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University of Georgia School of Law

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GEORGIA

# Advocate

Vol. 6 No. 1

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA SCHOOL OF LAW, ATHENS, GEORGIA

FALL 1

## New Law Journal

The GEORGIA JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW is well on its way. The Journal will publish its first issue in April 1970. Thereafter, it will publish two issues per academic year in a fashion similar to other international law journals throughout the nation. With this initial publication, the law school joins a very elite group of thirteen other law schools which publish similar journals. The list includes: Harvard, Columbia, Stanford, Virginia, Vanderbilt, Texas and Miami. The Georgia Journal will be the only international law journal in this area of the country other than those from Vanderbilt and Miami.

Twenty-three second year students at the law school have accepted invitations to go through the trial program for the Journal staff. They will undergo a six week program during which they will write a recent decision, do a spade and prepare an independent memorandum. This program is quite similar to that used by the Law Review. Editors Lea Holliday and Bill Glickman feel that "This is an

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### J.D. Degree

All alumni who hold the Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Georgia School of Law are entitled to apply for and receive the degree of Juris Doctor.

Alumni are asked to contact Mr. John Corry at the law school for the application form. The cost of the degree itself is \$25, payable to the University of Georgia Law School Association.

With the nationwide trend of law schools awarding the J. D. degree, many of you who have Bachelor of Laws degrees will opt to hold the new degree. You are encouraged to request an application as soon as possible.



"Photo by Becky Leet"

## Newfield Raps Middle Class

"... money, material wealth and conventional things are irrelevant" to this activist generation.

Jack Newfield

Today's young activists "do not want to be lawyers for corporations or pass around memos to government bureaucrats," Jack Newfield told an overflow audience in the Law School Auditorium Thursday night, October 3.

These students, remarked the chronicler of student activism, "are here to stay and are getting more and more converts every day." Moreover, he said, this "morally outraged student" is the brightest and best of his generation and is building a new culture based on "community and psychic liberation."

Newfield, who appeared under the sponsorship of the Law Forum, is

currently Assistant Editor of THE VILLAGE VOICE and is the author of A PROPHETIC MINORITY, which discusses the development of student activism in the United States, and of ROBERT KENNEDY: A MEMOIR, which one New York Times critic called "perhaps the best of all the books written on the late senator."

Newfield said the activists he was talking about are not "crazies" or "yippies", but the ones who have worked for Robert Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy, investigated corruption with Ralph Nader, and marched with Cesar Chavez and Jesse Jackson. Now they are organizing the Vietnam War Moratorium, scheduled for October 15, at which time regular activities on campuses around the nation will cease in protest against the Viet-

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# Dean's Corner

By  
Lindsey Cowen  
Dean

The year 1969-1970 has begun in excellent fashion as is evidenced by the various reports included in this issue of the GEORGIA ADVOCATE. It should not be assumed, however, that the School has no problems. Indeed, it does have; and by all odds the most serious is the inadequacy of our scholarship funds.

To some, this statement may, upon first reading, seem to be at the very least ungracious. For the last five years, many of our alumni and friends have devoted substantial time and effort and have contributed heavily to provide needy members of the student body of the School of Law with necessary financial support. And whatever may be the sum total of our achievements over this period, they would have been substantially less without this aid. The superior quality of student efforts on the LAW REVIEW, in Moot Court Work, and in the Legal Aid and Defender program is directly related to the availability of scholarship funds.

This year, our alumni and friends will ultimately provide approximately \$27,000.00 in outright grants to members of our student body. This is a substantial sum of money. But when it is divided among the three classes it really does not go far, particularly in an entering class of 209. It is apparent that our need for additional support is great, whether one considers the need as it actually exists or the need as it relates to the program of our competitors.

The program will reach crisis proportions by the Fall of 1970 unless the measures to alleviate it which are now being undertaken prove to be highly successful.

In the late Spring and Summer of 1969, we were privileged to announce the establishment of the Vasser Woolley and Hughes Spalding Scholarship Programs, which will

## EDITORIAL

With this year's first issue of the ADVOCATE, it is not inappropriate to call attention to its content. As we read reports on the Law Forum, the International Law Journal, the Moot Court program and the Sibley Lecture series, we can see evidence of the dynamic development of the law school and its academic and extra-curricular activities. In several columns we read of increased availability of scholarships and other academic aid. We are introduced to the highly desirable attributes of what we know as an excellent legal educational experience.

At the same time, we are introduced to the entering first-year class — indeed our most volatile and valuable asset. Whether it is desirable or undesirable year by year, each entering first-year class will continue to be our most valuable asset and the device by which all will measure the success or failure of the University of Georgia School of Law. Inevitably, each entering class will affect the composition of the class that follows. The quality of our legal education will be measured in terms of the quality of our students.

The students have taken much of the burden upon themselves to provide an attractive academic, extra-curricular and financial aid package for prospective students, as evidenced by the contents of this publication. However, it takes more than a few extra-curricular programs; more than a handful of scholarships; more than an ideal academic environment; and, indeed, more than an LSAT average of 560 to attract the calibre of student we want and deserve.

It takes the concerted effort of all of us to accomplish the goal of providing that no student has to leave Georgia for a superior legal education. We have it right here; but in order to attract the top students who will in turn attract the other top students, our administration and faculty must present the most attractive educational opportunity. In order to keep the highly qualified students and maintain the quality of our credentials, our student body must provide a challenging atmosphere of dynamic activities and progressive attitudes. And in order to allow us to accomplish all of this, our alumni must give us the confidence and the financial support that will buy the desired situation.

### GEORGIA

## Advocate

|  |                  |
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provide scholarships sufficient in amount to cover all reasonable expenses of the recipients. We will, therefore, be competing with the most distinguished schools in the United States for greater numbers of the truly superior Georgia students, many of whom now leave Georgia for their legal education, and, in fact, for such students wherever

they may be found. Recruitment of such students over a period of years will provide us with a sufficient nucleus of brilliant students to produce the intellectual challenge in the classroom which is so necessary, both to the other members of the student body and to the members of

## First Year Class

The first year class is a composite of many emotions, of many backgrounds and of many expectations. This is the largest first year class ever to be admitted to the University of Georgia School of Law. 209 are now enrolled, as compared with 153 in 1968 and 130 in 1967. Five have already dropped out. Two of these were women and comprised 40% of this class's female population.

Many have wondered why the class is so large. Col. John Murray, Assistant Dean, said that the Law School intends to expand its size and he expects the student body will eventually stabilize at 500. Future entering classes will probably remain around 200.

The first year class has only three black students. Moves are being made to increase the minority group representation in the student body. Because of this low figure Dean Murray states that the students in this school suffer; the school as a result is "training people in an atmosphere which is not representative of our national scene. Many people will be shocked that the real world is not like law school." The low figure is explained as being due to the influence of LSAT's (Law School Aptitude Test) in law school admission policies: "LSAT is biased against so called culturally deprived groups. Undue reliance on LSAT scores has squeezed out many members of minority groups that would like to go to law school."

Academically, this class compares almost equally with previous law classes. In 1967 LSAT's averaged 545; in 1968 LSAT's averaged 560, and in 1969 LSAT's averaged 553. The Grade Point Average for all three classes was around 80 (B Average).

In a breakdown of the LSAT scores, only one person enrolled in the first year class scored higher than 700. 17 are in the 650-699 range; 19 are in the 600-649 range; 122 are in the 500-599 range; and 39 are in the 500 and below range. Four incoming students maintained an "A" average (90 or above) during undergraduate school.

By representation from under-

graduate fields of study, there were 55 political science majors, 44 history majors, 19 economics majors, 15 English majors and approximately 40 majors in finance, accounting, business and related fields.

Before entering UGA Law School, 24 students had earned Varsity letters, 30 were in honorary fraternities, five were in honors programs, 16 received honorary awards, six won leadership awards, 17 got military awards, 15 were in literary/debating groups, 18 were on newspaper and annual staffs, 24 served in student government and 14 made Who's Who.

In total, the class represents 60 schools.

Many of the 209 have undergraduate degrees from the University of Georgia (86). Emory University sent 21 and the University of Virginia sent 8. In 1968, 47 schools were represented; in 1967, 40 schools were represented.

## NEWFIELD *Cont'd from P. 1*

The Moratorium, said Newfield, was begun by a number of former Kennedy and McCarthy campaign workers and has received the endorsement of over five hundred student leaders, college newspaper editors, and student body presidents at over two hundred colleges, in addition to the endorsement and participation of numerous Congressmen. Newfield suggested that students at the University of Georgia do whatever they deem relevant to their own condition during the Moratorium Day.

Stating that he expected the Moratorium to be "phenomonal," Newfield added that he would not be surprised to see hundreds of thousands burning draft cards and refusing to pay taxes by next Easter.

According to Newfield, "money, material wealth and conventional things are irrelevant" to this activist generation. "They value people above careers."

Perhaps the core of the problem which has alienated these young people is "adult violence and hypocrisy". Newfield mentioned the violence of a United States government that has killed a million Viet-

## National P.A.D. Scholarship Winners

For the first time since the inception of the annual Phi Alpha Delta scholarship program one has been awarded to a brother at the University of Georgia Law School.

The recipient, Charles T. (Tom) Hicks, is a senior at the law school. Presently the Conclave Vice-Justice for Stephens Chapter, Hicks has served as Treasurer and Justice of the chapter.

There are eighteen \$500 scholarships awarded annually by the Endowment Fund of Phi Alpha Delta International Law Fraternity. The presentation is based on a student's compilation of scholastic achievement, participation in extra-curricular activities and in law fraternity affairs. Hicks competed with law students from 110 law schools in the United States and Canada for the award.

name and left two million homeless, the violence of the waste of 40,000 young Americans dead, the violence of what he called the political assassinations of the best men who have tried to reform the system from within, and the violence of rats biting babies in the slums, Indians oppressed on their reservations, innocent 18 year-olds being sent to Vietnam to kill, exorbitant corporation profits, and black lung in West Virginia mines.

Young people grooving with the music of Joan Baez and Bob Dylan and adopting the life style of Allen Ginsberg, said Newfield, are in opposition to the society in which they were born; "a society that thinks napalm is good and marijuana is evil" and is comprised of a "generation of Americans that grew up absurd listening to Eichmann, Lester Maddox, General Lemay, Richard Speck, and Dean Rusk."

Young people, continued Newfield, are "called cowards for resisting the draft, yet they encounter danger by registering black people to vote in Mississippi."

And things, he said, "are getting worse and not better." McCarthyism (Joe) is in the air, and the FBI

*Cont'd. on Page 6*

# Comment And Controversy

## "Comment & Controversy"

welcomes opinions and ideas in the form of short articles. They may be on any subject of general interest, although those of particular interest to lawyers and law students will be given preference. Replies to or further opinions on current comments are also encouraged.

## Vietnam Moratorium

The Vietnam War Moratorium has come and gone, leaving in its wake a law school and university more aware of itself and of a changing society.

Participation by law students here in the Moratorium graphically illustrates the roots of change. Approximately 70 first year and fifty second and third year students signed the petition endorsing the Moratorium during the two days in which it was circulated. Many of these same students joined 1,500 other members of the Georgia community at a noon memorial service and another 1,000 at an evening candlelight march. Second year student Milner Ball, the University's Presbyterian chaplain, was among the speakers at the noon service attacking the Vietnam policies of the country.

These demonstrations of dissent were unprecedented in size for the University. They reveal a student body becoming increasingly diverse not only in the university, but also in the law school where the first year class contains many students who have been close to the turbulent activities on college campuses for the last few years. These students are demanding a change in the status quo, and their numbers, though admittedly no majority in Athens now, are swelling dramatically.

Despite this lack of a majority and certain disconcerting manifestations of repressive opposition to

it, the Moratorium was a success. Indeed, the momentum of the Moratorium in the law school must have upset some people. What other reason could have prompted some unknown persons to post articles on the Student Bar Association bulletin board condemning the Moratorium as October 15 approached and tear down every petition or notice of Moratorium activity as soon as they appeared?

Why should law students protest the war and support the Moratorium? They are citizens of this country, and in their name 44,000 American boys have been killed and 250,000 wounded, and 2 million Vietnamese have been killed or left homeless, all for no purpose. Moreover, the war has polarized and alienated the American people and has consumed resources that could have been far better used in solving the terrible domestic problems that face the United States.

The opponents of the Moratorium say, just as did Lyndon Johnson, that its organizers are prolonging the war. Yet the dissenters remained silent for nine months to give the President a chance to advance the plan that he promised the American people would end the war. He came into office in January in a political climate tailor-made for decisive action, but his lack of leadership has allowed that time to fritter away. Certainly, pressure is needed now, or the frittering will continue for the rest of his term.

The opponents of the Moratorium say that its organizers should disavow "the interference of Hanoi in America's internal affairs. Yet Hanoi has not interfered nearly so much as did Saigon when they sabotaged the bombing halt and peace talks last year in a successful effort to promote Nixon's election. Though war opponents certainly abhor the atrocities committed by the Vietcong, they are no worse than those committed by Saigon and

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## The Inequities Of The Law

The statement has repeatedly been made that "the amount of justice you get in this country is directly proportional to the thickness of your pocketbook". But the problem goes much deeper than this. A critical analysis of statutes and the workings of the judicial process will show that the law is nothing more than an instrument of the ruling class.

The inequity of the law is reflected in the application of the legal machinery to those who violate its dictates. Law is divided into two major categories: criminal and civil. Criminal law is applied to poor people, racial minorities, and the politically powerless; whereas civil law is applied to corporations, partnerships, stockholders, and members of the power elite. The application of criminal sanctions entails incarceration, restrictions upon movement, and stigmatization; but the imposition of civil sanctions merely involves fines and injunctions. The severity of the infractions of laws in both instances should be the same. There should be no distinction between an industrialist who takes property without due process and a shoplifter who absconds with a record album.

The argument is made that if at one time inequities existed they no longer exist because Legal Aid Societies now represent the interests of economically deprived and politically powerless people. However, this argument is weak when the facts of life are examined. In our own state of Georgia there are only three Legal Aid Societies and these organizations are poorly staffed and literally buried under their case loads.

The law is weighted against economically deprived and politically powerless people, is harshly applied to them, and has provided very little representation for them. So when we waive the banner for "law and order" let's stop and look at how the law is actually being applied in the land of the free and the brave. By Robert Benham

## Sibley Lecture

Dr. Leon Radzinowicz presented this academic year's first John A. Sibley lecture on Thursday, October 16, 1969 in the Law School Auditorium. Dr. Radzinowicz, a distinguished international authority in the field of penal law, addressed a capacity crowd on "The Impact of the Welfare State and the Permissive Society on Criminal Justice: The English Experience."

Born in Poland and educated at the Universities of Cracow, Geneva, Paris and Rome, Dr. Radzinowicz is Director of the Institute of Criminology and Wolfson Professor of Criminology at Cambridge University, England. His academic associations in this country include Associate Fellow, Silliman College, Yale University; Adjunct Professor of Law in Criminology, Columbia Law School; and Walter E. Meyer Visiting Research Fellow, Yale Law School 1962-1963. He has published numerous books and articles in Polish, French, Italian, and English on Criminology and Penology.

Dr. Radzinowicz, speaking to an audience of approximately 400, first commented briefly upon the fundamental objects that govern contemporary practice and the principal measures which have resulted from such practice. In spite of a new and basically permissive society, said Dr. Radzinowicz, "man still insists that he be governed by rules of law." And although the offense is still considered in assessing punishment, the modern emphasis is to make the punishment fit the offender. In undertaking this more subjective task, courts require more information about the offender.

Present rules of law reveal a shift in the attributes of punishment, such as the abolition, for all intents and purposes, of capital and corporal punishment. Likewise, according to Radzinowicz, the attitude toward imprisonment has shifted to make it "a last resort"; a financial restitution has been suggested in order to force the criminal to contribute something to the compensation of his victims. With-

in the prison system today retribution is being displaced by rehabilitation, and the important objective is to aid the prisoner in adjusting to society upon his release. Probation, a manifestation of the welfare state, has been "the major penal experiment of the century." Further evidences of permissiveness in our society are the modern approach to insanity and the treatment of the young offender.

These various contemporary policies and measures are present in a society which is essentially permissive, said Dr. Radzinowicz. With the weakening of family, religious and economic restraints have come sexual freedoms, drug addiction, gambling and the rise of professional crime. Dr. Radzinowicz quoted statistics which reveal a steep upward trend in the steep rates of crime; the figures would be even



DR. LEON RADZINOWICZ

more discouraging, he said, if all crimes were reported. Thus, the wellfounded attitude among professional criminals today is that crime does in fact pay.

So, on the one hand, "there is a growing permissiveness in society, a growing concern to give the maximum opportunity to all citizens." On the other hand are the "fears aroused by the growth of moral laxity, criminality in general, and professional criminals in particular." At every point in the development of criminal punishment opposing tendencies have been present. For example, while the rule of law has been bent to reflect new ways of dealing with such behavioral problems as suicide, homosexuality and insanity, other undertakings such as the enactment of stricter

motoring regulations and drug controls indicate a desire to further solidify the rule of law in specific areas.

But for all the complexities of our society, noted Radzinowicz, we do not regret the rise of the welfare state for we feel justification may be found. The criminal punishment problem is not one peculiar to the United States or England; it is a problem which affects the world. It is the task of each nation, then, to find its way to deal with the punishment situation. "With all our attempts at elucidation," stated Dr. Radzinowicz, "we must not weaken the barrier against crime which the criminal law has erected or condone the atrophy of individual responsibility."

In the question and answer period which followed Dr. Radzinowicz's address he reiterated that sending criminals to prison may not be enough. Most professional criminals feel they will either avoid being caught, go free at the trial, or be released on probation in a short time. Dr. Radzinowicz suggested that we "hit them in the pocketbook; economic sanctions should be exploited rather than wholly retributive means." This may be especially painful to professional criminals and young offenders.

In reply to the suggestion that the state pay damages to victims, Radzinowicz stated that a better solution would be to make the offender pay whenever possible. He did not eschew prison in favor of economic restitution in all cases, however. Prison is appropriate in many cases, such as that of the dangerous, the professional criminal, or particular recidivists.

Dr. Radzinowicz noted that crime is a deeply-rooted phenomenon in all societies, and the more dynamic a society the greater the likelihood of crime. "We cannot eliminate it; it would be too moralistic of us to think so. Maybe this is the price we have to pay." But society must persist in attempts to deal with crime. Two means by which this end might be accomplished are the more sophisticated use of penal legislation and the raising of criminal justice standards to afford criminals less impunity.

**NEWFIELD** Cont'd. from Page 3

may have the resources to suppress the movement by force; eight activists are now on trial in Chicago, and West Virginia has passed a law absolving from guilt policemen who kill students on campus, and radical leader Tom Hayden is followed twenty-four hours a day, his mail opened, and his phone tapped.

At the same time, said Newfield, Nixon has appointed a man to the Supreme Court "whose ethics seem inferior to Joe Namath's," cut aid to Model Cities, and named Shirley Temple to the UN "apparently to give the world a happy ending."

What young people must do now, contended Newfield, is build a movement on the basis of poverty and populism, on the basis of ideals and ideas. Such a movement created Eugene McCarthy and will create other political leaders in the near future.

**DEAN** Cont'd from P. 2

the faculty as well.

But the need for scholarship funds goes far beyond this. There are many fine students here in Georgia who have real need and who are therefore barred from attending the University of Georgia unless financial assistance can be provided for them. Under present circumstances, the many whom we cannot help must attend other law schools where aid is available, or not attend law school at all. Georgia and the Georgia bar can ill afford to lose this type person. In enlightened self-interest the need must be met.

This year, we are experiencing a minor windfall through the distribution of the J. D. diplomas which are authorized for all University of Georgia law graduates who apply for them. Proceeds over and above actual costs are being paid into the scholarship funds. An application blank containing full information may be procured by writing to Mr. John Corry at the Law School in Athens.

More significantly, we are attempting to provide a substantial transfusion to our Law School Fund by combining our Law School Association Membership Campaign with the annual Loyalty Fund Cam-

paign of the Alumni Society.

In past years there has been considerable confusion created by multiple requests for memberships and contributions from various agencies of the University. There has regrettably been substantial inconvenience and irritation. Consequently, the Council of the Law School Association has voted to include its annual membership campaign in the Loyalty Fund Campaign of the Alumni Society. The Law School class manager system will be retained, but all contributions will be made to the Alumni Society.

Under this experimental plan no definite amount for memberships has been established. A contribution to the Loyalty Fund by a Law School alumnus will provide him active annual memberships in both the Alumni Society and the Law School Association. In addition, and more importantly, if the contribution is in excess of \$25.00 and is earmarked for the Law School Fund, the amount in excess of \$25.00 will be paid into the Law School Fund for scholarship purposes.

We have high hopes that the alumni and friends of the School of Law, recognizing the critical need for additional scholarship funds, will respond generously and in large numbers to the call.

In the 1969 campaign, 770 of the 1,810 living law alumni enrolled as active members of the Law School Association. I would like to see that figure reach 1,200 in 1970.

**NEW JOURNAL** Cont'd from P. 1

invaluable opportunity for students to obtain law review experience while getting a background in an area of law which will inevitably affect practice in any sizeable city, particularly Atlanta." Indeed, the effect that international law is beginning to have in the general practice of law is not limited to those who specialize in international law itself.

Dean Cowen and the faculty endorse the Journal. It is felt that the publication will be a major step in the development at the law school of one of the top centers of international law study in the country.

The experience gained by mem-

**Moot Court Plans**

The past two years have witnessed a tremendous growth in the Georgia Moot Court program both within our law school and on a regional and national level. Structurally, the Moot Court Board consists of six executive board members and twenty-two additional members - at-large who, with the assistance of two faculty members, administrate the various Moot Court activities. In the first year, the student is given the opportunity to enter the Richard B. Russell competition which will take place early in the spring quarter and which will offer the individual the opportunity for experience in both brief writing and oral argument. Included in the curriculum of the second year student is a two hour course in Appellate Practice which consists of a detailed program of brief preparation and oral argument providing a maximum of actual courtroom experience and culminating in the annual law day competition, a most significant part of our law school year. Additionally, members of the second year class are chosen to participate with third-year members of the Board to compete in the annual Interstate competition with teams from Emory and Mercer Law Schools, and in regional competition with two other outstanding schools in our area. Certainly, the most prestigious Moot Court activity is the National Competition with a team of four third-year students representing the law school first on a regional level and then in New York for the final National Oral arguments. Having in mind the important position that the Moot Court holds in our progressing law school, the Board feels that by designing an extremely comprehensive program each student will have the opportunity to actively participate and add to his legal education.

bers of the editorial board and staff of the Journal will rival that gained by students who choose to join the Law Review staff. The two publications should help to develop a superior class of law graduate with the skills for which many firms search.

# Third Year Legal Aid Members Certified

Fifteen third-year law students were certified to practice with the Athens Legal Aid and Defender Society in the Courts of Clarke County. Authority for certification is in accordance with the Law School Legal Agency Act of 1967. The act provides that a third year law student must be approved by the Dean of the Law School as a student in good standing and have completed two-thirds of his studies toward his first professional degree. The student must then take the oath to which he swears that he will demean himself as an attorney, counselor, and solicitor, and that he will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Georgia.

After a student is sworn in by the Judge of the Superior Court, Judge James Barrow, he is entitled to put into practical use that which he has studied for the past two years. In his practice with the Society, he will act in both criminal and civil cases. The student will prepare each case under the supervision of the Director, Col. Robert Peckham, or the Staff Attorney, Mr. Charles Erlon, who are members of the Bar of the State of Georgia.

The student must have worked

with the Legal Aid Society during his second year of law school in order to be eligible for certification his third year.

Usually clients of Legal Aid are interviewed by the students who will actually handle their legal problems. After the interview, the student will discuss the case with either of the attorneys who will then conduct a critique and discuss the general requirements of the problem. The student will then be responsible for investigating the facts, researching the applicable law, and drafting any necessary documents or petitions. If the case will have to be prepared for trial, this, too, is the student's responsibility. Upon certification his third year, the student is entitled to present and argue his case in the courts of Clarke County. One of the Society's attorneys is always present when a case is handled by the student in court.

Immediately prior to the certification of these third year students, several members of last year's graduating class from Law School were admitted to the local Bar, also by Judge Barrow.

## VIET MORATORIUM

Cont'd. from P. 4

Washington.

The question that should instead be asked is: "Why doesn't the U.S. DISAVOW THE Saigon government? For that is the root of the problem. Any plan that Nixon may have is based on support of Thieu and Ky, two tin-horn dictators who have grown rich on the money of American taxpayers, who continue to imprison and persecute their political opponents, and who, in fact, fought as mercenaries for the French against their own people. Thieu and Ky and their kind will never have the support of the Vietnamese people, and every person that dies in defense of them, dies in vain. Indeed, every person that dies during Vietnamization and gradual withdrawal, or as part of some future expeditionary support force, dies in vain. The sooner this country decides it cannot produce American democracy in Southeast Asia and the more immediately the soldiers are withdrawn, the better off the United States will be. As for some justified concern for Vietnamese who fear Hanoi, any who so request could be granted asylum by America and her allies. As for the desires of the people of South Vietnam, even former President Eisenhower once admitted that Ho Chi Minh would have won a free election in all of Vietnam with 80% of the vote.

Finally, the opponents of the Moratorium say that it is really the beginning of a "Dump Nixon" movement patterned after the "Dump Johnson" movement. This is grossly untrue for young people are interested in ideas, not personalities, and ending the war is one idea whose time has come. Nixon won election precisely because the people wanted out of Vietnam. If he refuses to listen to the dissent that is now enveloping his policies, the Moratorium then may very well turn into a successful "Dump Nixon" movement. But what is more important, anyway? The wasting of more American lives and resources or the political death of a plastic man who lied and knifed his own way to the top.

By RODNEY DERRICK



From left to right - Seated - Charles Erlon, Staff Attorney; Bob Benham; Sally Raddick; Louis Parker; Gil McLemore; John Timmers. 2nd Row - King Crawford, Court Clerk; Skip Spooner; Tom Hicks; Jeff Sewell, Buck Elder, Jim Walters; Judge Barrow. 3rd Row - Jesse Copeland; Gene Fryer, Sidney Bation; John Hines; Bob Cofer, Col. Peckham, Director.



## Six New Faculty

This year the University of Georgia School of Law has added six new members to its faculty. At this time the *ADVOCATE* would like to welcome these newcomers and introduce the gentlemen to the student body.

Mr. Richard B. Stephens is a Visiting Professor from the University of Florida where he has taught for several years. Mr. Stephens has served as a Visiting Professor once before, from 1958-1960 at the University of Illinois. When asked why he decided to come teach at Georgia this year, Mr. Stephens replied that he "thought it would be a pleasant change".

Our new Visiting Professor received his A. B. in English from the University of Rochester and his LL.B from the University of Michigan School of Law. A native of Chicago, Professor Stephens practiced law in Washington, D. C. from 1943-1949 with the firm of Covington and Burling. In addition, he has worked for the Legal Division of the Office of Military Government. While serving in this capacity he worked in Berlin immediately after the Second World War and helped in the effort to re-establish order in post-war Germany.

Assistant Professor Bernard S. Vail is also an Illinois native, having been born in southern Illinois and then moving at an early age to the city of Chicago. Attending DePaul University of Chicago Mr. Vail received an A. B. in philosophy and a J. D. degree from the law school. His university activities included: the presidency of the Delta Theta Phi fraternity, work in legal writing and participation in Moot Court. At present he is a LL. M. candidate at the University of Illinois, where he worked as a teaching assistant while doing graduate law study. Mr. Vail also served two years in the U. S. Army Security Agency, working in communications and intelligence in Lubeck, Germany. Lubeck is located on the East-West German border and Mr. Vail was serving there in early 1962 when the Berlin crisis occurred. When pressed for more lurid details of

his military exploits our new professor modestly declined to elaborate, saying such information was classified.

Mr. Vail appeared well satisfied with his new position and stated that he found the Georgia Law School faculty "young, dynamic, and interested in bettering things." In addition, Mr. Vail attended the Georgia-Davidson rugby match (Columbus Day) to lend his support to the Red and Black ruggers.

Mr. Floyd Sherrod is a Visiting Associate Professor from the University of Maryland. He received a B. A. in political science from the University of South Carolina, an M. A. in international relations from the Fletcher School of Diplomacy of Tufts University, and an LL. B. from the University of Alabama. Mr. Sherrod also holds a Phi Beta Kappa key. In addition, he has worked as a legislative assistant to Senator John Spartman, as a special assistant in the U. S. Department of Labor, and as an associate attorney for the firm of Surrey, Karasik, Gould and Greene.

Assistant Professor C. Ronald Ellington is also a Phi Beta Kappa member. From Emory he received an A. B. in political science and from the University of Virginia Law School an LL. B. At Virginia he worked as an Instructor in Legal Methods. Mr. Ellington is a Woodrow Wilson Fellow and a member of the Raven Society, a leadership organization at the University of Virginia. In addition, he has worked as an associate attorney for the firm of Sutherland, Asbill and Brennan.

Assistant Professor Stephen Ege

was awarded an A. B. cum laude in philosophy from the University of Chicago and a J. D. from the University's Law School. He was an associate editor of the University of Chicago Law Review. Like Mr. Ellington, Assistant Professor Ege has also taught at the University of Virginia Law School, where he was an Instructor in Contracts and Legal Methods.

Laurence W. Knowles is a Visiting Professor from the University of Louisville. In addition to Louisville, Mr. Knowles has taught at Haile Sellassie University in Ethiopia and the ever-prominent University of Virginia. He received his B. S. degree from LaSalle, an LL. B. from Rutgers, and an LL.M. from Yale. While attending Rutgers, Professor Knowles was editor of the Law Review. He has also published in the North Carolina Law Review, the Journal of Ethiopian Law, and other legal journals. Mr. Knowles has worked as an attorney for the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights and the U. S. Office of Education.

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## Murray Becomes Associate Dean

Col. John F. T. Murray has accepted a position as Associate Dean at the University of Georgia School of Law. Dean Murray replaces Mr. John B. Rees, Jr., who will remain on the faculty of the law school. Dean Cowen commented that Mr. Rees is under contract with West Publishing Company to author a book on Georgia Practice, and up to now the duties of Assistant Dean have hindered his progress on the book. It is hoped that the new arrangement will allow Mr. Rees sufficient time for his research and writing.

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