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Office of Communications and Public Relations

Georgia Advocate

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA SCHOOL OF LAW

Statement Of Purpose

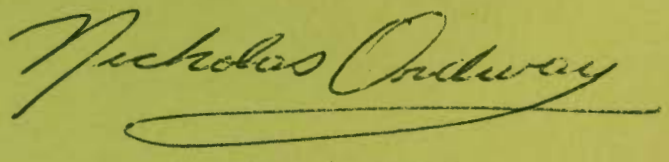
It is the stated purpose of the *Georgia Advocate* to be a magazine primarily directed to and for the alumni. To fulfill this objective the *Georgia Advocate* has and is undergoing major changes.

First, we have changed the graphic format of the publication from that of a newsletter to that of a full-sized magazine. Second, we have created the "Alumni Notes" department. It is our intent to print all relevant alumni items including job placements, promotions, marriages, children, publication, obituaries, and other notes. We solicit all law firms and alumni to inform us about what they are doing so that they may be included in this department. Third, we are establishing a forum for alumni and other articles on topics of current legal interest. Unlike a law review more freedom is given to speculation and opinion. Signed articles are the opinions of the authors and are not necessarily the opinions of the *Georgia Advocate*. All alumni are urged to submit articles for consideration. Fourth, we are interviewing government officials and are soliciting articles by noted legal scholars and commentators on topics which we feel would be of interest to our readers. Fifth, we are expanding the coverage of Law School activities to include critiques on the operation and functioning of the Law School. However, we shall attempt to be as objective as possible and will label our opinions as opinions and not as objective news stories. Sixth, we will advocate changes in the laws of Georgia and will attempt to substantiate our opinions with adequate research. Seventh, we will publish all letters written to us, subject to cannons of good taste and space limitations.

If anyone has any suggestions or criticisms please let us know. Silence indicates a waiver of the right to complain that your point of view is not represented in the pages of this publication.

The Managing Board of the *Georgia Advocate* shall select a prominent legal scholar or critic to serve as Honorary Editor for each regular issue of the magazine. The Honorary Editor shall be selected on the basis of the following criteria: First, his work in the development of law in this state and country; Second, his willingness to write a critical article on any subject for the *Advocate*. The Managing Board will then attempt to solicit several related articles which will compliment the subject selected by our Honorary Editor. We ask that alumni and friends of the law school send the *Georgia Advocate* suggestions as to who would be qualified to serve in this position.

Every year the Managing Board shall elect a Man of the Year in Law. We wish to honor men who have made constructive contributions to the development and preservation of law in this country. We ask alumni to nominate men for consideration by the last day of March of each year. We intend to honor the recipient of this award on Law Day each year. Nominations should include the proposed recipient's name and the reasons why the nomination was made.



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DEAN'S CORNER:

The Essential Ingredient

Dean Cowem

If a school is ever a single thing, that single thing must be the student body. One can conceive of a school without a physical plant, without books, and even without a faculty; but one cannot conceive of a school without students.

The University of Georgia School of Law is fortunate in the students it has attracted and which it continues to attract. They have been and there continue to be many evidences of this.

Illustrative of the caliber of students attracted here in prior years is the success of the members of the Class of 1970 on the June bar examination. Sixty-eight members of the Class of 1970 took the June Georgia Bar Examination; sixty-three passed for a passing average of 93%. Additionally, members of this class have recently passed bar examinations in South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Illinois and Pennsylvania. We know of no member of this class who has taken a bar examination in another state who has not succeeded in passing it.

The upward trend of bar examination success by Georgia graduates is evidenced by results over the past four years. In June 1967, of those members of the Class of 1967 who finished in the bottom quarter of the class, only 15% passed the Georgia Bar Examination on their first attempt. In June 1968, the comparable figure was 40%; in June 1969, 44%; and this year 81%. It cannot be overemphasized that these figures relate to persons in the *bottom quarter* of the class.

We have now achieved a figure with which we could live but with which we are still not fully satisfied. No school can realistically hope for a 100% pass rate, examination after examination after examination; but we can and will strive for that goal, and we will reach the point where a bar examination failure by a graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law is a relative rarity.

The splendid result in June was realized in minor part because of an increase in our admissions standards. The students who now come to us are better prepared for the study of law than were their predecessors. But the increase in our admissions standards has not been dramatic enough to explain fully the steady and substantial increase in the pass rate. Improved instruction has contributed to this result as has a closer understanding concerning the bar examination between the law faculties of the state and the Georgia Board of Bar Examiners. But most important, to my mind, is the increased effort on the part of our students and their heightened sense of professional responsibility. They come to Law School wanting to become lawyers. They work diligently toward that goal for three years and then make a very substantial effort in special preparation for the bar. The results reflect this effort.

As for our new students, this year for the first time our entering class, for all practical purposes, reached its maximum size. Our two large classrooms were designed to seat 120 students each, but in reality this many people crowds the class. As of October 1, 1970, our official reporting date, 238 first year students had enrolled in the School of Law. Toward the end of the admission year, we were rejecting people whom we considered to be qualified to do our work, but for whom no seats were available. These 238 came from a record 790 applications for admission to the first year class, additional evidence of increased interest by prospective law students in the University of Georgia School of Law. Of interest also is the fact that in past years it required roughly two acceptances to produce one enrolled student. This year that figure dropped dramatically to approximately 1½ acceptances for every student subsequently enrolled. Our average score on the Law School Aptitude Test rose almost 10 points, and the average cumulative grade point average increased modestly.

The only disappointing aspect of the admission year was the sudden drop in out-of-state representation. In past years the Law School's enrollment has reflected generally the University's enrollment of approximately 20% out-of-state students and 80% in-state students. This year the Law School's in-state student percentage rose to 93% and out-of-state enrollment decreased to 7%.

It is generally believed that a substantial out-of-state representation enriches an academic program because of the educational exchanges among the members of the broadly based, therefore more representative and cosmopolitan, student body. It is clearly recognized here, however, that our first responsibility and privilege is to educate Georgians, and the sharp changes in percentages of in-state and out-of-state reflects faculty's recognition of and adherence to this primary obligation.

The competition for the 240 available first year seats will undoubtedly intensify as the years go by. The test for admission no longer can be "Is this applicant predictably capable of completing our course of study successfully," but rather it must be "Recognizing that the applicant is predictably capable of completing our course of study successfully if he is admitted, is he among the 240 best qualified for admission here."

In most respects this is a happy situation in which to find ourselves; but it is difficult under almost all circumstances to reject an applicant for admission. Regrettably our problems of this nature are going to become ever more serious as time goes on; we will need the full understanding and sympathy of our alumni and friends.

The School's future continues to be exceedingly bright, thanks primarily to the quality and quantity of the one essential ingredient—the student body.

Legal Dilemmas In Exercising Misdemeanor Jurisdiction

By THE HONORABLE DANIEL DUKE
GEORGIA ADVOCATE HONORARY EDITOR

INTRODUCTION

Every judge who imposes a sentence upon one convicted for the commission of a misdemeanor is immediately confronted with questions to which there are no absolute answers. In Georgia these questions have been complicated by our prison system, by the rules and regulations of the Pardon and Parole Board, and by the urban sprawl which spreads over the arbitrary lines of municipalities and counties.

A superficial examination of the condition and a few of the problems will disclose why a few judges impose sentences only under Section (a) of Section 27-2506 of the Code of Georgia as amended. Since the Criminal Court of Fulton County has a case load of approximately 12,000 cases per year (and it is growing), perhaps the considerations which influence the sentencing policy of one judge of that Court will offer to the Bar and the Legislature information which could be useful in re-establishing a viable system of Criminal Justice in Georgia.

THE DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN "FELONY," "MISDEMEANOR," "MALA IN SE," "MALA PROHIBITA," "MORAL TURPITUDE," AND "INFAMOUS" ARE BLURRED

These distinctions between 'felony,' 'misdemeanor,' 'male in se,' 'mala prohibita,' 'serious,' 'petty,' 'involving moral turpitude,' 'infamous,' etc., are problematic and turn on questions of history, frame of reference, length of sentence, what court has jurisdiction to try the case, and very often on who gets the revenue from fines.

There are no certitudes, and dogmatic certainty has no place in this area of a judge's business.

Plato said, "It is as expedient that a wicked man be punished as that a sick man be cured by a physician, for all chastisement is a kind of medicine."

Senaca said, "We will not punish a man because he hath offended, but that he may offend no more, nor does punishment ever look to the past, but to the future; for it is not the result of passion, but that the same thing may be guarded against in the future."

Before Georgia became a colony of England, our ancestors were accustomed to a distinction between petty offenses classified as "misdemeanors" as distinguished by those offenses classified as "felonies," infamous and heinous crimes. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in England and on the Continent, there were established "Houses of Correction". It was a combination poorhouse, workhouse, and penal institution. According to the social consciousness of the day and as a matter of financial and administrative convenience and necessity, with crass abandon, there were herded into these institutions widows and orphans, the handicapped, the demented, the beggars, prostitutes, petty thieves, and pickpockets and other types of persons guilty of petty offenses. Each shire or borough established its own "House of Correction", administered it and had control of it. Felons, those who committed infamous crimes, were not confined in "Houses of Correction".

We must understand that the list of

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DANIEL DUKE: Born in Palmetto, old Campbell County, Georgia; later attended the public schools at Fairburn, Georgia. Graduated from Oglethorpe University, AB, and Emory University Law School, Juris Doctor.

Former City Attorney and Mayor of Fairburn; former Assistant Solicitor General of Fulton County Superior Court; former Assistant Attorney General of State of Georgia. He was elected judge of the Criminal Court of Fulton County and assumed office on January 1, 1965. He was unopposed in the recent general election for a six-year term.

Judge Duke is married and resides with his wife and three children at 1180 E. Club Lane, N. E., Atlanta.

He is a member of the Wieuca Road Baptist Church. He is a member of the American Bar Association, American Judicature Society, North American Judges Association, Georgia Bar Association, Atlanta Bar Association, Old War Horse Lawyers Club, and is a member of the Atlanta Lions Club and the Buckhead Fifty Club.

offenses listed as misdemeanors were very few as compared with the list of today. Few lawyers and judges are able to count the number of offenses classified as misdemeanors buried in every statute enacted to govern the lives of us who live in this urbanized, technological age. Comparatively, the judge of a general sessions court of England had only a few offenses to deal with.

In this enlightened and democratic age, we have not as yet escaped this idea and its vestigial remains are encased within our statutes and case law.

The crunch of our failure in this regard is producing and has produced much trouble for our society.

Perhaps Dean Roscoe Pound was disturbed about this legal hangover in 1930 when he was decrying the system of criminal justice in America. He pointed out "of one hundred thousand persons arrested in Chicago in 1912, more than one half were held for violations of legal precepts which did not exist twenty-five years ago". Since 1930 we have moved faster and further in this direction.

In 1968 in the courts trying misdemeanor cases in Georgia, there were 108,000 persons accused and tried. More than one half of them had committed no act involving moral or ethical delinquency.

A judge sentencing a person convicted of a misdemeanor is confronted with a host of perplexing questions. He has no reliable body of knowledge to guide him in fixing the punishment. If he tries to find a past body of theories about punishment and crime, he soon discovers that there are many theories as to why the state punishes persons for the commission of a crime and punishment has not rested on a fixed policy. The policy has developed and changed without conscious planning and without any philosophical value preferences. Scientific methods are not applicable because there is no method of testing under controlled conditions. There are contradictory theories about crime and punishment, and there is no way to prove or disprove any of them. There is no way to measure the validity of one theory as compared to another theory.

Does the state punish an offender because of vengeance for retribution, to prevent future violations, to deter other offenders, out of necessity, or to reform the violator? At various times in history all of these reasons have been advanced as the basis for punishing for crime.

It would be well for all of us to read and reread the case of *Pearson v. Wimbish*, 124 Ga. 701, 709 (1905). While this case distinguished between offenses against the state as distinguished from infractions contrary to the ordinances of municipalities, it points up the blurring of the lines brought about by urbanization. The principles embodied therein, due to the increase in statutory general welfare regulations which provide penalties for their violation, and which are designated as misdemeanors, are not applicable to our present socioeconomic structure. However, the principles implicit in the ruling in *Pearson, supra,* could be made applicable and would result in greater equity and justice.

To call a case petty for the purpose of a summary trial without a jury, and for the purpose of punishment upon conviction thereof, to regard the violation as serious enough to sentence one to serve in a prison where felons are confined, subject the person to the same discipline and environment and make his punishment of the same character and nature as that imposed upon those convicted of felonies–infamous crimes and crimes involving moral turpitude–is not consistent; and it makes no difference that we characterize the institution as a "penitentiary" for felony prisoners or as a "public works camp" for misdemeanor prisoners. *See Pearson* at *712 supra.* This is particularly true where the misdemeanor involved is one that is mala prohibita and is one that deals with the general welfare and is solely for the purpose of regulating conduct which, except for health or other reasons of social utility, would be left in the discretion of the person doing the act.

A judge knows one thing and that is the state does punish for crime, and that he has in his power the authority to say within certain limitations how much, where, and under what conditions.

WHAT IS A PROPER SENTENCE FOR ONE CONVICTED OF A MISDEMEANOR?

The judge must first ask himself: is the misdemeanor one which involves moral and ethical delinquency? Is the misdemeanor one that is mala in prohibita and made so out of financial and administrative desirability? Does its violation involve a willful disregard of moral and ethical standards? There are deeper questions implicitly involved in these questions. Moral and social values shift like clouds in the sky from generation to generation and from place to place.

Paley in his *Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy* , at 420,421, stated, "From every species of punishment that has hitherto been devised, from imprisonment and exile, from pain and infamy, malefactors return more hardened in their crimes and more instructed." In practice one can not eliminate all elements of vengeance, retribution, punishment, deterrence, and necessity from the theory of reformation. To say we reform one by imprisoning him is somewhat contradictory. How does the theory of reformation operate when you are dealing with a misdemeanor prisoner who has committed no offense requiring "mens rea", and where his only wrong was the violation outside the corporate limits of a city, of a statutory public welfare regulation which for administrative convenience was classified as a "misdemeanor"? The logic becomes somewhat obscure when we analyze with cold reality the basis of many of our assumptions. Sir James Stephens in his classic book, *General View of the Criminal Law of England*, said, "The criminal law stands to the passion of revenge in much the same relation as marriage to the sexual appetite."

Is there something inherent in man's makeup that cries out for those to suffer who commit wrongs? Is there a mystic bond between wrong and punishment? Justice Holmes in his classic, *The Common Law*, at 39, 76, examines the basis upon which the state punishes for crime and opens a vast field for meaningful reflection and analysis.

There are evils in our social structure that should be eliminated and minimized which are beyond the power of the criminal law to accomplish. It may be flattering to lawyers and judges that there is an almost child-like innocent confidence that to pass a statute defining unpleasant acts and omissions as crimes will minimize and eliminate them. We resort too often to the impulse "there ought to be a law", when we should resort to the educational and religious institutions for the slow but surer and more just way to effectuate harmony, tranquility, and respect for our fellow man. The institutions of criminal justice are already spread too thin and their work is done so superficially that, in the view of many, we should begin the process of eliminating from the list of criminal offenses vast numbers of statutory general welfare regulations, the violation of which persons may be prosecuted as criminals.

The late Professor Freud remarked in 1917 in his standards of American Legislation: "Living under free institutions, we submit to public regulation and control in ways that appear inconceivable to the spirit of oriental despotism."

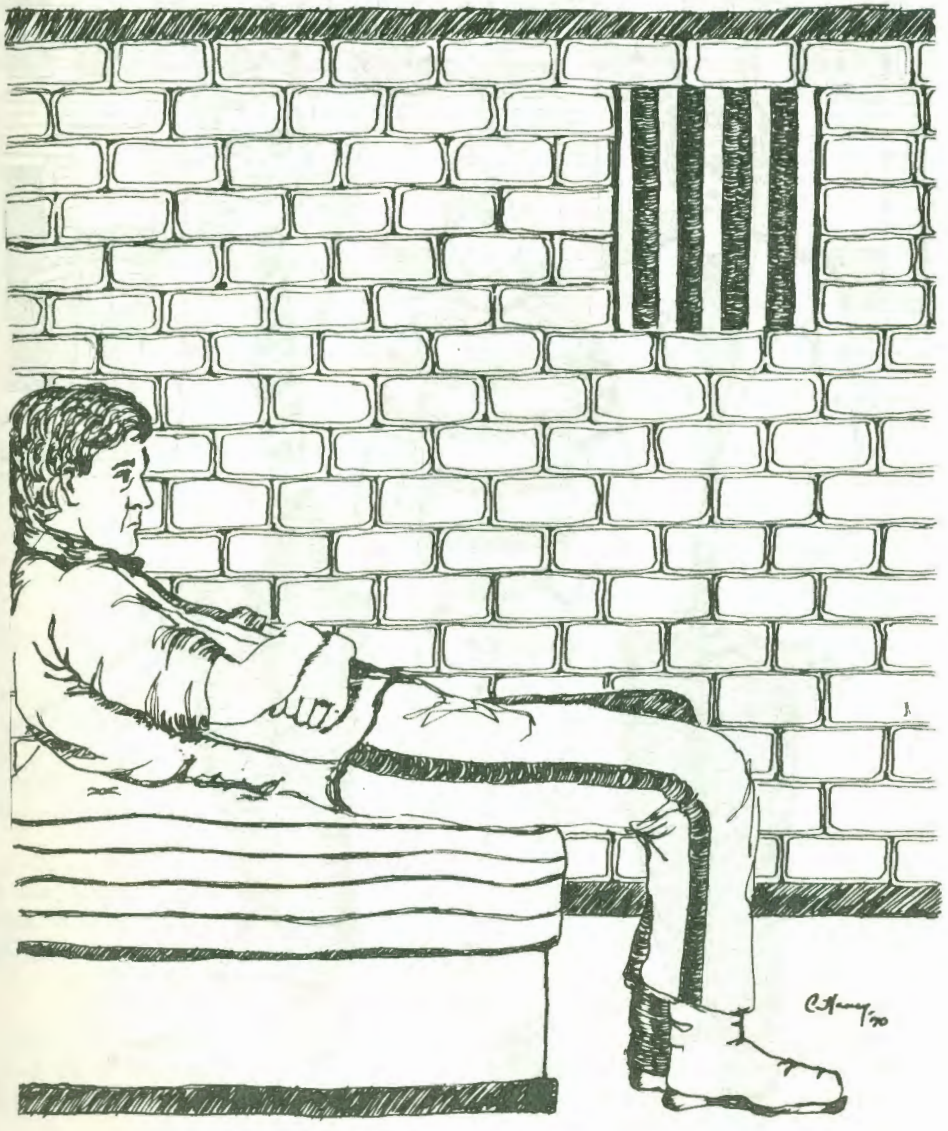
We may be indulging in self delusion when we optimistically think that we have made progress in the field of criminal justice, or that those of us who daily grapple with the problem are focusing new interest in it and its adjunctive fields.

Let us examine the Georgia statutes which govern the judges who sentence persons convicted of offenses defined as "misdemeanors". What concepts governed the legislature in creating and defining the vast body of statutes classified as "misdemeanors"? Have we followed an overall policy in this respect? Are there pre-established social goals? Is there actually conscious planning involved or do we accept historical concepts and react emotionally and pragmatically out of administrative convenience on a year-to-year basis when we classify the violation of regulations as "misdemeanors" and proceed to send the helpless, impoverished victim caught in the coils of our system to a public works camp (which, incidentally, is a penitentiary) when he fails to pay a $50 fine for his infraction?

CODE SECTION 27-2506

A judge of a court who has before him one who has been convicted of a misdemeanor is, in imposing a sentence, governed by Code Section 27-2506 of the Code of 1933 as amended which provides: "Except where otherwise provided, every crime declared to be a misdemeanor shall be punished either:

(a) By a fine not to exceed $1,000, or by confinement in the county or other jail, county public works camp, or such other places as counties may provide for maintenance of county prisoners for a total term not to exceed 12 months, either a fine or confinement or both or,



for a determinate term of months which shall be more than six months but shall not exceed a total term of 12 months."

Either the punishment provided in (a) or (b), but not both, may be imposed in the discretion of the sentencing judge; provided, however, that misdemeanor

(b) By confinement under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Corrections in the State Penitentiary, in a public works camp, or such other institutions as the Director of Corrections may direct, punishment imposed under (a) or (b) may be subject to suspension or probation but the punishment provided in (b) shall not be subject to suspension of probation wholly or partially of the payment of a fine either directly or indirectly; and provided further that the sentencing court shall retain jurisdiction to amend, modify, alter, suspend, or probate sentences imposed under (a) at any time but in no instance shall any sentence under (a) be modified in a manner to place a county prisoner under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Corrections."

The Georgia Acts of 1970, at 236, created the category of crime "misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature" and provided punishment for those convicted of such a crime of a fine not to exceed $5,000 and confinement in a county public works camp or a jail for a specific term not to exceed 12 months or both. Such person may be sentenced only under (a) of Section 27-2506, *supra*, and such person is entitled to only four days per month "good time allowance".

The offenses defined as "misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature" are pimping, pandering, keeping a place of prostitution, commercial gambling, keeping a gambling place, and advertising commercial gambling.

A judge imposing a sentence upon one convicted of a misdemeanor fixes the sentence and is thereby empowered to do more "balancing" than is a judge imposing a felony sentence.

If a person is sentenced under Section (b) and the court imposed, for example, a sentence of 8 months, what is the effect of this sentence? The person becomes subject to the immediate custody of the State Board of Corrections and may be sent to the State Penitentiary or any other institution as the Director of Corrections may direct (a public works camp).

The prisoner in such a case would be automatically released in four months or one half the specific term imposed by the sentencing judge. The judge after the term at which the sentence was imposed

may not alter, change, or modify the sentence. If the prisoner is sent by the Board of Corrections to a county public works camp, which is also a "penitentiary", the judge who imposed the sentence may learn that this person is confined at a place where he is used as a "human retriever" or where the prison conditions are such that in the judge's view barbarism is practiced or other acts which deprive men of the last vestige of humanity and where only bitterness and rebelliousness are inculcated. He may find that such person whom he sentenced for a nonviolent, noninfamous infraction of a general welfare statutory regulation classified as a misdemeanor, is confined with felony prisoners, subjected to the same prison discipline, guarded by the same guards, and otherwise treated as an infamous person and moral delinquent. If he seeks to be released, he must appeal to the Board of Pardons and Paroles, where there could be members too overworked to heed the cry of a mere misdemeanant. Therefore, a few courts have adopted the policy, except in very rare cases, of imposing sentences only under Section (a). *Stuart v. State*, 117 Ga.App. 183 (3) (1968); Code of Ga. 1933, as amended, Section 77-201, 77-309, 77-312 (a) (b) (c), 77-320 (a) (b) (1).

The effect of a sentence under Section (a) is to give the judge leverage to permit him within the limits of his power to assume and discharge his responsibility, and to use other disciplines and agencies in accomplishing his goal of rendering justice. He may impose a sentence of 12 months and a $1,000 fine and in the case of a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature, 12 months and a $5,000 fine. He knows that he may suspend, probate, alter, or modify the sentence any day it appears to him that justice and the majesty of the law will be served thereby. He knows the person will be confined in a place within his own county where the judge may send a probation officer or sheriff any day to investigate any matter touching the prisoner's condition or attitude.

In the courts where Section (a) of 27-2506, *supra,* is used, some of the considerations which lay behind this policy are contained in the following reflections:

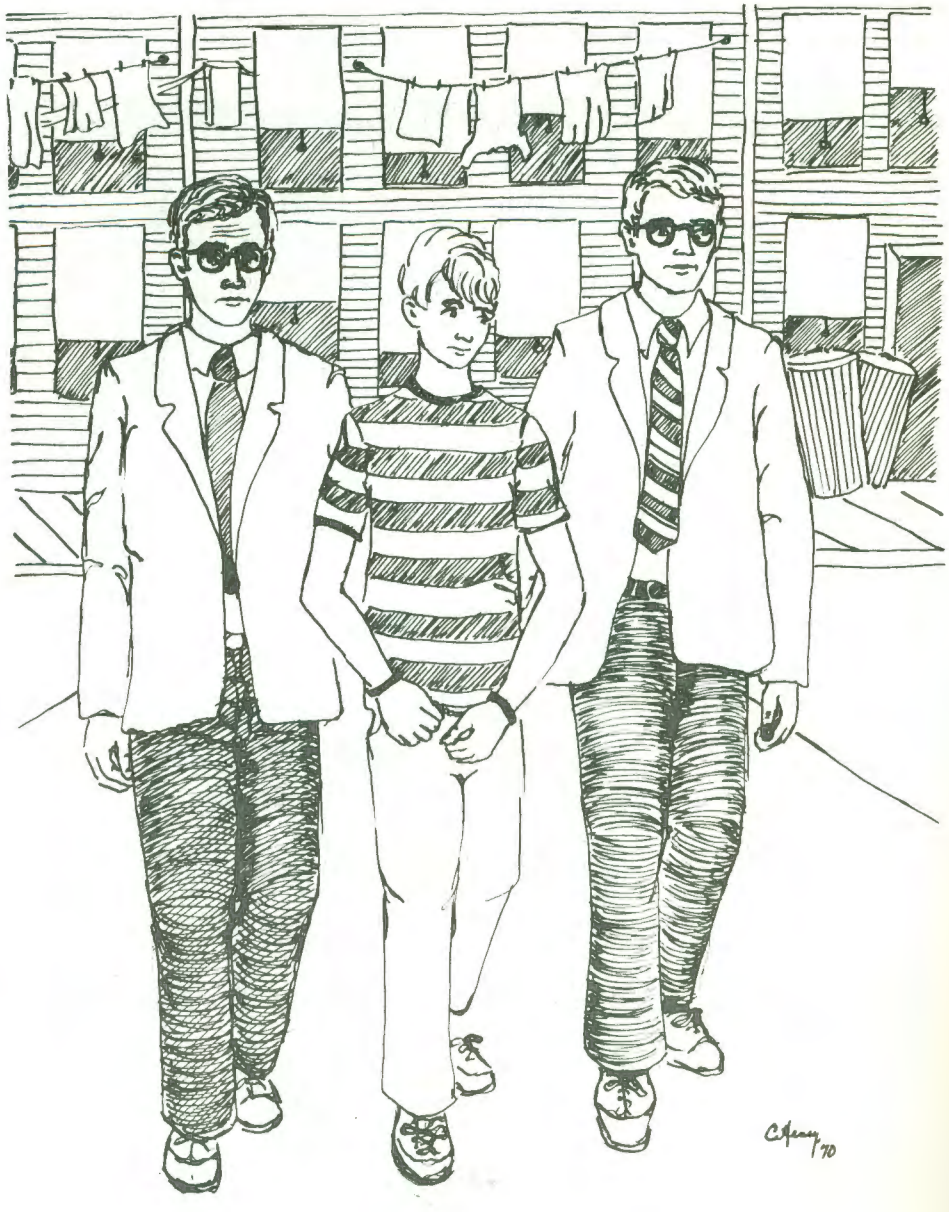
A system of criminal justice, unlike the courts on the civil side, must be an agile "balancer of the scales". This is no mean feat, for the judge in administering the criminal law must be ever conscious that his task is to balance the scales of justice between the criminal, the victim, and society, and also between the crime and the criminal.

A JUDGE SHOULD NOT BE A RULE-INTERPRETING BUREAUCRAT

Is a judge in a misdemeanor court, a rule-interpreting bureaucrat or is he engaged in a high and sacred calling where there are no certitudes? What facilities are at the disposal of a judge who conceives of himself as a balancer of the scales, engaged in his high and sacred social calling? What pressures are put on a judge in a society that lacks homogeneity, that is unstable, polarized and in a state of turmoil?

The way a judge goes about his tasks in a misdemeanor court depends upon his conception of his task and upon the breadth of his understanding not just of the law but of the forces that are at work, and the understanding of the disciplines and institutions that initiate prosecutions, the agencies that handle them and how he may utilize the law and other disciplines and agencies in attempting to balance the scales of justice.

New conditions in our society have brought forth new laws, new ethical standards, and new regulations governing the conduct of persons who live stacked one upon the other in close proximity, working with machines for a few hours a day—the lower down the socioeconomic scale, the less adaptable—inevitably they live closer together under more trying conditions and inevitably they run afoul of statutory regulations governing the general welfare. Police officers arrest and imprison the impoverished and inarticulate when they would not dare cross the threshold of the more affluent for the same act. Being less articulate as a social



group, they are for administrative purposes and with lack of foresight herded together in the common jails and rushed before criminal courts, fined and imprisoned, and released to pour a bitter and poisonous virus into the bloodstream of our urbanized society. More than 100,000 persons per year in Georgia–perhaps 50,000 of whom are not moral delinquents–have committed no conscious and willful moral or ethical wrong; and they know it. Yet they are given a record to last during their lives which stigmatizes them as moral and ethical delinquents. Juvenal, the Roman poet who observed the institutions of his time (60-140 A.D.), a harsh and satirical realist, said, "One man meets an infamous punishment for that crime which confers a diadem upon another." We are reaping the results of our lack of foresight and lack of conscious planning. We are paying a terrible price for jails, prisons, etc., but the greater price is the bitterness of many inarticulate persons and their families, the lack of confidence in our judicial institutions, and a general disrespect of and distrust of our methods of administering justice. The condition is one that has exacerbated the whole problem of dissent, confrontation, and violence throughout America. It leads to and increases actual moral and ethical delinquency. It is a social problem of the first magnitude that must be solved and solved by the whole community. The Bar Association, study groups, lawyers, and judges have for years analyzed and made recommendations. Frustration and failure to get legislative results should increase their determination to persevere. The conditions of our times present new opportunities; the time to get results is long overdue.

Administrative necessity emerges as the net into which the violators of general welfare regulations are swept; and the case law with unerring certitude marks the road along which the Appellate Courts and the Legislatures eliminated "mens rea" as one of the elements which had been a precondition of classifying a person as a "criminal".

Some courts looked the question in the face, did not hide behind a seamless jargon of legal sophistry, and concluded that such violations were not crimes.

See: *Holsey v. Ga.*

4 Ga.App. 453, (1908) one of Judge Arthur Powell's classic opinions.

U. S. v. Balent

258 U.S. 250,66 L.E. 604(1922)

Morissette v. U. S.

342 U.S. 246, 96 L.ED. 288 (1951)

Many general welfare regulations are today made crimes by the general law, and by this means a vast new group of violations that 50 years ago would not in any way carry the stigma of "crime" was swept under the umbrella of "crime". The staturory regulations are spread throughout our statute books, both State and Federal, and each session of the legislative branch in response to the centrifugal social forces creates new regulations and provides new penalties for their violation, thus sweeping more persons into this bottomless legal pit. These statutory regulations classified as "misdemeanors" and treated as state offenses and made triable in the criminal courts having misdemeanor jurisdiction constitute approximately 50% of the case load of these courts. We do not know how many persons are serving sentences for these violations.

Should not these violations be classified as civil violations? Should not these offenses be taken out of the category of "crimes"?

Historically, a crime involved a conscious wrong willfully committed by one who violated a community standard conceived of as involving the character and morality of the offender. Because of this deeply imbedded idea in the public mind, the rapidity of social change in this urbanized and technological age has brought about a condition in the criminal courts exercising misdemeanor jurisdiction that is cruel, disruptive of the social balance, and unjust and inequitable.

When the violation of a general welfare regulatory statute is classified as a "civil violation" as contra distinguished from a criminal violation, a whole package of rights are affected. It is far more than a mere change in nomenclature. The defendant does not have a right to a jury trial as he does if his offense is classified as "criminal", is not entitled to be confronted with the witnesses, the direction of a verdict in his behalf may be appealed because of error prejudicial to the prosecution.

There are a number of other results which attach to a criminal conviction which do not attach to a "civil infraction". Is it not time we divorce ourselves from the 16th century "House of Correction's" legal ideology? The U.S. Supreme Court in several decisions from *Mapp* through *Escebado* to *Williams v. Oklahoma City* has virtually outflanked many conceptual devices which heretofore governed state courts in handling "city ordinance violations" and misdemeanor offenses relating to welfare regulations. See: *Waller v. Florida*, 25 L.Ed. 2d, 435 (1970), and *Duncan v. Louisiana*, 391 U.S. 145 (1968).

And so in this year 1970 how does the judge you know amplify and support his power? Is he conscious that there is dissent and daily confrontation in an age of turmoil where ideology is polarizing society and where the class lines are hardening? Does he seek and find ways within the narrow ambits of his power and authority to look through this; and does he have the courage to go about his task of imposing sentences dispassionately with an awareness of these forces but also conscious of his duty, and also conscious that there must be continuity in the law and that a social organism must accept and apply value preferences that are conceived of as fixed verities. He may be able to do this if he uses Section (a) of Section 27-2506, *supra.* If he uses Section (b), he loses the power and authority to utilize other disciplines and to affect a "balance" in that area where he must answer for his acts.

Since this article deals only with the question of the considerations which form the basis for imposing a sentence under Section (a) of Section 27-2506 rather than (b), no proposed legislation is suggested herein. The writer is drafting legislation which will be submitted to the proper Bar Committee and Legislative Committees for what is hoped will be favorable consideration. Senate Bill No. 527, which was endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Atlanta Bar Association and which died in Committee in the 1970 session of the Georgia General Assembly, would have authorized the Criminal Court of Fulton County to exercise far more discretion in dealing with the legal dilemmas confronting judges exercising misdemeanor jurisdiction, and would have authorized the establishment of a system to apply sanctions to compel compliance with many regulatory general welfare statutes without stigmatizing the violators as "criminals" and without all the paper work involved in prosecuting one who is charged with a moral and ethical delinquency involving "mens rea".

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Corrections And Reform

By THE HONORABLE LESTER G. MADDOX

The Maddox Administration has been fully committed to correctional progress, correctional reform and a search for and implementation of new, innovative and creative programs with particular emphasis on rehabilitation and re-socialization of the public offender.

Robert Carter, Director of Corrections, and the very capable staff which he has assembled are to be commended for bringing unparalleled progress to the Georgia Correctional setting.

We have completed a new prototype regional correctional institution in Wayne County which includes the newer and more innovative concepts of rehabilitation and re-socialization. In addition, contracts have been let for two more ultra-modern prototype institutions. Construction of these new facilities is slated to be under way immediately.

At the Georgia Industrial Institute, our youthful offender institution, a new adjustment center for 250 public offenders has been completed and is now in use. A new vocational trades building has been completed with facilities for teaching eleven trades.

At the Georgia State Prison—many improvements are under way. A new industrial complex has been completed just outside but adjacent to the main compound. New and improved equipment for an expanded and more modern industrial program has been purchased and installed. This move has paved the way for the utilization of the space formerly used inside the compound to be renovated for expanded academic, vocational, library and counseling programs.

Many improvements have been initiated at the several state institutions to bring them "up-to-date" and "in line" with fire and safety standards as well as meeting the standards of the State Health Department—including the Water Quality Control Board.

Early in our administration, we called for basic "minimum standards" for all correctional institutions in Georgia whether they be state or county operated. These basic minimum standards have resulted in upgraded operations, programming, food services, elevating and improving the entire system.

Special "in-service" training programs are an on-going process in the Georgia Correctional System to upgrade all correctional personnel and prepare them to more effectively meet their day to day responsibilities. Correctional officer standards and educational requirements now are handled through the State Merit System. The once frequent turnover of personnel is being reduced as the staff becomes more professionalized. A Correctional officer must now be a high school graduate.

Through the continuing efforts of our Director, Robert Carter, and his administrative assistants, considerable improvements have been made in the management of the entire correctional system.

Again, we have given top priority to rehabilitation, re-socialization and the successful re-entry of the public offender into society.

Through the Manpower Development and Training Act vocational trades training programs have become more professionalized in the Department of Corrections. Such programs are funded through the Department of Labor and administered through the Vocational Education Division of the State Department of Education.

The Georgia Training and Development Center at Buford has made extensive use of this funding in their vocational training series. Buford is a facility primarily for the rehabilitation of young men with measurable potential for difficult skill training. The institution, located forty (40) miles northeast of Atlanta, offers courses in auto mechanics, masonry, barbering, drafting, small engine repair, welding and building maintenance. The instructors give counseling as well as training.

MDTA has also provided vocational training at Georgia State Prison, a maximum security facility at Reidsville. Lee and Lowndes-Troupeville Prison Branches have had MDTA funded programs involving over one hundred men.

As proof of that statement, we have implemented some $800,000 worth of federally funded MDTA vocational training programs in which over 600 inmates have received professional certified vocational training programs.

Georgia was the first state in the nation to implement, state-wide, the "HIGH SCHOOL T.V." Program.

Five hundred twenty inmates have successfully completed the GED (High School Equivalency Certificate).

An average of approximately 800 inmates are participating in academic education and others are involved in different kinds of self-improvement programs.

At the Georgia Industrial Institute alone, almost 500 youthful offenders are in daily attendance at a fully accredited high school located on that campus. Some 150 more are in accredited vocational training programs.

Our Corrections Department has also secured a three year $90,000 grant through the cooperation of the Library Services Division of the State Department of Education for a professionalized and well rounded library program for the entire State Correctional System.

Work Release legislation was one of the high priority new programs which has been brought to fruition during the Maddox Administration. Implementation of this vital rehabilitative tool in Georgia has been at the fastest rate at which any state in the nation has undertaken this endeavor.

At the last session of the Georgia General Assembly, one and three quarter million dollars was appropriated for a new 200 man work release center. Three million dollars was appropriated for a new women's correctional unit. These units on completion will be of the newest and most functional design. Sites have already been selected for the location of these two centers and architects are at work on plans and specifications.

Governor Maddox signed the Work Release Legislation in April, 1968, and the first man was placed on his job in April, 1969. Georgia is moving very rapidly in the expansion of this program with much credit due to interested and cooperative citizens who have offered employment to these men.

The program is presently operating in a special center in Atlanta; also, at seven other institutions. Inmates are screened carefully for work release and are given the trust and faith of the work release staff. During each working day, they go to and from their places of employment, some using public transportation where necessary, like free men. At night and on weekends, they return to their institutions. Out of their salaries, which in some cases is over $500 monthly, they pay the state for keep and confinement.

From their pay checks is also deducted a portion to be saved until their release date and part is sent to their dependents as specified by law. If the family is receiving payments from the Department of Family and Children's Services a sum is automatically sent to them and the latter Department deducts a like amount from its payments.

The Work Release Program has numerous benefits. The men are participating in the world of working people; some of them for the first time. The boost in egos and morale among these men is beyond measure as they gain confidence in their abilities to support themselves and their dependents.

The Work Release Program employs counselors to help the men with their on-the-job difficulties and their personal problems.

Through funding under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act—and with a special appropriation from the Governor's Emergency Fund—The Department of Corrections has opened the new "Atlanta Advancement Center", a Work Release Facility which has been proclaimed by some of the leading correctional experts over the country to be one of the finest facilities of its kind.

Georgia is one of the first states in the Southeast to utilize the work release philosophy. The participants' efforts to stay out of trouble and to provide for their families are measurably more successful than those of men who are released directly into society without having had the Work Release experience. The prison experience, especially for the long term men, is so divorced from society that they easily lose the ability to make decisions and plan goals. The Work Release experience reintroduces them into society gradually.

In the Department of Corrections' Division of Rehabilitative Services, a new office of Planning and Research has been staffed. From this department all vocational and academic data is evaluated and analyzed for effectiveness and cost benefit. Also data on Work Release are evaluated in the light of planning reforms as this new effort begins. This is headquarters for all institutional reporting concerning rehabilitative education. The requirements and needs of the men at each facility are collected and recommendations for change and improvement are initiated here.

It is felt that several gains are being achieved through the systematic planning and research of the rehabilitative programs. All physical, mental and psychological examination results of the men are readily available for class structuring and group training. Individuals who formerly would have been ignored are now channeled into programs which will most benefit their interest and capabilities. Information is kept current regarding each man's eligibility date for academic and/or vocational education.

Individuals are initially recommended for scholastic work if they have not fulfilled their potential based on intelligence quotients and scholastic aptitude tests. Then, in their last year of confinement they are counseled to participate in the trade classes to prepare themselves for life "on the streets", as the men say. The majority of the men come into the system with no skills. This and their lack of education usually is the force which leads them to commit a crime. Many

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THE HONORABLE LESTER MADDOX

Corrections And Reform!

A Second Look

By ADVOCATE ASSOCIATE EDITOR
GAIL McKENZIE

There is a sense of disappointment on the part of the public in what has been accomplished through law enforcement, the courts, and corrections. A carefully structured national survey of 1,000 adults and 200 teenagers from a broad cross-section of American society by Louis Harris and Associates in 1967 investigated "the prevelant belief that crime thrives because parents are too lax, judges too lenient, and rehabilitation programs too ineffective.

In the development of a criminal, whites see parental laxness as far and away the major factor. Blacks agree that this single factor is first but feel that the cumulative impact of poverty, unemployment, and a bad environment is significantly more important."

It does not come as too great of a shock to learn that society as a whole is not tolerant of the presence of the returned offender. While most of those interviewed feel ex-prisoners don't get enough help to stay out of trouble, they admit strong reluctance to work with or hire ex-prisoners, and oppose higher taxes to improve correctional rehabilitation programs. One must conclude that the public feels the corrections system is currently inadequate. At the same time, the public is not eager to help bring about change if it means more money would have to be spent.

"Public attitudes toward corrections are being formed within a factual vacuum . . .A good deal of the present lack of public interest and legislative support may well be ascribed to the failure of corrections to show how public funds have been invested and what the returns have been in men, women, and youngsters returned to the free community to lead useful lives," the staff of the Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training in Washington, D. C. said in summarizing the survey findings.

In citing new directions for the criminal justice system in the treatment and rehabilitation of offenders the Institute of Government, University of Georgia, and Georgia Committee of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency studied the weaknesses in the court system, the need for revision of criminal codes, the problem of sentencing, and the provision of uniform post-conviction remedies, as well as the need for change in the correctional system, alternatives to incarceration, the need for new types of approaches with the offender, and the need for improved facilities.

They found that the court system in the United States, originally designed to serve the small rural community, has not been updated in its procedures and methods to keep pace with the trend toward urbanization in our society. The clog-up seems to be due in part to the particularly acute increase in caseload of the lower courts much of which is attributable to crimes without victims and crimes against the public order, inadequate facilities and personnel, and a probational service which is non-existent in many lower court jurisdictions.

These agencies agree that, inasmuch as most cases in criminal courts are essentially violations of moral and social norms rather than serious crime, state legislators should consider careful revisions of criminal codes avoiding the tendency to class any reprehensible behavior as criminal. This theory of re-establishing a more viable system of Criminal Justice in Georgia is also advocated by Judge Daniel Duke, Criminal Court of Fulton County, and further expounded in this article on page 3.

The *Speakers Source Kit on Crime and Delinquency** points out that the most complicated and difficult decision in the criminal process is that of sentencing. "Sentencing requires weighing and predicting the offender's response to his offense and to the rehabilitative efforts on his behalf, and a prediction of his behavior at a future time. Piecemeal enactments of sentencing codes in many states has resulted in ideological and inconsistent sentences which seriously handicap the sentencing official."

Examples of anomalies in sentencing codes are: (1) in one state the offender convicted of first degree murder must serve at least ten years of his sentence before becoming eligible for parole; had he been convicted of a lesser degree murder he would have had to wait at least fifteen years before being considered for parole. In the same state, the penalty for killing a dog is six months; yet for stealing a dog the penalty may be as much as ten years; (2) The Atlanta Crime Commission study concerning auto theft and burglary in 1963 and 1964 and part of 1965 found that jury sentences for burglary averaged more severe for first offenders than repeaters.

As a result of inadequate sentencing codes it has been found that judges have to choose between equally unwise alternatives, while prosecutors often select a charge reflecting not the actual offense at hand, but one which provides for the penalty which they felt is appropriate to the particular case. The system is further handicapped by the codes' failure to set forth criteria for distinguishing between handling of the marginal and habitual offender, resulting in extremely high maximum sentences which place a burden

on the correctional system and delay the time in which parole might be effectively used.

The primary role of the correctional system itself is now in doubt. When the Louis Harris Poll asked whether the main emphasis of prisons should be punishment, rehabilitation, or protection of society, 72% of the adults chose rehabilitation, with only 12% citing protection of society and 7% punishment. The public must be willing to take responsibility for helping ex-offenders re-enter the community as useful citizens and the survey finding that "at least 10 percent of the public would be interested in serving as volunteer workers" was viewed as a bright spot. In the development of career personnel; the survey further showed that "both Blacks and women, heretofore under-utilized in the corrections field, have a supportive attitude toward correctional work." Recruitment efforts should be directed toward these two manpower sources and toward the young people in society, the staff urged.

The role of the correctional system has, in all practicality, been interpreted as primarily custodial rather than rehabilitative when judged through employee personnel distributor functions. However, there are definite alternatives to incarceration, probation being the most widely used alternative. Here the individual lives a normal life within the community under the helpful supervision of a court probation officer. He is spared the sense of personal failure and alienation which result from a prison sentence, while he is allowed to maintain family and employment ties.

Probation recommends itself once again over incarceration when the tremendous financial burden of caring for the imprisoned offender is realized:

1967: COSTS PER PRISONER PER DAY*

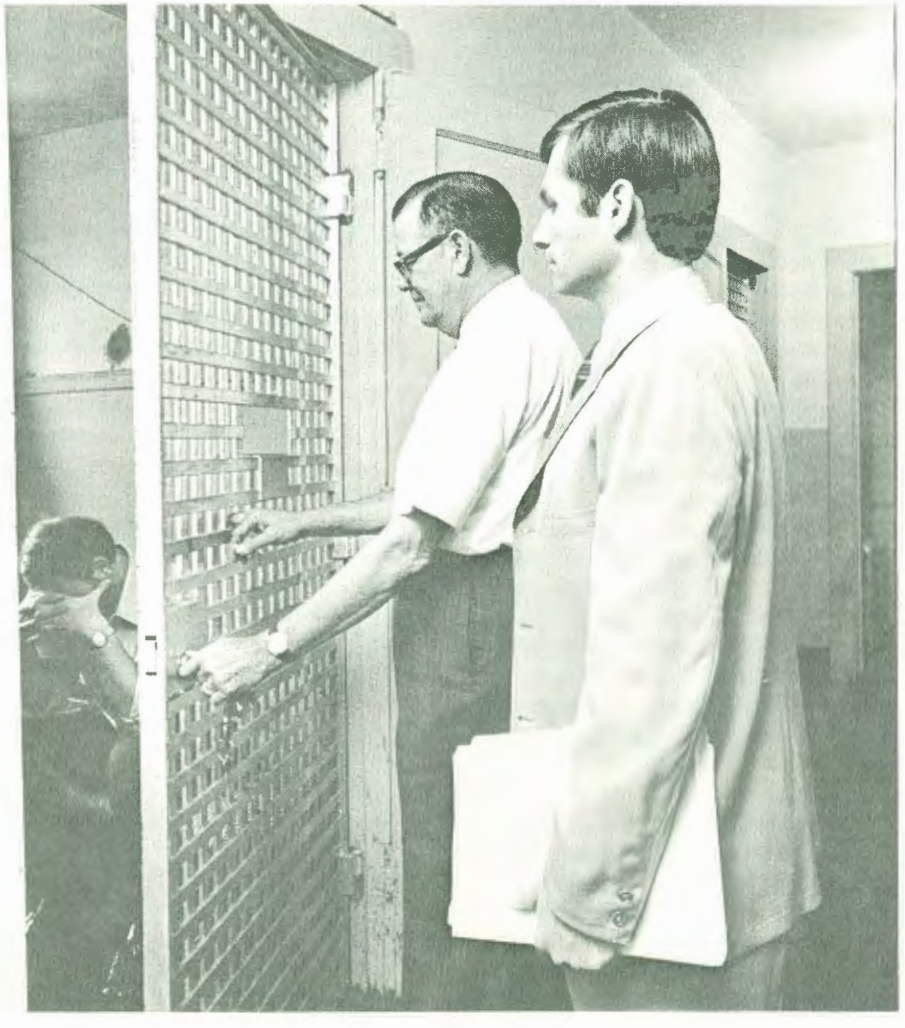
	Number	National Costs/Day	Ga./Annum
Prison Custody	8,627	$5.24	$1,143.00
Probationary Care	10,255	.38	83.00

In the cases where probation is not feasible, concern must center about new types of approaches with the individual inmates. The *Speakers Source Kit** emphasizes the "making of a better citizen rather than a better prisoner." It points out that correctional systems have for years stated they had "rehabilitation" programs. However, "these have, in fact, been mostly prison manufacturing industries. During 1967 over 1.5 million new jobs were created by economic expansion in the U. S. Nine out of every ten of these jobs were in the service-producing section of the economy. Only one out of every ten of these new jobs was in manufacturing industries."

Moving to the design of the correctional institutions themselves; historically, we have built bigger and bigger facilities with maximum security. Studies have shown that we do need some maximum security prisons but the Governor's Crime Commission comments, "... inmate population in Georgia is extremely high in contrast with national average—second highest for per capita population . . exceeded only by Alaska . . . per capita ratio of paroles and probationers extremely . . . contrasted with national averages."

It appears that institutionalization as a method of corrections has assumed too large a role in dealing with offenders. The complete approach should be of and about the community. During the past five years, additional programs and methods have been developing, either as alternatives or supplements to confinement in correctional institutions. There have been established a significant number of community residential centers, more commonly known as "halfway houses," for offenders released from correctional institutions, and a number of community diagnostic and treatment centers, and work-release and work-furlough programs have been organized.

The Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training is composed of 96 private organizations and public agencies and has studied methods of attracting qualified persons to work at professional and semi-professional jobs in the corrections field, a report of which was presented to Congress early in 1969. It is their conclusion that "before the American people give real support to corrections, they will have to be made to realize that almost every lawbreaker eventually returns to freedom . . . Since this is the case, something *must* be done while offenders are in correctional status to make it likely they will be useful citizens upon release."



**Speakers Source Kit on Crime and Delinquency*, by the Institute of Government, University of Georgia, and Georgia Committee of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, p. 14.

Teachers Go To Prison

By ROY KENDALL

In September 1969, ten young energetic men arrived at Georgia Training and Development Center (a branch of Georgia's Penal System) to contribute to the training and development of inmates and to engage in a fruitful and functional interrelationship with the inmates and staff.

Georgia Training and Development Center before 1965, was known to many Georgians as the Rock Quarry. During that time, inmates labored in the quarry for more than a decade. The convict population at Buford was comprised of some of the states toughest lawbreakers and "incorrigibles"; men who were subject to hard labor, breaking quarry stone.

After a penal investigation, and resultantly strong public disapproval of the quarry regime, Rock Quarry Prison was shut down in 1964; the Board of Corrections, under the direction of the governor, then embarked on a plan to utilize the facilities as a training center for young offenders.

Early in 1966, some twenty-two inmate instructors were imported to Buford (G.T. & D.C.) under the Adult Basic Education compact and began teaching an academic curriculum to educationally disadvantaged young inmates. Classes were held in a basement area beneath one of the dormitories in a space formerly used for the "dark honeycomb" of disciplinary cells in the quarry days. The quarry itself is now the home of the "Georgia Training and Development Center Chiefs", our most "honorable" and "famed" baseball team, coached by correctional officer Captain Billy B. Shaw. "Sweat and hard labor is still the emblem of the quarry", says an inmate-player, "but this time it's for sportsmanship and fun".

Nine fellow Teacher-Corpsmen and I came to Georgia Training and Development Center in September 1969, as two-year interns from the University of Georgia's Adult Education and Vocational Rehabilitation Counselling Department. Our outlined mission here is to do research, tutor, develop materials for adult learning, counselling, learn mores and folkways of incorrigibles and to engage ourselves in an academic curriculum instructed by able professors from the University.

Teacher Corps has brought immeasurable skills, ideals and new realities to the total composition of this center. It is difficult to describe in adequate words that which has taken place in individual lives and total scope of this program. One has to live with the situation to understand and see the drama and change in human values and attitudes through the phenomenal process of Teacher Corps. The inmate president of the institution's branch of the Atlanta Jaycees called this group "Brothers in the truest sense of the word". If I may "steal" his word, I would like to call us "Brothers". We come from many social, economical, racial and professional segments of the country, to bring forth a common bond for progress and total rehabilitation of the inmate.

Each Teacher corpsmen's daily schedule is quite capacitated. Generally, he is involved in tutorial services two hours, remedial education two hours, trade laboratory and related experiences two hours, and two hours for academic preparation for remedial classes and university classes.

(Note:) This schedule is flexible to include eleven academic hours from the University of Georgia in a Master's Degree program which we look forward to receiving in June 1971.

It is readily evident that the inmate is isolated from a large segment of society. His positive experiences and encounters with this segment have been very limited; the effects generally being hostility. It seems safe to say that the social cleavage is so severe that, for all practical purposes, the inmate and the success-oriented free individual live literally and virtually in two separate, distinct worlds. This is the phenomenal task of the "united force of Teacher Corps". We pledge to help build the bridge that separates the inmate from social and economic phases of society. Teacher Corps has begun laying the foundation for this bridge along with the Corrections Department, M.D.T.A., Department of Labor and Vocational Rehabilitation in initiating operational and functional programs. Teacher Corpsmen have innovated new projects and experiences for inmates at the center, such as: recreational hours on Wednesday nights, contractual learning projects, group and individual counselling, Jaycees Club (Atlanta Branch), Operation T.I.F. (Transportation for the Inmates Family), Development of Learning and Material Center, University Correspondence courses, Dale Carnegie Courses and intramural softball and basketball. The first inmate to enter and complete first quarter academic curriculum in a liberal arts college was completed under the direction of Teacher Corps. These are only a few of the many inspirational involvements inmates have experienced because of the unique and energetic men of Teacher Corps.

Teacher corpsmen impact has been felt by inmates and staff alike. A few weeks ago, three Teacher Corpsmen were awarded honorary membership in the inmates' chapter of the Atlanta Jaycees and awarded plaques as "Honorary Convicts" by the institution's inmates. Much as the inmates, we interns have decided to make our motto "Don't serve your time . . . Let your time serve you . . ."

Yes, we teachers are glad that we have come to prison. Much like our constituents, the inmates, in gaining their Graduate Equivalent Diplomas and Trade Certificates, we are also making our time serve us in getting our Master's Degrees. We are hopeful that because Teacher Corps has come to the Georgia Training and Development Center, that the center and its inmates have advanced and been enhanced as have our lives.

I submit that future correctional and development centers will be far different from the Georgia Training and Development Center, or any penal system now in existence in our country. In the future, penal and correctional centers will be community-therapeutic complexes; where inmates and free society groups work in day and night activity (educational, economical and social) to truly bring about

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Elimination And Prevention Of Organized Crime In Georgia

By NICHOLAS ORDWAY

Editor's Note: The Georgia Advocate *prints the first in a series of studies examining the proposals for the elimination and prevention of organized crime in Georgia. Special thanks for insights into this article are given to Attorney General Arthur Bolton, and Judge Daniel Duke. Also special thanks must go to Associate Dean John F. T. Murray who suggested this study.*

I. OBJECT:

To suggest specific means that Georgia should use to break up or prevent the establishment of organized crime in this state.

II. INTRODUCTION:

"The extraordinary thing about organized crime is that America has tolerated it for so long." This is the concluding sentence in the organized crime chapter of *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*.[1] That sentence is this paper's point of departure. What is extraordinary is not that America has tolerated organized crime, but that it has tolerated such a hypocritical system of legal codes and such inefficiency in its system of criminal justice.

III. DEFINITION OF ORGANIZED CRIME:

Organized Crime is defined as a "large scale business that provides goods and services demanded by sizable segments of the American public–gambling, drugs, alcohol, prostitution, abortion, etc.–but not permitted under the legal codes."[2] By using this definition we do not restrict our topic to the Cosa Nostra but include local organized crime as well. The President's Commission defined organized crime as a "Society that seeks to operate outside the control of the American people and their government."[3] However without the support of the American people organized crime would collapse.[4]

A commentator has noted that organized crime is making "substantial inroads into legitimate business through labor racketeering, extortion, price manipulation, restraints of trade and other forms of business crime."[5]

Ralph Salerno is reported as saying that Cosa Nostra annually enjoys a profit greater than General Motors, Standard Oil, Ford, General Electric and U. S. Steel combined. Its gross business is larger than that of all the American automobile companies put together.[6]

IV. EXTENT OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN GEORGIA:

There is little evidence that Cosa Nostra directly controls any crime in Georgia. Georgia Attorney General Arthur Bolton says that organized crime here is restricted primarily to gambling.[7] Fulton County Criminal Court Judge Daniel Duke agrees.[8]

Duke said, "Syndicates wait until local groups organize, look for soft spots and move in on previously existing organizations."[9] Organized crime here is only at the first stage, i.e., local organized crime. The President's Commission, also, does not find any Mafia family concentrated in Georgia.[10]

V. THE PROBLEMS:

The problems of controlling organized crime were recently outlined in a law journal article:[11] a fragmented criminal justice system,[12] inadequate intelligence concerning organized crime activities,[13] diffusion of responsibility,[14] lack of coordinated efforts,[15] weak or confused local police jurisdictional units, political interference with police administration, corruption of public officials and police,[16] insufficient state concern with local law enforcement,[17] public willingness to accept the goods and services of organized crime despite their illegality.[18]

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[1] p. 209, 1967 President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*.

[2] p. 23, Hills, "Combating Organized Crime in America," 33 Fed. Probation 23 (1969).

[3] p. 187, *see* n. 1. The Report states that the core of organized crime consists of 24 family groups operating in large cities across the nation. Their membership is exclusively Italian. The main concentration is in New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Florida, Louisiana, Nevada, Michigan and Rhode Island.

[4] p. 24, *see* n. 2. Al Capone is quoted: "I call myself a businessman. I make my money by supplying popular demand." Hill doubts that organized crime could exist without support from the public, "our political and law enforcement machinery."

[5] p. 493, Smith, "Cooperative Action in Organized Crime Control," 59 J. Crim. L. C. & P. S., 491 (1968).

[6] DeGeurin, Bookreview, 11 S. Tex. L. J. 435 (1970).

[7] Interview with Arthur Bolton, Oct. 29, 1970, by N. Ordway and J. Spence.

[8] Interview with Daniel Duke, Oct. 29, 1970, by N. Ordway and J. Spence.

[9] *Ibid.*

[10] p. 192, *see* n. 1.

[11] p. 493, *see* n. 5.

[12] *See* n. 8, Duke said that in Atlanta with one-half million people there are eight different courts with jurisdiction to try state defined criminal statutes, "Each judge is a virtual barony." There is no centralization or syncronization of effort and thereby creating a "happy hunting ground" for the well financed criminal.

[13] *Ibid.*, Duke said that nobody really knows the extent of crime, any statistics are just a guess.

[14] *Ibid.*, Due to the lack of structure and decentralization, the public is unable to place responsibility upon anybody, says Duke.

[15] *Ibid.*, Duke calls for one vertically structured court with one chief administrative judge, one vertically structured prosecutorial authority and one vertically structured police force with a smaller elite force to keep tabs on the other.

[16] *Ibid.*, Duke charges that 5% of the Atlanta police are corrupt. This is about 20 officers "exposed to the poisonous fangs of underworld characters."

[17] *See* n. 7, Bolton would disagree. The problem is that there is no state agency with sufficient powers to handle organized crime.

[18] *See* n. 2.

Another problem which is often raised is "the defects in the evidence gathering process."[19] Many commentators feel that it is essential that electronic surveilence be used in combating organized crime.[20] This paper does not find such a problem in Georgia.[21]

Another associated problem is the use of evidence from confessions and from searches and seizures.[22] This is still a problem in Georgia.[23] The solution, unfortunately rests with better and more expensive training of our police.

Most of the previous problems would disappear were it not for "overcriminalization."[24] This has tended to produce "grave handicaps for the enforcement of law . . . It has fostered organized criminality and has produced possibly more crime than it has suppressed."[25]

A recent book[26] condemns the "all pervading suptuary legislation that accounts for three million of the six million non-traffic arrests of adults in the United States each year."[27] It is also argued that our "statutes criminalizing petty immorality, creates crime in many ways including the driving of normal citizens into the criminal underworld."[28] This also causes a loss of respect on the part of the average citizen toward the police.[29]

In addition to the overburdening of our system of criminal justice and the loss of respect in our police, overcriminalization also provides tremendous revenues for organized crime. Gambling, which is illegal in Georgia,[30] provides the greatest source of such revenues.[31] Rep. Edward I. Koch (D-NY) summarized this problem when he argued, "We must attack the economic base of organized crime itself."[32]

VI. POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:

It is within the state's grasp to combat organized crime rather than in the hands of the Federal or local governments.[33]

One commentator suggests an abstract formulation for the war on organized crime, including (1.) an interjurisdictional group to coordinate strategic planning, (2.) a channel through which strategic estimates concerning organized crime can be coordinated and reviewed, (3.) the means for sharing pertinent data across state lines.[34]

On a more practical plane another commentator argues for a restructuring of the police and justice system according to the American public education formula.[35] "Attention to structure is so important it should precede what are, by comparison, relatively esoteric program suggestions. In no other major government function are we so fragmented, uninformed and wandering."[36]

Arthur Bolton favors a simpler idea. He would set up special units staffed by state personnel, on the Congressional district level, to support local police groups with scientific and other investigative support.[37]

In spite of any stop-gap structural reorganization which may be proposed, we must correct the problem of overcriminalization. One commentator suggests that we abolish the offenses of drunkeness and possession of dangerous drugs. Laws against gambling, abortion and consenting sexual behavior should also be abandoned.[38]

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Our two main problems brought out in this paper are the lack of coordination between enforcement groups and overcriminalization.

A. To solve the lack of coordination problem we recommend:
   1. That the G. B. I. and other such groups be placed under the state's Attorney General.
   2. That regional crime labs on a Congressional basis be established.
   3. That the courts in Atlanta and other metropolitan areas be unified and coordinated under one central system.
   4. That periodic reviews of the system be made by legislative committee.

B. To solve the overcriminalization problem we recommend:
   1. That most of Ga. Code Ann.§ 26-27 be abolished.[39]
   2. That a review be made of the Criminal Code with the purpose of abolishing other "victimless" crimes.

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[19] *See* Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, Pub. L. No. 91-452, 84 State. 922 (1970).

[20] *See* n. 6.

[21] *See* Ga. Code Ann. §26-3004 (1968), authorizes wiretapping etc.

[22] *See Katz v. U. S.* 389 U. S. 347 (1967); *Berger v. New York* 388 U. S. 41 (1967); *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U. S. 436 (1966).

[23] *See* n. 8, Duke says present Supreme Court decisions kill off imaginative law enforcement on the part of good men.

[24] *See* Kadish, "The Crisis of Overcriminalization" 7 Am. Crim. L.Q. 17 (1968).

[25] *Ibid.*

[26] *See* Bookreview, 7 Crim. L. Reptr. 2083 (1970).

[27] *Ibid.*

[28] *Ibid.*

[29] *See* Johnson, "Interrelatedness of Law Enforcement Programs: A Fundamental Dimension," 60 J. Crim. L. C. & P. S. 509 (1969). Johnson says, "The police are continually being brought into disagreement and conflict with fundamentally lawabiding members of the public on whose cooperation they must rely in the fight against real crime."

[30] *See* Ga. Code Ann. 26-27 (1968).

[31] *See* Lehman, "Crime, The Public, and the Crime Commission: A Critical Review of the *Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*," 66 Mich. L. Rev. 1487 (1968). Statistically gambling produces seven billion dollars each year for organized crime. Second to gambling are loan sharking and the sale of narcotics. However, the income from gambling is twenty times that of either of the two runner-ups.

[32] *See* 7 Crim. L. Reptr. 2282 (1970).

[33] Lumbard, "State and Local Government Crime Control, " 43 Notre Dame Lawyer 889 (1968).

[34] p. 494, *see* n. 5.

[35] p. 892 *see* n 33, The American public education formula consists of (1.) state standard setting (2.) state inspection to insure compliance with those standards (3.) some form of substantial financial aid from the state while leaving (4.) control and (5.) administration in local hands sensitive to local conditions.

[36] *Ibid.*

[37] *See* n. 7.

[38] *See* n. 26.

[39] This includes all provisions under the section except for §26-2711 and §26-2712 which prohibit the giving or accepting of bribes.

Some Thoughts On Juvinile Care

By MICHAEL COHEN

Editor's Note: Michael J. Cohen, a second year student, worked as a child care attendant for the Fulton County Juvenile Court during the summer of 1970.

"Whatever happens, don't let them know you're afraid. You're all right as long as you don't turn your back." That was the advice I received from a previous child care attendant before I began employment at the detention center of the Fulton County Juvenile Court.

I began work on the 3:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. shift. Each afternoon having passed through the double electrically-controlled doors of the intake office, I quickly unlocked myself up to the second floor where the male juveniles were detained. Some of the delinquents, whose ages ranged from nine to sixteen years, were being held awaiting a dispositional hearing while others were detained by orders of one of the two juvenile court judges. Some of the offenders were kept for only a few hours while others were held for months. I soon discovered that learning the names of the "regulars" in a hurry was a must; otherwise, when I reprimanded a boy and yelled, "hey you," no one even turned around to give the slightest hint of recognition. I established a meaningful rapport by using "their" language. I would often ask, "Man, what are you doing in the lock-up?" According to the boys, they had done nothing for which to be punished, but I learned from fellow workers that their actual misdeeds ranged from mere violations of city ordinances to the commission of felonies. Though it was interesting to listen to the stories of the "major" crimes perpetrated by these young offenders, I wanted to know which boys had been accused of what crimes (especially murder) just in case I had a confrontation with one of them. In fact, I worked with a fellow attendant who had been attacked and beaten so violently that the scars were still visible over a year after recovery. It seems that the boy who attacked him had smuggled a small weight-lifting bar from the gymnasium into his room and had planned to use it as a means of escape. Having seen the attendant's scars, I was careful not to be caught off-guard. This is not to say that there is a constant fear penetrating the atmosphere, but one soon realizes that it takes only one or two boys to inflict serious injury.

Working with the other attendants was certainly a valuable experience. Both black and white employees sought a common goal–keeping some semblance of order. Cooperation was a must if the four or five of us on duty were to successfully control the 90 boys for whom we were responsible. The ratio of workers to detainees may seem inadequate; however, if one were respected or even feared, he could handle many boys without a great deal of difficulty. As an example, one Saturday night we were caught short-handed with about 100 boys and only two attendants. I was lucky to supervise the junior boys (by "junior", I mean young, not necessarily small). That was a rough night. For four hours at a time these eleven and twelve year old boys watched T.V., it was almost impossible for them to remain quiet and not start horsing around. Several fights did break out that night, and I had to start putting them to bed. I sent them to the showers, then checked off their names as I locked them in–two to a room (If one can call a cell a room).

A special treat for them was to have the radio piped into their rooms through the intercom; however that practice was eliminated after two boys kicked a hole in the ceiling of their room and escaped because we were unable to hear their kicking over the music. After the lights had been turned off each night, a couple of boys were allowed to clean up the bathrooms and halls and were rewarded with some extra food or milk. However, their efforts did little to eradicate the odor of urine that filled the atmosphere; the smell came mainly from the rooms where bed wetting problems, like those seen in overnight camps, were prevalent. But here, there were not enough attendants to handle these adverse emotional problems.

After about three weeks, I found that my effectiveness was diminishing somewhat. Because many of the juveniles understood or responded only to authoritative commands, an attendant who failed to punish or reprimand a boy soon lost control. If a boy failed to follow instructions, a variety of punishments could ensue. He could be ordered to stand with his face against the wall ("get your nose, toes, and elbows against the wall") or he could be deprived of a meal. If he became violent, he was often locked in a maximum security room–known as the "hard room". Sometimes with so many boys present, one had to take one of these disciplinary measures in order to keep them under control.

Yet, despite the offenses these boys had committed and in spite of their actions while being detained, they were still human beings and needed affection. This want of affection was often manifested in an act of misbehavior. Such misbehavior was often used as a means of gaining some measure of attention, even though such attention might be in the form of punishment. I often found myself sympathizing too much, which was fatal because it frequently resulted in my losing the upper-hand. I was tired of yelling.

This above description is not intended to convey the idea that the detention center is a dungeon–far from it. The boys ate three meals a day, wore clean clothes, and got a good bed in which to sleep–these were things that many of them did not get at home–if they had a home. Furthermore, there were excellent physical education facilities with more than competent instruc-

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A Conversation With Dean Rusk

RUSK

Interview with Professor Dean Rusk, Professor of International Law, University of Georgia, School of Law, October 15, 1970:

ADVOCATE: How do you envision the development of the study of International Law at Georgia and what do you see in the works for the Law School?

RUSK: In my second week, it would be a little presumptious of me to try to be definitive about such a question because I want to talk it over with both students and my colleagues on the faculty. I would hope that I could work with individual law students on those aspects of International Law which are most relevant to their own plans for the future. I would hope to be able to work with relatively small seminars or individual students in order to develop individual programs for individual students. Some would want to practice, others will go into business, some will go into government, and there will be a considerable variety of approaches to the problems of public International Law. I would very much hope that there would be some who would be interested in the next steps in International Law. We have seen a rather remarkable development of International Law in the last 25 years, beginning with the UN Charter. There has been a fair amount of creativity in this field. We've had the partial test ban treaty; we've had the nuclear non-proliferation treaty; we've had the space treaties and the Antarctica treaty. We're now working on new law for the deep ocean sea beds. The rapid advance in science and technology creates new problems and some of those problems necessarily become involved with International issues which require new law. I mentioned to someone the other day, for example, that if we get to a point where we can modify the weather, this will create the most far-reaching issues of a legal and political nature in the relation among nations–and so there is need there for creativity. My own personal interest, quite frankly, in the time that remains to me, is in the kind of International Law which is going to be required 10, 20, 30 years from now if the human race is to survive and is to grapple adequately with the problems with which it is confronted. I would hope that we could not only study some of these problems, but perhaps come up with some ideas from students as well as others which could be fed into the process by which new International Law comes into being.

ADVOCATE: How does a state school, such as the Georgia Law School, justify an International Law program?

RUSK: Well, International Law has come to affect the daily lives of most citizens in a multiplicity of ways. For example, the Commissioner of Immigration has been on radio shows recently pointing out that 250 million people will enter the United States in this calendar year. Now that obviously included a lot of commuters going back and forth between here and Mexico and Canada, but there is an enormous amount of travel–I think there were about 50,000 passports issued this year to the citizens of the State of Georgia. The export business of the State of Georgia is a very important part of the economy of Georgia. We have a lot of Georgians in the armed forces and so we have a big stake in the role of law effecting and perhaps controlling the use of force in the world. The off-shore resources can be important to the State of Georgia and that's a matter of International Law, interpreted and applied by such legislation as the Submerged Lands Act of the United States. Now we're getting to be such a tightly knit world community that it is almost impossible to escape a requirement for International Law and some interest in and appreciation for what it can do and what it has not yet been possible for it to do.

ADVOCATE: You speak many times about the new International Law. Are you talking here about the space law and the law of the deep ocean beds and the type of laws we discussed earlier, or does this law of the future go further than that?

RUSK: Well, I think there are a number of directions in which the new law is required and most certainly will appear. Within 10 years of the launching of the first Sputnik by the Russians we were able to bring outer space into a regime of International Law. Now 10 years may appear to be a long time, but in the processes by which new international laws come into being, that's doing pretty well. I think we could have done better had we started a little earlier, but nevertheless, that's a timely action. Prohibiting the placement of nuclear weapons on the deep ocean beds is a useful preventive step taken by International Law. The problem of pollution, particularly the pollution of the oceans and the atmosphere, has got to be taken up by International Law on a much more far-reaching and systematic basis than has occurred thus far, because our supply of water and air are limited. They are in a closed system–we don't get fresh supplies from outside of the earth's environment. So this common possession of the human race has got to be taken care of and International Law will play a role, beginning already in a small way–such things as the dumping of oil from ships at sea and that sort of thing–but this is bound to involve a much more far-reaching attack on the problems of the environment than has occurred thus far.

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GEORGIA Advocate

VOL. 7 NO. 1 UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA SCHOOL OF LAW, ATHENS, GEORGIA FALL

Strauss Become Clinic Head

During the fall quarter of the 1970-71 year at the Law School, a new clinical education program in prosecution methods will be instituted. In anticipation of a developing trend in legal education – arising from the growing realization that law students obtain little or no practical training while in school – the University of Georgia School of Law is one of fewer than ten law schools in the country to have initiated such a program.

Modeled along the lines of the existing clinical program of the School's Legal Aid and Defender Society, the Prosecutorial Clinic will give second- and third-year law students practical experience in the operations of the District Attorney's Office in Clarke County. Students will assist the police in investigations, take statements from witnesses, prepare legal memoranda, trial and appellate briefs, and will assist at felony and misdemeanor trials. Pursuant to a recent amendment to the so-called Third-Year Practice Act, qualified students during their last year may be certified by Judge Barrow of the Clarke Superior Court to actually act in behalf of the State in adversary proceedings, under the supervision of the Clinic Director. It is contemplated that properly certified students will handle committal hearings, motions, and, after demonstrating their ability, misdemeanor trials in the State Court of Clarke County. Of course, the student appearances will always be supervised and directed by the Clinic Director with the approval and guidance of the appropriate prosecuting office.

The Clinic Director is John T. Strauss. A 1968 graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law, he has formerly served as an assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

The project and all its facilities will be housed completely apart from those of the Legal Aid and Defender Society. All contact between students participating in one or the other project concerning cases handled by the respective clinics is strictly forbidden. To avoid even the appearance of impropriety or conflict of interest, no student can participate in

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JOHN T. STRAUSS JOINS FACULTY

PAD Awards Grant

The Stephens Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity of the University of Georgia Law School presented scholarship checks to three of its members Thursday in the office of the Dean of the Law School. Scholarship winners and the amount of their awards are: H. Gilman Hudnall, Jr. ($200); Ernest Kirk, II ($100); and David K. Ginn ($100). Phi Alpha Delta presents scholarships annually to members of the local chapter, with the total amount awarded made possible by the fraternity's publication of a Directory for law school students. The Directory is financed by advertising from the Athens business community and the amount above the cost of publication is designated for the scholarship fund.

93% Of 1970 Class Pass Bar

The Georgia Bar Examination results for the Class of 1970 are complete and show that 71 members of the 84-man (82 men, two women) class have passed the Georgia Bar. Actually, 75 members of the class have passed a bar examination in some state. Of the nine who have yet to pass a bar examination, four are ineligible for the Georgia Bar and one has not yet taken the examination, thus having only four members of the Class of 1970 who have taken and failed to pass one or more examinations (their class ranks out of 84: 76,78,80,84).

Eight of 11 students passed the Georgia Bar in January for a 73% success ratio. In June, 63 of 68 passed the Bar for a Law School score of 93%. Combining these totals, 71 of 79 have been successful on the Georgia Bar examination, for a total percentage of 90.

Thirty-seven of the top 42 students have thus far passed the Georgia Bar, one has passed the South Carolina Bar, two are ineligible to take the Georgia Bar, and two were eligible, but did not stand the examination.

Thirty-three of 42 in the lower half of the class have passed the Georgia Bar, one has passed the Alabama Bar, one has passed the Florida Bar, and another has passed the Illinois and Pennsylvania Bar examinations.

This showing was quite satisfactory. Compared with the performance of the Class of 1969, 93% of the Class of 1970 passed the June examination, while the percentage of the Class of 1969 passing the June exam last year was approximately 68%. The 1970 results for Georgia graduates also compare favorably with the total results of the June bar. Of all those taking the 1970 Georgia Bar examination, 55% received passing scores.

Dean Cowen, in assessing the results for the Law School stated that 93% passing was about as successful as the Law School could expeet on the average, and that if such an average could be maintained, taking into consideration the range of fluctuation from year to year, the Law School would be quite pleased.

International Journal Selects New Staff For Academic Year

The following students have been selected to the *Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law* for the school year, 1970-71.

Managing Board of Editors include: Editor-in-Chief, Gary F. Eubanks; Executive Editor, David K. Ginn; Notes Editors, Michael L. Karpf and John Vance Hughes; Articles Editor, Rollin E. Mallernee; Comments Editor, Walter B. Stillwell; Projects Editor, William B. Hollberg and Associate Editor, Cecil J. McCallar.

The *Editorial Board* includes as *Third Year Members*: Austin Everett Catts, Louis D. Codden, II, H. Gilman Hudnall, Jr. and Jack B. Hood; and as *Second Year Members*: Edward E. Bates, Jr., Michael Cohen, George Wallis Cone, W. Sammy Garner, Ernest V. Harris, Kevin S. King, Phyllis Pieper MacSheain, J. Baxter Mostiler, Jack B. Murray, Jr., J. Robert Persons, Richard L. Powell, Thomas E. Raines, and Don Wetherington.

GARY EUBANKS

MILNER S. BALL

Law Review Announces Editors

The following students have been selected to the *Georgia Law Review* for the school year 1970-71.

Managing Board of Editors includes: Editor-in-Chief, Milner S. Ball; Executive Editor, J. Edward Sprouse; Notes Editors, Gary L. Coulter and David S. Golden; Articles Editor, Peter Brooks Glass; Decisions and Topics Editors, Lawrence F. Jones and Ernest Kirk, II and Associate Editor, J. D. Smith, Jr.

The *Editorial Board* includes as *Third Year Members*: S. J. Braun, E. Clay Bryant, Henry G. Garrard, III, Howard W. Jones, Frederick H. Ritts, Randall B. Scoggins, Joseph M. Seigler, Jr., Donnie R. Sloan, and Charles T. Staples; as Second Year Members: William Earl Anderson, Lennon E. Bowen, Richard Albert Brown, Jr., Marcus B. Calhoun, Jr., Joseph F. Dana, George Peter Donaldson, III, Robert O. Freeman, Michael C. Garvey, John Trapnall Glover, Harry L. Hickson, Thomas Lumpkin Hodges, T. Jerry Jackson, J. Rogers Lunsford, III, Daniel I. McIntyre, IV, Robert W. Maddox, David R. Montgomery, James H. Morawetz, Jack O. Morse, S. Larry Phillips, Stephen E. Raville, Judson Hawk Simmons, George B. Smith, III, Paul M. Talmadge, Jr., Robert Moore Travis, Arnold A. Vickery, Robert B. Wedge, and Steven C. Wilson.

Moot Court Plans Revised Program For Academic Year

The Moot Court Board has arrived at a final format for the Appellate Practice Course for 1970-71. The course will be a three (3) hour elective extending over three quarters, and will be operated and administered by the Moot Court Board. The final grade (A–B–C–D–F) will be given by Mr. Bernard Vail, faculty advisor. There will be no final exam. A student cannot voluntarily drop the course and receive any credit for his work to that date.

The program for the fall quarter will consist of the following:

(1) A two (2) hour block of instruction on appellate advocacy;

(2) One (1) written brief on one side of the problem;

(3) No more than three (3) oral arguments.

In Winter Quarter the appellate practice course will divide into three school competitions. The school competitions will be:

(a) *Intrastate*–a meet held in Atlanta between Georgia, Emory and Mercer Law Schools;

(b) *Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition*–a national meet divided into regional competition. The University of Georgia School of Law will host the southern regional meet;

(c) *Interschool*–a meet with other Southern Law schools. The teams will be autonomous and team members will work in the context of team requirements.

Spring quarter will be devoted to Law Day competition. A written brief will not be submitted; but in order to argue either side, extensive research and a detailed outline will be essential. Arguments will be made by two man teams. To determine the Law Day finalist all persons can anticipate at least two arguments. The finalist will probably argue about five times.

The Moot Court Board announced the members of the 1970-71 Moot Court Board: Chairman, Howard Jones; Editor, Charles Staples; Directors of Intramural Competition, Elizabeth Calhoun and Jerry Braun; and, Director of Interschool Competition, James McDonald.

The Moot Court Board Members are: Allen Cohn, Bill Lawson, John Light, Mike May, Bill Murray, Vance Hughes, Ed Hallman, Lanny Harrison, Larry Edmondson, Gary Eubanks, Gary Coulter, Bill Eckhardt, Jon Husk, Tom Davis, Rollin Mallernee, Steve Harris, Richard Chamberlin, Ernie Kirk, Terry Freedman, John Dollar, Russell Berry, Hubert C. Lovein, Bill Hollberg and Mike Agnew.

Clinic Initiates

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both projects. Similarly, the seminar taught by the Clinic Director in Prosecutorial Functions, designed as an academic complement to the students' practical experience in prosecution, is not available to students who currently participate in the legal aid program.

On Tuesday, October 20, 1970 Judge James Barrow admitted twelve third-year law students, members of the Clinic, to practice under the Third Year Practice Act. Those admitted were: Carl-

Philip Jessup Gives Fall Sibley Lecture

Judge Philip C. Jessup concluded his brief visit to the University of Georgia Law School on September 29 by delivering the first in this year's series of John A. Sibley lectures. Judge Jessup, who recently concluded another phase of his distinguished career in public service as a judge of the International Court of Justice, addressed himself to the problems confronting the United Nations in general and the International Court of Justice in particular. Judge Jessup emphasized the need for the constituent members of the United Nations to reaffirm their committments to its charter. He felt that while in large measure the United Nations provided the theoretical framework for achieving world peace, its failures in practice were largely due to an unwillingness of the members to abide by its charter. Judge Jessup went on to state that too often the United Nations, generally, and the Secretary General specifically, are seen as the "super-apothecary of the world to whom everyone turns for prescriptions of peace." He then added that there is no "wonder-drug" or "panacea" for the ills of international relations. Turning next to the internal structure of the organization, Judge Jessup advocated a return to what he called "quiet diplomacy". He favored periodic meetings of the Security Council and the creation thereunder of a commission to investigate treaty violations and political disputes. In this regard he reiterated that viable solutions to international disputes were more likely to emerge if investigations and discussions of such problems were not subjected to the pressures of publicity.

Briefly addressing himself to the question of admitting Red China to the U.N. he stated "what better place is there to put your enemies". He further suggested universal membership in the U.N. Drawing upon his personal experiences, the judge proceeded to examine the problems confronting the International Court of Justice. Of primary concern, he felt, was the unwillingness of nations to submit international disputes to the Court's jurisdiction. This, he added, could be attributed either to the fear or uncertainty among nations of the outcome, the desire of nations to settle international disputes through their own governmental structures, or a general unwillingness of nations to subrogate their own laws to international law in such disputes. He felt however that the court could serve a more positive function in rendering advisory opinions to individual nations and the U.N. on the applicability of international law in given situations.

The judge concluded his speech on a positive note suggesting that those critics who regard the U.N. as the "town meeting of the world" or an "ineffectual police force" need only weigh the value of the UNESCO, the World Health Organization, the International Labor Organization among others on the other side of the scale. Finally, the judge pointed to the U.N. as a stabilizing force in the international community which while far from perfect, at least provided the potential mechanism for the development of international law and ultimately world peace.

First Year Class Is Record Size

The long process of selecting the Law School's first year class began with some 2,850 inquiries from students representing colleges across the country. There were 790 actual applicants of whom 396 were accepted and 238 finally were enrolled (233 men and 5 women).

The first year class appears quite cosmopolitan in that it consists of graduates from 52 colleges. However, the 105 students representing the University of Georgia (194 applied, 143 accepted, 105 enrolled) make up approximately 44% of the total first year enrollment. The only other college supplying more than 10 is Emory with 33 (55 applied, 44 accepted, 33 enrolled). There are 9 first year students from Ga. Tech, 9 from Ga. State, 6 from the University of North Carolina, 5 from Mercer, and 5 from Vanderbilt. Each of the remaining 45 colleges or universities supplied less than 5 of its graduates to the new law class. Only 15 first year students are not Georgia residents.

The average LSAT scores of all first year students enrolled is 561 (Georgia graduates averaged 551) and the average grade point ratio is 2.88 (Georgia graduates averaged 3.04).

While first year students hold undergraduate degrees in many fields, Political Science and History account for almost half of the degrees (Political Science–62; History–50).

LAW SCHOOL WAS FOCAL POINT OF SEVERAL POLITICAL CANDIDATES. REPUBLICAN HAL SUIT RAPS WITH LAW STUDENTS

Photo by Rob Novit

New Members

ton K. Askew, John Butters, John James Flynt, III, Ed Hallman, James H. J. Mobley, Jr., John R. Murphy, John James Newton, Horace P. Odum, William J. Stembler, William Randall Tye, Joseph Thomas Vance and Burton W. Wiand. These students will appear in court on work on behalf of the state.

James Mobley was elected President and Richard Moore, a second-year student, was elected vice-president of the student group.

SAMUEL M. DAVIS

BARBARA BATES CROFT

CANDLER S. ROGERS

Six Join The Georgia Law School Faculty

The *Advocate* is pleased to welcome the following new members to the faculty of the University of Georgia School of Law.

Barbara Bates Croft, temporary assistant professor, received her A.B. degree from Bryn Mawr College and J.D. degree from the University of Michigan Law School. Mrs. Croft will teach Evidence.

Samuel M. Davis, assistant professor, received his B.A. degree from the University of Southern Mississippi and J.D. degree from the University of Mississippi Law School. He took the LL.M. degree at the University of Virginia. Mr. Davis will teach Criminal Law, Evidence, and Juvenile Courts.

Chandler S. Rogers, professor, received the LL.B. degree from Emory University. He was granted the LL.M. degree by Harvard University. For the past twelve years, he has been a member of the University of Missouri faculty. Mr. Rogers will teach Trusts and Estates, Land Finance, Estate Planning and Legal History.

George M. Rountree, assistant director of Legal Aid and Defender Society, received his B.S. degree from Florida State University and LL.B. from the University of Georgia. He is a former Federal Bureau of Investigation special agent.

DAVID DEAN RUSK

JOHN T. STRAUSS

Photo By Dwain Fitzpatrick

David Dean Rusk, Sibley Professor, received his B.S. and M.A. degrees from St. John's College, Oxford. He taught at Mills College, Calif., where he served as dean of faculty. Mr. Rusk is honorary president of the American Society for International Law, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and Phi Beta Kappa. He has been awarded honorary degrees by 22 institutions of higher education during his career. Mr. Rusk has received numerous awards for his works toward peace and service toward humanity. Mr. Rusk was sworn in January 21, 1961 at the White House as the fifty-fourth Secretary of State. As Secretary of State he has represented the United States at meetings of the NATO, SEATO, CENTO and ANZUS treaty organizations, participated in meetings of the Organization of American States and the U.S.–Japan and U.S.–Canadian Economic Committees, and signed the limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in Moscow. He has met with the Foreign Ministers of nearly all of the 113 members of the United Nations. He accompanied President Kennedy on several of his official visits abroad and has participated in a number of President Johnson's meetings with foreign government leaders. Mr. Rusk will teach Selected Problems in International Law.

John T. Strauss, prosecutorial clinic director, received his B.A. degree from Ohio State University and his LL.B. degree from the University of Georgia. Mr. Strauss will teach the Prosecutorial Functions Seminar.

Alumni Notes

BY DON WETHERINGTON

The Georgia Advocate welcomes the support of the alumni in making this new feature a success. Please address all submissions to the Alumni Editor.

The new President of the University of Georgia Law School Association is Hamilton Lokey. Lokey, of the law firm of Lokey and Hamilton, was born in Atlanta, Georgia, August 30, 1910, and admitted to the bar in 1933. His education consists of an A.B. degree from University of Georgia in 1931 and a L.L.B. in 1933. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, and Phi Delta Phi. He was a member of the Board of Governors of the Georgia Bar Association, 1940-42, and served in the State Legislature, 1953-55.

The First Vice President of the Association is Kenneth M. Henson; A. Felton Jenkins, Jr. serves as Second Vice President; and Upshaw C. Bentley, Jr. serves as the Treasurer.

Council members include Dean Lindsey Cowen and Dr. Verner F. Chaffin. Representatives from the Congressional Districts are: Norman G. Reeves, Jr. (First); Robert Reinhardt (Second); Marion W. Page (Third); Dent Ocree (Fourth); Kirk McAlpin (Fifth); Oscar W. Roberts (Sixth); Harold Murphy (Seventh); Judge Omer W. Franklin, Jr. (Eight); William B. Gunter (Ninth); and Judge James Barrow (Tenth).

CLASS OF 1940

The class of 1940 held a reunion October 30 and 31, 1970. The reunion meeting was highlighted by a dinner and party. The following day the class attended the Georgia-South Carolina game. Thirteen alumni registered to attend.

CLASS OF 1949

L. Woodrow Cone (B.S.A. '41, LL.B. '49) has joined the faculty of the Law School as Director of Admissions.

CLASS OF 1952

W. Meade Burns (LL.B. '52) has recently been made a partner in the Atlanta law firm of Long, Weinberg, Ansley and Wheeler.

CLASS OF 1963

John E. Talmadge (B.A. '60, LL.B. '63) has recently been made a partner in the Atlanta law firm of Long, Weinberg, Ansley and Wheeler.

CLASS OF 1965

About 45 alumni with their wives attended a reunion October 9 and 10, 1970. On Saturday the class attended the Georgia-Ole Miss game.

Fred G. Stowers (B.S.A. '59, J.D. '65) has recently joined the legal department of the Coca-Cola Company in Atlanta.

CLASS OF 1966

George W. Williams, Jr. (J. D., '66) has

HAMILTON LOKEY

recently become associated with the Atlanta law firm of Long, Weinberg, Ansley and Wheeler.

CLASS OF 1967

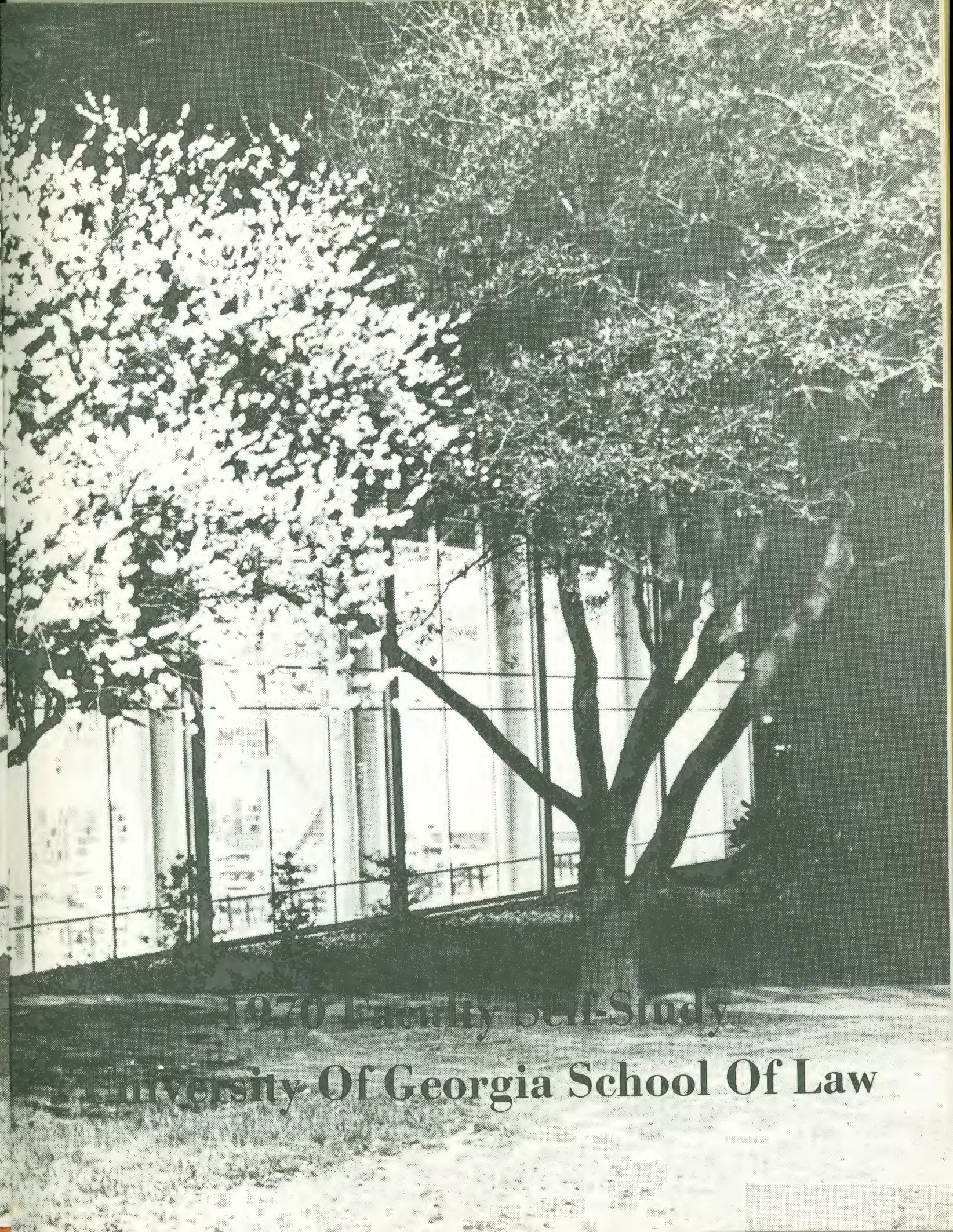
George M. Rountree (B.S. from F.S.U. '64, LL.B. '67) has recently joined the Law School faculty as Assistant Director of the Legal Aid and Public Defender Office.

CLASS OF 1968

John T. Strauss (B.A. from Ohio State '65, LL.B. '68) has recently joined the Law School faculty as the Director of the Prosecutorial Clinic in conjunction with the office of the District Attorney for the Western Judicial Circuit.

CLASS OF 1965 REUNION AT CHARLIE WILLIAMS LODGE

Photo By Bob Freeman



1970 Faculty Self-Study

University Of Georgia School Of Law

1970 Faculty Self-Study

The Advocate reprints the 1970 Faculty Self Study as a service to the students and friends of the University of Georgia School of Law. This article is just the cream of an approximately 250 page report prepared under the direction of Assistant Professor Ronald Ellington. This study is an impressive endeavor which involved the cooperation of the entire faculty for several months.

Future plans approved by the Faculty in connection with the Self-Study–1970 are set out in summary form, by Chapter, immediately below. The justifications which support each proposal are contained in the text of the respective Chapters (of the University of Georgia School of Law Study–1970).

CHAPTER I. PURPOSE:

No change in the objectives of the School of Law is contemplated. However, the Faculty will periodically evaluate the ways in which the Statement of Purpose is being fulfilled. To implement this evaluation, standing Faculty committees (with student representatives where appropriate) should be established next fall along the topical lines used in this Self-Study. These committees will be charged with submitting annual written reports on each topic beginning October 31, 1971, focusing on how successfully the Law School implemented the Statement of Purpose the preceding academic year. These committee reports will be distributed to the Board of Visitors and the entire Faculty of the School of Law by the Dean's Office.

CHAPTER II. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION:

The Law School should undertake promptly to add an Assistant Dean whose administrative responsibilities would include student recruitment and admissions and faculty recruitment. Because of the heavy administrative demands which will be a part of this position, the Assistant Dean should be a full-time administrative officer or, at the least, a member of the Faculty who is given released time from teaching during the Fall and Winter Quarters.

The recent modifications in the role of the Board of Visitors should be implemented swiftly. It is felt that changing the function of the Board from supportive to visitorial is highly desirable.

CHAPTER III. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM:

(A) Admissions and Enrollment

The Law School Admissions Committee should apply more rigorous minimum standards in accepting non-residents in the future. Nevertheless, a heterogeneous and cosmopolitan student body is essential, and the School should attempt to attract an appreciable percentage of its students from other states.

Additional studies such as the Special Summer Trial Admissions Program and statistical correlations between the LSAT and GPA scores and Law School performance are needed. Further efforts should be made to collect data on recent groups of admittees to determine the feasibility of formally distinguishing between different Universities and undergraduate majors for admission purposes. Based on the results of such studies, the Law School may designate specific undergraduate courses as prerequisites to admission by 1975. The School of Law should work toward a goal of bringing students from disadvantaged backgrounds who possess the potential to become competent members of the legal profession into the study of law. A special Faculty committee has been appointed to study the Law School's admission standards toward disadvantaged students.

Once the Law School reaches its optimum enrollment of 550 by 1972 or 1973, admission requirements will probably be increased annually by the Faculty, depending on the performance of later entering classes.

A deadline for accepting applications for admission to the first-year class must be imposed. Such a cut-off date should be announced during the 1970-71 academic year and applied to admissions for the 1972 entering class.

(B) Curriculum

A thorough study and evaluation of the curriculum as a whole is needed to determine whether the present curricular offerings meet the needs and desires of today's students and today's society. Attention must be given now to predict, where possible, the direction in which the educational program of the Law School should move during the next decade to prepare its graduates for the legal profession of tomorrow. This, of course, represents a massive undertaking.

A unified Curriculum Committee combining the present Short-range and Long-range Committees should be created for the 1970-1971 academic year. This Committee should be charged with overseeing the study and submitting a written report of its findings and recommendations to the Dean and the Faculty by a specified date, probably May 1, 1971. The study itself can be conducted effectively by one faculty member appointed by the Dean who should be given substantially reduced time from teaching since it is anticipated that conducting such an intensive study will require approximately the full time of the person designated. Initially, the study should examine the substantive content of each course now taught in the Law School. Once this preliminary step is completed, an analysis can be made to determine to what extent, if any, courses overlap and what justifications support retaining each course as a curricular offering. From this analysis, discussions on restructuring the periods over which courses extend, converting required courses into electives and reassigning credit hours–even reducing the number of credit hours required for graduation–can be made intelligently. It is anticipated that this study will examine every aspect of the Law School's curriculum including, in addition to those items mentioned above, topics such as increasing the number of

seminars and the extent of specialization permitted during the three-year course of study leading to the basic Juris Doctor degree, adding new courses, imposing a writing requirement and making available to law students interdisciplinary courses taught jointly by law Faculty members and Faculty from other Schools and Departments in the University.

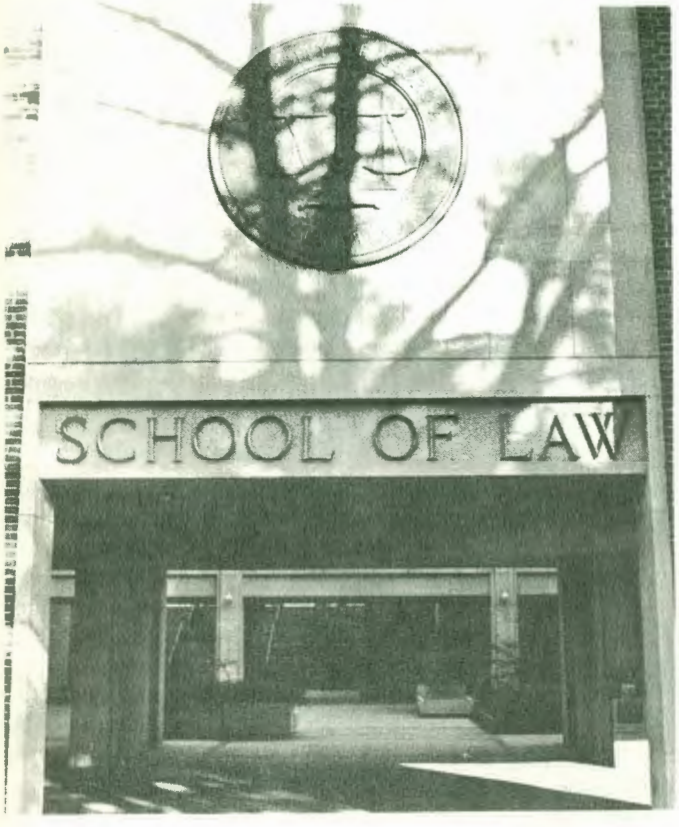
Such a thorough review of the curriculum is a major undertaking. However, it is long past due and should receive high priority in future planning.

(C) Grading

Although rigorous, the Law School's grading system is fair and tends to identify and reward the superior student according to recent Georgia Bar Examination results. When appointed, the unified Curriculum Committee will consider imposing a minimum grade point average for work taken during each academic year instead of the cumulative grade point average which is currently required.

Initially, a study must be conducted to determine what effect eliminating plus grades has had on the Law School's academic attrition rate. Then, the Committee can propose a realistic annual minimum average which a student must attain on each year's work to remain in good standing. Consideration will also be given to requiring a different, higher annual minimum average for each class. For example, to be in good standing a student may be required to attain a 1.7 average on first-year work, a 1.8 average on second-year work and a 1.9 average on third-year work.

A uniform point should be set at which to compute a first-year students' average to determine whether he has the requisite minimum average to continue in School. This point should be the same for all first-year students and should be at the end of the Spring Quarter–disregarding Summer School grades in this computation. A first-year student whose average was less than 1.7 at the end of the Spring Quarter would be ineligible to continue in School. Grades earned during the succeeding Summer Session would be a major, but not determinative, factor for the Readmissions Committee.



It is felt that no uniform point for computing the averages of students is required after the first year. Therefore, the current Law School practice of computing averages at the end of the Summer Session will continue, except in the case of first-year students.

(D) Instruction and Institutional Effectiveness

The desirability of further sectionalizing courses must be balanced against providing faculty members time for research and offering a wide range of electives. However, every student should be exposed to at least one small section of not more than 25 students in a substantive course in his first year of Law School. Until this can be accomplished, the Law School should strive to offer three sections of all first-year courses, if the first year class continues to number from 225 to 240.

CHAPTER IV. FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

The most crucial problem facing the School of Law is to obtain funds for scholarships. The Law School should immediately provide $25,000 for scholarships for each class whereas currently only $7,500 is available. A goal of $75,000 in scholarships for each class should be set for 1980. Neither of these figures includes scholarships for the LL.M. candidates which should average at least $5,000 per student. Since the Law School hopes to attract 10 LL.M. candidates by 1975 and 25 by 1980, this pushes even higher the need for funds for this purpose.

Additional funds are needed to increase Faculty and nonacademic staff salaries. While increased State support is expected, the School's need to secure substantial funds from private sources is obvious.

CHAPTER V. FACULTY:

As noted under Chapter II, an Assistant Dean is needed immediately to assist the Dean and the Appointments Committee in identifying and selectively recruiting Faculty members. Particular emphasis should be placed on recruiting experienced, senior Faculty.

Faculty salaries at all levels must be brought into line with salaries available at leading law schools and in private practice. In addition, substantial improvements in fringe benefits including an early vesting, transferable retirement plan should be provided to employees of the University. The present system of life and health insurance is inadequate. The University should follow the example of many private employers who have adopted plans which provide such insurance tax-free and without cost to their employees.

It is anticipated that the rate of adding new Faculty will not keep pace with the increase in enrollment as projected. Thus, for the next few years, the student-faculty ratio will probably increase from the present ratio of 18:1 to as high as 25:1. By 1975, however, the School anticipates that the student-faculty ratio will be reduced to not greater than 18:1. It would be desirable to have a student-faculty ratio of approximately 15:1 by 1980.

The average teaching load should be reduced still further during the next decade as more seminars and research-oriented courses are added to the curriculum. There is an immediate need to provide release time from teaching for Faculty members engaged in substantial committee assignments.

The Faculty of the School of Law is well-qualified with appropriately diverse backgrounds and experiences. The

School of Law encourages its junior Faculty members to seek advanced professional degrees in law and, as a matter of policy, favors its senior members engaging in professionally-related consultative work with or without remuneration. It is decidedly beneficial for the individual law teacher as well as the School for members of the Faculty to participate in professional outside activities.

CHAPTER VI. LIBRARY:

The Library needs additional space to shelve the projected collection and to meet the required seating capacity of 65% of student enrollment. This space can be provided in the existing Law School Building once the Institute of Government vacates its space on the first floor, if approximately 25,000 volumes are stored. Plans should be made now to secure an additional 25,000 square feet of floor space for the Law Library by 1980. This can be accomplished by moving the Library's extensive international law collection into an adjacent annex or moving all student organizations into a Law School Annex.

CHAPTER VII. STUDENT PERSONNEL:

As mature adults preparing themselves for a learned profession and a role of responsible leadership in society, law students expect and have a right to a voice in shaping their educational experience at the Law School, consistent with the stated purpose of this institution to prepare highly competent members of the legal profession.

The Faculty has a responsibility to oversee the educational experience of the students. Just as the first duty of the Faculty should be to teach, the first duty of the student should be to pursue with zeal for excellence the formally approved channels for education offered by the School.

In connection with this Self-Study, the Faculty has approved the creation of a faculty committee with student representatives which will review the broad area of student activities. This committee will make recommendations to the Faculty and the Dean for establishing priorities that reflect the stated purpose of this educational institution in allocating the School's resources to support student organizations.

CHAPTER VIII. PHYSICAL PLANT:

The School of Law has no plans to propose construction of new facilities. However, the need for the space now occupied by the Institute of Government is critical, and plans, to transfer this area to the Law School by October 15, 1970, should be implemented.[1] As noted under Chapter VI, the Library will require an additional 25,000 square feet of space by 1980. This space can not be provided without converting an existing building into a Law School Annex.

CHAPTER IX. SPECIAL ACTIVITIES:

The Faculty Committee proposed under Chapter VII will be primarily concerned with formulating Law School policy towards supporting the student activities included as "Special Activities" in this Self-Study–recognizing that each fulfills the stated objectives of the Law School. At this time, a few specific proposals can be set out as follows:

(a) **The Georgia Law Review.** Among all Law School publications, the **Review** will continue to receive primary support. The School should provide financial support for the **Review** to publish up to 1,200 pages of quality material in the present four-issue volumes.

(b) **The Journal of International and Comparative Law** is recognized as an appropriate adjunct to the Law School's educational program. The recently formed Advisory Board, chaired by Professor Dean Rusk, should insure a top-quality student publication.

(c) **Moot Court Program.** The Moot Court Board, composed of students, should be given greater responsibility for conducting the competitions.

(d) **Legal Aid and Prosecutorial Assistance.** Since academic credit is being extended to these clinical programs for the first time next year, the Directors and the Faculty Curriculum Committee should review student participation closely during the next year to determine the extent to which clinical legal education is a useful adjunct to the formal curricular offerings of the School.

(e) **The Office of Special Studies** is still in a formative stage. Plans to explore its role in interdisciplinary efforts with other parts of the University should be implemented.

CHAPTER X. GRADUATE PROGRAM:

The Faculty of the School of Law believes that the School's efforts and resources should be channeled towards achieving total excellence first in the J.D. degree and, secondly, in the LL.M. program. Establishing an S.J.D. degree program at this time is not necessary to fulfill the stated objectives of the institution. Although the Faculty would prefer the same independence in administering its LL.M. degree as it currently enjoys in its J.D. degree program, the School will cooperate fully in implementing the President's decision to place administrative control of the LL.M. degree

1. Editors Note: As of Date of Publication the Institute of Government Still Occupies this Space.

program in the Graduate School of the University.

The Law School views the LL.M. program as the prime vehicle through which it can cooperate with other Schools of the University in interdisciplinary efforts to advance learning. However, as noted, substantially increased financial assistance for candidates is required if the School is to attract the quality of students needed to make the program flourish. If given $5,000 annually for scholarships for each graduate student, the Law School foresees enrollment in the LL.M. degree program increasing to 10 by 1975 and 25 by 1980, the optimum number.

CHAPTER XI. RESEARCH:

Because the Law School does not have any research connected with its educational program supported by funds obtained by outside sources, no report and no projections are included on this topic.

Statement as to Priorities and Future Projections

Today, the Faculty of the School of Law is still committed to the goal of excellence set for this institution in the 1960's. One challenge of the decade of the 70's will be to consolidate the tangible gains made during the recent, extended period of rapid growth and to continue the progress of improvement already underway. Each of the projections summarized in this Chapter relates to the kind of change which the Law School can effect. Each is essential to meet the challenges of the 70's already foreseen. With the same spirit of cooperation manifested in the past among the students, the Faculty, the Dean, the University and the alumni and friends of the Law School, these proposals can be implemented.

For the purposes of this Chapter, the major projections are divided into two groups according to their relative priorities. The first group includes those proposals which are absolutely necessary and deserve immediate priority. These are as follows:

(1) Providing $25,000 in scholarships for each class of J.D. degree candidates;
(2) Adding an Assistant Dean;
(3) Revising the Curriculum as a whole;
(4) Acquiring additional space on the ground floor of the Law School building; and
(5) Implementing proposals in regard to disadvantaged students.

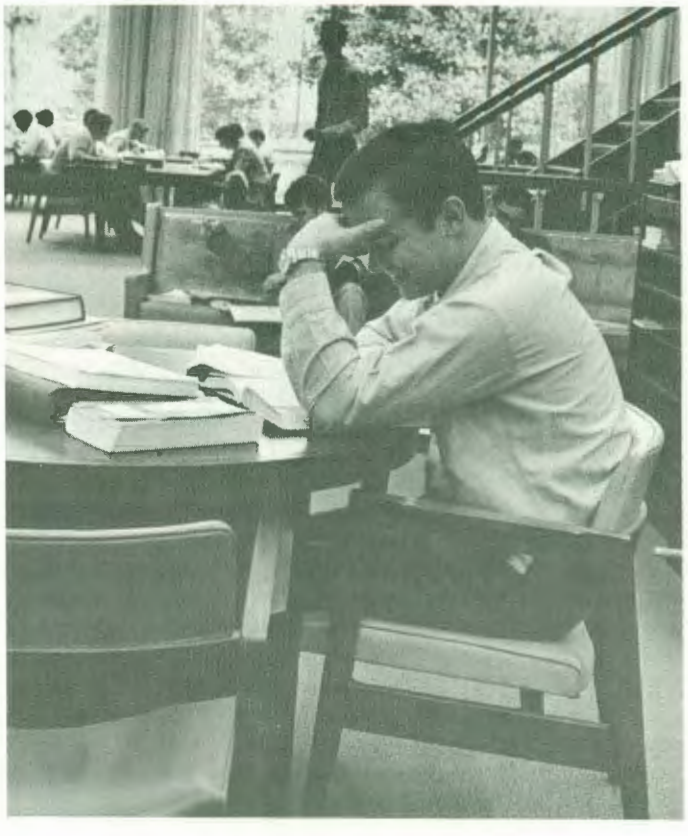
The group below contains proposals which the Law School deems necessary:

(1) Selectively recruiting Senior Faculty;
(2) Increasing Faculty salaries at all levels, drastically improving fringe benefits and raising nonacademic staff salaries;
(3) Providing every first-year student with a small section of less than 25 students in a substantive course;
(4) Providing released time for research and committee assignments;
(5) Providing scholarships for LL.M. candidates and attracting more qualified candidates;
(6) Acquiring a Law School Annex to house either parts of the Library collection or student organizations; and
(7) Increasing support for student activities.

A number of proposals made in the body of the Report and summarized in this Chapter were not included in either group of priorities because they can be implemented next year administratively without affecting any of the proposals given priority status. Such items include appointing committees along the topical lines used in this Self-Study to report annually to the Faculty and Board of Visitors; increasing minimum admission standards for nonresidents; and setting the end of the Spring Quarter as the uniform point at which to compute the averages of first-year law students.

The School of Law will also face a second, different kind of challenge in the 70's. The legal profession in Georgia and over the nation may require more or fewer lawyers in the years ahead. The Law School must respond to these needs of the profession. Today, the School of Law is *the* State law school, complemented by private accredited law schools at Emory and Mercer Universities. While it is impossible to predict the number of lawyers the profession will require by the year 1980, it can safely be assumed that state-supported schools will carry the great share of the responsibility for their education. The years ahead may show the need for a single state-supported law school with a total enrollment of over 1,000 or the establishment of a second, separate State law school, perhaps in conjunction with Georgia State University in Atlanta. To accommodate a student enrollment of 1,000 would require doubling the size of the present Faculty and physical plant. The existence of a second State law school in Atlanta could obviously affect the enrollment and admissions policy of this School.

Whatever the needs of the profession and society in the years ahead, the foundation for excellence in legal education has been laid in Georgia. The School of Law is capable of meeting the challenge of the future to become a school "of such excellence that no citizen of Georgia need ever leave his State because a superior legal education is available elsewhere."



Byron: The Pop Festival Phenominon

OPINION By ANTHONY TRAURING *

PHOTOGRAPHY By SHAYNE FAIR

July 4th weekend celebrated the 194th birthday of a free America. Across the nation, there were parades, fireworks and massive festivities of grateful Americans with a sense of history. In Byron, Georgia, a small town 95 miles south of Atlanta, about 400,000 young people had a pop music festival.

Byron–more accurately, the 2nd Annual Atlanta International Pop Festival–was a link in a chain of musical happenings that stretches from the early days of George Wein's Newport Folk and Jazz Festivals in the late 1950's to an uncertain future. The chain passes through its modern antecedent, the Monterey Pop Festival of 1967, the now legendary Woodstock of 1968, the Rolling Stones tragedy of Altamont in 1969, and dozens of smaller festivals these last two years; the chain is a locus of the development of the very real Woodstock Nation.

Festivals can be analyzed from four different viewpoints: from that of the music, of the economics, of the new culture, and of the establishment world. There are a few seemingly irreconcilable points to be examined.

The Music: There should no longer be any debate that rock and roll is an art form. In America and large areas of Western Europe, rock is the most dynamic and exciting from of music. Classical record sales have fallen to 5% of the total in the U. S.; rock accounts for 60%. There is bad rock, to be sure; there are lemons in any basket of tomatoes. But even since the day Leonard Bernstein did his "why I like rock and roll" TV special that featured the Beatles, the Left Banke and Janis Ian, rock has improved.

At Byron, the talent was highlighted by Procol Harum, Poco, the Chambers Brothers, Jimi Hendrix, Terry Reid, and Mountain; acts whose musical ability and creativity are exhilarating. The festival can be and often is a viable means of cultural and musical exposure.

The Finances: Rock groups are expensive. The Grand Funk Railway, a group good sporadically at best and in the public eye less than 18 months, is getting $10,000 a performance. If not-so-good groups get that much, and a pop festival needs headliners, promoters need to be prepared to spend about $300,000 for talent for a three day festival; this has to be paid if one million or one dozen tickets are sold. There are other expenses that appear unexpected to people not involved in planning: telephones cost Woodstock $48,000 (at Byron, there was one pay phone for three miles and 400,000 people; a reporter waited in line for an hour and twenty minutes before phoning his strory in to his Atlanta radio station), the construction of the giant stage was $45,000. Rental of the Mid Georgia Raceway and the adjoining Peach orchards for campsites at Byron cost more than $40,000. Toilets–and there has yet to be a festival where there were enough or where they were serviced properly–$100,000. In addition, there are legal fees, salaries for ticket takers, private guards and stage hands, surety bonds and medical facilities. The final tab at Woodstock ran to $2,700,000.

The festival-goer is faced with a ticket price of less than $20 usually. At Byron, $14.50 was the admission fee for at least ten top notch groups–$1.45 per name act. It's a bargain as compared to concert halls or even albums. About 40,000 tickets were sold at Byron before the audience forced the gates and turned it into a free festival.

The Culture: The gathering of a Woodstock Nation at any festival, in Byron, in Powder Ridge, in Ann Arbor, is a heavy cultural happening; and it is at this point where most problems arise. At Byron, 400,000 people gathered for three days, smoking dope, dropping acid, balling in (or on) sleeping bags, running around without clothes, and waving or sitting on American flags–or so it seemed to members of the Georgia state legislature who attended the festival. It is an exaggeration in fact, but accurate in tone; the audience at any extended pop festival is expressing its culture. At South American soccer games, the audience likes to riot; at baseball games, drink beer.

Drugs are an inextricable part of the new youth movement; there is no denying or stopping this. Controls are necessary–heroin is on the rise and the organized crime element is overcharging for lousy stuff–but the use of drugs will remain among these people, even in non-festival surroundings. Marijuana produces pleasurable feelings, causes no harm to self or society (see, among other documents, the La Guardia report), and fosters a feeling of community. Many

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Trauring, a first year law student at Emory University, is the guest writer for the Fall, 1970 Devil's Advocate. Trauring is a professional musician who has performed in New York, New Orleans and Atlanta Bistros and Coffeehouses. He is the music director of a local radio station and is familiar with the pop festival phenomenon, having attempted unsuccessfully to set one up in Tennessee.

The Devil's Advocate is a regular feature of the Georgia Advocate *and acts as a forum for legal controversy and dissent. The opinions in this department are the opinions of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the* Georgia Advocate. *Reader reaction to articles presented is invited.*

enjoy music better when they're stoned. The use of marijuana is ritualised; it is the communion of the growing consciousness of the young.

The same underlying way of life which accepts dope is that which allows nudity and open sexuality; it is composed of the widely held beliefs in the existential void, in hedonism, in humanity. If dope feels good, smoke it; if intercourse feels good, do it. Both are more honest and more healthy than the hypocritical and ambivalent attitudes of elders toward alcohol and sex; above all, these forces, particularly that of the feeling for humanity, make the indulgences of the young very innocent. Longhairs don't exchange dirty jokes much.

The music of the festivals is another element of the new culture. In 1967, when peace-love-and-flowers were the driving force of hippiedom, Scott McKenzie sang "San Francisco (Flowers In Your Hair)" and the Jefferson Airplane performed "Somebody To Love" at Monterey. The culture has changed; today McKenzie is forgotten and the Airplane is singing "Volunteers ("Who's that walkin' down the street?/Got to revolution . . .")" The rock stars do not lead the audiences much; they both change, and it just so happens that the groundlings and the Airplane went the same way. At Byron, Poco–a country oriented offshoot of the late, brilliant Buffalo Springfield–did a solid, quality set, and went over like a lead zeppelin, because the bulk of the audience wanted to hear about revolution, about dope, about real people–not about the magic pap they got ("There's just a little bit of magic in the country music we're singing' . . .").

In fact, there are four elements of a festival audience which are parts of the larger pop subculture. There are the tennyboppers, the 14 years olds whose view of the festival is largely a "look-at-me-I'm-here-I'm-cool" one, who do dope for the same reason. To be fair, many young teens are more mature than this, while for that matter, many in their late twenties are not. There are those who are straight culturally, who just enjoy the music and camping out. In the freak world, there are city freaks, and those used to communal and farm life; the latter are the most comfortable at camping and invariably come best prepared for a three day ordeal. The common bond for all four groups is the music; for all but the straights, it is the culture that makes them endure the discomforts that come with attending festivals.

At the Byron festival July 4th weekend, a final, striking phenomenon of the new freak culture was made manifest in the preponderance of the American flag. It appeared on motorcycle jackets, a la Captain America in *Easy Rider*, on automobile windows and aerials, and in patches on the seats of bluejeans. The fact that the festival was held July 4th weekend may have had something to do with this, especially with the expected appearance of Jimi Hendrix, who had done an original guitar arrangment of "The National Anthem" in *Woodstock*. But more important as an explanation is the drive seen in the advertisements for *Easy Rider*: "Two men who set off to look for America," read the copy, "–and couldn't find it anywhere." The average hippie-freak in America is white, urban, and of the entire middle-class socioeconomic ranges. He is of above-average intelligence and his intellect developed precociously, although his school performance was not necessarily good. He is better read than his 1967 flower child predecessor. The average hippy-freak was unknowingly raised in the paranoia patriotism of the 1950's, and now embodies ambivalent attitudes that are characterized by great moral honesty. The first attitude is a repulsion at "paranoia-patriotism," at mindless anti-communism, at the John Fostor Dulles mentality behind escapades like Vietnam and Bay of Pigs, and at the incredible, omnipresent perversion which he has seen tearfully and proudly hailed as "the American Dream." It is this latter item that galls him most, because of the demonstrated hypocracy of its call to equality and plenty-for-all.

And also in this average hippy-freak, is a well articulated form of patriotism that J. William Fullbright calls the highest form–the courage to admit error and to work for change. His love of country may be derived from simple birth, or as a reaction to the basically sincere but frightened patriotism of his parents. Nonetheless, like Captain America and Billy in *Easy Rider*, he is looking for the American Dream. He does not find it in politics (although he looked for it there in Chicago in 1968), he does not find it in vocation, where the concept of freedom butts against the dictum, "cut your hair or else;" he does not find it in any Christian church, where official social silence lasted too long to retain his respect. His last outlet for his belief in the resurrection of the American Dream is the land, and this explains, to a large degree, his sincere interest in the cultural ways of the American Indian and the colonial settlers. It also explains the existence of publications like "New Earth Times" and "Whole Earth Catalogue," the sudden popularity of organic farming pamphlets among the young, and of the growing "free land" concept. His love of America, made manifest in the flag that *he* remembers is only a symbol on the seat of his pants is for the earth, the land under the cities and the missile plants, the land that he eclectically wishes to liberate so that a new Manifest Destiny occurs, not from ocean to ocean, but from person to person. It is naive, it is idealistic, and it is the motivating part of a generation that so despises hyprocrisy that it will continue to be an irreplacable source of good.

So the flags that were everywhere at Byron, which apparently infuriated many middle Americans who saw TV reports of the festival, were not jokes; they were worn in unconscious sincerity. For these people, it was just coincidently July 4th weekend; they dress with their flag ornamentation always.

Without a doubt, the cultural "Woodstock Nation" aspect of a festival, the open expression of new attitudes on drugs, sex, music, community and America, is the most important aspect to the festival-goers.

The Establishment: The "responsible" adult community, the state legislators, and the establishment in general also feel the cultural aspects most important, but won't admit it. Florida has passed explicit legislation forbidding rock festivals; Governor Lester Maddox of Georgia was outraged at the open sale and use of drugs and at public nudity. Florida claims it was concerned with the overtaxing of local communities' facilities, but this is patently untrue, as shown by Broward County officials who, unable to stop legally the Hallendale pop festival, threatened to rip up the roads leading to the site. At Powder Ridge, Connecticut this summer, a judge refused to recind a court order against a pop festival despite the facts that medical authorities requested the music and that 30,000 people showed up anyway. Since the community already was "overtaxed," why not permit the music?

The establishment is suffering from Cultural Paranoia. It does not understand why the young people like long hair, dope, sex or loud music, and refuses to see that the flag is not being desecrated; it is unable to accept the different culture's

validity (much like America's historical attitudes to American Indian and African cultures); it feels threatened by that which it can neither understand nor accept; therefore it seeks to suppress the culture. Its claims of "law and order" are inadequate covers. to wit:

Byron, Georgia was the second largest city in the state for four days, with a peak population of about 350,000. There were no deaths, and only one reported crime of violence, a stabbing. It goes without saying that even a medium sized town like Macon (pop. 80,000) had more violence in that four day span. Yet, Governor Maddox scored the public nudity, which has yet to hurt a bystander. Would you rather pass ten naked people or be stabbed once? It is the liberated, different mentality behind the public nakedness which bothers Maddox, which bothers Claude Kirk, which bothers Louisiana's Governor McKithen.

It is Cultural Paranoia which forced the Woodstock festival to be held in Bethel rather than the originally planned Woodstock; it caused all the problems for George Rupp at his Jacksonville festival, at the first Hollywood, Florida festival, and at dozens of smaller concerts that end up never happening.

The Federal Government permits certain Indians' to use peyote, an illegal drug, because it is part of the culture. No state, however, permitted the polygamy that was a cultural part of the Mormons, nor permits the marijuana that is an integral part of the new subculture. The Establishment culture is no less nor any more valid than the freak subculture, but the establishment is too frightened of that which it doesn't understand to grant equality. Cultural Paranoia.

Staging a pop festival is not an easy thing; Woodstock was on the drawing board for nine months before it happened. The problems come from the promoters themselves and the music industry itself as well as from state legislators or ad hoc groups of concerned citizens.

The first problem, chronologically, is inexperience and incompetence on the part of the concert planners. It isn't all their fault—John Roberts and Michael Lang had no idea 500,000 people would come to Woodstock. But they did come, and since Woodstock, there is no similar excuse for any promoter not to provide facilities for at least twice as many people as he expects. At the first Atlanta pop festival in 1969, campsites were totally inadequate. No festival has had enough toilets or drinking water. Provisions for food concessions always are haphazard and inadequate for everyone but the concessioneer who cleans up on 75-cent hotdogs.

In addition, the community hosting the festival bears the brunt of an overwhelming need for food, medical supplies, and the like. At Byron, the water table was so lowered that many wells dried up and everyone experienced shortages. Also, one pay telephone in front of a concession stand and bar served the entire festival population; the closest other public phone was three miles away. Lastly, there was the knee-deep pile of tin cans and rubbish that was inevitable. One week after the Byron festival, it had not been cleaned up by anyone except a squad of kindhearted longhairs, whose efforts made hardly a dent.

Promoters also face a huge financial problem that is not all their fault. It costs a lot to put the damn thing on, and ticket prices, although in fact reasonable, appear outrageous. After the success of the movies *Monterey Pop* and *Woodstock*, producers count on such post-festival ventures to make their profit; it's fine, except that after only one or two more such films, their appeal will be like that of Richard Daley to a Berkeley grad student. As time goes on, ticket sales and concessions will be the promoters' only means of income, and the former is being threatened by a trend first seen at Woodstock and later duplicated at Byron and Randall's Island: gate crashing.

Many of the young festival-goers resent the, to them, high prices for three or four-day tickets, and develop a "music belongs to the people" line. All three–the gate crashing, the high prices and the line–are unfortunate, for the last is incorrect and the first two will drive pop festivals out of business. By now, the pattern of gate crashing is so established that even cheaper prices probably wouldn't stem the tide, and 'tis a shame. As for the music–it belongs to the artists, to sell or give away free.

The high prices charged by the performers are the underlying cause for the high ticket prices, and this problem extends beyond the festival; it affects college dances, one-nighters in small towns, and club owners.

Bill Graham, rock impresario of the Fillmores East and West, is aware of the problem, and, in an open letter printed in Billboard Magazine, urged talent agencies to convince their acts to make more reasonable their price. Graham's concern is the small club, like his New York Fillmore, where the high prices of name acts precludes his booking them or forces ticket prices too high, or prevents him from having some extra money with which to hire an unknown second act. Graham points out that today's unknowns are next year's stars if they get the chance to play, and that today's name acts ought to have some sympathy, for they were last year's unknowns. The same reasoning applies to pop festivals: without enough name acts, people won't come and be exposed to the new groups, and it costs a lot of money. The music industry, like the rest of the country, suffers from inflation.

The other problem caused within the industry itself is that of cancellations of name acts. If an act is booked and advertised to perform but then discovers the promoter will be too broke to pay, whose fault is it that they don't perform? The audience feels it has been ripped-off, and the next festival it thinks, "Well, so-and-so won't show, so I won't pay," and the cycle of gatecrashing is reinforced.

The last area causing problems is the establishment. Its Cultural Paranoia is made manifest in laws against festivals or requiring unreasonable controls and precautions. Before Florida banned rock festivals altogether (at the same time, it also passed laws controlling sale of pipes and cigarette papers), it hasselled the 2nd Hallendale festival to death. Governor Kirk attended the Jacksonville festival at Thanksgiving long enough to get into a fist-fight with a young concert-goer. In Georgia, in the wake of Byron, the talk about prohibiting festivals ended, but the debate is centered around a bond of $500,000–which would have the same effect. Even in cases where the state or municipality doesn't act, often judges will grant injunctions against them, as at Powder Ridge. The injunction is the most frustrating device the establishment can use, because often it isn't issued until a few days before the event, after the promoter has already invested heavily in preparations.

Those are the problems. They are heavy and diverse, but most are soluble.

The most obvious basic point where work is needed is self-regulation within the music business itself, before local or federal officials impose guidelines. A committee made up of musicians, personal managers, agents and producers should consider what festivals ought to be like and how to accomplish this.

Perhaps the committee would recognize the difference between one day, baseball stadium affairs and full flown, three-day camp-out festivals, for, although some problems are mutual, most aren't.

The committee would have the power to create a promoters' blacklist, like the musicians' union uses, advising performers to stay away from certain men or organizations that don't pay their bills. It could require promoters to be responsible for cleaning up the garbage that filled the last few frames of *Woodstock,* and hold in escrow an advance bond from the promoter to make sure the trash goes. It could require x number of toilets, telephones, gallons of water, square feet of camp space, etc., per hundred people. On the more positive side to the promoter, it could file suit or ask for counter-injunctions in the case of community or state hassels.

To keep things fair, it could also set up guidelines on artists' fees, by requiring that any artist who plays festivals at all must play the first four, say, free, at union scale, or at half price. So, an artist playing twelve festival dates gets his regular sum for eight of them, but the artist who only does three of them gets nothing, union scale, or half his price. Or, perhaps they could set up a sliding scale; a group that played 85 paying dates in 1969 would have to do five of his festivals free, but one with 25 dates, only two, something like that. This sort of plan keeps the performers from getting screwed or from screwing the producer, who in turn can charge lower prices for tickets. If the prices are low enough, the audience won't break in, and the promoter won't go broke. It's pretty equitable. And historically, at the festivals like Newport and Monterey, where the artists did perform at union scale, gate crashing was not a problem.

Getting so many diverse elements of the music industry to pull together will be rough enough, but that will be nothing compared to the amount of energy that is needed to combat the Cultural Paranoia that results in repressive state laws and community panic. Industry leaders have to convince lawmakers of their good faith in trying to stage a festival that will reap artistic, cultural and financial gains rather than ecological disaster. Perhaps the promise of the musical committee to require festival producers to post bonds against clean-up and injury claims would be enough in the give-and-take game of politics to convince local officials not to pass repressive music laws.

The establishment's two largest specific complaints will be the most difficult to assuage, even more difficult than forming a positive coalition in the music industry. The drug problem, so completely wrapped up in the new culture, cannot be countered; it is ridiculous for a promoter to promise there will be no drugs at a festival. Because of this, a moratorium may be necessary on pop festivals until the inevitable, eventual legalization of marijuana. As for public nudity, it is no easy thing to convince vote-minded politicians that in a cultural situation like a festival, no community mores are being violated by nakedness, which even in the establishment world is not regarded as a critical crime. For some reason, legislators consider some nakedness and even open lovemaking a much more serious crime than a barroom murder, an example of Cultural Paranoia at its flowering worst.

The pop festival phenomenon, as noted, is in danger of strangulation from financial problems and from pressures within both the sub-culture to which it caters and the establishment. The music industry can find it economically advisable to do what it can to protect festivals, and thereby reduce problems from within the sub-culture. If the pop festival movement dies, it will be at the hands of expedient politics and Cultural Paranoia.

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ADVOCATE: Do you see any hope for development in the International Laws of warfare in the next few years?

RUSK: I think there will be and must be further development in a world in which there are thousands of megatons lying around in the hands of frail human beings. Developments thus far since World War II have been rather slow, partly because of the political differences among the principal powers, but today in the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations they are discussing principles of International Law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among states in accordance with the charter of the United Nations, and they take the charter a few steps further in defining what constitute aggression, what constitutes the prohibited use of force. For example, they make it clear that the organization of irregular forces or armed bands including mercenaries for incursion into the territory of another state is to be considered illegal and contrary to the charter of the United Nations. A very interesting principle that has been agreed upon by this committee of about 31 nations–unanimously–is that states have a duty of refrain from acts of reprisal involving the use of force–now that's a very important extension of existing international legal principles. The United States, since 1945, has been rather opposed to trying to spell out in more detail what constitutes aggression under the Charter. Now we have begun to modify our views on this a bit and are willing to be more specific about the prohibited acts of force. I think this is going further–there will be additions to this statement of general principles. It has taken this committee seven years to get this far, but your generation is going to be critically involved in the question as to whether you can add another 25 years to the period since the nuclear weapon was fired in anger. When it became impossible in 1946 in the so-called Baruch proposals to eliminate all nuclear weapons from all arsenals–the nuclear problem has been the primary problem of the governments of the world and so further development of the law in that field is bound to come. We are going to be developing further law in the field of the limitation and reduction of arms. If we don't succeed in the next very few years moving in that direction, we haven't begun to see defense budgets–they're just going through the ceiling with tens upon tens of additional billions of dollars committed to defense, which would be a great tragedy.

ADVOCATE: We are now talking about law that is developed on the diplomatic level, but doesn't the Connally Reservation keep us from enforcing these types of laws which are talked about in the lower courts?

RUSK: The Connally Reservation makes it impossible for the U.S. to take another government into the World Court against its consent. We cannot invoke the compulsory jurisdiction of the court with someone else because we ourselves have not accepted it. And, during my period in Washington, there were a number of times when we wanted to take another government into World Court and the Connally Reservation prevented our doing it. One can hope that the World Court will become more active, more important, more authoritative, but the court is not the only means by which International Law is enforced. After all, a good many sanctions are at work if a nation develops the reputation for ignoring its treaties. Other people will ignore their treaties with us, and they will stop making agreements with us, or they will retaliate, or they will restrict their political relations with us, Nations generally behave on the basis of what they consider to be their vital interest, but among the vital interests of most nations is a concern for and a respect for International Law. That certainly is true of the United States, which has some 4500 treaties and agreements with other governments. It makes it possible for us to rely with a reasonable degree of certainty on how other nations are going to behave in a vast range of activities, and it makes it possible also to settle most disputes by peaceful means. The disputes that are not settled by peaceful means make the headlines and appear to be the style, but in fact the overwhelming portion of the world's business going on is in accordance with law in the actual give and take among the governments of the world.

ADVOCATE: Do you see the thrust of the International Law as two-pronged–both public and private?

RUSK: Yes. Initially, I would expect to give my own personal primary attention to what is known as public International Law. I will steadily get more and more into private International Law in terms of the actual transactions that occur across national frontiers, but the problems of peace, the problems of the peaceful settlement of disputes, the problems of nuclear weapons and pollution and things of that sort are so overriding that it seems to me that there is room in top law schools–and Georgia has been moving very steadily into the front ranks of law schools–for real attention to these issues. The Department of State, the people in government, are constantly looking for new ideas, and they need lively and active discussion on these issues in a good many places because sometimes the most important and simple idea is just off your fingertips, just waiting to be picked up by somebody, and I hope very much that we can turn up some of those ideas here and feed them into the process and help make some new International Law while we are at it. This is something in which the students can participate as well as any member of the faculty.

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Maddox

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are the hardcore unemployed.

The Research Division also collects follow-up data on the men if or when they return to the Correctional System. Through intensive re-evaluation of his previous incarceration and new alternatives for training and counseling, the Division hopes to motivate the returning man to rehabilitate himself. Research oriented people throughout the country have concluded that the ego and motivation of a man is more important than all of the best rehabilitative techniques now being used.

The self-image of a 25-year-old man, reinforced through a quarter century of poor environmental factors, unsupportive familial attitudes, and a procession of failures do not succumb because of an average three year period of incarceration. The kind of self-image he carries with him is the difference between the one-time offender and the habitual criminal. Research has shown that the impact of a good counseling and group therapy program is invaluable. The findings of the new Planning and Research Department will be the backbone of the rehabilitative effort within the Board of Corrections.

The advent of the Electronic Data Processing System to be effective within six months will make for more effective programs and operations. Information of every reasonable kind and about every man will be instantaneously available. Eight thousand, one hundred men, each with his own physical pecularities, previous convictions, psychological work up,

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Legal Aid Society Elects Officers

On Tuesday, October 20, 1970 Judge James Barrow admitted eleven third year students, members of the Legal Aid and Defender Society, to practice under the Third Year Practice Act.

Those admitted were: Mike Bray, Elizabeth Calhoun, Harris Cook, Spencer Gandy, Gil Hudnall, Gary Nadler, Bill Welch and Alex Zipper.

The Legal Aid and Defender Society is a clinical legal education program designed to give law students practice in law. Students handle cases in both civil and criminial fields.

Current officers of the Society are Austin Catts, President; Gil Hudnall, Vice-President, Civil; Harris Cook, Secretary, Civil; Bill Callaway, Vice-President, Criminal, and Spencer Gandy, Secretary, Criminal.

The activities of the Society are supervised by Robert Peckham, the Director of the Society and member of the Bar.

The program allows each student an opportunity to interview clients, and make the decision whether the Society may handle the case. The decision to handle a case is based on several factors, including whether the client meets the indigency standards, whether the case occurs within Clarke County, and whether the case falls within the proper subject matter categories. For example, the Society will not handle cases which involve a contingency fee, and only rarely will it handle divorce actions.

The Society has recently moved to expanded facilities at 409 North Lumpkin Street from its old location at 400 College Avenue.

Teachers

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inmate rehabilitation, as well as society and family unity.

Leavenworth, Reidsville State Prison, and Cook County Jail will be institutions of the past. Community-therapeutic denotes the concept of having correctional centers designed as close as possible to normal society life; with small cottage-complexes, correctional, medical and psychological personnel on functional duty. The inmate's family and society will be much more involved in the inmate's total rehabilitation. Resultingly, the inmates adjustment to society and his family will be a relaxing and pleasant experience.

The key to this kind of correctional program is a well-balanced personnel staff of professional, para-professional, community and family involvements.

Juvinile Detention

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tors as well as education classes taught through the Atlanta Public School System. Even more important, the staff members were dedicated and capable and seemed to be as interested in their work as I was. However, when one really got to know a boy, his background, and the reason for his detention, he could understand why a juvenile detention center, even a modern one, was a rather depressing place. Yet, despite this feeling of depression, I left at night feeling very thankful that at least the boys were not tossed aside in some city jail. In spite of their incarceration, they were in an institution surrounded by many people who cared about their welfare.

I feel that the detention center could be improved in several areas. First, although much emphasis is placed upon the physical well-being of the juveniles, more attention needs to be directed toward their mental-emotional problems. There is one counselor on the boys' floor, and this is far from adequate. Second, even though the boys are separated by age, to some extent, numerous conflicts could be resolved by further separation by ages. Third, and perhaps most important, improvements in the area of sanitation are desperately needed. One solution might be to hire more custodial personnel. A clean, orderly, and odor-free atmosphere, much like a hospital, might be more conducive to stimulating healthy mental attitudes.

This article is not intended to criticize but rather to present some of the problems faced by the detention authorities in hopes that the community's awareness might lead to future corrective measures.

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family, job and religious history, warden's and correctional officer's reports, is a volume of valuable information which heretofore was handled manually. In addition, the records of former inmates not presently in the system will be readily available for research and new recommendations if he re-enters the system. EDP may prove to be the Department of Corrections' biggest step forward.

Correctional efforts during the administration of Governor Lester Maddox have progressed measurably. Most publicized and thus best known is the innovative "early release" program. This annual endeavor has given upwards of two thousand men, with less than six months to serve, the chance of an early return to society with the blessings of Governor Maddox, The Pardon and Parole Board, The Department of Corrections and Georgia's citizens. The measure of success of this plan is the 98% who remain stable members of their communities upon release. At the most recent early release ceremonies, held August 13, 1970, the presence of singer Johnny Cash, at the invitation of Governor Maddox, was an inspiration to the men attending.

The 1970 "early release" represented a taxpayer's saving of over one-half million dollars in addition to the great contribution these men will make through their personal salaries.

During the holiday season Governor Maddox has conducted a similar ceremony so men with three months or less to serve could go home in time for Christmas. The confidence which the Governor has in the men has been repaid many times over by the successful records of the men participating in this program.

A family orientation program, the first such program in Georgia and one of the first in the entire nation, has been started by our correctional chaplains to counsel families of newly admitted inmates. Already, this program has reached over 2,500 families throughout the State of Georgia.

Summarily, the Maddox Administration in Georgia has made numerous improvements in corrections. The effects of these will be visible for many years as released men return to society better educated and better motivated to be valued members of their communities.

Wanted A Law School Alumni

The Georgia Advocate Invites The Participation Of The Law School Alumni In The Activities Of The Lumpkin School Of Law Through The Pages Of This Publication, Send All Letters, News Items Or Serious Articles To:

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