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Lindsey Cowen

University of Georgia School of Law

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S. A. Cohen

ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

to

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

for the

Academic Year 1968-1969

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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW
THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
for the
Academic Year 1968-1969

SUMMARY

The year began auspiciously with the appearance of the Honorable Thurgood Marshall, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, addressing the University community under the sponsorship of the Law School Forum. It ended similarly with a "Governor's Day" visit to the Law School by the Honorable Lester Maddox, Seventy-fifth Governor of Georgia.

These distinguished speakers were supplemented by the 1968-1969 John A. Sibley Lecturers in Law, including Professor Telford Taylor of Columbia, Professor Paul Kauper of Michigan, and the Honorable John Minor Wisdom, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Judicial Circuit.

Other prominent speakers included His Excellency Moshe Leshem, the Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations; John Pemberton, National Executive Director of the

American Civil Liberties Union; former Senator Jimmy Carter, of Plains, Georgia; and the Honorable Carl E. Sanders, President of the University of Georgia Law School Association and former Governor of the State of Georgia.

New members of the Law Faculty included Ronald C. Link, Assistant Professor of Law, B.A. and LL.B., University of Illinois and M.S. in Biochemistry, University of California at Berkeley; Lawrence A. Lokken, Assistant Professor of Law, B.A. cum laude, Augsburg College., J.D. magna cum laude, University of Minnesota; and Robert D. Peckham, Director of the Legal Aid and Defender Society, B.A., U. S. Military Academy at West Point, LL.B., Harvard Law School.

Lost to the faculty were Professor D. Meade Feild through retirement, and by resignation or termination Associate Professor Richard Morton, Associate Professor Kirby Turnage, and Assistant Professor Gary Blasingame.

Assistant Professor E. Hunter Taylor, Jr. was granted a leave of absence to pursue graduate study at the Columbia University School of Law.

In mid-fall the Dunlap Room, named in honor of Edgar B. Dunlap and his son James A. Dunlap, was formally dedicated, with Senator and former Governor Herman E. Talmadge and former Governors Carl E. Sanders and S. Ernest Vandiver participating.

The grant of the National Defender Project in

support of the Legal Aid and Defender Society was completed on December 31, 1968. Inspections by representatives of the National Defender Project and the Ford Foundation, the parent organization, resulted in high acclaim for the work of the Society. Fortunately, the University has found the means to support this expanding and vital program for the coming fiscal year.

The Moot Court program continued at a high professional level. Teams from the University of Georgia School of Law were the two finalist teams of the State Moot Court Competition and, for the first time, the University of Georgia participated in an International Law Moot Court Competition held at the University of Virginia. At the end of the year a student Moot Court Board was formed to handle the administration of the program in the future.

The Georgia Law Review, at the end of its third year of publication, was on schedule and was fortunate enough to be cited three times in one of the last opinions handed down by the United States Supreme Court in its October 1968 Term.

At the end of the year it was apparent that the staff of the Law Library would be successful in completing the special \$1 million acquisitions program, authorized in September three years ago. It is expected that in September 1969, when the program is completed, the Law Library will number approximately 175,000 volumes and rank

approximately seventeenth among the nation's law school libraries.

Toward the end of the year the Atlanta law firm of King & Spalding announced the establishment of the Hughes Spalding Scholarship Fund in honor of their late senior partner, a 1910 graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law. This Fund is designed to provide annually "all expense" scholarships for distinguished students at the University of Georgia School of Law. In addition, a similar program was funded by the Trustees of the Vasser Woolley Foundation, of Atlanta, to provide two or more such scholarships annually.

The 1969 membership campaign of the Law School Association was the most successful in history, enrolling 42.5% of our living alumni as members.

The year was a good one, and excellent progress was made in filling the most critical needs of the School. However, our progress over the last five years has been such that we are fast outgrowing our present building, which has been occupied only a little more than two years. Already we are cramped insofar as faculty office space is concerned, and the Law Librarian has formally reported that within two years all available stack space will be filled. The problem of office space can be relieved, at least temporarily, by moving the portion of the staff of the Institute of Government which now occupies a major portion of the first floor of the Law Building to other space.

But, if the School of Law is permitted to grow as is now planned, this relief will be temporary only; and it is essential that planning for the financing and construction of a new building be undertaken immediately. The ideal spot for such a building is the parking lot immediately to the west of the present building.

I. FACULTY

A. Personnel.

The full-time resident teaching faculty of the School of Law for the academic year 1968-1969 included:

James Ralph Beaird, Professor of Law, B.S., LL.B., Alabama; LL.M., George Washington; Pasco Middleton Bowman II, Associate Professor of Law, B.A., Bridgewater; J.D., New York University;

Verner Franklin Chaffin, Professor of Law, A.B., LL.B., University of Georgia; J.S.D., Yale;

Yung Fang Chiang, Temporary Assistant Professor of Law, LL.B., Taiwan University, Taiwan; LL.M., Northwestern; J.D., Chicago;

Lindsey Cowen, Professor of Law and Dean of the School of Law, B.A., LL.B., Virginia; LL.M., Harvard;

Wylie H. Davis, Professor of Law, A.B., LL.B., Mercer University; LL.M., Harvard;

Thomas Fitzgerald Green, Jr., University of Georgia Alumni Foundation Distinguished Professor of Law, A.B., LL.B., Georgia; J.S.D. Chicago;

Bernard Stuart Jackson, Visiting Assistant Professor of Law, LL.B., Liverpool, England;

David Carl Landgraf, Assistant Professor of Law,
B.A., Wesleyan; J.D., Chicago;

Robert Nelson Leavell, Professor of Law, B.A.,
Mississippi; LL.B., Yale;

Ronald Charles Link, Assistant Professor of Law,
B.A., Illinois; M.S., California at Berkeley;
LL.B., Illinois;

Lawrence A. Lokken, Assistant Professor of Law,
B.A., Augsburg; J.D., Minnesota;

Thomas Alan Lund, Assistant Professor of Law, A.B.,
Harvard; LL.B., Columbia;

John Francis Thomas Murray, Professor of Law, B.S.,
U. S. Military Academy; LL.B., Harvard; M.A.,
George Washington;

Robert D. Peckham, Director, Legal Aid and De-
fender Program, B.S., United States Military
Academy; LL.B., Harvard;

Mack Allen Player, Assistant Professor of Law,
A.B., Drury College; J.D., Missouri;

John Daniel Reaves, Assistant Professor of Law,
B.S., Auburn; LL.B., Virginia;

John Bartow Rees, Jr., Professor of Law and
Assistant Dean of the School of Law, B.A.,
Hobart; LL.B., Virginia;

Charles Lunsford Saunders, Jr., Associate Pro-
fessor of Law, B.S., Wisconsin; LL.B.,
Virginia;

Robert Perry Sentell, Jr., Professor of Law, A.B.,
LL.B., Georgia; LL.M., Harvard.

Assistant Professor Ernest Hunter Taylor, Jr.,
LL.B., Tulane, was granted a year's leave of absence
to pursue graduate study at Columbia University and
was awarded his LL.M. at the conclusion of his resi-
dence. Upon completion of a dissertation he will be
eligible for the S.J.D. degree.

New members of the teaching faculty this year in-
cluded Assistant Professors Ronald Charles Link and
Lawrence A. Lokken, and Mr. Robert D. Peckham, Di-
rector, Legal Aid and Defender Program. Visiting Pro-
fessor Wylie H. Davis accepted a permanent appointment
as Professor of Law.

Non-teaching members of the professional staff in-
cluded:

Sewell Marion Brumby, Assistant Professor and Law
Librarian, B.S., United States Military
Academy; M.S. in L.S., Columbia; LL.B.,
Georgia;

John Corry, Administrative Assistant, B.S.,
Georgia Institute of Technology; LL.B.,
Georgia;

James Woodrow Curtis, Director, Institute of Con-
tinuing Legal Education, A.B., LL.B.,
Georgia;

Charles Ticknor Erion, Associate Director, Legal

Aid and Defender Program, A.B., LL.B.,
Georgia;

Robert C. Kates, Director, Highway Law Study,
B.S., United States Military Academy; LL.B.,
Georgetown.

Part-time Instructors included:

Gary Bryan Blasingame, LL.B., Georgia;
Nickolas Paul Chilivis, LL.B., Georgia;
Edwin Bugg Fortson, LL.B., Georgia;
Herbert T. Hutto, LL.B., Georgia;
Larry Vonadoe McLeod, A.B., LL.B., Georgia;
Kirby Loftin Turnage, Jr., A.B., Alabama; J.D.,
George Washington,

all of the Athens-Clarke County Bar; and

Honorable Walter Homer Drake, Referee in Bank-
ruptcy, A.B., LL.B., Mercer,
of the Atlanta bar.

During the summer of 1968, Mr. Turnage resigned
his position as an Associate Professor of Law to enter
a private practice in Athens, but continued to serve
as a part-time Instructor in Trusts and Estates.

Mr. Blasingame had resigned in March 1968, as was
noted in the Dean's Report for 1967-1968; and Mr.
Morton's contract was not renewed.

Mr. King David Cleveland, for the past several
years a part-time Instructor in Estate Planning, was
unable to serve this year.

It is with real regret that we note the passing during the year of Mr. Harrison Agnew Birchmore, prominent Athens attorney and a valued colleague for many years as a part-time Instructor in Real Property Law.

This year's John A. Sibley Lecturers in Law included:

Professor Telford Taylor, Columbia University

School of Law, A.B., M.A., Williams; LL.B.,

Harvard; LL.D., Williams;

Professor Paul G. Kauper, University of Michigan

School of Law, A.B., Earlham College; J.D.,

Michigan; LL.B., Earlham College; and

The Honorable John Minor Wisdom, Judge, United

States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Judicial

Circuit, A.B., Washington and Lee; LL.B.,

Tulane.

Professors emeritus are:

Sigmund Albert Cohn, J.D., State University,

Breslau, Germany; J.D., State University,

Genoa, Italy;

John Alton Hosch, B.S.C., M.C., Georgia; LL.B.,

Harvard; LL.D., Piedmont; and

D. Meade Feild, A.B., LL.B., North Carolina.

Dean Hosch and Dr. Cohn continued in residence at the Law School. Professor Feild returned to the Mercer University School of Law as a Visiting Professor

of Law and in late Spring was designated Acting Dean pending the appointment of a permanent successor to former Dean James Quarles.

B. Summary Table.

1. Number of full-time instructional faculty 1967-1968 22

(a) Additions, July 1, 1968 - June 30, 1969:

(1) New appointments	3	
(2) Returning from leave	0	
(3) Transfers from non-teaching	0	
(4) Total additions (1)-(3)	<u>0</u>	+ <u>3</u> 25

(b) Deletions, July 1, 1968 - June 30, 1969:

(1) Resignations	2	
(2) Terminations by Institution	1	
(3) Retirement	1	
(4) Deaths	0	
(5) Leaves of Absence	1	
(6) Transfers to nonteaching	0	
(7) Total deletions (1)-(6)	<u>0</u>	- <u>5</u>

(c) Number of faculty 1968-1969 20

2. List of faculty members on leave during the whole or part of the year; period of leave; purpose of leave. Please see No. 3 below.

3. List of faculty members doing graduate work:

(a) Assistant Professor E. Hunter Taylor, Jr. was granted a leave of absence for the academic year 1968-1969 to pursue graduate study at Columbia University. He received the LL.M. degree from that institution in June 1969 and will be eligible for the S.J.D. degree upon

completion of his dissertation.

4. List of those receiving advanced degrees, institutions from which degrees were granted, date degree received, and major field.

Please see No. 3 above.

5. Highest degrees held by faculty members:

LL.B./J.D. degree held by 13 faculty members

LL.M. degree held by 6 faculty members*

J.S.D. degree held by 2 faculty members

(* including Mr. Taylor)

6. (a) Average number of equivalent full-time teachers engaged in teaching during the regular session:

16.44

- (b) Average number of full-time teachers in summer session: 8 (each taught one 3-hour course)

- (c) Time of Administrative officials, teaching assistants, graduate assistants, and other employees devoted to teaching activities:

(i) The Dean and the Assistant Dean each carry a one-half teaching load.

(ii) Teaching assistants: none.

(iii) Graduate Assistants: none.

(iv) Other employees: none.

7. Average workload per full-time teacher in terms of quarter credit hours: 4.75 quarter credit hours.

C. Research and creative projects.

(1) James Ralph Beaird.

- (a) Book review, Schlossberg, Organizing and the Law, 2 Ga. L. Rev. 320 (1968).
- (b) Union Trusteeship Provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, 2 Ga. L. Rev. 469 (1968).
- (c) A Legal Perspective - Professional Negotiations in Government, First Annual Conference on Law and Public Education (1968).
- (d) Survey of Georgia's Civil Practice and Appellate Practice Act, 20 Mercer L. Rev. 181 (1969) (with Professor John Daniel Reaves).
- (e) Foreword, Recent Developments on Labor Law: A Symposium, 3 Ga. L. Rev. 253 (1969).

(2) Pasco M. Bowman II.

- (a) Georgia's New Corporation Law, 10 The Georgia CPA 3 (Summer 1968), concluded in 10 The Georgia CPA 3 (Fall 1968).
- (b) Corporate Finance Under the Georgia Business Corporation Code of 1968, 3 Ga. L. Rev. 11 (1969).

- (c) The New Georgia Corporation Law: 1969 Amendments, 5 Ga. State Bar Jrnl. 433 (1969).
 - (d) Prepared additional Comments to the new Georgia Corporation Law to reflect current amendments. The Harrison Company intends to include the revised Comments in the permanent volume of the Georgia Code Annotated containing the new Title 22 (Corporations) to be published in the near future.
 - (e) Preparing manuscript for book on the New Georgia Corporation Law to be published by Michie Company early in 1970.
- (3) Verner F. Chaffin.
- (a) Real Property, 20 Mercer L. Rev. 213-228 (1969).
 - (b) Georgia Annotations to Restatement of Trusts (second), to be published in early 1970.
- (4) Yung F. Chiang.
- (a) Article entitled The Fair Trade Commission [established under the Anti-monopoly Law] of Japan (in English) has been accepted for publication by the Journal of Social Science, an official publication of the National Taiwan University College of Law.

(5) Lindsey Cowen.

- (a) The Lawyer's Role in Civil Disobedience, 47 N.C.L. Rev. 587 (1969).
- (b) Completing manuscript on St. Thomas More - Civil Disobedience, to be published in the Journal of the St. Thomas More Society, St. John's University.
- (c) Preparing manuscript on constitutional implications of the proposed changes in the basis for compensating for injuries received in automobile accidents, under contract with the Department of Transportation.

(6) Wylie H. Davis.

- (a) Comment, That Balky Law Curriculum, Vol. IV, No. 3, Georgia Advocate 6-7 (May 1968); reprinted, 21 J. Legal Ed. 300 (Spring 1969).
- (b) The Three Faces of Meade, 2 Ga. L. Rev. 344 (Spring 1968).
- (c) Book review, Kenneth Davis, Discretionary Justice, to be published in Ga. L. Rev.
- (d) Research on Phase II of the LSAT Criterion Study.

(7) Thomas F. Green, Jr.

- (a) The Proposed Federal Rules of Evidence

and the Treatment of Relevancy, to be published in Law and the Social Order, a publication of the Arizona State University.

- (b) Research on A Comparison of the Effect of Presumptions Under Prior Codifications of Evidence Law and the Proposed Federal Rules of Evidence.

(8) Bernard S. Jackson.

- (a) Evolution and Foreign Influence in Ancient Law, 16 Am. J. Comp. L. 372 (1968).
- (b) Review, Ze'ev W. Faulk, Jewish Matrimonial Law in the Middle Ages (1966), 16 Am. J. Comp. L. 641 (1968).
- (c) Law and Order - A New Problem?, Vol. V, No. 1 Georgia Advocate 6 (December 1968).
- (d) Liability for Mere Intention in Early Jewish Law: A Study in Legal Concepts, to be published by the Hebrew Union College Annual.
- (e) Work is complete on D. Phil. thesis, which will be submitted to the University of Oxford in August, anticipating that a book will result on The Early Jewish Law of Theft.
- (f) Working intermittently on bibliographical project in Jewish Law.

(9) David C. Landgraf.

- (a) Research on the constitutional aspects of the "Hobson's choice" presented to defendants in criminal cases with respect to whether to testify or not.
- (b) Research on paper, Contempt of Congress.
- (c) Research on the issue of federal jurisdiction on the removal of a state case seeking an anti-strike (by labor union) injunction, over which federal courts have no original jurisdiction due to the Norris-LaGuardia Act.
- (d) Research on the doctrine of implied consent, recently manifested in the Georgia statute on drunken driving.
- (e) Research on the effect of the 1964 Supreme Court decisions on the "arising under" aspects of Sections 1338 and 1331 of the Judicial Code. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. v. Stiffel Co., 376 U.S. 225 (1964) and Compco Corp. v. Day-Brite Lighting, Inc., 376 U.S. 234 (1964)).

(10) Robert N. Leavell.

- (a) Edited for publication, Equity Round-table Discussion - 1967-1968 meeting of the Association of American Law Schools.

- (b) Research on Equity - Remedies - Damages, teaching materials.
 - (c) Completion of Agency Restatement Annotations, Georgia case law.
 - (d) The Texas-Gulf Sulphur Opinion in Appellate Court: Open Door to Federal Control of Corporations, 3 Ga. L. Rev. 141 (1968).
- (11) Ronald C. Link.
- (a) Research for Real Property Section of Mercer Law Review's Annual Survey of Georgia Law.
- (12) John F. T. Murray.
- (a) The Tryout System, 21 J. Legal Ed. 317 (1969).
- (13) John Daniel Reaves.
- (a) Appellate Court Opinions and the Remand Process, 2 Ga. L. Rev. 526 (1968), (with Judge Griffin Bell).
 - (b) Survey of Georgia's Civil Practice and Appellate Practice Act, 20 Mercer L. Rev. 181 (1969) (with Professor James Ralph Beaird).
 - (c) Writing in progress on Judge Richard T. Rives: Browder v. Gayle (the Montgomery Bus Boycott Case).

(14) Charles L. Saunders.

- (a) Writing in progress on article for the Georgia Law Review dealing with income tax treatment of trust accumulations and multiple trusts.

(15) R. Perry Sentell, Jr.

- (a) General Assembly, 13 Encyc. Ga. L. 353 (1968).
- (b) Avery v. Midland County: Reapportionment and Local Government Revisited, 3 Ga. L. Rev. 110 (1968).
- (c) Self Interest and Municipal Purchasing: How Now?, 5 Ga. St. B.J. 309 (1969).
- (d) Local Government Law, 20 Mercer L. Rev. 150 (1969).
- (e) Local Government and Contracts That Bind, 3 Ga. L. Rev. 546 (Spring 1969).
- (f) Studies in Georgia Local Government Law, a book now in press to be published during the summer of 1969 by Michie Publishing Company.
- (g) Research under way on a study of recent court decisions interpreting the "notice of claim" statute in respect to bringing tort actions against Georgia municipal corporations.
- (h) Research under way on a study of the

legal effect of parliamentary rules to procedure and the like on substantive actions taken by local governing bodies.

- (i) Research under way on annual survey of Georgia Local Government Law, an article which will appear in the next survey issue of the Mercer Law Review.

(16) E. Hunter Taylor, Jr.

- (a) Volition in Primitive Contract Law,
(on file, Columbia University Law Library and Columbia University Library).

D. Public services of Faculty members; short courses, continuing adult education classes, and institutes conducted; advisory services to people of the state; faculty committee service.

(1) James Ralph Beaird.

- (a) Addressed Conference on Collective Negotiations in Public Employment.
- (b) Addressed meeting of Municipal Law Section of the Georgia Bar Association.
- (c) Addressed meeting sponsored by the U.S. Civil Service Commission on Executive Order 10988.
- (d) Addressed symposium sponsored by the Federal Bar Association, Atlanta Lawyers Club and CLE on Labor Law.

- (e) Addressed meeting of the Augusta Bar Association.
 - (f) Served as a member of the U. S. Secretary of Labor's Advisory Council on Welfare and Pension Plans, attending two meetings in 1968 and one in 1969.
 - (g) Served as a member of the Small Business Administration's Advisory Council On Small Business for Georgia, attending one meeting in 1969.
- (2) Pasco M. Bowman II.
- (a) Worked with the Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate during the 1969 session of the Georgia General Assembly preparing amendments to the new corporation law enacted in 1968.
 - (b) Participated in nine Continuing Legal Education programs on the new corporation law.
 - (c) Participated in programs on the new corporation law at the mid-year meeting of the State Bar of Georgia in Atlanta.
 - (d) Lectured on the new corporation law at the Sixth Institute for Clerks of Superior Courts.
 - (e) Conducted a seminar on the new

corporation law at the Spring Meeting of the Griffin Circuit Bar Association in Griffin, Georgia.

- (f) Addressed meeting of the Athens Bar Association on the new corporation law.

(3) Verner F. Chaffin.

- (a) Spoke at Annual Meeting of Fiduciary Section of the State Bar of Georgia on "Proposed Changes In Federal Estate and Gift Taxation".
- (b) Delivered a paper at the Fiduciary Law Seminar on "The Uniform Probate Code and Its Relation to Georgia Law".
- (c) Attended the Annual Meeting of the State Bar of Georgia.
- (d) Delivered a paper at the Institute for Georgia Legislators on "Privileges and Immunities of the Georgia Legislator".
- (e) Attended Annual Meeting of the Association of American Law Schools.
- (f) Addressed the University Womens Club Study Group on "Wills and Estate Planning in Georgia".
- (g) Attended the Annual Meeting of the American Law Institute.
- (h) Served as a member of the following committees:

- (i) Association of American Law Schools Committee on Faculty Appointments.
 - (ii) American Bar Association Committee on Modification, Revocation and Termination of Trusts.
 - (iii) Program Planning Committee for Fiduciary Seminar.
- (i) Served on the Board of Directors of the Athens Historic Foundation.
- (j) Served on the Board of Directors of the Athens Community Concert Association.
- (k) Served as an Elder of the First Presbyterian Church.
- (4) Yung F. Chiang.
 - (a) Attended the Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law in Washington, D. C.
 - (b) Attended convention on Comparative and Foreign Law at the Parker School of Comparative Law, Columbia University.
 - (c) Assisted the student body in formation of the University of Georgia Student Association of International Law.
- (5) Lindsey Cowen.
 - (a) Addressed Hartwell Rotary Club, Hartwell, Georgia. July 11, 1968.

- (b) Addressed Macon Rotary Club, Macon, Georgia, on "Student Unrest".
July 15, 1968.
- (c) Spoke to the Litigation Department of the Atlanta law firm of King & Spalding. July 15, 1968.
- (d) Attended meeting of National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. July 22 - August 1, 1968.
- (e) Met with Deans Ben Johnson and James Quarles, of Emory and Mercer University Law Schools, respectively, relative to state bar examinations. Atlanta.
September 4, 1969.
- (f) Discussion leader, New Faculty Orientation, Athens. September 22, 1969.
- (g) Participant in Georgia Highway Management Seminars, Georgia Center. October 27 through November 8, and December 1 - 13, 1968.
- (h) Participant in Seventh Workshop for Juvenile Court Judges, Georgia Center. October 29, 1968.
- (i) Participated in several meetings of the Georgia State Bar Committee for Economics Survey.

- (j) Participated in a Student Advocacy Seminar, University of Georgia School of Law. November 9, 1968.
- (k) Participated in a Medico-Legal Seminar, together with prominent Georgia surgeons, theologians, psychologists, and various interested persons. School of Law. December 6, 1968.
- (l) Speaker, Services of Dedication of the Sibley Cone Library, Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Georgia. December 9, 1968.
- (m) Member of Visitation Committee, University of Mississippi. December 10, 1968.
- n) Attended the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, New Orleans, Louisiana. December 26-28, 1968.
- (o) Speaker, Annual Luncheon of the St. Thomas More Society, New Orleans, Louisiana. December 27, 1968.
- (p) Speaker, Unitarian Universalist Church, Athens. January 12, 1969.
- (q) Represented the University of Georgia School of Law at the Dedication of new facilities of the University of

Florida School of Law, Gainesville,
Florida. January 31, 1969.

- (r) Spoke at the Wesley Foundation on
"What It Means To Be A Christian In
the Twentieth Century", Athens.
March 4, 1969.
- (s) Addressed Valdosta Rotary Club and
Bar Association, Valdosta, Georgia.
March 12, 1969.
- (t) Participated in the Southeastern
Assembly on OMBUDSMAN, Desert Inn,
Daytona Beach, Florida. March 13,
1969.
- (u) Speaker, Delta Tau Delta Founders'
Day Dinner, Atlanta, Georgia. March
21, 1969.
- (v) Member of Southern Association of
Colleges and Schools' Visitation
Committee to Southern Methodist Uni-
versity, Dallas, Texas. March 24 -
26, 1969.
- (w) Attended meeting of the LSAT Council,
and participated in the meeting of
the Special Committee on Student Back-
ground Factors, San Francisco,
California. March 31 and April 1,
1969.

- (x) Delivered Law Day Address to the Athens Kiwanis Club, on the subject of "The Rule of Law". April 22, 1969.
- (y) Addressed a meeting of the Ordinaries of Georgia, sponsored by the ICLE, Georgia Center. April 24, 1969.
- (z) Attended meeting of the United States Coast Guard Academy Advisory Committee, New London, Connecticut. April 28 - 30, 1969.
- (aa) Panelist, "Student Disorders", University of Virginia Law Alumni Day, Charlottesville, Virginia. May 3, 1969.
- (bb) Member of Visitation Committee, University of Mississippi School of Law, Oxford, Mississippi. May 11-12, 1969.
- (cc) Attended the Annual Meeting of the American Law Institute, Washington, D. C. May 19, 1969.
- (dd) Addressed Annual Breakfast Meeting of the University of Georgia Law School Association, Savannah, Georgia. June 6, 1969.
- (ee) Attended meeting of the Legal Economics Committee of the State Bar of

Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia. June
18, 1969.

- (ff) Lecturer, Clarke County Junior High School, Athens.
- (gg) Served as a member of Georgia's Juvenile Court Study Commission, meeting at various times during the year.
- (hh) Served as Chairman of the Program Committee of THRUST.
- (ii) Columnist, The Athens Banner Herald.
- (jj) Chairman, Campus Christian Life Committee, Presbyterian Center, University of Georgia.
- (kk) Member, Board of Directors, Athens Boys' Club.
- (ll) Member, Advisory Committee, United States Coast Guard.
- (mm) Speaker, Annual Meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.
- (nn) Elected member of Committee on Admission to Membership for Senior Colleges, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.
- (oo) Elected member of Committee on Special Purpose Institutions, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

- (pp) Elected Chairman, Citizens Advisory Committee, Clarke County Board of Education.
- (qq) Continued to serve as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of Continuing Legal Education in Georgia.
- (rr) Served as Chairman of the Minority Groups Committee of the Association of American Law Schools.
- (ss) Served as a member of the Committee on New and Expanding Law Schools, Association of American Law Schools.
- (tt) Continued to serve as a member of the Corporation Code Study Advisory Committee.
- (uu) Named to the University Council Committee on Lectures and Convocations.
- (vv) Served as a member of the Special Committee on Air and Water Pollution Control, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.
- (ww) Served as a member of the Special Committee on proposed Act regarding Community Property Brought Into Separate Property States, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

- (xx) Served on the Special Committee on Consumer Credit Code, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.
 - (yy) Served as a member of the Special Committee on the proposed Uniform Jury Selection Act, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.
 - (zz) Served as a member of the Special Committee on Minor Student Capacity to Borrow, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.
- (6) Wylie H. Davis.
- (a) Spent Summer of 1968 teaching Constitutional Law during the first term of summer school at the University of North Carolina; taught Contracts during the second term of the summer session at the University of Arkansas.
 - (b) Served as a member of the Committee on Information and Statistics, Association of American Law Schools.
 - (c) Participated in University of Georgia School of Law Conference on Human Transplants.
 - (d) Attended the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Law Schools.

- (e) Introduced Professor Paul Kauper, in residence at the University of Georgia School of Law as a John A. Sibley Lecturer in Law.
 - (f) Acted as Faculty Advisor to local Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity Chapter, which included chairing of three committees for deciding scholarship, legal writing, and leadership awards.
 - (g) Represented the Dean and the School of Law at the Dedication of the new Law Building, University of North Carolina.
- (7) Thomas F. Green, Jr.
- (a) Delivered a paper at the United States Fifth Circuit Judicial Conference.
 - (b) Addressed the Clinical Laboratory Examiners Conference.
 - (c) Served as a member of the Advisory Committee on Rules of Evidence, Judicial Conference of the United States.
 - (d) Served as a member of the Committee on Conferring with American Law Institute of the Georgia State Bar.
- (8) David C. Landgraf.
- (a) Lectured on Business Law on the Law and the Layman program, Georgia Center.

(9) Robert N. Leavell.

- (a) Served as President of the Washington-Wilkes Historical Foundation, Inc.
- (b) Served as a member of the Counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union.
- (c) Served as Law Faculty representative to the University Council.

(10) Ronald C. Link.

- (a) Lectured on Wills and Estate Planning at the Law and the Layman program, Georgia Center.
- (b) Lectured on Wills and Estate Planning, University Womens Club.

(11) John F. T. Murray.

- (a) Visited twenty-one colleges for discussions with pre-law students.
- (b) Supervised special Summer Trial Admission Program, held for students of doubtful credentials.
- (c) Served as member of Counsel of record on two petitions for certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States.
- (d) Co-host and participant in National Defender Conference.
- (e) Served as a member of the Finance Committee, Law School Admissions Test Council.

(12) Robert D. Peckham.

- (a) Served as Advisor to the Model Cities Legal Aid Committee.
- (b) Lectured at Police Training Course, Georgia Center.
- (c) Spoke on work of the Legal Aid and Defender Project to two church groups.
- (d) Participated at Project Directors Meeting, National Defender Project, NCADA, New Orleans, Louisiana.
- (e) Participated as panelist at National Defender Conference, Washington, D.C.

(13) Mack A. Player.

- (a) Acted as coordinator of the Law and the Layman program, and delivered one lecture on the topic "Outline of the American Legal System".

(14) John Daniel Reaves.

- (a) Head, Legal Reform Division, Atlanta Legal Aid Society. (Summer 1968).
- (b) Consultant, Southern Regional Education Board: Developing a Curriculum for Non-Graduate Degree Program in Social Work (Summer 1968).
- (c) Consultant, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Education Division, Bureau of Research.

- (d) Addressed the Georgia Conservancy Association on "Future Developments in Land Use".
 - (e) Addressed the Georgia Optometric Association on "Professionalism".
- (15) John B. Rees, Jr.
- (a) Addressed the Columbus Lawyers Club, Columbus, Georgia. August 1968.
 - (b) Served as Chairman of the Board of Education, St. Joseph's Church.
- (16) Charles L. Saunders, Jr.
- (a) Served as Special Advisor for the Southern Federal Tax Institute.
 - (b) Served as Editor for the Third Annual Southern Federal Tax Institute.
 - (c) Served as Trustee for the Athens-Clarke County Heritage Foundation.
 - (d) Delivered a speech on tax at the Third Annual Southern Federal Tax Institute.
 - (e) Delivered a speech on tax at the Tax Institute of the Mississippi Society of Certified Public Accountants.
 - (f) Delivered a speech on tax at the Eleventh Annual Kentucky Institute on Federal Taxation.
 - (g) Delivered a speech on tax at the Atlanta Estate Planning Council.

- (h) Served as a panel speaker at the state meeting of the Georgia Conservancy.

(17) R. Perry Sentell, Jr.

- (a) Addressed the Institute for Georgia City and County Attorneys on "Recent Judicial Developments in Georgia Local Government Law".
- (b) Addressed the Law and the Layman series on "Georgia Local Government Law and the Georgia Constitution", Georgia Center.
- (c) Contributed to one of the "Big Campus" features in a Sunday edition of The Athens Banner Herald.
- (d) Contributed an article, "Towns and the Law in Georgia", a regular feature page in each monthly issue of Urban Georgia, published by the Georgia Municipal Association.

(Law Faculty Committee memberships are attached as Exhibit A.)

E. Evaluation of Work of Teaching Staff.

The members of the Law Faculty, from the most senior to the most junior, continue to participate fully and decisively in the determination of the goals of the School and the means of implementing them. Standing committees of the faculty, in many instances with the effective participation of student members or advisers, concern themselves with every aspect of the Law School's operation. From time to time, in addition, it is necessary to establish ad hoc committees, and several faculty members perform administrative duties as well. A complete listing of faculty committee memberships and individual administrative assignments is attached as Exhibit A.

The Promotions and Tenure Committee continued its policy of visiting the classes of junior members of the faculty, and thereafter, on an individual basis, advised these young men of their strengths and weaknesses in instruction. It is gratifying to note that on the whole the most recent additions to the faculty continued the tradition of superior classroom instruction which has been a hallmark of the University of Georgia Law School Faculty for many years.

It is noted with real pleasure and appreciation that the promotions of Associate Professors Bowman and Saunders to the rank of full professor, and of Assistant Professors Reaves and Taylor to the rank of

associate professor were made at the end of the academic year. All four are of exceptionally high ability and constitute a major portion of the teaching strength of the Law School faculty.

The listing of research projects and public services of the members of the faculty, pages 13 through 35, supra, demonstrates the Faculty's continuing concern for these other aspects of their responsibilities. It should be particularly noted that one member of the Faculty has a completed book manuscript at the printer's and two others are completing such manuscripts with publications scheduled early in 1970.

This Faculty, like all faculties, has some members who are not as strong in certain areas as are others. A continuing effort is made to assign Faculty members to duties where they can make the greatest individual contributions. Where the total contribution is deemed inadequate, the Dean and the Promotions and Tenure Committee will not hesitate to take appropriate action.

It is noted with real regret that at the close of this academic year University of Georgia Alumni Foundation Distinguished Professor of Law Thomas Fitzgerald Green, Jr. will retire following more than forty years service as a member of the Faculty of the University of Georgia School of Law. Dr. Green has been a teacher and scholar of national reputation for many years. Termination of active service will constitute

a major loss to the School, although we will continue to benefit from his wise counsel and research abilities.

II. STUDENTS

A. Statistics.

1. Average and cumulative enrollment for regular session extending from September to June:

Average:	297
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Cumulative:	892
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Fall Quarter

Enrollment:	326
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Winter Quarter

Enrollment	291
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Spring Quarter

Enrollment:	275
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Actual enrollment for each session of the Summer Quarter of 1968:

First Session:	72
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Second Session:	55
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2. Total number of quarter hours for which resident students were registered during each quarter:

Fall Quarter	5,354
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Winter Quarter	4,935
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Spring Quarter	4,564
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TOTAL	14,853
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3. Breakdown of student enrollment by classes:
(As of Fall Quarter 1968):

First Year Students:	150
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Second Year Students	90
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Third Year Students:	86
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Number of men and women:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
First Year Students:	147	3
Second Year Students:	87	3
Third Year Students:	85	1

Number of veterans and
nonveterans:

	<u>Veterans</u>	<u>Nonveterans</u>
First Year Students:	52	98
Second Year Students:	20	70
Third Year Students:	15	71

Number of residents and
nonresidents:

	<u>Residents</u>	<u>Nonresidents</u>
First Year Students:	124	26
Second Year Students:	74	16
Third Year Students:	70	16

4. Breakdown of student enrollment for the regular
summer quarter by classes:

First Year Students:	6
Second Year Students:	33
Third Year Students:	32
Transient Students:	1

Number of men and women:

First Year Students:	6	0
Second Year Students	31	2
Third Year Students	31	1
Transient Students	1	0

Number of veterans and
nonveterans:

	<u>Veterans</u>	<u>Nonveterans</u>
First Year Students:	1	5
Second Year Students:	13	20
Third Year Students	9	23

5. Breakdown of student enrollment for the
Special Summer Trial Admission Program:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
	46	0
	<u>Veterans</u>	<u>Nonveterans</u>
	8	38

6. Average Class Sizes:

Fall Quarter	51
Winter Quarter	48
Spring Quarter	47
Yearly Average	48

7. Number of classes conducted for less
than 10 students:

Fall Quarter	1
Winter Quarter	1
Spring Quarter	0

For 10 to 20 students:

Fall Quarter	2
Winter Quarter	2
Spring Quarter	5

For 20 to 30 students:

Fall Quarter	5
Winter Quarter	5
Spring Quarter	5

For 30 to 40 students:

Fall Quarter	6
Winter Quarter	9
Spring Quarter	8

For more than 40 students:

Fall Quarter	21
Winter Quarter	20
Spring Quarter	17

8. Number of degrees conferred during regular session, June 7, 1969:

J.D.	76
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(1 more completed the requirements for his degree but failed to apply for it.)

Number of degrees conferred in Summer session, August 1968:

J. D.	3
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9. Extension and Special Programs.

The Law School offers no extension work, although it participates extensively in the operations of the Institute of Continuing Legal Education in Georgia as is outlined in Section V, page 64, *infra*.

During the year, a full-day Student Advocacy Seminar was conducted at the School by representatives of the American Trial Lawyers Association. Twenty students participated on a voluntary basis.

B. Academic Performance.

1. Class of 1968.

The Dean's Report for the preceding year indicated that as of the date of graduation 38 members of the Class of 1968 had taken the Georgia bar examination, with an overall passing average of 86.8%. It should be noted that 19 members of the class took the examination in June immediately following graduation, and of that group 17 passed, for an overall passing average of 96%. The top three quarters of the class had 100% passing averages, and the bottom quarter 80%, with two failing. In addition, two members of the class took the Virginia bar examination following graduation, and both were successful.

2. Class of 1969.

Of the members of the Class of 1969 who first registered in September 1966, 69.2% had received their degrees as of June 1969. It is expected that at least two more will qualify for graduation at the end of the Summer Quarter 1969, thus raising the percentage who have successfully completed the

course of study to a figure slightly in excess of 70%, which is comparable to similar figures of the immediately preceding classes. The overall performance of the class, based upon median averages and average cumulative averages, has been slightly weaker during the third year than it was in the second. However, bar examination statistics continue to be impressive. Under revised standards which now require that an applicant must have successfully completed three years of law study before qualifying to take the Georgia bar examination, 12 members of the class took the examination in January 1969. All were successful. Included in the 12 was one student from the top quarter of the class, three from the second quarter, three from the third quarter, and five from the bottom quarter of the class.

3. Class of 1970.

In September 1967, 136 students enrolled in the First Year class. 96 successfully completed the first year's work; 26 were excluded for academic deficiency; the remaining 14 withdrew from school for personal reasons. The percentage of attrition at the end of the first year was 29.4%, a slight decrease over previous years, but still unduly high.

At the close of the Spring Quarter 1969, 88 members of the class remained in school, a percentage

of 64.7 of those who had originally enrolled as First Year students. A substantial portion of this decrease must be credited to the demands of military service, and it is likely that the percentage of those members of this class who ultimately will graduate will be approximately 70%.

Group performance, judged by the average cumulative average and the median average, remains roughly the same as it has been with previous classes. However, one student, Mr. Robert Carl Cannon, with a Spring Quarter cumulative average of 3.68 has an opportunity to be the first student in recent times to qualify for his degree Summa Cum Laude.

Fears of an excessive reduction in the numbers of this class because of military obligation mentioned in last year's Report obviously were not justified.

4. Class of 1971.

In September 1968, 153 students enrolled as members of the First Year class. 121 took examinations at the close of the Spring Quarter 1969; and 101 successfully completed the work of the year. This 33% attrition rate, while consistent with previous years, is troublesome and will continue to be the subject of intensive study. Undoubtedly, students returning from military service will increase the percentage of those original registrants

who ultimately complete the course of study successfully.

C. Extracurricular Activities and Conduct.

1. Student Conduct.

The Law School's administration has had no occasion to undertake any disciplinary measures against law students during the preceding year, and it is believed that the University's disciplinary problems with respect to law students have been confined to traffic and similar violations.

However, there has been a deplorable number of thefts of law case books, outlines, and class notes during the year. The assumption is that one or more law students with little or no knowledge or regard for professional and personal obligations has been responsible for these losses. No particular student has been the subject of suspicion, and the only action which could be taken was more careful personal supervision over these and other personal possessions.

2. The Honor Court.

If, in fact, law students have been involved in the misappropriation of the personal property of others, these acts constitute honor violations, as well as violations of University regulations and state statutes. The Honor

Court, however, is not an investigatory body, but rather a judicial one. Since no charges have been made, the Honor Court has had no particular responsibility to exercise.

Given this situation, and also given the development of an effective student judicial system within the University as a whole, it may well be that the University's student judiciary will become the dominant agency in the enforcement of the Honor Code of the School of Law.

Various proposals for the reform of the Honor Code and the Honor Court have been made over the past several years. None has received the necessary support of the student body.

3. Extracurricular Activities.

(a) Student Bar Association.

The Student Bar Association has continued its growth as the dominant voice of the students in law school affairs. Its drive to substitute the Juris Doctor degree for the LL.B. degree as the first degree in law reached a successful conclusion this year when the Board of Regents of the University System changed the first degree in law to the Juris Doctor effective with the class which graduated in 1969 and, in

addition, authorized the issuance of substitute diplomas to all holders of the LL.B. who requested it.

During the year the Association concerned itself primarily with faculty-student relations. Its recommendations for improvement were uniformly approved by the faculty and implemented in whole or in major part.

The Association continued its sponsorship of social events for law students, and culminated its activities for the year by organizing and conducting a "Governor's Day" at which Governor Lester G. Maddox was the honored guest. The highlight of this event was the Governor's address in the Law School Auditorium before an overflow crowd.

(b) Georgia Law Review.

Publication of Volume III of the Georgia Law Review was financed by a special grant from the Loridans Foundation, Inc., making it possible to continue the policy of complimentary distribution to all active members of the State Bar of Georgia and to all members of the Federal judiciary. The staff for Volume III assumed responsibility at a time when two issues of Volume II had

yet to be published. To their great credit, when they left office in April 1969, not only the two back issues of Volume II, but two issues of Volume III had been published and the remaining two of Volume III were left at a stage permitting their publication on schedule.

The Law Review staff also assumed effective control and management of the functions of the former Student Editorial Board. This predecessor group had supplied copy for the student section of the Georgia State Bar Journal. A special Georgia Editor from the Georgia Law Review staff and contributing Editors met most effectively the obligations of the School to the State Bar Journal.

(c) Legal Aid and Defender Society.

Early in the year, Mr. Charles T. Erion, a June graduate of the School of Law, succeeded Mr. John T. Strauss as Acting Director. Mr. Erion served capably in this capacity until September 1 when Mr. Robert D. Peckham became Director and Mr. Erion accepted the newly created post as Assistant Director. It was soon evident that Mr. Peckham was an ideal choice to guide and direct the operations of the program.

In January, in cooperation with the Emory Community Legal Services Center, the Society opened a neighborhood law office on Waddell Street in Athens, one of the poverty areas of the City. The office was opened on each of five weekday afternoons and on Saturday mornings. The staff consisted of a permanent secretary and four senior law students who manned the office on a rotating basis. Since this operation was funded from OEO sources, it could handle only civil matters. However, clients with problems involving criminal law were referred to the downtown office for assistance; and, persons from this area who contacted the downtown office for help in civil matters were frequently referred to the neighborhood office.

Regrettably, federal funding for this program terminated as of May 31, and the office had to be closed. It is hoped and planned that two neighborhood offices will be opened in the fall in conjunction with neighborhood centers already in existence.

The grant from the National Defender Project terminated on December 1, 1968; however, the Director was able to negotiate

a contract with the Clarke County Commissioners to represent indigent defendants for a total compensation of \$7,500.00 a year.

The Society's current brochure is attached as Exhibit B.

(d) Moot Court.

The Moot Court activities of the School were expanded substantially during the past year. Teams representing the University of Georgia participated in a regional round of the National Moot Court Competition held in Atlanta, gaining the semi-final round before being defeated by the ultimate winner. Thereafter, a team composed of different members accepted an invitation to participate in an International Law Moot Court Competition held at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. The Georgia team won one oral argument but lost the other. It was judged to have the second best brief in the competition.

A third group was organized into two teams to participate in the Intrastate Moot Court Competition sponsored by the Younger Lawyers Section of the State Bar of Georgia. The two Georgia teams constituted the

the finalist teams, and a Georgia student from the University of Georgia School of Law was judged to be the best oralist.

Finally, the Second Year Class' annual Moot Court Competition culminated in the finals at Law Day before a court composed of the Honorable Lewis R. Morgan, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, the Honorable Albert J. Henderson, Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, the Honorable James Barrow, Judge of the Superior Courts of the Western Judicial Circuit, the Honorable W. Colbert Hawkins, Judge of the Superior Courts of the Ogeechee Judicial Circuit, and Dr. Thomas F. Green, Jr., Alumni Foundation Distinguished Professor of Law.

The year's activities were supervised by Assistant Professor Mack A. Player with the help of a Moot Court Board composed of Second and Third Year students. The members of that Board have shown such a high degree of enthusiasm and responsibility that they and their successors will manage

the Moot Court Competitions in future years with a faculty member serving in an advisory capacity only.

(e) The Georgia Advocate.

The law students' newspaper continued to serve as an effective link among the alumni, the students of the School, and the faculty. Its reporting was improved considerable, and in the spring two issues were published in an attempt to give greater and more appropriate coverage to the activities of the School. If financing is available, a publication schedule of two issues a quarter will be inaugurated in the fall.

Copies of the Georgia Advocate are attached as Exhibits C, D, E, and F.

(f) The University of Georgia Law School Forum.

The Law School Forum was organized in the Spring of 1968 to bring to the University of Georgia outstanding speakers in law-related areas. It was successful in bringing to the University the Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, as the Law Day Speaker for 1968.

During the current year it presented the Honorable Thurgood Marshal, Associate

Justice of the United States Supreme Court who spoke on the subject "The Continuing Challenge of the Fourteenth Amendment", and was almost successful in presenting to the University community the President of the United States.

- (g) The Georgia Society of International and Comparative Law.

Sparked by the initial successes in the International Law Moot Court Competition, a group of interested students took steps in the late spring to organize a Georgia Society of International and Comparative Law to foster interest in international and comparative law studies and research. It is planned that the Society will sponsor a program of speakers in these subject areas and will initiate a Journal of International and Comparative Law which will begin publication on a modest scale during the 1969-1970 academic year.

- (h) Legal Fraternities.

Phi Alpha Delta and Phi Delta Phi continued as the two functioning legal fraternities at the University of Georgia School of Law. In the fall, Phi Alpha Delta undertook publication of a law school

directory which included pictures and brief biographical statements of all enrolled students. A copy of the Directory is attached as Exhibit G.

Both fraternities continued to provide social activities for the law school community.

III. CURRICULUM

The division of the First and Second Year classes into two sections each was completed, and was judged by all to be most beneficial to the students. In part because of this, insofar as the curriculum was concerned 1968-1969 was, in a minor way, a year of retrenchment.

A comparison of the course offerings in 1967-1968 and 1968-1969 demonstrates this fact.

	<u>Fall Quarter</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Courses and Seminars</u>		<u>Total Number of Class Hours per Week</u>
1967-1968	24	3	75
1968-1969	24	2	68
	<u>Winter Quarter</u>		
1967-1968	25	5	79
1968-1969	25	2	74
	<u>Spring Quarter</u>		
1967-1968	21	5	72
1968-1969	20	5	66

The required course of instruction for the First Year remained basically the same, although the course in Legal Writing was redesignated Legal Research in order to

reflect a slight change in content.

The Second Year required curriculum was re-structured without substantial change in content. The course in Legal Accounting, previously required of all students who had had less than one full year of college accounting was incorporated into an expanded course in Federal Income Taxation; the noncredit course in Appellate Practice became a formal course with two hours credit.

In the Third Year, courses in Copyright Law, Creditors' Rights, Damages, Legislation, Regulated Industries, Unfair Trade Practices, and Workmens Compensation were temporarily removed from the course offering. Courses in Legal Philosophy, Fiduciary Administration, and Land Use Planning and Restitution were added. The seminars in Labor Law, previously offered by Professor Beaird, were incorporated into a three-course offering of Labor Law I, Labor Law II, and Social Legislation. The course in Admiralty became a seminar.

This retrenchment in the number of elective seminars and courses offered was made necessary by the increase in the student body without a parallel increase in the size of the faculty. As that situation is remedied, the courses temporarily omitted will be returned to the curriculum and others added. Copies of the First, Second, and Third Year curricula are attached as Exhibits H, I, and J.

IV. LIBRARY

A. The Book Collection.

The number of books and the amount of micro-print continued to increase apace during 1968-1969, the third and last full year of the J22 program of expansion. The J22 fund of \$1,000,000.00 is now nearly exhausted, but some of the books from it will continue to be received for a few more months. As of June 1969, there are 161,118 volumes of conventional books on hand, micro-print not included.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Ranking*</u>	<u>Average Annual Increase</u>	
June 1953	32,000	--		
June 1961	42,000	--	1953-1961:	1,250
June 1964	48,282	70th		
June 1965	52,806	67th	1961-1965:	2,701
June 1966	68,989	52nd		
June 1967	109,364	31st		
June 1968	134,000+	24th	1965-1968	27,065
Dec. 1968	146,000+	20th***		
June 1969	161,000+	17th***	1968-1969:	27,000

* Ranking is among law school libraries, nationally,
by volume count.

*** Ranking indeterminate until schools report through
Association of American Law Schools.

The projected average annual increase for 1969-1970 is 15,000 volumes, and for 1970-1971 is 12,000 volumes.

In addition, the collection now includes more than 25,000 microcards/microfiche, and more than 1,000 reels of microfilm. Some is literature not available in conventional book form; other is infrequently used and would not justify its space in conventional form.

The quality of the collection has been improved. This is a matter hardly subject to statistical or numerical analysis. The test, over the years, will be: is the library able to produce when it is needed any book to which the user has a legal citation; or produce, by subject cataloging, or classification on shelf, a book which the user needs but of which he does not know. The staff has continued to find during the year many sets of out-of-print periodicals, reports, treatises, and monographs not previously held. New titles present few problems; the library buys virtually all the new law books and a good selection of new books in related fields. Microfilm acquisitions included the N. Y. Law Journal, N. Y. Times, Congressional Record, Wall Street Journal, early State session laws, and others. Microfiche acquisitions included a good legislative history service. To more than nine out of ten users, however, the duplication of a couple of hundred heavily used sets is more important and more beneficial than are the

out-of-the-way titles in thousands and thousands. It was recognized before the major expansion was begun that meeting the needs of the comparative few who range widely or dig deeply is vastly more expensive, per capita, than serving the majority of law school library users.

B. The Law Library Staff.

At the beginning of the year the full-time staff was increased by four, two professional librarians and two clerical assistants, bringing the total to eighteen - eight professionals and ten assistants. One position, that of the Head Cataloger, remained vacant throughout the year; however, Miss Mary Louise McVicker, an experienced cataloger, has accepted an appointment to that position effective August 1, 1969.

The seven other professional positions remained filled throughout the year, and there is at present no indication of any loss during the coming year. The library is thus accumulating experience and know-how in the professional staff. Frequently now, the Law Librarian can get good information and advice, in detail, instead of always being asked for instructions as in the past.

All ten clerical positions are filled at the end of the year, and two newly authorized positions are likewise to be filled July 1st, but turnover in this

category was a vexing problem during the year. None of these jobs specifically requires esoteric abilities or special educational background other than basic typing; they do, however, require exactitude in tasks involving many details, so that the occupants generally are not steadily productive until they have been in the jobs for a few months. Basic training is being repeated over and over; seven losses from ten positions during the year were Nora Acton, Sally Archer, Marcia Gross, Brenda Minish, Kathy Postero, Millie Prince, and Diane Tapley. With one or two exceptions, each was a good, productive worker when she left, and took with her not only experience but also the hundred, two hundred, or more hours of a supervisor's training time. There had been four losses from eight clerk positions the previous year. The supervisors, understandably, sometimes get discouraged; but only temporarily, for staff morale is good. It is a fine, attractive plant in which to work, and the prevailing feeling is that all are contributing to an extraordinary advance from mediocrity, a short time back, toward an excellence already nationally known in law library circles. Faculty members, especially the Library Committee, have contributed materially by recognizing the importance of the staff's work, and letting staff members know it.

In addition to the full-time professional and clerical staff, there has been an allowance for 150 hours per

week for employment of student assistants.

Beginning in the Fall of 1968, all professional and clerical assistants were assigned evening and weekend tours of duty by roster, so that during most of the 100 hours per week the library is open one or two staff members are on duty. Prior to that time, most of the after-five coverage had been by student assistants.

C. Organization of the Collection.

The absence of a law cataloger and the turnover of clerical assistants were perhaps reflected in an irregular rate of cataloging, and a lower average rate than might have been expected from the number of people working at cataloging. One indicator is the number of titles appearing in the Law Library's monthly lists of acquisitions, which are prepared from the sets of catalog cards completed each month. (A "title" may be five copies of a 400-volume set of reporters, a thick or multi-volume treatise, or a thin pamphlet.) The numbers of sets of cards indicated as having been completed in the last twelve recorded months were as follows: 196, 117, 101, 262, 284, 358, 556, 195, 431, 460, 197, and 441, averaging 300 sets of cards per month, 3,598 in twelve months.

It is expected that the library will receive from current publications about 3,000 new titles per year.

These, and active serials received that are new to this library, are given cataloging priority. Obviously the rate of cataloging must be increased if we are to make headway into the more than 25,000 titles added by the J22 Program. Miss McVicker, on her recent visit before accepting appointment as Law Cataloger, was given a picture of the general situation, if not the above rounded figures, and she is accepting the challenge. She will have the fullest possible support and cooperation of the Law Librarian, Law Acquisitions Librarian, and Law Circulation Librarian, as well as the help of four assistant catalogers and a chief clerk, all of whom have some experience of their own, now.

D. Book Shelf and Office Space.

Comment was made above regarding the fine physical plant of the Law Library. When building planning began in 1961 there was a book collection of 42,000 volumes, an annual growth rate of less than 2,000 volumes, and a total staff of two. It was calculated that a book capacity of 150,000 would be good for twenty-five years, and space was provided which will accommodate at most about 200,000 volumes. The collection will almost certainly pass the 200,000 mark within three or four years. In short, the local initiative and outside impetus which resulted in an expansion of higher order was

not anticipated. The need for stack and staff space, which it is now seen could become critical in a few years, has been recognized, and proposals to meet the needs are being made separately. The library is exploding, not growing; but it is not an uncontrolled explosion.

V. CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

The University of Georgia School of Law, during this past year, has continued its close ties with and active and substantial support of the efforts of the Institute of Continuing Legal Education in Georgia, organized several years ago by the University of Georgia School of Law, the Emory University School of Law, the Mercer University School of Law, and the State Bar of Georgia. Mr. James W. Curtis, a member of the Law School staff, has continued as Director of the Institute. During the period covered by this report, 27 programs, reaching 2265 Georgia lawyers, were presented in ten different locations in Georgia, including Augusta, Savannah, Brunswick, St. Simons, Albany, Columbus, Macon, Atlanta, Rome, and Athens.

In addition to the participation of Director Curtis, Professors Pasco M. Bowman II, Verner F. Chaffin, and Robert Perry Sentell, Jr. and Dean Lindsey Cowen appeared on one or more CLE programs during the year. Professor Bowman was particularly active with respect to the Georgia Business Corporation Act, of which he was the principal author.

This program is possible in Georgia only because the University of Georgia provides a staff capable of planning and organizing the programs. It is recognized nationwide as one of the finest of its kind.

VI. NEW CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR WORK

During the year, a major portion of the work required to convert the section of Herty Drive immediately to the west of the law building into a pedestrian mall was accomplished. The construction of planting beds was completed, and those immediately adjacent to the building were in fact planted. The others have been delayed pending the installation of underground wiring for light standards.

The improvement in the appearance of the area has been so dramatic that University officials are now planning the conversion of the balance of Herty Drive into a double pedestrian mall.

The need for space to house adequately the operations of the Law School became so pronounced during the year that permission was sought and granted to recover a portion of the space on the ground floor occupied by the Institute of Government. It is anticipated that the balance of this space will be needed not later than July 1, 1970, and it is respectfully urged that immediate plans be made for alternate housing of the Institute.

In addition, the Law Librarian notified the Dean formally that within three years all stack space in the library, and otherwise available within the law building, would be filled and there would be an immediate need for additional library space. Coincidentally, preliminary plans had been made for the establishment of an International Legal Studies Center as an integral part of the Law

School. To accommodate these additional needs, the President was asked to approve the ultimate use of the Landscape Architecture parking lot for an additional Law School building. That proposal is currently before the Campus Planning and Development Committee. Once site approval has been granted, it will be desirable and appropriate to employ an architect to prepare preliminary drawings. It is contemplated that by the time we are ready to begin construction, substantial federal funding will be available for such projects. However, state support will be needed, at least for the preliminary work.

These plans are being drawn to meet needs now foreseeable through at least 1985 and hopefully 1990.

VII. GIFTS

A. Law School Association Contributions.

For 1968-1969 the University of Georgia Law School Association operated with the following budget:

Student Prizes	\$ 400.00
Georgia Advocate	2,000.00
Law Day	100.00
Membership Campaign Expenses	200.00
Dedicatory Placque	1,000.00
Law School Association	
Scholarship	1,000.00
Contingencies	<u>2,000.00</u>
TOTAL	\$6,700.00

The Association, as an expression of appreciation for the efforts of Messrs. Edgar B. Dunlap and James A. Dunlap, participated in the dedication of The Dunlap Room, furnishing the carved wooden panel commemorating the Dunlaps' significant contributions to the University of Georgia and the School of Law.

As in past years, the contingency item has made it possible for the Dean to authorize payment for activities which could not be financed with state funds, including travel expenses and entertainment of prospective faculty members and their wives, receptions for both students and faculty, etc.

Toward the end of the year the Association appropriated an additional \$400.00 to permit two new faculty

members to attend a special course of instruction for beginning teachers, sponsored by the Association of American Law Schools at the University of North Carolina.

In the spring, a special committee of the Association, chaired by Harry S. Baxter, Class of 1939, solicited funds from a limited group of alumni to permit the painting of a portrait of Dr. Thomas F. Green, Jr., who retired at the end of this academic year after forty years of service as a member of the Faculty of the School of Law. Approximately \$3,000.00 was collected without a general solicitation. The completed portrait was displayed at the annual breakfast of the Association in June, and formal presentation to the University will be made in the Fall of 1969.

B. The Charles Loridans Foundation, Inc. Contributions.

The Charles Loridans Foundation, Inc. continued to be the greatest single private financial supporter of the Law School's activities.

As in past years, the Foundation appropriated \$7,500.00 in support of the John A. Sibley Lectures in Law, and, of this amount, \$4,836.74 was actually spent, leaving a balance of \$2,663.26 available toward similar expenses in 1969-1970.

The Foundation also continued to finance the Charles Loridans Scholarship in the amount of \$1,000.00

and, additionally, contributed to the School \$25,000.00 in support of Volume 3 of the Georgia Law Review, with the understanding that public funds would be available to continue publication of Volume 4 and subsequent volumes.

C. The Law School Fund.

The Law School Fund, within the University of Georgia Foundation, was established on March 30, 1965, to provide, initially at least, scholarships for distinguished law students with need. A year ago, the assets consisted of 576 University of Georgia Foundation Common Fund Units at a total cost of \$11,119.80 plus principal cash of \$11,426.14 and income cash of \$1,047.73. This year the Common Fund Units remained the same, principal cash had increased slightly to \$11,579.64, and income cash to \$1,785.82. It was necessary, however, to pay out \$14,088.31 for scholarships, which required an invasion of the corpus. As was indicated in last year's Report, a major campaign must be conducted to put the Law School Fund on a sound financial basis.

D. Special Scholarships.

Mrs. Catherine Castellow established during the year the Bryant T. Castellow Scholarship with a total contribution for the year of \$1,500.00. The Lawrence

Fox Foundation, Southern Railway Company, Harold Hirsch Scholarship Fund, William E. Honey Foundation, and the Charles Loridans Foundation, Inc. continued their contributions to the scholarship program.

As a highlight of Law Day, King & Spalding, a distinguished Atlanta law firm, announced the establishment of the Hughes Spalding Scholarships in honor of their former partner, Mr. Hughes Spalding, Sr., Class of 1910. In addition, the Vasser Woolley Foundation created the Vasser Woolley Scholarships. Both programs are designed to meet the full expenses of distinguished students of law at the University of Georgia School of Law, without regard to financial need. These are exceptionally valuable contributions to the overall program of the School.

E. National Defender Project Grant.

The Legal Aid and Defender Society received \$11,900.00 from the National Defender Project in the last half of 1968. This completed the initial three-year grant in support of the Society's work, and the University assumed full financial support for its operation as of January 1, 1969.

F. Gifts to the Library.

Gifts were received during the year from the following persons:

Law School Faculty:

Professor James Ralph Beaird
Colonel Sewell M. Brumby
Professor Verner F. Chaffin
Dean Lindsey Cowen
Professor Robert N. Leavell
Professor Richard Morton
Professor John F. T. Murray
Professor Charles L. Saunders, Jr.

Donors other than faculty:

Mr. Phillip Hart
Congressman Phil M. Landrum
Representative Chappelle Matthews
Mr. Norbert Mietus
Miss Charlotte Newton
Mr. Howard Simmons
Congressman Robert G. Stephens, Jr.

VIII. OTHER OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS.

A. Placement Service.

The highly personalized placement service initiated several years ago by Professor Robert N. Leavell, was continued by him in 1968-1969. The requests by firms, government agencies, and individual lawyers for interview time and space in the Law School taxed our facilities to the limit, but, fortunately, by various adjustments we were able to accommodate all who sought to utilize our services.

While the State of Georgia continues to attract most of our graduates, this year we have students who have accepted positions in Alabama, the District of Columbia, Florida, and New York. Approximately one-third of our graduates have military obligations to fulfill; six have accepted clerkships with judges of United States District Courts, United States Court of Appeals, and the United States Court of Claims.

The number of Second Year students who are employed during the summer in professional positions continues to grow. While most continue to be interested in experience with private firms, this year two have accepted positions with the Attorney General in Atlanta, and six will be employed full time in Legal Aid and Defender work in Atlanta and Athens.

At the time of graduation, all graduates who were not immediately subject to military duty had positions or offers of positions. The number of job opportunities continues to exceed substantially the number of graduates to fill them.

B. Admissions for 1969-1970.

Student recruiting activities during the academic year 1968-1969 proceeded at approximately the same level as last year. 65 undergraduate schools and colleges were contacted by letter, and 31 were visited by members of the Law School Faculty and student body, including:

Albany State	New York University
Brown	Ohio State
Citadel	Penn State
Cornell	Princeton
Columbia	Syracuse
Dartmouth	Tulane
Davidson	University of Florida
Dickinson	University of Pennsylvania
Duke	University of Virginia
Florida State	Valdosta
Fort Valley	Virginia Military Institute
Georgetown	Wake Forest
George Washington	Washington & Lee

Georgia State	Wesleyan
Kent State	Williams

These visits and other recruiting activities have resulted, as of June 15, 1969, in 1,659 inquiries concerning the First Year class which will enroll in 1969, an increase of 301 over the same date a year ago.

Graduate and professional students, for the most part, remain subject to draft. Consequently, most applicants for post-baccalaureate education have real doubts about their availability for enrollment in the fall. Nevertheless, the admissions statistics for the class which will enter in September 1969 show satisfactory growth.

As of June 15, 1969, 536 formal applications for admission to the First Year class have been received, compared to 432 at the same time a year ago. The committee has acted affirmatively on 331 of these, compared to 290 in 1968; and rejections have increased from 135 to 155. 178 have paid their \$50.00 tuition deposits, indicating their present intention to enroll in the fall; 79 offers of admission remain outstanding. A year ago, 160 had paid their deposits with 55 remaining outstanding.

The average LSAT scores and grade point averages of those accepted as of June 15 over the past four years indicates a leveling off of the average qualification of our students. We continue to attract greater

numbers of superior students, but their impact upon the statistics is lessened by the increase in the number of applicants with average or below average qualifications.

An increase in our standards will be under serious consideration during the coming year.

C. Special Summer Trial Admission Program.

As was indicated in the Dean's Report for 1967-1968, the faculty has for some time been troubled by the high attrition rate among those admitted to the University of Georgia School of Law, and has sought means of testing the validity of current admissions standards. A method selected was the so-called Special Summer Trial Admission Program, to which persons who could not meet regular admission standards but who had something in their records which indicated that nevertheless they might be successful in law school were admitted.

20 were admitted to the first class. 18 were citizens of Georgia, but they came from a wide variety of colleges including the American University at Beirut, Baylor, Dartmouth, Denison, George Washington, Harvard, Kentucky, Maryland, Monmouth, Pittsburg, St. Andrews Presbyterian, Vanderbilt, and Wake Forest, as well as colleges in Georgia. Test scores ranged from a low of 226 to a high of 544. These students were enrolled in courses in Criminal Law and Agency for a total of

nine quarter hours of work. No compromise was made with the usual requirements of classroom preparation, outside reading assignments, grading of examinations, or course coverage. Attendance, however, was mandatory unless the student was sick or excused for some good reason.

Nine of the twenty completed the program successfully and were offered admission to the class which enrolled in September. Had they been members of the previous year's entering class, and had they performed in the same manner, they would have ranked in that class of 97, 14th, 22nd, 36th, 58th, 58th, 70th, 77th, 88th, and 88th, respectively. Two of the nine successful students were accepted at other law schools and enrolled there; two entered military service and may well enroll in September 1969; five joined the class which entered in September and completed the year's work, ranking in a class of 123 35th, 48th, 68th, 84th, and 91st.

These results were sufficiently interesting to warrant repetition of the Program on a broader scale. Consequently, on June 9, 1969, 49 students enrolled in the second Special Summer Trial Admission Program. They will pursue a course of study made up of three First Year courses over a seven-week period ending August 1. Those who achieve a minimum cumulative average of 1.70, with no failures, will be admitted to

the First Year class which will enroll in September. A detailed report on the results of the second summer will be included in the Dean's Report for 1969-1970.

D. Financial Assistance to Students.

1. Scholarships.

During the year, from funds provided by alumni and friends of the Law School, \$20,381.65 in pure scholarship aid was awarded to students of the School of Law. This represented an increase in excess of \$3,000.00 over 1967-1968, but is still wholly inadequate. The Southern Regional Council provided, in addition, a \$1,000.00 scholarship for a particular student, and the Georgia State Scholarship Commission provided an undetermined amount in scholarship assistance to Law School students. It is presumed that the total amount was comparable to that of a year ago - \$14,500.00.

The annual scholarship program for a student body of our size ought to be in the \$100,000.00 range, and substantial efforts are being made in that direction, as is indicated at various points in this Report.

2. Loans.

The so-called "tight money" market has cut drastically into the amount of money available for loans to students. It is estimated that \$15,425.00

was loaned to law students from Law School, University, and NDEA sources during 1968-1969, supplemented by an estimated \$6,500.00 from other sources.

The American Bar Association's guaranty loan program continues to be the only sure source of loan funds. This totaled \$8,000.00 in 1968-1969, but has been reduced to \$6,000.00 for 1969-1970.

Adequate funds were available for short-term emergency loans to students.

E. The Law School Association.

The University of Georgia Law School Association continued its role as a vital force in the activities of the School of Law. The Honorable Carl E. Sanders, of Atlanta and Augusta, served as President for the year; Richard Y. Bradley, of Columbus, as First Vice President; Frank W. Seiler, of Savannah, as Second Vice President; and Upshaw C. Bentley, Jr., of Athens, as Secretary-Treasurer.

The Honorable Arthur K. Bolton, Attorney General of Georgia, served as Chairman of the Membership Committee, assisted by forty-one Class Chairmen and Mr. John Corry, of the Law School's staff.

Last year's record breaking drive enrolled 550 active members of the Law School Association. This year's campaign resulted in an enrollment of 770 of

of 1810 living alumni, a percentage total of 42.5%. This is an outstanding achievement and augers well for the future support of the School.

Financial contributions of the Association are reported in Section VII, Paragraph A, of this Report.

F. Board of Visitors.

The Board of Visitors met on November 1, 1968, February 21, 1969, and April 25, 1969. Mr. Oscar M. Smith, of Rome, served as Chairman in 1968, and Mr. Robert C. Norman, of Augusta, as Secretary.

At the first of the year the Honorable Thomas O. Marshall, of Americus, became Chairman, and Mr. Joseph E. Whittle, of Brunswick, Secretary.

The terms of Mr. Robert C. Norman, Mr. William R. Gignilliat, and Mr. Oscar M. Smith expired on December 31, 1968; the Honorable Chappelle Matthews, Mr. W. Marion Page, and the Honorable Lewis R. Morgan were appointed as their successors, respectively.

A copy of the Board's Report to the Regents and to the President of the University is attached as Exhibit K.

Over the years, the Visitors, individually and collectively have demonstrated their dedication to the School and its problems. Their attendance record at meetings here, necessitating in most instances substantial travel time and personal expense, is remarkably

good. They have taken seriously their obligations, have regularly counselled the Dean and Faculty, and have filed their formal Reports as required by the action of the Regents in establishing the Board. A very real debt of gratitude is owed to each of the men who has served or is serving as a Visitor.

G. Highway Laws Study.

Late in the Spring of 1968, the University negotiated a contract with the Georgia State Department of Highways to study Georgia's highway laws and to submit, over a two-year period, a report recommending such changes as the Study suggested. Mr. Robert C. Kates, formerly of the Institute of Government of the University of Georgia, was employed as the Director of this Study; and he and his staff began work on July 1, 1968. The total contract is for \$118,474.00, and is to be concluded by September 30, 1970.

For some time, a plan for a Legal Research Bureau has been developing. This sponsored Highway Laws Study may well serve as a pilot for a permanent, much broader program.

H. Publications.

1968-1969 witnessed the completion of Volume 2 of the Georgia Law Review, and the actual publication of the first three numbers of Volume 3. Issue No. 4 of

Volume 3 was at the printers at the conclusion of the year, bringing the Review current on its publication schedule. Complimentary distribution of the Review was made possible during the third year by a grant from the Charles Lorigans Foundation, Inc.

The Review was honored by three citations in one of the last decisions rendered by the so-called "Warren Court". A listing of other citations is attached as Exhibit L.

The Georgia Advocate continued publication on a quarterly basis in the Fall and Winter. In the Spring Quarter, however, two issues were distributed as a prelude to an expanded publication schedule during 1969-1970. Copies of this year's Advocates are attached as Exhibits C, D, E, and F.

Midway during the year, in response to a suggestion from a sister institution in the University System, the Georgia Law Review began the publication, on an irregular schedule, of the College and School Reporter, a compilation of cases from jurisdictions throughout the United States involving schools and colleges. It is hoped that this modest start will develop into a full-scale Journal of Law and Education. Copies of the first issues are attached as Exhibits M and N.

I. Interdisciplinary "Conversation"
Concerning Human Transplantation.

On Friday, December 6, 1968, an interdisciplinary group met in the Law School to discuss informally the

implications of human transplantation. In attendance were Drs. Charles Wray and Arthur L. Humphries, Jr., of the Medical College of Georgia; Professors William T. Blackstone, Robert Ayers, John Granrose, and Robert Burton, of our own Department of Philosophy and Religion; the Reverend Milner Ball and the Reverend Harley E. Patterson, from local churches; Dr. Charles Rice, of the Fordham University School of Law; and Professors Verner F. Chaffin, Wylie H. Davis, and Thomas F. Green, Jr., and Dean Lindsey Cowen, of the School of Law.

Specifically under discussion was the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act, which subsequently was adopted by the Legislature of the State of Georgia. The "conversation", however, became highly theoretical and speculative, and was deemed extremely valuable to those in attendance.

The School would profit substantially if more time and resources could be devoted to this type activity.

J. Designation Ceremony for the Dunlap Room.

On Friday, October 18, 1968, the Dunlap Room, within the Law School Building, was formally designated as such in honor of Mr. Edgar B. Dunlap and his son, James A. Dunlap, both of whom served the University and the School of Law as Regents of the University System. Speaking were Dr. O. C. Aderhold, President Emeritus of the University of Georgia; Honorable Herman E. Talmadge, United States Senator from Georgia, Law Class of 1936; Honorable S. Ernest Vandiver, former Governor

of Georgia, Law Class of 1942; the Honorable Carl E. Sanders, former Governor of Georgia, Law Class of 1948; and Dr. Fred C. Davison, President of the University of Georgia.

Portraits of Mr. Edgar B. Dunlap and Mr. James A. Dunlap, presented to the University at a former time by Mrs. Edgar B. Dunlap, were hung in the Dunlap Room.

A brief reception and tea honoring Mrs. Edgar B. Dunlap, widow of Edgar B. Dunlap, and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Dunlap, were held immediately following the ceremony. A copy of the program is attached as Exhibit O.

K. Juris Doctor Degree.

After literally years of study, the Law Faculty approved the nearly unanimous recommendation of successive student bodies that the first degree in law awarded by the University of Georgia be changed from the Bachelor of Law degree to the Juris Doctor degree, and that a change in diploma be authorized for all prior recipients of the LL.B. who requested it. This recommendation was formally approved by the Regents of the University System, and late in the year our graduates were notified of the availability of the new diplomas. A report on the number of changed degrees will be made in the Dean's Report for 1969-1970.

IX. NEEDS

A. Professorial Salaries.

During 1968-1969, salaries of the members of the Law Faculty, compared with those of eight other state-supported law schools in the southeast, improved slightly as follows:

	<u>1966-1967</u>	<u>1967-1968</u>	<u>1968-1969</u>
Highest salary paid	Georgia second.	Georgia second.	Georgia third.
Lowest salary paid	Georgia second from bottom.	Georgia at bottom on 3-way tie.	Georgia tied for sixth.
Median salary	Georgia seventh.	Georgia third.	Georgia third.
Average salary	Georgia second.	Georgia fourth.	Georgia third.

Within the State of Georgia, although Emory's relative position improved, there remains no real competition insofar as faculty salaries are concerned.

Georgia continues to run substantially behind Duke, Vanderbilt, and the University of Virginia, the schools with which we hope and expect to compete, with respect to median and average salaries; but the explanation in large part continues to be that the University of Georgia Law Faculty has an unusually large number of junior faculty members, whereas Duke, Vanderbilt, and Virginia are staffed primarily with full professors. Time should correct this situation, but, in the meanwhile, the

statistics appear to be unfavorable and may well be harmful in our faculty recruiting effort.

Georgia's fringe benefits compare favorably with the other state law schools in the southeast, but do not come close to matching those of Duke, Vanderbilt, and Virginia.

B. Secretarial Salaries.

Secretarial salaries continue to increase in a modest way, but they are, in my judgment, still inadequate in light of the cost of living. In addition, they appear to be not fully competitive with salaries paid by the federal government and the private sector in Athens. It is recognized that this is a University-wide problem; but the rapid turnover of secretarial personnel, which I believe to be caused in large measure by the inadequate salary scale, causes particularly serious problems in the specialized work of the School of Law.

C. Future Personnel and Budgetary Needs.

1. Faculty.

Despite the continuing uncertainties created by the draft, the size of the Law School student body continues to increase. It has risen from 243 in the Fall of 1966 to 281 in the Fall of 1967; and to 330 in the Fall of 1968. It may well reach

the 400 figure in the Fall of 1969 with an entering class of between 180 and 200 students.

The faculty deems it absolutely essential, from an academic point of view, that we recruit sufficient additions to the faculty to permit the scheduling in 1970-1971 of three sections in each of our required first and second year courses. This will mean a minimum addition of four people.

The time is also fast approaching when an expanded administrative staff of two associate deans and an administrative assistant will be required. This will entail the addition of one staff man only.

Finally, beginning in the year 1970-1971, it is proposed that a permanent Office of Special Studies be established. A pilot project, the Highway Laws Study, is currently underway and could well be converted into the proposed Office.

2. Secretarial Staff.

With the filling of the position of Head Cataloguer in the Law Library, the Law School's most serious personnel problem may well be the size of the secretarial staff. The Dean's office, and Admissions and Placement operations are all handicapped by lack of adequate secretarial assistance, and most members of the faculty are wasting their own valuable time in performing much of their own

stenographic work which should and could be performed by others.

A year ago, it was estimated that two additional secretaries would be needed for 1969-1970. None was provided. For 1970-1971, a minimum of four new secretarial positions should be established.

3. Capital Outlay.

The need for substantial additional space, ideally in the form of a new but connected building, constructed on the site of the Landscape Architecture parking lot, has been stated in Section VI, New Construction and Repair Work, beginning at page 65, supra. This facility should be ready for occupancy not later than Fall 1973.

In the meantime, if the student body grows to the point where additional classroom space is required, it will be necessary to improve the lighting in the law auditorium to make it usable as a classroom on a regular basis. This should be a relatively simple project, but it should be planned for completion not later than the Fall of 1971.

4. Summer School Budget.

The summer session has never been adequately funded in the basic budget for any fiscal year. Fortunately, the University administration has looked with favor upon requests for supplementary

funds, thus permitting an adequate curriculum. However, it would seem appropriate to provide for predictable needs as part of the regular budget for any given year.

5. Student Assistants.

One of the greatest values available in any law school is the time of student assistants to perform various professional services for the members of the law faculty and the administration. \$25,000.00 a year could be effectively spent by the School at its present level of operation. During the year 1968-1969 \$5,000.00 was budgeted, but during the year this was supplemented by an additional \$10,000.00. \$5,000.00 has also been budgeted for 1969-1970, but substantially more must be requested from the Contingent Fund.

6. Supplies.

For 1969-1970, \$21,638.00 is budgeted for the operating supplies and expenses of the School of Law. This is a dramatic increase over previous years, but, because the full expenses of the Law Review and most of those of the Legal Aid and Defender Program must be paid from this item, it will prove to be grossly inadequate. This is recognized by the University administration, which is planning to provide adequate funds as part of the original budget in future years.

Of course, as the faculty increases and the School of Law is concerned with more programs, additional funds for operating supplies and expenses will be required.

7. Travel.

\$9,750.00 has been provided for travel for 1969-1970. This is a modest increase over the past year, consistent with the actual expenditures for 1968-1969. In the past, while we have had to watch our travel budget with care, lack of funds has not unduly restricted us in our travel. In this area, too, the University administration has been sympathetic with our needs for supplementation.

In the future, increases consistent with the growth of the School will, of course, be required.

8. Georgia Law Review.

The expenses of publication of the Georgia Law Review will be borne during 1969-1970 almost entirely by the University. An original installment of \$5,500.00 toward a \$30,000.00 Law Review budget was included in Operating Supplies and Expenses at the beginning of the budget year. The balance is to be provided from the Contingent Fund as needed.

In future years, it is hoped and believed that revenue from subscriptions will reduce to some extent the subsidy required of the University.

Regrettably, it is a fact of law school life that subscriptions for law reviews cover only a modest portion of the funds necessary for publication.

9. Legal Aid and Defender Program.

The grant from the National Defender Project expired on December 31, 1968, and thereafter the University assumed the financial obligations in support of this program of instruction and service. Toward the end of the fiscal year the Clarke County Commissioners appropriated \$7,500.00 in support of this program. It is hoped that for 1969-1970, and thereafter, the University's contribution can be limited to the salaries of the personnel required to operate the program.

10. Financial Assistance for Students.

The necessary increases in tuition and fees, coupled with a tight money market and limited scholarships available from the Law School Fund, have brought the matter of financial assistance to students almost to the crisis point. The establishment of the Hughes Spalding and Vasser Woolley Scholarships constitutes some relief, but these scholarships are designed to attract students who would not otherwise attend the University of Georgia School of Law, and not primarily to meet actual financial need.

As a first step in relieving the situation, the Law School Association will be asked to join with the Alumni Society in the annual giving campaigns designed to provide support not only for the Society and the Association in their annual operations but, more importantly for our purposes, also for the Law School Fund.

The outstanding success of the 1969 annual membership campaign of the Law School Association is detailed in Section VIII, Paragraph E, beginning at page 78, supra. Our tasks are to continue this year's active members as annual contributors; to induce them to increase their annual contributions substantially; and to continue our efforts in recruiting the active participation of the majority of graduates who still do not support, in a direct manner, the operations of the School.

X. CONCLUSION

In many ways, 1968-1969 has been a year of consolidation. In the area of alumni support, outstanding advances were made. Regrettably, there was a reduction in the size of the faculty, and a consequent reduction in the course offering. There was, however, substantial improvement in faculty publication.

The development of the law library collection, the procurement of a Head Cataloguer of substantial experience, and the overall superior management of the law library stand out as bright spots for the year.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dean