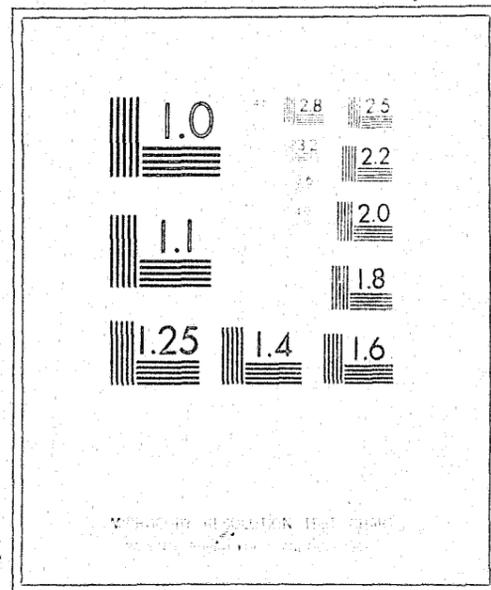


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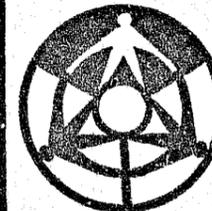
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AN EVALUATION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
SCHOOL OF LAW'S CLINICAL AND
CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS



THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
CRIMINAL COURTS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT
Institute for Advanced Studies in Justice
The American University Law School
Washington, D.C.

A Program of the
Office of Regional Operations
(Adjudication Division)
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice



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AN EVALUATION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
SCHOOL OF LAW'S CLINICAL AND
CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

NCJRS

MAR 8 1977

August, 1974

ACQUISITIONS

Consultant:

Dean John F.X. Irving

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This report was prepared in conjunction with The American University Law School Criminal Courts Technical Assistance Project, under a contract with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Organizations undertaking such projects under Federal Government sponsorship are encouraged to express their own judgement freely. Therefore, points of view or opinions stated in this report do not necessarily represent the official position of the Department of Justice. The American University is solely responsible for the factual accuracy of all material presented in this publication.

I. INTRODUCTION

In its war on crime and juvenile delinquency, Mississippi, like other states, is engaged in the difficult task of upgrading its criminal justice system. Substantial help is available in this effort through the federal funding and technical assistance provided under the enabling legislation now known as the Crime Control Act of 1973. The Law Enforcement Assistance Division, which is the Mississippi State Planning Agency, is charged under the federal law with responsibility for developing the Comprehensive Plans and for sub-funding those projects that will create a more efficient and effective system of criminal justice. Standards developed by the American Bar Association and by other national agencies and commissions indicate the direction that this upgrading must take. Staff specialists within the Law Enforcement Division as well as those in the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and its various technical assistance projects are available to provide on-site assistance and evaluation.

Within Mississippi, there is support and even enthusiasm for the total task. Judges, prosecutors and other members of the justice system are participating eagerly in training programs for themselves and for one another. There is a timeliness to the effort that capitalizes on a widespread recognition that the system is not adequate for today's needs, that change is mandated and inevitable.

A unique resource being brought to bear on the present needs is the University of Mississippi School of Law, the state's only accredited law school. It has sponsored four projects that begin to fill extensive gaps

in the system and in so doing, is also creating strong clinical opportunities for its students.

Because the University of Mississippi School of Law provides such a unique resource to the state, the Mississippi Law Enforcement Assistance Division and the Law School requested that the four present programs being offered be carefully reviewed and evaluated. The State and the University were anxious to have an individual review the project operations and to make recommendations that would assist them in improving the performance of these programs.

Under the auspices of the American University Criminal Courts Technical Assistance Project, John F.X. Irving, Dean of Seton Hall University Law School, and an individual with vast experience and expertise in criminal justice planning, training and the establishment of clinical education programs, spent three days in Mississippi evaluating the Law School's programs and proposing recommendations for their continued improvement.

The School of Law, University of Mississippi, specifically requested Mr. Irving to serve as evaluator. He had been in Mississippi a year before working with the state planning agency to increase its capability for effectiveness in the area of court reform. He became known and familiar with some of the basic problems confronting Mississippi in this subject area.

Prior experience was particularly useful. He had been responsible as staff attorney for the American Bar Association in 1962-65 for the development of law school clinics in his general responsibility of promoting legal aid and defenders services across the country. The law internship program at Mississippi is an extension of that kind of clinic.

From 1965 until 1969, Dean Irving was responsible for judicial training programs in his capacity as Executive Director of the National Council on Juvenile Court Judges and Dean of its judicial training programs. He structured some of the first pre-service training programs for juvenile and family court judges at the University of Colorado during those years. In 1974, he served as consultant in New Jersey to the American Judicature Society in its study of the state courts of limited jurisdiction and has recently been named Chairman of the Court Modernization Committee, New Jersey Bar Association. He is one of a fifteen member national advisory board to the U.S. Commissioner of Education.

An early worker in the national war on crime, he organized the Illinois State Planning Agency in 1969 and became first Chairman of the National Association of Criminal Justice Planning Agency Directors. Since 1971, he has been Dean of the School of Law, Seton Hall University.

II. METHODOLOGY

The evaluator visited Mississippi on June 26-28, 1974, and did as intensive an appraisal of the four Law School projects as time would allow. To facilitate the process, the University made its plane available. Accompanied by one or more representatives of the School, an on-site visit was made of the internship program in Clarksdale and in Biloxi, and participating interns and mentors were interviewed. The interns were observed in the Justice of the Peace Court in Clarksdale where one student argued a misdemeanor case for the prosecution and another intern defended the indigent accused. Both interns were supervised by a prosecutor and a public defender, respectively. In Biloxi, an intern was observed trying minor criminal and traffic cases for the prosecution.

In Jackson, a training program for Justices of the Peace and for Constables was observed; trainees were interviewed; and the trainers outlined the specific goals of the session for the evaluator. Later, a training program in Biloxi for court reporters was visited, and a short appraisal of the four projects was compiled to meet the immediate needs of the grantee school and of the state planning agency. That critique was left with one of the principals, Professor Noah S. Sweat of the Law School.

Representatives of the Prosecutors Association and of the Criminal Justice Research Service were also interviewed. Written reports were collected and, in the case of the Research Service, participating law students and the Associate Law Librarian, Helen Crawford, were also interviewed.

The four projects are evaluated against the goals set out for each in the applications for funding support; personal observations of the

evaluator; and the communicated perceptions of the programs by the participating staff, law students and consumers. An attempt has also been made to see these projects not only in relation to the needs of the participating students and trainees but in relation to the national movements toward clinical legal education, judge training, professionalizing the prosecution and defense, and national standards and goals for criminal justice.

III. THE PROSECUTOR TRAINING INTERN PROGRAM

A. Profile

The University of Mississippi School of Law is using the principle of supply and demand to develop a strong criminal justice clinical program for senior law students. The supply of talented young men and women who have completed four semesters of law school and who seek an intensive trial experience are being placed for a semester -- or for a summer -- with prosecutors, public defenders or youth court judges who critically need additional staff capability. These public officials are functioning without many of the resources essential for the satisfactory performance of their duties. The law students (interns) help meet at least their manpower needs thanks to a liberal student practice rule in Mississippi.

Participating students receive 12 credits for the semester's work (10 credits for a summer session) plus moderate subsistence and travel expenses. The intern is advised in writing (Intern Program Requirements and Suggestions) that this is a "full semester, full commitment program... The intern is subject to 24 hour call by his assigned official, and is required to keep the same daily hours as other lawyers in his assigned office." The rigors of the program require submission to the Program Director of a weekly activities report and a by-weekly case log signed by the assigned official as being substantially accurate. There are occasional seminars that the intern must attend on week-ends, and, if he is not getting sufficient trial experience (the Director has set a goal of 30-40 trials per intern), he may be transferred to another office which is more solicitous of his needs as a student. This weeding out of weak field offices

has been a chief means of strengthening the program.

This program has been in operation since 1970. Because Mississippi is a large rural state, the interns are assigned to offices that are often a great distance from the sponsoring law school, and supervision is a constant concern. During nine weeks of the Spring Semester, 1974, some 42 interns participated in at least 1,059 hearings. These hearings provide a variety of experience to interns who work for prosecutors appearing in more than one court and an especially intensive trial experience to those interns who work for the few overburdened public defenders in the state. In Youth Court, the interns take the role of prosecutor. The appendix contains sample caselogs and activities reports.

Supervision of the program is provided by the Law School Dean, Parham Williams. The Administrative Director, Robert Short, gives three-fourths of his time to the program, and there is a full time Administrative Secretary for the project. The school plans to add a full time field supervisor in the near future.

B. Program Goals

The program has a primary and a secondary goal. As an educational instrument, the primary goal of the sponsor must be educational: to develop competent trial attorneys. It measures this goal by the subjective reactions and experiences of the interns and by the on-site observations of the Administrative Director. The proposed field supervisor will increase the program's capacity for such evaluation and will provide greater quality control.

The secondary goal of the program is the aiding of the judicial process in Mississippi. Reactions of the bench and bar, and, particularly, the officials to whom the interns are assigned, are solicited and are nearly uniformly positive and enthusiastic.

The evaluator shares the enthusiasm of the sponsors, of the assigned officials, and of the in-state commentators on the merits of this program. Despite some inevitable growing pains in the program (which students may be prone to identify) the interns are well satisfied that the program has merit. Many believe the internship program should be a required course for all law students. It is only after one recognizes the enormous needs of Mississippi in the criminal justice field that one can appreciate the fresh contributions that these energetic law students are bringing to the criminal process and thereby appreciate the validity of the positive assessments that one hears of this program.

The program should therefore be refunded at requested levels and cultivated. It enjoys having a dedicated administrative director and has the support of the faculty committee which oversees it.

There is no doubt that the intern, thrown into trial practice, learns quickly. Whether he learns the preferred techniques of trial practice is a matter of concern to the School of Law and to the Director of the program. This dilemma, inherent in any out-of-house program, can be largely resolved by the employment of a field supervisor. He will observe interns in their actual clinical setting, and assist the program by making proper adjustments to their clinical education.

C. Recommendations:

1. The name of this program is inaccurate and should be revised. The scope of the clinical program is far broader than this title suggests in that interns work for defenders and assigned counsel as well as for prosecutors. It is a Criminal Justice Internship Program.
2. There is some misunderstanding among the participating law students about the purpose of keeping a log of activities and a case log. The value of the log should be re-examined and, if retained, the students should receive a clear explanation of its purpose.
3. The field supervisor and the Administrative Director (with whatever time he can afford) need to provide as much on-site supervision as possible. This is urgent because of the uncertain quality of judicial performance in some courts (the Justices of the Peace are not attorneys) and the diversity of commitment by supervising prosecutors and others to helping the students learn the trial practice. One intern specifically suggested such on-site visits. Another wrote: "All too often the techniques used by the D.A. or prosecuting attorney to whom you are assigned are much less than proper and complete."
4. The student intern should have an opportunity to see himself on videotape. Many students and teachers feel that self-evaluation in this experience is uniquely rewarding.

5. The Director of this program should use every means possible to inform the prosecutors and defenders of the purpose of the intern clinic. In addition to the material now given each such mentor, it might be helpful for these supervisors to sign a Statement of Agreement which would make painfully clear to them what their responsibilities to the students are. Commenting on this point, one intern wrote in his appraisal of his experiences, "There seemed to be a break down in communication between the school and our supervisors and judges. They did not seem to fully understand the intent of the program or what was expected of them as supervisors. From my discussions with other interns across the state this seems to be a mutual complaint".
6. A suggested schedule in the broadest terms ought to be developed for the internship experience. This would advise the prosecutor or other mentor that the clinical experience should afford total trial participation along indicated time tables. For example, the first week should probably be devoted to observation of actual trials and preliminary hearings. In other words, the plunge into actually trying a case should be gradual.
7. A course in Trial Practice would be a desirable prerequisite to participation in the internship program.
8. The program appears to be sensitive to the guidelines for clinical programs that have emerged in this experimental area. These guidelines deal with the selection of a suitable field office; limitation on the number of students that such an office can

assimilate; caseload limitation; diversity of experience; and development of evaluation criteria. The evaluation criteria need constant attention and reassessment in every clinical program. It has been said that in a clinic every student takes his own final examination. Pre- and post-experience questionnaires might provide important evaluation criteria dealing with attitudinal change.

9. Finally, the inculcation of a sense of professional responsibility appears elusive in the program as currently formulated. And yet, this is one of the basic goals of clinical education. It appears that meetings with the field supervisor on a one-to-one basis, seminars for interns as often as possible in which their experiences are critiqued by the group, more presentations by the Director -- either oral or written -- should improve the program's capacity to achieve this desirable goal.

* * *

The program is in evolution; it is maturing fast in very competent hands; and its sponsors rightly point to it with pride. As national standards emerge for the out-of-house quality clinical program, they may well build upon this rich Mississippi experience.

IV. THE MISSISSIPPI JUDICIAL COLLEGE

A. Profile

Since 1970, the Mississippi Judicial College has begun to fill the considerable needs for in-service training of state judges, court clerks, court reporters, constables and other criminal and juvenile justice personnel. In the current fiscal year, programs will also be offered to probation and parole officers and it is anticipated that 1,400 persons will participate in one or more of the College programs during the year. The college has a research capability and is at present engaged in the development of a modern compilation of model jury instructions. This research is aimed at modernizing court procedures, and the publications emanating from the College are in the areas of court management and operation.

The College is housed at the University's School of Law which created it, and is under the careful direction of Professor Noah S. Sweat, a former prosecutor and a former circuit court judge in Mississippi. The extraordinary potential of the College is directly attributable to its prestigious sponsorship.

The College is enjoying an enthusiastic response among the many segments of the criminal justice system who are afforded its training opportunities. The President of the Justice of the Peace Association, a large organization of lay judges, while urging a greater role in program planning, was very complimentary of the College and of its personnel. This appears to be a common reaction based on the self-perceived need for training and on the quality of the efforts to date.

A visitor is similarly impressed. Certainly, the College fills a huge void and should be cultivated and refunded. It is difficult to avoid becoming progusive about the many services that the College renders to the Justice System in Mississippi. In an effort to help in its evolution -- and to warn against the pitfalls of overextension -- the following recommendations are made.

B. Recommendations

1. Regarding the proposed 1974-75 Budget, these items should be reassessed:
 - a. County Court Judges are not included on the Budget sheet for Travel and Subsistence although they are identified elsewhere in the proposal as potential trainees. This may be an oversight.
 - b. There are no justifications provided for the Travel and Subsistence of Speakers and Panelists (and the number needed is omitted); the Board of Governors; and the Ad Hoc Committee.
2. The College has grown to such an extent that it encompasses far more than the judicial universe. The name should be changed to reflect the reality and that will encourage all criminal justice personnel to relate more closely to it.
3. The policy board consists of four leading judges and a member of the law school faculty. It ought to be expanded to include representatives of the other disciplines in the criminal justice

system. Such an expanded board will prove more effective to the Director and staff in developing future programs and policies. It will also increase the College's ability to become institutionalized and permanent should outside funding ever terminate. In this expansion, a possible place for an informed layman and even a former offender ought to be considered. Certainly, they have something to say about the citizen perception of the system and these ideas have implications for training.

4. If the policy board is not expanded, then an ad hoc planning committee should be assembled for each discipline that will be offered a training program. Such a committee drawn largely from the proposed trainees, can best advise on the precise training needs, format, dates, etc.
5. The College should assess whether it can effectively offer the twenty-four training programs it proposes for 1974-75. There is a danger of over-extension, of excessive use of the lecture method because it is the easiest to structure, and a possible counter-productive reaction if the group of trainees is too large at each program to allow for individual participation. It would be tragic if the hundreds of potential trainees (there were some 200-300 at the session on June 27th) were to lose their present enthusiasm for the College's offerings.
6. The College should begin to train smaller groups at a time, use more of the rich and varied techniques now developed for contin-

uing adult education, and structure inter-disciplinary programs that get to the heart of any existing tensions or obstructionism. Some of this is now being done, but the stronger tendency appears to be to open the training doors for as many people within the invited discipline who are willing to come at any given time. This will soon wear thin. One technique worth considering is the so-called Community Team Workshop, in which the leading members of the justice system in a given community are brought together to examine their priority needs and to develop a formula for better effectiveness. This offering is held within the community; costs are low; and new personal relationships often replace the brusqueness that occasionally characterizes the inter-relationships of the local judges, prosecutors, school officials and other community representatives whose work brings them into contact with the justice system.

V. THE PROSECUTORS ASSOCIATION

A. Profile

Prosecution of alleged felons, misdemeanors and minor offenders rests in Mississippi with District Attorneys, County Prosecutors and City Attorneys. The majority of these are part time, elected officials. In 1973, these individuals established the Mississippi Prosecutors Association to provide for their continuing education and training needs and to publish a newsletter containing case decisions, news items, notices of training opportunities and similar information.

During its first year of funding, two seminars were offered, but the resignation of its staff person precluded publication of the newsletter, and in general, severely limited its activity. A search is underway for a replacement who will be called the Education and Training Coordinator.

Policy is set by a fifteen member Board of Directors, all of whom are prosecutors. They also identify the curriculum for each training session and maintain an independence from the Mississippi Judicial College. One of the two seminars offered this past year indicates the potential of this overall effort. It was put on by the National Association for Prosecution Management and brought new people and new ideas to the attention of Mississippi prosecutors.

There are many pitfalls, however, in the maintenance of a training entity for prosecutors separate from the umbrella organization which now provides training for other criminal justice personnel: the Mississippi Judicial College. The loss of momentum created by the departure of the chief staff member illustrates one of the dangers. More importantly perhaps, there is an inbreeding and myopia induced when any one discipline

determines its own training needs and when the members train one another. Measures should be taken to guard against a continuing isolation by Mississippi prosecutors from other disciplines within the state. A merger with the Mississippi Judicial College (expanded upon later in this report) is one obvious solution. Another is the inclusion of other disciplines in the planning and presentation of training programs. For the hard fact is that prosecutors often have a special dependency on the behavioral and health sciences in self perception, in understanding the motivations of jurors and witnesses, and in the establishment of a prima facie case.

The first year's experience has been faltering but the needs are so extensive that funding of the Prosecutors Association should be continued. The following recommendations, however, seem so important as to warrant to become conditions for future financial support.

B. Recommendations

1. The following budgetary items proposed for 1974-75 should be justified:
 - a. The cost of fringe benefits is set at \$3,136. This differs from the 11.7% rate for such benefits in the other Law School proposals being evaluated;
 - b. The indirect costs (\$14,500) appear to be higher than the 50% of salaries and wages allowed;
 - c. Travel of all 80 prosecutors to four programs during the year appears expensive and of dubious validity. Smaller regional

- training sessions would seem more effective, allow greater involvement of all the participants, and be less costly.
- d. the costs of out-of-state training should be justified in view of the intensive in-state training proposed;
 - e. The travel costs of the 15 member board of directors six times during the year needs to be reconsidered. A smaller training committee would likely be more effective. It could meet more often at less costs.
2. Ideally, as indicated above, this training program should be merged into the umbrella training organization in the criminal justice field known as the Mississippi Judicial College. Cross fertilization of ideas; interdisciplinary workshops; continuity of effort; performance commentary; and cost savings are direct benefits of a merger. The prosecutors could retain their own advisory committee, but a separate training entity in Mississippi is hard to justify.
 3. The policy board and the program speakers should not be so heavily loaded with Mississippi prosecutors. This militates against the mind expansion and sensitizing qualities that every training program of professionals should achieve.
 4. A newsletter will without doubt be useful for prosecutors. Whether it should be published monthly to the apparent exclusion of more urgently needed manuals is a matter for the policy board to determine.

5. The prosecutors should consider the applicability for Mississippi of the several American Bar Association Standards and those proposed in 1973 by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals especially as they deal with the prosecutorial function. The Association can then become an instrument of significant change utilizing the training as a stepping off point for identification of such matters as the preferred organizational structure of a prosecutor's office, law reform, and court unification.

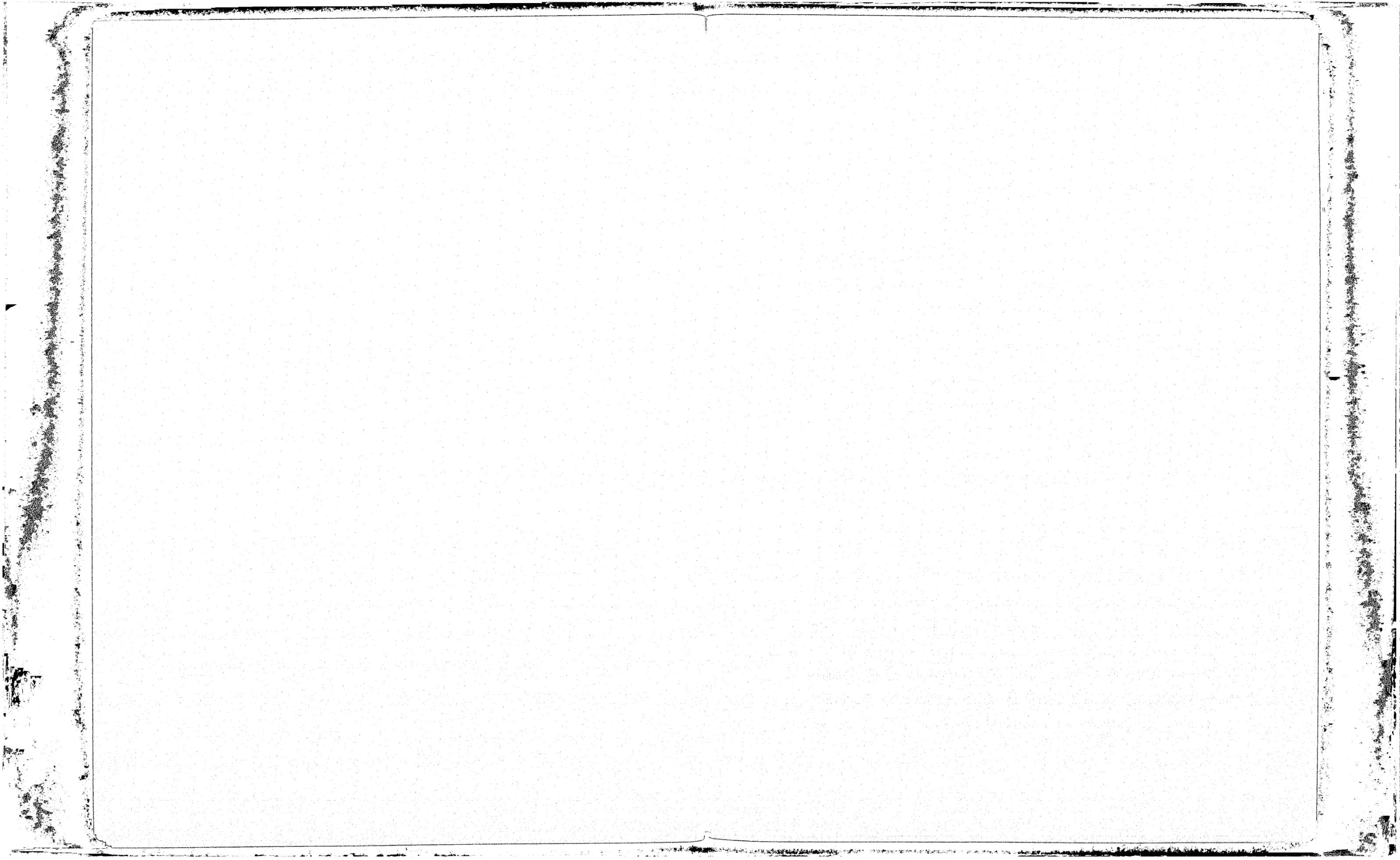
VI. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH SERVICE

This project, housed in an annex of the law school, provides a much needed research and information service to judges, prosecutors and defenders throughout Mississippi. Justices of the Peace are excluded because they are not lawyers. The service is limited to the subject of criminal law and juvenile delinquency.

The value of the program cannot be overstated. Appended are letters of appreciation from users of the service. Many judges in this rural state lack the library and staff essential for legal research and the prosecutors indicate their busy calendar often precludes personal research. After one year's existence, the great potential of this program is clear. So are its problems.

Certainly, the project should be refunded at requested levels, cultivated and publicized. The following recommendations will, if adopted, aid in its evolution and its capacity for service:

1. The structure of the program should be embellished by the creation of an advisory committee. This will minimize the staff's present feeling of isolation from the law school community; interpret the program's needs to the bench and bar as well as to the law school; and serve as a resource to the director in formulating policy.
2. Because the inquiries received from the bench and bar are a call for help, the director is attuned to many of their training needs. Accordingly, it would be mutually beneficial if the program's Director were an ex-officio member of the Board of the Judicial College. The interlocking relationships would solidify both the



tain a considerable clinical experience. The impact on the judicial process would also be significant.

* * *

Concluding, one should observe that this program is a response to a critical shortage of research capability within the Mississippi criminal justice system. As such, many of its assists are in the context of an emergency situation, a complex case, or a novel legal issue. Because these matters are often so urgent, the Research Service is performing a vital function. Those associated with it have a great opportunity for service and an awesome responsibility.

APPENDIX A:

Sample Case Log and Activity Reports
from the Prosecutor Training Intern Program

THE EVALUATOR

The School of Law, University of Mississippi specifically requested John F.X. Irving to serve as evaluator. He had been in Mississippi a year before working with the state planning agency to increase its capability for effectiveness in the area of court reform. He became known and familiar with some of the basic problems confronting Mississippi in this subject area.

Prior experience was particularly useful. He had been responsible as staff attorney for the American Bar Association in 1962-65 for the development of law school clinics in his general responsibility of promoting legal aid and defenders services across the country. The law internship program at Mississippi is an extension of that kind of clinic.

From 1965 until 1969, Dean Irving was responsible for judge training programs in his capacity as Executive Director of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges and Dean of its judge training programs. He structured some of the first pre-service training programs for juvenile and family court judges at the University of Colorado during those years. In 1974, he served as consultant in New Jersey to the American Judicature Society in its study of the state courts of limited jurisdiction and has recently been named Chairman of the Court Modernization Committee, New Jersey Bar

Association. He is one of a fifteen member national
advisory board to the U.S. Commissioner of Education.

An early worker in the national war on crime,
he organized the Illinois State Planning Agency in 1969
and became first Chairman of the National Association
of Criminal Justice Planning Agency Directors. Since
1971, he has been Dean of the School of Law, Seton Hall
University.

A P P E N D I X .

SAMPLE CASE LOGS AND ACTIVITIES REPORTS.

CONSOLIDATED CASE LOG OF WILLIAM L. DUCKER
SPRING SEMESTER 1974

- * 1. State V. Eligh Randolph Jefferson Davis County January 23rd.
I conducted the first fifteen minutes of the closing argument.
2. State V. Mary Sandifer Holder Lamar County February 8th.
I examined two witnesses on direct examination, read the jury instructions, and gave the first fifteen minutes of the closing argument.
3. State V. E. L. Collins Justice of the Peace Court, District Three, Marion County, Mississippi February 20th.
I conducted the entire proceeding.
4. Preliminary Hearing of Ellouise Trotter Marion County February 28th. I prepared for and conducted the entire proceeding.
5. State V. Duval Sones Lamar County (Removed to Federal District Court) March 8th. I assisted Mr. Dantin in the course of the hearing, but my biggest contribution to this case was that all of the pleadings which the state presented during the course of this hearing and later dates were prepared by me.
6. State V. Thomas Melton Marion County March 11th.
I prepared for and conducted the entire hearing by myself which I lost because I failed to have an expert witness testify that the alleged substance was indeed marijuana. (However this was a parole revocation hearing and the parolee has since been picked up in another district on another charge.)
7. Chancery Court (URESA cases) Jefferson Davis County March 19th.
I represented the State in six causes for child support.
8. State V. Robert Dvess Justice of the Peace Court in Jeff Davis County, Beat Two. March 25th.
I handled the entire Proceeding.
9. Preliminary Hearing of Charles White Jefferson Davis County March 25th. I handled the entire matter.
10. Habeas Corpus Hearing of Joseph Carter, Marion County March 28th. I assisted the County Attorney.
11. State V. Robert C. Myers Marion County March 28th.
I conducted the entire matter. (Parole Revocation)
12. State V. Tommy Lee Justice of the Peace Court, Beat Four, Marion County April 1st. I conducted the whole Proceeding.
- * 13. State V. Janice Ruth Sloan Marion County Youth Court April 4th.
14. State V. Robert G. Miller Pearl River County April 12th.
Under close supervision from Mr. Dantin I participated in the plea bargaining that reduced this case from one of attempted murder to DWI.
15. State V. Steve Murray Marion County April 26th.
This was to be the first felony case (other than parole revocations) that I would try by myself, but he pled guilty.
- * All cases are considered to be in circuit court unless otherwise specified.
- * I have participated in some twenty five or thirty Youth Court cases this semester, but my reason for listing this case is that this is the only one that we (Thomas D. McNeese, County Attorney and myself) lost.

16. Parole Revocation Hearing of Willie Jackson, Jr.
Marion County May 7th.
Mr. McNeese and myself handled this hearing as there
were numerous defense witnesses to be cross examined.

The trials recorded here are by no means the only ones
on which I have labored, but are to the best of my know-
ledge and belief a true accounting of those in which I
played a prominent role. There were several Justice of the
Peace Court cases which I was prepared to prosecute that
were settled. In several other cases all I did was to
arraign the defendants or handle part of the investigation
and for that reason did not list those causes on my log.

William L. Dew...
Legal Intern

Reviewed and found substantially correct,

James D. ...
Supervisor

ACTIVITY REPORT

ACTIVITY REPORT FOR WEEK OF APRIL 1, 1974 - APRIL 5, 1974

ED ELLIS
CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI

12th Week

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1974

At 9:00 we had to answer Docket call in Chancery Court. Then, I went to the Chancery Clerk's office to check on some URESA files. That afternoon, I had to prepare for and be in City Court. It lasted until 8:30 that night.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1974

Again, I was in Chancery Court at 9:00 for Docket Call. Afterward, Ed Meadows, myself and friends of Ed's had a meeting with Judge Rice as to the custody of two small boys. The rest of the day was spent on routine office matters.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1974

Most of the morning was spent making out Affidavits and Warrants, plus doing routine matters. However, at 10:00 o'clock there was a meeting with the Justice of the Peace Judges and the Sheriff. At 4:00 o'clock I had a hearing on assault and battery with intent, which resulted in a guilty plea.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1974

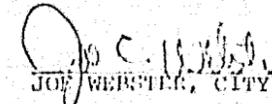
Today was "Court day". We started at 10:00 o'clock and finished late that night.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1974

I had a meeting with Judge Rice concerning the custody case in which case, I was asked to go to Farrell and talk to Mr. Meadows. This took up most of the day. The rest of the day was spent doing routine matters.

APPROVED AND SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT:

O. L. GARMON, III, COUNTY PROSECUTOR


JOE WEBSTER, CITY PROSECUTOR

Activity Report

Joel Henderson
County Attorney of Washington County

13th Week
4/8-4/12

Monday, April 8

I attended plea bargaining sessions with several defense attorneys in the morning and in the afternoon I attended the Circuit Court criminal docket call. I also researched and brought before the Circuit Judge the amending of three of the Grand Jury indictments.

Tuesday, April 9

In the morning I handled calls from defense attorneys and local J.P.'s and also set up preliminary hearings for Thursday. I also investigated a case brought to our attention by the local newspaper involving a false bomb threat called in to one of the local hospitals.

Wednesday, April 10

In the morning I went to the County Courthouse to check on appeals coming up in County Court. In the afternoon I attended the Circuit Court arraignment and went to the police dept. and the Sheriff's Dept. to review the preliminary hearings set for tomorrow. I also drew up and order amending some of the Grand Jury indictments.

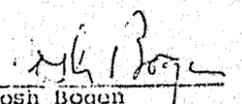
Thursday, April 11

In the morning I assisted in the conduction of preliminary hearings involving grand larceny, uttering a forgery, shoplifting, and strong arm robbery. In the afternoon I handled a misdemeanor hearing on possession of marijuana and continued two others until a later date. Later I went to County Court to have a case continued.

Friday, April 12

Today I drew up instructions for a DWI trial set for Tuesday. I also held two plea bargaining sessions with defense attorneys for the cases set on appeal to County Court from J.P. Court.

I viewed and found substantially correct.


Josh Bogen
County Attorney

Letters of Appreciation
of
The Criminal Justice Research Service

BRYAN, NELSON, ALLEN AND SCHROEDER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

POST OFFICE DRAWER 1528

1103 JACKSON AVENUE

PASCAGOULA, MISSISSIPPI 39567

TELEPHONE (601) 762-6631

March 8, 1974

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Honorable Parham Williams, Dean
University of Mississippi School of Law
University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi 38677

RE: Legal Research Program

Dear Dean Williams:

I recently completed a tenure as public defender of Jackson County, Mississippi, and I found the criminal research program to be an invaluable help to my office. I particularly appreciated the promptness, attention to detail, and efficiency of Arlen, Dixie, and others administering said program. I think that my views are shared by any and all who availed themselves of this service and I would strongly recommend that it continue in existence.

If I can do anything to perpetuate the criminal research program, do not hesitate to contact me.

Best wishes for the remainder of this academic year.

Sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
GERALD A. DICKERSON

Gerald A. Dickerson
For The Firm

GAD:sm

cc: Honorable Arlen Coyle
Honorable Dixie Aldridge

RODNEY E. SHANDS
COUNTY ATTORNEY
UNION COUNTY
NEW ALBANY, MISSISSIPPI 38652

September 19, 1973

Honorable Arlen B. Coyle
Criminal Justice Research Service
School of Law
University, Mississippi 38677

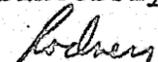
Dear Arlen:

I am in receipt of the legal research on Applicability of Mississippi Delinquency Proceedings to Married Minors that you thoroughly researched at my request. I have gone through the material and have found it to be thorough and complete in every detail. Your material will be of great service to me presently and in the future.

Thank you for your attention and help in researching this question of law which has been heretofore unanswered in Mississippi. The Mississippi Criminal Justice Research Service is a boon to all prosecutors and to law and order in this State. I wholeheartedly support your efforts in this matter.

Thanks again for your assistance, and with warmest regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,


Rodney E. Shands
County Prosecuting Attorney

RES:ss

END

7-11-1944