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The Advance Sheet, Nov. 24, 1969

Students of the University of Georgia School of Law

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TAX OFFICE

THE ADVANCE SHEET

EDITOR: TOM JONES

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1969

WEDNESDAY (November 26) - Coming Events
Coffee Hour, 10 A.M.

THURSDAY (Thanksgiving) - Vacation begins and Law library will be closed.

FRIDAY (November 28) - William Blake's birthday. Law library will be open from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article was submitted to the Advance Sheet by the Committee for Progressive Law School Student Government. This is in keeping with our policy of printing articles of interest submitted by law students for the student body's consideration. Responses are encouraged and letters or contributions may be submitted to the Advocate office in the locker room.)

ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION

1. Elimination of attendance requirements.
2. Development of a faculty evaluation program.
3. Encouragement of more joint law fraternity social events leaving competition to other areas.
4. Return of law school concessions operations (coffee, sandwiches, etc.) to law students with revenue going toward student scholarships.
5. More student involvement and student/faculty cooperation in recruiting; with heavy emphasis on the recruitment of minorities.
6. Control of houseflies in the student lounge area.
7. After 5 P.M. answering/paging service for students in library or other law school facilities.
8. Mini-exams for first-year students, given and evaluated by upper-classmen for the purpose of helping students prepare for real-thing exams.
9. Provision for law review tryouts in addition to the present class ranking standard. (Writing competition, etc.)
10. Periodic opinion polls on local, state, national and international issues conducted by existing non-partisan organization.
11. Encouragement of concrete, well-thought-out proposals rather than pie-in-the-sky promises.
12. Debates among the candidates.

Editor
The Advance Sheet

Dear Sir:

Last week's Advance Sheet was lousy! I don't mean just the articles which are always rotten anyway, I am referring specifically to your atrocious spelling and numerous typographical errors.

First, you clowns had the publication date wrong (Nov. 10 for Nov. 17) - Nice! As if we law students don't have enough problems without having to play guessing games about which edition is which. Your humour isn't appreciated around here.

Secondly, the "V" sign stands for pot (marijuana, grass), not "Pat." That wasn't droll, if you were trying to be funny. My deaf granny cracks better 'uns than that.

Thirdly, why was not last week's Crawfordsville Turkey Shoot mentioned in the Coming Events? Probably, as many of us have long suspected, it's because you're prejudiced. We country boys know all about you city-slicking deer shooters. You bunch of rapscallions!

Fourthly, why didn't the paper inform us that classes were cancelled November 6 when Governor Maddox visited the campus? I suspect ulterior motives behind this oversight.

Fifthly, why were we not told that the Fuller Brush Company was interviewing at the Law wchool last week? If I didn't know better I would say some sort of Commie pinko plot was afoot!

Sixthly, who was responsible for the erroneous statement that

the second-year class will be presenting "The Three Billygoats' Gruff" at the annual Law School Christmas Pageant? Everyone knows we're doing "Captain Hook meets Minnie Mouse, a tragedy in three acts" again. Tisk, tisk!

Seventhly, which one of you jokers put in the ad that my house was for sale for \$900?

Eightly, why has your organization not yet conducted an investigation to find the culprit who threw a watermelon through the Dean's window? I think it is significant that said watermelon contained a picture of Vince Dooley inside. Don't tell me that doesn't have meaning!

Sincerely,

B. A. Prevert

The Senator Says Get Out of Vietnam!

Senator Charles Goddell, the man who introduced a bill in the United States Senate calling for the return of all U. S. troops from Vietnam by December 1, 1970, spoke at the University Friday, November 14. The controversial law-maker was the featured guest of the second Vietnam War Moratorium. Sponsored by the Phi Kappa Society, the Young Democrats and the UGA Vietnam War Moratorium Committee, the Senator delivered a speech at the Fine Arts Auditorium to an audience of some two thousand. After this address Senator Goddell visited the Law School, where an informal question session was held in the student lounge.

At both times the Senator's remarks were directed toward the issue of the Vietnam War. In proposing an end for "a war that should not be," he stated that Bill S 3000, the Goddell Vietnam bill, was the "first legislation that would mandate as a matter of law that all troops should be out of Vietnam by December 1, 1970."

Charles Goddell received his A. B. degree from Williams and M. A. and LL.B. degrees from Yale. Student Body President Randall Seabolt said Mr. Goddell while serving as a Navy lawyer was so effective in gaining acquittals as a court martial defense attorney that his superiors decided to make him a prosecutor. In 1959 Goddell was elected as a U. S. Representative from New York State. Governor Nelson Rockefeller appointed him to fulfill the unexpired Senate term of the late Robert F. Kennedy in 1968.

"Fellow merchants of hats and parasites of passion," began the Senator. "These are convulsive times for our country," and the "course ahead will be more dangerous than in any comparable period in our history." He continued, "We have a tortured conscience domestically," as well as being involved in an abominable foreign war.

While Senator Goddell stated that only the President could bring peace, "Congress should bear its share of the responsibility for undeclaring that war." He felt that President Nixon's November 3 speech was an answer to the October 15 Moratorium and to future moratoriums. Senator Goddell enumerated "four fallacious concepts" stated in the President's address: (1) we can force North and South Vietnam to make concessions at the bargaining table; (2) by persuasion alone the U. S. can change the nature of Vietnamese politics; (3) the vital interests of this country are involved in South Vietnam; and (4) the American people will continue to support the maintenance of large numbers of our troops in South Vietnam well into the decade of the seventies.

He called the past peace marches "peaceful, dignified and law-abiding," and he added that protestors "must not resort to violence in the streets." "We entered into a civil war in Vietnam," and "To oppose communism in North Vietnam we supported corruption in South Vietnam." The Senator added, "There are no Russians or Chinese fighting for North Vietnam." In addition, the government of South Vietnam was singled out as one which "gets rich on our aid."

Next the Senator answered two of the arguments against withdrawal by a specific date. He answered the claim that if Vietnam is permitted to go communist so will other countries by stating, "The domino theory is not valid since it ignores the fact that each country is different." The second objection, that South Vietnamese leaders who aided the U. S. would be slaughtered when we pulled out, was countered by pointing out that no mass slaughter of political dissenters occurred in 1954 when the communists took over North Vietnam. Then he said, "What in the world has been going on in South Vietnam for the last six and a half years if it is not slaughter

The Senator summed up his position, "We do not advocate peace at any price; we are against saving face at any price." In closing the address he charged it is "time this country told the South Vietnamese shape up, we're shipping out!"

Mrs. Mildred Steward of Warner-Robins, whose son was killed in Vietnam eleven months after being inducted, gave the American flag which draped her son's casket to the Senator to return to President Nixon. She stated, handing the flag to Senator Goddell, "I release it for safe keeping until it is restored to its proper place of glory."

Later, at the law lounge, he added a few additional remarks to enlarge upon certain topics presented in the speech at the Fine Arts Auditorium. A sampling of his remarks at the Law School,

"Free elections run by Thieu is a contradiction to the Communists.

"After U. S. withdrawal we will probably see a nationalistic form of communism in Vietnam."

"I'm glad to see Agnew fire his guns at the TV industry rather than the peace movement for once."

"If the War continues unabated I do not think Nixon can be re-elected."

Dedication of the Dr. Green Portrait

On Friday, November 14, 1969 the University of Georgia was presented a portrait of Thomas F. Green Jr., Alumni Foundation Distinguished Professor of Law Emeritus. The portrait by Frank C. Bensing of New York City was commissioned by the University of Georgia Law School Association to honor Dr. Green and to express the gratitude and appreciation of his former students and colleagues at the bar. President Fred C. Davison accepted the portrait on behalf of the University.

Dr. Green received his LL.B. from the University of Georgia in 1927, and after two years of practice in Athens, joined the faculty of the School of Law as an Associate Professor. He was awarded his J.S.D. by the University of Chicago in 1931, and promoted by the University of Georgia to Professor of Law in 1932. In 1967 Dr. Green was designated Alumni Foundation Distinguished Professor of Law, and in June 1969, upon his retirement after forty years of service as a member of the law faculty, he was awarded emeritus status. Over this period of years, which has seen our law school grow from a faculty of about six and a graduating class of twelve, Dr. Green has stimulated many of those who are now judges, congressmen, and leaders at the bar. Among such notables are former Georgia Governors Arnall, Talmadge, Vandiver, and Sanders.

Dr. Green instituted the courses in Legislation and Taxation at the Law School of the University of Georgia, and taught most of the other courses offered. His studies in various fields of law have been published in over thirty articles, books, and pamphlets. More recently he has specialized in the field of Evidence and Procedure. His work in this area has been such as to cause Professor Charles Wright of the University of Texas to comment:

Much of the leadership in evidence reform has been provided by Professor Thomas F. Green Jr., of the University of Georgia Law School, who for more than

a quarter of a century has been pointing out the needs and opportunities for improvement in the law evidence.

The Portrait Presentation is certainly a fitting tribute to Thomas Fitzgerald Green, Jr., one of Georgia's foremost legal educators.

Ned Bates

BLACK POLITICS

Thursday, November 20, Mr. John Dean, head of the Minorities Division of the Democratic Party spoke on "Black Awareness and Political Power" at the law school. Mr. Dean began his discussion by stating "I accepted this position because I believe black people should participate in the political process but not to urge blacks to join a specific, political party. The speaker further stated, "I am an exponent of black participation in politics because this is the general consensus of the black community but when the black community changes its tactics I will change my tactics."

At this point Mr. Dean began to analyze and discuss the social ills that plague black people. He began by stating that America became rich because of the slave trade and the colonization of Africans. On crime in the black colonies he stated, "The police are more interested in the effects of crime rather than the causes." The education black children in America are receiving is irrelevant, defined in white terms and is not satisfying the needs of the black community. He commended black intellectuals on becoming relevant to the black colonies rather than to the elite. It was pointed out that when blacks were demanding integration, whites were saying that this was impossible because of the separate communities and integration would destroy the neighborhood school concept; but blacks have discarded integration as a goal and are now demanding that they control the educational institutions that affect their lives, but white America has declared this as a traumatic goal since they claim this will breed black separatism. He told the audience that blacks are the most overtrained, underemployed people in America; that America can solve the moon problem but not the housing problem; that the new welfare plan is insignificant; that the government subsidizes farmers who do not grow food in a country where people are starving and white America is eligible to reap the benefits of varied governmental programs but that black America is only eligible for the "crumbs".

After a thorough analysis of the major problems that afflict blacks Mr. Dean stated "my role is to increase the effectiveness of black political power, encourage more blacks to enter the political arena and to tell it like it is." He told the audience that they could anticipate a large number of blacks being elected to local political offices throughout the country.

The group was informed that in the past white politicians have come into the black community and received at least 90% of the black vote: Now black politicians are going into white communities to seek the endorsement of white folks but are receiving less than 20% of the white vote. It was further indicated that after white candidates receive the endorsement of the black community and are elected they renege on their promises to blacks, therefore, blacks receive no dividends for their efforts.

During the question and answer period Mr. Dean was asked about the future role and status of white liberals? He responded by saying "Blacks are demanding that they control their lives and define the solution to their problems in black terms and that this is in opposition to the paternalistic approach of white liberals. Mr. Dean added "It would be tragic to lose white liberals, but blacks are not to retreat."

In concluding, Mr. Dean stated that it appears the future democratic party will be composed of blacks, white liberals and young people, and the republican party will seek the Wallace vote and adhere to the southern strategy. He suggested that America must either take the road of fascism, destruction or become a truly democratic society. In reference to fascism he stated "Young white students and not