it, why you decide—how you could do it better. And then if you decide that you can do it better, either by getting private attorneys to do it, or how you are going to do that, or by distributing it out to the states, or by substituting, totally, a judicare option, or by substituting a part judicare option, and what funding these things would require, and how would—they would be carried out. Then propose it. Ask for the appropriations or legislation that would be required, in submissions to the President or Congress. Try to make it part of the President's program. If he is not, that doesn't matter because you can go to the Hill, apart from the President, on appropriations.

That is one facade of the independence.

And if funds are appropriated for you, you have an obligation to spend them, even if you haven't asked for money.

As lawyers, we are familiar with the notion that we are often agents for others. Carrying out purposes or principles, --actions, with which we don't necessarily want to be totally identified. And to be--in a sense,

any--any federal officer, constitutional officer of the United States, who is given law making powers, by acts of law, he is in that situation. He is an agent of the people of the United States, carrying out the--the embodiments of legislation.

Now that—lack of policy can enter in in terms of shaping, channeling, directing, and recommending, but whimsical desires—that you know, you don't like it, or Howwie Phillips doesn't like it—that doesn't determine what is law in that sense.

MR. HARVEY: Alright, any other memebers of the Board with questions, comments, observations, or dialog with Chairman Crampton?

Chairman Crampton, I want to thank you for coming here today. I find your comments to be very informative, eradiate, well on target. I said, incidentially, before you arrived, that after my selection as the initial, permanent Chairman of the Board, I would prepare some remarks for statement tomorrow, at the openning of our public meeting, and I would be very pleased if, upon delivery of those remarks, if you would give me your analysis, I will send you a copy.

You are, obviously an inveterate reader of Law Reviews, and have written some of your own, and I would NEAL R. GROSS

like to have your commentary, comments, and your 1 assistance, as well as all of the persons who are 2 interested in this program. 3 And so, on behalf of the Board, and President 4 Bradley, I express to you my sincere thanks and 5 appreciation for your attendence today. 6 Previously--7 MR. CRAMPTON: Mr. Chairman--8 MR. HARVEY: Yes? 9 MR. CRAMPTON: My thanks for the invitations, 10 for that opportunity. 11 I want to apologize for not being here tomorrow 12 and for your--willingness to accommodate my class 13 schedule. I have three hours of class tomorrow, and the 14 notion of requiring law students to make up those three 15 hours of classes. I was willing to reschedule one for 16 today, but not three for tomorrow. But I thank you for 17 accommodating that convenience. 18 MR. HARVEY: Thank you. 19 Mr. Chairman, will Dean Crampton's MR. DEMOSS: 20 remarks be incorporated in the minutes, in some way? 21 Yes, they will. MR. BRADLEY: 22 MR. CRAMPTON: Thank you very much--23 Thank you Mr. Chairman. MR. HARVEY: 24 Now, the members of the Board, pursuant to the 25

action previously taken by the Board, under item three, of the adopted agenda for today, the Board will now stand in recess, and go into it's execurive session, this afternoon, and reconvene then tom--at ten o'clock, tomorrow morning. Thank you ladies and good afternoon. (Whereupon, at 3:28 p.m., the meeting recessed until Friday morning, March 5, 1982, at 10:00 A.M.)

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I hereby certify that the foregoing transcript represents the full and complete proceedings of the $_{3/4/82}$ aforementioned matter, as reported and reduced to type-writing under my direct supervision.

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