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Lindsey Cowen

University of Georgia School of Law

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ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

to

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

for the

Academic Year 1969-1970

LIBRARY

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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW
THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
for the
Academic Year 1969-1970

Summary

Over the past six years, the School of Law has made substantial, sometimes spectacular, progress toward achieving its goal of true excellence in legal education. Until this year, there were no truly serious problems confronting the School. 1969-1970 has in many ways been our most difficult year to date. There have been some very encouraging developments, but there have also been very real problems to resolve.

As was anticipated a year ago, the special one million dollar book acquisition program was successfully completed in mid-September 1970. The Law Library now ranks in size well within the top 20 in law school libraries in the United States and in quality clearly ranks with the best.

The appointment of former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, a native Georgian, as the first holder of the Samuel H. Sibley Professorship of International Law at the University of Georgia

ranks as one of the most outstanding achievements of our development program. Professor Rusk will bring to the School unequaled experience and background in his field. His full-time participation in the academic affairs of the School plus the existence here of a strong international and comparative law library collection is expected to attract to the School the most distinguished scholars and ablest students in the field.

The net addition in 1969-1970 of three professors to the Faculty provided us with the opportunity to expand our teaching and service programs; and the registration of 209 entering students, a substantial increase over the preceding years, demonstrated vividly the rapidly improving reputation of the School. Included within this record class were the first two Vasser Woolley and one Hughes Spalding Scholars, together with four other finalists for this honor.

Regrettably Assistant Dean John B. Rees felt it necessary to ask for relief from his administrative duties. The School was most fortunate to have a man of the ability and experience of Professor John F. T. Murray to succeed him.

On the negative side, the operation of the School and its many activities was hindered by a lack of space. The anticipated occupancy of the quarters within the Law School occupied by the Institute of Government did not materialize, making it necessary to use storage rooms and hallways as

temporary offices. Student activities generally were inadequately housed.

Our inability to recruit Visiting Professor Richard B. Stephens of the University of Florida College of Law as a permanent member of the Faculty must be counted as a serious set-back, as was the rejection of the School's recommendation of another for appointment to the professorial rank. These failures, coupled toward the end of the year with the loss of three experienced professors have created serious personnel problems for 1970-1971.

The decision to continue the administration of the School's graduate program within the Graduate School was disappointing, but our experience during this year did not reveal any insurmountable obstacles.

The School's academic program was supplemented by a wide variety of speakers with different philosophies and backgrounds, including Dr. Leon Radzinowicz, Wolfson Professor of Criminology and Director of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cambridge, England, and Professor Sylvester Petro of the New York University School of Law, the year's Sibley Lecturers in Law.

The already sizeable student program was expanded by the addition of three new publications: The "Advance Sheet" of the Georgia Advocate, a weekly newspaper designed specifically for the internal use of the law school community: The Hornbook, an annual devoted exclusively to the School

of Law: and the Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law, a periodical designed to equal the Georgia Law Review in quality, but devoted to these specialized subjects.

A detailed report of the School's activities follows.

I. FACULTY

A. Personnel.

The full-time resident teaching faculty of the School of Law for the academic year 1969-1970 included:

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

Verner Franklin Chaffin, Callaway Foundation 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;

Stephen M. Ege, Assistant Professor of Law, A.B., J.D., University of Chicago;

C. Ronald Ellington, Assistant Professor of Law, A.B., Emory University; LL.B., University of Virginia;

Laurence W. Knowles, Visiting Professor of
Law, B.A., LaSalle College; LL.B.,
Rutgers; LL.M., Yale;

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; J.D., Illinois;

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

John Francis Thomas Murray, Professor of Law
and Associate Dean of the School of Law
(beginning October 1, 1969), B.S., U.S.
Military Academy; J.D., Harvard; M.A.,
George Washington;

Robert D. Peckham, Director, Legal Aid and
Defender Program, B.S., United States Mili-
tary Academy; J.D., Harvard;

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

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

John Bartow Rees, Jr., Professor of Law and
Assistant Dean of the School of Law (resigned

as Assistant Dean September 30, 1969),
B.A., Hobart; LL.B., Virginia;
Robert Perry Sentell, Jr., Professor of Law,
A.B., LL.B., Georgia; LL.M., Harvard;
Henry Floyd Sherrod, Jr., Visiting Associate
Professor of Law, B.A., University of the
South; M.A., Fletcher School of Law and
Diplomacy; LL.B., University of Alabama;
Richard B. Stephens, Visiting Professor of
Law, A.B., University of Rochester; LL.B.,
University of Michigan;
Ernest Hunter Taylor, Jr., Associate Professor
of Law, LL.B., Tulane; LL.M., Columbia;
Bernard Francis Vail, Assistant Professor of
Law, B.A., J.D., De Paul University;
Associate Professor Ernest Hunter Taylor, Jr.,
LL.B., Tulane, LL.M., Columbia, returned from a year's
leave of absence, having completed his graduate study
at Columbia and having been awarded his LL.M. degree.
Upon completion of his dissertation, he will be eli-
gible without further residence for the S.J.D. degree.
Professor Charles Lunsford Saunders, Jr., B.S.,
Wisconsin, LL.B., Virginia, was granted a leave of
absence for the year to serve as a Visiting Professor
of Law at the University of Virginia.

New members of the teaching faculty this year

included Assistant Professors Stephen M. Ege, C. Ronald Ellington, and Bernard F. Vail, Visiting Associate Professor H. Floyd Sherrod, Jr., and Visiting Professors Laurence W. Knowles and Richard B. Stephens.

Non-teaching members of the professional staff included:

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; J.D., Georgia;

James Woodrow Curtis, Director, Institute of Continuing Legal Education, A.B., LL.B., Georgia;

Charles Ticknor Erion, Associate Director, Legal Aid and Defender Program, A.B., LL.B., Georgia (resigned April 1, 1970);

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

Frank G. Polster joined the staff of the Legal Aid and Defender Society as an Investigator on November 1, 1969.

Part-time Instructors included:

Nickolas Paul Chilivis, LL.B., Georgia, of
the Athens-Clarke County Bar;

Edwin Bugg Fortson, LL.B., Georgia, of the
Athens-Clarke County Bar;

Hiram E. Camp, Jr., LL.B., Georgia, of the
Atlanta Bar;

Paul Louis Blawie, B.B.A., Georgia; LL.B.,
Harvard, of the Bridgeport, Connecticut,
Bar (summer 1969).

Dr. Thomas Fitzgerald Green, Jr., University of
Georgia Alumni Foundation Distinguished Professor
of Law, A.B., LL.B., Georgia; J.S.D., Chicago, on
June 30, 1969, retired after 40 years of service as
a member of the University of Georgia law faculty.
He was granted Emeritus status by the University
System Board of Regents as of July 1, 1969.

Visiting Assistant Professor of Law, Bernard
Stuart Jackson, LL.B., Liverpool, England, returned
to the British Isles to accept appointment at the
University of Edinburgh.

Assistant Professor of Law, Thomas Alan Lund,
A.B., Harvard; LL.B., Columbia, resigned to enter
the private practice of law with Paul, Weiss, Gold-
berg, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison of New York City.

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

Dr. Leon Radzinowicz, Wolfson Professor and Director of the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge; and

Professor Sylvester Petro, A.B., J.D., University of Chicago; LL.M., University of Michigan;

The Honorable Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., Chief Judge, United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, who was scheduled to be third Sibley Lecturer in Law, regrettably was compelled to cancel his lecture, and time would not permit the scheduling of a replacement.

Professors emeriti are:

Sigmund Albert Cohn, J.D., State University, Breslau, Germany; J.D., State University, Genoa, Italy;

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

Thomas Fitzgerald Green, Jr., whose retirement became effective at the close of the academic year; and

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

Dean Hosch, Dr. Cohn and Dr. Green continued in residence at the Law School. Professor Feild returned

to the Mercer University School of Law where he is serving as Acting Dean pending the arrival of a permanent successor to former Dean James Quarles.

B. Summary Table.

1. Number of full-time
instructional faculty

1969-1970: 20

(a) Additions, July 1, 1969-

June 30, 1970:

(1) New Appointments	6	
(2) Returning from leave	1	
(3) Transfers from non- teaching	0	
(4) Total additions (1), (2)	+	$\frac{7}{27}$

(b) Deletions, July 1, 1969-

June 30, 1970:

(1) Resignations	2	
(2) Terminations by Institution	0	
(3) Retirement	1	
(4) Deaths	0	
(5) Leaves of Absence	1	
(6) Transfers to non- teaching	0	
(7) Total deletions (3), (5)	-	$\frac{4}{23}$

(c) Number of faculty 1969-1970 23

2. List of Faculty members on leave during the whole or part of the year; period of leave; purpose of leave.

(a) Charles Lunsford Saunders, Jr., Professor of Law, B.S., Wisconsin; LL.B., Virginia; on leave the entire academic year to permit service as a Visiting Professor of Law at the University of Virginia.

3. List of faculty members doing graduate work:
None

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

(a) Associate Professor Ernest Hunter Taylor, Jr., LL.M., Columbia University; June 1969, Commercial law, Contracts and Legal History; Pursuing J.S.D.

5. Highest degrees held by faculty members:

LL.B./J.D. degrees are held by 15 faculty members.

LL.M. degree is held by 7 faculty members.

J.S.D. degree is held by 1 faculty member.

6. (a) Average number of equivalent full-time teachers engaged in teaching during the regular session: 18.76.

(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 Associate Dean each carry a one-half teaching load.
- (ii) Teaching assistants: none.
- (iii) Graduate Assistants: averaged less than four hours per week.
- (iv) Other employees (senior students): averaged less than four hours per week.

7. Average workload per full-time teacher in terms of quarter credit hours: 4.88 quarter credit hours.

C. Research and Creative Projects.

(1) James Ralph Beaird.

- (a) Labor Relations Policy for Public Employees: A Legal Perspective, 4 Ga. L. Rev. 110 (1969).
- (b) The Georgia Civil Practice Act, a Survey, 21 Mercer L. Rev. 105 (1970).
- (c) Some Aspects of LMRDA Required Reporting, 4 Ga. L. Rev. (1970) (Labor Symposium issue).
- (d) Training Materials for Attorneys, U.S. Dept. of Labor (Book of cases and readings used to train lawyers in the field of labor policy), 1969.
- (e) Survey of labor decisions of the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit for the Mercer Law Review's fourth issue this year. Co-author with Lloyd Sutter.

(2) Pasco M. Bowman, II.

- (a) Continued work on book on Georgia Corporation Law.
- (b) Book Review of Brown, Franchising: Trap for the Trusting, published in Ga. L. Rev., Vol. 4, No. 2 (Winter 1970).
- (c) Book Review of Dam, The GATT, Law and International Economic Organization, to be published in Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Summer 1970).

- (d) Preliminary research for Georgia survey on Corporations and Business Associations, to be published by Mercer this fall--manuscript due in September.

(3) Verner F. Chaffin.

- (a) Georgia Annotations to the Restatement (Second) Trusts, iv., 10280, American Law Institute Publishers, (1970).
- (b) Improving Georgia's Probate Code, 4 Ga. L. Rev. 505-526 (1970).
- (c) Modification of Trust Terms Regarding Amount or Time of Payments to Income Beneficiaries, 4 Real Property Probate and Trust J. 359-381 (1969) (composite article prepared by members of ABA Committee on Revocation, Modification and Termination of Trusts).
- (d) Research in progress on (1) Descendible Future Interests in Estate Planning; (2) Proposed Reforms in Federal Estate and Gift Taxation; (3) The Drafting of Powers of Appointment.

(4) Lindsey Cowen.

- (a) A Dean's Eye View of Thomas F. Green, Jr. (1969) Ga. L. Rev. xvii.
- (b) Due Process, Equal Protection and "No Fault" Allocation of the Cost of Automobile Accidents (1970), published by the Department of

Transportation as a part of its automobile insurance and compensation study.

- (c) In preparation, The Work of the United States Supreme Court, 1969 Term.

(5) Stephen M. Ege.

- (a) Reflections on Teaching at the University of Georgia Law School, 6 Ga. Adv. 4 (1970).

(6) C. Ronald Ellington.

- (a) Several memoranda for the AALS Committee on Supreme Court Decisions (such memoranda are distributed to the news media to explain the background and significance of major decisions of the United States Supreme Court; one will be published in the ABA Journal.
- (b) In preparation, article on Double Jeopardy.
- (c) In preparation, article on the Supreme Court and Freedom of Religion.

(7) Thomas F. Green, Jr.

- (a) Highlights of the Proposed Federal Rules of Evidence, 4 Ga. L. Rev. 1 (1969).

(8) Laurence W. Knowles.

- (a) Keeping Out of Court, 84 Nation's Schools 54 (1969).
- (b) Faculty Free Speech: Old Mores Crumble Under New Legal Liberality of Recent Court Rulings, 85 Nation's Schools 72 (May 1970).

- (c) The Tactics and Politics of Staying Out of Court, one of the papers presented to the School Law Conference, Gainesville, Florida, (1969), a collection of which were published under the title Constitutional Rights of Students.
 - (d) The Legal System of Ethiopia, a chapter of Allott, Legal Systems of Africa (2 ed. 1970).
- (9) David C. Landgraf.
- (a) In preparation, 1969-1970 Mercer Law Review Survey article on Trial Practice and Procedure and on Appellate Practice and Procedure.
 - (b) In preparation, Cases and Materials on Georgia Practice under the Georgia Civil Practice Act and Georgia Appellate Practice Act (with Professor Beaird.)
 - (c) In preparation, historical survey of Sixth Amendment Right of Confrontation. What is its "original meaning?" How does this square with hearsay? With present day cases such as Pointer v. Texas and Douglas v. Alabama?
 - (d) In preparation, article on injunctions against private arbitration proceedings. State and federal court problems in this area.
 - (e) In preparation, article on the federal "law merchant" today--under Clearfield Trust and in light of the Uniform Commercial Code.

- (f) Memorandum on Anderson's - Black Rock, Inc.
v. Pavement Salvage Co., Inc. for AALS
Committee on Supreme Court Decisions.

(10) Ronald C. Link.

- (a) In preparation, Law and the New Biology.
- (b) In preparation, Mutually Acknowledged Children.
- (c) In preparation, an article on restrictions
on disposal of refuse originating outside a
county (to be completed if subject is note-
worthy).
- (d) Survey of Georgia Law, Real Property, 21
Mercer L. Rev. 267 (1970).

(11) Lawrence A. Lokken.

- (a) Tax Significance of Payments in Satisfaction
of Liabilities Arising under Section 16(b) of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 4 Ga. L.
Rev. 298 (1970).

(12) John F. T. Murray.

- (a) Supervised preparation of statute enacted by
Legislation to permit junior faculty members to
assist indigents through court appearances.
- (b) Supervised preparation of statute enacted by
Legislation to permit senior law students to
assist district attorneys in preparation for
trial.

- (c) Presented a paper in the School of Education on the "Legal Responsibilities of Counselors for the Safeguarding of Student Records and Release of Information Therefrom."
- (d) Presented a paper to the Student Judiciary on the "Requirements of Due Process in Administering Student Discipline."
- (e) Served as Chairman of the Staff and Faculty Traffic Appeals Board.
- (f) Served as member, Committee on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, Georgia State Bar Association.

(13) Mack A. Player.

- (a) 1968-1969 Survey of Georgia Equity, 21 Mercer L. Rev. 41-72 (1970).
- (b) Article: Tender as a Condition Precedent to Equitable Relief; Spring Issue Mercer Law Review to be distributed before the end of June.
- (c) Article: Warrantless Searches Under the Fourth Amendment. Completed and accepted for publication fall issue of the Ga. L. Rev.

(14) John Daniel Reaves.

- (a) Writing in progress on Judge Richard T. Rives: Browder v. Gayle (the Montgomery Bus Boycott case).
- (b) Writing in progress - federal judges as politicians "advising" the President and the Senate on

(15) R. Perry Sentell, Jr.

- (a) Studies in Georgia Local Government Law (1969), published by the Michie Co., Charlottesville, Virginia.
- (b) Georgia Municipal Tort Liability: Ante Litem Notice for Ga. L. Rev. 134 (1969).
- (c) Survey of Georgia Local Government Law, (1968-1969), 21 Mercer L. Rev. 1970.
- (d) Municipal Tort Liability in the Operation and Maintenance of Parks, March 1970 issue of "Urban Georgia" published by the Georgia Municipal Association, Atlanta, Georgia.
- (e) "Towns and the Law in Georgia"---a feature page in each monthly issue of Urban Georgia, the official magazine of the Georgia Municipal Association, published in Atlanta.

(16) Henry Floyd Sherrod.

- (a) Edited and prepared introductory survey and overview of Vol. 1 of Environmental Law Review (1970).

(17) Richard B. Stephens.

- (a) Federal Income Taxation of Estates and Beneficiaries (1970), with M. Carr Ferguson and James J. Freeland.
- (b) The Clifford Shadow over the Federal Estate Tax, 4 Ga. L. Rev. 233 (1970).

(18) Ernest Hunter Taylor.

- (a) Georgia's New Statutory Liability for Manufacturers: An Inadequate Legislative Response, 2 Ga. L. Rev. 538 (1968).
- (b) Wealth, Poverty and Social Change: A Suggestion for a Balanced Curriculum, 22 J. Legal Bd. 227 (1970).
- (c) Repeal of the Presumption of the Validity of Subsequent Marriages: Another Irrational Step Toward Increasing the Welfare Roles, accepted for publication in Vol. 21 of the Mercer Law Review.
- (d) Book Review, Women and the Law: The Unfinished Revolution, by Leo Kanowitz, 9 Journal of Family Law, 338 (1970).
- (e) Book Review, The Efficacy of Law, by Harry W. Jones, 4 Ga. L. Rev. 432 (1970).

(19) Bernard Francis Vail.

- (a) In preparation, article on comparative law of illegitimacy.

D. Public Services; Short Courses; Advisory Services.

(1) James Ralph Beaird.

- (a) Continued service as a member of the U.S. Secretary of Labor's Advisory Council on Welfare and Pension Plans.
- (b) Continued service as a member of the Small Business

Administration's Advisory Council on Small Business for Georgia.

- (c) Addressed the Annual Meeting of the Department of Elementary School Principals, Georgia Education Association on Collective Bargaining and Teachers.
 - (d) Addressed the Sixteenth Institute for City and County Attorneys on Public and Employee Labor Relations.
 - (e) Participated in the 2nd Annual Conference of Law and Public Education summarizing portions of the conference dealing with Collective Bargaining and Public Education, the Tort Liability of Georgia School Districts, Religion in the Public Schools and Student Rights and Responsibilities.
 - (f) Addressed the 6th Annual Labor Relations Institute on Lawyer Reporting under LMRDA.
 - (g) Taught training program for the United States Department of Labor Lawyers. Participated in the Department of Labor's Conference on Developing a Federal Fiduciary Responsibility Bill.
- (2) Pasco M. Bowman, II.
- (a) Worked with State Bar Committee in formulating legislation to amend the Georgia Corporation Law; helped to draft bill incorporating these amendments;

met with Senator Holley and other legislators in connection therewith.

- (b) Attended Mid-year Meeting of State Bar in Atlanta in December; addressed meeting of Corporate and Banking Law Section.
- (c) Lectured at meeting of Georgia Pest Control Association in January at Georgia Center.
- (d) Served as a trustee of the Institute of Continuing Legal Education in Georgia; attended meetings of the Board of Trustees in Macon, Atlanta, Marietta and Savannah.
- (e) Handled several Legal Aid and Defender Society matters: (1) Child support proceeding, (2) Preliminary hearing in criminal assault case, (3) Organized corporation for Citizens Participation Council for Action, Inc., (4) Organized corporation for Athens Child Development, Inc.
- (f) Served as a director of University of Georgia Club, Inc.; elected president of Club for coming year.
- (g) Attended Annual Meeting of American Bar Association Antitrust Section in Washington, D.C. in April.
- (h) Attended Annual Meeting of State Bar of Georgia in Savannah in May.

(3) Verner F. Chaffin.

- (a) Delivered a paper at the Annual Fiduciary Seminar, July 18, 1969, on "Suggestions for Improving Georgia's Probate Code."
- (b) Addressed the Second Annual Faculty Retreat, Callaway Gardens, December 22, 1969, on "Wills, Trusts, and Insurance in Family Planning."
- (c) Served as commentator and panelist for Institute for Continuing Legal Education in Georgia program on "The Irrevocable Trust," held in Atlanta on January 16, 1970, and in Savannah on January 30, 1970.
- (d) Addressed University Womens Club Study Group, March 10, 1970, on "The Use of Wills and Trusts."
- (e) Spoke to Pre-Law Club at Georgia College, Milledgeville, Georgia, November 12, 1969, on "Law School Admissions."
- (f) Attended Fifteenth Annual Estate Planning Institute, Athens, Georgia, February 6-7, 1970.
- (g) Was appointed to membership on the Public Employment Disputes Settlement Panel of the American Arbitration Association.
- (h) Spoke at the dedication of Dr. Thomas F. Green's portrait, November 14, 1969.

- (i) Visited eight colleges and universities for discussions and interviews with pre-law students.
- (j) Served as Faculty Host for "Univ. Ga. Today," sponsored by the University of Georgia Alumni Society, April 2-3, 1970.
- (k) Was appointed Callaway Foundation Professor of Law, and attended a luncheon with President Davison honoring all Callaway Professors throughout the state, May 22, 1970.
- (l) Served on Board of Directors of Athens Concert Association.
- (m) Served as member of Cub Scout Troop Committee and Treasurer, Pack 119.
- (n) Member of Executive Committee, University of Georgia Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.
- (o) Served as Chairman, Law School Admissions Committee (September 1969 to April 1970); Chairman, Promotions and Tenure Committee; member of Law School Appointments Committee; member of Ad Hoc Committee on the LL.M. Program; member of University Curriculum Committee (through Fall Quarter 1969); member of University Graduate School Committee on Advanced Professional Degrees (through Fall Quarter 1969); adviser to Student Bar and to Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity; served as

chairman on Law School Self-Study Sub-Committee on Faculty.

- (p) Appointed by President Davison to serve on the University All-Colleges Self-Study Committee.
 - (q) Served on Georgia State Bar Real Property Section Special Committee on Title Standards; member of American Bar Association Committee on Modification, Revocation and Termination of Trusts; member of American Bar Section of Real Property, Probate and Trust Law; member of American Law Institute and American Judicature Society; served on Georgia State Bar Fiduciary Section's Program Planning Committee.
 - (r) Elder, First Presbyterian Church.
- (4) Yung F. Chiang.
- (a) Spoke to students of Graduate School of Social Work; subject, "The Legal Protection of Minors."
- (5) Lindsey Cowen.
- (a) Continued service as a Georgia Commissioner on Uniform State Laws. Attended annual meeting held in Dallas in August, 1969, and special committee meetings held in Denver and New Orleans.
 - (b) Continued service as a member of the Juvenile Court Study Commission; reappointed to the Reconstituted Commission by Governor Maddox in June,

1970. Participated in several public hearings held around the state prior to the submission of the Commission's first report.

- (c) Continued service as a member of the Advisory Committee of the United States Coast Guard Academy, reappointed to a second three-year term commencing July 1, 1970, by the Honorable John A. Volpe, Secretary of Transportation.
- (d) Continued service as a member of the Southern Association's Committee on Special Purpose Institutions.
- (e) Continued service as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of Continuing Legal Education in Georgia.
- (f) Served as President of the Alpha of Georgia Chapter of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa.
- (g) Served as Chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee to the Clarke County Board of Education (term ended May 1, 1970).
- (h) Continued service as a member of the Board of Deacons of the First Presbyterian Church, Athens, Georgia.
- (i) Speaker, annual meeting of the Sigma Delta Chi Journalism Fraternity; subject, "News Media Coverage of the Rusk Appointment."

- (j) Speaker at monthly meeting of Law Dames; subject, "Introduction to Law."
- (k) Speaker, annual meeting of the National CLE Administrators, held at the Georgia Center; subject, "The Role of Law Schools in Continuing Legal Education."
- (l) Principal speaker, University of Tennessee Law Day Observance.
- (m) Law Day speaker, Gainesville Kiwanis Club.
- (n) Atlanta Lawyers Club speaker.
- (o) Principal speaker, dinner meeting of Higher Education Seminar; subject, "The Campus and Community: Problems of Dual Jurisdiction."
- (p) Speaker and panelist, annual meeting of the American Association of Law Librarians; subject, "Criteria for Salary Increases."
- (q) Judge, Intramural Moot Court Competition Finals, Duke University School of Law.
- (r) Speaker, second annual conference Law on Law and Public Education; subject, "Tort Liability and Georgia School Districts."
- (s) Speaker and panelist, joint meeting Superior and Juvenile Court Judges; subject, "The Proposed New Juvenile Court Act."
- (t) Concluded service as chairman, Campus Christian Life Committee, Presbyterian University Center

(January 31, 1970).

- (u) Columnist for Athens Banner-Herald, University Spotlight on Law, appearing once every four weeks.
 - (v) Participated in the organizational meeting of southeastern region Directors of Clinical Legal Education.
 - (w) Participated as speaker and panelist in a seminar on a proposed Medical Examiners system for Georgia; subject, Legal Procedures for the Establishment of a Medical Examiners System in the State of Georgia.
 - (x) Planned and supervised a program on Urban Law--Order and Disorder, as part of a year-long Leadership Development Program of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.
- (6) Ronald C. Link.
- (a) Represented the University of Georgia on Minority Groups and Legal Education, held at Atlanta University Center on February 28, 1970.
 - (b) Attended annual meeting of Association of American Law Schools held in San Francisco on December 27-30, 1970.
 - (c) President, Kingswood Community Association.
 - (d) Treasurer, Federation of Community Associations of Athens-Clarke County.

- (e) Advised group of homeowners on formation of Holiday Estates Civic Association, January 27, 1970.
 - (f) Participated in Athens-Clarke County Development Symposium.
 - (g) 24^{1st} Georgia Militia District Chairman, Republican Party of Georgia.
 - (h) Delegate to Clarke County and State Republican Party Conventions; alternate delegate to district convention.
 - (i) Chairman, Land Use and Zoning Subcommittee of Clarke County Republican Committee.
 - (j) Member, Clarke County Republican Committee.
- (7) John F. T. Murray.
- (a) Completed work as Counselor to the Legal Aid Committee of the Athens Model Cities Application.
 - (b) Served as Chairman of the Parish Council, St. Joseph's Church, Athens.
 - (c) Directed fund raising activities for Camp Hallinan and successfully prepared the case for having the camp included in the Athens, Clarke County Community Chest.
 - (d) Attended the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools in San Francisco.
 - (e) Attended the Regional Legal Aid Conference in Athens.
 - (f) Served as member of University Faculty Executive Committee.

(8) Robert D. Peckham.

- (a) Addressed Georgia Society of International and Comparative Law.
- (b) Participated as speaker and panelist in a seminar on a proposed Medical Examiner System for Georgia; subject, The Coroners System in Georgia.
- (c) Coordinator of a national conference on legal defender programs.

(9) Mack A. Player.

- (a) Participated in Labor Law Symposium in Atlanta.

(10) John Daniel Reaves.

- (a) Guest Delegate, Judicial Conference of the Fifth Judicial Circuit (U.S.), Hollywood, Florida.
- (b) Member, University Self-Study Committee on Student Personnel. Committee Liason with Unit Study on Student Government.
- (c) Member, School of Law Self-Study Committee on Student Personnel Unit Report on Financial Aid.
- (d) Representative, Law School Admission Test Council 1970, Sun Valley, Idaho.
- (e) Attended Meeting of Social Science Methods in Legal Education and Annual Meeting of Association of American Law Schools, San Francisco, California.

- (f) Consultant, Professor Dirk Frankenburg,
Zoology, Marsh Land Legislation.
- (g) Admission Conferences: Davidson College,
Davidson, North Carolina; University of
North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina;
Emory University, Decatur, Georgia; Fort
Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia.
- (h) Candidate, Clarke County Democratic Executive
Committee.
- (11) John B. Rees.
 - (a) Director of the Bar Review Course.
- (12) R. Perry Sentell, Jr.
 - (a) "Recent Judicial Developments Affecting
Georgia City and County Attorneys"--A presentation
to the 16th Institute for City and County
Attorneys, held at the Georgia Center for
Continuing Education, on September 20, 1969.
 - (b) "Municipal Tort Liability in the Operation and
Maintenance of Parks"--A presentation to the
Executive Development Program for Park and
Recreation Administrators, held at the Georgia
Center for Continuing Education, on February 12,
1970.
 - (c) "A Tour of Torts"--A presentation to the Law
Dames organization, held at the Law School on
April 21, 1970.

(13) Ernest Hunter Taylor.

(a) Spoke to Law Dames on "The Role of Contracts in the Law School Curriculum."

(b) Elected to membership on the Commercial Law Round Table of the Association of American Law Schools.

E. Evaluation of Work of Teaching Staff.

Every member of the law faculty has continued this year to serve substantially and effectively in the administration of the School of Law. Through committee activity and faculty meetings the members of the faculty formulate the School's policies, and in some instances, individual faculty members as distinguished from administrative officers, are charged by the faculty with implementing them. A prime example is the Committee on Admissions which administers the admission's policies established annually by the faculty.

A complete listing of faculty committee memberships and administrative assignments within the Law School is attached as Exhibit A. Several members of the law faculty have this year held important committee posts within the University at large; no attempt is being made to list them in this report.

The members of the Promotions and Tenure Committee continued their practice of visiting on a scheduled basis the classes of the junior members of the faculty.

For the first time, written reports of these visits were made to the faculty members concerned, followed by personal conferences upon the request of these gentlemen. The committee members' overall impression is most favorable. The University of Georgia School of Law has for many years had a reputation of excellence in teaching. There seems to be no danger of losing that reputation anytime in the foreseeable future.

Public service continues to be a strength of the faculty. The School is represented on national, regional, state and local committees concerned with a wide variety of law related activity. It should be noted, however, that the demands upon the time of law professors for this kind of service is almost overwhelming, and some may well be overly involved in professional activities (public service) outside the School of Law and the University. A study of this will be made during the coming year.

The research activity of the members of the law faculty has been closely scrutinized this past year. It is conceded, of course, that every person with instructional duties has a substantial research obligation. However, a beginning teacher of necessity must devote his research time to becoming a specialist in his assigned fields, and therefore, he cannot be expected to publish extensively in his early years.

An established instructor, however, should publish on a regular basis. The criteria for promotion adopted by the law faculty and recommended to the University Administration reflect this position. They are attached as Exhibit B.

Additionally, there may be a misunderstanding or perhaps disagreement concerning what can properly be expected of an experienced teacher in the fulfillment of his research obligations. A law review article, the typical method of publishing within the law school world, must be closely reasoned and thoroughly documented. The latest issue of the Georgia Law Review, for example, contains four so-called lead articles. They are documented by 120 footnotes in the first, 139 in the second, 124 in the third, and 50 in the fourth. The last one covers only 13 pages in the Review and might therefore be more appropriately termed a commentary. Student work reflects the same approach. Two notes in the same issue of the Georgia Law Review contain 113 and 109 footnotes respectively.

The hours required to produce such an article or note staggers the imagination of non-lawyers. A reasonable expectation is that an experienced teacher with a full teaching load produce one such article a year. If he is urged to do more, there is a danger that his research will become superficial and of little

value to society.

One of the objective ways to evaluate members of a faculty is to ascertain the interest of other faculties in them. During 1969-1970, it is known that Dean Cowen, Professors James Ralph Beaird and John B. Rees, and Associate Professors John Daniel Reaves and Hunter Taylor had opportunities to move to other institutions. They elected to remain as members of the faculty of the University of Georgia School of Law. Regrettably, four other members of the staff have elected to accept other positions. Professor Wylie Davis has decided to return to the University of Arkansas School of Law where he taught for several years in the late Forties and early Fifties. Professor Pasco M. Bowman, II, will become Dean of the Wake Forest School of Law on September 1, 1970. Assistant Professor Lawrence Lokken has returned to Minneapolis to engage once again in the private practice of law, and Mr. Charles T. Erion during the year accepted a position as Assistant United States Attorney for the Middle District of Georgia. Other members of the faculty may well have been approached without revealing the fact.

On the whole, the Dean is convinced that the members of the faculty are performing very well, many of them in an outstanding manner. Where there are weaknesses,

efforts are being made to correct them. It should be reaffirmed, however, that the tenured members of the faculty are fully prepared in the fulfillment of their obligations to make hard decisions if and as they become necessary.

II. STUDENTS

A. Statistics.

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

Average: 379

Cumulative: 1,138

Fall Quarter

Enrollment: 409

Winter Quarter

Enrollment: 374

Spring Quarter

Enrollment: 355

Actual enrollment for each session of the Summer Quarter of 1969:

First Session: 69

Second Session: 63

2. Total number of quarter hours for which resident students were registered during each quarter:

Fall Quarter 5,598

Winter Quarter 5,368

Spring Quarter 5,068

TOTAL 16,034

3. Breakdown of student enrollment by classes:

(As of Fall Quarter 1969):

First Year Students 209

Second Year Students 109

Third Year Students 83

Number of men and women:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
First Year Students:	204	5
Second Year Students:	107	2
Third Year Students:	80	3

Number of veterans and
nonveterans:

	<u>Veterans</u>	<u>Nonveterans</u>
First Year Students:	18	109
Second Year Students:	27	82
Third Year Students:	16	67

Number of residents and
nonresidents:

	<u>Residents</u>	<u>Nonresidents</u>
First Year Students:	186	22
Second Year Students:	91	18
Third Year Students:	64	19

4. Breakdown of student enrollment for the regular
summer quarter by classes 1969:

First Year Students:	2
Second Year Students:	42
Third Year Students:	25
Transient Students:	1

Number of men and women:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
First Year Students:	2	0
Second Year Students:	42	0
Third Year Students:	22	3
Transient Students:	1	0

Number of veterans and
nonveterans:

	<u>Veterans</u>	<u>Nonveterans</u>
First Year Students:	0	2
Second Year Students:	9	33
Third Year Students:	10	15

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>
	6	40

6. Average Class Sizes:

Fall Quarter	63
Winter Quarter	57
Spring Quarter	52
Yearly Average:	57

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

Fall Quarter 1

Winter Quarter 6

Spring Quarter 5

For 10 to 20 students:

Fall Quarter 4

Winter Quarter 4

Spring Quarter 4

For 20 to 30 students:

Fall Quarter 5

Winter Quarter 3

Spring Quarter 4

For 30 to 40 students:

Fall Quarter 7

Winter Quarter 10

Spring Quarter 7

For more than 40 students:

Fall Quarter 25

Winter Quarter 21

Spring Quarter 18

8. Number of degrees conferred during regular session, June 6, 1970:

J.D. 80

Number of degrees conferred in Summer

Session, August 1969:

J.D. 2

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 70.

During the year, Dr. Chaffin arranged for the showing of three instructional films in the general area of estate planning. They were:

The Revocable Trust: An Essential Tool for the Practicing Lawyer, narrated by Dean A. James Casner;

The Elements of Draftsmanship of Revocable Trust Instruments, narrated by Mr. Howland S. Warren, Vice President and Counsel of the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Massachusetts;

The Irrevocable Trust, narrated by Dean A. James Casner.

Although these films were of primary interest to the estate planning class, students in trusts and estates and in some of the related tax courses were invited to attend, and many did. The showings were well-received, and served as valuable supplements to the materials covered in class. It is desirable that at least those

films narrated by Dean Casner be purchased for annual use.

Additionally the estate planning class made its customary field trip to Atlanta to visit the five banks there, offering fiduciary services.

The faculty approved the offering of a course in comparative law, the first portion of which was offered here as part of the work of the Spring Quarter. The second portion is being given on the island of Mallorca, Spain, as part of the first session of the Law School's summer session. The course carries 6 quarter hours of credit and is being taught by Professors Knowles and Chiang of this faculty with supplementary lectures by Professor P. J. Fitzgerald, Professor of Law, Canterbury, England; Professor Georg Oliver Zacharias Sundstrom of the Uppsala Institute for Comparative Law, Uppsala, Sweden; and Professor Jacques Pierre Marcel Vanderlinden of the Haile Sellassie I University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The twenty-five enrolled students were accompanied to Europe by Mr. James Curtis and Mr. John Corry, members of the Law School administrative staff, and their wives.

B. Academic Performance.

1. Class of 1969.

The Class of 1969 was the first class required to meet the increased standards for admission to the Georgia Bar Examination. Beginning with the applicants who took the examination in January, 1969, all had to have completed a full three years of law study.

As was reported in last year's Dean's Report, the first group of twelve applicants was spectacularly successful; all passed the January, 1969, bar examination. Included in the twelve 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. Results on the subsequent two bar examinations were not as spectacular; however, as of the date of this report, 77 members of the 83 member Class of 1969 have taken the Georgia Bar Examination. Sixty-six have passed for an overall average of 85.7%. Nine who failed the Georgia Bar Examination the first time have not since repeated it. Only two who have taken the examination twice have not passed.

It is known that at least three members of the class have passed the Virginia Bar and at least one

the Florida Bar. It is assumed that most, if not all, of the nine who failed the Georgia Bar Examination the first time and did not repeat it, have moved from Georgia and expect to practice elsewhere.

The 85.7% passing figure is not in of itself a satisfactory one. However, if it is true that the nine who did not repeat, do not intend to practice law in Georgia, then the percentage of those who wish to practice law in Georgia and who have passed the bar becomes 97%, which is closer to the figure it ought to be.

2. Class of 1970.

Twelve members of the Class of 1970 took the Georgia Bar Examination in January, 1970, the first time they qualified to take the examination. Of these twelve, nine passed and three failed, a 75% passing average. This is not as high as it should be. It should be noted, however, that the three who failed were all in the bottom quarter of the class, a pattern which has existed for the past few years.

Eighty-one members of the class received their diplomas in June, 1970. The School reinstituted the practice of graduating students with honors, and Mr. R. Carl Cannon graduated magna cum laude

and eleven others cum laude.

The eighty-one graduates represent 59.5% of the students who entered the Law School in September, 1967. Three more remain in school and are expected to receive their degrees in August, 1970, and undoubtedly more will return from military service and qualify for their degrees. However, the attrition seems to be excessive. It is hoped and expected that in future years, because of increased admission standards, the attrition will be substantially less.

3. Class of 1971.

In September, 1968, 153 students enrolled as members of the first year class. At the beginning of the Spring Quarter 1970, 107 registered as second year students, virtually all of them having been original members of the Class of 1971. This represents approximately 70% of those who originally registered with the class, a slight improvement over previous years. This class is expected to graduate over 100 members by June, 1971, the largest graduating class since 1948, composed, of course, primarily of veterans of World War II.

4. Class of 1972.

In September, 1969, 209 students registered as members of the first year class. By the beginning of the Spring Quarter 1970, 29 had withdrawn for one reason or another, and during the quarter 4 more left, leaving a total of 176. Thus, of those entering in September, 84% took the examinations in June. This compares favorably with the 79% who took similar examinations in the Spring of 1969. How the class performed on these examinations, however, will not be known until after July 1, and is therefore not reflected in these figures.

A change in the grading system adopted by the Board of Regents eliminating plus grades has caused some concern among members of the class who are afraid the new scale may reduce cumulative averages, resulting in greater numbers of students dismissed for academic deficiency.

There is no indication at this point that this will eventuate, but the matter will be watched closely.

5. Graduate Students.

The School of Law during 1969-1970 enrolled five post-J.D. degree students, three of whom aspired to become candidates for the LL.M. degree, two of whom simply were taking additional work. One of the

latter was a young lady from Holland, who left before the year was over, satisfied that she had gained the insights into the American legal system in which she was particularly interested. The other of these two students was seeking to specialize in environmental law and spend considerable time preparing a report on a proposed interdisciplinary degree in environmental problems. He expects to return in 1970-1971.

Of the three students who were prospective degree candidates, one was dismissed at the end of the Winter Quarter for academic deficiency; the other two were in the process of completing their theses at the end of the Spring Quarter. 1970. Both are expected to receive their degrees in August. One is a graduate of Mercer University School of Law and the other is a law graduate from Belgium with a particular interest in comparative law.

C. Extracurricular Activities and Conduct.

1. Student Conduct.

Conduct of law students within the law building presents no real problem, and insofar as can be ascertained, their activities beyond the Law School proper present no significant disciplinary problem. This, of course, is as it should be; these men and

women have dedicated themselves to an ordered society in which all men are to be given the maximum feasible opportunity for self-development. The lawyer and the prospective lawyer must further these goals, not only through the application of talents and knowledge, but also by example.

There continues to be an undue amount of mutilation of library materials. Efforts to locate the culprit or culprits have so far been unavailing. There is no place in the Law School or the legal profession for one who places little value on the personal and property rights of others.

2. The Honor Court.

Over the past several years, several attempts have been made to amend the Honor Code Constitution to permit a punishment less than mandatory dismissal for a violation of the Code. This year the efforts to amend were successful. The Code now provides that for a violation of the Code, ". . .the penalty shall be either mandatory dismissal from School, said dismissal to be included in a student's record; or such other penalty which in the Honor Court's discretion is deemed commensurate with the offense involved."

Whether coincidentally or not, for the first time within the administration of the present Dean, a student was found guilty of an Honor offense, to wit; plagiarism; the penalty assigned him by the Honor Court was less than mandatory dismissal from the School.

There continues to be expressed dissatisfactions with the Honor Code Constitution. It is understood that additional attempts to amend will be made during 1970-1971.

3. Extracurricular Activities.

(a) Student Bar Association.

The Student Bar Association continued, even intensified, its efforts to maintain close and harmonious faculty-student relationships. To encourage informal contacts between faculty members and students, several coffee hours were sponsored, and to improve communications, several school-wide assemblies were held.

Representatives of the Student Bar Association served on most of what had previously been faculty committees, and there is strong support for establishing student memberships on all school committees.

The Student Bar Association continued its

administration of the orientation program for new students, and sponsored a variety of social events during the year.

(b) Publications.

(i) Georgia Law Review.

At the close of 1969-1970, the complete Volume IV of the Georgia Law Review was virtually in hand. The first three issues were published on schedule, and the staff completed work on issue number 4, prior to graduation. At the time of this report, the issue is being printed and will shortly be available for distribution. It maintains the high standards established in the first three volumes and is substantially larger than those first three.

The present staff has proposed that in future years the volume be expanded to 1200 pages, distributed over six issues. For the immediate future this is deemed to be impractical, but an expansion of the pages within four issues per volume will be encouraged.

The Managing Board of the Law Review continued, through the person of the Georgia

Editor, its oversight of the Georgia law students' contributions to the Georgia State Bar Journal. Prior to the academic year 1968-1969, this program was conducted by separate Student Editorial Board. A year ago its functions were assumed by the Georgia Law Review Managing Board."

(ii) The Georgia Advocate.

At the beginning of the year, it was planned to publish the Advocate twice each quarter, and during the Fall Quarter this schedule was met. However, the staff determined that a so-called "Advance Sheet", issued every week, would have more value to the students than would a second issue per quarter of the Advocate itself. Consequently, the "Advance Sheet", addressed directly to the members of the student body, came into being.

The Advocate then was devoted almost entirely to articles of interest to the alumni and friends of the School of Law. Copies of the four issues of the Georgia Advocate and of an early issue of the "Advance Sheet" are attached as Exhibits C, D, E, F, and G.

(iii) The Hornbook.

For some years the students of the School of Law have felt the need for a separate annual, recounting the year's activities of the faculty and student body of the School of Law in a special volume. This year the staff of the Advocate undertook to publish such an annual, and the Hornbook is the product. It is well done, and what is perhaps almost as important, it was financed wholly by the students and faculty without outside support.

(iv) The Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law.

The Georgia Society of International and Comparative Law was organized a year ago by a group of interested law students. The Society is now sponsoring the Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law, which it contemplates will be a semi-annual publication similar to the Georgia Law Review, but dealing with the specialized subject of international and comparative law. The Loridans Foundation of Atlanta awarded a grant of \$10,000 to cover the publication of

the first three issues of this new Journal. Thereafter, if the publication is to continue, the cost will have to be met in other ways.

Georgia now becomes the fourteenth law school in the United States to publish such a Journal; it has therefore an opportunity to achieve national recognition in the field at a very early date.

(v) College and School Reporter.

A year ago it was reported that the Georgia Law Review had begun the publication on an irregular schedule of the College and School Reporter, a compilation of cases involving schools and colleges from jurisdictions throughout the United States. Publication was discontinued this year on the assumption that a Journal of Law and Education supplanting it would be undertaken. This Journal did not materialize and so the attempt to provide coverage of this segment of the law has at least temporarily failed.

(c) Legal Aid and Defender Society.

This program began the year with Mr. Robert D. Peckham as Director, and Mr. Charles T. Erion as Associate Director.

On April 1, 1970, Mr. Charles T. Erion resigned his position to accept the post of Assistant United States Attorney for the United States Middle District of Georgia. His performance as Acting Director and Associate Director of the Society merited him this position, but his loss to the program was a very substantial one.

For the balance of the year, Mrs. Rita Garvey James, who completed her degree requirements in December, 1969, and passed the January, 1970, Georgia Bar Examination, worked for the Society on a full-time basis and in many ways assumed the responsibilities of an Associate Director. Since she is scheduled to leave Athens with her husband in the immediate future, she could not be considered as a permanent replacement for Mr. Erion. That replacement is scheduled to assume his new duties on or before September 15, 1970.

During the summer months, the full-time staff included four law students and a secretary in addition to the Director and Associate Director. During the regular academic year, with the exception of vacation time, students participated without compensation as a responsibility of their

membership in the Legal Aid and Defender Society.

(d) Moot Court.

Moot Court work at Georgia had another successful year. The so-called National Team was the winner of the regional round defeating in the process teams representing the Cumberland Law School of Samford University and the Colleges of Law of the Florida State University and the University of Florida. Mr. William A. Clineburg, a senior student at the University of Georgia School of Law, was adjudged the Best Oralist in this competition. At the finals in New York, the University of Georgia team lost to one from the Ohio State University, a team which ultimately was declared to have the best brief in the entire competition. Georgia's team received many compliments, both directly and indirectly, for its superior performance.

Another team composed primarily of second year law students participated in the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition held this year at the Cumberland Law School of Samford University at Birmingham, Alabama. Georgia's representatives met teams from Emory, Vanderbilt, Tulane, Loyola, Miami and Samford Law

Schools, and were awarded second place, first place going to the University of Miami Law School team, which thereby won the right to compete at the New York competition.

A third team participated in the third annual Intrastate Moot Court Competition, sponsored by the Younger Lawyers Section of the State Bar of Georgia. During the first two years, the Georgia teams were victorious; this year the team ultimately lost to a team from Emory.

The Law Day Weekend saw the culmination of two intraschool competitions. For the first time, the first year class participated in an organized elimination tournament named the Richard B. Russell Competition in honor of the father of the present senior Senator from Georgia. Mr. Grayson Lane was declared the winner. The finals in the second year competition constituted a major portion of the Law Day program. Messrs. Michael S. May and William J. Murray were declared the winners by a panel of judges including the Honorable Lewis J. Morgan, Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Judicial Circuit; Honorable Robert H. Hall, Judge, the Court of Appeals of Georgia; Honorable Newell Edenfield, Judge, United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia; Honor-

able Sidney O. Smith, Judge, United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia; Honorable James Barrow, Judge, Superior Courts, Western Judicial Circuit.

All of these activities were supervised by the Moot Court Board, organized and advised by Assistant Professor Mack A. Player, assisted by Assistant Professor Bernard Vail. Well over 75% of the entire Law School student body is now involved in each year's Moot Court activities.

(e) Law Forum.

The University of Georgia Law Forum sponsored in whole or in part an impressive group of speakers during the year. These included Jack Newfield, author and editor; John Dean, Director of the Democratic National Committee's Minority Division; James J. Kilpatrick, nationally syndicated columnist; the Honorable Charles Goodell, United States Senator from New York; Ralph Salerno, former New York City police officer and a nationally recognized expert on organized crime; Hal Gulliver, editorial assistant of the Atlanta Constitution; Ralph Nader, lawyer concerned with consumer protection; Richard Bradley and Hugh Peterson, Jr., representing the Young Lawyers Section; Professor Michael Waelbroeck, Belgium Professor of Law;

Charles Morgan, Regional Director of the American Civil Liberties Union; William B. Gunter, member of the Georgia Board of Bar Examiners; Carl Sanders, attorney at law and candidate for Governor; James Carter, former state senator and candidate for Governor; James Bentley, Comptroller General of Georgia and a candidate for Governor; and Hal Suit, former TV news analyst and candidate for Governor. The Honorable Walter P. Gewin delivered the Annual Law Day Address on Saturday, May 2, 1970, on the subject "The Constitution and Controversy."

(f) Law Students Civil Rights Research Council.

A group of law students concerned about the meager representation of blacks as students at the University of Georgia School of Law organized in the spring of 1970, a chapter of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council, a nationwide organization engaged primarily in research activity in furtherance of the civil rights movement. The new chapter at Georgia determined to address itself first to the recruitment of black students for the study of law, and conducted a recruiting program over the last weekend in April, hosting here at the Law School approximately 40 black students now enrolled in predominately Negro colleges

in the state.

(g) Legal Fraternities.

Phi Alpha Delta and Phi Delta Phi continued as the two functioning legal fraternities at the University of Georgia School of Law, although there has been substantial work performed toward establishing an additional fraternity and a new sorority. PAD again undertook the publication of a Law School Directory, a vital service to the School. PAD was honored by being designated as the outstanding chapter in this district for 1969, and the President of PAD, Mr. Tom Hicks, was awarded a national PAD scholarship for his all around performance in the School of Law .

Both fraternities continued their active social programs involving all members of the law school community.

(h) Art Selection Committee.

A year ago students in the Law School became interested in presenting exhibits of works of art created by members of the faculty and student body of the Department of Visual Arts. Sculpture exhibits and small handwork exhibits were initially feasible, but paintings could not be displayed without appropriate equipment for hanging them. During

the current year, these were procured as was a policy of insurance protecting the value of the works exhibited. Throughout the year, the student body and faculty of the school have enjoyed (in a few instances, it may be more appropriate to say have been exposed to) exhibits of the work of university personnel.

III. CURRICULUM

The net addition of three members to the faculty for 1969-70 permitted a modest expansion of the curriculum and some additional experimentation with sectionalization. A comparison of the course offerings in 1967-1968, 1968-1969, and 1969-1970 reflects this modest improvement but also reveals that there is considerable progress yet to be made.

Fall Quarter

<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
1969-1970	24	3	72

Winter Quarter

1967-1968	25	5	79
1968-1969	25	2	74
1969-1970	24	2	72

Spring Quarter

1967-1968	21	5	72
1968-1969	20	5	66
1969-1970	20	6	70

Cumulative Figures for the Entire Year

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Courses and Seminars</u>		<u>Total Number of Class Hours per Week</u>
1967-1968	70	13	226
1968-1969	69	9	208
1969-1970	68	11	214

It would have been possible with the increased manpower to supplement even more the elective offerings. However, it was determined to undertake additional sectionalization, in part to see whether it affected in any significant way student performance. Consequently, in the first year, the courses in Property, Criminal Law, Civil Procedure, and Agency and Partnership were offered in three sections of roughly equal size. In the second year, the course in Constitutional Law was taught in four sections, permitting instruction almost on a seminar basis.

At the time of this report, final grades for the academic year 1969-1970 are not available. The preliminary thinking of the faculty, however, as reflected in the curriculum report for 1970-1971 is that the additional sectionalization, at least on a broad basis, is a luxury which for the moment we can ill afford. It is thought, however, that when the size of the faculty permits, the School will undertake to offer every entering student a substantive law course on a seminar basis.

There were modest changes in the elective program, sometimes in the name of the course or seminar only, reflecting the particular interests of the students and faculty.

The so-called Long-range Curriculum Committee met frequently during the academic year and presented several partial reports which were approved by the faculty. The impact of these decisions will be reflected in the curriculum for 1970-1971. The study will be continued until all facets of the curriculum have been re-examined, and where necessary, reformed. Copies of the curricula for 1969-1970 are attached as Exhibits H, I and J.

IV. LIBRARY

A. The Book Collection.

The Law Library has in the past nine years increased its holdings from 42,000 in July, 1961, to 175,000 in April, 1970. A year ago it was predicted that the growth in 1969-1970 would be 15,000 volumes, which will undoubtedly prove to be highly accurate. Growth in future years is expected to average between 10,000 and 12,000 volumes. This count does not include the more than 25,000 microcards/microfiche, and the more than 1,000 reels of microfilm on hand. Nor does it include the 5,000 volumes of duplicates currently being held for trading purposes. Neither, of course, does it include the over 5,000 volumes that had no possible trading or retention value, which have been discarded over the past two years.

The collection of Anglo-American legal materials is an outstanding one, and on another occasion a detailed evaluation of it will be submitted. The collections of comparative, foreign, and international law materials, which have received particular emphasis in recent years, are estimated by members of the staff, familiar with other libraries, to outnumber similar collections in all but a few of the largest law school libraries in the country. The international law holdings were assembled quickly but with sound outside advice and considerable

local care. Nevertheless, there are gaps in the collection, and special additional funds will be required to fill these gaps and to insure the vital growth of these collections.

B. The Law Library Staff.

The Law Library Staff is subdivided into (1) administration, (2) acquisitions, (3) cataloging, and (4) circulation. The staff has eight professional librarians with library degrees, and of these, three have law degrees as well. At present, twelve full-time clerical library assistants are authorized and there is an allowance of 300 hours of student assistant work time per two-week pay period, amounting to 3 3/4 full-time employee positions.

In overall size the staff compares favorably with leading law school libraries with comparable collections and growth rates. Currently, however, there is an imbalance between staff subdivisions with the number in public services relatively low (4), and the number in cataloging high (9). This is attributable to the large backlog of cataloging work caused by the recent special acquisitions program and will be corrected by reassignments when the temporary backlog is eliminated.

The Librarian, toward the end of the year, was promoted to the rank of Associate Professor, a recognition long overdue. The seven other professional members

of the staff hold the rank of Instructor. It is vital from the standpoint of justice and basic morale that they be promoted in the very near future.

C. Law Library Facilities:

By accrediting agency standards, a law school library must have a seating capacity for 65% of the school's enrolled students. The present seating arrangement within the Law Library barely meets this standard, but within the space assigned to the Law Library adjustments can be made which will permit the seating of 65% of the anticipated maximum student body, 550, projected to be enrolled between 1972 and 1980. Such adjustments include the placing of two additional chairs at each of the presently available tables resulting in an unfortunate overcrowding.

The office space currently available for the Law Library Staff is wholly inadequate. The various departments now find themselves in quarters originally designed for reserved books, microfilm readers, a small group study room, Law Review offices, and even open space within stack areas. It has been estimated that an additional 1300 square feet of office space is needed now for the proper and appropriate housing of members of the Law Library Staff.

Within a very few years, the present shelving available for the collection will be filled completely.

To permit normal and orderly growth of the collection, additional space must be planned in the immediate future. The anticipated space needs of the Law Library, between now and 1980, are reflected in the following table:

<u>Required Space</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
Seating	----	6,000 ¹	6,000 ²
Bookshelves	----	11,000	16,500 ²
Library Staff	<u>1,300</u>	<u>2,150</u>	<u>2,700²</u>
	1,300	19,150	25,200 ²

¹This figure includes a small reading room study space interspersed among the stacks and additional carrels.

²This figure is cumulative and includes space projected for 1975.

V. CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

The University of Georgia School of Law has, during this past year as it has for the past several years, continued its extensive financial and professional support of the Institute of Continuing Legal Education in Georgia, organized in 1965 by the University of Georgia, the Emory University School of Law, the Mercer School of Law, and the State Bar of Georgia. Mr. James W. Curtis, a member of the Law School Staff, is Director of the Institute, supported by two full-time and several part-time employees.

This year the Institute sponsored twenty-two programs compared to twenty-seven a year ago and reached 1457 Georgia attorneys compared to 2265 a year ago. The substantial drop is attributable directly to the absence of a new major statute of vital importance to members of the bar. A year ago the State had such a statute in the new Georgia Corporation Code. There was no similar statute in 1969-1970. Dean Cowen and Professor Bowman continued as Trustees of the Institute.

Professors Verner Chaffin, Perry Sentell, Ralph Beaird and Dean Cowen were active participants in the Institute's programs during the year.

VI. NEW CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR WORK

Early in the year the pedestrian mall immediately to the west of the Law School Building was completed with attractive light fixtures and plantings in raised beds around the large shade trees. The area is one of great beauty and practicality both as a passageway and a lounge area.

Prior to the beginning of the academic year, Room I on the third floor of the Law School originally planned as a classroom but used during the first two years of occupancy for other purposes was furnished as a classroom. Desk tops salvaged from the classrooms in the original Law Building were refinished and installed in Room I. Without this additional classroom space, the scheduling of classes would have been exceedingly difficult.

The space on the ground floor of the Law Building occupied by the Institute of Government, part of which was expected to be available for Law School purposes as of July 1, 1969, was not in fact available. This necessitated the doubling up of certain Law School operations to the serious inconvenience and detriment of those concerned.

Plans are now being made to move the Institute of Government entirely out of the Law Building on or before October 15, 1970. This will permit the development of this ground floor area into a student activities center. The Georgia Law Review, the Georgia Journal of International

and Comparative Law, the Moot Court Board, the Law School publications, and the Student Bar Association are some of the activities which will occupy this space, making space they now occupy on the second and third floors available for use as faculty offices and seminar rooms.

At the end of the year, plans have been completed and work authorized for the remodeling of the portion of the present faculty lounge on the third floor as offices for Professor Dean Rusk, Samuel H. Sibley Professor of International Law, who is expected to assume his new duties on or about September 1, 1970.

The need for substantial additional space for Law Library purposes becomes daily more apparent, and preliminary planning to meet these needs is underway. It is reported that there is reluctance on the part of the Campus Planning and Development Committee to approve additional construction on the North Campus. It may, therefore, be impossible to plan an additional structure on the site of the Landscape Architecture parking lot, as was suggested in last year's report. Other possibilities include an extension of the present Law Library to the north toward Old College, or the designation of New College, Moore Hall or Meigs Hall for Law School purposes. A new building on the site of the Landscape Architecture parking lot, connected to the present one by an overhead bridge across the pedestrian mall, to be developed as an International Legal Studies Center remains the Dean's personal choice.

VII. GIFTS

A. Law School Association Contributions.

For 1969-1970, the University of Georgia Law School Association operated with the following budget:

Student Prizes	\$ 600.00
Georgia Advocate	3,000.00
Law Day	500.00
Dean's Discretionary Fund	2,500.00
Law School Association	
Scholarships	2,000.00
Campaign Expenses for	
Annual Drive	1,000.00
Tuition for two faculty	
attending AALS Law	
Teachers Clinic.	<u>400.00</u>
TOTAL	\$10,000.00

The Law School Association, as an expression of its gratitude for the 40 years of outstanding service of Alumni Foundation Distinguished Professor of Law Emeritus Thomas F. Green, Jr., commissioned the painting of his portrait and upon completion presented it in formal ceremonies at the Law School. A copy of the program is attached as Exhibit K.

As in past years, the Dean's Discretionary Fund 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, supplementary educational materials, etc.

B. The Charles Loridans Foundation, Inc. Contributions.

As in past years, the Charles Loridans Foundation, Inc. of Atlanta authorized the expenditure of \$7500 in support of the John A. Sibley Lecturers in Law. Because this year there were only two lecturers, a substantial balance remained after paying all of last year's bills. A balance of \$7367.17 remained for use in future years.

The Foundation also continued to finance the Charles Loridans Scholarship in the amount of \$1000 and authorized an additional grant of \$10,000 to support the first three issues of the Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law.

C. The Vasser Woolley Foundation.

The first two Vasser Woolley Scholars enrolled in the School of Law in September 1969. The Vasser Woolley Scholarships for this year were \$3000 each. In addition, the Foundation made an award of \$200 late in the year to provide entertainment for next year's Vasser Woolley Scholars. Its total contributions for the year were, therefore, \$6200.

D. The Overbrook Foundation Contributions.

As an expression of appreciation for the distinguished service of former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, the Trustees of the Overbrook Foundation of New York City contributed \$10,000 toward the establishment of the Overbrook Fellowships for graduate students in international and comparative law.

E. 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 its assets consisted of 576 University of Georgia Common Fund Units at a total cost of \$11,119.80 plus principal cash of \$11,579.64 and income cash of \$1785.82. This year the Fund Units are worth about \$17 each for a total of \$9803.52 University of Georgia Foundation Common Fund Units plus principal cash of \$9614.83 and income cash of \$2547.42. Toward the end of the year, \$9166.32 was delivered to the University of Georgia in partial reimbursement for the scholarships which had been awarded during the year by the Law School's Committee on Financial Assistance.

F. Special Scholarships.

The Lawrence Fox Foundation of the Southern Railway Company, the Harold Hirsch Scholarship Fund, and the

William E. Honey Foundation continued their support of the scholarship program.

- G. Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility, Inc. (CLEPR) Grant.

To assist the School of Law in establishing a Prosecutorial Assistance Program, CLEPR made a two year grant of \$39,965.00 to the School.

- H. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) Grant.

To permit the development of a book of approved instructions for criminal law cases the University and State Planning Bureau Agency made a grant to the University of Georgia School of Law of \$15,309.

- I. Miscellaneous Gifts.

Financial support was also received from Mrs. Catherine Castellow and the American Bar Association.

- J. Gifts to the Library.

Gifts for the Library were received during this year from the following persons and organizations:

Omer Clyde Aderhold

Sewell M. Brumby

American Bar Association

Verner Chaffin

American Bar Foundation

Citizens & Southern

Anonymous Gifts

National Bank

Ralph Beaird

Sigmund Cohn

Richard O. Bell

Coiner Publications, Ltd.

Pasco M. Bowman II

Lindsey Cowen

Mrs. Herbert Breedlove

CRH and Glide Urban Center

Ben N. Criswell

Felix Hargrett

The Harrison Company

Philip A. Hart

Hubert G. Holland

J. Edgar Hoover Foundation

Industrial Relations Center

Information Service of

South Africa

Institute of Government, UGA

Jural Pub. Co.

Robert N. Leavell

Ronald Link

Edward J. McLaughlin

Richard Morton

National Lawyers Guild

Novosti Press Agency

Public Utilities Reports

Albert B. Saye

Guy B. Scott, Jr.

Social Science Press

Robert G. Stephens, Jr.

Robert Troutman

U.S. Commission on

Civil Rights

U.S. Corporation

Company

U.S. Department of the

Army

U.S. Govt. Print. Off.

VIII. OTHER OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS

A. Placement Service.

For several years, the Placement Service operated under the efficient and effective supervision of Professor Robert N. Leavell. The work of the office, however, became so great that it was thought advisable to transfer the responsibility for it from Professor Leavell, who carries, of course, a full teaching load, to an administrative officer who could devote substantially more time to it. Mr. John Corry, Assistant to the Dean, assumed these responsibilities at the beginning of the academic year.

As has been the case for the past several years, approximately 1/3 of the members of the senior class had military obligations to fulfill upon graduation. Most of those free to accept positions had done so prior to graduation, five with judges of various courts as their clerks, maintaining a developing tradition here of supplying law clerks in substantial numbers.

At the time of graduation there were ten seniors who had not committed themselves to employment. It is believed, however, that all of these had had offers of employment, but for one reason or another were still investigating other possibilities.

This year it was widely reported that graduates in other disciplines were having great difficulty in

procuring positions. Happily, the demand for young lawyers continues to exceed the supply, and beginning salaries, not only in Atlanta but in other cities and towns within the state and in the surrounding states reflect the existence of a seller's market.

Law firms continued to evidence great interest in the employment of students for the summer between their second and third years, and a few firms have begun to consider seriously students who have completed only one year of law study. This greatly increases the burdens of the Placement Office but gives added insurance that decisions by prospective employers and employees concerning post-graduate employment will be wise ones.

B. Admissions 1970-1971.

The recruiting of prospective students during the academic year 1969-1970 was highlighted by the increased participation of law students in the recruiting program. Two hundred sixty-five undergraduate schools and colleges were contacted by letter, and thirty-eight were visited by members of the Law School faculty and student body including:

Albany State

Ohio Wesleyan

Atlanta University Center

Payne

Auburn

Presbyterian College

Berry

Samford

Birmingham	Savannah State
Brown	Sophie Newcomb
Chapel Hill	Spring Hill
Clemson	St. Bernard
Davidson	Tallahassee
Duke	Tuskegee Institute
Forsythe	University of Alabama
Fort Valley	University of South Alabama
Furman	University of Virginia
Gainesville	Valdosta
Georgia College	Virginia Military Institute
Georgia Southern	Washington and Lee
North Carolina State	Yale

These visits, other recruiting activities, and the favorable publicity surrounding the appointment of Professor Dean Rusk resulted, as of June 15, 1970, in 2086 inquiries about the First Year Class, which will enroll in September, 1970, an increase of 427 over the same date a year ago.

As of June 15, 1970, 742 formal applications for admission to the First Year Class had been received compared to 436 at the same date a year ago. In all, last year there were 618 applications, and it is quite likely that by the end of the current recruiting year, the School will have realized an increase of 200, or approximately a one-third increase in a single year.

To date the Admissions Committee has formally accepted 292 applicants of whom 185 have paid their tuition deposits. Twenty students are currently participating in the Special Summer Trial Admissions Program, and those who are successful in completing this program will be offered admission to the class in addition to those offers already tendered.

As of June 15, 1970, there were 127 outstanding offers of admission, compared to 79 a year ago. As of this same date, there have been 190 rejections, compared to 155 a year ago.

The Committee has also acted favorably upon 39 more applications, conditioned upon the availability of space. The balance of the applications are awaiting completion by the applicants.

There is every reason to believe that the optimum enrollment for the First Year Class, established by the Law School faculty in its self-study will be realized this year. This is happening despite the fact that admissions standards have been raised; and the class which will enroll in the fall of 1970 will be the best qualified law class in Georgia's history.

The competition for places in our entering classes will become increasingly keen. Pressures will mount, and sometime in the next few years, a decision should be made as to whether the student capacity of the University of Georgia School of Law should be expanded

in a substantial way.

C. Special Summer Trial Admission Program.

During the summer of 1968, the School of Law conducted a Special Summer Trial Admission Program, designed to make available additional data on the School's admissions procedures. As was reported in the Dean's Report for 1968-1969, 20 persons were admitted to that class, 9 successfully completed it, and 5 entered the First Year Class in September of 1968. All successfully completed the work of that year.

In the summer of 1969, the program was offered again, this time with 49 students enrolled. Of the 49, 11 were successful and 9, in fact, enrolled as members of the First Year Class in the fall of 1969. The other two had military obligations to fulfill and are expected to register for a later class. At the conclusion of the Winter Quarter, 1970, these 9 students ranked among the 181 members of the remaining members of the class as follows: 29th, 31st, 47th, 73rd, 75th, 76th, 77th, 129th and 133rd.

The program is being operated in the summer of 1970 as well, this time with 20 students. All are carefully selected, and it is entirely possible that as many as 75% of this group will complete the Special Program successfully.

The program has produced additional significant

data concerning our admissions standards. Nevertheless, it all may be of no avail since the School may well reach during the current year the point in admissions where, because of space limitations, the Committee must deny admission to those who are clearly qualified. Certainly, if that point is not reached this year, it will be reached next year; and there may be no valid reason for operating such a program in the future. A further report will be made in the Dean's Report for 1970-1971.

D. Financial Assistance to Students.

1. Regular Scholarship and Loan Programs.

During the year from funds provided by alumni and friends of the Law School, \$29,147.98 in pure scholarship aid was awarded to students of the School of Law. A year ago it was reported that a program of comparable dimensions was wholly inadequate. The situation this year became even more acute because of the so-called "tight money" market which has reduced sharply the availability of loan funds for students.

During the year, the School administered \$8500 in loan applications to the American Bar Association. This source will not be available during the coming year, making the outlook for financial assistance exceedingly bleak.

2. Vasser Woolley and Hughes Spalding Scholarship Programs.

A year ago the establishment of the Hughes Spalding and Vasser Woolley Scholarship Programs was announced. Two awards of Vasser Woolley Scholarships were made for 1969-1970, and for 1970-1971, two additional Vasser Woolley and one Hughes Spalding Scholarship have been awarded. Seven finalists were presented to the Selection Committee, and only three awards could be made. It is anticipated that all seven will, in fact, enroll as first year students in the fall of 1970.

The Selection Committee was composed of Messrs. Alex Branch, Howard Turner and John Moore, all of the Atlanta Bar; Mr. Fred Stowers of the Gainesville Bar; and Dean Lindsey Cowen.

3. Minority Students.

Fortunately, from outside sources all students of the black minority were given adequate, if not substantial, financial aid. The Southern Regional Council granted one third year student \$1000; the Council for Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) granted \$800 to each of two first year students, and the Herbert Lehman Foundation supported these same two students with additional grants of \$1200 to one and \$1000 to the other, plus a \$1200 grant

to another first year man. In summary, then, the four black students enrolled this year received a total of \$6000 in grants. It is hopeful that this support will continue.

E. Administrative Change.

Six years ago when the present Dean first took office, Professor John Bartow Rees agreed to serve as Assistant Dean, although he made it clear at the time he did not anticipate remaining in the office for a prolonged period of time. Dean Rees' services were then and continued to be of the highest quality. His knowledge of the University, his close ties with the individual members of the faculty and his ability to attract and retain the confidence of the students made him invaluable to the School.

For some time Dean Rees had talked about turning the duties of his administrative office over to someone else so that he could concentrate on his teaching and research responsibilities. More recently he had experienced some difficulties with his health, so it was decided to make a change of administrators as of October 1, 1969. At that time Professor John F. T. Murray, who had had extensive experience in education, both military and civilian, assumed the position of Associate Dean. Professor Rees continued to render substantial administrative assistance,

however, as chairman and member of several faculty committees. He merits the thanks of all who are interested in educational excellence, and particularly those of the Dean whose lot would have been much more difficult without such assistance.

F. Thomas Fitzgerald Green.

On June 30, 1969, after 40 years of service as a member of the University of Georgia Law School Faculty, Dr. Thomas Fitzgerald Green, Alumni Foundation Distinguished Professor of Law, retired with Emeritus status.

To honor Dr. Green and as an expression of the gratitude and appreciation of his former students and colleagues at the bar, the University of Georgia Law School Association commissioned Mr. Frank C. Bensing of New York City to paint Dr. Green's portrait. This was formally presented on Friday, November 14, 1969, before an audience of friends and close associates of Dr. Green. Framed colored photographs of the portrait were presented to his wife and mother as mementos of the occasion.

G. Appointment of David Dean Rusk as the Samuel H. Sibley Professor of International Law.

On December 29, 1969, the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia approved the appointment of former Secretary of State David Dean Rusk as the Samuel H. Sibley Professor of International Law at the

University of Georgia School of Law. Discussions leading to the appointment began in June, 1968, approximately a month after the then Secretary of State delivered an eloquent and moving Law Day address to an overflow crowd at the University of Georgia.

Contact with Mr. Rusk was maintained during the balance of his term as Secretary of State and during the year 1969, which culminated with his letter of December 12, 1969, indicating that he would accept appointment if the position were tendered to him.

Mr. Rusk is a native Georgian, a graduate of Davidson College in North Carolina and a Rhodes Scholar. He taught for six years at Mills College before being called to service in World War II. Since that time, he has been in public service as President of the Rockefeller Foundation and as the holder of varied offices in the federal government, including that of Secretary of State in the administrations of President John F. Kennedy and President Lyndon B. Johnson. He brings to the University of Georgia School of Law an unequalled background in the field of international law.

He and Mrs. Rusk will take up residence in Athens around September 1, 1970.

H. The Law School's Self-Study.

During the Fall Quarter, the President of the University announced that a University-wide Self-Study was to be completed prior to a reaccreditation visit on behalf of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools planned for the academic year 1970-1971. Assistant Professor C. Ronald Ellington was appointed Study Director for the School of Law.

Professor Ellington organized the study in such a way that all members of the law faculty were actively engaged in the study and the writing of the draft report. Thereafter, at a series of faculty meetings, the principal portions were debated in detail, and the opportunity given to any faculty member to raise any question he might have about the conclusions of the various committees and sub-committees. On May 22, 1970, the faculty of the School of Law approved the entire 1970 Law School Self-Study Report and endorsed the statement of priorities contained in the last chapter. Copies of Chapter I - Purpose and Chapter XII - Planning for the Future: Summary and Recapitulations, are attached as Exhibit L.

Professor Ellington's performance as the Study Director was outstanding. Although he is a first year member of the faculty, it is difficult to see how a better choice for the position could have been made.

He merits the gratitude of all those who are in any way associated with the University of Georgia School of Law.

I. Board of Visitors.

The Board of Visitors met during the year on November 14, 1969, February 13, 1970, and April 17, 1970. The Honorable Thomas O. Marshall of Americus, Mr. Joseph A. Whittle of Brunswick, and Mr. Kirk M. McAlpin of Atlanta concluded their service as Visitors as of December 31, 1969. They were succeeded by Mr. Charles L. Gowen of Atlanta, Mr. John F. M. Ranitz, Jr. of Savannah, and Mr. Wilton D. Harrington of Eastman. Judge Marshall was succeeded as Chairman of the Visitors by Mr. Daniel B. Hodgson of Atlanta, and Mr. Joseph A. Whittle as Secretary, by the Honorable R. Eugene Holley of Augusta.

The Visitors have continued to evidence their dedication to the cause of legal education by regular attendance and active participation in the meetings of the Visitors and in the activities of the School of Law. For 1970, they have decided to change their role from one primarily supportive in nature to a more truly visitorial one. This is welcomed by the administration and faculty of the School of Law since it will result in a critical look at the programs and activities of the School and generate independent

recommendations to the Regents and to the President for improvements in the program.

J. The Law School Association.

The University of Georgia Law School Association continued its effective support of the School of Law. The Honorable Arthur K. Bolton, Attorney General of Georgia, served as President for the year. The Vice Presidents who served were Frank W. Seiler of Savannah and Kenneth M. Henson of Columbus, and Upshaw Bentley, Jr. of Athens was Secretary-Treasurer.

This year the Law School Association combined its membership campaign with the Alumni Society's Annual Loyalty Fund Campaign. The Law School Association received from the Society \$10,000 in support of its annual budget. Additionally, where donors marked their Loyalty Fund Campaign pledge cards designating the Law School Fund as the primary beneficiary of their generosity, all amounts in excess of \$25.00 were deposited to the credit of the Law School Fund. At the time of this report, the final report of the Loyalty Fund Campaign was not available. It will be reported on in next year's Dean's Report.

K. Juris Doctor Degree.

Approximately a year ago, graduates of the University of Georgia School of Law were given the privilege of exchanging their Bachelor of Law degrees for the Juris

Doctor degree. At the time a University official is reported to have predicted a relatively small response, asking, "Who would want to exchange a diploma signed by Harmon Caldwell and Alton Hosch for one signed by Fred Davison and Lindsey Cowen?" He may well have been right. During the year 626 of approximately 1800 alumni of the School elected to exchange their degrees. Exchanges at other schools have averaged around 80%, and in a few instances as high as 95%. The exchange program was financially beneficial to the School, however. Approximately one-third of the scholarships awarded to law students for 1969-1970 were financed from the net profit realized from the exchanges.

L. Highway Laws Study and the Office of Special Studies.

The Dean's Report for 1968-1969 reported the School's acceptance of a two-year contract with the Georgia State Department of Highways to study and rewrite, as seemed necessary, Georgia's Highway Laws. This study was scheduled to be concluded by September 30, 1970, but at the request of the Highway Department, it was extended until December 31, 1971. The amended contract now requires that the Director of the Study and his staff devote one-third of their time to this work from July 1, 1970, until the conclusion of the study, leaving two-thirds of their time for other

activities.

This has made it possible to establish an Office of Special Studies available for services such as the Highway Laws Study. In the Spring Quarter, a modest grant of \$15,309 was received to permit a three-months' study to produce a written document appropriate for jury instructions.

A similar study of instructions in civil matters is being considered and is expected to be activated sometime during the coming year.

M. Prosecutorial Assistance Program.

With the financial assistance of CLEPR, the School of Law will institute in 1970-1971, a Prosecutorial Assistance Program similar in operation to the Legal Aid and Defender Program, which has operated for several years. In the beginning work on committal and binding hearings will receive primary emphasis; however, students will also be involved in investigatory work and will observe law enforcement procedures first-hand. A full-time attorney will be employed to administer the program, legal authority for which was provided a bill passed by the 1970 session of the Georgia General Assembly, permitting city and state prosecutors to rely on the assistance of law students in the conduct of criminal proceedings.

N. Interdisciplinary Environmental Programs.

The problems of our environment began this year to demand more and more of the time of the faculty. Visiting Associate Professor Floyd Sherrod evidenced a special interest and began to concentrate his efforts in this field. Towards the end of the year, he accepted the editorship of the Environmental Law Review, the first issue of which will be published in the immediate future. In addition to his performance of editorial duties, Professor Sherrod wrote an introductory survey and "overview" of the field putting the collective writings in their proper context within the developing law.

During the Winter and Spring Quarters, Mr. Richard James, a December graduate of the School of Law, was employed to study the involvement of the various schools, colleges and other units within the University in problems of environment. His report is expected to recommend the action the Law School should take in interdisciplinary environmental programs.

O. Graduate Studies in Law.

Early in the academic year the law faculty approved the establishment of a Master's Program in Comparative Law, and recommended to the University administration that the Master of Comparative Law degree (M.C.L.) be authorized.

The Regents having adopted a policy against the proliferation of degrees, this recommendation was disapproved; but it was suggested that a Master of Laws (LL.M.) diploma could carry an indication of a concentration in comparative law or any other specialized subject.

Unfortunately, this action by the faculty precipitated the implementation of an earlier recommendation by an ad hoc committee on which the Law School was not represented that all graduate programs be offered through the Graduate School rather than through individual schools and colleges. This is not the administrative organization through which the major law schools offer graduate work in law, and the law faculty was opposed to the basic concept, believing that it was fully qualified to make the necessary policy decisions concerning and to administer a program of graduate studies in law at the Master's level. The ad hoc committee's recommendations were nevertheless approved and implemented, and graduate study in law remains with the Graduate School rather than the School of Law. To date, no major problems in the administration of the program have arisen.

IX. NEEDS

A. Professional Salaries.

For several years the Dean has compiled comparative law salary statistics from the University of Alabama, University of Florida, University of Georgia, University of Mississippi, University of North Carolina, University of South Carolina, University of Tennessee and the University of Virginia, these being the state supported law schools in the southeast. This year statistics on the salaries of law faculty members at the University of Kentucky and the Louisiana State University were also included.

Georgia's relative position among these schools is as follows:

Highest Salary	The University of Georgia is first.
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Paid	The University of Virginia ranks second.
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Lowest Salary	The University of Georgia is third
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Paid	from the bottom, with only the University of South Carolina and the University of Florida paying lower beginning salaries. It is clear that if the School is to compete for the best qualified beginning teachers, substantial improvement must be made in our "Lowest Salary Paid."
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Median Salary

Paid

The University of Georgia is second from the bottom in the group of ten with only Ole Miss below. The improvement in Georgia's "Lowest Salary Paid" will improve its "Median Salary Paid."

Average Salary

Paid

The University of Georgia is the third from the top, outranked only by the University of Virginia (\$1500 more) and the Louisiana State University (\$300 more).

Within the State of Georgia, Emory is highly competitive with Georgia at the lower academic ranks. Its "Lowest Salary Paid" is \$4000 in excess of that paid at Georgia; but the salary range from bottom to top is only \$5000. At the moment, at least, there is little financial future for a man at Emory. Mercer presents no financial competition.

Within our region the University of Georgia School of Law likes to think of itself as competing with the University of Virginia School of Law, a state school, and the Vanderbilt University and Duke University Schools of Law, both private institutions. Georgia is competitive with Vanderbilt and is close to being competitive overall with the University of Virginia. Duke, however,

is substantially above Georgia in all categories except "Highest Salary Paid."

With respect to the most prestigious law schools of the country, Georgia is simply not competitive from the standpoint of salary. While the "Highest Salary Paid" here exceeds that of any school which has publicly announced its comparable figure, Georgia's "Median Salary Paid" is as much as \$10,000 below that of some schools of national stature, and its "Average Salary Paid" is as much as \$6000.

When the salaries of the members of the law faculty are compared with those of other schools and colleges of the University, it is apparent that the University has recognized the highly competitive situation in the law school world. Nevertheless, the School's competitive position within the law school world is not yet what it ought to be if it is to compete effectively for the finest faculty talent. Beginning salaries must be improved substantially; the initial step in that direction has been taken in the 1970-1971 budget. Much more remains to be done.

Salaries at the Associate and full Professor level must be increased also. The School has been remarkably unsuccessful in recruiting established teachers from the better law schools in the country. The salary scale is not the total problem, but it should be apparent

to all that an established teacher at a school with any kind of valid reputation is, under normal circumstances, not going to move to another similar school, and certainly not to one with less credentials, at the same or even a modestly superior salary level. Indeed, Georgia has failed to move established teachers from Texas and Duke, even at salary levels which would have been the highest in legal education.

It is never easy to move an established man. It cannot be done absent the most unusual and highly suspicious circumstances without a substantial improvement in economic position.

Fringe benefits continue to be well below those available at the schools with which Georgia should compete.

B. Secretarial Salaries.

Secretarial salaries continue to improve, and the 1970-1971 budget provides salary increases which in most instances provides an actual improvement in the purchasing position of the staff. The sharp rise in the cost of living, however, minimizes the actual true benefits.

The Personnel Director and his staff are well aware of the salary problems and are working to eliminate them. Until they are eliminated, the non-professional staff will be subject to a high rate of turnover, limiting

in a very substantial way the efficiency and effectiveness not only of the School of Law but all branches of the University.

C. Future Personnel and Budgetary Needs.

1. Faculty.

The student body has increased in size rapidly over the last several years, as is evidenced by the following table.

Fall of 1966	-	283
Fall of 1967	-	281
Fall of 1968	-	330
Fall of 1969	-	409
Fall of 1970	-	480
(estimated) Fall of 1971	-	(estimated) 550

In the judgment of the faculty, the number of full-time teaching members desired for a student body of this size is 36. During the academic year 1969-1970, there were 23 including the Dean and Associate Dean, each of whom teaches only a half load. The prospects for 1970-1971 are for a reduced faculty despite the substantial increase in the size of the student body.

It is neither feasible nor desirable to attempt to increase the size of the faculty by a figure in excess of 60% in a period of two or three years.

The Self-Study suggests it should be accomplished by the year 1980. The Dean's judgment, in light of the fact that the optimum enrollment of 550 may well exist by 1971-1972, is that the faculty increase ought to be completed not later than 1975.

A year ago it was suggested that an additional Assistant Deanship ought to be created. The faculty in its Self-Study concurred in this judgment. Steps are now underway to create a new position of Assistant Dean to fulfill the duties contemplated by these two earlier recommendations.

2. Secretarial Staff.

There continues to be a substantial need on the part of the Law School administration and faculty for secretarial assistance. It is recognized that the University administration has limited maneuverability in this area, but is obviously poor economics to have professors who are being paid for the performance of professional duties performing clerical tasks which could be better performed by persons specially trained to perform them. With no increase in faculty, four additional secretarial positions could be effectively used right now. For every three additional faculty members, one new

additional secretarial position should be added.

3. Capital Outlay.

Last year's report highlighted the need for substantial additional space for Law Library purposes. That situation will become an emergency one within a few years. Additionally, if legal education at the University of Georgia is to remain available to more than 550 persons a year (based upon an entering class of 240 students), a substantial capital outlay for additional classrooms and faculty offices must be planned.

4. Summer School Budget.

The Law School Summer Session has never been adequately funded in the basic budget for any given fiscal year. Fortunately, the University administration has consistently looked with favor upon requests for supplementary funds permitting in all instances an adequate and attractive curriculum. Theoretically, at least, it would seem to be more satisfactory to provide the necessary funds in each budget. However, as a practical matter, the present situation is entirely workable so long as the University administration is in a position and willing to meet commitments which must be made substantially in advance.

If, in fact, the Special Summer Trial Admissions

Program is discontinued following the summer of 1970, as is discussed in VIII C, page 82.

a substantial portion of the needs of the Law School summer session will be eliminated.

5. Student Assistants.

A year ago it was suggested that the School of Law could effectively use \$25,000 to compensate student assistants working for members of the faculty and the Law School administration. By original grant and supplementary additions, \$22,600 for student assistants was in fact made available to the Law School this past year. Much of this was required to compensate graduate and senior law students engaged in our legal writing instructional program. Ideally, regular faculty members would handle these duties, but the School has simply been unable to recruit a sufficient number of qualified people to fill the positions available. Consequently, the faculty has authorized the use of student assistants, which has proven to be entirely satisfactory. Additionally, such students are used to support the research activities of faculty members and to staff those instructional activities which must continue throughout all twelve months. These in the past have included the Legal Aid and Defender Program and the Georgia Law Review. Next year,

members of the Moot Court team and the members of the staff of the Journal of International and Comparative Law must be included. With the anticipated increase in the size of the entering class, it is highly likely that \$30,000 for student assistants will be needed for 1970-1971, and this may become a leveling-off figure. Five thousand dollars has been made available in next year's budget; presumably the University administration will supply additional funds as they are necessary and as they are available in the contingent fund.

6. Supplies.

The University continues to do well by the Law School with respect to Operating Supplies and Expense. For the coming year, almost \$28,000 is being made available, an increase of one-third over the preceding year. Even this, however, will be inadequate, because of the expenses primarily of the Georgia Law Review. During the year, an additional \$15,000 may well be required. The University administration continues to evidence its commitment to excellence in law by this type of support.

7. Travel.

For 1970-1971 the Law School's Travel Budget has been increased in a modest way from \$9750 to

\$11,000. When compared to travel budgets of other law schools in our area, this budget is most gratifying. The School has always been in a position to authorize attendance at those professional meetings at which the School ought to be represented.

Of course, as the School increases in size and the number of activities multiplies, there will be additional needs for travel funds. In light of past support, there is no reason to think that it won't be available in the necessary amount.

8. Georgia Law Review.

The Georgia Law Review was, during this past year, financed almost entirely out of state appropriations. The anticipated revenues from subscriptions did not reduce the amount of subsidy required as much as had been contemplated, nor will it during 1970-1971. It is planned, however, to conduct an intensive subscription campaign, which should provide some financial relief. It bears repeating, however, that it is a fact of Law School life that subscriptions for Law Reviews all over the country cover only a modest portion of the funds necessary for their publication.

9. Legal Aid and Defender Program.

The University provides, and it is anticipated that it will continue to provide for an indefinite period of time, the salaries and other costs relating to the full-time personnel of this program. At present this includes a Director, an Associate Director, an Investigator, and a secretary. Funds provided by the Clarke County Commissioners in exchange for the defense of indigents accused of Clarke County, pay for the rent of the program's downtown offices and for some student assistants. Others are paid through the Law School's regular budget.

This program is a valuable instructional vehicle for the second and third year students of the Law School, as well as a substantial service to the people of Clarke County. It needs an additional secretary and not less than \$5000 a year formally appropriated for student assistants. It is hoped that the County Commissioners can be persuaded to increase their annual grant in support of this program; but to the extent that any additional grant does not meet all the additional needs, the University ought in the interest of a sound instructional program to provide the necessary supplementary funds.

10. Student Activities Fee.

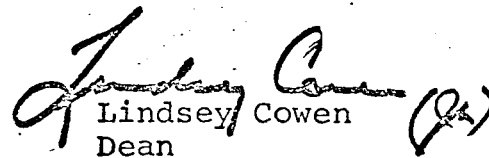
The financial needs of the many law student organizations are as serious, although not necessarily as large as those of the Georgia Law Review and the Legal Aid and Defender Program. This year for the first time a modest grant in support of the new Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law was made from the student activities fee. The amount of the contribution by law students to this fee is a very substantial one, and under present circumstances, the limited benefits for law students from the fee is all out of proportion to the contribution.

It is strongly urged and recommended that the policies used in proportioning the fee be modified to permit the greatly benefits to graduate and professional students.

X. CONCLUSION

The academic year 1969-1970 has been exciting, no matter what else might be said about it. There have been moments of disappointment and dismay. There have been periods of triumph. On balance, however, it must be counted a year of substantial progress and one in which some solid foundations for substantial future growth were laid.

Respectfully submitted,


Lindsey Cowen
Dean

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