



Leon Farmer

First Successful Candidate from the Politically-Oriented Class of 1967

Gerald Rutberg

Ten years ago Leon Farmer was just another kid who had flunked out of college.

Today the third year law student stands just steps away from a law degree, and a November 8 majority vote away from a seat in the Georgia House of Representatives.

State political analysts have investigated Leon's "sleeper" victories in the Clarke County Democratic Primary and Runoff elections with great interest and have now tabbed Leon a solid favorite to win the vacant House seat over his Republican opponent in the November 8 General Election. The seat being contested is the slot given up by Clarke's Randall Bedgood, who failed in his bid for the lieutenant governorship.

Leon's first place finish in the Primary was considered a fluke by some, and a major upset by most, but those who watched the 29-year-old father of four spend 10 years working his way back to the top following his initial academic demise knew the outcome was no chance occurrence.

Combining the merits of a solid core of friends, a comprehensive platform, an efficient campaign organization, and some personal ideas on just how a modern office-seeker should approach the public, Leon steamrolled two opponents.

"We won by running a clean campaign and discussing the issues. This was very important to me and my family. The thing about the people in Clarke County is that they are just nice folks. Even the people who were against me were nice," Leon said.

Farmer has promised the people of Clarke County that he will work toward removing the state sales tax on

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CALLAWAY SPEAKS

Congressman Howard "Bo" Callaway spoke at a barbecue sponsored jointly by Phi Alpha Delta and Phi Delta Phi on October 19. Buddy Darden, Justice of PAD, presided at the meeting and introduced faculty,



"BO" CALLAWAY

guests and fraternity officers. Among those present was Stephen Pace, Republican candidate for Solicitor General of the South-Western Judicial Circuit. Congressman Callaway was introduced to the group of over 250 law students and guests by Elmer Nash, Tenth District Director of the State Federation of Young Republicans, and a second year student at the Georgia School of Law. "Bo" gave a short speech in which he declared Education to be the number one plank in his platform, then answered questions for about an hour.

In response to one question, "Bo" stated that education was the real solution to the problem of bringing new industry to Georgia. One solu-

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THE LAW REVIEW IS HERE

The University of Georgia School of Law has published Volume One, Issue One, of the *Georgia Law Review*. It results from a year's preparation, starting from scratch in September 1965. The *Law Review* should be published quarterly, now that operating procedures and methods have been established. Due to the size of the student body, the *Law Review* will probably remain at four issues a year for the first two years, but there are hopes of six issues the third year. To go beyond four issues a year at the present time would be over-extending, and the *Law Review* is interested in quality rather than quantity.

The present editorial board is comprised of members of the second and third year classes. To obtain a position on the editorial board, a student must be of high academic standing and go through a six week trial program. The program consists of writing two lengthy commentaries on matters of current interest, in addition to

two lengthy "spades." The editors have just completed running a trial program for the present second year class. New members added to the editorial board of the *Georgia Law Review* are: Howard B. Connell, Jr., Wayne T. Elliott, Lowell S. Fine, Robert F. Mabon, Jr., Dale M. Schwartz, John T. Strauss, Howard E. Turner, and James W. Wimberly, Jr.

The *Georgia Law Review* will put great emphasis on field study types of material. At the present time no other law review engages in field study material to any great extent. The editorial board plans to combine library work, the backbone of a law review article, with field study. After research in the library, the student writer will go out into the "field" and interview the men who deal with the practical aspects of his question. The writer will find out first hand the procedure, methods, problems and practical solutions available. Field study will be valuable to the writer

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DEAN'S CORNER

by
Lindsey Cowen, Dean



A LOOK AHEAD

Two years ago, on October 17, 1964, we broke ground for our new building, confidently expecting to occupy it in September, 1966.

September, 1966, has now come and gone, and we are still many months away from moving from the old to the new facility. Some of us are still hopeful that we will be given possession by the beginning of the Spring Quarter, but I am afraid that professional odds-makers would quote heavily against any such date.

As disappointing as this may be, we are nevertheless approaching the end of this phase of our development program, and a combined alumni-faculty committee is now actively planning our dedication services for a year hence—Homecoming in October, 1967.

These past two years have been exciting and productive ones. The Faculty has been more than doubled, and there have been substantial improvements in salaries. (Perhaps there is a connection.) We have been honored with the presence of eight distinguished Sibley Lecturers and, in Professor Harry Kalven of Chicago, Professor Monrad Paulsen of Columbia, and Professor Charles Wright of Texas, we will add three more distinguished names to our list during this coming year.

At the beginning of this two-year period, the law curriculum was completely revised and the degree requirements increased substantially.

But despite our demands for greater and greater effort on the part of our students, the number of applications for admission has increased steadily each year, and our growing reputation for excellence is well demonstrated by the fact that we are drawing now from many more states and many more colleges and universities than we did just two years ago.

The student body which has both increased in size and improved in quality, has assumed a major share of the responsibility in our drive toward excellence. The Student Editorial Board has continued to function in superior fashion; the *Georgia Advocate*, the Law School newspaper, is published on a regular schedule; and, at the time of the writing of this column, the first issue of the *Georgia Law Review* is on my desk.

There have been striking individual performances, as well. In the Fall of 1965, Georgia's Moot Court team, composed of Norman L. Underwood, W. Thomas Millican, and Richard Gear, reached the finals of the Regional Competition, thus earning for Georgia for the first time the right to participate in the National Competition. And, in the Summer of 1966, Mr. Howard Boyce Connell, of Atlanta, won the national first place award for the best opinion letter in the American Law Student Association's 1966 Opinion Letter Writing Competition, thus continuing the tradition of individual as well as institutional excellence.

The Law Library has received substantial support from both internal and external sources. Internally, the University increased its annual appropriation by more than one hundred per cent and quadrupled the size of the Law Library staff. Externally, we were aided by a \$100,000.00 grant from the Callaway Foundation, the establishment of the Richard B. Russell Collection, and a \$1,000,000.00 authorization by the State Building Authority for the completion of the Law Library.

Other notable developments have been (1) the establishment of a formal Law Student Recruiting Program covering the major schools and colleges of the southeastern and middle Atlantic states, (2) the development of an active Placement Program for Senior students and graduates of this School, (3) our close and effective work with the State Bar of Georgia, the Law Schools of Emory and Mercer Universities, in the Institute of Continuing Legal Education in Georgia, and (4) the effective, organized support of our alumni in all areas of our work. This has included (a) the es-

tablishment of the Law School Fund which has received approximately \$50,000.00 in commitments, (b) the substantial increase in the active membership of the Law School Association, and (c) the effective work of the Law School's Board of Visitors, established to advise the Regents of the University System and the President of the University with respect to the Law School's development.

This is the briefest of sketches of what has transpired since July 1, 1964. Frankly, we are all proud of the progress which has been made; but pride in accomplishments to date can not be permitted to obscure the dimensions of the tasks ahead.

The first, and perhaps most important, of these is Faculty recruitment. Because of limitations on our space, we have not added substantially to our Faculty for this current year. Professor Robert Leavell returned from a year's leave of absence, and in turn Professor Ralph Beaird was granted a year's leave of absence. Mr. Julian Stewart accepted a position as Law Assistant to Honorable Homer Eberhardt, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Georgia, and Mr. John Corry, LL.B. 1966, replaced him in our CLE office. To assist us in our newly organized Legal Writing program, we were fortunate to procure the services of several younger lawyers from Atlanta; and during the Winter and Spring Quarters Mr. Peter R. Nehemkis, Jr., of Washington, D. C., will be in residence as a Visiting Professor, specializing in legal problems of United States corporations in Latin America.

In 1967-1968, we ought to add not less than five new men to the Faculty. At least one of these should be a holder of one of our endowed Chairs, and perhaps two others, for a total of three, should be experienced law professors. The remaining positions are expected to be filled by highly qualified young men who have great potential as teachers and scholars. Thereafter, we must add three a year through 1970, when we will reach a total of twenty-five and a student body of five hundred.

The selection of these new colleagues, including persuading them to

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GEORGIA

Advocate

Published quarterly by the students of the University of Georgia School of Law.

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ALSA Convention

Seaborn Jones

The American Law Student Association is, for law students, roughly the equivalent of what the American Bar Association is for full-fledged members of the legal profession. One of the more pleasant similarities between the two groups is that they both hold national conventions in exotic places each summer, and for the past several years the ALSA and ABA conventions have been held concurrently in the same city. This last summer

was no exception as both the ABA and ALSA held their conventions in Montreal, Canada, during the second week of August. I was fortunate enough to attend as the delegate from the University of Georgia School of Law and never in my life have I spent a more enjoyable week. Montreal in "La belle province de Quebec" is a wonderful place to have a convention. Although it is only fifty minutes from New York City by air, Montreal has a distinct foreign flavor and is the second largest French-speaking city in the world. The only unfortunate aspect of the entire affair was that the hotel headquarters of the ALSA convention was located some nine miles outside the city. I quickly discovered this inconvenience as, soon after my arrival, I had to journey into Montreal for an ABA session at which I was to receive for the Georgia Law School's own Boyce Connell first prize in a national legal letter-writing contest. With some difficulty, I finally convinced the judge presenting the award that I was not, in fact, Mr. Connell, but only a representative from his law school. However, at the reception which followed, it became easier not to disabuse the well-wishers who came forward to congratulate me but rather to accept modestly the praise heaped on the first-year Georgia law student who had turned back second and third year students from all over the country.

The ALSA convention itself was a never-ending stream of meetings, politics and parties. Despite the vicious and completely unfounded rumors to the effect that I attended very few meetings and squandered the money given to me by the School, I am proud to report that I missed only two of some fifteen total meetings, and those only because they began at 8:30 in the morning. Among the distinguished speakers who addressed us were Senators Bayh and Tydings, Associate Justice Tom Clark of the U.S. Supreme Court and Solicitor-General Thurgood Marshall. There were also workshop-type meetings devoted to improving various aspects of our in-

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FRATERNITY NEWS

Fall quarter began with its usual series of rush parties by the two legal fraternities. For the first time, Phi Alpha Delta and Phi Delta Phi held a joint rush party, a cocktail party following the Ole Miss football game. Each fraternity then held a separate rush party. PDP held a dance on the night of the Miami game and PAD held a barbecue the following night, which was highlighted by a talk, "The Law," by Professor Feild.

After a successful rush, the fraternities jointly sponsored a barbecue at Charlie Williams with Congressman "Bo" Callaway as featured speaker. Mr. Callaway discussed the issues in the governor's race and answered many questions posed by the students. Mr. Lester Maddox was also invited to speak at a similar function, but a mutually acceptable date could not be arranged.

The following are the first year students pledged by Phi Alpha Delta: Joseph Anderson, Marcus Bergh, Albert Bowers, William Campbell, James Carter, Richard Davis, Walter Dagenhardt, William Frey, Charles Hadaway, Charles Hatcher, Jerry Kohout, Michael Kovacich, Stephen Critchfield, Robert Lawrence, Milton Lekoff, Donald Loggins, Clifton McDonald, Terry McKenzie, Thomas Moran, Thomas Phillips, Charles Pursley, Robert Rowe, Robert Smith, Wayne Smith, James Todd, David Waddell, William West, James Wilkes, Dolph Williams, Terry Willis, Gerald Rutberg, Herschel Stanford,

Brock Timmons, Harvey Whiteman, George Saliba, and Thomas McBrayer. Jerry Black, a third year student, also pledged.

The following is a list of the first year students who pledged Phi Delta Phi: Alan Alexander, Frank Allen, Henry Atkins, William Atkinson, Milton Avrett, James Barfield, Dameron Black, Jerry Blackstock, William Blacklock, Jerry Bouchillon, William Boyett, Wayne Bradley, William Bruckner, Jerry Bussell, John Carlton, Fred Cavalli, Robert Chasteen, Samuel Chesnut, George Connell, Harry Davis, Jefferson Davis, John Dover, Paschal English, Robert Forester, William A. Foster, William Giles, David Groves, Thomas Harrold, Devaul Henderson, Homer Herndon, Paul Holcomb, William House, Richard Hurvitz, Harry Jernigan, David Johnson, Richard Katz, Dow Kirkpatrick, Robert Knox, Loyd Black, James R. Fortune, Tom Lane, John Lewis, Lawrence Liebross, Lawrence Liggett, Julius Lunsford, Joseph MacNabb, Levis McConnell, Wayne Meeks, Marvin Moate, William Montgomery, James Moushegian, Lloyd Parry, Jimmy Paul, James Peterson, Cesar Rodriguez, John Shinall, Mark Silver, William Simpson, David Sipple, Nathaniel Slaughter, Richard Stephens, Robert Sterrett, Danny C. Tate, Thomas Warlick, Roswell Weigle and Frederick von Unwerth. Phi Delta Phi also pledged a second year student, Gordon Miller.

Faculty Axes Bar Journal

Law Review Staff to Handle Future
Contributions to Bar Journal

The University of Georgia Student Editorial Board died quietly in a faculty meeting on October 25th, Jim Googe, former Editor-in-Chief, reports. Under a plan proposed by Asst. Prof. J. D. Reaves, Law Review faculty advisor, the Law Review will appoint one of its own as Georgia Bar Journal Editor and coordinate all future contributions by the law school to the Bar Journal. Students not selected for Law Review will still be able to write for publication in the Bar Journal under the new plan, according to Reaves. However, non-Law Review contributors will be put through a tryout program similar to the one used to test Law Review candidates, and only upon successfully completing this program will their articles be published in the Journal.

Googe feels that the practical effect of this plan will be to kill the Bar Journal effort here at Georgia. He predicts that few students will wish to subject themselves to the rigors of a tryout program without the prospect of election to the editorial board of the Law Review. The contemplated tryout program is patterned upon a program recently rejected as too demanding by the University of Virginia Law Review.

Behind the plan to scrap the Bar Journal Editorial Board were two major considerations. First, because only eight students recently accepted an invitation to try out for the Law Review out of twenty invited, it was feared that the availability of the "easy" method of publication provided by the Bar Journal may have discouraged Law Review participation. Second, the faculty wished to upgrade the quality of material published in the "Georgia" section of the Bar Journal by placing it under Law Review control.

The November issue of the Bar Journal will be unaffected by the policy change. The fate of the February issue, already begun, has not yet been resolved.

National Moot Court Competition

On November 17th and 18th eleven moot court teams will compete in Atlanta to determine which schools will represent region seven in the national competition which takes place sometime in early December in New York. The schools entering teams in the region seven competition are: Georgia, Mercer, Emory, Florida, Florida A&M, Tennessee, Mississippi, Miami, Stetson, Vanderbilt, and Cumberland.

The national moot court competition is sponsored annually by the Young Lawyers Committee of The Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The country is divided into eleven regions, each sponsored by the local state bars. Region seven's competition is sponsored and super-

vised by the Young Lawyers Section of the State Bar of Georgia.

This is the seventeenth year of competition. Every team in the country will be prepared to argue both sides of the Joseph Yugdab v. People of the State of Erewhon case. This fictitious case, concerning the constitutionality of admitting evidence gathered through electronic devices (bugs), is to be argued on the assumption that it has reached the Supreme Court of the United States. Accordingly, the teams must prepare their briefs in the form used in the U. S. Supreme Court.

Last year Georgia's team had three members—Norman Underwood, Tom Millican, and Dick Gear. They finished second in the regional round with Norman Underwood receiving an award for the best oral argument of the competition. Since region seven is permitted to send its two best teams, Georgia met Texas in the first round in New York. Georgia won the oral argument but lost the match on points due to the excellence of Texas' brief. Texas went on to win the national title.

Georgia's 1966 team was selected on the basis of outstanding performance in the second year moot court competition. The team consists of Bill Talmadge, Seaborn Jones, Sanders Carter, and Clay Farnham. They drew an opening bye in the regional competition but must face the winner of the Florida-Vanderbilt match. Both of these teams have been strong every year. If Georgia wins this first match, the team will stand a good chance of going to New York.

Only three people can actually argue in the competition. One takes the defendant's side, another the plaintiff's, and the third is a swing man who argues either way. Georgia's fourth man will be handling much of the research and writing in preparing for the competition. Professor Pasco Bowman II is the team's advisor. He is allowed under the rules to criticize and encourage only. The research and arguments must be strictly the student's work because the purpose of the competition is to improve appellate argumentation by making the participants self-reliant.

SBA News . . .

The Student Bar Association has begun broadening the scope of its operations. Several new committees plus enlargement of two past committees have expanded the SBA's activities and unified the different classes. To create greater interest in the association's activities, two lieutenant governors will assist the governors of the moot court and intramurals committees. This organizational change will result in more student unity and participation since all three classes will now be represented on these committees. The new Separate Graduation Committee is one example of the new diversification. This committee's goal is to set up a separate graduation for the law school in the auditorium of the "hoped-soon-to-be-completed" addition to the law school. This would help alleviate the crowded, cumbersome situation at the graduation exercises held at the Coliseum and would enable the Law School to hold legally-oriented commencement exercises. Having received Dean Cowen's open approval, the reality of a separate Law School graduation now depends upon the decision of University administrative officials. Separate graduation exercises would offer a perfect occasion for the dedication of the new addition. Another new committee has been es-

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The Class Of 69

The class that began its law studies in September, 1966, is in terms of sheer numbers the largest class ever to enroll at the University of Georgia School of Law. According to the records they also possess the finest qualifications of any prior class. The repercussions from the size of this class, the most obvious of which is Saturday classes, have already begun to be felt by everyone in the School of Law. But the most important factor lies in the quality of the material and the trust of all connected with the School of Law that this year's class will continue the advancing level of achievement and performance associated with Georgia.

The standards for admission are being raised each year and the qualifications of this year's class offer no exception. One reason for this is the increasing number of applicants each year. This year the 117 students enrolled were chosen from a total of 357 completed applications. The mean LSAT scores of those students enrolled in this year's class is 549 and there were seven scores above 650. This represents an increase from the mean LSAT scores of the present second and third year classes. Last year the mean LSAT score was 544 and two years ago the mean score was 539. The grade point average of this year's class is correspondingly higher too. The grade point average of those first year students enrolled is 81.2.

A wide number of undergraduate fields are represented in this year's class. Political Science is the most popular major with 25 first year students holding that degree. History with 18 is next followed by English and Accounting with 10 each. In all, there are 23 different fields represented with degrees.

Undergraduate extracurricular activities are numerous also. The most popular (?) activity was ROTC with 31 participating at the undergraduate level. Varsity athletics with 24 and Honorary Fraternities with 20 follow closely in participation. The range of activities covers the entire field of undergraduate extracurriculars from Student Government to debate teams.

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Legal Aid And Defender Society

The University of Georgia School of Law Legal Aid and Defender Society, located in the Shackelford Building, with the aid of a Ford Foundation grant has begun another year of service to the people of Georgia. Most of the cases handled by the Society arise in Clarke County, but many questions from inmates of the State penitentiary at Reidsville concerning sentencing, detainers, appeals, right to counsel and confessions are also answered.

The Defender Society's purpose is the defense of indigent persons accused of crimes. It provides, through a referral system, legal counsel to those who could not otherwise afford it. It also gives students invaluable experience in preparing cases for courtroom presentation. Members research facts, interview witnesses, research applicable law, prepare trial memorandums, and assist local attorneys in the actual conduct of the trial.

The Legal Aid function of the Society is to assist defendants in civil cases. This might involve answering a legal question or preparing a defense in a suit. A referral system is in use, whereby cooperating members of the Athens Bar will take cases without a fee or for a reduced fee if the

services of an attorney are needed. Student members then assist the attorney in preparing the case for settlement or trial.

The Society is composed of law students at the University of Georgia. The membership is now limited to 47 members of the second and third year classes. After Fall Quarter, first year students will have an opportunity to participate. At present the officers are: President, Paul Rasmussen; Vice-President of Civil Affairs, Allen Johnson; Vice-President of Criminal Affairs, Roger Land; Secretary of Civil Affairs, Maurice Sponcler, Jr.; and Secretary of Criminal Affairs, John Oldfield. The faculty advisors are Prof. John Murray and Prof. Richard Morton. Mr. D. C. Galis, an Athens attorney, aids the staff as legal advisor.

Students staff the office Monday through Friday from 12:00 noon until 5:30 P.M. and on Saturdays from 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 noon. A full time secretary, Janet Pickens, is in the office from 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P. M. Monday through Friday.

Last Spring Quarter a Bail Bond Program was instituted with the cooperation of Judge James Barrow, Superior Court Judge of the Western Circuit. Under this program indigents who cannot afford bail are allowed to leave jail on their personal bond in the discretion of the Judge. Members of the Defender Society personally interview the indigent prisoners and fill out a questionnaire. On the basis of this interview, the student analyzes the facts, considering such items as number of offences, length of time prisoner has lived in Athens, and employment prospects, and recommends either that the prisoner be granted or denied release on personal bond in his report submitted to Judge Barrow. The final decision rests in the hands of the Judge. At this time the program has been most successful.

This year the Society is looking forward to presenting certificates of participation to all graduating senior members. These certificates will evidence a satisfactory period of service to the Society. Also, a Spring banquet is being planned.

SPORTS

The Athens monsoons have curtailed much of the Law School's athletic schedule. Only one touch football game has been played, the Law School winning 7-0 over the Forestry School. Offensively, "tight" end George Roundtree was quite impressive, while on defense, Charlie "Herb Ad-derley" Swartz was devastating.

Our cross-country runners distinguished themselves in that none of them got sick. Actually, they did much better than that as Andy Heiskell and Dave Johnson finished third and sixth respectively, while Al Ruehmann, Clay Farnham, and Loyd Sutter all finished in the top thirty. More than two hundred runners took part.

We lost out in the first round of the volleyball tournament but have advanced to the semi-final round in horseshoes.

Law & Religion

During the past month there have been three meetings of the new law school seminars on law and religion. The purpose of these seminars is to give the students and the faculty a chance to probe more deeply into some of the aspects of law and life which don't lend themselves to being capsuled conveniently into our black letter law paragraphs. The seminars provide new ground for the "clash of ideas" which we hold so dear in the law.

The meetings have been held on Thursday afternoons in one of the new meeting rooms of the Athens Holiday Inn. The seminars are combined with a lunch in an effort to fit them into the busy schedules of the participants.

The format has been lunch, speaker, and then questions. Each speaker has presented his view of the relationship between law and religion. The first discussion was led by the very bright and energetic minister to students of the Westminster House, the Rev. Milner Ball. Rev. Ball proved to the satisfaction of everyone that "God is a politician". Rev. Ball's view of the relationship between law and religion was that "politics" was the connection between the two.

Father "Chris" Malone of the Newman Center gave a very short presentation then opened the discussion to a fast moving exchange between the group and the Father. The Rabbi Max Kert delved into the ancient Hebraic origin of many of our modern laws and legal practices in his very enlightening discussion of the relationship between law and religion. The speakers of these three basic faiths have each presented a unique approach to the subject of the seminars, "What is the relationship between law and religion?"

The programs have been very well received by the students and faculty who have attended them. Some of the group have called for more emphasis on group participation whereas others feel that listening to informed speakers is more important. Two participants have expressed a desire to see the agnostic and atheistic points of

"Progress On The Law School Addition"

A threatened strike affecting the brick industry might delay construction of the Law School Addition. The brick reserve at the project is down to 5,000 bricks which represents one day's supply. Designed to complement the brick used in the construction of Harold Hirsch Hall in 1932, this brick requires thirty days to produce and is produced by only one manufacturer. Although the outside of the Addition is almost complete, the brick is vital for the completion of the walls, which must be completed before the windows can be set. R. M. Jolly, the project superintendent, has stated, however, that an order has been placed for more brick and that the shipment should be on the way before the strike begins. If this happens, the construction would be spared this added delay. To this point construction has not been affected by strikes which have caused delay in other construction projects in the area. Neither the steel workers strike nor the carpenters strike affected the Law Addition.

view represented. There was some fear that the discussions might get "too political". On the basic question of the seminars opinions vary from the position that there is no relationship between law and religion to one which holds that this relationship does exist and that it is vitally necessary to each of us to find the nature of this relationship. The predominant reaction to the seminars was that they were enjoyable, informative, and stimulating.

Plans for the immediate future of the program include the formation of a student committee to keep the seminars law student directed. Guests planned for coming meetings are Judge Griffin Bell, a very distinguished Georgia federal judge; an N.A.A.-C.P. representative, and a "fundamentalist" minister.

With the support of the students and the faculty these seminars in religion and laws will certainly be an exciting addition to the community life here at the Lumpkin Law School.

In an interview with Dean Lindsey Cowen it was pointed out that nothing has been spared in constructing the building. It is a very complex structure, and it has required more time to build than expected because of its complexity. There are many ultramodern features incorporated in the Addition. Although this comes as no consolation to the Seniors, the Dean commented, the Addition will be a wonderful improvement. The building will feature paneled classrooms, a sound defusion system, and air conditioning. A modern reading room will provide more than adequate room for studying.

A tour of the construction reveals that a considerable amount of progress has been made on the inside of the building. Mr. Jolly stated that at this point the weather will not slow completion of the building. The roof is adequate as it is now even though it has not been completed. The Virginia influence has been present in the construction as in other areas of the Law School. All the limestone laying has been done by Virginia experts. It appears that this is a dying art, and Virginia is one of the few places where qualified limestone workers can be found. According to Mr. Jolly these men have done an outstanding job. At present around one hundred men are working on the project. This total includes a number of men working for subcontractors.

Several other developments are of interest. There is a possibility that the west entrance of the Addition might be graced with a large sculpture covering the entire area above the doors. Although money for scholarships takes precedence, the Law School is looking for donors to contribute this piece of art to the building. It would be an outstanding work and add considerably to the beauty of the building. Another development is that plans have begun for the formal dedication. A joint faculty-alumni committee has been formed to make arrangements for the ceremony. Several outstanding figures in the Law field have been contacted to speak at the dedication.

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join us, is the most critical and, in some ways, the most difficult task before us.

The Law Library staff must expand even more rapidly. The projected need for 1967-1968 is seventeen full-time staff members, and it is important that they be authorized and recruited if the Law Library is to develop at the rate which has been established for the balance of our effort.

The acquisition of new Law Library materials is proceeding in an orderly fashion, but the three-year limitation imposed upon the availability of the \$1,000,000.00 special authorization may well create difficult problems as the end of the period approaches. In any event, though, the effective commitment of this fund will project our Law Library into the "big time" among American Law School libraries within that same three-year period.

There is every reason to believe that the increase in applications for admission will not only continue but accelerate. This will present additional "growth" problems, but it is not our intention at this time to increase our admission standards in any appreciable way, even though they are now substantially below those of the schools in the southeast with which we expect to compete immediately, that is, Duke, Vanderbilt, and Virginia, and also below those of certain neighboring state law schools such as Florida and North Carolina. Our effort, instead, is going to be to attract those students who are currently leaving Georgia for their legal education, and attracting similar students to Georgia from out of state. To do this, we will need scholarship assistance in a major amount. The Law School Fund has provided us with an excellent start in this direction, but it is only a start. An endowment of not less than \$1,000,000.00 should be the immediate goal of our alumni.

Another activity which will need substantial financial assistance is the new *Georgia Law Review*. When it reaches your desk, you are going to be proud of it; but it must be realized that it will cost approximately \$25,000.00 a year to publish the *Review*,

THE SIBLEY LECTURES

The Sibley Lecture Series for the academic year 1966-67 will feature Professor Harry Kalven, Jr., of the University of Chicago School of Law on the week of November 13, 1966. Prof. Kalven has been on the staff of the University of Chicago's School of Law since 1945 and has served in every capacity from instructor to acting dean. He is well known for his outstanding publications in several fields of law, among which is the Torts casebook (with Charles Gregory, a past Sibley Lecturer) which is used by the Georgia School of Law. Prof. Kalven, in addition to presenting a Sibley Lecture, will be available for discussions with students and will conduct several of the regular classes, including Torts.

The Lecture Series started in 1964 after the Georgia School of Law received a grant from the Charles Loredans Foundation of Atlanta. Its purpose was to bring well-known members of the legal profession to the

and that it is impossible to finance it out of subscriptions and advertising alone. State appropriations or other endowment will be necessary if it is to be continued in its present form after the present two-year grant has been exhausted.

It is our desire to make the magnificent new Law Library as conveniently available to the members of the State Bar of Georgia as possible. The initial planning provided for visiting lawyers' offices which will be available to those who can come to Athens to do their own research. For those who can not, the Law Library staff expects to establish a duplicating service which will make available, on short notice and at minimal cost, copies of anything we have so long as copyright laws are not violated. Also, in the very near future we will be in a position to lend materials for relatively short periods of time where copies can not be made available.

Finally, it is our intention to establish, at the earliest possible moment, a Georgia Student Research Group which would make available to any Georgia lawyer the services of a research staff composed of our better qualified students to perform research

campus to speak with the students and give the students the benefit of their experience and extensive studies. The series was named in honor of John Adams Sibley of Atlanta. Mr. Sibley was a 1911 graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law and a native of Milledgeville, Georgia. He practiced law in Atlanta from 1918 to 1946 as a partner in the firm of King and Spalding. In 1946 Mr. Sibley entered banking and later became the honorary chairman of the Trust Company of Georgia. As head of the "Sibley Commission" in 1960, he has been credited with keeping Georgia's schools open during the integration crisis.

Other lecturers scheduled for this year include Professor Monrad G. Paulsen of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Oxford University, London, England, for the winter quarter and Professor Charles Alan Wright of the University of California-Berkeley, School of Law.

which the lawyer himself can not perform because of lack of facilities. This service is expected to be available at no cost other than the actual out-of-pocket expenses, such as stenographic service.

We are also planning to involve more of our alumni in the work of the Law School. There are approximately 2200 persons who by definition are members of the Law School Association. Fewer than ten percent of them are active members. In large measure, this is due to a lack of an organized effort on our part, and we expect to remedy this situation promptly. The first step will be a series of breakfast and luncheon meetings held in various places in Georgia to acquaint our alumni with our program and to invite their help in every practical way.

As I have said before, I am firmly convinced that there is no theoretical limit on what the University of Georgia School of Law can accomplish. I am equally convinced that the only practical limitation would be a failure of the will to accomplish. So far as I am concerned, that means that there is no limitation, theoretical or practical, on our potential.

FARMER—cont'd from page 1

food and drugs. Though one of his Primary opponents called this plank "a pipe dream" Leon made this one of his priority issues and pushed the idea in his campaign advertisements.

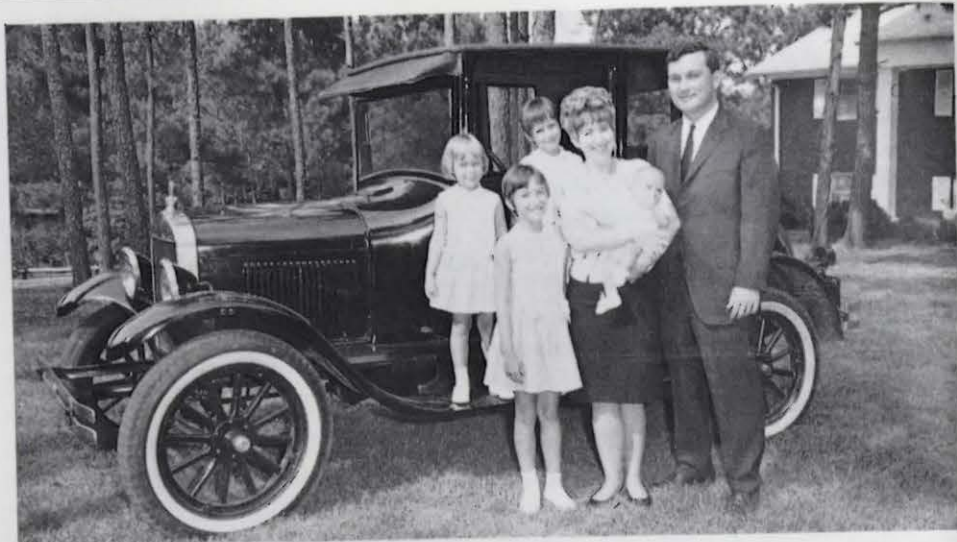
One newspaper ad pictured Leon with his 98-year-old grandmother noting in the ad that the elderly woman was required to take medicine daily, while another ad concerning the sales tax theme pictured Leon with his wife and four children at a grocery store checkout counter. Clarke voters apparently framed Leon's promise very vividly in their minds and remembered what he said when they balloted.

Leon concentrated not on advancing the "Farmer Look" but rather presenting the "Farmer Say, Understand and Do" approach in his successful bid for the Democratic nomination. An avowed enemy of what he terms the "hack politician," Leon claims that "people are tired of hacks." He says that "this is an area into which young people can step, though it doesn't necessarily have to be young people. You have to have something to say. You can't hedge."

As one who looks more like a barrel-chested fullback than what people have come to associate as the slick-talking politician, Leon followed through on his style innovation by rejecting the small, fast talk in favor of the serious, sincere conversational approach. "I guess I'm a politician because I paid my fee and entered the race, but I don't feel like a politician," Leon says.

Leon entered politics at age 11 when he and another youth handed out cards for sheriff-candidate Tommy Huff. Huff, who was then a city policeman with a tremendous school patrol following, won the race and unseated the incumbent sheriff. Sheriff Huff did not know it at the time, but 18 years later his young campaign worker would recall the excitement of the sheriff's race as the starting point of a lingering fascination with politics.

Yet all of the good things which have come to Leon might never have been possible had he not earned a second chance to make good in the



LEON AND HIS FAMILY

academic world. A 1955 Darlington Prep graduate with good grades, Leon matriculated to the University of Georgia. Four quarters and 25 hours of "F's" later, Leon matriculated to the U. S. Marines for a two-year stint. "I just did too much playing around when I first entered the University. I wasn't serious about getting an education. I think I was lucky to come back. Others make a mistake and never get a chance to correct it," Leon said.

On the Saturday prior to leaving for a six months' cruise of the Mediterranean to include a landing on the beaches of Lebanon, Leon married Marilyn Wade, a move which Leon acknowledges as one of the wisest of his life and most instrumental in his rise from failure to success.

Two years later, a matured Leon Farmer returned to Athens with renewed ambitions and the further sobering thoughts of responsibilities to a family. From 1958 until 1961 Leon worked for his dad in business, and for the entire community in numerous civic projects. Meanwhile, wife Marilyn presented him with three daughters, Terri, Lisa, and Joni.

In 1961, Leon decided to enter the race for the Athens City Council Fifth Ward seat. He lost by a narrow margin, but attracted a sizeable following and learned by his mistakes. His wife worked from start to finish to get him elected, and when the race was over it was she who renewed his interest in re-entering the University. She had wanted Leon to return to school after his Marine stint, but Leon

decided against it. After the City Council election defeat, Leon began to investigate the chances of returning to school after a five year absence. He found the chances excellent.

"I talked to older folks and it amazed me as to how many had gone back after graduation. Professors and administrators encouraged me to return, and my parents also wanted me to go back to school," Leon said.

"I sort of put my nose to the grindstone," Leon says of his second attempt at mastering higher education. "It was much easier because I knew what my goals were. My immediate goal was to get into law school . . ." he recalls.

With many things to aim for, Leon once again found the key to high scholarship which had marked his prep school days and he was graduated from the University's business school with a "B" average, quite an accomplishment for someone who was faced with balancing the effects of five failing grades, marks remnant of another era of a turnabout life.

Leon entered law school and is now six weeks away from receiving his law degree. He passed the bar exam after his second year of law school and practices law locally when not practicing politics. He had not planned to re-enter the political arena until he had completed his legal education. Friends, however, urged Leon to enter the House race when Rep. Bedgood announced he was relinquishing the position. Last June, one day prior to the deadline, Leon

FARMER—cont'd

qualified. As a campaign kickoff event his wife presented him with a son, Leon III.

Being careful not to duplicate the mistakes he had made five years earlier, Leon left many of the decisions to his campaign workers and came to the realization that "you have to make about one big decision every day, and that there are at least two alternatives and often five or six to every question."

Commenting on the progress of the extended campaign, Leon says, "I feel like I've aged five years in the last four months. It's a real education. In school you're working with theories. In a campaign you're working with people. You get first-hand knowledge of how things operate, and of course the pressure is also something to consider."

As to his intentions concerning the November Democratic ticket, Leon says "I'm just running my own campaign. I believe in the people and I believe in a secret ballot. I feel like I can do a good job in the House, and I'm running on my own merits. If you tie yourself in you can't help but identify yourself with someone else. I'm just doing all I can to get myself elected. My first loyalty is to the people I represent. I think the party oath ought to be abolished. I don't think it's legally binding in the first place, and it's ridiculous. I will be loyal to the party as long as I can be in good faith. I always vote for the best man."

Leon views education as Georgia's number one problem. "I'm not satisfied at setting our goal at the national average. Let's aim for the top."

As one who has tasted of both success and failure, Leon offers the following words for the potential office-seeker, "Be yourself. Be sincere, and don't make friends with the idea that you might one day use the friendship to some advantage. Just make as many friends as you can. Look for the good points in someone's character. Too many young people look for the bad things and then discard someone because of some single drawback. Go out of your way to meet people and remember that you can learn something from everyone. Get active

in civic work, but do it because you want to, not as if trying to lay down a big plan to become President or something. And don't always take the safe, easy way in everything you do. Don't be a phony."

Leon Farmer made it to the top the hard way, by plunging first to the bottom of the heap. That's a long way to come in ten years, but the kid who failed in 1956 wasn't "just another flunky." LEON WON, 2 to 1.

CLASS OF '69—cont'd from page 5

The first year class presents a true regional background in that ten states and 38 different colleges and universities are represented. Although most of those (98) in the first year class are from the state of Georgia, only about half of the class graduated from the University of Georgia. Emory University is the next most popular undergraduate school with ten members.

One of the first year students remarked the other day that he was surprised to hear that only 34 of the students in his class were married. This, to him, seemed bad, because "If you don't have someone in mind when you arrive here, you are out of luck—There's no time to look around in law school!"

The first year class held elections earlier this quarter, and they now have a full slate of officers to represent them. Joe Anderson was elected President of the class. Paschal English was elected Vice-President. Wayne Bradley is the new Secretary. James Carter and Bill Foster were elected as Governors at large. Mike Dover and Jerry Blackstock are the class representatives on the Honor Court. There was an unusual amount of enthusiasm created by the elections, and it is generally agreed that this class exhibits much political interest, and perhaps future possibilities in that area.

Impressions on members of the first year class after six weeks at the Law School seem to follow the same general pattern. The most often heard comment is that the burden to keep up in class is greater than that found at the undergraduate level. Also, the volume of work and the degree of familiarity required with that work has surprised many people. The consensus seems to be, however, that a high level of interest is easily maintained

in everything (except perhaps legal bibliography), and that it will all be worth it sooner or later.

Jerry Blackstock

LAW REVIEW—cont'd from page 1
and to the reader of the facts he obtains.

The articles in *Volume One* of *The Georgia Law Review* are: "Jurisprudence For a Free Society" by Myres S. McDougal, "Arbitration of Grievances Under Collective Labor Agreements" by Charles O. Gregory, and "The Attorney and the Supremacy of Law" by Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. Professor McDougal's article is an adaptation of the first Sibley lecture, which he gave at the University of Georgia in the fall of 1964. Professor Gregory, also a Sibley Lecturer in Law, was at the University of Georgia in 1965. Judge Johnson is the United States District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama. Student notes are: "The Law of Evidence in the Uniform Commercial Code", "Effect of Section 302 (c) (5) Trust Fund Restrictions on Labor-Management Cooperation", and "Section 16 (b): *Blau v. Lamb* - 'Purchase and Sale' as Indicator of Judicial Trends". The book reviewed is *Preface to Estates and Future Interests* by Bergin and Haskell. The review is written by Professor Verner F. Chaffin of the University of Georgia School of Law.

In an interview with Mr. John Daniel Reaves, faculty advisor to the *Georgia Law Review*, he said, "The success of the law review project has been insured by the efforts and devotion of several alumni and supporters of the law school who have given a great deal of time to the law review project." Notable among these are the Board of Visitors and especially the Board of Visitors Law Review Committee. The *Law Review* is also indebted to the aid provided by the faculty of the University of Georgia School of Law. Mr. Reaves praised the editorial board by stating, "The students involved have assumed a high degree of professional responsibility, that is reflected in the quality of the *Review's* contents." On its quality, Mr. Reaves stated, "I think I will let the *Law Review* speak for itself."

SBA—cont'd from page 4

established to seek improvement of the present restrictive cut system. Hopefully, the "experimental" cut policy which was initiated for Spring quarter, 1966, by which the top third of the second and third year classes (not just members of the *Georgia Law Review*) received additional cuts, will be reinstated. The ultimate goal of this committee is to make class attendance voluntary. The newest committee is the Book Committee, which was set up to alleviate the problems of the students in obtaining the necessary textbooks at reasonable prices. The possibility of the SBA establishing its own book store in the new law building is being considered. However, lack of money and a changing faculty are obstacles which must be removed before this can be done. At least the problem of the changing faculty is expected to be remedied by the new building.

The SBA is also in charge of fielding the Law School's teams for intramural sports (which generally do quite well) and publication of the Placement Brochure which will present this year's graduating seniors to over five thousand attorneys throughout Georgia and the nation.

The SBA conducts the Freshman Orientation Program. This year's program consisted of talks by law students on the various activities at the Law School, both in and out of the classroom, followed by a luncheon with the dean and faculty and later in the evening, a party.

All plans for the Barrister's Ball for Winter quarter are still tentative, but the SBA is giving some thought to holding it in Atlanta.

The results of recent SBA elections are: Chief Justice of the Honor Court, John Cromartie; Honor Court Representatives of the Third Year Class, Bill Talmadge and Stan Friedman; Representatives of the Second Year Class, Tom Smith and Nat Hansford; Representatives of the First Year Class, Mike Dover and Jerry Blackstock.

Governor, Second Year Class, Lowell Fine. Governor, First Year Class, Joe Anderson. Governors at Large, First Year Class, James Carter and Bill Foster.

CALLAWAY—cont'd from page 1

tion he proposed to the industry-education question was to provide tax incentives to industry to upgrade the skill of its workers. This, he said, would cost less than a poverty program, and be more effective.

When asked if he planned to keep Mr. Gillis in the Highway Department if elected, Mr. Callaway said the governor no longer appointed the head of that department, but that he "didn't think Mr. Gillis would be happy in his administration."

As to the "Write-in" movement, he said there were many well-meaning Georgians in it, but that it would only accomplish the opposite of what they sought. He said the contest was really between only two men, and viewed the movement as a threat to his own candidacy.

Asked about his "slap" at the Sanders administration, "Bo" explained that he was not attacking Sanders personally, but for maintaining a plus of one hundred twenty million dollars when education, medicine, health, and other areas needed money so badly.

When asked if he would support state minimum wage, Congressman Callaway stated that a minimum wage didn't do what it was supposed to do—that the state didn't owe people a living under wages, but the state's responsibility was to train and educate people, and provide them with opportunity to earn a good living.

Commenting on the difference between his opponent and himself, "Bo" pointed out his experience in state and national government which included a term on the Board of Regents and stated that he had been preparing all his life for public service to the people of Georgia.

ALSA—cont'd from page 3

dividual Student Bar Associations.

As the convention progressed politics came to the fore as all the law student-politicians pushed their favorites for the five ALSA national offices. The Southern delegates were badly outnumbered, one reason being that the great distance to Montreal from the South, coupled with the airline strike kept the representatives of many Southern schools from getting there at all. However, those of us who were there banded together in a block and sold our votes dearly; a move that was loudly criticized by the Northeastern schools although they did the same thing. As a consequence of our underhanded strategy, three of the five national offices are now held by students from Vanderbilt, Alabama, and Texas.

Just a word about the ALSA Ball

before the convention. Realizing that the great majority of the delegates would have no way to come up with dates in Montreal, the convention masterminds imported nursing students from several of the French hospitals in the city. It was really hilarious to wander around the ballroom watching the slick, English-speaking law students trying to impress their French-speaking dates. Fortunately for me my date was a South Carolinian along with her French, and several times during the evening she went to the rescue of perplexed law students who could not figure out whether their dates were asking for another drink or for directions to the little girl's room.

Finally, let me thank Dean Cowen and the Student Bar Association for their financial generosity without which I would never have been able to attend the Convention.

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ATHENS, GEORGIA

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