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Rusk Appointed To Faculty

On December 29, 1969 the University of Georgia Board of Regents approved by a 9-4 vote the appointment of former Secretary of State Dean Rusk as the Samuel H. Sibley Professor of International Law for the 1970-71 school year. Ten days earlier, December 19, television station WSB in Atlanta had announced the possibility of Rusk's appointment on their eleven o'clock newscast.

The Georgia Law School Student Bar Association had invited Mr. Rusk to deliver the Law Day Address in May 1968. Speaking to an overflow audience in the Fine Arts Auditorium, the Secretary of State delivered a moving speech and received a standing ovation. After this successful address, Law School Dean Lindsey Cowen and University President Fred C. Davison first discussed the possibility of inviting Mr. Rusk to rejoin the teaching community. For six years Mr. Rusk had been a faculty member at Mills College. In 1968 approval of the Georgia Law School faculty was obtained for Rusk's possible appointment. Then, on June 14, 1968, Dean Cowen wrote to the Secretary of State stating that the Law School was willing to offer him an appointment whenever he would be available.

After Mr. Nixon's election, another letter was sent to Mr. Rusk stating the position was still available. However, Mr. Rusk chose to become a consultant with the Rockefeller Foundation after leaving the cabinet. From 1952 until 1961 he had served as President of the Rockefeller Foundation.

October 21, 1969, Mr. Rusk delivered a U. N. Day Talk in Atlanta. Two days later he drove to Athens to visit the Law School. Mr. Rusk was particularly impressed by the Georgia Law Library collection in International and Comparative Law. In reply to a third letter written after this visit, Mr. Rusk said he could not make any decision until April 1, 1970.

Nonetheless, December 13, 1969, Mr. Rusk wrote to say he would accept the appointment if still available. Mr. Rusk's appointment will begin September 1, 1970.

Organized Crime Is Big Business

Georgia law students sat dumbfounded as Ralph Salerno described the enormous profits grossed each year by organized crime in the U. S. One conservative estimate of the organized crime yearly gross for only illegal gambling is twenty billion dollars.

Ralph Salerno worked for twenty years on the New York City Police Force, testified as a crime expert before a U. S.
Dean's Corner

By
Lindsey Cowen
Dean

This year, on a trial basis, the University of Georgia Law School Association is cooperating with the Alumni Society in a single University-wide Loyalty Fund Campaign. The primary initial purpose is to simplify the procedures whereby our alumni may direct their support of the University and of the School of Law. Long-range, our purpose is to increase the number of those who do provide annual support and to expand substantially the scholarship assistance available to law students.

As of January 16, 1970, 306 law alumni or identifiable friends of the Law School had contributed a total of $45,168.35 to the 1970 Loyalty Fund. This is an exciting figure, and were it all available for Law School purposes those of us who must commit the School for scholarships for next year would sleep a little more easily at night. Regrettably, of this $45,000 only $4,492.50 was designated for the Law School Fund, the primary source of our scholarships. This amount will be increased by about a thousand dollars when land given by an alumnus for the Law School Fund is sold.

Although we are moderately confident that by the time the present campaign is concluded our alumni will have designated around $11,000 for the Law School Fund, this will still leave us 50% short of the minimum scholarship commitment for 1970-1971 authorized several years ago by the Law School Association. Excepting the Vasser Woolley and Spalding Honor Scholarships recently created, we are awarding approximately $22,500 annually for scholarships for law students. We have reason to believe that our competitor schools are awarding annually from four to ten times this amount in scholarship aid.

Hughes Spalding Honor Scholarships, if we can have a great impact on the opinions of the people and upon the appearance we, as a State, make to the people of our sister States.

During the controversy over the appointment of Mr. Dean Rusk to the faculty of the University of Georgia, one of our editors had occasion to be traveling throughout many states. His experiences in most of them were all but embarrassing. He, like others within the law school who knew of the pending appointment, was completely surprised that there was any controversy at all. He, like millions throughout the country, was appalled by the provincial attitudes made seemingly evident through the actions and statements of some very prominent Georgians. These actions made an indelible impression on the mind of America. People cannot understand why a man with the stature of Mr. Rusk should meet such abuse at the hands of his own State.

We, as a State, can redeem any national respect only if the leaders of the State, the vocal minority who make the lasting impressions on the nation, express their support of this appointment. The students and faculty of the University of Georgia School of Law have overwhelmingly endorsed this appointment and welcomed the former Secretary of State to our law school community. Aware of Mr. Rusk’s outstanding character and his expertise and unprecedented credentials in the area of international relations, the basis of the burgeoning field of international law, the lawyers of Georgia can join us in our welcoming home Mr. Rusk. In addition, you can express your support of Mr. Rusk’s appointment to the handful of prominent Georgians who have embarrassed our State. As intelligent professional men, you undoubtedly realize the incomparable benefit that Mr. Rusk’s experience and ability will bring to the legal education to be offered at the law school. Join us in expressing to Americans that we appreciate this benefit.
Gulliver Addresses Phi Alpha Delta

On January 16, Mr. Hal Gulliver, Editorial Assistant of the Atlanta Constitution addressed a luncheon meeting of the Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity on the topic: "Georgia Politics, 1970."

As the name suggests, Mr. Gulliver is a travelling man. Valdosta, Yale, and the Free University of West Berlin educated him, the Macon Telegraph, the Atlanta Constitution and the Associated Press hired him, and Comptroller General Jimmy Bentley relied on him as Administrative Assistant. Today his responsibilities include writing signed and unsigned editorials for the Constitution.

The main address was informal, consisting mainly of observations of the irony surrounding Governor Lester Maddox.

1. Although the General Assembly elected him, over the last four years, Governor Maddox has probably gained less personal influence than any governor in the last half century.

2. The Governor, who ran against the establishment and whose legal background and connections with the State Bar (outside court actions) is less extensive, has consulted these men and has appointed to judgeships some of the most qualified barristers in the state.

3. Governor Maddox, long-considered symbol of segregation, has been influential in the appointment of several blacks to local draft boards.

The listening students, in short, were treated to an objective analysis of one of our more controversial politicians.

In the lively question and answer period following the main address, Mr. Gulliver discussed the upcoming election primaries.

In the Democratic Primary, the young editorialist sees the black vote as the most significant factor, feeling that a large black vote for Mr. C. B. King would damage the nomination bid of former Governor Carl Sanders.

The significant factor in the Republican Primary, as Mr. Gulliver sees it, will be the small turnout and the concentration of votes in the Atlanta precincts.

This vote concentration, coupled with the fact that Hal Suit is best-known in Atlanta, will undoubtedly tighten the race between Comptroller General Jimmy Bentley, who is known all over the state, and State Senator Oliver Bateman, a very popular man with the party faithful.

In all, the primaries, according to Gulliver, are close--too close for prediction.

WISCONSIN WINS NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION

The Georgia Law School Moot Court team, which had won its regional competition, lost to Ohio State in the first round of the national competition. Meeting in New York City December 15-18, the Twentieth Annual Moot Court Competition featured twenty-six entrants. In the final round the University of Wisconsin Law School defeated Northwestern University School of Law for the national championship. Ohio State, the team which defeated Georgia, prepared the best brief.

Composing the Georgia team were: Bill Clineburg, James Paul, Ted Harvey and Wally Hallowes. Bill Clineburg had been voted "Best Oralist" in the earlier regional competition.

In addition to Georgia, Ohio State, North Western, and Wisconsin, the other twenty-two competing Law schools were: Albany Law School, Case Western Reserve, Duquesne, Georgetown, Indiana, NYU, Rutgers, South Dakota State, Tulane, California at Berkeley, UCLA, Florida, Houston, Louisville, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Washington and Lee West Virginia, Williamette and Yale.
FACULTY FORUM

Assistant Professor Stephen M. Ege

Reflections On Teaching At The University Of Georgia Law School

The recent decision by former Secretary of State Dean Rusk to accept an appointment to the law school faculty may be a small step for the former Secretary, but his appointment symbolizes a giant leap for the law school. For the young teacher such great strides hold promise for professional fulfillment of a high order: colleagues of still wider diversity of interest, students yet more demanding of my abilities in the classroom. And such visions do much to elevate the spirit when more pedestrian matters, an impending, exquisitely detailed analysis of the Statute of Frauds with my first year property class, for example, have my immediate concern. His imminent appearance on the law school campus provides an occasion, moreover, for some first thoughts and reflections on teaching at Georgia.

It is my guess, and it is only that, that I am not alone among junior colleagues in my concern over purposes and perspectives in my daily classroom experience. The work should appear in some meaningful light, and it must go beyond the reflected glow of my senior colleagues and the former Secretary. The effort to reach some accommodation on this score is made not a little difficult by my status as a curious hybrid. I am half-student, half-teacher. My students never cease to remind me of the former half and my colleagues of the latter. The only polar star I have to guide my resolution of this occupational schizophrenia is those few moments when I think I have seen wonder in my students’ eyes instead of challenge. Of course that wistful gaze may just as easily be confusion, but I like to think it shows an inner reflection, not on my prodigious display of talents, but rather on new and freshly revealed questions. Hardy C. Dillard, the sage of the Virginia Law School, once suggested that only facts and relationships are teachable, that insight and understanding are for the student alone. Perhaps, then, I am seeing the students do their part. At any rate, when I think I see some movement out there in that great virgin territory, and recent discussions with students lead me to believe I am saying more than I mean, I feel a little less “student” and a little more “teacher” and so help to define myself.

This curious and rare phenomenon, one might even call it my moment of truth, is augmented by the academic community’s presently frenetic search for meaningful perspectives of law study. The relative calm of the post World War II law school intellectual community, perhaps appropriately symbolized by the submission of an ambitious and apparently neat and tidy uniform code for commercial transactions, and having its apotheosis in the utterly deceased Property casebook of Casner and Leach, has given way to demands from several quarters. Yale’s Myers McDougal’s suggestion that lawyers may be makers of public policy as well as dissectors of appellate court opinions challenges fundamentally a law school’s near exclusive emphasis on legal technicality. From the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility a body with an august title if nothing else, comes the proposition that the medical school may indeed provide the most fitting model for the law schools. A lawyer, they assert, is a purveyor of many skills; a period of supervised internship may therefore be appropriate. Law professor - economist Ronald Coase at Chicago, apparently subject to the fibrilation of the Friedman-Stigler economic axis, suggests that an economic perspective should be of primary concern. Finally, Georgia law students themselves assert that the interests of groups other than those traditionally studied in the law school curriculum are worthy of attention: the non-white, the poor, and, more recently still, the consumer.

How all these propositions are to be resolved, I do not know. Fortunately, such matters are for the Dean, not myself. It seems clear, however, that too ready acceptance of any one of these or other contemporary intellectual trends holds a danger of submission to mindless academic fashion. A law school faculty, it seems to me, must not strut about in the latest styles, whether they be from Paris, New Haven, or even, God forbid, Cambridge. Whatever sartorial mode I and my colleagues finally adopt, though, I trust we will be fittingly attired to receive our most stellar addition to the faculty, the former Secretary of State, Dean Rusk. If my robes fit a little uncomfortably, all will know why.
Nader Preaches Doctrine Of Consumer Militancy

Ralph Nader, a Harvard Law School graduate, spoke Monday, January 26 to an overflow crowd of Georgia law students, interested Athenians and concerned consumers. Sponsored by the University Union’s Cultural Affairs Committee, Nader appeared to tell of his various campaigns against American industry on behalf of the American consumer.

Entitled “Corporate Responsibility in Consumer Production,” the address was concerned with three main values:

(a) Integrity of the consumer dollar
(b) Health and safety hazards to the consumer
(c) The issue of human freedom in compelled consumption.

Admitting that the “consumer function is a very complex function,” Mr. Nader stated that mere “disclosure” of consumer abuses was not enough, since this only “alerts people” and does not rectify existing malpractices. Such disclosure without accompanying widespread reform is why Mr. Nader feels the turn-of-the-century muckrakers failed in their efforts to correct consumer product opprobrium.

The address was limited to three problem areas in the “consumer movement”: (1) the auto, (2) the food supply and (3) the environmental pollution.

The auto, America’s “number one means of conveyance” costs the consumer in the form of accidents, air pollution, and highway expenditures as much as the producers make in gross sales. This is the only industry for which this may be said. The yearly direct cost of auto crashes is thirteen billion dollars, with an additional indirect cost of seven billion to be added to the previous sum.

Charging that “this country is largely one of corporate socialism” and not democracy and free enterprise, Nader continued by adding that corporations fight most against consumer knowledge, despite the classical concept that a free market system rests on “buyer knowledge.”

One example of the corporation working actively against the consumer is the evolution of recessed auto bumpers, which are nothing more than “ornamental chrome eyebrows.” These non-functional bumpers cost the consumer an additional one billion dollars a year in higher accident costs.

As a society, Ralph Nader feels, we have cared more for property than for human beings, and it is now “time for democratization of technology.” This drive to “humanize technology is the nub of the auto safety movement.” There needs to be an end to the “aristocratic allocation” of resources.

Speaking on the second problem area, the food supply, he warned there have been “unsettling facts disclosed in this area.” Conditions depicted in Upton Sinclair’s “The Jungle” are worse and more subtle now than at the turn-of-the-century.

There are only three problems involved in the sale of food—that it: (a) tastes good, (b) is tender and (c) is visually presentable. None of these three criteria has any relation to sanitation. The “cost - cutting proclivities” of the food industry are scandalous.

Nader cited the testimony of a Massachusetts veterinarian before a House Committee who said he had witnessed the chopping off of animal tumors for sale in meat markets as brains.

The science of nutrition has been painfully neglected. Nutrition occupies the lowest tier in the medical school curriculum. In fact, a recent Harvard poll indicates that physicians and secretaries have a comparable amount of knowledge about the subject of nutrition. One half of U. S. families have inadequate diets. This alarming revelation is attributed to the eating of improper foods as the result of psychologically persuasive advertising, or “the Frito-Lay syndrome.” In fact, there is an entire generation of TV babies who think “coca-cola is essential to physical health and vigor.”

To alleviate these shocking conditions requires only greater awareness, not huge allocations.

Environmental pollution or “environmental violence” was the final area of consideration. This “environmental violence” is far more serious than violence in the streets since it occurs over a longer period of time and it elicits no sensory reaction. An example of the problem—each year exposure to work hazards results in 15,000 dead and two and a half million permanently injured, yet the average state expenditure per worker to deal with the prob-

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Ga. Attorneys
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listed, Tennessee and Pennsylvania. Yet 40% of the Georgia lawyers report that they don't have enough practice, particularly in the East Central and Coastal divisions.

One of the most financially burdensome problems of the lawyer is his “overhead”. Regardless of which section of the state a lawyer may practice in, his overhead rates range from 31% to 35% of his gross income. This problem is greater, of course, for rural lawyers, as they tend to charge substantially less for their services than do their urban counterparts, under the mistaken belief that their overhead is lower than that of the urban lawyer.

The median income for the lawyer in Georgia is $15,500. This figure varies with location, practical experience, professional capability, and type of practice. Thus, a lawyer in a medium-large firm in Atlanta, who has 20-29 years experience, averages $24,000 annually compared to the rural lawyer with less than five years experience and who averages less than $9,000 per year.

Some reflections of the survey are:
A lawyer should always charge for his time, accurately keeping time records for all of his services, even telephone conversations. The best method of timekeeping is the use of time intervals of 15 minutes. One of the techniques to develop and improve the lawyer/client relationship is to always send the client copies of all papers, documents, pleadings and correspondence in the handling of his case. As a lawyer gets older, and more experienced, he should accordingly increase his rates. The best work-week is where the lawyer can work 5 days a week and charge for at least 5 hours per day. Participation in community and civic affairs has also been credited for a larger clientele.

Waelbroeck Visits

The Common Market does no purport to achieve political unification of Europe. The goal of the European Economic Community (EEC) is, however, to develop an economic integration of the member nations. As Professor Michel Waelbroeck began his remarks to the Georgia Society of International and Comparative Law, Tuesday evening January 20, he made this observation to provide some basis for discussing the EEC.

Yet understanding the scope of the EEC is not simple. The treaty of Rome, which formed the EEC, went into effect on 1 January 1958. Provisions were made for gradual reduction among the member states of internal trade barriers such as import and export quotas and customs duties. Uniform duties were formulated and applied to goods entering the EEC from non-member nations, thus products of member nations are given a tremendous economic advantage.

The emphasis on economic development is apparent from the accomplishments to date of the EEC. The transitional period for abolition of customs duties ended on 31 December 1969 although this goal had been virtually achieved as of 1 July 1968. Progress has also been made in overcoming technical obstacles to economic unity such as in conflicting health standards for the manufacture of household appliances.

Tax harmonization has been slow because each nation formerly taxed different items at varying rates. The EEC has achieved some unity and imposes a tax on the value added (TVA) to products rather than a tax on personal income as done in the United States.

Other areas have also been affected by the EEC. In agriculture, most prices are fixed and the tendency is toward overproduction of this part of the economy. Free movement of employees has been achieved except in those professions which require certain skill levels still set by the individual nation. Controls of the exchange of capital have been abolished, and antitrust laws, similar to our Sherman Act, are being enforced.

The EEC has not been free of problems, and most of these have arisen after the obstacles to economic unity were solved. These are called second stage problems. The first stage is creation of the customs union, the second is the adoption of common policies so the customs union can function properly. Each member has its own quota on imports from non-members and imports from non-members. If this quota is not respected by the other members and in the absence of uniform quotas by the EEC this individual quota is meaningless.

Professor Waelbroeck favors the admission of Great Britain, and eventually Denmark, Norway and Ireland to the EEC and feels the added competition would be healthy for the EEC.

These facts and statistics concerning the lawyer in Georgia, were taken from the economic survey's report, entitled "Profile of a Profession." Further information may be obtained by writing directly to the State Bar of Georgia.
Organized Crime
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Sen. Sub-committee, served as
a lecturer at Princeton Uni-
versity and authored "The Crime
Confederation," Speaking a-
bout "a very unfortunate but
little known problem," Mr. Sa-
lerno said he was forced to for-
go the usual introductory anec-
dote to establish rapport with his
audience since there is "abso-
lutely nothing humorous or fun-
ny in organized crime in the
United States."

In attempting to define the
term "organized crime," he
stated that a team of bank rob-
ers, although possessing a di-
vision of labor, did not consti-
tute "organized crime." Nor do
three pickpockets working on a
single "mark" constitute such
a combine. For his definition,
Mr. Salerno chose the statement
of the 1965 crime conference of
New York State University—or-
ganized crime is "a self-per-
petuating, continuing criminal
conspiracy" which possesses
immunity from the law, seeks
power and uses fear and cor-
rup. This definition says
nothing about national heritage
or religion.

Characterized as a "continu-
ing criminal conspiracy," the
inception of organized crime as
an American institution was
traced to the beginning of Pro-
hibition. The twenties served as
the "proving grounds" for or-
ganized crime. The flaunting
violations of the Federal sta-
tutes on the sale and consump-
tion of alcoholic beverages dem-
onstrated that organized crime
is not in any fictional underworld
but takes place in the full view
of society. By the end of the
Prohibition era the larger and
more powerful criminal com-
bines had solidified into infam-
ous syndicates.

All of organized crime is based
on one precept—there exists a

Publications Schedule Settled

Many have no doubt noticed
that the publication schedule of
the ADVOCATE has seemed
somewhat haphazard over the pe-
riod of the last year. There may
be question in the minds of many
as to how many issues per aca-
demic quar.ter can be expect-
ed. To settle this question, the
final word is the "ADVOCATE
will be published once per quar-
ter (including summer quarter)
from now on. Alumni can expect
to receive four issues per year.
During Spring and Fall Quar-
ters of 1969 two issues per quar-
ter were published. The reason
for this was to fill the gap in
trying to make the content more
timely for the law school com-


Mr. R. Jackson B. Smith, Jr.,
class of '65, has been appoint-
ed as United States Attorney for
the Southern District of Georg-
ia.

Mr. Charles M. Paschal, Jr.,
class of '42, has been appointed
as Regional Director of the Fif-
teenth Region of the National
Labor Relations Board.

Mr. Howell Hollis of Colum-
bus, class of '41, has joined the
firm of Hatcher, Stubbs, Land
and Rothschild.
Charles Morgan
Civil Liberties

A leading civil liberties lawyer last December told an overflow audience of law students, many of whom expressed interest in forming a Georgia chapter of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council, that the law school curriculum needs change "there is nothing wrong with learning what the enemy knows."

Charles Morgan, regional director of the ACLU, a graduate of the Alabama Law School, and the principal attorney in "Reynolds v. Sims" and other leading Constitutional cases, joined Reinhold of LSCRRC in discussing civil liberties and poverty law. As for the students, they are now organizing such a chapter and plan to meet to solidify their plans.

Morgan told the students that they could become involved in unpopular cases, win, and be called civil rights lawyers, or they could graduate from Georgia, defend oppressive systems and ways, lose, and be called constitutional lawyers.

He said that many lawyers are needed in the South to handle cases and help the poor, white and black alike. He described such lawyers as "the few willing to put it on the line because they took an oath."

Such practice, continued Morgan, involves "a certain confrontation that occurs when faced with an unpopular client." He said that the politics of a prospective client do not concern him.

Morgan added that he has not yet given up on the system and that change takes time. For example he said, "it took thirty years for the abolitionists to forget the Civil War," but he warned that individuals cannot change things "after becoming president of General Motors."

An individual who compromises himself to reach the top, implied Morgan, is so entangled by the system when he reaches the pinnacle that he is unable and usually unwilling to effect change. He must be committed to change and work for it tirelessly throughout his life if he wants to effectively contribute to changing things for the better.

Change, Morgan concluded, will ultimately require a bar willing to work in the civil liberties field, a responsive jury and court system (including fully integrated juries) and a political system in which everyone actually can vote.

LSC RRC Formed

Work has begun by the newly formed Georgia chapter of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (L, S, C, R, R. C.) to organize an effective black student recruiting program, aimed at enrolling more blacks into the law school.

The local LSCRRC chapter adopted its constitution on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1970. In the administrative meeting, Rollin Mallernee was elected Chairman; David Griffeth, Vice-Chairman; Roy Adiman, Treasurer, and Professor S. Ege, Faculty Advisor. More than 10% of the law school students have signed up as members in the local chapter.

A membership breakdown indicates that 73% are first year students, 25% are second year students and 2% are third year students.

The Black student recruitment program is the number one priority project of the group. A spokesman for the group said that the need for such a project is pointed out by the fact that of the over 5,000 Attorneys in Georgia, only 38 are black.

Among the other projects undertaken by the group are: studies to fight the attempt to repeal the mandatory school attendance requirement in Georgia; studies investigating voter rights violations; and research on briefs for cases currently under litigation in the field of civil Rights.

Many students in the local chapter have applied for work under the LSCRRC summer internship program, where they will be given the opportunity to work under Civil Rights Attorney's in the area.

Nader continued from page 5

Nader has said that the law which reflects a "system of due process and democratic values." What is required is a combination of technical skills and an humane value system.

Without technical skill, one who
Due to the growth of the University over the years, annual coverage of law school activities in the PANDORA, the University's yearbook, has decreased considerably. Consequently, the Student Bar Association opted to ignore the invitation to have coverage in this year's edition. In response to an overwhelming desire by the student body to have its own yearbook, separate from the rest of the University and concerned only with the law school community, the “Georgia Advocate Publications Group” integrated into its activities the publication of an annual law school yearbook. The editorial staff was selected, headed by Bob Belknap, a third-year student. The staff chose to name the publication the HORNBOOK with plans for the cover and format to follow those of a law hornbook.

The HORNBOOK is now well into the development stage and already promises to be high in quality. For the first time in the history of the law school, the students, faculty and alumni will have available to them an outstanding record of the people, organizations and activities of each academic year of the University of Georgia School of Law. In addition to sections which describe the identities, accomplishments and activities of the students and faculty, there are sections that completely cover the various organizations and events at the law school. Old and new organizations are explained and outstanding as well as common events that concern the law school are recorded.

For the student, the book will provide a means of looking back over three very important years of his life. Years from now it will allow him to recall old classmates and occasions. But more than this, the HORNBOOK will serve all of our alumni. Basically, there are two ways in which alumni can benefit through use of the yearbook. For all alumni, it will serve as a means to revisit the law school—to bring back old memories and see familiar surroundings. It will provide the vast majority who have never seen the new facilities a vehicle through which they can explore the myriad of changes that their alma mater has experienced. Group pictures and candid shots are taken throughout the law school in order to give the physical beauty of the facilities full exposure in the yearbook. It will bring alumni much closer and allow them to see, year by year, what is going on here. Moreover, the book will provide partnerships and firms with an invaluable tool with which to identify the students who will soon be members of the bar. It will allow the faces of prospective or potential employees to be graphically linked with the names. Alumni can, through use of the book, be introduced to the students whose names they have read in the ADVOCATE. They can learn what honors each student has won, in what activities he has participated.

For these reasons, the editorial staff invites and strongly encourages each alumnus and Georgia law firm to receive a copy of the 1970 HORNBOOK. The books can be ordered by filling out the form attached to this issue of the ADVOCATE. The cost to alumni and law firms is $15. This is an outstanding opportunity to revisit the law school and to obtain an ideal recruiting aid. At the same time, purchases from and donations to the “Georgia Advocate Publications Group” will help immeasureably in financing publication of the HORNBOOK.

The books will be mailed to buyers in June. In order to properly plan for publication and distribution, it is necessary that all orders and checks be submitted before March 23, 1970. Checks should be made payable to “Georgia Advocate Publications Group”. Send your order now.

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ATHENS, GEORGIA 30601

“Dean’s Corner”
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members of the Law School Association. It would be a serious setback if at least an equal number did not subscribe to the 1970 University of Georgia Loyalty Fund Campaign. As of January 16, 1970 we were at the 40% level.

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An additional disturbing factor is the relatively few number of alumni who have in fact designated the Law School Fund as the primary beneficiary of their gifts. Of course, the full amount of each and every gift is applied to some aspect of the University work, and each donor has absolute and unqualified privilege
Libel Party

As part of the annual tradition about the Law School, the second year class put together another hilarious rendition of the Libel Skit. It was certainly open season on the faculty and administration.

The show which was noted for its unorganization and chaos involved a super star student Rufus Leroy Swartzburg who is enticed to come to the Law School by Mr. John Corry. The plot thickens as Leroy is escorted through the school to meet various faculty members and administrative assistants, beginning with our illustrious librarian Mr. Rodriguez. From there he meets Mr. Chiang and the Dean and Assistant Dean. Chaos begins to reign as several encounters are made in the faculty lounge with some of our more famous professors, Messrs. Davis, Link and Players.

After leaving the lounge Rufus encounters the model classroom of Hunter Taylor. Then suddenly, the Dean receives a surprise telephone call from Roy Harris. I bet you can guess what that was all about. To end on a hilarious note John Daniel Reaves trooped in with his famous “suppose” song and dance, as Perry Sentell gave his famous Jimmy Carter routine of the total disaster following an “unprepared”. All in all the Libel Party was a joyous time had by everyone with the professors being great sports, or shall we wait until grades are given to see if they seek revenge.

DEAN’S CORNER

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Organized Crime

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With the end of Prohibition, organized crime then moved into the labor movement in the thirties. Both labor and management have served to abet this criminal activity—management by buying “labor peace” and labor by allowing the intrusion of criminals into their organizations.

World War II brought with it the lucrative OPA (Office of Price Administration) racket. Scarce OPA Stamps redeemable for those commodities in short supply were commanded by the businessmen—criminals and sold at highly profitable rates to patriotic citizens. Directly after the War organized crime also moved into the field of real estate development. The Sixties witnessed the movement of crime into the stock market—thirty-seven million dollars worth of securities. This latest venture is being carried out by the “same men and essentially the same organism put together forty years ago.”

DEAN’S CORNER

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of designating or not designating the specific use to which his gift will be put. So, if the failure to designate was intended, there is nothing more to be said. But I believe that the relatively few number of designations resulted through inadvertence rather than by design, and this would mean that we simply did an inadequate job of emphasizing the necessity for designating the Law School Fund as a beneficiary if the donor wished his gift to be used for Law School purposes. This problem will receive our immediate attention.

It is interesting to note that the University of Alabama School of Law within the last two or three years has established a foundation the net assets of which, as of June 30, 1969, amounted to $343,918.17. During the fiscal year ending on that date, $102,137.82 was realized as income, and the foundation authorized expenditures in the amount of $55,649.44 for law school purposes, primarily scholarships.

I have no doubt that Georgia’s law alumni can accomplish at least as much as have the Alabama law alumni, but timing is now critical. The next step which must be taken is to enroll in the 1970 Loyalty Fund Campaign the four hundred law alumni who were active members of the Law School Association in 1969 but who to date have not responded to the 1970 campaign. If they do respond, and if they designate the Law School Fund as the recipient of their gifts, a major portion of our immediate problem will be solved.