

In round figures, there are 200 legal service programs now funded by OEO at a cost, since February, 1965, of \$40,000,000. All of that committed amount called for a local share of 10%. Earl and I estimate that conservatively, 75% of this \$4 million local commitment is the donated services of private lawyers in the community. Most programs call for this service in the community education part of the legal service program. Generally, the service performed is speaking to neighborhood groups on subjects such as consumer credit, landlord-tenant relations, domestic relations, and welfare law. These same private lawyers might assist in local radio or TV programs designed to inform the public about the service. Another use is serving as a backstop in conflict of interest cases where the legal aid office represents one party and the opposing party is also eligible for service. In some cases, provision is made to pay a reduced fee to the private lawyer, but in many cases this is a donated service.

In some communities volunteer lawyers participate in the actual workload of the legal aid office. In Denver, the Young Lawyers Section of the Denver Bar assigns volunteers to the neighborhood offices to cover evening hours. Similarly, the Church Federation helps the Legal Aid Bureau of United Charities of Chicago on an evening hour basis, and lawyers from the Federation are drawn from many of the leading firms of the city. The New York Legal Aid Society has had a long and regularized relationship with the major firms of that city. At one time, firms there "lent" men to Legal Aid for work in its Criminal Division for extended periods of time. I have written to several of our members and asked them to furnish you details of their local experience.

Lastly, I think it would be exceedingly difficult to measure what peripheral effects follow from participation of law firms or bar associations in legal aid programs. I am sure that it helps awaken many to needs of the poor beyond legal services. I do not think that it often results in a firm contributing to a law school scholarship. It would seldom result in changed firm policy to accept a quota of non fee clients. Hopefully, the legal aid service would be built up by increased contribution and support so that it would serve the needs of anyone in the community unable to pay a fee.

I regret that I cannot furnish you more detailed information. Please contact us in the future on other questions, and I sincerely hope we can be more helpful.

Sincerely yours,

PHILIP J. MURPHY,
Associate Director.

MAY 25, 1967.

KURZMAN & GOLDFARB,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR STEVE: Here are some addenda to my apologetic response of May 24th.

There are some 1500 members of governing boards of legal service programs. At a minimum these boards would meet quarterly and spend 3 hours in discussion and policy resolution. Therefore, a minimum of 8000 man hours yearly would be donated as management supervision. Actually, many of these boards have met much more frequently, particularly in the beginning stages of organization. I would think a conservative estimate actually is 20,000 hours. Added to board meetings, there would be substantial consultation between the president and the directors of the programs.

Office space is often donated for central and outlying locations. It is often in the courthouse, donated by the county. However space in the neighborhoods is often contributed by private charitable institutions such as the YMCA, churches of all faiths and family services agencies.

It would be shocking to overlook the absolutely essential contribution of United Funds to Legal Aid and Defender services. In 1965, 187 civil offices reported their cost of operations to us; 46% of their cash support was from United Funds. The funds derive their money from charitable contributions of individuals and business organizations. Under the Economic Opportunity Act, these private contributions must continue as part of the "maintenance of effort" requirement. You will note from our statistics that this support increased dollar-wise in 1966, but dropped to only 22% of the total cash support because of the federal funds expended.

These same statistics indicate dollar contributions of lawyers and bar associations. The Chicago Bar Association has had a regularized system of contribution since 1964. On each quarterly billing \$2.00 is added for Legal Aid. A member may elect to pay or not to pay. About \$25,000 per year is thereby realized, and