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UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

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### The University of Georgia School of Law Dedication

University of Georgia School of Law

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# The University of Georgia School of Law



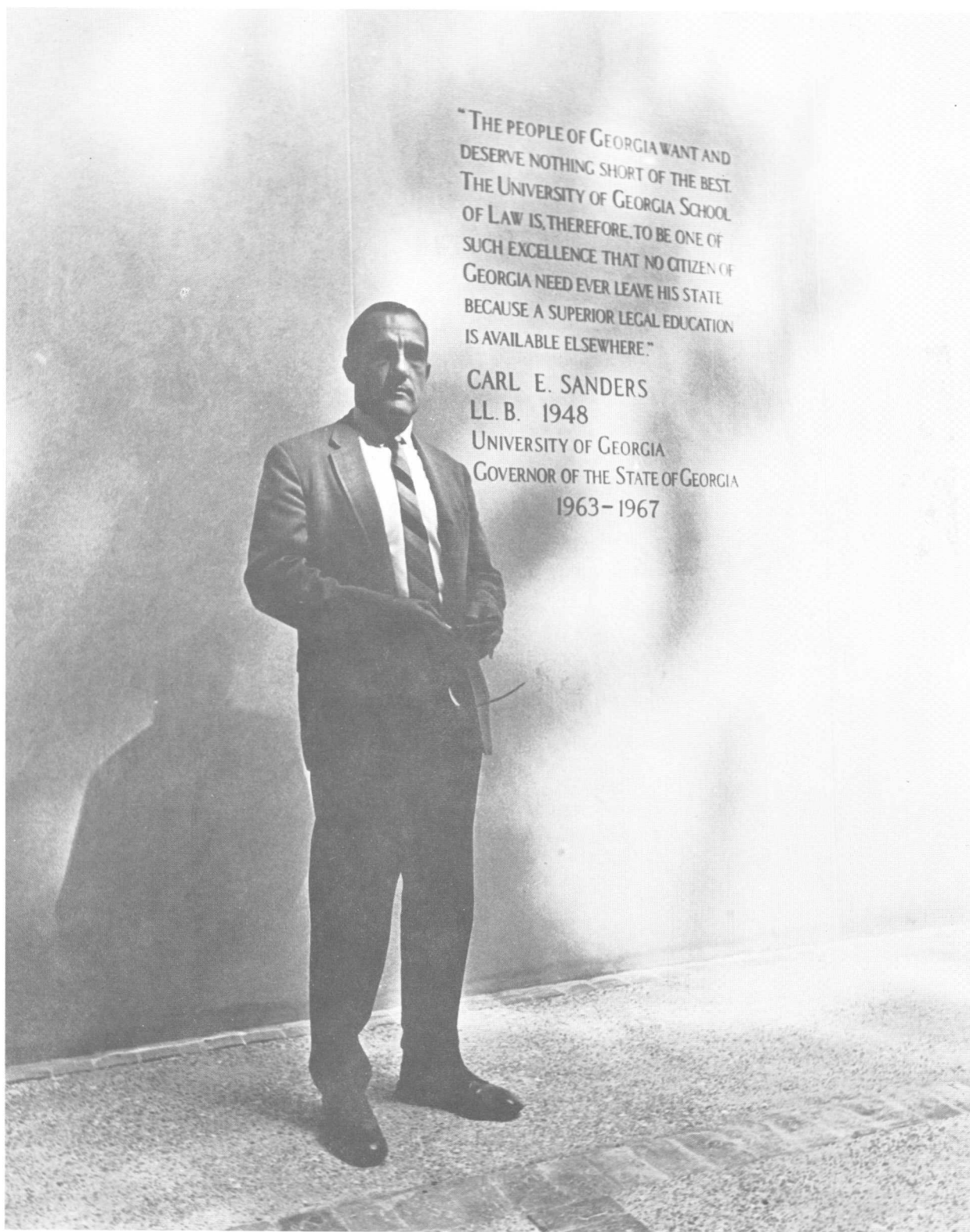
## Dedication

# THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA SCHOOL OF LAW



## DEDICATION

Athens, Georgia  
November 17 and 18, 1967



Dean Cowen stands beside inscription on the  
new wing of the School of Law



## OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

### GENERAL

<i>President</i>	FRED CORBETT DAVISON
<i>Vice Presidents</i>	GEORGE STEVEN PARTHEMOS JOHN WILLIAM FANNING ROBERT C. ANDERSON JOHN LAFAYETTE GREEN WILLIAM PORTER KELLAM
<i>Director of Libraries</i>	

### SCHOOL OF LAW

<i>Dean</i>	LINDSEY COWEN
<i>Assistant Dean</i>	JOHN BARTOW REES, JR.
<i>Executive Secretary</i>	JOHN CORRY
<i>Law Librarian</i>	SEWELL MARION BRUMBY
<i>Circulation and Reference Librarian</i>	JOSE RODRIGUEZ
<i>Catalogue Librarian</i>	SOPHIA SULLIVAN
<i>Director, Continuing Legal Education Program</i>	JAMES WOODROW CURTIS
<i>Assistant to the Director</i>	DOROTHY B. DUNFORD
<i>Dean Emeritus and Professor Emeritus</i>	JOHN ALTON HOSCH
<i>Professor Emeritus</i>	SIGMUND ALBERT COHN

### THE SCHOOL OF LAW FACULTY

<i>Professors</i>	THOMAS FITZGERALD GREEN, JR. <i>A.B., LL.B., Georgia; J.S.D., Chicago</i>
	DAVID MEADE FEILD <i>A.B., LL.B., North Carolina</i>
	VERNER FRANKLIN CHAFFIN <i>A.B., LL.B., Georgia; J.S.D., Yale</i>
	LINDSEY COWEN <i>B.A., LL.B., Virginia; LL.M., Harvard</i>
	ROBERT NELSON LEAVELL <i>B.A., Mississippi; LL.B., Yale</i>
	JOHN F. T. MURRAY <i>B.S., U.S. Military Academy; LL.B., Harvard; M.A., George Washington</i>
	JOHN BARTOW REES, JR. <i>B.A., Hobart; LL.B., Virginia</i>
	JAMES RALPH BEAIRD <i>B.S., LL.B., Alabama, LL.M., George Washington</i>
	WYLIE H. DAVIS <i>A.B., LL.B., Mercer; LL.M., Harvard</i>

## *School of Law Dedication*

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### *Associate Professors*

R. PERRY SENTELL, JR.  
*A.B., LL.B., Georgia; LL.M., Harvard*  
RICHARD MORTON  
*B.S.B.A., Denver; LL.B., Mississippi; LL.M., Yale*  
PASCO MIDDLETON BOWMAN, II.  
*B.A., Bridgewater; LL.B., New York University*  
CHARLES LUNSFORD SAUNDERS, JR.  
*B.S., Wisconsin; LL.B., Virginia*  
KIRBY LOFTIN TURNAGE, JR.  
*A.B., Alabama; J.D., George Washington*

### *Assistant Professors*

JOHN DANIEL REAVES  
*B.S., Auburn; LL.B., Virginia*  
ERNEST HUNTER TAYLOR, JR.  
*LL.B., Tulane*  
GARY BRYAN BLASINGAME  
*B.S., LL.B., Georgia*  
MACK ALLEN PLAYER  
*A.B., Drury College; J. D., Missouri*  
DAVID CARL LANDGRAF  
*B.A., Wesleyan; J.D., Chicago*  
THOMAS ALAN LUND  
*A.B., Harvard; LL.B., Columbia*  
YUNG FANG CHIANG  
*B.S., Taichung First Middle School; LL.B. Taiwan University; LL.M., Northwestern; J.D., Chicago*  
BERNARD S. JACKSON  
*LL.B., Liverpool University*

*Dean:* LINDSEY COWEN, B.A., LL.B., LL.M.

*Assistant Dean:* JOHN BARTOW REES, JR., B.A., LL.B.



Hugo LaFayette Black

## HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the United States

Although Mr. Justice Black is a native of Alabama, it is noteworthy on this dedicatory occasion that his paternal grandmother was born and reared in Oglethorpe County, Georgia—only a few miles from the University—and moved to Alabama after marrying his grandfather, apparently in the 1830's. Born in 1886, Mr. Justice Black grew up in Ashland, Alabama, and received his law degree from the University of Alabama in 1906. He practiced law in Birmingham and Jefferson County for twenty years, punctuated by service as a police judge for eighteen months and subsequently as county prosecutor for two years. He also served as a captain in the Field Artillery during World War I, having received his initial officer's training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. His entry into politics in the 1920's eventually brought him to prominence from 1927 to 1937 as a United States Senator from Alabama, and particularly to recognition as a legislative leader during the "New Deal" administrations of President Franklin Roosevelt.

Mr. Justice Black's eminence as a jurist and his impact upon the public law of the United States cannot be justly assessed in short compass. Appointed to the United States Supreme Court by President Roosevelt in 1937, his career on the Court has spanned an era of turbulence in social and legal evolution that is without parallel in American history. Over this period of thirty years, through the 1966 Term ending in June, 1967, his production of judicial opinions—"opinions of the Court," concurrences, and dissents—has been prodigious. To date his opinions number about 750, of which approximately 35% have been dissents. Only eight other justices of 96 in the Court's history have served so long; and few, if any, of those have equalled his productivity.

But the volume of Mr. Justice Black's work, while impressive indeed, is not the essential measure of his stature as a Supreme Court justice. His opinions have shown a consistently high order of judicial craftsmanship. They are lucid, persuasive, and progressively marked by great breadth and depth of scholarship. Beyond those virtues, however, since the mid-forties he has been the generally acknowledged leader of the liberal justices; and since the mid-fifties he and his fellow libertarians have formed a majority in many of the Court's most celebrated and controversial decisions. Some of the most far-reaching decisions, of course, have been unanimous. Whether writing for the Court, expressing dissent, or merely participating in

### *Hugo LaFayette Black*

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conference and voting, Mr. Justice Black has generated a powerful championship of individual freedoms—including many basic safeguards for the criminally accused and meaningful protection of belief, speech, petition, assembly, association, and religion. He has also demonstrated, on the other hand, that he is no doctrinaire liberal, notably in the more recent cases dealing with unprecedented techniques of public protest and civil disobedience. His liberal bent is tempered by a fear of those excesses in public demonstration which arguably threaten, with dubious social return, the very existence of a viable society.

Mr. Justice Black may well be appraised by generations of lawyers and historians to come as the most influential judicial bellwether of his time, notwithstanding his working association with several other distinguished justices and despite a popular reference to the Supreme Bench during much of his tenure as the “Warren Court.”

WYLIE H. DAVIS

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## DEDICATION PROGRAM

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1967

- 1:00—1:45 P.M. Registration of delegates and guests, Dean's Office.
- 2:00 P.M. John A. Sibley Lecture in Law  
Lecturer: Robert Budge McKay, Dean,  
New York University School of Law  
Subject: Civil Disobedience: A New  
Credo?  
Law School Auditorium
- 3:00 P.M. Coffee Break
- 3:15 P.M. Panel discussion  
*Moderator:* Hardy C. Dillard, Dean, University of  
Virginia School of Law  
*Panelists:* Hodding Carter, Editor, Writer in Resi-  
dence Tulane University  
D. Meade Feild, Professor of Law  
University of Georgia School of Law  
Sir Arthur Goodhart, K.B.E., Q.C.  
Retired Master  
University College  
Oxford, England  
Harry Kalven, Jr.  
Professor of Law  
University of Chicago  
Law School  
Daniel J. Meador, Dean,  
University of Alabama  
School of Law  
Monrad G. Paulsen,  
Professor of Law  
Columbia University School of Law  
(Dean Elect, University of  
Virginia School of Law)  
R. Carter Pittman, Esq.  
Pittman and Kinney  
Dalton, Georgia
- 4:45 P.M. Adjournment
- 6:30 P.M. University of Georgia Law School Associa-  
tion Social Hour and Dinner in honor of  
Law School delegates and other distin-  
guished guests.

*School of Law Dedication*

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1967

9:45 A.M.

Academic Procession.  
East front of Law School Building  
(In case of inclement weather this portion of the exercises will be held in the Law School Auditorium.)

10:00 A.M.

Dedication Exercises.  
East front of Law School Building.  
Invocation: The Reverend Mr. William A. Adams, Pastor, First Presbyterian Church, Athens, Georgia.  
Introduction of platform guests.  
Welcome on behalf of the State of Georgia:  
Honorable Lester G. Maddox,  
Governor of the State of Georgia.  
Remarks:  
Honorable John W. Langdale,  
Chairman, Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia.  
Presentation of the building to the University of Georgia:  
Dr. George L. Simpson, Jr.,  
Chancellor of the University System of Georgia.  
Acceptance of the building:  
Dr. Fred C. Davison,  
President of the University of Georgia.  
Introduction of Dedication Speaker:  
Honorable Sidney O. Smith,  
Judge, United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia.  
Dedication address:  
THERE IS A SOUTH of UNION  
and FREEDOM  
Honorable Hugo L. Black,  
Justice, Supreme Court of the United States.  
Concluding remarks:  
Dean Lindsey Cowen  
Benediction:  
The Reverend Mr. William A. Adams

11:45 A.M.

Luncheon. Law School Courtyard.

2:00 P.M.

Georgia-Auburn Homecoming Football Game. Sanford Stadium.

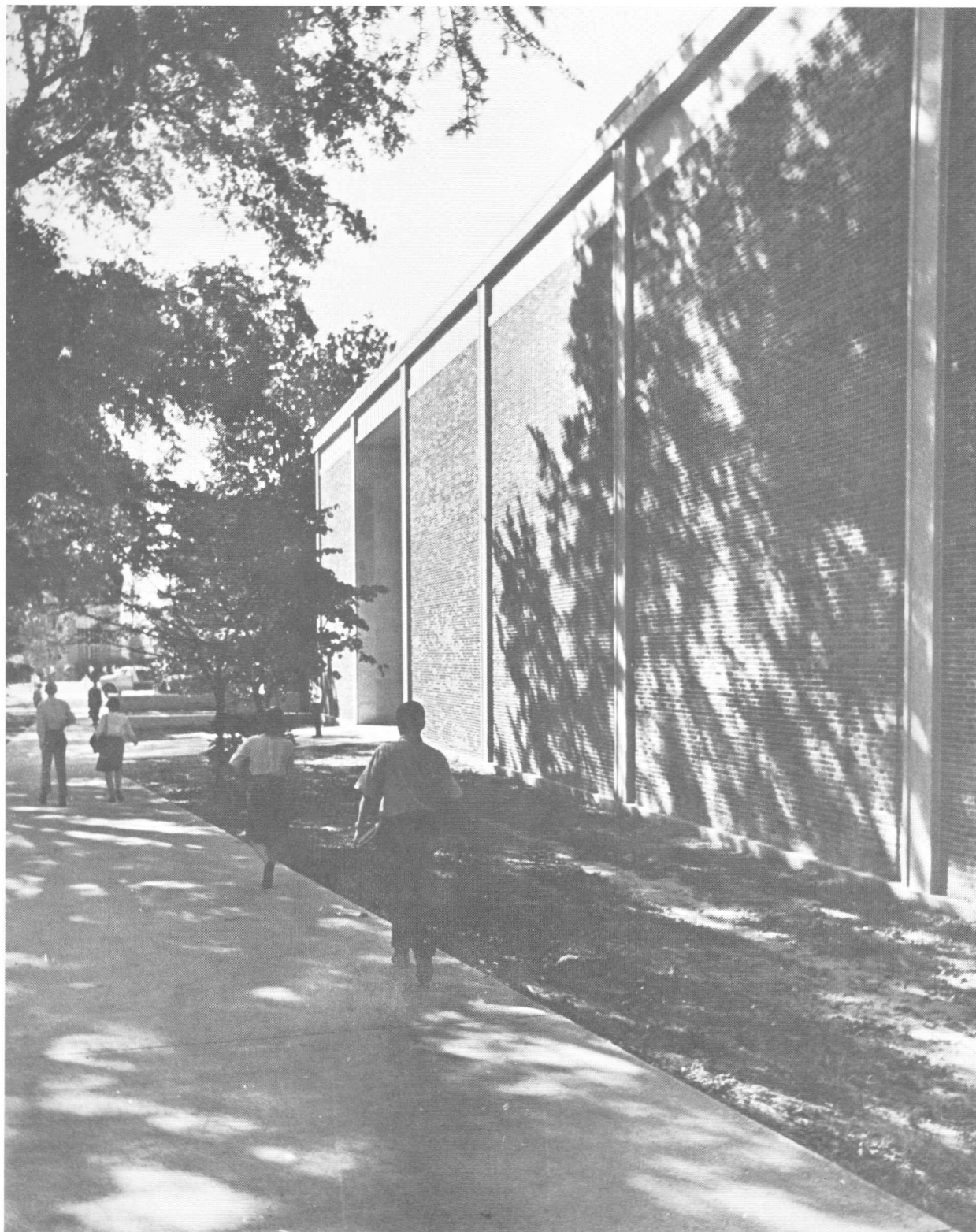


Robert B. McKay  
Dean, New York University School of Law

Robert Budge McKay is widely recognized as one of America's outstanding legal educators. A graduate of the University of Kansas and the Yale Law School, he began his teaching career at the Emory University School of Law in 1950. His appointment earlier this year as Dean of the New York University School of Law, where he has been a member of the faculty since 1953, caps a long record of distinguished service and significant achievement.

Dean McKay's principal academic interests have been constitutional law and, in particular, the work of the United States Supreme Court. Among his many publications are *An American Constitutional Law Reader* (1958) and *Reapportionment: The Law and Politics of Equal Representation* (1965). He has been a Visiting Professor at the University of Texas and the University of California (Berkeley) and a Visiting Lecturer at the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies.





Exterior view of the new wing, containing the Law Library

## THE BUILDING



IN 1859, when law schools were few, the first Chief Justice of the State started, at the seat of University of Georgia, the law school which afterwards bore his name: The Lumpkin Law School. Later, when a building had been designed expressly to house the School, and was being dedicated, as Harold Hirsch Hall, on October 29, 1932, one of the dedicatory speakers said it was "modern, completely equipped and efficient to the nth degree." In time Hirsch Hall became too small, but it has never lost its charm. It may well be auspicious, now, that the gracious architecture of Harold Hirsch Hall has been preserved, and that this older building blends, without aesthetic or functional hindrance, into the splendid contemporary architecture of the recent addition.

The added portion of the seven-times-expanded building, designed by the Atlanta firm of A. Thomas Bradbury and constructed with the H. L. Coble Company of Greensboro, North Carolina, as general contractor, again combines beauty and efficiency. The auditorium, classrooms and offices, comfortably furnished in walnut, well designed for acoustical effects, and the wide corridors and stairwells with glass walls and accenting panels of various colors, are pleasant to eye and ear alike.

The completely new library wing, which is the second home of the Alexander Campbell King Library, taking all three floors of the Northern section of the building, and having a soaring glass-walled reading room, is majestic. The building plans provided not only for tile, carpeting, glass, mortar, bricks and the like, but also, eventually, for books. The volume count has already been increased by some 50,000 by purchases from building funds, and these funds continue to provide the means to build the book collection toward the degrees of broadness and depth needed by a law school aspiring to total excellence.

Typical of the successful harmonizing of past and present is the new Practice Court Room in the older portion of the building: restored domed and frescoed ceiling, above, rich but unobtrusive walnut surfaces of bench, bar and jury box, below, joined by classic columns, unite to create an atmosphere of dignity; it is a dignity appropriate to the scene of preliminary steps to the practice of an ancient, essential and honorable profession.

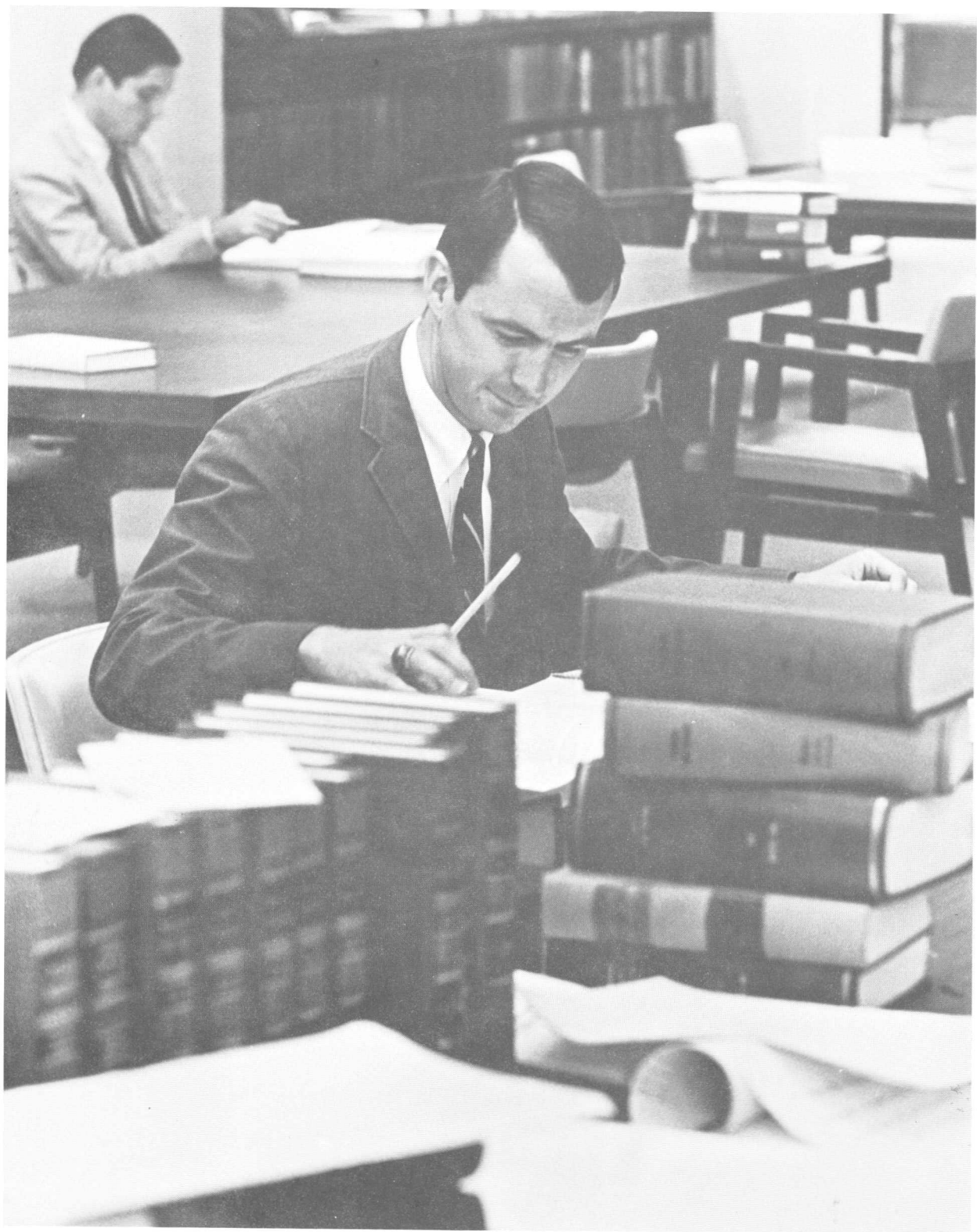


The main reading room of the Law Library



One of the small lecture rooms in the new  
addition of the Law School





A local practicing attorney uses the new library facilities



A student browses in the library stacks

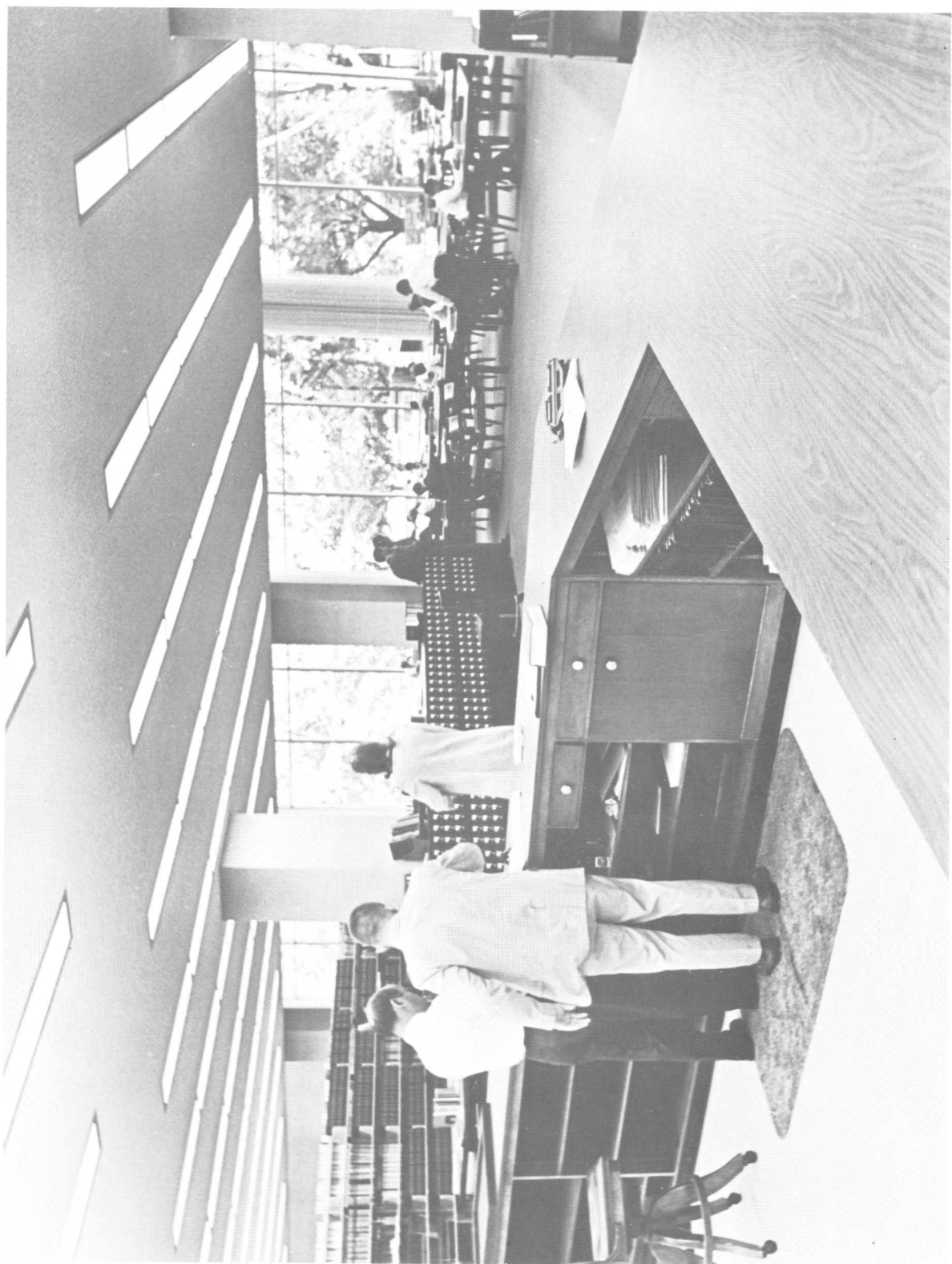


Dean Cowen in his temporary office





A corner of the library browsing lounge



Library view from circulation and reference departments



Circulation desk, adjacent to library director's office

## THE SCHOOL



THE SCHOOL OF LAW, for many years known as the Lumpkin Law School, was founded in 1859 by three eminent Georgia lawyers, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Georgia's first Chief Justice, Thomas R. Cobb, father of the Georgia Code, and William Hope Hull, one-time law partner of Governor Howell Cobb.

Activities of the school were suspended during the War Between the States but were resumed soon after the cessation of hostilities.

The first classes of the school were held in Judge Lumpkin's office, but later, after its incorporation into the University, the school moved into the historic Ivy Building. There, in crowded quarters, it remained for many years, with only two classrooms and a small room used as a library. A larger building was purchased in 1919 through the efforts of Dean Sylvanus Morris, loyal alumni, and friends of the University. The school continued to grow, and more space and better equipment became necessary. Again the alumni and friends of the school gave freely of their time and money, and the result was Harold Hirsch Hall, which was completed and dedicated in 1932. This building, which is now incorporated into the present home of the Law School, furnishes adequate space for reception areas and the Dean and his administrative staff.

Through the years many prominent and learned sons of the state have been associated with the school as members of its faculty and as lecturers. For several decades after its establishment the faculty was very small, at times numbering no more than one regular professor, but it was usually supplemented by outside lecturers, some of whom were paid and some of whom gave their services. Aside from the three founders, some of the more prominent of those who served on the faculty were: Senator Benjamin H. Hill, Governor Howell Cobb, Professor George Dudley Thomas, Dean Syl-

vanus Morris, Judge Thomas F. Green, Mr. Abit Nix, Judge George F. Gober, Dean H. N. Edmunds, and Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, who was dean at the time of his election to the presidency of the University.

When the school first moved from Judge Lumpkin's office into the Ivy Building, its library numbered only a few hundred volumes and most of these had been donated by the professors themselves. This deficiency in the library continued for a number of years, in fact, even up to the time of the school's reorganization in 1928. In the late 1930's it contained approximately 17,000 volumes, with about a thousand new volumes being added yearly. Not until the early 1960's was it possible to acquire all appropriate law books as they were published. Finally, in 1966, was undertaken the herculean labor of finding and gathering in the fundamental law books of the past: success, in this task, is realizable within a few years. The volume count has passed the 125,000 mark.

At the time of the establishment of the school only one year's study was required for graduation and very few courses were offered. A decade later the number of courses was materially increased and two years were required to complete the work of the school. There were, however, no entrance requirements except that applicants for admission were required to pass a "satisfactory examination upon the elements of an English education." 1909 marked a definite stride forward; additional courses were added and the requirements of fifteen college units for entrance went into effect. In 1918 the course was extended to three years with twenty-two subjects offered. Before 1940 the school had an entrance requirement of two years of academic work, but a considerable proportion of the students who entered had more than this amount of preliminary training.

Today the complexities and continually added subjects within the range of law dictate higher standards for admission—the baccalaureate degree, with good undergraduate grades, and aptitude test scores predicative of success in pro-



fessional education and practice. A total of fifty-eight courses and seminars are offered this year. The inauguration of the quarterly Sibley Lecturers' visits, and the launching of the Georgia Law Review, have afforded additional opportunities for highly desirable extra-curricular activities by the law students.

Deans of the school may be counted on one hand. William Sylvester Morris, elected Dean on the creation of the office in 1900, held the position for almost thirty years. An excellent teacher, his wit and cryptic humor made him a legendary figure. H. N. Edmunds and Harmon W. Caldwell were Deans during the early 1930's.

When Dean Caldwell became President of the University in 1935, J. Alton Hosch returned to the Faculty from private practice; he held the office until his retirement in 1964. The present Dean, M. Lindsey Cowen, is the fifth.

Today the Law School looks back on a history of one hundred and eight years with gratitude for those whose vision, labor, and generosity are responsible for its existence and its present status. It looks back with pride to the training it has given to many students who have served, or are now serving, their community, their state, and their nation with distinction. It looks forward to tomorrow, confident that it will continue to progress in a manner worthy of its past, and dedicated to serving the State and Nation to which it belongs.

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