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## Georgia's Historic Law Schools -- Part II: University of Georgia - History of the University of Georgia School of Law

C. Ronald Ellington

*University of Georgia School of Law*

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# Georgia's Historic Law Schools –

## Part II: University of Georgia – History of the University of Georgia School of Law

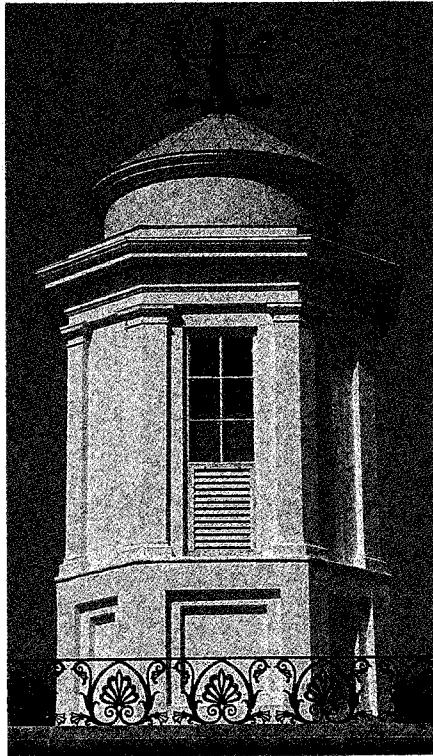
by C. Ronald Ellington

In June 1859, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, William Hope Hull, and Thomas R.R. Cobb, under authority of the University of Georgia's Board of Trustees, issued a printed announcement of the opening session of a law school on October 1 of that year. Law courses had been offered up to that time as one part of the curriculum of the Franklin College, but the reorganization plan unveiled called for the establishment of a law school with a faculty of three. The law professors would be unsalaried and were to be compensated from tuition collected. The School of Law was formally created a few months later when the Georgia General Assembly enacted its charter on December 18, 1859.

The founders of the Law School, Chief Justice Lumpkin and Athens attorneys Cobb and Hull, understood first-hand the frustrations of unstructured, self-preparation for a legal career. Legal education in the early years of the American democracy generally consisted of law office apprenticeships complemented by extensive but unsupervised reading.<sup>1</sup>

Justice Lumpkin, the senior of the three founders, was born in Oglethorpe County in 1799. He attended Franklin College in its formative years, but graduated from Princeton in 1819. He read law under Judge Thomas W. Cobb and was admitted to the bar in 1820. After serving two terms in the Georgia General Assembly, he became the first Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme

*Editor's Note: This is Part II of a three-part series on Georgia's Historic Law Schools. Part I (Mercer) appeared in the February 1990 edition of the Journal, and Part III (Emory) is scheduled for an upcoming edition.*



*"Its cupola, topped with the scales of justice, continues to distinguish the Law School among the variety of rooftops on the University campus."*

Court when the court was established in 1845. He served as Chief Justice until his death in 1867.

Thomas R.R. Cobb was Lumpkin's son-in-law. He was only 34 years old when he joined Lumpkin and Hull to found the law school. As a young lawyer he served as clerk and reporter for the Supreme Court of Georgia. Cobb had a brilliant legal mind and was a principal drafter of one of the first efforts in the United States to codify the common law. Cobb's *Digest of Georgia Law* stands as a remarkable achievement. It sought to make law more rational and principled and to make it understandable and usable. Although

Cobb was an ardent secessionist (he was also the principal author of the Confederate Constitution), his first interest was education. He was an active trustee of Franklin College and was founder and director of the Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens' well-known academy for women. A brigadier-general in Confederate General Robert E. Lee's central forces, Cobb was killed at the Civil War battle of Fredericksburg in 1862.

William Hope Hull, the third founder, was a federal attorney in Athens. Hull was born in 1820 and an honor graduate of the University's Class of 1838. He was a law partner of Governor Howell Cobb. The Hulls, the Cobbs, and the Lumpkins were related by marriage, and numbered among their descendants are many generations of prominent Georgia lawyers and judges.

The Lumpkin Law School began its classes in the fall of 1859 in the law offices of Lumpkin and Cobb – a small wooden frame structure on the corner of Prince Avenue and Pulaski Street.

The Civil War drew so many young men into uniform that the University temporarily closed its doors in 1864; the Law School reopened in 1867. Since two of the school's three faculty had died, new instructors were hired: Benjamin H. Hill and William L. Mitchell. The curriculum of the post-war era included daily lectures and quizzes on the common and statutory law along with lectures on constitutional law, medical jurisprudence, and metaphysical philosophy.

In 1873, law school classes were moved into two large rooms on one floor of the Ivy Building on the University's North Campus. By 1880 the curriculum contained courses in equity, parliamentary law, and in-

dividualized studies in commercial law such as sales, agency, partnership, bailments, promissory notes, insurance, tax, and tariffs. Every Saturday was devoted to "practical exercises" in conveyancing and pleading.<sup>2</sup> After Benjamin Hill was elected to the United States Senate in 1877, Professor Mitchell carried virtually the entire teaching load until Pope Barrow and George Dudley joined the faculty in 1881, later joined by Andrew J. Cobb and Howell Cobb.

Sylvanus Morris, law professor for 36 years, was a legendary figure in the school during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The son of a University faculty member, Morris earned his master's (1874) and law degrees (1877) from the University of Georgia. He had an active law practice in Athens, served as solicitor of the City Court, and was counsel for what is now the Southern Railway. He joined the faculty in 1893 and became the Law School's first dean in 1900, serving as dean until 1927. He continued to teach until his death in 1929. Morris's teaching ranged over the entire common law. He published a textbook entitled *Principia* which explained the English common law and its application in American jurisprudence.

Admission standards at the Law School began to appear about 1889, when it was determined that applicants should be at least 18 years old before entering law school. Before then there had been no published requirements. By 1891, all applicants were required to pass an examination based upon the elements of an English education.

By 1901 the Law School had extended its program from one to two years of formal study; by 1908 fifteen academic units were required for entrance into the first-year law class. By 1917 the B.L. designation was changed to the LL.B. degree as "bachelor of laws." Another year was added to the curriculum in 1920, making completion of three years of formal legal study the prerequisite for the LL.B. degree. In 1924 the School raised its entrance standards to make one full year of college a prerequisite; by 1925, two years of college were required. The first class to include women graduates was the Class of 1925. Edith

House and Gussie Brooks were the first female graduates and House graduated as the co-valedictorian of her class.

In 1905, the Ivy Building and the University's Library were linked by a Corinthian portico to form the present Academic Building. In 1918 the Law School moved again to the Athenaeum Building at the corner of Broad and Lumpkin Streets, former home of the Elk's Club. Enterprising young students who had a tendency to sleep late could travel between their lodging and the classrooms via a plank with which they linked the windows in the two buildings, according to former Governor Ellis Arnall, a member of the Class of 1931 and a self-confessed witness to such "high-wire" travel.

### **Reorganization: A Milestone**

Although the end of the Morris deanship in 1927 marked the end of an era, it also ushered in the modern method of case law instruction and a major reorganization of the school.

In 1923 the University Trustees had begun to take a greater interest in the Law School due largely to the insistence of the new Board chairman, Georgia Chief Justice Richard B. Russell, Sr.<sup>3</sup> A special study committee report, adopted by the Trustees in 1925, recommended the appointment of an active practitioner to head the School along with Dean Morris.

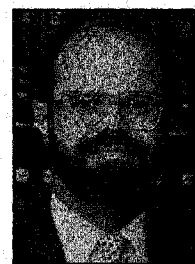
For a brief period the school had both a dean and a "president," Judge George F. Gober, former Superior Court judge from Cobb County. Gober was the author of the *Georgia Form Book*, which had been adopted by the State and furnished to every court.

Within a few years it was evident that the two-administrator arrangement would not bring the school any closer to accreditation by the Association of American Law Schools, especially when the faculty consisted of only five full-time instructors. Meanwhile, the school had outgrown its quarters in the Athenaeum and a new building was desperately needed. In an ambitious proposal to reorganize the Law School and to upgrade standards, the Law School's Alumni Society pledged to raise enough money to construct a new

C. Ronald Ellington became dean of the University of Georgia School of Law in July 1987.

At the time of his appointment, he had served on the law faculty for eighteen years, teaching in the fields of civil procedure and constitutional law. He holds the Thomas R.R. Cobb Professorship in Law. With an undergraduate degree from Emory and a J.D. degree from Virginia, where he was notes editor of the Virginia Law Review, Ellington earned an LL.M. at Harvard. He was a Fellow in Law and Humanities at Harvard in 1973-74. In 1979 he was appointed scholar-in-residence in the Office for Improvements in the Administration of Justice in the United States Department of Justice where he worked on problems of citizen access to courts.

The author wishes to acknowledge, with appreciation, the contributions to the research and preparation of this article by Gwen Y. Wood, the former Director of Alumni Programs at the Law School, and Nancy B. Bowen, the Law School's Director of Public Information.



building on campus, "provided, however, and upon express condition that such law school shall promptly be reorganized and that at its head shall be placed a trained and experienced legal educator . . . and that such school shall be so planned as to qualify in the near future as a Class A school."<sup>4</sup>

The man who spearheaded the reorganization and led the school toward full accreditation was Harry N. Edmunds of the University of South Carolina. In only three years (1929 to 1932), Edmunds met the mandate of the Trustees to bring the Law School up to accreditation standards. First, he hired two young professors well-versed in the case method of instruction, Harmon W. Caldwell and J. Alton Hosch. Then he moved to upgrade the standards

(Continued on page 188)

## Law School

(Continued from page 187)

for the admission of students. He persuaded University Chancellor Charles Snelling to seek additional annual funding for the library and to prepare the building site for construction on the University's north campus.

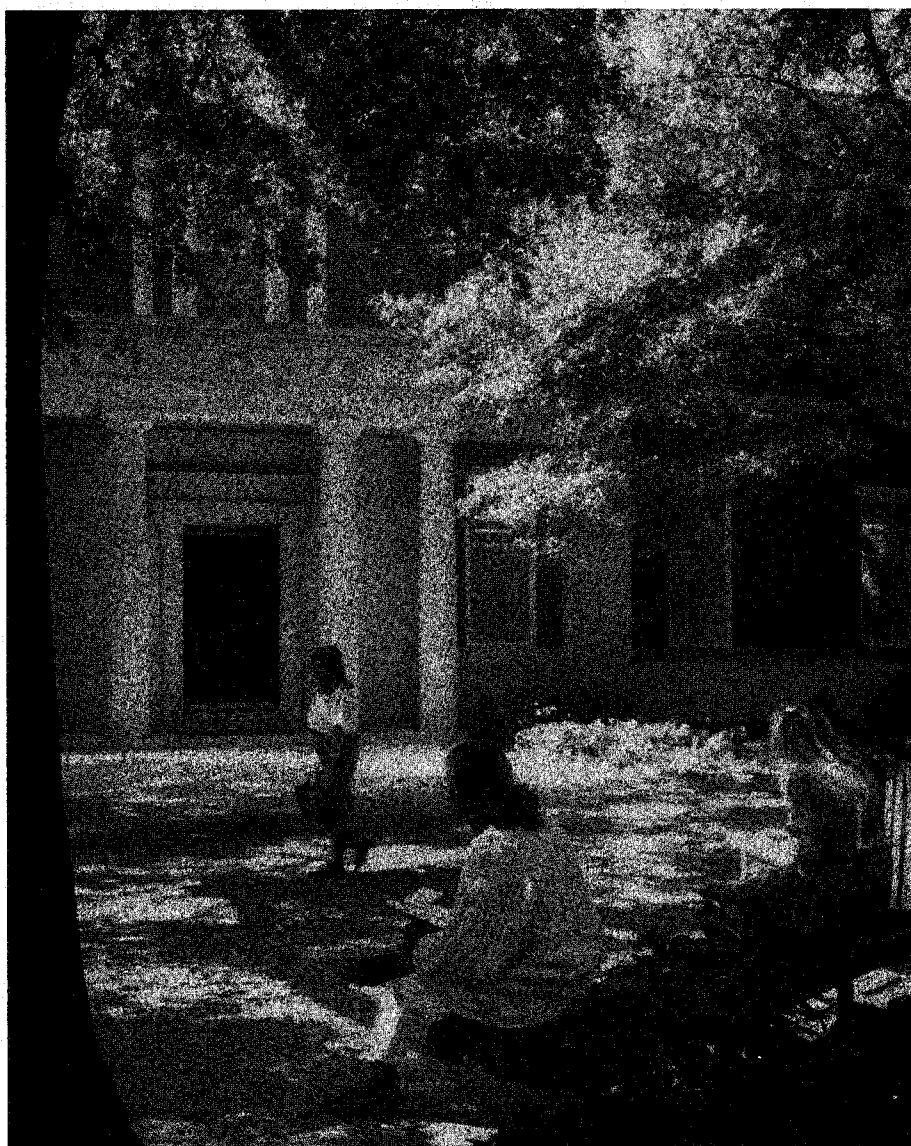
Finally, on December 29, 1931, the efforts of Edmunds and the law alumni were rewarded when the University of Georgia School of Law was granted membership in the Association of American Law Schools.

The financing of the School's nuclear building, Hirsch Hall, was borne entirely by private contributions, not an easy task during the depths of the national Depression. Nevertheless, \$80,000 from 250 donors was raised and construction on the law building began. Hughes Spalding, chairman of the Law School Alumni Society Building Committee, headed the fundraising drive, assisted by fellow Building Committee members Harrison Jones, executive vice-president of the Coca-Cola Company (who raised money for the furnishings), and John A. Sibley (who kept track of the pledges and wrote each person to collect the notes).

The Law School building was named Harold Hirsch Hall, in honor of the prominent Atlanta lawyer who was best known as the protector of Coca-Cola's famous trademark. Hirsch Hall is a handsome brick Georgian colonial with limestone trim. Its cupola, topped with the scales of justice, continues to distinguish the Law School among the variety of rooftops on the University campus.

Dedication exercises, attended by state political leaders, were conducted on October 29, 1932, in the University Chapel. Unfortunately, Dean Edmunds, who had worked tirelessly to secure the new structure, suffered major health problems almost immediately after the dedication and had to resign the deanship because of illness.

Harmon W. Caldwell, who became dean in July 1933, served in that capacity until he was elected president of the University in 1935. Caldwell, who was revered by his



*Harold Hirsch Hall, built in 1931-32 with funds raised by alumni, was the Law School's first permanent home on the north campus of The University of Georgia.*

students as a professor of constitutional law, served ably for 13 years as University president. He was named Chancellor of the University System of Georgia in 1948 and served as Chancellor for 16 years.

### ***The Deanship of J. Alton Hosch***

Law professor J. Alton Hosch became dean in 1935. A native of Gainesville, Georgia, Hosch earned the B.S.C. and M.A. degrees from the University of Georgia in 1924 and 1925. After graduation from Harvard Law School in 1928, he joined the Georgia faculty and was tapped for the deanship in 1935 when Caldwell resigned to become presi-

dent of the University. During World War II Hosch was on leave from the Law School while he served in the Army as a colonel with the Judge Advocate General Corps.

When he retired from the deanship in June 1964, Hosch had served as dean 29 years, longer than any other dean of any law school at that time approved by the American Bar Association. The years 1935 to 1964 brought many highlights, but Dean Hosch would have selected one above the rest – the establishment in 1953 of the forerunner of today's Institute of Government. Hosch founded the Institute and served as its first director in addition to his duties as dean and professor of law.

Hosch worked hard to champion the Law School's cause in budgetary matters, but in those decades of economic stringency state money for library acquisitions, faculty salaries, and building expansion was impossible to come by. He nonetheless persisted, and his efforts would later be rewarded in the mid-1960s with the Regents' approval of \$2,773,000 for a major library, classroom and faculty office addition to Hirsch Hall. Although the law addition was constructed after Hosch retired, his efforts to bring it about should be recognized.

### Alumni Involvement

The idea of creating an organized alumni association for the School of Law took shape at a breakfast meeting of University of Georgia law graduates at the Georgia Bar Association in June 1951. Following the meeting, Dean Hosch asked a committee headed by M. Cook Barwick to draft a constitution for an alumni organization. Also named to the committee were A.G. (Gus) Cleveland of Atlanta, Roger H. Lawson of Hawkinsville, and Robert G. Stephens of Athens.

In the fall of that year, a larger committee reviewed a draft of the proposed constitution and by-laws and voted to present the documents to interested law alumni at a called meeting of the new association at the mid-winter meeting of the Georgia Bar Association. The new Law School Association was chartered on December 14, 1951.

Roger Lawson served as the first president of the association, followed by Gus Cleveland. By 1960, under the presidency of James Barrow, the Law School Association had also developed committees to work in the areas of scholarships and academic awards as well as in membership and finance.

### Special Events

The Law School undertook many special projects during its centennial in 1959. The undisputed highlight of the centennial celebration, however, was the visit of Roscoe Pound in February 1960. Pound, dean emeritus of Harvard Law School, came to the campus to deliver three lectures on the science of law and to spend time

with students and faculty.

Dean Hosch initiated the observance of Law Day long before the American Bar Association initiated the national movement in 1957. A Law Day event was planned as early as 1948, and the first official Law Day program on campus was in 1952, when Governor Herman Talmadge, a 1936 graduate, was featured as speaker. Another notable Law Day speaker during those years was Robert Kennedy, United States Attorney General, who spoke in 1961.

### Faculty of the Hosch Era

Thomas F. Green served on the faculty from 1907 until 1918, and his son Tom Green entered law teaching in 1929. The younger Green earned the S.J.D. degree at the University of Chicago in 1931 and served on the Georgia faculty for forty years until retiring in 1969. Professor Green, appointed by the Chief Justice of the United States to the advisory committee to draft the Federal Rules of Evidence, was a specialist in the areas of Georgia practice, federal jurisdiction and procedure, and evidence. A fine scholar, Dr. Green had the reputation of being a demanding teacher whose classes some graduates still recall vividly years later. Professor Green died in 1988 at the age of 85.

Robert L. McWhorter, who taught law from 1923 to 1959, was also a legendary figure in the world of Georgia football. McWhorter was captain of the University's 1913 football team, Georgia's first All-American, and an honor student who made Phi Beta Kappa in his law studies at Virginia. He was also a highly popular mayor of Athens.

Henry A. Shinn, who taught between 1934 and 1948, served as acting dean of the Law School during the years that Dean Hosch was on active duty in the Armed Forces. Sigmund A. Cohn, who initiated the teaching of international law, served on the faculty between 1940 and 1964 and taught by lecture and example a respect for professional integrity and fidelity to reason in law.

D. Meade Feild, a legendary teacher, came to Georgia in 1938 and taught spans at both Georgia and Mercer over the course of his long

career. He is perhaps best remembered for his wit and his courses on constitutional law and workers compensation.

Bridging the Hosch era to today is the incomparable figure of Verner F. Chaffin. Chaffin joined the faculty in 1958 and retired in May 1989 as the Fuller E. Callaway Professor of Law. After earning his law degree from Georgia in 1942, Chaffin served in World War II and then taught at Alabama for ten years. He earned the J.S.D. at Yale in 1961. Chaffin's teaching and research centered on fiduciary law. Not only did Dr. Chaffin teach countless students to appreciate the intricacies of the law of trusts and estates but he played and continues to play an important role in the continuing education of lawyers and law reform efforts in this important field.

The law school in these years was limited by the lack of adequate state funding, but it produced a generation of graduates who had learned from these teachers to be proud to be






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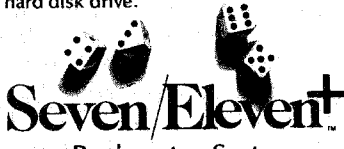
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## Law School

(Continued from page 189)

lawyers and who would make a mark on the state and on the profession. These alumni, moreover, felt a great debt and were committed to seeing their Law School develop and prosper.

### **The Deanship of Lindsey Cowen and a Remarkable Commitment**

The 1960s were turbulent times in the South, but Martin Lindsey Cowen was not one to be daunted easily. A native of Ohio who had taught on the law faculty at Virginia for 13 years, Cowen became dean on July 1, 1964. He immediately set multiple projects in motion so that by the end of his second year as dean, there was an impressive set of "firsts" already on the books, including publication of the first issue of the modern *Georgia Law Review*, the establishment of the John A. Sibley lectureship series, the creation of the Law School's Board of Visitors, the establishment of the Institute of Continuing Legal Education (ICLE), and the creation of the Law School Fund. In addition, the Legal Aid and Defender Society was established, construction began on the new building, a major state grant for funding library acquisitions was approved, and the first black student was admitted, Chester Davenport, who graduated in the Class of 1967.

A new day opened for the Law School in the mid-1960s because of leaders of vision. Carl E. Sanders, the governor, and James Dunlap, chairman of the state Board of Regents, were the key actors along with Dean Cowen. Sanders had earned his law degree from Georgia in 1948. He had a vision for the state and saw the importance to all citizens of improving our state's system of higher education to be competitive with other states. Dunlap, a 1946 graduate, made the case that the public good would be well served by devoting the resources needed to turn the state's Law School into one of real excellence. The goal was clear: the Law School should be one of such excellence that no citizen need leave the state to secure an affordable legal education of a superior quality.

Through their advocacy and the hard work of other law alumni on the Board of Regents, in the General Assembly, and in private practice, the legislature funded the expansion of the Law School, and Governor Sanders directed a \$1 million enrichment grant for library acquisitions.

The funding for books and legal materials made a dramatic impact on the School's position in the ranking of United States law libraries. By July 1967 the library was ranked as thirty-first; within another year it had moved up to twenty-fourth. In February 1973, when the volume count of the Law Library passed the 200,000 mark, the Library at the University of Georgia School of Law was ranked in the top twenty law school libraries in the nation.

The physical structure of the University of Georgia School of Law reflects planning for the aesthetic as well as the functional. The Regents allocated funds for the new building in June 1963 and groundbreaking ceremonies were held in October 1964. For some time, classes were accompanied by the drone of jackhammers as workers carved the first floor out of rock. Dedication ceremonies for the new facilities were held in November 1967, and United States Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black gave the principal address in an outdoor ceremony on the north campus quadrangle as falling acorns peppered the canopy overhead. Few in attendance would ever forget Justice Black's eloquent belief in the possibility of a new South without racial discord, or those acorns.

In 1964 the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia established a Board of Visitors for the Law School to serve as a consultative and advisory body on Law School affairs. Six of the fourteen members of the Board of Regents at that time were University of Georgia law graduates, so it was a unique and propitious time to advance the cause of the school. The Board was solidly behind the improvement of the school and the drive for national standing.

When Cowen became dean in 1964, he named a student committee to begin the preliminary work to restore publication of the *Georgia Law Review*, which in an earlier ver-

sion had been published for one year (1928-29). Volume I of the contemporary series appeared in the fall of 1966. John Daniel Reeves, a new member of the faculty, served as faculty advisor. The *Georgia Law Review*, currently in Volume 24, has achieved national respectability as a scholarly journal.

The first issue of the Law School's other scholarly journal, the *Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law*, was first published in the winter of 1970-71. Professor Dean Rusk, who joined the faculty in 1970, headed the *Journal's* board of advisors and was instrumental in bringing to its pages the writings of outstanding scholars in international law.

Other features of a modern law school have their origins in that same era. The Athens Legal Aid Society was established in 1961 in cooperation with the Athens Bar Association. Fred S. Clark, then a third-year student, laid the groundwork for the program. In its first year of operation, the student Legal Aid office interviewed applicants, evaluated their problems, and determined if the services of a lawyer were required. If legal services were necessary, a member of the Athens Bar was called in on the case and the student assisted the lawyer of record.

In 1964 the program was expanded to include the legal defense of indigents charged with criminal acts. Cowen sought private grants to support the program until it could receive state and local government funding. Gary Blasingame, an Athens attorney and 1961 alumnus, became the Attorney-Director. The Georgia Legislature later passed a law that authorized limited practice by certified third-year students under the supervision of a practicing attorney, thus increasing the opportunity for more extensive clinical training for law students. Robert Peckham joined the faculty as director in 1968, and the Clarke County Commission began to fund the legal representation of indigent criminal defendants through the clinic. The Prison Legal Counseling Project, a program in which law students assist attorneys funded by the state to provide legal advice to prison inmates, was also inaugurated in this period.

The Prosecutorial Clinic, established in 1970, was the result of the Law School's commitment to providing a range of opportunities for skills training for its students. In 1972, B. Thomas Cook, Jr., a 1971 law graduate, assumed the directorship along with a joint appointment as Assistant District Attorney of the Western Judicial Circuit. Today, law students receive academic credit for serving in District Attorneys' offices throughout Northeast Georgia and assist in the presentment and prosecution of cases under the supervision of Clinic Director Wendy Jenkins.

The student-run Moot Court Board was established in 1970 to administer the extracurricular moot court program. Teams from Georgia traditionally compete in regional and national competitions as well as two intraschool competitions. Professors Robert D. Brussack and the current faculty advisor Jere Morehead have given the program direction, continuity, and a competitive edge. Success leads to success, and today the moot court program at Georgia is consistently shown to be among the very best in the nation measured by competitive won-loss records. A companion program in the area of trial advocacy, the Mock Trial program, began in 1984 and is on its way to establishing its own winning tradition and is also providing opportunities and incentive for students to practice and hone lawyering skills.

The Charles Loridans Foundation supports what is now one of the most prestigious lecture series in American legal education, the John A. Sibley Lecture Series. The Sibley Lectureship has brought to campus leading figures in the law to speak and to meet faculty and students. From Justice Antonin Scalia in April 1989 to the first two lecturers, Professors Myres S. McDougal of Yale and Herbert Wechsler of Columbia, a parade of important guests has visited the Law School thanks to the private funds provided by the Loridans Foundation.

#### **Faculty of the Cowen Era**

That period saw a significant increase in the size of the faculty, and the School was fortunate to attract

and retain many who would spend their careers at Georgia. John Rees, who had joined the law faculty in 1959, continued to teach Civil Procedure and Conflict of Laws while serving as Cowen's first assistant dean and planning the new building. Robert N. Leavell returned from Tulane to teach Corporations, Securities Regulation, and Equitable Remedies. The co-author of *Equitable Remedies and Restitution*, Leavell retired at the end of the 1989 academic year.

R. Perry Sentell, a member of the Class of 1958, joined the faculty as an associate professor in 1964 and began teaching Torts and local government law with a zest and flair that has not diminished after thirty years as class after class of first-year students can readily attest. A group of new faculty who would stay at Georgia for the decades of the 1970s and 1980s came during the Cowen years: C. Ronald Ellington, Samuel M. Davis, Julian B. McDonnell, D. Eugene Wilkes and Gabriel M. Wilner. Also joining the faculty dur-

ing this era was former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, whose early ambition to teach international law had, as he would explain, "taken a detour."

These same years saw the public service mission of the Law School develop when in 1965 Dean Cowen presented to representatives of the State Bar and the law schools of Emory and Mercer Universities a proposal for a unified program of continuing legal education. With the constant support of Gus Cleveland, ICLE got off to a fine start and found a home in Athens.

James W. Curtis became Executive Director of ICLE in 1967, succeeding Norman A. Crandell. Curtis, a 1940 Georgia law graduate, expanded the locations of the seminars so that they were presented all over the state, making them available to each Georgia lawyer with a minimum of travel and a low cost. Under Curtis's direction, ICLE became a nationally-recognized program earning many honors and providing

*(Continued on page 192)*

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## Law School

(Continued from page 191)

great service to the bar of the state. It is now led superbly by Barney L. Brannen, a 1960 alumnus, who became director when Jim Curtis retired in 1982.

### The Cowen Legacy

Lindsey Cowen left the deanship at Georgia in 1972 to accept the deanship at Case Western Reserve Law School in his home state of Ohio. He served as dean at Case Western for ten years and then returned to the classroom. After he retired, he and his wife, Eleanor, moved to Cartersville, Georgia, where they now live.

Dean Cowen's tenure saw the basic ingredients of a first-rate law school come together: new facilities, additional faculty, and new programs. What the Law School now needed was additional resources and that would require raising a substantial private endowment.

### The Deanship of J. Ralph Beaird

When Cowen resigned as dean in 1972, J. Ralph Beaird was named acting dean. Beaird, a graduate of the University of Alabama, had gone to Washington as a young lawyer in 1951. He served as associate general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board and as associate solicitor of the U.S. Department of Labor before he was recruited by Cowen to join the law faculty in 1967 to teach labor law and constitutional law. In 1974 Beaird became Counselor to the President of the University and returned to full-time teaching when

Neill H. Alford was named as dean.

Alford served as dean a period of eighteen months before he returned to the University of Virginia where he had taught for 26 years. Walter Ray Phillips, who had joined the faculty as a professor in 1973 as an expert in Bankruptcy and Creditors' Rights, served as acting dean for eight months before the Regents appointed Beaird dean in October 1976. The late 1970s and early 1980s saw an impressive series of milestones in the history of the school. The Law School converted successfully to the semester system to operate on the same calendar as most American law schools. It gained entry into the Order of the Coif, the Phi Beta Kappa of American legal education. The Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law was launched, and the Institute for Continuing Judicial Education was founded.

All the while, Beaird understood intuitively that his most important task was to increase the school's private endowment. He seemed to relish what many people find hard: asking potential donors for money. By determination, if not training, he proved remarkably good at turning friends and alumni of the Law School into generous donors as well. The result was a high level of private giving from the school's alumni and friends and escape from the mistaken notion that alumni support public schools just by paying their taxes.

The Law School's first formalized capital gifts campaign began in 1977. Not since the building of Hirsch Hall with alumni funds in 1931 had there been any organized attempt to raise

capital for the Law school, and the University as a whole did not have a professionally-run capital gifts campaign.

Kenneth M. Henson, chairman of the Board of Visitors, underwrote the cost of the feasibility study for the campaign, while Charles H. Kirbo of the Class of 1939 served as chairman of the Development Council. The three million dollar campaign was named for former Senator Herman Talmadge, reminiscent of his earlier work to launch the Joint Tech-Georgia Educational Fund.

One of the highlights of the Talmadge Fund Campaign was a one million dollar gift to endow the Emily and Ernest Woodruff Chair in International Law, which enabled the School to attract to the faculty one of the preeminent scholars in the world, Louis B. Sohn, from Harvard. The legacy of this development effort is readily apparent today in the quality of the school's educational program. It shows in the level of scholarship assistance provided by the Castellow, Woodruff, and other endowed scholarship funds, in faculty support, and in support for student co-curricular programs.

A number of gifts were made to create chairs or named professorships. These include special professorships honoring Harmon W. Caldwell, John Byrd Martin, J. Alton Hosch, John A. Sibley, Pope Brock, Francis Shackelford, Herman Talmadge, Ernest P. Rogers, Robert Cotten Alston, Thomas M. Kirbo, Dean Rusk, Martin E. Kilpatrick, Marion and W. Colquitt Carter, and Allen Post.

The faculty was strengthened by new hirings at both the senior level and the entry level. Richard V. Wellman came from Michigan Law School to accept appointment as the first Robert Cotten Alston Professor in 1974. The late John C. O'Byrne came as the Francis Shackelford Professor of Taxation in 1977, to be joined a few years later by Ronald L. Carlson, Thomas J. Schoenbaum, and L. Ray Patterson, who had already gained national prominence at the time of their appointments to named professorships. Erwin Surrency, Class of 1949, returned to his alma mater from Temple as Law Librarian in 1979.



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Increasingly, faculty appointments at the entry level were aimed at recruiting scholars who would write for a national audience and who would bring to the Law School a diversity of ideas and approaches to understanding and teaching law. Milner S. Ball in Constitutional Law and Jurisprudence, Albert M. Pearson in Criminal Law and Procedure, Paul Kurtz in Family Law, Ellen Jordan in Contracts and Unfair Trade Practice, Walter Hellerstein in Tax, James F. Ponsoldt in Antitrust, Michael Wells in Federal Courts and Thomas A. Eaton in Law and Medicine joined the faculty during this period and earned promotion to the rank of full professor.

In the 1970s the faculty began better to reflect the changing gender and racial composition of the student body and the legal profession. In 1970 Barbara Bates Croft became the first woman to be appointed to the faculty, and the first black member, Larry Blount, joined the faculty in 1976.

### **Law Library in the 1970s and 1980s**

The great fortune of having a million dollars to build the Law School's collection into one of the top-rated libraries in the country brought with it a corresponding dilemma of how best to serve its patrons.

Association of American Law Schools accreditation standards require that library seating should accommodate at any one time 65 percent of the student body. When the shelving space was filled to capacity in 1973, the floor space remaining provided 373 seats, which would limit the student body enrollment to 573. That year the fall enrollment was 649. The alternatives were to limit the size of the entering classes or to expand the available study and shelf space in the immediate future. The latter was the only acceptable alternative.

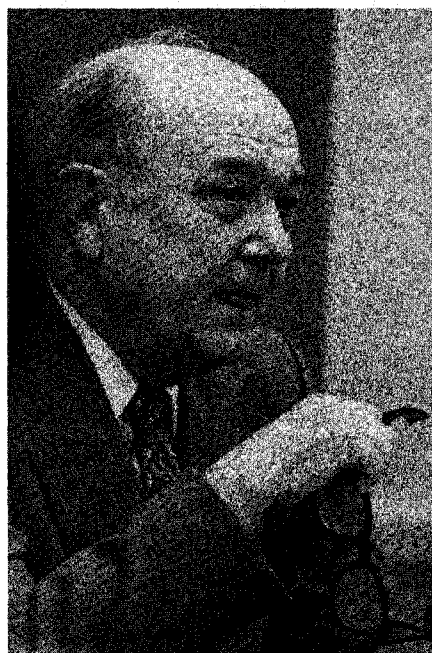
In 1979, construction began on a library annex to provide needed study and shelf space, faculty offices, and offices for the *Georgia Law Review* and *Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law*. The new annex, completed in 1981, added an aesthetically pleasing facility of three stories and some

24,000 net square feet. Associate Justice Harry Blackmun spoke at the dedication ceremony that year and the building was named in honor of Dean J. Alton Hosch.

### **The Rusk Center**

International trade has played an important role in the growth of Georgia's economy since the early 1970s, particularly with the emphasis placed on fostering international business investment and overseas exports by Governor George D. Busbee (Class of 1952).

The Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law was established in 1977 to make the study and application of international law



*Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk joined the Law School faculty in 1970 as the Samuel H. Sibley Professor of International Law. The Law School's Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law is named in his honor.*

and international cooperation more central to the education of this new generation of lawyers. It seeks to provide specialized knowledge and put this knowledge to the service of government and business leaders.

There was never a question about who the new center would be named for or who its chief advisor was to be. Dean Rusk, whose name was synonymous with international law and diplomacy, spent untold

hours bringing to the citizens and leaders of his native state an appreciation of the dangers and possibilities of a truly global economy. Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, widow of one of the presidents under whom Rusk served as Secretary of State, attended the ceremony in his honor as did former U.S. Undersecretary of State George W. Ball, a Rusk protégé.

Dr. Frederick W. Huszagh was the first Executive Director of the Rusk Center. He was succeeded in 1983 by Thomas J. Schoenbaum.

True to its mission, the Rusk Center is currently engaged in studying the dynamics of Japanese-United States trade relations, analyzing ways of doing business in South Korea, and developing strategies for establishing American business presence in Europe after 1992. The Rusk Center has explored the goal of achieving free and fair trade with Canada and studied the problems surrounding arms control and the strategic defense initiative. The Dean Rusk Center is fulfilling aptly its mission of bringing a broad interdisciplinary focus to issues of international importance.

### **The Institute of Continuing Judicial Education**

The Institute of Continuing Judicial Education (ICJE) was founded in the fall of 1977. S. Jerome (Jerry) Braun, a 1971 UGA graduate, was its first director. ICJE is one of the seven independent departments of the judicial branch of Georgia government, and operates under the direction of a Board of Trustees that is representative of trial court judges and other officials served through ICJE's programs. The first convocation of Georgia judges in the state's modern history was held in September 1978 in Athens and was sponsored by ICJE.

In 1982, Richard D. Reaves, former director of education for the Florida state court system, became director of ICJE. Reaves has developed a model program that makes Georgia a national leader in providing continuing education for both judges and their support staffs. The education and training programs for lower court judges developed by ICJE were judged the best in the na-

*(Continued on page 194)*

## Law School

(Continued from page 193)

tion by the ABA's National Conference of Special Court judges in August 1989.

### Modern Graduate Studies Program

Efforts to establish a Master of Laws program were first initiated in 1952 and again in 1968, when the program was reactivated. The primary focus of the LL.M. program has been in international and comparative law studies. The Law School established a full-fledged Office of Graduate Studies in 1985 with Professor Gabriel Wilner as the director. Wilner's contacts in Europe and the reputation of the faculty at Georgia have attracted a steady stream of excellent foreign students. About 20 young lawyers from around the world study at Georgia each year. Today, thanks to this program, lawyers with Georgia ties can be found in government posts and in firms and businesses around the world.

### 1987 and Beyond

When Ralph Beaird stepped down from the deanship in July 1987, he could look with pride on a school hailed by a recent ABA/AALS accreditation report as a Law School "that has arrived." I became the dean of an already fine school that year, but one with aspirations to become even better.

The measures of quality of a law school are well known: superior students and faculty; an excellent library and instructional resources; first-class physical facilities; and that most amorphous of attributes, reputation. During the last three years

the Law School has enjoyed success in each of these areas.

Applications to law school are up nationally, and our school will set a new record of more than 2,000 applications this year. With an entering class of approximately 200 planned, we expect to enroll the best academically-prepared class, measured by the objective yardsticks of LSAT and undergraduate grade point average, in the school's history.

New faculty joining us this year added strength and diversity to an already strong faculty. Alan Watson, the world's foremost scholar in the area of comparative legal history, accepted appointment as the first holder of the Ernest P. Rogers Chair. Four tremendously talented new assistant professors launched or continued their teaching careers at Georgia this year, and, in another first, Professor Edward Larson accepted our first joint appointment as Assistant Professor of History and Law. Like any living thing, a faculty grows and changes over time, but our school has had a tradition of great teachers and that aspect of the faculty's mission will remain strong even as research and scholarship gains new emphasis. We were all pleased, therefore, when Ronald L. Carlson, the John Byrd Martin Professor of Law, was selected to receive one of the University's top honors for teaching, the Josiah Meigs Award in 1989.

The Law Library is the primary research laboratory for law students and faculty. With over 400,000 volumes, our library ranks among the best in the country. Funding for library acquisitions has been a top priority in the University budget for these past two years, and the Law Library acquisitions budget has grown by \$150,000 in that period. A substantial portion of this new funding was allocated to providing electronic data bases such as WestLaw, LEXIS and NEXIS for faculty and student research. Increasing the availability of these electronic data bases and providing computers for word processing for faculty and students has been a major objective and has been accomplished. The Law School is equipped with computers and new research technology as the 1990s begin.

Plans are well along to secure matching state and private funding to construct a new \$5 million addition to the Law School. The new facility will provide a permanent home for the Dean Rusk Center and will serve to further all of the Law School's principal missions of teaching, research, and service by providing state-of-the-art facilities to educate a new generation of lawyers for the profession in the 21st Century.

The reputation of a school for educating highly-talented men and women for the profession of the law must remain largely subjective. One indication of the strength of the school, nevertheless, is that four Georgia graduates have been selected to clerk for Justices on the United States Supreme Court. Beginning with Benna Solomon in the Class of 1978, these have been Bruce Brown and Glenn Darbyshire from the Class of 1984 and Anne Dupre, Class of 1988, who is serving as law clerk this year for Justice Harry Blackmun.

The advancement of the Law School over the past 131 years has been a remarkable story of success. The roster of graduates since the first graduating class of 1860 reveals an impressive list of graduates who were elected or appointed to public office: nine governors, fifteen members of the Supreme Court of Georgia; eighteen members of the Court of Appeals of Georgia; six United States senators from Georgia; twenty United States congressional representatives from Georgia, and seven speakers of the Georgia House of Representatives.

To preserve the Law School's hard-won progress and to achieve the goal of moving it into the front ranks of this country's great law schools will require a continued commitment to its sustained excellence and a substantial enhancement of both private and state resources. It is a goal that is both worthy and attainable.

### Footnotes

1. A. Wade, One Hundred Years of Legal Education at the University of Georgia 2 (unpublished manuscript).
2. Bull. U. Ga. Sch. L. (1880).
3. T.W. Reed, The Lumpkin Law School 12 (unpublished manuscript).
4. University of Georgia Alumni Society Board minutes, June 15, 1927.

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# ANNOUNCEMENT

**T**he Editorial Board of the *Georgia State Bar Journal* is pleased to announce that it will sponsor the First Annual Fiction Writing Competition in accordance with the rules set forth below. The purposes of the Competition are to enhance interest in the *Journal*, to

encourage excellency in writing by members of the Bar, and to provide an innovative vehicle for the illustration of the life and work of lawyers. For further information contact Kitty Burgess, Information Director, State of Georgia, 800 The Hurt Building, Atlanta, GA 30303. Phone (404) 527-8700.

## RULES FOR ANNUAL FICTION WRITING COMPETITION

The following Rules will govern the First Annual Fiction Writing Competition sponsored by the Editorial Board of the *Georgia State Bar Journal*:

1. The competition is open to any member in good standing of the State Bar of Georgia, except current members of the Editorial Board. Authors may collaborate, but only one submission from each member will be considered.

2. Subject to the following criteria, the article may be on any fictional topic, and may be in any form (humorous, anecdotal, mystery, science fiction, etc.). Among the criteria the Board will consider in judging the articles submitted are: Quality of writing; creativity; degree of interest to lawyers and relevance to their life and work; extent to which the article comports with the established reputation of the *Journal*; and adherence to specified limitations on length and other Competition requirements. The Board will not consider any article that, in the sole judgment of the Board, contains matter that is libelous, or that violates accepted community standards of good taste or decency.

3. All articles submitted to the Competition become the property of the State Bar of Georgia, and by submitting the article, the author warrants that all persons and events contained in the article are fictitious, that any similarity to actual persons or events is purely coincidental, and that the article has not been previously published.

4. Articles should be not more than 7,500 words in length, and should be submitted in *triplicate* on double-spaced, typed, letter-size (8.5" x 11") paper.

5. Articles will be judged without knowledge of the identity of the authors. The author's name and State Bar I.D. number should be placed only on a separate cover sheet with the name of the story.

6. All submissions must be *received* at State Bar Headquarters in proper form prior to the close of business on **TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1990**. Submissions received after that date and time will not be considered. Please direct all submissions to: Fiction Writing Competition, Georgia State Bar Journal, 800 The Hurt Building, Atlanta, GA 30303. The author assumes all risks of delivery by mail.

7. Depending on the number of submissions, the Board may elect to solicit outside assistance in reviewing the articles. The final decision, however, will be made by majority vote of the Board by November 15, 1990. Contestants will be advised of the results of the Competition by publication in the *Georgia State Bar News*. Honorable mentions may be announced.

8. The winning article, if any, will be published in the February, 1991 edition of the *Journal*. The Board reserves the right to edit articles, and to select no winner and to publish no article from among those submitted if the submissions are deemed by the Board not to be of notable quality.