6-15-1965

Dean's Report 1965

Lindsey Cowen

*University of Georgia School of Law*

Repository Citation

https://digitalcommons.law.uga.edu/lectures_pre_arch_archives_other/21
This has been the year when the dreams and plans for a law school of outstanding quality, formulated by a group of dedicated men, including members of the Board of Regents, members of the University administration, professors of law, and key alumni, began to be realized. A new Dean took office on July 1 and, with four "hold-over" members of last year's faculty, one of whom assumed the major responsibilities of the Assistant Dean, undertook to raise substantially the quality of legal education at the University of Georgia and to give Georgia's School of Law a new image through the state and nation.

Before school began in the fall, by coincidence but nevertheless highly prophetically, the Student Bar Association of the School of Law won the national first place award for the Outstanding Student Bar Activity of the preceding year. This demonstrated, in a way which could not have been equalled, the quality and concern of the student body at Georgia, and made crystal clear the fact that the students were ready to take the giant steps being proposed for them.

The first major problem of the new administration was faculty recruitment. Concerted effort resulted in a full-time resident faculty of ten by the time the Spring Quarter rolled around. These men, together with key part-time instructors from the practicing bar, made possible an expanded and highly diversified curriculum. Although most courses offered had been listed in the catalogue for some time, many had been irregularly offered and some not at all for the past several years. The significant alteration in the curriculum, however, was the shift in certain key courses from concentrated quarter, and in some instances two-quarter, ones to courses covering the full year. This is in keeping with the general pattern in legal education and, particularly at the end of the first year, makes it possible to test the students' total performance more efficiently and more effectively than does the other method.

The establishment of the John A. Sibley Lectureships in Law by the Charles Loridans Foundation brought to the University of Georgia School of Law four outstanding lecturers in the persons of Professor Myres S. McDougal of Yale, Professor Herbert Wechsler of Columbia, Sir Arthur L. Goodhart, Retired Master of University College, Oxford, England, and Professor Charles O. Gregory of the University of Virginia.

The Charles Loridans Foundation also endowed two professorships which will make it financially possible for us to attract the outstanding scholars in the United States in the fields of Constitutional Law and Corporation-Tax Law.
The Law Library has been the beneficiary of substantially increased state appropriations as well as private gifts, the most notable of which are $100,000.00 from the Callaway Foundation, which is being used to purchase British Commonwealth materials, and $2,500.00 from friends of Senator Richard B. Russell. The critical Library problem this year has been lack of space. It is simply impossible to shelve all the books which must be purchased, and the increase in the size of the faculty has made it necessary to reduce even more the very limited space available.

Ground was broken for the addition to the Law School building on October 17, 1964, with Governor Carl Sanders, Class of 1948, and Chairman of the Board of Regents James A. Dunlap, Class of 1946, turning the first shovelful of dirt. Because of an unexpected volume of rock, construction proceeded at a snail's pace through the first six months; however, at year's end major steel work was in place and the pouring of footers and first floor walls was in progress.

In the early Spring the School presented to representatives of the State Bar and the Law Schools of Emory and Mercer Universities a proposal for a unified program of Continuing Legal Education. At the end of the year the details of the program had not been agreed upon, but there is reason for optimism.

The Law School Association's committees functioned most effectively, and a Board of Visitors was established by the Regents to "serve as a consultive and advisory body on Law School affairs . . . (to aid) . . . in developing the Law School into a nationally recognized institution of outstanding quality".

A concentrated membership drive on behalf of the Law School Association resulted in an active membership list more than double the previous high, demonstrating in the best possible way the continuing interest and concern of the alumni.

An alumni committee was also most active in a drive for scholarship funds. To date, $4,800.00 has been raised to be awarded to the class which will enter in September. This is an outstanding beginning toward the solution of a problem which has hurt Georgia seriously in the past.

The student body continued its active participation in Law School affairs, bringing distinguished speakers to the campus, and serving in many other ways. During the year, a student committee was active in preliminary work on the proposed Georgia Law Review, and as the year came to a close the first issue of the new Law School newspaper, "Law Lore", became a reality.

The year has been an exceptional one. Much progress has been made, and we have learned a great deal about the tremendous tasks which lie yet ahead. Enthusiasm is high, however; support at all levels continues in great strength. The future is indeed bright.

Hereafter follows a detailed report on our activities.
I. FACULTY

A. Personnel.

The resident teaching faculty of the School of Law for the academic year 1964-1965 numbers ten, including:

Pasco Middleton Bowman, II., Assistant Professor of Law
Verner Franklin Chaffin, Professor of Law
Lindsey Cowen, Professor of Law and Dean of the School of Law
David Meade Feild, Professor of Law
Thomas Fitzgerald Green, Jr., Professor of Law
Robert Nelson Leavell, Professor of Law
Richard Morton, Visiting Associate Professor of Law
John Francis Thomas Murray, Professor of Law
John Bartow Rees, Jr., Associate Professor of Law and Assistant Dean of the School of Law
Robert Perry Sentell, Jr., Associate Professor of Law

Professors Chaffin, Feild, Green, and Rees remain from last year's full-time faculty; Assistant Professor Sentell, who taught part-time last year, was promoted to Associate Professor of Law and joined the full-time faculty at the beginning of the academic year as did Assistant Professor Bowman, replacing Assistant Professor Benfield on leave, Dean Cowen, replacing Dean Emeritus Hosch, and Professor Leavell, replacing Professor Emeritus Sigmund Cohn. Associate Professor Rees assumed the additional duties of Assistant Dean of the school of Law as of July 1, 1964.

Professor Murray joined the faculty on January 1, 1965, replacing Professor William McLendon Henderson, and Visiting Associate Professor Richard Morton joined the faculty at the beginning of the Spring Quarter, filling a position which had been created as of the beginning of the year but not filled until this time.

Instruction on a part-time basis has been offered by a member of the faculty of the College of Business Administration, Assistant Professor Dewitt Felton Fields, and eight practicing attorneys, Messrs. Harrison Agnew Birchmore, Nickolas Paul Chilivis, Edwin Bugg Fortson, and Larry Vonadoe McLeod, of the Athens-Clarke County Bar; and Messrs. Hiram Edward Camp, Jr., King David Cleveland, Charles James Driebe, and Frank Evans Specht, of the Atlanta Bar.

Our teaching staff has also been greatly strengthened by the John A. Sibley Lecturers in Law.

Through the generosity of the Charles Loridans Foundation of Atlanta, Georgia, the John A. Sibley Lectureships in Law were established at the School.
The program is designed to bring annually to the University of Georgia School of Law outstanding legal scholars who, during their time in residence, will meet the regularly scheduled classes in their fields, will each offer at least one public lecture, and will be available for conferences with members of the faculty and student body.

The series was inaugurated during the week of November 29, 1964, by Professor Myres S. McDougal, Sterling Professor of Law at Yale Law School. Professor McDougal's public lecture was in the field of Jurisprudence, and he met our classes in Public International Law. He is a scholar of international renown, formerly President of the American Society of International Law and President-elect of the Association of American Law Schools.

In January we were privileged to have in residence Professor Herbert Wechsler, Harlan Fiske Stone Professor of Constitutional Law at Columbia University School of Law and Director of the American Law Institute. Professor Wechsler's public lecture was in the area of Constitutional Law; he met our classes in Criminal Law and Constitutional Law.

In March Sir Arthur L. Goodhart, Retired Master of University College, Oxford, and presently Scholar in Residence at the University of Virginia School of Law, came to Athens. He lectured in Evidence, and met our classes in Torts and Contracts.

The Series concluded in April with Professor Charles O. Gregory of the University of Virginia School of Law. Professor Gregory is co-author of one of the leading Torts casebooks in the United States, and is author of the outstanding text book on Labor Law. His public lecture was on Labor Arbitration, and he met, of course, our classes in Torts.

The presence of these distinguished men on our campus, and their participation in our daily classroom life, were truly outstanding events. They gave us an intellectual stimulation and a psychological lift which are impossible of any objection measurement; but it is clear that the Series was a most important step in our over-all development program.

Professor Emeritus of Law and Dean Emeritus of the School of Law John Alton Hosch, and Professor Emeritus of Law Sigmund Albert Cohn, have been in residence and available to the faculty and student body for consultation and advice.

Assistant Professor Marion Wilson Benfield, Jr. was granted a year's leave of absence to take graduate work in the law at the University of Michigan School of Law. Regretfully, during the year he tendered his resignation in order that he might accept appointment as an Associate Professor of Law at the Franklin Backus Law School of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

At the beginning of the year it was expected that Assistant Professor Royal Graham Shannonhouse would remain as a full-time member of the faculty.
In midsummer, however, he resigned effective September 1, 1964, to enter the private practice of law.

B. Research Activity.

1. Publications.

Cowen, Lindsey


Feild, D. Meade

"The Georgia Uniform Administrative Procedure Act" (1965) 1 State Bar of Georgia Journal 269;

"Survey, Workmen's Compensation in Georgia" (1964) 16 Mercer Law Review 253;


Morton, Richard

"Materials for a Course in Jurisprudence" (1965) mimeographed.

Sentell, R. Perry

"The Law of Municipal Tort Liability in Georgia" (1964) book;


"Some Legal Aspects of Local Government Purchasing" (1965) 16 Mercer Law Review ____;

"Summary of Georgia Appellate Court Decisions Which Affect Local Government September 1963-September 1964" (1964) booklet.

Chaffin, Verner F.

"Georgia Annotations to the Restatement of Trusts, 2nd";

Article on Real Property for the Annual Survey of Georgia Law of the Mercer Law Review.

Cowen, Lindsey


Feild, D. Meade

Article on Workmen's Compensation to be published in the Annual Survey of Georgia Law of the Mercer Law Review;

Pamphlet on "Administrative Procedures in Georgia;"

Book on Workmen's Compensation in Georgia.

Green, Thomas F.

Research for an article on the "Uniform Federal Rules of Evidence".

Leavell, Robert N.

Article in the field of Securities Regulation;

Article with Professor Emeritus Sigmund Cohn in the field of Corporation Law with emphasis upon Georgia Law.

Sentell, R. Perry

Survey article on Local Government Law for the Mercer Law Review.

3. Additional Professional and Public Service Activity.

Bowman, Pasco M. II.

An application for a Grant from the National Legal Aid and
Defenders Association is reported hereafter. Preliminary to that application for the purpose of testing the feasibility of plans, Professor Bowman, with Professor Feild, undertook to act as counsel for two indigent state prisoners who alleged that their convictions were obtained by means in violation of due process of law. This activity remains in progress at the time of this report. It has proved most helpful in the application for the grant.

Chaffin, Verner F.

Delivered papers at an Estate Planning Institute, Athens, Georgia, and Columbus Estate Planning Council, Columbus, Georgia;

Principal speaker to Toccoa High School student body in October, 1964;

Principal speaker at the Winter Quarter meeting of University of Georgia Pre-Law Club;

Attended the following professional meetings:

Southeastern Regional Meeting of Association of American Law Schools, Dauphin Island, Alabama;

Annual Meeting of Association of American Law Schools, Chicago, Illinois;

Law School Admissions Seminar sponsored by the Educational Testing Service, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia;

Annual Meeting of the American Law Institute, Washington, D. C.;

Annual Meeting of the State Bar of Georgia, Savannah, Georgia;

Served as President, Athens-Clarke County Chapter of the American Cancer Society, Co-Vice President of the Community Concert Series, and as Member of the Board of Directors of the Athens Historic Foundation.

Cowen, Lindsey

Address at annual meeting of The University of Georgia Law School Association;
Commencement address, Linsly Military Institute, Wheeling, West Virginia;

Talk before the Athens-Clarke County Bar Association;

Presented paper on the "Future of the Federal Common Law" before the Southeastern Conference of the Association of American Law Schools;

Talk before the Athens Civic Club;

Brief welcoming address at the Seminar on the new Administrative Procedure Act, in Atlanta;

Welcoming address to Trial Judges and Solicitors General at the Georgia Center for Continuing Education;

Address before the Gainesville-Northeastern Judicial Circuit Bar Association;

Address before the Demosthenian Society of The University of Georgia;

Participated in the meeting of the Supreme Court Rules Committee in Macon, Georgia;

Welcome address to the Juvenile Court Judges at the Georgia Center for Continuing Education;

Talk before Law Dames of The University of Georgia School of Law;

Address to the Pre-Law Club of The University of Georgia School of Law;

Spoke at The University of Georgia Law School Association's luncheon meeting in Atlanta;

A talk before the Columbus, Georgia, Kiwanis Club;

Talk before the Columbus, Georgia, Rotary Club;

Talk to the Columbus College faculty;

Half-hour "Meet the Dean" TV interview with members of the Jaycees in Columbus, Georgia;

Address before the Lawyers Club, Atlanta;

Address before the Annual Banquet of the Augusta, Georgia, Bar Association;
Talk to the Athens Rotary Club;

Address to the Elberton Bar Association, Elberton, Georgia;

Appearance before the Senate Judiciary Committee, in Atlanta, in support of a strengthened "Admission to the Bar" Bill;

Talk to the Jefferson Rotary Club, Jefferson, Georgia;

Talk before the Augusta Rotary Club, Augusta, Georgia;

Talk before the Albany Rotary Club, Albany, Georgia;

Talk before the Elberton Rotary Club, Elberton, Georgia;

Address to the Georgia Press Association Workshop, Georgia Center for Continuing Education;

Address at the Annual Memorial Day services of the United Daughters of the Confederacy;

Law Day address before the Valdosta Bar Association, Valdosta, Georgia;

Law Day address before the Columbus Lawyers Club, Columbus, Georgia;

Annual Law Day Address at The University of Georgia;

Talk before the Greater Athens Kiwanis Club.

Meetings attended:

Southeastern Regional Meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, Dauphin Island, Alabama;

Annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, Chicago, Illinois;

Annual meeting of the American Law Institute, Washington, D. C.;

Annual meeting of the State Bar of Georgia, Savannah, Georgia.
Feild, D. Meade

Presented lecture on the Home Finance Program of the School of Education and School of Business, subject: "Should I Write a Will?";

Presented paper on the coverage of the new Georgia Administrative Procedure Act at a seminar on the subject, and participated in a panel discussion thereafter;

Address, "Law and Lawyers", Athens Lions Club;

Address, "What Is Law?", Athens Civic Club;

Discussion, "Obscenity and Censorship" at a meeting of the Commission on Christian Social Concerns;

Introduced Professor Herbert Wechsler at the public lecture in the John A. Sibley Lectureship Series;

Address, "What Is Law?", Phi Alpha Delta and Phi Delta Phi joint luncheon;

With Professor Bowman, undertook a pilot study of aid to indigent prisoners allegedly incarcerated without due process of law.

Green, Thomas F. Jr.

Appointed as a member of the Advisory Committee on Rules of Evidence of the Judicial Conference of the United States;

Participated in Trial Judges' Seminar;

Chairman of the Committee on Expert Testimony of the Section of Judicial Administration, American Bar Association;

Member, State Bar of Georgia's Committee to Confer with the American Law Institute.

Murray, John F. T.

Member, School Board, St. Joseph's School, Athens, Georgia.

Rees, John Bartow

Technical Advisor to a subcommittee of the Georgia House of Representatives, to draft revised Civil Practice Rules; author of draft bill to be submitted to the next session of the legislature;
Reporter, State Bar Committee on Trial Practice and Procedure;

Member, Continuing Legal Education and Research Committee of the Section on Taxation of the American Bar Association;

Member, Association of American Law School's Committee on Education for Professional Responsibility;

Attended the following professional meetings:

Southeastern Regional Conference of the Association of American Law Schools, Dauphin Island, Alabama;

Annual Meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, Chicago, Illinois;

Meeting of the Committee on Education for Professional Responsibility, Chicago, Illinois.

Sentell, R. Perry, Jr.

Speaker on "Recent Court Decisions Affecting Local Government in Georgia" at the Institute for City and County Attorneys;

Speaker at session on Municipal Law at the Municipal Training Institute at Rock Eagle.

C. Statistics.

The full-time teaching load in this Law School is six hours per quarter. This is a generally accepted figure in the Law School world, although many of the better schools have a lighter load. Long-range, we hope to reduce our full-time teaching obligation to five quarter hours, and to have sufficient staff to permit an even greater reduction where a professor's research activities warrant it.

On the basis of a six-hour teaching load, we had 8.3 equivalent full-time teachers engaged in teaching during the Fall Quarter, 9.8 during the Winter Quarter, and 9.8 during the Spring Quarter. The regular session average of equivalent full-time teachers is, therefore, 9.3. These figures include the teaching time of the Dean and the Assistant Dean, each of whom is a half-time teacher. Exclusive of their time, the average number of equivalent full-time teachers for the session was 8.3.
During the 1964 Summer Session, the number of equivalent full-time teachers, including Assistant Dean Rees, was 4. If Mr. Rees is to be excluded in the computation, the number is 3.33.

The resident faculty for 1964-1965 included six Professors of Law, whose average salary on a nine-months basis was $15,408.33; three Associate Professors whose average salary on the same basis was $11,333.33; and one Assistant Professor whose nine-months salary was $10,500.00.

The average work load per equivalent full-time teacher in terms of students was: Fall Quarter 1 to 27; Winter Quarter 1 to 19, Spring Quarter 1 to 17, with a session average of 1 to 21. By definition, an equivalent full-time teacher teaches six hours per week, and the average number of student credit hours per quarter is also six. Average class sizes were: Fall Quarter 60, Winter Quarter 42, Spring Quarter 38, with the session average being 46.

D. Evaluation of Work of Teaching Staff.

It is difficult to evaluate, with any degree of real assurance, the work of a teaching staff. There is a very strong tradition in the Law School world that each professor is master in his own classroom and rarely, if ever, does a colleague or an administrative official enter a lecture hall for the purpose of evaluating the performance of another member of the faculty.

Still, there are available certain indications of effectiveness. It is clear, first of all, that Georgia's faculty is dedicated to superior legal education. Those who remain from previous years have a history of concerted effort in that direction, and those who joined the faculty this year have strongly indicated their intention of supporting that movement.

The faculty has also been a concerned one on policy problems. All members have given freely and willingly of their time to committee and faculty meetings, and none has been reluctant to express opinions. When decisions have been made, they have generally represented a broad base of agreement, after extensive discussion. And in all deliberations there has been evidenced a firm desire to consider seriously all views presented. Significantly, there has been absolutely no factionalism, which is a problem in many faculties.

The research, professional, and public activities of the faculty have been truly outstanding, as has previously been evidenced.

Insofar as classroom performance is concerned, however, only limited student reaction is available, and this only on an informal basis.

The Dean does not solicit student comment on the capabilities of the members of the faculty, but his door is always open to any student who wants to express an opinion. From time to time these opinions have been expressed. No
one, however, has complained about any professor's lack of knowledge in his field or lack of preparation for his course, either as a whole or on a day-to-day basis.

What criticisms have been made have generally concerned the amount of work required. Some professors have a reputation for requiring an excessive amount of work, and it is true that some require more than others. However, it has clearly not been established that any one professor is requiring more than the students ought to do; and it is quite likely that our problem is to accustom the students to the true demands of the profession rather than to attempt to equalize the work load at a level somewhat less than that required by the most exacting professor.

Many complimentary remarks have been made, both by students and alumni, about individual members of the faculty. And several have received definite offers of positions from other institutions and others have been invited to visit as prospective faculty members.

As has been previously noted, Assistant Professor Benfield has accepted an appointment at Western Reserve. Professor Leavell has accepted an appointment as a Visiting Professor of Law for the academic year 1965-1966 at the University of Michigan School of Law, and Professor Feild has declined an invitation to visit at another major midwestern university. One member of the faculty has declined three invitations to visit other schools as a faculty prospect, and several others have discouraged similar "feelers".

During the year several professors have had their work cited by major text and casebook authors and by state and federal courts. Professor Green was especially praised by the Chief Justice of the United States for his outstanding contributions to the law of evidence. All signs, therefore, indicate that they are thoroughly knowledgeable in their fields and are dedicated public servants. Their effectiveness will be enhanced even more, however, by increasing the time available for the exercise of their creative talents.

II. STUDENTS

A. Statistics.

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

   Average: 192
   Cumulative: 578

Actual enrollment for each session of the Summer Quarter of 1964:

   First Session: 73
   Second Session: 72
2. Total number of quarter hours for which resident students were registered during each quarter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Number of Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>3,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>2,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>2,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>8,212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Breakdown of student enrollment by classes:
(As of Fall Quarter, 1964):

- **First Year Students:**
  - 90
- **Second Year Students:**
  - 46
- **Third Year Students:**
  - 80

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

- **First Year Students:**
  - none
- **Second Year Students:**
  - 23
- **Third Year Students:**
  - 50

Number of men and women:

- **First Year Students:**
  - 85 men; 5 women
- **Second Year Students:**
  - 46 men
- **Third Year Students:**
  - 80 men

Number of veterans and non-veterans:

- **First Year Students:**
  - 12 veterans; 78 non-veterans
- **Second Year Students:**
  - 6 veterans; 40 non-veterans
- **Third Year Students:**
  - 15 veterans; 65 non-veterans

Number of residents and non-residents:

- **First Year Students:**
  - 84 resident; 6 non-resident
- **Second Year Students:**
  - 43 resident; 3 non-resident
- **Third Year Students:**
  - 80 resident; 0 non-resident

Number of men and women:

- **First Year Students:**
  - 0
- **Second Year Students:**
  - 23 men
- **Third Year Students:**
  - 50 men
Number of veterans and non-veterans:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Veterans</th>
<th>Non-Veterans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Year Students</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Year Students</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Year Students</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of residents and non-residents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Residents</th>
<th>Non-Residents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Year Students</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Year Students</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Year Students</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>10 Students</th>
<th>11-20 Students</th>
<th>21-30 Students</th>
<th>31-40 Students</th>
<th>More than 40 Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 10 to 20 students:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>10 Students</th>
<th>11-20 Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 20 to 30 students:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>21-30 Students</th>
<th>31-40 Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 30 to 40 students:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>31-40 Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more than 40 students:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>More than 40 Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Number of degrees conferred during regular session, June 5, 1965:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LL.B. Cum Laude</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LL.B.</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of degrees conferred in summer session, August 21, 1964:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LL.B.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Academic Performance.

For the past few years the average and median cumulative averages of the student body have been dropping. The faculty believes that this has been caused by the improvement of academic standards within the Law School and not by any lowering of the quality or preparation of the student body. In fact, all objective signs indicate that the student body improves both in quality and preparation with each entering class.

The general lowering of grades is not necessarily a cause for concern, but the fact that at the close of the Winter Quarter 27 out of 86 then remaining in the First Year Class had cumulative averages less than that required for graduation requires some study and thought. If that situation should exist through the Spring Quarter, then the class which numbered 90 at the beginning of the year would end with 59, a decrease of over one-third. Of these 27, some were admitted as recognizably marginal students with only a chance to pass law school work; others were predictably good law students. Some academic failures for non-academic reasons are always to be expected, but the faculty needs to know in as much detail as possible the reason behind lack of success in each of these cases. The final figures for the year on the First Year Class are not available at the time of this report.

Four members of the Senior Class failed to achieve the necessary cumulative average for graduation and were dropped from the School without their degrees. Two other upperclass students were dropped for academic deficiency during the year.

C. Extracurricular Activity and Conduct.

1. Student Conduct.

Within the Law School itself, student conduct is not a problem. For activities outside the Law School, the University dropped two for disciplinary reasons.

2. Extracurricular Activities.

(a) The Honor Court.

One of the great prides of the School of Law is that its student body operates under an honor system.

A Lawyer must be first and foremost a man of integrity and honor, so it is eminently fitting that the law student from his very first
association with the profession be a man of unquestionable integrity.

The Honor Code Constitution provides for an Honor Court which "shall have the responsibility of promoting an effective educational campaign against dishonesty at the Law School (which shall include presentation of the Honor Code to First Year students and annually to the entire student body). The Honor Court shall also serve as a Court for the trial of infractions and the awarding of punishment in cases of guilt." Fortunately, the disciplinary obligations of the Honor Court are rarely needed, which may well be the product of the effective educational campaigns which it presents.

To clarify certain procedural questions, the members of the Honor Court are currently engaged in the preparation of proposed amendments to the Honor Code Constitution to be presented to the student body during the coming year.

(b) Student Bar Association.

This is the basic law student organization of which all law students enrolled in the School of Law are members. It is a governing body, a service organization, and a social club. Its officers serve as liaison between the students and faculty and support, financially and otherwise, a variety of student extracurricular activities.

It was the effective presentation by the delegates of the Student Bar Association to the Annual Convention of the American Law Students Association which brought to Georgia the national first-place award for the outstanding Student Bar activity of the preceding year, the Practice Trial Court Program conducted with the assistance of Messrs. Edwin B. Fortson and Nickolas P. Chilivis of the Athens-Clarke County Bar.

The Student Bar Association also assumes responsibility for planning and conducting Georgia's Annual Law Day. This year's speakers were Honorable Herman E. Talmadge, United States Senator from Georgia, and Dean Lindsey Cowen, of the University of Georgia School of Law.

(c) Student Editorial Board.

As in past years, a select group of academically superior students has prepared casenotes for publication in the Georgia State Bar Journal. Participation as members of the Board provides these students with a superior educational experience and gives them also the opportunity to serve the profession. It is anticipated that the Student Editorial Board will constitute the nucleus of the staff of the Georgia Law Review which is expected to come into being during the Fall of 1966.
(d) Legal Aid Society.

The Legal Aid Society continued to render legal assistance to indigents in civil matters. As in past years, an office in the Clarke County Court House has been maintained.

Because of community needs and the opportunities for education and service, the Legal Aid Society has joined with Professor John F. T. Murray, representing the Law School, and members of the Bench and Bar of Athens and Clarke County to propose an expanded program which would include legal defender aid for accused indigents. It is hoped that Foundation assistance can be procured to establish such a program and to finance it until its worth has been demonstrated to the appropriate public authorities.

(e) Moot Court.

The Moot Court Program, the argument of mock or moot appellate cases, continued under the guidance of the Governor of the Moot Court, an official of the Student Bar Association. In the Fall, representatives of Georgia's student body participated in the National Moot Court Competition; in the Winter Quarter, every member of the First Year Class argued a case before a panel of student judges. In the Spring Quarter, students from the Second and Third Year Classes competed in the intramural Moot Court Competition culminating in the finals held on Law Day before a panel of distinguished jurists including the Honorable Elbert P. Tuttle, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, the Honorable Carlton Mobley, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Georgia, and the Honorable Homer C. Eberhardt, Judge, Court of Appeals of Georgia.

(f) Law Lore.

During the year, the Student Bar Association appointed a committee to investigate the feasibility of publishing a Law School newspaper. With the financial assistance of the Law School Association a dedicated staff was able to publish the first issue of Law Lore on May 24, 1965. It is contemplated that Law Lore will begin a monthly publication schedule in September, 1965.

(g) Georgia Law Review.

For some years faculty, students and alumni have been trying to establish a Law Review at Georgia. This year, committees of each of these groups were organized, and are working toward a deadline of September, 1966. The faculty committee has recommended the appointment of a faculty editor whose primary task will be to
train a student staff to operate a Review to rank with the best in the country. The alumni committee met in Athens and is awaiting a report from the student committee before it proceeds further with the question of financing. That report is expected during the summer of 1965.

(h) Legal Fraternities.

The legal fraternities at Georgia serve in both professional and social ways. Phi Alpha Delta and Phi Delta Phi united this year to sponsor luncheons at which the Honorable Carl Sanders, Governor of the State of Georgia, and Professor D. Meade Feild spoke. Phi Alpha Delta also had as speakers the Honorable Roy Harris, prominent Augusta lawyer and member of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, the Honorable Joseph D. Cuillian, Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the Honorable Alpha A. Fowler, Jr., of the Georgia Public Service Commission.

Phi Delta Phi had as its additional guest speakers Mr. Eugene Patterson, Editor of the Atlanta Constitution, Mr. William R. Bowdoin, Chairman of the Governor's Commission for Efficiency and Improvement in Government, the Honorable Bond Almand, Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the Honorable Jeptha C. Tanksley, Judge of the Superior Court, Atlanta Judicial Circuit.

(i) Intramurals.

Law students participated actively in the University intramural sports program, winning first place trophies in golf, paddleball, volley ball, basketball free-throws, and basketball, and finishing third overall in the professional league of ten teams. The ability and desire to compete so effectively in the face of substantially increased academic demands speaks well for the student body.

III. CURRICULUM

One of the first orders of business this year was the reconsideration in detail of the Law School's curriculum. Major changes were made in the quarter hours credit assigned to courses and to the time periods over which they would be offered. This is reflected most particularly in the first year curriculum where major courses such as Contracts, Property, and Torts, which had been eight quarter hour courses extending over two quarters, became nine quarter hour courses extending over three quarters. Similar changes were made in other basic first and second year courses.

This type of change was made primarily for two reasons: (1) to permit the students to see the law more as a whole rather than as more or less isolated
segments; and (2) to permit a meaningful series of examinations at the end of the year to test the students' performance over the entire period. Under this program, a First Year student takes two final examinations and one preliminary examination at the end of the Fall Quarter, two preliminary examinations at the end of the Winter Quarter, and five final examinations at the end of the Spring Quarter.

The number of required courses was increased substantially. Whereas in the past there had been little required work after the first year, the present program specifies virtually the entire program for the first two years. This, however, is not as drastic a change as it may appear since most students took a more or less standard curriculum in any event. However, a few students avoided certain subjects and thus received what in the minds of some faculty members was an unbalanced legal education. Consequently, the new requirements close this type of loophole.

The elective courses in the second and third years were in the main reduced in quarter hour credit. This was done to permit, and in effect require, students to take a greater variety of subjects. The law becomes more complex each year and, while many of our graduates will ultimately specialize, law school is deemed too early a time to make the basic choices required by specialization.

The remaining significant change was to increase the requirement for the LL.B. degree from 120 hours to 135 quarter hours. In effect, this requires nine full quarters of 15 quarter hours each, and thus a failed course will require additional time in residence.

During the academic year three new courses were added to the curriculum: Mortgages, Constitutional Litigation, and Legal Bibliography. The course in Mortgages has permitted a more detailed study of the real estate mortgage transaction than has been possible in the Property Security course previously offered.

Legal Bibliography has been taught more or less informally in the past, but was formally added as a required non-credit course for First Year students. This year it was given by the Law Librarian, and covered the use of law books as well as research techniques, with the completion of several legal research projects a required part of the course.

Constitutional Litigation is a seminar focusing attention on the technical and procedural problems in the litigation of constitutional cases. Nine cases currently before the Supreme Court of the United States were studied in detail from inception through final disposition, emphasis being placed upon the techniques of raising and trying the constitutional issues.

In addition to these new courses, the University Curriculum Committee approved a change of title and hours for eleven courses, a change of title only for five courses, and a change of hours only for fourteen courses.
The changes and improvements introduced this year bring Georgia's law curriculum into line with that of the better law schools throughout the country.

The course offerings for the year included: (1) during the Fall Quarter, seventeen courses and one seminar, representing a total of fifty class hours per week; (2) in the Winter Quarter, sixteen hours and four seminars, totalling fifty-five hours per week; and (3) during the Spring Quarter, seventeen courses and four seminars, representing fifty-nine hours of instruction per week.

IV. LIBRARY

1. At the beginning of the year, the official count of books available in the Law Library was 48,282. During the year, 4,524 were shelved, making the new official count 52,806. At the time of this Report, there were an estimated 650 volumes being processed, and there were 8,048 volumes which have been paid for but left in crates and boxes for lack of shelf space. The total number of volumes which could be shelved is therefore 61,504.

This is an increase in size of over 25% in one year, which is most unusual and quite encouraging. However, in order to establish and maintain a research library worthy of the name, this action must be repeated and improved upon over the next several years, for the time will soon be upon us when an annual acquisition increase of 10,000 volumes will barely keep the library current, let alone improve its position.

2. The Library meets all known established standards for law libraries except those of the Council on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar of the American Bar Association. The Council's standards state, in part, that the Law Librarian "should be directly responsible to the Dean". These standards, published in Volume 53 of the Law Library Journal at page 459, contemplate the possibility of temporary exceptions to other aspects of their general policy of full "law faculty autonomy over the Law School Library", but the above statement concerning the Librarian appears unqualified.

For the last several years we have reported ourselves not in compliance with this requirement, with the additional statement that our organization is functioning efficiently and satisfactorily. The Council has been further informed that should conditions change, it would be notified promptly. The School is not in any immediate danger of losing its accreditation over this failure to comply with the American Bar Association's law library standards. However, it must not be forgotten that the School is not in compliance, and that it must be prepared to change should the American Bar Association demand it, or if a change in the administrative personnel should bring about problems which do not now exist.
3. Book loans to students for use away from the Library totalled 7,032, an increase over the 6,539 of the preceding year. No figures are available for book use in the Library, since this is an open stack library with virtually all books immediately available to all students.

4. Book loans to faculty for use away from the Library were down this year to 763 from 910 last year. The drop may be accounted for by the fact that at the beginning of the year duplicates of many standard texts and treatises were obtained and placed in the professors' offices according to their fields of interests, primarily to give the students better access to those treatises and texts already on the shelves. With frequently used duplicates in faculty offices, there has been less need for checking out a number of works.

5. The figures in paragraph 1 above suggest that the present Law Library staff can not catalog and process books at the rate at which we desire and can afford to acquire them. The increase in the cataloging load has been not proportional to the increase in the number of volumes acquired, but much larger, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1963-64</th>
<th>1964-65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of volumes added to collection</td>
<td>2574</td>
<td>4524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less serials not requiring cataloging</td>
<td>1501</td>
<td>1595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books cataloged and processed</td>
<td>1073</td>
<td>2929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backlog awaiting cataloging</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>650 (est)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparent cataloging load</td>
<td>1073</td>
<td>3579</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above tabulation considers only books actually received in the Law Library and ignores the 8,048 in storage which must eventually be cataloged. But, even so, the ratio of 1073 to 3579 is still not an adequate reflection of work load increase, for much of the material being acquired and to be acquired is in foreign and other fields of the law where the Library of Congress has not so nearly completely cataloged as it has in the narrower fields to which our acquisitions were generally restricted before this year. Cataloging with Library of Congress cards can be almost reduced to a clerical operation; but much of the cataloging which must be done here now without LC cards will not only be time-consuming but will also require professional skill.

The existing collection is adequately cataloged but is not classified. Two or three years ago, classification of the collection, to be undertaken when the Library of Congress produces its "K" schedules, may not have seemed a formidable task; the increase in size and range just this year has changed that picture. Miss Frances Farmer, experienced Law Librarian of
the University of Virginia and past President of the American Association of Law Libraries, has suggested at a seminar that when a law library's collection not already classified approaches 75,000 volumes, a decision should be made in regard to classification. We will closely approach the 75,000 volume level within two years.

6. A year ago, the Law Librarian's annual report stated in part that

"...the change from a library able to support the basic instruction of law students to a true legal research library is not merely a change of degree through growth, but a definite step from one classification to another. It should also be recognized that the step needs to be a calculated one. ... a working law library can be run rather cheaply, but the moment research of a high order begins, the size of the library, the quality of its personnel, and hence the cost, increase greatly. The choice is clear and must be made."

The choice has been made. The building to house the book collection and the library's operations rises. Money to buy books has been forthcoming and presumably it will continue. The Law Library staff, however, needs to be increased in size, perhaps by a greater increment than the faculty committee and librarian estimated last year. Also important in planning the library staff is that the "quality of its personnel" be kept high. As stated above, law library activities, such as cataloging and reference work, require professional skill. Law catalogers are difficult to obtain, in any event. While the projected figures of student body and faculty sizes at this law school rise in fairly even increments from now to 1970, it is believed that the Law Library staff should have its increase by about the time of movement into the new library, which hopefully will be the early Fall of 1966. The prime reason is that the library staff's work load has already developed, as follows: nearly 9,000 books to be cataloged; classification of the entire collection; planning the locations of books in the new building, which is of utmost practical importance; dealers' offerings and lists of materials for which there is competition; other libraries' offers of exchanges to be developed; formulation of an acquisitions policy, in some detail; professional contact with the American Association of Law Libraries, not only through convention attendance but also through committee work, etc.; the list could be extended. For the above reasons, but principally because it is believed that it will be difficult if not impossible to obtain potentially qualified staff personnel through usual recruitment means, the step below is being proposed:

That three (3) positions be established in a salary range calculated to attract law school graduates who may be willing to learn library procedures and techniques by schooling or on-the-job training. Position's title might be something like "Law Cataloger", but, in addition, the occupants would be expected to perform general legal reference work such as assistance to library patrons and to assist in the conduct of legal bibliography and research courses.
Personnel to perform or assist in other law library functions may not be so difficult to obtain as in the cataloging-reference areas, and the former can perhaps be recruited as needed. The Law Library staff at present consists of two professional librarians and two clerical library assistants. In addition to the three additional professionals being proposed, two additional clerical library assistants and a secretary-stenographer are believed to be minimum needs.

V. CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

The Institute of Law and Government of The University of Georgia School of Law has for the past fifteen years cooperated actively with the Georgia Bar Association, and its successor, the State Bar of Georgia, in the field of continuing legal education. During that time a respectable program has been developed, with the personnel of the Institute playing a leading role in planning and implementation.

Prior to this year, attempts to formalize the arrangements between the University and the State Bar have failed, primarily because of the Bar's lack of funds, and as a consequence the program has not developed as rapidly as it should have and could have.

During the first half of the year, a special law school committee spent considerable time formulating a proposal whereby the University of Georgia School of Law would undertake responsibility for a greatly expanded program of continuing legal education throughout the State, with the advice and assistance of the State Bar of Georgia and the Law Schools of Emory and Mercer Universities. The necessary funds were authorized by the University, and the proposal was informally presented to a group of distinguished Georgia lawyers and the Deans of Emory and Mercer Law Schools. The proposal was received enthusiastically by all present except the President of the State Bar of Georgia who objected, basically, because of his feeling that continuing legal education is the primary obligation of the organized bar -- that while the Law Schools' assistance is desired, the program must be a State Bar program.

His objection blocked the presentation of the proposal to the Board of Governors of the State Bar, but he did appoint a special committee to study the situation and to make recommendations. That committee met with representatives of The University of Georgia School of Law, and tentative agreement was apparently reached; but the Bar's written proposal did not prove to be immediately acceptable to Georgia's Continuing Legal Education Committee. At the time of this report, the matter is still under study, but there is reason to believe that a plan acceptable to all will eventually be formulated and adopted.

In the meantime, in order that the Dean of the School of Law might have a more effective voice in continuing legal education, the Regents have approved a transfer of continuing legal education functions from the Institute of Law and
Government to a newly created Institute of Continuing Legal Education. The Institute of Law and Government will become the Institute of Government, operating directly under the Vice President for Services, and the Institute of Continuing Legal Education will function as an integral part of the School of Law.

The Director of the Institute of Continuing Legal Education will be Assistant Professor Norman A. Crandell, who has worked in this area as a member of the staff of the Institute of Law and Government for several years. He will have as his full-time assistant Mr. Julian Stewart of the Class of 1963.

Planning is complete; the staff is in being; the financing has been made available. The School of Law stands ready to render an outstanding service to the Bar of Georgia in the field of continuing legal education.

VI. NEW CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR WORK

For the past several years, the annual reports of the Dean of the School of Law have been concerned in a major way, first, with the need for a new building and, thereafter, with progress reports on the planning. This year it can be reported with pride and satisfaction that construction has finally begun.

In late summer, the general contract was awarded to the H. L. Coble Construction Company of Montgomery, Alabama, and headquarters were established on the site in September. On October 17, 1964, the Honorable Carl Sanders, Governor of the State of Georgia, Law Class of 1948, and the Honorable James A. Dunlap, Chairman of the Board of Regents of the University System, Law Class of 1946, turned the first spadeful of dirt. Thereafter, the site was cleared and the excavation begun.

An unforeseen amount of rock caused a substantial delay in construction and, because of the noise involved in its removal, instruction in the Law School was seriously impeded. However, at the time of this report, the contractor has completed erection of the major steel core and is actively engaged in pouring footers and foundation walls. It is still hoped that the new portion can be occupied for the session beginning in September 1966, and that the renovation of the present building will be completed by September 1967.

Repair work on the present building is being held to a minimum because of the upcoming total renovation. However, there are minor changes which must be made to accommodate an increased staff, even though a year hence the School will be moving into new quarters. It is estimated that the cost of such temporary construction will not exceed $750.00.

VII. GIFTS

A. Law School Fund.

At the beginning of the year, the Dean requested, and the Law School
Association provided him with, funds to meet certain Law School needs which could not properly be met with state appropriations. With the initial contribution of $500.00, a Dean's discretionary fund under the name "Law School Fund" was established. To this, the following additional contributions were made: Professors Verner F. Chaffin and John B. Rees $50.00, Mr. Harry S. Baxter $400.00, Sir Arthur L. Goodhart $1,000.00, and Mrs. Bryant T. Castellow $100.00.

These funds have been used for a variety of purposes, including the financing of the ground-breaking ceremony, faculty receptions for the First and Third Year Classes, travel expenses of faculty prospects who could not be paid from state funds, contributions to student activities, etc.

It is difficult to see how the School could have operated effectively this year without such a fund; and it is deemed absolutely essential that it be continued in future years. It will have to be renamed, however, since the name "Law School Fund" is being appropriated by the Law School Association for its special fund within the University of Georgia Foundation. "Dean's Discretionary Fund" seems the most likely new title.

B. John A. Sibley Lectureship Fund.

At the beginning of this year, the Trustees of the Charles Loridans Foundation, in establishing the John A. Sibley Lectureships in Law, approved an estimated expenditure of $1500.00 per lecturer. The total honoraria and expenses follow:

| (a) Professor Myres S. McDougal | $1478.90 |
| (b) Professor Herbert Wechsler | 1632.30 |
| (c) Professor Arthur L. Goodhart | 1711.22 |
| (d) Professor Charles O. Gregory | 1500.00 |
| Sub-total                        | $6322.42 |

General expense                    | 51.59  
TOTAL                              | $6374.01 |

These monies have been disbursed from the John A. Sibley Lectureship Fund established this year. The Trustees of that Fund have agreed to continue the support of this program at least through next year.

C. Library.

(1) Cash Gifts.

During the Fall Quarter, Marietta and Cobb County friends of Senator Richard B. Russell presented to the Law School a check for $2500.00 for the purpose of establishing the Richard B. Russell Collection of
Constitutional Law materials. It is contemplated that a special room in the Law Library will be designated to house the collection, which will be made available to practitioners, faculty members, law students, and others having a special interest in the subject.

The $100,000.00 grant from the Callaway Foundation reported in last year's annual report, was largely expended during the year for British Commonwealth materials. Although the staff has been unable to shelve these materials because of lack of space, when present purchases have been completed and the books are on the shelves in the new Law Library, the School will boast one of the finest collections of British Commonwealth materials in the United States. Had purchases been delayed, many of the materials would have been unavailable and the balance available only at a substantially increased cost.

(2) Books.

During the year, the School received contributions of books from Harrison A. Birchmore, Sigmund A. Cohn, Lindsey Cowen, Dorothy Robertson Cox, D. Meade Feild, Thomas Fitzgerald Green, William D. Harden, Leon Hargreaves, Jr., William McLendon Henderson, Frank E. Holman, J. Alton Hosch, Carl McFarland, Gustavus Ohlinger, John Rees, Royal Graham Shannonhouse, and Frank E. Specht.

The Prentice-Hall Company has put on deposit in the Law Library a set of tax materials valued at several hundreds of dollars, and has given sufficient copies of various tax pamphlets published by them to furnish with copies all students enrolled in the School's tax courses.

The Law faculty and the Law Library staff continue to encourage the tender of books. While all offered can not be accepted, there are many items located in the state which would be most valuable additions to the collection.

D. Endowed Professorships.

Early in the Fall the Trustees of the Charles Loridans Foundation announced the endowment of the Samuel H. Sibley Professorship of Constitutional Law and the Robert Cotten Alston Professorship of Corporations - Tax Law at the University of Georgia School of Law. The specific commitment is for $35,000.00 for each of ten years to provide salary supplements for not more than two professors. Were the salaries being paid today, they would be the highest in legal education in the United States. For the foreseeable future, they will be entirely adequate to attract to Athens eminent scholars in each of the fields. Committees are actively working on the appointments, and it is expected that the first of the holders will join the faculty not later than September 1966.
VIII. OTHER OUTSTANDING DEVELOPMENTS
AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. Placement Services.

For several years, the Student Bar Association, through its Governor of Placement, has prepared and distributed to the members of the Bar of Georgia a Placement Brochure giving the photographs and brief biographical sketches of the graduates of the particular year. This service was continued this year, and in the late Summer an attractive brochure, displaying on its cover, for the first time, an artist's conception of the new Law School building, was distributed.

It was felt, however, that additional service could properly be rendered the students, and so Professor Leavell undertook to organize the placement effort and to systematize the interviewing of the School's students by representatives of government, business, and the practicing bar. The results were excellent.

There were eighty students in the Third Year class. One enrolled after graduation in the graduate business program of the College of Business Administration. Seventeen have gone, or expect to go, into service, three in the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the United States Army. Fifty-six students have accepted legal positions, and the Placement Office played a direct role in placing substantially all of them. As of the date of this report six students remain unplaced, but the office is still arranging interviews for them. Some of these students have received job offers which, for one reason or another, they have been unwilling to accept, and the encouraging fact is that the School has received substantially more job opportunities than there have been students to fill them.

There is a growing interest in the practicing Bar in the employment of students for summer work at the end of their second year in the Law School. This enables a firm to try the student over an extended period of time without making any firm commitment, and it gives the student an invaluable practical experience. Several of our students have received such opportunities for this coming summer, and this aspect of the placement service will be expanded in future years.

The Placement Office also received requests for additional placement service from two alumni of the School. One has changed employment as a result of the activities of the Placement Office; the other is still in the process of interviewing.

In the first year of operation the Placement Office has clearly proved its worth; the program will be continued and expanded in future years.

B. Admissions.

The competition for superior law students is increasingly keen among the better law schools, and at the beginning of this year it was clear that, if
Georgia was to get its fair share of the better students, a substantial publicity and recruiting effort would have to be made.

As a first step, packages of materials, including catalogs, posters, and financial aid information, were sent to a substantial number of pre-law advisors in the colleges and universities of the southeast. This was followed by visits to selected schools for the purpose of discussing the University of Georgia School of Law development program with pre-law advisors and interviewing interested students. The Dean visited Berry and Shorter Colleges at Rome, LaGrange College at LaGrange, Columbus College at Columbus, the College of Charleston and The Citadel at Charleston, South Carolina, and Georgia Tech in Atlanta. Professors Feild and Bowman interviewed at West Georgia College at Carrollton, and Georgia Southern at Statesboro. It is contemplated that next year the program of college visitation will be expanded to include visits to some colleges in each of the states adjacent to Georgia.

This program of publicity and recruiting has resulted in a substantial increase in applications. For the class which entered in September 1964, 256 applications were received. For the class which will enter in September 1965, 375 applications have already been received, with the following disposition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accepted</th>
<th>Rejected</th>
<th>Pending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the first time, the School is requiring a fifty dollar tuition deposit within thirty days of acceptance in order to hold a successful applicant's place in the class. To date, 71 of the 117 who have been accepted have paid their deposits. Since the physical facilities available to us for next year effectively limit the size of the entering class to approximately 90, there will be relatively few of those applications still pending which can be accepted. However, most of these are not complete, and it is fair to assume that these applicants have now made other plans. It is hoped that no applicant deemed qualified will have to be rejected because of the temporary limitations on space.

For several years, Professor Verner F. Chaffin has headed the Admissions Committee. He and his colleagues have from the beginning been in the front line of the battle for excellence. Regrettably the pressure of other academic obligations has compelled his resignation from the Committee. He has established patterns, however, which will ease the burdens of his successor; and he will, of course, remain available as a consultant.

C. Financial Assistance for Students.

For the past several years, the student body of the Law School has had access to $25,000.00 in loan funds made available by the Georgia Bar Association, and its successor the State Bar of Georgia, through United Student Aid
Funds, Incorporated. This year the American Bar Association, through its loan guaranty program, has made available to our students an additional $12,000.00 in loan money. The School, therefore, has been able to meet the financial needs of those students willing to borrow money to further their educations. Eight loans were arranged through United Student Aid Funds, Incorporated, and three through the loan guaranty program of the American Bar Association.

The School also has available the McCarthy Crenshaw Memorial Loan Fund which is being administered as a short-term emergency loan fund.

Despite the availability of loan funds which are adequate for our immediate needs, the School has felt a definite need for scholarship funds to attract the better students, most of whom will select from among the better law schools those which propose the most attractive financial arrangements.

This year an alumni committee, headed by Mr. Harry S. Baxter of Atlanta, has undertaken to raise $5,000.00 in scholarship funds which will be available to students entering in September 1965. As of the date of this report at least $4,500.00 is assured, as follows:

Southern Railroad (through the efforts of Mr. Charles J. Bloch, of Macon) $1,000.00 for each of the next five years;

Harold Hirsch Scholarship Fund, $1,000.00 indefinitely;

Bobby Brown Fund, the income (approximately $1,000.00 annually) indefinitely;

The Lawrence Fox Foundation, Inc., $1,000.00 for each of the next five years;

The William E. Honey Foundation, $500.00 for each of the next five years.

In addition, approval has recently been given to award, for the first time, the Charles J. Bloch Scholarship in the amount of $300.00.

At the beginning of this year, the Campus Book Store, of Athens, established a scholarship consisting of all the law books required by the recipient for the academic year, worth approximately $100.00 to the honoree. Mr. John Franklin Hitchcock was designated by the University Scholarship Committee as the first recipient, and he is believed to be the first law student ever to receive a scholarship limited to law students at Georgia.

D. The Law School Association.

The Law School Association, under the able presidency of Mr. Oscar M. Smith, Jr., of Rome, Georgia, enjoyed a most successful year. A membership drive, spearheaded by Mr. Robert M. Heard, of Elberton, Georgia,
resulted in 244 paid memberships as of the date of this report, more than double
the previously recorded high, and there will undoubtedly be additions before the
Association's year ends on December 31, 1965.

The Association has contributed to the Law School $2,164.50 in prizes and financial support of the Placement Brochure, the new Law School newspaper "Law Lore", and the Law School Fund (the Dean's Discretionary Fund).

Committees have worked actively on behalf of the proposed Law Review, in the field of Continuing Legal Education, on revision of the Association's Constitution, and other more routine tasks. A major committee service was the establishment of the Law School Fund within the University of Georgia Foundation. Originally conceived as a means for acquiring and managing the scholarship funds so necessary to a school of true excellence, its purposes were broadened to permit financial support beyond that which the State of Georgia might be expected to provide in whatever areas it may be needed.

Contributions to the Fund may be made at any time, but it is contemplated that a formal campaign for support will be conducted annually in December.

E. Board of Visitors.

On November 11, 1964, the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia established a Board of Visitors for the Law School to "serve as a consultive and advisory body on Law School affairs to the Regents, the President of the University of Georgia, and the Dean and faculty of the University of Georgia School of Law, and make recommendations from time to time concerning the needs and requirements to be met and the policies to be followed in developing the Law School into a nationally recognized institution of outstanding quality".

Subsequently, the following Visitors were appointed:

Mr. Harry S. Baxter, of Atlanta;
Mr. Howell C. Erwin, Jr., of Athens;
Mr. Omer Franklin, Jr., of Valdosta;
Mr. Robert M. Heard, of Elberton;
Mr. Howell Hollis, of Columbus;
Honorable O. Wendell Horne, Judge of the Superior Courts of the Cordele Judicial Circuit, Cordele;
Mr. William R. Gignilliat, Jr., of Gainesville;
Mr. Robert B. Troutman, Sr., of Atlanta;
Mr. E. S. Sell, Jr., of Macon.

The Visitors moved quickly to make their services available to the School. Messrs. Erwin, Gignilliat and Heard were constituted a committee to
draft Bylaws which were subsequently adopted. Under these Bylaws, Mr. Harry S. Baxter was elected the first chairman, and Mr. Howell Erwin, Secretary. Toward the end of the year, the Visitors met with the Dean in Atlanta to discuss problems of mutual interest and concern.

F. Institute of Law and Government.

The Institute of Law and Government was established in 1953, and since that time has operated as an integral part of the School of Law. One of its functions has been to render service to the members of the bench and bar of Georgia in the field of Continuing Legal Education.

When the decision was made to expand in a substantial way Georgia's participation in Continuing Legal Education, it was thought that the program would function more efficiently directly under the Dean of the School of Law. Consequently, the Regents created a separate Institute of Continuing Legal Education and reorganized the Institute of Law and Government as the Institute of Government operating directly under the University's Vice President for Services.

These changes are designed to improve and expand the University's services to the people of Georgia and have, therefore, been recommended and approved. It is with regret, however, that the formal ties with the Institute's able and dedicated Director, Dr. Morris W. H. Collins, and capable staff, are being severed.

IX. NEEDS

A. Salary Increases.

The American Bar Association's Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar has made available to the Law Schools a confidential salary study showing the highest, lowest, median, and average salary figures for the academic year 1964-1965. This study demonstrates that in eight state law Schools of the southeast, Georgia's median salary of $14,000.00 is unfavorable; five of these schools having higher medians, and two national schools having median salaries of $8,000.00 more than that of Georgia. Georgia's average salary of $13,588.00 is lower than four of these schools, with a "national" school setting the pace at $21,327.00, and three others paying close to $20,000.00 average.

Next year the salary figures for Georgia will be: highest, $20,000.00, lowest, $8,500.00, median, $15,500.00, and average, $13,909.00. If salary scales in the other southeastern state law schools should remain as they are this year, Georgia would then lead the highest salary paid, its median salary would be higher than all except one, and its average salary higher than any of the other schools. Two other schools would, however, pay higher beginning salaries. The "better" schools outside the southeast would, though, continue to outstrip Georgia in each of the categories by a substantial margin.
This substantial improvement in the salary scale is most welcome and encouraging; but the fact is that the other schools will also make improvements for the next year. Therefore, whether Georgia's relative position will improve is, at the moment, doubtful. What is certain, however, is that substantial increases in law faculty salaries must be regularly made if Georgia is to compete effectively in the increasingly tight market for outstanding faculty talent.

By 1970, the minimum starting salaries for the three academic ranks should be: full Professors, $20,000.00, Associate Professors, $15,000.00, Assistant Professors, $10,000.00.

In addition to this, the University of Georgia School of Law needs substantial improvement in its fringe benefit program. The State Retirement System does not compare with many retirement systems which operate under TIAA and CREF; and in many institutions complete health programs are furnished by the institutions or by their supporting agencies. Moving expenses for new faculty members are also highly desirable.

B. New Personnel.

1. Professorial.

The faculty has determined that a reasonable faculty-student ratio is 1 to 20. This is a little lower than the average in law schools over the nation but is the goal at which most schools are now aiming. At the present time, state law schools in the southeast have the following faculty-student ratios: Alabama 1-16, Florida 1-26, Kentucky 1-19, North Carolina 1-24, South Carolina 1-29, Tennessee 1-30, and Virginia 1-26. Some of the so-called "national" law schools show the following ratios: Yale 1-14, Chicago 1-15, University of California at Berkeley 1-23, N.Y.U. 1-24, Harvard 1-26, Michigan 1-27, and Columbia 1-28.

If the 1-20 ratio is to be maintained at Georgia, the estimated growth of the student body to 500 by 1970 will require a faculty of 25 then. Therefore, between now and 1970 Georgia must add three new full-time faculty members per year.

2. Secretarial Assistance.

If the School of Law is to function at maximum efficiency, the members of the faculty must have adequate secretarial service. The "best" law schools provide each professor with a half-time secretary, and those faculty members with specialized jobs or projects receive more assistance. Here at Georgia one secretary for each three faculty members, plus secretaries for specialized projects, would seem to be adequate.
The specialized projects now foreseeable include (1) Secretary to the Dean, (2) Secretary to the Assistant Dean, (3) Placement and Alumni Secretary, (4) Admissions Secretary, (5) Law Review Secretary. Ideally, the secretarial staff would be supplemented by one for each three faculty members not engaged in one of the five preceding activities.

For next year, Georgia will have a full-time faculty of twelve, with only five stenographic positions. Under the formula proposed above, this leaves the staff two and one-third stenographers short. For the academic year 1966-67, there will be an additional shortage of one if the three new faculty members proposed are in fact added. It is therefore recommended that two additional clerk-stenographers at annual salaries of $3400.00 each be authorized for the academic year 1966-1967, and two more for the academic year 1967-1968. At that point the formula would be satisfied, and the staff would then require only a single addition thereafter for every three additional members added to the faculty.

3. Administrative Assistant.

Although the Law School now has both a Dean and an Assistant Dean, each of these officials teaches a half load and therefore the school operates with the equivalent of only one full-time administrative officer. Experience this year demonstrates that this is inadequate for maximum efficiency, and therefore it is recommended that the position of Administrative Assistant to the Dean be created at an annual salary of $7200.00. It is contemplated that a recent law graduate would be the holder of such a position and that it would, in effect, be a rotating position. In all probability no one person would hold it longer than two years, and it might very well be that some incumbents would serve for as little as six months. Nevertheless, such a person would be of great value in preparing studies or supervising the preparation of studies, in completing the myriad forms which are required by various accrediting agencies, and for general routine administrative duties in the Law School. The Dean and the Assistant Dean would then be freed for greater concentration on matters of more fundamental concern to the School.

4. Continuing Legal Education.

If the program of Continuing Legal Education grows as it is contemplated it will, additional professional and stenographic help will be required. It may be that the State Bar of Georgia will provide the funds necessary for these additional positions, but the University should be prepared to add, during the academic year 1966-1967, one additional stenographer at an annual salary of $3400.00.
C. Supplies.

The amount budgeted for supplies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, was $3,000.00. In fact, $3,982.50 was authorized by budget amendment, and more could have been effectively spent.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, $3,500.00 has been requested and authorized. In light of this year's experience this amount will be inadequate and will have to be supplemented by an estimated $1,000.00 if the School's program is not to be curtailed.

D. Travel.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, $2,500.00 was authorized for travel. By budget amendment, this amount was increased to $4,000.00, and at least $500.00 more could have been profitably used.

This dramatic increase has been required because of a stepped up drive in the recruiting both of faculty and students, and in the attendance of the faculty at professional meetings. This latter is of especial importance if the leaders of the nation's law schools are to be acquainted with our program and if, individually, the members of the faculty are to continue at a maximum pace their individual, professional growths.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, $4,000.00 has been requested and authorized. Again, this will be inadequate, but not to the same extent as the budget for supplies and expenses. It is estimated that $5,000.00 could effectively be spent. Thereafter a minimum of $200.00 for each new member of the faculty should be added to the Travel budget.

E. Capital Outlay.

Because the School of Law will be moved within the next two years into a new and fully equipped building, its additional capital outlay needs will not be great. Of course, appropriate equipment must be provided as additional faculty members and stenographers are added to the staff, but there is no extraordinary need now foreseeable for the next several years.

X. CONCLUSION

This has been a notable year for the University of Georgia School of Law. Many exciting and dramatic occurrences have taken place, and much progress has been made. Because, however, of the rapidity with which things have happened, there is danger of losing sight of what is perhaps the most significant development, one which can only be sensed since it is not visible to the naked eye.
But it has been widely sensed, as the following comments will illustrate.

In late May, Professor D. Meade Feild, Chairman of the faculty's Committee on Improvement of Scholarship and Instruction submitted his committee's report which ended with these words: "In conclusion, it should be observed that this year has resulted in vast improvement in legal education at The University of Georgia. In fact there is a change in atmosphere and morale, and a student's comment that 'Even the older professors mean business' seems hopeful. . . ."

At approximately the same time, the father of a graduating senior, himself an alumnus of the School, wrote: "The atmosphere in the Law School this year has been a source of inspiration to him and the other students and has contributed greatly to their wanting to achieve."

The morale of all concerned is exceptionally high; there is a pride of real accomplishment at every level of endeavor; there is unbounded optimism in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

Lindsey Cowen
Dean
School of Law