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Thinking About a Civil Right to Counsel Since 1923

By Paul Marvy

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Northwest Justice Project 401 Second Ave. South Seattle, WA 98104 206.464.1519 paulm@nwjustice.org n 1923 John MacArthur Maguire, a Harvard law professor, called for establishing a comprehensive *in forma pauperis* system—a system that was to include a right to counsel in some civil cases. His article, *Poverty and Civil Litigation*, 36 HARVARD LAW REVIEW 361 (1923), is a good read and a better reminder that a significant amount of critical thinking has preceded contemporary advocacy efforts.

Maguire traces the development of the right to civil counsel at common law. He also surveys state and federal statutes, equal protection and due process principles, international law, and even Massachusetts' open courts provision. He outlines general principles to follow in implementing the system but recommends that specifics be left to experimentation in individual states. And, to reach his ideal, he discusses the relative merits of litigation and legislation.

The article is no isolated event, to be invoked dutifully for legitimacy or inspiration. Since Maguire put pen to paper, a tremendous amount of ink, typewriter ribbon, and hard-drive space has been devoted to discussing the right to representation in civil matters. Casual inspection of the amassed literature written since Maguire's article, much of which is categorized below, shows that the theoretical terrain has been well explored.

Scholars have argued that, as a general proposition, a right to counsel should attach in at least some civil cases. Many others have made the case in regard to particular areas of substantive law, such as housing, termination of parental rights, child neglect, immigration, custody disputes, paternity, and civil contempt. Still others have argued that because of vulnerabilities in the dispute process, a right to civil counsel should be extended to particular populations of litigants, including people with disabilities, children, women, domestic violence victims, and civil defendants. Yet another branch of this discourse focuses on developing legal justifications for the right and variously invokes due process, equal protection, the first amendment, a right of access to the justice system, international law, the common law, and state constitutional law.

And there has been a lot of litigation.

Reading much of this material creates the impression that proponents have found every available position from which to argue the case for a civil right to counsel. Where Maguire was less than thorough, those who have followed appear to have covered the remaining ground. Yet the concept still seems daring—a quality that is palpable each time the idea is introduced in a new setting,

Some portion of this reaction derives from a general lack of awareness of our legal tradition's commitment to open accessible courts. Some, too, is due to the low profile of the writing devoted to a civil right to counsel. More, I suspect, comes from the sheer dissonance of the concept with the conditions that prevail for most indigent civil litigants.

While calls for a basic right to appointed legal counsel in civil cases have been voiced for many decades, in recent years efforts to advance the idea have developed significant new momentum. Innovative legal arguments may have added some steam, but the breadth and depth of the scholarly work already devoted to the topic suggest that something rather more substantial is happening. Without conjecturing here about what precisely that "something" is, it finally seems plausible that we may see recognition of principles that have been articulated at least since 1923 (or, for the more historically minded, since 1495 or 1215).

See Maguire's article for an explanation of those last two dates. Some of that old-time thinking may prove very useful.

Articles Discussing the Right to Counsel in Civil Cases

As a General Proposition

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Jim Bamberger, Confirming The Constitutional Right of Meaningful Access to the Courts in Non-Criminal Cases in Washington State, 4. SEATTLE JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE 383 (2005) Bruce Boyer, Justice, Access to the Courts, and the Right to Free Counsel for Indigent Parents: The Continuing Scourge of Lassiter v. Department of Social Services of Durham, 36 LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW JOURNAL 363 (2005)

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William Dick, Note: The Right to Appointed Counsel for Indigent Civil Litigants: The Demands of Due Process, 30 WILLIAM AND MARY LAW REVIEW 627 (1989)

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In Particular Substantive Areas of Law

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Rachel Klienman, Housing Gideon: The Right to Counsel in Eviction Cases, 31 FORDHAM URBAN LAW JOURNAL 1507 (2004)

Andrew Scherer, Gideon's Shelter: The Need to Recognize a Right to Counsel for Indigent Defendants in Eviction Proceedings, 23 HARVARD CIVIL RIGHTS-CIVIL LIBERTIES LAW REVIEW 557 (1988)

Frances Werner, Toward a Right to Counsel for Indigent Tenants in Eviction Proceedings, 17 HOUSING LAW BULLETIN 65 (1987)

Termination of Parental Rights and Child Neglect

Rosalie Young, The Right to Appointed Counsel in Termination of Parental Rights: The States' Response to Lassiter, 14 Touro Law Review 247 (1997)

Douglas Besharov, Terminating Parental Rights: The Indigent Parent's Right to Counsel After Lassiter v. North Carolina, 15 FAMILY LAW WEEKLY 205 (1981)

Comment: The Indigent Parent's Right to Appointed Counsel in Actions to Terminate Parental Rights, 4,3 UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI LAW REVIEW 635 (1974)

Note: Child Neglect: Due Process for the Parent, 70 Columbia Law Review 465 (1970) Note: Representation in Child Neglect Cases: Are Parents Neglected?, 4. Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems 230 (1968)

Immigration

Donald Kerwin, *Revisiting the Need for Appointed Counsel*, MPI Insight No. 4 (April 2005)

Beth Werlin, Renewing the Call: Immigrants' Right to Appointed Counsel in Deportation Proceedings, 20 Boston College Third World Law Journal 393 (2000)

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Mary Helen McNeal, Toward a "Civil Gideon" Under the Montana Constitution: Parental Rights as the Starting Point, 66 Montana Law Review 81 (2005)

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Mark Estrelle, Gideon's Trumpet Revisited: Providing Rights of Indigent Defendants in Paternity Actions, 29 JOURNAL OF FAMILY LAW 1 (1985)

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Comment: Indigent Defendant's Right to Court-Appointed Counsel in Civil Contempt Proceedings for Nonpayment of Child Support, 50 UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW REVIEW 326 (1983) Edward Mascolo, Procedural Due Process and the Right to Appointed Counsel in Civil Contempt Proceedings, 5 WESTERN NEW ENGLAND LAW REVIEW 601 (1983)

For Particular Populations of Litigants

People with Disabilities

Lisa Brodoff et al., The ADA: One Avenue to Appointed Counsel Before a Full Civil Gideon, 2 Seattle Journal for Social Justice 609 (2004)

Children

Jacob Smiles, A Child's Due Process Right to Legal Counsel in Abuse and Neglect Dependency Proceedings, 37 FAMILY LAW QUARTERLY 4.85 (2003)

David Peterson, Judicial Discretion Is Insufficient: Minor's Due Process Right to Participate When Divorce Custody Disputes Involve Allegations of Child Abuse, 25 Golden GATE UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW 513 (1995)

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Lisa Martin, Comment: Providing Equal Justice for the Domestic Violence Victim: Due Process and the Victim's Right to Counsel, 34 GONZAGA LAW REVIEW 329 (1998)

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Legal Theories

First Amendment

Coleman Casey & Stewart Rosenblum, A First Amendment Right of Access to the Courts for Indigents, 82 YALE LAW JOURNAL 1055 (1973).

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A Right of Access to the Justice System

Deborah Perluss, Washington's Constitutional Right to Counsel in Civil Cases: Access to Justice v. Fundamental Interest, 2 Seattle JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE 571 (2004)

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State Constitutional Law

Mary Helen McNeal, Toward a "Civil Gideon" Under the Montana Constitution: Parental Rights as the Starting Point, 66 Montana Law Review 81 (2005) James Bamberger, Confirming the Constitutional Right of Meaningful Access to the Courts in Non-Criminal Cases in Washington State, 4 SEATTLE JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE 383 (2005)

Deborah Perluss, Washington's Constitutional Right to Counsel in Civil Cases: Access to Justice v. Fundamental Interest, 2 SEATTLE JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE 571 (2004)

Earl Johnson Jr. & Elizabeth Schwartz, Beyond Payne: The Case for a Legally Enforceable Right to Representation in Civil Cases for Indigent California Litigants, 11 LOYOLA OF LOS ANGELES LAW REVIEW 24.9 (1978)

See also the 23rd Annual Edward V. Sparer Symposium, *Civil Gideon: Making the Case*, 15 TEMPLE POLITICAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS LAW REVIEW (forthcoming 2006), which will have several articles discussing the civil right to counsel.

Civil Gideon Fundamentals: Basic Resources on the Right to Counsel in Civil Cases

[**Editor's Note:** The supply of scholarly analyses of the right to counsel in civil cases is extensive and growing. Readers seeking a basic introduction to the concept of a civil right to counsel might consult the following resources.]

Jim Bamberger, Confirming the Constitutional Right of Meaningful Access to the Courts in Non-Criminal Cases in Washington State, 4 Seattle Journal for Social Justice 383 (2005)

Simran Bindra, Public Civil Defenders: A Right to Counsel for Indigent Civil Defendants, 10 Georgetown Journal on Poverty Law and Policy 1 (2003)

Bruce A. Boyer, Justice, Access to the Courts, and the Right to Free Counsel for Indigent Parents: The Continuing Scourge of Lassiter v. Department of Social Services of Durham, 36 LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW JOURNAL 363 (2005)

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Michael S. Greco, Court Access Should Not Be Rationed: Defined Right to Counsel in Civil Cases Is an Idea Whose Time Has Come, ABA JOURNAL (Dec. 2005)

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Legal Services Corporation, Documenting the Justice Gap in America: The Current Unmet Civil Legal Needs of Low-Income Americans 15 (2005), available at www.lsc.gov/press/documents/LSC%20Justice%20Ga p_FINAL_1001.pdf

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Robert W. Sweet, Civil Gideon and Confidence in a Just Society, YALE LAW AND POLICY REVIEW 503 (1998)

23rd Annual Edward V. Sparer Symposium, *Civil Gideon: Making the Case*, 15 TEMPLE POLITICAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS LAW REVIEW (forthcoming 2006) (to obtain symposium papers, contact Susan Feathers, assistant dean, Penn Law Public Service Program, at sfeathers@law.upenn.edu)