The John A. Sibley Lectureships in Law

May 2, 1981 • 11:00 a.m.

The Honorable Harry A. Blackmun
Justice, Supreme Court of the United States
THE LECTURE SERIES

The John A. Sibley lecture series was established in 1964 by the Charles Loridans Foundation of Atlanta. The program brings to the Law School outstanding legal scholars who are nationally recognized in their fields.

Charles Loridans (1877-1956), a native of France, was a pioneer in reinforced concrete construction in the South. His firm built the William-Oliver, Rhodes-Haverly, and Citizens and Southern National Bank buildings in Atlanta as well as Wesleyan College in Macon.

Mr. Loridans became a U.S. citizen in 1918 and later served as French Consul in Atlanta.

John A. Sibley is currently honorary chairman of the Board of the Trust Company of Georgia. A 1911 graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law, Mr. Sibley practiced in Milledgeville and Atlanta before entering the banking field in 1948.

Mr. Sibley served as chairman of the Georgia General Assembly on Schools, which, in 1964, determined through state-wide public opinion hearings the course of public school desegregation in Georgia.

The Loridans Foundation awards quarterly grants to the School of Law which then administers the lecture program. Each lecturer is invited to spend two or more days on the campus. In addition to delivering the keynote lecture, the visitor serves as a resource person to meet with classes and participate in group discussions and informal coffee hour arrangements. A reception attended by the law faculty, student organization representatives, and members of the University community is held in honor of the lecturer.

The Sibley Lecturer grant provides an honorarium. A stipulation of the lecture program calls for the lecturer's manuscript, if prepared in article form, to be initially offered to the Georgia Law Review or the Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law for publication after the lecture.
The Loridans Foundation
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John A. Sibley
THE LECTURER

Harry A. Blackmun was confirmed by the U. S. Senate May 12, 1970 as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Justice Blackmun had served as judge for the U. S. Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, from 1959 to 1970. Before his judicial career began, he was the resident counsel for the Mayo Clinic and Mayo Association (now Mayo Foundation) in Rochester, Minnesota. Shortly after his admission to the bar in 1932, Justice Blackmun joined the Minneapolis firm of Dorsey, Colman, Barker, Scott & Barber where he specialized in taxation, litigation, wills, trusts and estate planning for 16 years.

Although born in southern Illinois, Justice Blackmun spent most of his early years in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. It was in grade school that he began a lifelong friendship with Warren Burger, with whom he was later to serve on the Supreme Court.

Showing an early aptitude in mathematics, Justice Blackmun graduated from Harvard University summa cum laude with a degree in mathematics in 1929. He earned his law degree at Harvard in 1932. After law school, Justice Blackmun served as law clerk to U. S. Circuit Court Judge John B. Sanborn, whom Justice Blackmun was to succeed on the court 26 years later.

Harry A. Blackmun
Justice, Supreme Court of the United States

During his career as an attorney, Justice Blackmun served on a part-time basis as an instructor in law at what is now the William Mitchell College of Law in St. Paul, and the University of Minnesota Law School.
PREVIOUS LECTURESHIPS


Dean Hardy C. Dillard, University of Virginia School of Law, "The Role of Law in Managing International Conflict," January 10, 1966.


Professor Monrad G. Paulsen, University of Virginia School of Law, "Sickness and Crime," February 1, 1967.


Dean Robert B. McKay, New York University School of Law, "Civil Disobedience: A New Credo?", November 17, 1967.


Honorable Philip C. Jessup, Retired Judge of the International Court of Justice, (No Title), September 29, 1970.


Justice Tom C. Clark, United States Supreme Court, "Law Reform," May 6, 1972.

Professor Philip G. Schrag, Columbia University School of Law, "Caveat Emptor - Empty Coffer - The Bankruptcy Law has Nothing to Offer," October 13, 1972.


Chief Justice Earl Warren (Retired), United States Supreme Court, (No Title), November 2, 1973.


