Law Day Speeches

Paul M. Hebert

Date: 1950-05-01
Mr. President of the Student Bar Association, General Middleton, Distinguished Guests, Members of the Faculty, and Student Body of the L.S.U. Law School:

In that very popular subject of the law school curriculum, the common law of real property—a course which, incidentally, was not made a required course by any unanimous petition from the student bar association, we learned that LAW DAY was the day set by the Chancellor of a Court of Equity as of which the overdue mortgage had to be paid, and if not paid on the LAW DAY, the mortgagor's equity of redemption, was thereafter completely foreclosed under the conveyance theory of mortgages.

This morning, I do not see any sheriffs in attendance so I assume that we are not devoting ourselves—fortunately, to that kind of a LAW DAY.

And if one attempts to delve further into what civilians might term the benighted system of jurisprudence known as the English Common Law, one would also find that in the development of English law, the Law Day was also defined as a frankpledge. This conception of LAW DAY was that of a common franchise granted by the King, as Pollock and Maitland tell us, which included the right given to the Lords of Petty Manors not only to take the profits from the land but also twice a year to hold a Court for the consideration of offenses and the punishment of offenses that fell short of felony. Pollock and Maitland, as well as Professor Holdsworth, in his History of English Law, tell us that the LAW DAY franchise was especially desirable because it permitted the Lord to wield great power. On LAW DAY:
"Twice a year the villagers, bond and free, had to report themselves and tell tales one of another, while no tale went outside the manor to the ears of jealous neighbors or rapacious officials. Probably the tenants also were gainers by the franchise; they could manage their own affairs without the interference of foreigners."

This, also, is not that kind of a LAW DAY as we no longer have Lords of Petty Manors, in fact, the only Lords we have in the L.S.U. Law School today at the Lords of the Curriculum of which the Dean unfortunately is the Chief Petty Lord or Petty Officer and the custom has developed in many law schools for these Lords of the Curriculum and their serfs whose law students pulling very heavy and weighty oars in the galleys of the law, as they seek to reach the safe haven of the Bar - the custom had developed setting aside a modern LAW DAY for the consideration by faculty and students of the importance of the profession of law to our modern complex society and to make it possible for leaders of the Bar and of the Judiciary to meet with the students for instruction and guidance on professional themes and for consideration of the ethical and profession responsibilities of the lawyer. In that sense, therefore, on behalf of the faculty and members of the Student Bar Association of Louisiana State University Law School, we are happy to set aside today as our annual LAW DAY and I particularly deem it a privilege to welcome to the Law School our distinguished guest speakers who will be later presented to you. We are also happy today to be honored by the presence of the President of the University who has joined us this morning as a special participant in these exercises. The faculty and student body hope that the day will be profitable and pleasant and that in today's
program, we will forge another strong link in the institution of LAW DAY at L.S.U., which we hope will become one of the most valuable traditions associated with the accomplishments of the L.S.U. Law School. On this occasion in particular I wish to thank on behalf of the faculty the officers and committees of the Student Bar Association who have worked so hard on the plans and the details which must be executed to insure the success which we confidently expect of today's LAW DAY. May there be much fellowship, fun, and profit in the Day and may there be no mortgage foreclosures, no Lords of the Manor, or Lords of the Curriculum, Petty or otherwise, and may we all enjoy the pleasure which we have in being together and in thinking seriously about the glorious profession of the Law - the kind of men of which it should be composed and its heavy responsibilities to Society.
Mr. President of the Student Bar Association, members of the Faculty and Student-Body, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

The pendulum of time has again swung its course, and it becomes my happy privilege to welcome and greet you on another law day. Another group of law students have moved one year closer to the practice of the law. It is fitting, therefore, that the law faculty should set aside this day each year for the general assembly of the Student Bar Association and, thereby, provide the opportunity for the consideration of professional matters that may be fortunately somewhat removed from the normal routines pursued by students in their regular day to day programs. Law is the guarantor of liberty and the processes of the law are the means whereby men are enabled to live with each other in peace. Often it has been said "that the privilege of practicing law is of high public concern; that the lawyer is the spokesman for others; that in representing others, their property, their liberty, and, indeed, their lives may depend on the breadth of his learning, his knowledge of law and the skill with which he (the lawyer) works; that it follows that the privilege to practice law should be granted only to applicants of proved learning, fitness and competence." Harno, Legal Education in the U.S., p. 2.
If the arduous task of achieving a sound legal education appears in this, or any other good law school, at times to become so burdensome as to cause the oppressed law student to wonder why the standards of our profession appear to be so exacting, it is well to recall the words of the great Elihu Root who, in 1916, as President of the American Bar Association, furnished the leadership necessary to gain widespread recognition of the principle that only persons of proven ability and character should be admitted to the practice of the law. At that time, in an address on the subject of "Public Service by the Bar" in an era of relatively low bar admission standards, he contended that if the legal profession is to meet its public responsibilities, it must have better educated lawyers. As he put it:

"The controlling consideration should be the public service, and the right to win the rewards of the profession should be conditioned upon fitness to render the public service. No incompetent sailor is entitled to command a public ship; no incompetent engineer is entitled to construct a public work; no untrained lawyer is entitled to impair the efficiency of the great and costly machinery which the people of the country provide, not for the benefit of lawyers but for the administration of the law."

As a result of the impetus given to the movement for higher bar admission standards by Elihu Root, the ABA in 1921 adopted those standards which, with a change in the pre-legal requirements in 1950 to three years of college work, have been effective since 1921 as recommendations to the bar admissions authorities.
in several states and as conditions to those law schools that seek accredited status. Those who seek admission to the practice of the law should know what those standards are and I doubt that they have, in this particular form, been specifically called to your attention. The standards are:
The American Bar Association is of the opinion that every candidate for admission to the bar should give evidence of graduation from a law school complying with the following standards:

1a) It shall require as a condition to admission at least three years of acceptable college work, except that a school which requires four years of full time work or an equivalent of part-time work for the first professional degree in law may admit a student who has successfully completed two years of acceptable college work.

1b) It shall require its students to pursue a course of three years' duration if they devote substantially all of their working time to their studies, and a longer course equivalent in the number of working hours, if they devote only a part of their working time to their studies.

1c) It shall provide an adequate library available for the use of the students.

1d) It shall have among its teachers a sufficient number giving their entire time to the school to insure actual personal acquaintance and influence with the whole student body.

1e) It shall not be operated as a commercial enterprise and the compensation of any officer or member of its teaching staff shall not depend on the number of students or on the fees received.

1f) It shall be a school which in the judgment of the Council of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar possesses reasonably adequate facilities and maintains a sound educational policy; provided, however, that any decision of the Council in these respects shall be subject to review by the House of Delegates on the petition of any school adversely affected.

The foregoing have been the recommended standards of the American Bar Association since 1921, except that in 1950 the requirement as to prelegal education was raised from two to three years of college work.
"(2) The American Bar Association is of the opinion that graduation from a law school should not confer the right of admission to the bar, and that every candidate should be subject to an examination by public authority to determine his fitness."

Now, there is one thing about law students - they can generally be relied upon to know what is going on. The members of this student bar association must know, therefore, that the Supreme Court of Louisiana has the matter of standards for admission to the bar under current consideration. I want, therefore, to say a few words about the position of the law schools in Louisiana on the first standard I have just quoted, namely, the standard which recites:

"(2) The American Bar Association is of the opinion that graduation from a law school should not confer the right of admission to the bar, and that every candidate should be subject to an examination by public authority to determine his fitness."

In regard to that standard - the Council of the Section on Legal Education and admission to the Bar of the ABA at its mid-winter meeting in Chicago on February 24, 1952, adopted the following resolution:
This represents the professional point of view of the group in America which has had most experience with the problems of legal education.

The Law Schools of Louisiana believe in the standards of the ABA. Recently, therefore, when it was proposed to abolish the Bar Examination in Louisiana and admit all law graduates on their diplomas, the three law schools, LSU, Loyola, and Tulane, when asked by the Court to express their views, joined in a brief filed with the Supreme Court expressing opposition to the proposal of establishing the diploma privilege. In that brief the following reasons for the retention of the system of bar examinations were advanced:
I make this statement, in the nature of a report to the student-body, because, as intelligent young men and women, aspiring to membership in the noble and learned profession of the law - you are entitled to know just where your own law school stands on the issue of standards for bar admissions in Louisiana and the requirement of the bar examination. I may add, that the Louisiana State Bar Association has also urged the Court to retain the bar examination and to adopt the other standards of the ABA. The whole matter has been taken under advisement by the Court and its decision on these professional matters may be expedited shortly.

I have spoken too long - but in closing - allow me to express the wish that you may derive many benefits from the professional activities of this 1953 Law Day - and I express for the law faculty, our appreciation to the officers of your Association who have arranged this morning's program and our gratitude to the speakers who are giving generously of their time to participate in this morning's program.
Mr. President, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The familiar adage of being unable to see the forest for the trees has a particular pertinence to the function of Law Day. That causes us to gather today as lawyers, actual or potential. Day in and day out, during the busy academic year, the law student is so preoccupied with the numerous details of the study of law in his various course requirements that he is apt to consider that for him there are 365 law days. But he does not often have the opportunity to visualize the profession to which he is aspiring in its over-all aspects. He is building solidly for his professional future - but there is little time for him to pause and realize that even now he is on the threshold of the entry into the professional ranks of the busy practitioner with the heavy responsibilities that are imposed on the lawyer in these times. It is good, therefore, to be able to set aside one day for special emphasis under the denomination of Law Day - a day on which all students, lawyers and judges, alumni and friends of the Law School can gather for discussion of subjects of common professional interest; to enjoy the fellowship which characterizes the comraderie of the profession and participate in programs that are somewhat off the beaten path of the traditional law curriculum.
We are indebted to the Student Bar Association for having arranged a most interesting program for this year's law day and it is a special pleasure for me, on behalf of the Law Faculty, and in the name of our student-body, to welcome the distinguished guests and returning alumni and especially the members of the judiciary who are the honorees today, and to express our gratification at the interest in the work of the law school, which is manifested by your very presence here today. We believe that Law Day should become one of the traditions associated with the Law School and we hope that this year's program which is replete with matters of professional interest will point the way for future programs that will be especially valuable to our students.

The function of the lawyer in our society is such that legal study is indeed most serious business. Not long ago, I happened to read a paper delivered by a prospective law student at one of our Eastern universities wherein this young man — just beginning the study of law — summarized the reasons why he was studying law. He pointed out that he was a young man born at the beginning of a depression, reared during the threat and waging of World War II, and that he had reached the age of twenty-one in
a period which he described as one of conflicting values and disintegrating peace. He said that he would study law because he felt the necessity for looking deep into basic principles and values as a means of avoiding the tendency toward confusion and frustration which seems to prevail in so many fields of human activity in our present day. This young man, after seriously thinking through his problems, had decided that a legal education was the essential tool that would enable him to work in those areas that his interests demanded. He observed that:

"**the law is the very basis for our order of living and of our civilization and within its framework**" — he said, "I can find an area of activity which will provide a livelihood for myself and those dependent upon me, and will furnish me with that opportunity for service which is necessary to a feeling of worthwhileness."

As we launch this LAW DAY of 1954 — the opportunity of worthwhile service which can be rendered through our membership in the legal profession is, indeed, uppermost in our minds as it was in the mind of the first year law student to whom I am referring. Chief Justice Vanderbilt, former President of the American Bar Association, has cogently described the Five Functions of the Lawyer that are inherent in the proper discharge of the responsibility of the lawyer in this respect. In the January issue of the
American Bar Association Journal he summarized the lawyer's functions by saying -

"A truly great lawyer is a wise counsellor to all manner of men in the varied crises of their lives when they most need disinterested advice."

"The great lawyer is a skilled advocate, trained in the art of prosecuting and defending the legal rights of men in the trial courts and on appeal."

"The third task of the lawyer is to do his part individually and as a member of the organized Bar, to improve his profession, the courts and the law."

"In a free society, he points out "every lawyer has a fourth responsibility that of acting as an intelligent unselfish leader of public opinion within his own particular sphere of influence" as "no individual in our society is better able to render real service in the molding of public opinion." And, finally

"Every lawyer must be prepared, not necessarily to seek public office, but to answer the call for public service when it comes."

In summary, as Chief Justice Vanderbilt puts it -

"These five - counseling, advocacy, improving his profession, the courts and the law, leadership in molding public opinion and unselfish holding of public office - are the essential functions of the great lawyer. Education in these five functions of the lawyer is partly the province of the college, partly the duty of the law school, but in large measure it is the responsibility of the individual lawyer not only while in law school but throughout his working years. This is practicing law in the grand manner - the only way it is worth practicing."
As we recognize the leaders of the bench and bar, representatives of State, local and national bar associations who have taken the time out from their busy schedules to be with us today, we can with confidence say that the spirit of professional service of which the learned Chief Justice was speaking is much alive in Louisiana today. It is reflected not only in your presence here today, but more especially in the comprehensive efforts exerted by many leaders of our bar who are constantly lending of their talents and their abilities in a myriad of movements for the improvement of the law, the vindication and protection of legal rights and for the advancement of the public interest.

Law schools and law teachers, in common with other agencies and branches of our profession, must discover the means for the discharge of growing responsibilities with ever increasing effectiveness. With the hope that today's program will be lasting in its benefits in the hearts and minds of our students, and with sincere appreciation to the visitors who are here to lend their encouragement and support, it is an honor to say again - Welcome to the LSU LAW DAY of 1954.
When we consider the importance of the lawyer's role in organized society, it is fitting indeed that we should devote one day in the academic year to the activities of a Law Day, providing as it does, the opportunity for lawyers and law students to meet together for consideration of matters pertaining to law and the legal profession. To the students, especially, participation and attendance at the programs of these occasions, will mark, we hope, the beginning of an intensive interest in all cooperative activities of our profession and the fitting prelude to your engaging in many meetings of a similar nature in your later professional careers when the men of our guild for gather to discuss law, lawyers and the processes of "lawing."

As students in training, in Law School, you are all preparing for the adequate discharge of the role that society will later exact of you for the administration and development of law. By the rule of law, through its harmonizing and unifying force, men are enabled to live at peace in organized society and the ideal of justice on this earth is brought closer to attainment. The nobility of the lawyer's calling is that legal
principles, even though founded in basic justice, have little meaning unless properly applied and utilized in specific cases. To the lawyer is relegated the task of supplying what Professor Cheatham has called "The Individualization of the Law" whenever he serves as counsellor, adviser, draftsman, spokesperson, negotiator or advocate. This calling necessitates that even the young lawyer must be keenly attuned to a responsibility of the maintenance and improvement of an adequate system of law administration and he must keep within the ken of his vision a wholesome aspiration to the public leadership which furthers the adaptations of law to changing conditions in our society.

Conscious that thoughts such as these are in your minds this morning, I am happy to greet our visitors and to thank the Student Bar Association for its initiative that has resulted in a program which should be distinctly worthwhile. May the day's events be as pleasant as, I am sure, they will be profitable. The day is here - "on with the law."

April 2, 1955
Mr. Toastmaster, Dean Harrison, Professor Stumberg, Colleagues of the Faculty, student honorees, friends of the Law School:

When the President of the Student Bar Association and Dean Harrison invited me to participate in this Law Day Dinner, I accepted immediately, for several reasons. First, it is always a pleasure to return for any Law School function and to visit with the students, faculty and friends of the Law School. Secondly, I have looked forward to being able to greet our distinguished visitor, Professor Stumberg, on this occasion. Through the years, the alumni of the Law School, who knew him as a teacher, have always spoken of him in affectionate and glowing terms for his many contributions to the work of the Law School during what was truly its formative era. The LSU Law School has rightly considered Professor Stumberg as a member of its family, so to speak, and it is good that he was able to come back home to deliver such an outstanding address as your principal Law Day speaker. Thirdly, it is a special pleasure to join in expressing congratulations to the students who have received well merited recognition for their activities on the Law Review, in the Moot Court, as scholastic leaders selected for membership in the Order of the Coif, and in all of the other areas of Law School activities and awards to which attention has been given during the day's program.

It is most fitting that one day in the Law School's calendar should be especially singled out as a time for particular emphasis upon the role of law in our society; that you should have opportunity to pause to reflect upon the duty, not only of the lawyer, but of every citizen to foster respect for law; to promote public understanding of the place of law in American life; to point up the contrast between freedom under law in the United States, and governmental tyranny in those lands in which freedom has been blotted out. This sounds platitudinous as I utter it, but I am speaking of a reality which, perhaps, I can see more vividly now from
the active arena of legal practice. In the busy market-place of the law - of which you, as students, will shortly be a part, it is unfortunately true that so much time and energy must be devoted to action as distinguished from contemplation, to go-getting activities as distinguished from the pursuit of wisdom, that the law schools must be looked to increasingly to protect us all against the real danger of losing our sense of values. We must look to the law schools to avoid our impoverishment through loss of the idealism which should characterize the mission of the law in thought and action.

Long ago, as students, you learned it is in law school that you, the future leaders of the legal profession, must be enriched culturally with a deep understanding of the history, evolution, purpose, function and philosophy of law, for perhaps never again will you have a similar opportunity to build the solid foundation to make more secure your ability as a lawyer; to sharpen your discernment, if a judge; or to increase your stature as a statesman in public life.

In similar vein, this Law Day, 1959 - an early date in an atomic-space age - serves the function of making men of the law more conscious than ever of a special responsibility to contribute in every possible way to improvement of law and its administration, and to the support of law and order as such. This should be so for law is the veritable framework of our civilization. Any assault upon the law or upon respect for the law tears down our civilization and advances the cause of those who have only contempt for justice. David Sarnoff, recently speaking as Chairman of the American Heritage Foundation, referred to law as the growth of centuries with continuous adjustment to changing conditions, adding:

"But the moral principles on which our system of justice is based are eternal. No man-made moon or death-dealing missiles can affect the validity of the Ten Commandments, the Bill of Rights, the Magna Charta and other repositories of the ethical wisdom and moral insights embodied in law and legal processes."
And he made this point, which merits repeating:

"Understanding and defense of our courts have, therefore, become the duty not only of those professionally involved with them, but of every layman as well. Because a doctrine of lawlessness threatens the most precious values of mankind, our legal system can no longer be taken for granted. It must be recognized and reinforced as the symbol and substance of all that is at stake in the historic struggle between freedom and slavery on this planet."

When we see acts of lawlessness, the product of emotions, sweeping aside the age-old safeguards erected by the law for the protection of human liberty, in keeping with the dignity of the individual, we may appropriately refer to Solon's classic reply quite pertinent to our current scene. Solon was asked how justice could be made secure in Athens. He replied: "If those who are not injured feel as indignant as those who are."

Lawyers and future lawyers can see at first hand how the law and its processes enable men to live together in peace and harmony, with the rule of law resolving difficulties and differences as they arise. The lawyer has the responsibility of acting as the vehicle through which individual justice is made a reality, whether it be in matters pertaining to the liberty of the individual, the integrity of his person, his property or contract rights. The individual lawyer, by his code of conduct, can individually contribute to a better public understanding of law in society; but an organized and militant bar, dedicated to improvement in the administration of justice has become well-nigh indispensable to preservation of the rule of law.

We are contemporary witnesses of the great efforts being made by the American Bar Association on many fronts to promote a wide variety of activities to encourage respect for law and improvement in the administration of justice.
Turning to our own state, we are aware that our organized profession is actively concerned in many aspects of law improvement. Even closer to home in the LSU Law School we know that under the able leadership of Professor Henry George McMahon the overhauling of our civil procedure is virtually completed and this new procedural code, sponsored by the Louisiana State Law Institute, will be on the calendar for legislative action by 1960. A new code of Criminal Procedure is in the early stages of planning and research under the leadership of Professor Bennett, to augment the considerable accomplishment reflected in the Substantive Criminal Code. We have witnessed a stirring in the courts of Louisiana and it is, I think, no overstatement to say that the courts were never more conscious of their responsibility for more effective administration of justice. We see this reflected in the work of the Judicial Council and the Judicial Administrator - the latter a relatively new undertaking pioneered by Dr. Pugh, a member of this Faculty. Considerable gain has been made in expediting the flow of judicial business by the assignment of judges who were needed to clear congested dockets. The jurisdiction of the appellate courts has been drastically revised by an increase in the number of courts of appeal and the transfer of jurisdiction from the Supreme Court to the intermediate appellate courts. We witness many members of our profession, young and old, working on many fronts and in many groups to assist the organized bar in meeting the public responsibilities inherent in our profession. The effect of each portion of the mosaic contributes to the sum total of the effect and that effect should be a strengthening of the entire fabric of the law. Efforts of this nature must continue into new levels of effectiveness, if the profession of law is to continue to merit the confidence of the society which it is designed to serve.

No less can be expected of the lawyer in an age in which our social and economic system becomes more complex and so interdependent with technology's accelerated impact. There is much evidence that the profession is on the march
We must recognize frankly that there is much highly placed criticism of lawyers on the ground that the profession has become a business devoid of the necessary degree of social responsibility. Some of this criticism is unfair and ignores solid accomplishments, but there is food for thought and self-analysis in a great deal of this criticism. For example, in the American Scholar, the Vice President and General Counsel of Ford Motor Company has said of our profession:

"The lawyers of today are conspicuously remiss in their duties to society. Lawyers no longer hold the position of eminence and leadership they once held. Blinkered by fat fees and loyalty to special interests, lawyers no longer contribute substantially to the common welfare. Indeed, they have degenerated into a group of technicians and specialists. The competence of most lawyers cannot be questioned, but they seem to lack a sense of obligation to their fellow men. Et cetera."

Such broadside criticism is manifestly unfair. But it does reflect the judgment of a minority that is becoming increasingly militant concerning shortcomings which they profess to see in our profession. It is an attitude contributing to the rise of extra legal procedures, such as arbitration, and may account in part for an increasing trend toward unauthorized practice of the law by non-legal and other groups.

The most effective answer to such criticism is for individual lawyers everywhere to strive to measure up to the late Chief Justice Vanderbilt's conception of the truly great lawyer. He referred to the five principal functions of the legal profession and concluded:

"These five — counseling, advocacy, improving his profession, the courts and the law, leadership in molding public opinion and unselfish holding of public office — are the essential functions of the great lawyer. Education in
these five functions of the lawyer is partly the
province of the college, partly the duty of the
law school, but in large measure it is the respon-
sibility of the individual lawyer not only while
in law school, but throughout his working years.
This is practicing law in the grand manner - the
only way it is worth practicing."

On this Law Day of 1959, I suggest that law students would do well to early
take to heart and ponder this end objective of practicing law in the "grand manner".
By that, I mean to aspire to greater heights than merely being a competent technician
of the law. Recognize the call to leadership that is implicit in membership in the
legal profession. See that exercise of that leadership calls for more than a knowledge
of legal rules and nice distinctions in how they work. Understand the basis of the
law as a deeper reflection of historical, moral and spiritual values which have molded
and shaped the course of each significant legal development. Law students of today
who are the counsellors, advocates, jurists, legislators, leaders in public and
private life of tomorrow, must always make certain that their actions shall strengthen
and not weaken the faith of men in the rule of law - for when men lose faith in the
rule of law, on that day they begin to lose their liberty.
Mr. President, Mr. Justice Hawthorne, honored guests, members of the Faculty, students, alumni and friends of the LSU Law School:

Our program today is a postponed observance of Law Day USA. It has been so planned as to combine with that event, our Honors Day convocation, in which we give deserved recognition to the achievements of law school students. This combination makes the date an especially significant one on the Law School's calendar. It is a pleasure, therefore, on behalf of the Faculty, to bid you welcome and to congratulate all of those who will receive recognition, honors and awards today. We are grateful to the Student Bar Association and its faithful committees for the work they have done in making all of the necessary arrangements for what we know will be a pleasant day.

I also wish to express appreciation to the President and officers of the LSU Alumni Association who are here for their encouragement and assistance in connection with the several features of Law Day. The Alumni Association generously contributes to awards and makes it possible for us to honor the student leaders at the dinner which will be held this evening. The continued interest of the Alumni is a source of real gratification to the Faculty and students. Again, we say, thank you for what you have done.

It is appropriate at the outset of this gathering to remind ourselves of a proclamation by the President of the United States, but before striking the serious note of that proclamation, I am reminded of the story of what Casabubu said to Chombie about the President. Casabubu said to Chombie, "That fellow Kennedy surely has a funny name."
The President's proclamation is as follows:

PROCLAMATION OF LAW DAY USA
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

WHEREAS, no nation can remain free unless its people cherish their freedoms, understand the responsibilities they entail, and nurture the will to preserve them; and
WHEREAS, law is the strongest link between man and freedom, and by strengthening the rule of law we strengthen freedom and justice in our own country and contribute by example to the goal of justice under law for all mankind; and
WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States, by a joint resolution approved April 7, 1961, has designated the first day of May of each year as Law Day USA, and has requested the President to issue a proclamation calling for appropriate observance of that day; and
WHEREAS, the objectives of Law Day USA are to urge Americans to rededicate themselves to the ideals of equality and justice under law in their relations with each other and other nations; to cultivate that respect for law which is vital in a democratic society; and to foster a full understanding and appreciation of our liberties and of the legal and judicial institutions which protect them:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, do hereby urge the people of the United States to observe Monday, May 1, as Law Day USA, with suitable ceremonies. I especially urge that public bodies, educational institutions, the legal profession, civic and service organizations, and the media of information take the lead in sponsoring and participating in educational undertakings and other appropriate means to give effect to the objectives of this national observance.

I also call upon public officials to cause the flag of the United States to be displayed on all government buildings on that day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this Seventh day of April in the Year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the One Hundredth and Eighty-fifth.

By the President:

DEAN RUSK
Secretary of State

JOHN F. KENNEDY
The White House
This proclamation symbolizes America's dedication to the rule of law— a concept far broader than those matters which merely pertain to the technical knowledge and skills of our profession and which necessarily occupy much of the time and attention of lawyers and law students alike.

A distinguished president of the American Bar Association dedicating a memorial to Magna Carta at Runnymede declared:

"What do we mean by freedom under law? We mean a great deal more, surely than mere obedience to written laws. We mean acknowledgment of the fact that there are moral limitations on civil power. We mean that human beings have rights, as human beings, which are superior to what may be thought to be the rights of the state or of society."

This acknowledgment from the lips of a great lawyer is inherent in the very concept of the rule of law— we should not forget it.
Mr. President of the Student Bar Association, colleagues of The Faculty, members of the student body, ladies and gentlemen -

On behalf of the law faculty it is a pleasure to extend an official welcome to you this morning. We gather each year in this convocation to reaffirm our faith in the rule and role of law and as a pause in the busy activities of an academic year to give special recognition to those who have distinguished themselves in a variety of ways in relation to the Law School and its work. Speaking for the Faculty, may I express to each and every here present our warm congratulations and appreciation for what you have done during this year to merit the recognition which will shortly be accorded to you. We know that for many of our students the professional honors here accorded to you today will mark the beginning of deep satisfaction which always come to those in the legal profession who are able to look back upon difficult tasks well done. We wish for our student body in the years of practice that lie before you careers of distinction and true service devoted to the law and its administration. The scholarship in the law reflected in the work of these honored in these ceremonies gives great pleasure to all of the members of our law faculty because what you have achieved is, in large part, the end purpose of our institutional existence and the future dividends from your example and work will be lasting in their effect.

In passing I should like to make mention of two student honors which will not be elsewhere mentioned in our morning's program. On yesterday morning, at the all-University Honors Day Convocation, the National Student Leadership society, Omicron Delta Kappa, tapped one of our able student leaders for whom
affection and high regard. May we earnestly congratulate him by asking John Fant to please rise. Congratulations - Jack.

Also at the University convocation of yesterday public announcement was made of the selection of that senior in the LSU Law School who has been named by ODK and Meter Beard as the outstanding graduating senior in the Law School for 1961-1962- will Mr. Gerald LeVan please stand. Congratulations Gerry.

The achievements of a Law School are directly determined by the quality of its faculty and the quality of its student body. As we gather to recognize the other student honors it is with a sense of pride that we should note that during each year honors of professional significance come to members of the Law Faculty. It would be difficult indeed to recount these honors in anything like a full enumeration. With your leave, however, I should like to single out two of the most recent honors which have happened to come to members of your Faculty of this Law School.

Each year the Southwestern Legal Foundation confers an award known as the Ratten W. Summers Award, named in honor of the late distinguished Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. It is given in recognition of the most outstanding services rendered in the improvement of justice and preservation of our democratic and constitutional form of government during the past year within the Southwestern states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas. We have, this year, had the rare privilege of seeing this award given for the first time to a distinguished law professor. On Thursday night a week ago in Dallas - Dean Henry George McMahon was honored as the 1961-62 recipient of the award.
We in Louisiana who are intimately familiar with Dean McMahan's work in the field of procedure rejoice at this well-merited recognition which serves to emphasize for all of us the great debt we all owe to Mr. McMahan not only for his long service to this Law School but also in a special way for his indispensable scholarshin in achieving for Louisiana the first major procedural reform since Edward Livingston drafted the Code of Practice of 1825. May I ask Dean McMahan to take a bow.

Earlier this year it was announced that our esteemed colleague professor George W. Pugh has been selected as one of a group of six American law professors to make special field studies of civil procedure and judicial administration in a selected number of foreign countries. This project has for its end objective the eventual enrichment of curricula in American law schools with materials providing broader insights into comparative civil procedure. The demands which this work will make on the time of Professor Pugh during the ensuing four or five year period have prompted him to request that he be relieved of the arduous responsibility of serving as the Faculty Editor of the Louisiana Law Review to which he has contributed so much during the past eight years. I should like for a moment to depart from the printed program by asking Mr. Gerald Levan to make a special presentation at this time.
I have one additional pleasant duty to perform - this spring semester we have been exceptionally fortunate in having as a member of our Faculty a distinguished visiting professor from Leland Stanford University. Although he has been with us only a short while we feel that Professor Lowell Turrentine's work this semester has been great and lasting benefit to those in our student body who were fortunate enough to be in his courses. May I express our appreciation to Professor Turrentine by asking him and his charming wife Madeline to please allow us to acknowledge their presence.

Finally may I express appreciation to all who have worked on the various committees responsible for today's ceremonies - to Dean Harrison, to the members of the student bar association, to the President of our Law School Alumni Association, Mr. C. Arthur who is with us and President whose encouragement and assistance mean so much to the Law school, and to all who have had any part in planning this Law Day, we voice our gratitude. The faculty welcomes you to what we know will be a pleasant and profitable Law Day 1962.

Law Day 1961
Mr. President and Members of the Student Bar Association,
colleagues of the Faculty and other distinguished guests,
ladies and gentlemen:

My brief pleasant assignment of this morning is merely to extend a word of official welcome and greeting to the members of our profession - present and future - and to our other guests, as we gather to celebrate Law Day, 1965. The Law Faculty sets this day aside to afford an opportunity to honor those students who have distinguished themselves among their fellows - whether it be service to the Law Review, work in the Moot Court competitions, in activities of the Student Bar Association, or whether it be the meriting of scholastic honors in keeping with the Law School's continuing objective of encouraging and recognizing high achievements in legal scholarship.

We are especially pleased to have the distinguished President of the LSU Law School Alumni Association with us and also to be able to welcome the President of our Louisiana State Bar Association, Mr. W. D. Cotton, an outstanding alumnus of the class of 1928 who, only a week
ago assumed the highest professional office within the gift of his fellows in the bar of this State.

It is also a privilege to welcome our special honoree of the morning, former Governor Jones, whom we shall have the pleasure of hearing later in the program; and we are gratified at the presence of his wife and friends and are also happy to see members of the families of our student honorees gathered for these ceremonies.

In the name of the entire Law Faculty, I congratulate, in advance, each person who will receive recognition in the morning’s program and I also express the Faculty’s appreciation to all colleagues and students who have had a share in arranging the schedule of events. In particular, may I acknowledge our indebtedness to Associate Dean Harrison who assumed major responsibilities in planning this convocation and to the capable Faculty advisors of the Law Review and Moot Court, Mr. Johnston and Ben Miller, Jr. for their efficient work in these two important activities.
Law Day USA was inaugurated by the American Bar Association in 1958 and was given recognition by Congress in 1961 as "a special day of celebration by the American people in appreciation of their liberties and the reaffirmation of their loyalty to the United States of America; of their rededication to the ideals of equality and justice under law in their relations with each other as well as with other nations; and for the cultivation of that respect for law that is so vital to the democratic way of life," The President of the United States and the Governor of Louisiana have both issued official proclamations requesting our people to observe this day with suitable programs and ceremonies. We should be mindful, therefore, that we gather this morning in the spirit reflected in those proclamations - in a spirit bespeaking the dedication of Americans to the rule of law.

As President Johnson has put it:

"Law Day USA reminds us of the fundamental truth that our varied lives, our liberty, and our rights to pursue our
individual destinies are dependent upon our system of law and independent courts. Obedience to the laws which protect these rights is the heart of our system. Disrespect for law, intolerance, and public apathy concerning law enforcement are enemies of justice and freedom."

And as Governor McKeithen's proclamation states:

"The eighth annual observance of Law Day USA this year will offer timely evidence of the determination of the American people to perform their duties as citizens by upholding the law, assisting law enforcement agencies in performing their duties, serving on juries when called, giving testimony in court, and respecting the rights of others. It will further demonstrate to the world our reliance upon spiritual and secular laws, and the indispensability of both in a civil order dedicated to justice, as contrasted with the denial of individual freedoms in communist lands where the same date is the occasion for demonstrations of armed might."
These are ideals to which good citizens all subscribe for the law, based as it must be, upon reason and morality, provides the order which makes all good achievements of a civilization possible.

We must never lose sight of our continuing obligation to work unceasingly to strengthen and protect the legal order - the indispensible substitute for brute force in the affairs of men and of nations.

It is appropriate, therefore, that lawyers, teachers, jurists and law students - with their families and friends should gather here on this 1965 Law Day. Our very presence here evidences a faith in our legal heritage and constitutes for each of us, in his own sphere of influence or activity, a rededication to the obligation of meeting the highest demands of professional responsibility our status as lawyers imposes upon us. Especially may we express the confident hope that our student honorees of the morning and all their fellows, in the careers shortly to unfold before them, will always reflect their deep respect for the law and their abiding awareness of the law's essential place as
an instrument of peace in local, national and world affairs. In this -
the spirit of Law Day, for the Faculty of this Law School, I bid you
welcome.

Remarks by Dean Paul M. Hebert
LAW DAY, May 1, 1963.
MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION, COLLEAGUES OF THE FACULTY AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

My brief but pleasant assignment this morning is to extend a word of official welcome and greeting to the members of our profession - present and future - as we gather to commemorate LAW DAY 1963. The Faculty of the Law School is pleased to set aside this day to afford fitting opportunity to honor those students who have distinguished themselves in a variety of capacities - whether it be on the Law Review, in the Moot Court work, in the activities of the Student Bar Association or whether it be the earning of some specific scholastic honor in keeping with the Law School's constant objective of encouraging and recognizing high achievements in legal scholarship.

We are pleased to have the distinguished President of the LSU Law School Alumni Association with us and also to be able to welcome the friends of our principal speaker, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE JOE SANDERS, who will be specially honored here this morning.

On behalf of the Faculty, it is a pleasure to congratulate each person who will be honored in some way in the morning's ceremonies and to express the Faculty's appreciation to all colleagues and students who have had a share in arranging today's program. In particular, I should like to acknowledge our indebtedness to Associate Dean Harrison who has assumed a major responsibility in arranging this convocation.

LAW DAY USA was inaugurated by the American Bar Association in 1958 and was given Congressional recognition in 1961. Although we observe it here on May 4th, in conjunction with our Spring Alumni and honors day, we are mindful that we gather as members of the legal profession in the spirit reflected in the
President's Law Day proclamation. This year the President of the United States has again called on all our people to rededicate themselves to the ideals of justice in their relations with one another and in the relations with other nations. The spirit of LAW DAY thus bespeaks dedication to the rule of law. To quote from the first two paragraphs of President Kennedy’s proclamation:

"The story of man's advance from savagery to civilization is the story of reason and morality displacing brute force. While law is reason systematized, it is more than reason alone. A great justice of our Supreme Court said long ago, 'The law is the witness and external deposit of our moral life. Its history is the history of the moral development of the race.'

"In a time when all men are properly concerned lest nations, forgetting law, reason, and moral existence, turn to mutual destruction, we have all the more need to work for a day when law may govern nations as it does men within nations; when systematized reason may bring us a confident future; when the moral development of the human race may assure us a peaceful and law-abiding world."

It is fitting, therefore, that we should gather as lawyers, teachers, jurists and law students - all servitors of the law, reaffirming, by our presence here today, our faith in the great legal heritage that is ours and our dedication, each in his own sphere of influence, to meeting the highest demands of professional responsibility our society may impose upon us. May our student honorees and all their fellows in their professional careers always reflect their deep respect for law and an abiding awareness of the law's essential place as an instrument of peace in local, national and world affairs. In this - the spirit of LAW DAY, I bid you all welcome.

Remarks by Dean Paul M. Hebert
LAW DAY, May 4, 1963
Dr. / President.

Dear Dr. President,

Regarding the matter of the student body, honored guests, faculty, and the gentleman's collection of allegory, I think, to begin from

I am no superhero, I think; to begin from

My President, colleague, or the faculty, memoirs of

LAW DOG - W. 3, 1963 - Hillard
PROCLAMATIONS

No. 3571

January 18, 1964, 29 F.R. 453

LAW DAY, U.S.A.—1964

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

In setting aside the first day of May in each year as Law Day, U.S.A., the Congress of the United States called upon the American people to re-dedicate themselves to the ideals of equality and justice under law in their relations with each other and with other nations, and to cultivate “that respect for law that is so vital to the democratic way of life.”

The educational objectives of Law Day, U.S.A., are of fundamental importance to our Nation. Respect for law is the condition upon which our whole social order depends. Observance of the law is essential to public order and to the strengthening of the individual rights of our citizens. A viable democracy requires understanding of the nature and basis of our freedoms and recognition of the individual responsibilities which those freedoms impose.

Bringing a fuller awareness of these truths to all citizens, and particularly to young Americans, is the central purpose of the seventh annual Law Day, U.S.A., on May 1, 1964. The theme of “Observe the Law—Key to Order, Justice, Freedom,” will serve as a timely reminder that the basic values of our system can be maintained only through voluntary adherence to the rule of law in our daily lives.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby request the people of our country to give recognition and support to the nationwide observance of Law Day, U.S.A., on the first day of May 1964. I urge that our schools, courts, churches, bar associations, service organizations, and the media of public information join in this constructive educational effort. Further, I call upon all public officials to display the Nation’s flag on public buildings on that day as requested by the Congress.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-eighth.

By the President:

DEAN RUSE,
Secretary of State.
Dear School Staff:

The requested letter is due today. Following the advice of our counselors, we must gain students' support and will present our case.

Every student's vote will count in the future of our school. To get our fair share of resources, it is important to participate in school activities and leadership in our junior year. As a member of our school, I encourage you to attend these meetings and address any concerns you may have.

Thank you for your attention. We look forward to your support.

Sincerely,
[Signature]
future. First, feed-fund now rapidly to ensure continuous
solvency, immediacy and high traditions,
long history and high tradition, but indeed personal preference, with no
spirit of the cloud, on account, however
we can do family insurance. That is to
say, you — on with your duty

Of the program
then incorporation in the case of preference
hand written. To work hardly.
and student lives. Our, uh, to have already
considering of a minimum much, this. To
the variance. With methods, including
scour and our friends go. Colleagues, by
its Columbia. Association of the four
staff, especially during its assistance given
also government to make. If possible.
Dear Renee,

Congratulations and best of all.

Congratulations and best of all.

Dear Renee,

Congratulations and best of all.

Congratulations and best of all.

To understand the stream of history, it is important to understand the context. In the distant past, student teachers such as those used to be shown notes by their senior teachers. In those days, the young men and women essayed the future. Individuals not

Yours sincerely,
Mr. President, honored guests, colleagues of the Faculty, members of the student body, ladies and gentlemen:

Once again we gather appropriately to combine ceremonies honoring the Law School's student leaders with outward expressions in recognition of Law Day, 1966. I welcome you to this occasion and, on behalf of the Law Faculty, I express congratulations to each one of you among the students who will receive deserved recognition or honors here today. We are grateful to President Reid Hebert (no relation but one whom anybody should be honored to claim as kin) and to the fine group of officers of the Student Bar Association, whose efforts have contributed so much to the year's activities. We are grateful to the students who have distinguished themselves in the Law Review work, in the moot court programs and in other aspects of legal scholarship, and we are especially grateful to the student boards and Faculty advisers whose guidance and counsel have been indispensable to the year's success.

The awards and recognition here accorded in a sense are only symbolic. Your true satisfaction will be more abiding and will exist in the recognition within yourselves of varied tasks conscientiously approached and executed with fidelity and high competence. I speak of the self-satisfaction which comes to those in our profession who can look back upon difficult assignments well performed. Your honors and recognition of this morning will, I trust, be only a prelude to achievements of a comparable nature that will come to you later as you assume
professional responsibilities accompanying the calling of the law.

For the Law School, I say again, congratulations and thanks for many jobs so well done. We are pleased to have with us this morning Mr. Clarence Yancey, former President of the Louisiana State Bar Association and currently serving as President of the Law School Alumni Association. To him and, through him, to the Law Alumni I express the Law School's gratitude for continuing interest and support of various law school activities.

The Law Day we pause to observe this morning gives recognition to the necessity of honoring the law, not as the exclusive domain of the legal profession, but as the priceless possession of all free men devoted to the ideal of Justice under law. With eloquence, the President's Proclamation for this particular 1966 national observance admonishes all American citizens:

"Liberty lies in the hearts of men and women; when it dies there, no constitution, no law, no court can save it; no constitution, no law, no court can even do much to help it. * * * the spirit of liberty is the spirit of Him who, near two thousand years ago, taught mankind that lesson it has never learned, but has never quite forgotten; that there may be a kingdom where the least shall be heard and considered side by side with the greatest."

These words of a great American jurist, the late Judge Learned Hand, are especially appropriate this year as the United States of America celebrates the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the independence of our Nation. Both occasions are notable milestones in the life of our republic and in man's quest for freedom and justice under law.

These two significant events in American history serve to remind us that the great individual rights we value so highly carry with them corresponding obligations of citizenship; to obey the law - recognize the rights of others - resolve grievances by lawful means - support law enforcement agencies - encourage law obedience by others - practice and teach patriotism - and defend our country.
The fostering of greater respect for the rule of law, and of deeper understanding of our great heritage of individual liberty, will immeasurably aid the United States in its war on crime and juvenile delinquency.

The Congress by joint resolution has wisely designated the first day of May of each year as Law Day, U.S.A., to remind us of the fundamental truth that our liberty, our rights to pursue our individual destinies, and our very lives are dependent upon our system of law and independent courts. Only under the rule of law, and obedience thereto, can we rightfully claim our heritage of individual freedom.

The observance of Law Day, U.S.A., on May 1, 1966, with the theme, "Respect the Law - It Respects You," will serve to focus attention on the need for every individual to do his part to help strengthen our national commitment to the rule of law.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby request the observance of Sunday, May 1, 1966, as Law Day in the United States of America.

I urge clergymen of all faiths to bring to public attention through sermons and appropriate programs the indissoluble links that exist between religion and the law and America's heritage of religious and individual freedom under law resulting from this bond.

I urge also that Law Day, U.S.A. be observed with suitable programs and ceremonies; and that schools, civic and service organizations, public bodies, courts, the legal profession, and the media of information and entertainment participate in this educational and patriotic undertaking. I call upon public officials to display the Nation's flag on public buildings on that day as requested by the Congress.

As Americans and as lawyers or future lawyers we take these Presidential admonitions to heart. May the pleasure we all derive from this morning's gathering honoring students and professional associates be enhanced by the realization that when we honor men of the law according honor to law as an institution should be inseparably present. In the background of this and all Law Day observances, in the sense of
the 1958 Congressional Action setting this Day is the expression by Americans of "appreciation of their liberties and the reaffirmation of their loyalty to the United States of America; of their rededication to the ideals of equality and justice under law in their relations with each other as well as with other nations; and for the cultivation of that respect for law that is so vital to the democratic way of life."

In these thoughts lie the true significance of Law Day, 1966. I welcome you in that spirit.

Remarks - Dean Paul M. Hebert
Mr. President, members of the Order, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have the honor to present a distinguished and loyal alumnus of the Law School for recognition as the 1966 Honorary Member of the Order of the Coif.

In 1921, when this Law School was in its relative infancy, Charles Arthur Provost of New Iberia, Louisiana, received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from this University. He was the 166th graduate in what has become a stream of some 1721 alumni, all of whom have gone forth to furnish leadership in the varied activities and branches of the legal profession. If the calling of the law expects of those who scale its heights, devotion and service to clients, to one's community, to the judiciary, to one's State and Nation, to the profession, to the University one claims as Alma Mater, and to our fellow men, the career of our honoree has fulfilled in abundance such exacting expectations.

Arthur Provost is cited for his signal service as one of the leaders of his profession in the community of his birth. His efforts have touched virtually every phase of the life of his native area. He has given generously of himself in a wide variety of services that have enriched the community of which he has been an inseparable part. Continuously, since leaving this Law School, our honoree has engaged in the active practice in New Iberia, Louisiana. He is now a senior member of that bar noted for the ability and the fidelity with which he has
discharged his professional responsibilities as wise counsellor and busy practitioner in the Courts, both State and Federal, where he has been a constant appearer in important matters. He is entitled to look back upon all of the activities and accomplishments which have combined to create an eminence widely recognized among his fellows of the bar. His professional career, in addition to a demanding practice, has included some six years of service as a City Judge, service in the legislature as a member of the House of Representative, service as Chairman of the Louisiana Insurance Commission, and service in countless capacities in the work of the organized bar. In his every endeavor, his contributions have been of the highest quality, reflecting credit not only upon himself personally, but also upon the legal profession to which he has devoted so much of his unusual talents.

Imbued with a true sense of professional value, Arthur Provost has been in the forefront of those seeking to create a better image for the lawyer in terms of his responsibility for public service. He has been an active member of the Iberia Parish, Louisiana State, and American Bar Associations. In all of these organizations the calls on his time for Committee assignments and similar work have been heavy but have always been heeded. He has been a member of the Board of Governors of the Louisiana State Bar Association - the chosen representative of the Third Congressional District. His membership and service on the Judicial Council, a responsibility he continues to
carry, is in itself evidence of the reverence he has always felt for the law and demonstrates his concern for the improvement of the judicial process.

In recent years the University and the Law School have both been the witnesses to his devoted work and contagious enthusiasm for development of programs essential to the future progress of the University. Our honoree has served as a Member of the Board of the L.S.U. Foundation and has furnished much initiative insuring the success of important projects of the Foundation. He has served the L.S.U. Law School Alumni Association in an official capacity having held the Presidency of that Association from October 1961 to October 1962. During his Presidency, he took particular pleasure in working actively to kindle the interest in and to obtain approvals necessary to launch effectively the plans for improvements and additions to the Law School's physical plant. The encouragement and support he gave to these efforts in the earlier stages was indispensable to the success achieved in bringing the building project to the stage of reality. Also as President of the Law School Alumni Association, he inaugurated campaigns to expand the Association's participating membership. His leadership in this regard has resulted in financial support for a number of Law School activities which could have been undertaken but for the level of support he was able to achieve.
To recount all of the achievements of Arthur Provost as a leader of civic, business, public, cultural and religious affairs would extend this citation unduly. Suffice it to say that whatever the need might be he has responded unselfishly far beyond the call of duty. This applies to the Iberia Parish Tuberculosis Association which he has served for years; to the Iberia Parish Library Board of which he is the immediate past President; to the Bank on whose Board of Directors he continues to serve; to the Chamber of Commerce of New Iberia which he has served as Board Member, which last Fall conferred on him the coveted Distinguished Service Award for contributions to his community; to his Church in whose service he has merited recognition as a Knight of St. Gregory; to the Iberia Parish Cultural Resources Commission of which he is a charter member; to the Rotary Club and its varied types of community service which resulted in his choice as a leader for that organization in the entire State of Louisiana and a portion of Mississippi during his tenure as District Governor; to the American Legion which he served in many capacities, including that of Judge Advocate for the Louisiana Department; to the American Red Cross which he notably served as Fund Chairman during World War II and which he served actively when flood disaster struck Southwest Louisiana; and to youth agencies in which he has maintained continuous activity.

In his discussion of "The Public Duty of the American Lawyer", Limbaugh has referred to the influence of the lawyer in his community and has reminded us that it "is the duty of the lawyer to keep himself informed on questions of national interest and local significance, and to state his
convictions in private conversation and in public discussion, and he also observes that too often the lawyers who are most inclined to render public service confine their energies to professional aims and interests.

Mr. President, it is an honor to present one whose career embodies the discharge with proper balance of the lawyer's public duty, not in a narrow sense of purely professional interests but in broader spheres of public service reflecting what an able lawyer can achieve to the betterment of community, State and nation as well as to the law whose cause he serves.

In the name of the Louisiana Chapter of the Order of the Coif, Charles Arthur Provost is cited for honorary membership.
REMORKS OF WELCOME

Mr. Chief Justice, Chancellor Taylor, Members of the Bench and Bar, Judge Hood, Colleagues and Students, especially all who will be honored here this morning, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a privilege on behalf of the Law Faculty, to bid you a cordial welcome as we gather once again to accord deserved recognition and to do honor to those whose work typifies the values for which legal education and the law both stand in our changing age.

Law Day is usually a happy occasion in our School's calendar, and yet my initial thoughts this morning bear a full measure of sadness. Since our last Law Day, a most distinguished Professor Emeritus, Dr. Harriet Spiller Daggett was called to her eternal reward. Although Professor Daggett had been in retirement and ill health for a number of years, she never lost her keen interest in the Law School and in the profession to which she contributed so much through her teaching and her writing. Truly she was the pioneer in many fields of the law in work which brought to her recognition far beyond the borders of our State. Her memory is a living inspiration for those who carry on.

A year ago Boyd Professor and former Dean Henry George McMahon was with us for this occasion rejoicing in the achievements of students similar to those gathered here today, students representing a broad and constant stream of young men and women who were the beneficiaries of his work during the many years he gave so generously of his great professional talents both to them and to the law which was his life. Qualities of teaching and scholarship, such as he embodied can never really die, and his great spirit will ever abide in the traditions of
Law Day - 1967

this Law School, just as his work in the Codification of Civil Procedure will long endure. May I ask that we stand for a moment of silent prayer in memory of Dean McMahon and Professor Daggett.

Thank you. I am sure that Henry George and Harriet would have been the first to now urge that we get on with the business at hand. I shall do so.

You will note that I have banged a gavel. This gavel is a new acquisition for the Law School. I believe it is probably the first gavel an LSU Law Dean has had for Law School use. I am not sure I know how to wield it. It was recently donated to the Dean's office by Mr. Benjamin W. Miller of the Bogalusa Bar. At one time, it was used by Jefferson Davis in presiding over deliberations of the Confederacy. It should feel much at home in Faculty meetings, although its effective use must necessarily be tempered with due cognizance of the fact that the academic freedoms claiming constitutional protection are even now being extended to such matters as the inalienable right to wear a beard. Accordingly, the gavel will be used, but with extreme caution and we may even have to ask Chief Justice Fournet and his colleagues for advisory opinions concerning the propriety of its use.

We think of Law Day, in large part, as an occasion devoted to student honors -- and this is as it should be. Yet we may be pardoned if special mention is made this morning of two high Faculty honors which bespeak the growing stature of the Law School's work on the national scene in legal education. Last December, Boyd Professor Wex S. Malone was inducted into office as the President of the Association of American Law Schools. This, of course, constitutes the
highest office within the gift of professional law school teachers. This honor, not without its crushing burdens of work, was a fitting sequel to Professor Malone's National Presidency of The Order of the Coif and marks further recognition of the national acclaim for his scholarly work in his chosen fields - Torts, Workmen's Compensation and Relational Interests.

Ambassador Goldberg addressed a luncheon gathering of the law teachers in Washington during the December meeting to which I have referred. There were about ten distinguished personages to be introduced at the head table. The audience could hardly fail to note (and certainly I did not) that two of these ten were from the LSU Law School. In addition to Mr. Malone, Professor Kate Wallach, our Librarian, was presented in her capacity as President of the American Association of Law Libraries -- a position also thrust upon her in deserved recognition of her talents, her ability, her knowledge and achievements in that special field which only outstanding Law Librarians really understand, but without which the cause of legal scholarship in the strong law schools of America would be impotent. I am sure that this is the first instance in which these two important National offices have been centered in a single law school at the same time. Now, if this sounds like bragging, I hope you will excuse it and accept it for what it really is - namely - "appropriate bragging". May I ask Professor Malone and Miss Wallach to rise so that we may give them here the same applause they merited in Washington last December.
Law Day - 1967

As has been customary, we combine this Honors Convocation with observance of Law Day USA although May 1st is actually the officially designated day for this observance. Each year the Presidential Proclamation recalls in superlative phraseology the role of the legal order in society. May we then take to heart the President's message on this vital subject in this year, 1967. His Proclamation reads:
Proclamation 3770. March 10, 1967

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

May 1st is the tenth anniversary of Law Day, U.S.A. The theme of Law Day, 1967 is, in the words of Theodore Roosevelt: "No man is above the law and no man is below it."

Again we remind ourselves that law, and respect for law, is central to the idea of American democracy. Free government could not exist, said Justice Taney, without ready obedience to the law.

Thus all who cherish freedom should also cherish law. Liberty and law abide together. In that bond is the foundation of our liberties.

I ask every American to take the law into his heart—not into his hands. I ask not blind obedience, but enlightened obedience. I ask patience too, for the law, like our times, will and must change. But America’s fidelity to law must be eternal.

I ask every American to respect the law, and to respect also the men who are pledged to its enforcement. And of those who wear the badge, I ask an equal respect both for the law and for the rights of the people they are sworn to protect.

As your President, I can ask no less than the young lawyer Lincoln in 1838:

"Let every American, every lover of liberty . . . remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father, and to tear the charter of his own and his children’s liberty.

"Let reverence for the laws . . . be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice . . .

"Let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes, and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars."

Now, therefore, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby request the observance of Monday, May 1, 1967, as Law Day in the United States of America.

I urge the people of the United States to observe Law Day with appropriate ceremonies and by reaffirming their commitment to freedom and the supremacy of law in our lives. I especially urge that the schools, civic and service organizations, public bodies, courts, the legal profession, and the media of information assist in sponsoring and participating in appropriate observances.

I also call upon public officials to display the American flag on public buildings on that day as requested by the Congress.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this tenth day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-first.
Law Day - 1967

.......... and so the President has urged us all to observe this Law Day with appropriate ceremonies, reaffirming our commitment to freedom and the supremacy of law in our lives. In that spirit -- you are welcomed to these ceremonies.

The future of law in America is becoming more and more dependent upon the processes of legal education. At LSU, we like to think and believe we are on the threshold of important developments.

It is my privilege now to call on one who bears a heavy burden and who is distinguishing himself in its execution. He is responsible for the planning of the new facilities which shall be utilized during the next three decades of legal education at LSU. His magic wand has already produced more than a million and a quarter in Federal dollars to augment the State funds available for the New Law Center. He is an honored colleague and a dedicated administrator whose current work will mightily affect the careers of the ever-increasing number of law students destined to pass this way. May I call upon Associate Dean Milton Harrison to give us a brief report concerning the building plans which, I am sure, will be of considerable interest to all of you.

Dean Hebert's remarks
Law Day - April 22, 1967
Mr. Jory, students, members of the Faculty, honored guests, friends of the Law School:

If in past years it has become customary to read the President's Law Day Proclamation, to emphasize its application in this troubled year of 1968, becomes more than appropriate. In the presence of the American Bar Association President Morris, President Johnson signed this proclamation:

[Read the proclamation]

The President has thus underscored the true functions of the law and the responsibility of bar and bench to work to make the law more just and more responsive to the needs of all our people. While we share with citizens generally the duty to obey the law, to respect the rights of others, to aid law enforcement officers and to uphold the judgments of the courts, lawyers, present and future, have the special professional responsibility for achieving all the objectives of which the President spoke. The need is pressing and it is unnecessary to say that is is now close to our doors. With understanding and with dedication we can make our society strong and in that strength, founded in social justice, win a large part of the battle for society's defense against crime and lawlessness, of which the President spoke.

The leaders of our profession and the students whom we honor here this morning must be in the forefront of those who work together within the
framework of the law to achieve the reform and improvement of law and its just administration. As we honor students who have merited awards in the varied activities of the school: in the moot court work, in the Law Review, in the projects of the Student Bar Association, in fields of high scholastic achievements - all of these things have meaning only in relation to the larger responsibility of which we are inescapably a part and which all graduates of this law school are called upon to shoulder and to share.

It is in that spirit that each of you is welcomed to the Law School's 1968 Law Day Convocation.
It was Emerson who wrote: "I offer perpetual praise to the scholar; he has drawn the white lot in life." So it was with Henry George McMahon. We gather this morning further to perpetuate the memory of a distinguished scholar, a late colleague and friend to all of us - Friend to all his students, the beneficiaries of his teaching. The record of his work has been spread upon the minutes of the Supreme Court, on the pages of the Law Review in a special issue dedicated to his memory, and many are the beautiful tributes from those who knew him well that have come to the Law School and to Mrs. McMahon as a reminder of all that Henry George meant to us. It is fitting, however, that we should have more than words as a constant reminder that the spirit of Dean McMahon contributed so much to the Law School and to the cause of legal scholarship. Recognizing this, the Law School Alumni Association, during the presidency of Judge Hood, launched the McMahon Memorial Fund, the most successful single endeavor of the Association. The Law School is indebted to Judge Hood, to Ben Miller, Sr., and his able committee, and to many generous donors for bringing this project to fruition. We are likewise grateful to the Faculty Committee and to Assistant Dean Crawford for their careful attention in arranging the details bringing us to this morning's presentation.

The first phase of the Memorial Fund perpetuates the likeness of Dean McMahon on canvass as one of the treasures of the Law School. As we gather for the special purpose of receiving that portrait, I take pleasure in calling on the President of the Alumni Association - Mr. Edward H. Lancaster - to make the presentation, following which, and without further formality, the acceptance will be given by Chancellor Taylor, whose presence here this morning bespeaks the significance of this occasion.

Mr. Lancaster:

[Chancellor Taylor, Mrs. McMahon and members of the McMahon family, colleagues, students and friends of the LSU Law School]
President Johnson Issues
Law Day USA Proclamation

Here is the text of President Johnson's 1968 Law Day USA proclamation, signed in the presence of ABA President Morris at the White House:

On May 1, we will observe Law Day, USA—the day set aside each year by Congress in recognition of the fundamental importance of the rule of law to our nation.

The law we recognize and respect is not the mere exercise of power. It is not just a device to enforce the status quo. Law is a process of continuous growth that allows the creation of new rights for all men through a deliberative, democratic process. It is a system that permits existing rights to be protected, injustices to be remedied, and disputes to be resolved, without recourse to self-defeating violence.

That is the meaning of the theme of Law Day, 1968— "Only a lawful society can build a better society."

I commend all those members of the bar, the bench and the law enforcement system who work to improve the performance of this system—to make it more just, more effective, and more responsive to our people's needs.

America is grateful to them for their efforts to improve and extend legal services to the poor; to streamline the machinery of our courts; and to defend our society against crime and lawlessness.

I call upon every citizen to assist these efforts in his own community. I deem it the duty of each man and woman to honor the law, and to work within it and through it for civil order and social justice.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYndon B. Johnson, President of the United States of America, do hereby request the observance of Wednesday, May 1, 1968, as Law Day in the United States of America.

I commend the organized bar for fostering the annual observance of Law Day. I urge each citizen to join in that observance by making a personal commitment

— to obey the law
— to respect the rights of others
— to aid law-enforcement officers
— to uphold the judgments of the courts.

As requested by the Congress, I suggest that our people observe Law Day with appropriate ceremonies and observances, through public bodies and private organizations, in schools and other suitable places; and I call upon public officials to display the nation's flag on public buildings on that day.

Section of Antitrust Law to Hold
Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C.

Addresses by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D., Mich.) and Federal Trade Commission Chairman Paul Rand Dixon will highlight the 16th Annual Spring Meeting of the American Bar Association Section of Antitrust Law at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C. April 4-5. The theme of the meeting is "Trends and Developments in Federal Trade Commission and Antitrust Division Investigations and Proceedings."

Also speaking at the conference will be Earl W. Kintner, former FTC chairman and representatives of the Department of Justice Antitrust Division and the FTC's Bureau of Restraint of Trade. Four major papers devoted to the main topic will be delivered during the sessions.

American Bar News
Mr. Brady, President of the Student Bar Association, Mrs. Landry, President of the Law School Alumni Association, Students, Members of the Faculty, honored guests, friends of the Law School:

It is a pleasure to welcome you to these Law Day exercises. It is not equally pleasant, however, to contemplate events violative of law and order transpiring since we last assembled for these exercises a year ago. We know by Congressional action and Presidential proclamation that this is an occasion for "re-dedication to the ideals of equality and justice under law." We can take small comfort at the progress we have made when the President is forced again to remind us: and to quote the President:

"There was never a greater need for such re-dedication.***

- rising crime rates, urban rioting, and violent campus protests - have impeded rather than advanced social justice. We must reverse the upward trend of lawlessness in our land. We must bring forward in America our faith in ourselves and in our country and its future. We must move forward to a new era of peace and progress in which our great resources can be utilized to end poverty and injustice and to achieve greater opportunities for all Americans."

These words go back to March of 1969. They were penned prior to recent disorders typical of those occurring on some two hundred University or college campuses. At Cornell in recent weeks the press noted - the Faculty revolts charging a "sell out to terrorists." At Harvard, President Busey is impelled to declare "categorically and as emphatically as I can say it - that disruption and coercion have no place" in achieving change on college campuses. As to demonstrators he added: "There can be no objection to the expression of their ideas here or elsewhere *** But we must object to the use of force by them or any group to advance their cause - we must if we are to remain a University."
What has happened at Harvard is most relevant to the theme of law and order and there is no single easy explanation of these occurrences. A history professor sees the Harvard riots as a reflection of what is happening to American youth. He comments:

"The dissolution of family and community life and the decline in secondary education have produced a generation of college students, many of whom no longer seek at the university burning social pleasures but also and above all affection, attention, moral guidance and an opportunity to become personally involved in adult affairs. The universities are not equipped to provide these things."

A Harvard psychologist sees the issue not just the role of the university but of the nature of the society in which universities can exist and he is alarmed, as thoughtful persons should be, at released irrationality which may damage the free University. A Harvard law professor comments that he is committed as a teacher to a process of rational decision in the belief that disagreements on even the most basic issues can be resolved by a workable mixture of free inquiry and expression and political processes. A Harvard scientist sees the present turmoil as eventually bringing about a broader recognition that the university has moral, social and political responsibilities extending much further than admitted in the past and that orderly procedure is more productive than raucous demand.

Views expressed by those in the thick of the fray could go on indefinitely. Speaking from a somewhat more removed vantage point and as one dedicated to law and order, our theme of the day, I share the hope that now that it has been so abundantly demonstrated that a small minority can have such capacity to disrupt completely all orderly processes, that somehow there can
develop the wisdom, the moderation, the requisite degree of firmness, and
the good sense making it possible to face issues frankly, fairly and in a spirit
of good will. Universities, in common with society, are adjusting to social
and vast technological changes which have come about in a relatively short compass
of time. These changes lead to a questioning of the relevancy of current
methods and objectives in approaching the vastly different problems of our
society. There is need for improvement on so many fronts and in the process
youth must be heard for so many of them are honestly searching for solutions. They
err most seriously when they embrace methods amounting to mob violence. Un-
less law and order prevail on a University campus which should be a citadel
both of freedom and rationality how can we expect to move toward the better
society dedicated to the legal order, including the better University? Criminal
trespass in violation of the law does not cease to be criminal trespass simply
because it happens on a University campus for some cause believed to be just.
Yet it is an oversimplification if one looks only to short-range cures which do
not probe deeply for more basic causes and long-range cures. At the same
time Universities must look carefully to the preservation of the scholarly
values as opposed to becoming instrumentalities of political action. The
scholarly value of the University is so different from political objectives and
methods per se, both of which must contribute to a better ordered society. It
has been wisely said that "the future, not only of the university, but of society
as a whole, lies in finding ways, short of blind repression, of avoiding dis-
ruptions that retard progress toward a more morally and socially responsible
society."
With Congressional hearings in the offing and with such a rash of recent disorders on college campuses, there is certain to be widespread support for the Attorney General's assertion made on May 1st that the time has come for renewed application of the rule of law on our University and college campuses. We ought to have the wisdom and judgment to achieve this without repression of legitimate lawful rights of expression by our youth. The President of the University of Minnesota, last week, told the Nation's newspaper publishers— that if we listen to what young people are saying we will find they are at war with hypocrisy "this is in fact an honest generation."

I like to think of our Law School student body as members of an honest generation. As young men and women seriously concerned about the ills in society that should be righted, but who have an equal concern for the rights of all members of that society. I like to think of them as young men and women who, at all times act responsibly, who encourage others to obey the laws and who are dedicated to the resolution of controversies by lawful means.

 Appropriately do we honor such a group here this morning. They are students who will be in the forefront of those who will work together within the framework of the law to achieve its betterment not only in its content but also in its equal application. As we recognize those who have merited awards in the varied activities of the school, in the moot court work, in the Law Review, in the projects of the Student Bar Association, in the field of high scholastic achievement - we recognize that all of these things have meaning only in relationship to the larger goal to become "responsive and responsible citizens." The Nation needs such citizens today.

On behalf of the Faculty I extend a cordial welcome and to our colleague, Dean Papale, may I especially say it is a genuine privilege to have you with us today as well as welcome you all to Law Day, 1969.

Speech - Dean Hebert
Law Day - May 3, 1969
Chancellor Taylor, Members of the Faculty and Student-body, Alumni and Friends of the LSU Law School:

It is a pleasure to welcome you to this first Law Day in the new Law Center. The Faculty are always happy to greet returning alumni, to have this special opportunity to confer awards upon students, and to congratulate those who have merited special recognition in activities essential to the work of the School. It is hoped that the visitors will avail themselves of the opportunity to view the new facilities and to enjoy this Spring Alumni Day on the Baton Rouge Campus. We express appreciation to the Alumni who have made many of the awards possible by their contributions to the Alumni Association. Congratulations go out to the students and other honorees of this morning’s program. They have shown dedication and ability in their respective responsibilities. It is good to join with them, their families and friends in applauding their achievements and accomplishments.

The profile description of the Law Center was made possible through the leadership of the Law School Alumni Association. We are indebted to those who made donations for its publication, and indebted to all who had a part in assisting Mr. Naven Couvillon in producing the profile.

If one were to make all of the acknowledgments due this morning to those who have participated in the new Law Center project, the program would be unduly extended. In a small gathering several weeks ago, the
Faculty and Staff expressed to Dean Harrison appreciation for his leading role in the planning and execution of the Center. Thanks to his efforts, the Center is well adapted functionally for the performance of the work to be done in the years ahead. We know that the present and future generation of students will continue to take pride in their Law School.

The vigorous support of the President of the Alumni Association, Mrs. Frances Landry, has been a constant encouragement as the Center has moved to completion. At the risk of embarrassing them, let me say that through the years, the Jules F. Landrys have generously supported many worthwhile causes at the University. To illustrate, as you know, a truly complete set of the Acts of the Louisiana Legislature, because of the rarity and high cost of so many of the earlier volumes, is difficult, if not impossible, to assemble. Mr. and Mrs. Landry have donated their complete set to the Law Library. It would take an amount approaching $7,500 to duplicate this collection if all of the volumes could be located. Thus, this is one of the prized possessions of the LSU Law Library. The Landrys have also responded generously to varied direct appeals for particular Law School causes when funds were short and needed for special activities. Their generous donations to the LSU Foundation for the artistic faceted glass in the main foyer, has served to add distinction and beauty to the building. For all that they have done, I acknowledge that the Law School of Louisiana State University is truly in their debt.

Perhaps at some propitious time next year a more formal dedication ceremony may be scheduled to give appropriate recognition to all who have
made it possible to be where we stand today; to express to the Governor and to the Capital Improvement Commission the University's gratitude for their vigorous support of the capitol fund allocation; and to thank the President, the Chancellor and the Officers of the University system who have encouraged and assisted in bringing this Law Center into being.

Today is Law Day--USA - its theme is "Law - a Bridge to Justice". This topic calls to mind the story of a distinguished Louisiana lawyer who was a staunch advocate of civil service. It was said that regardless of the theme in any topic mentioned to him he could in a matter of moments engineer it around to the subject of civil service. A friend once said, "I'll fix him - I'll give him a subject from which he can't possibly get to civil service". So this friend met him on the street and said to the civil service devotee "Charlie what do you think about colic in mules". "Well," said the civil service fan "colic in mules is very bad. It presents the specter of great disorder. It is painful. It may even be evidence of a generation gap between a mule and some parental jackass. It is a problem calling for a solution. Probably it will require research and some administrative action by governmental agencies if it is to be completely eliminated. Those who work in agriculture or veterinary science would have eliminated colic in mules before now - but they were not under civil service - now you know the advantages of civil service are particularly applicable to problems like this * * * " - and he was off to the races on his favorite topic - "civil service".
In similar view as Law is a Bridge of Justice, that bridge, the ultimate superstructure, can be no stronger than its foundation. An essential element of the foundation must be in stronger legal education, and this brings me to the subject of building a much stronger law school at L.S.U. - the necessity for making the Law Center concept a living reality.

This is not the time to state in depth the full gamut of details, involving controversial issues of methods, of legal philosophy, of differences in approach, of difficulties inherent in Louisiana's increasingly hybrid legal system, but it is the time to say in the most vigorous terms I can command that legal education at L. S. U. is in dire need of additional financial support both for its normal and expanded operations.

Owing to the failure of the Louisiana Legislature to increase taxes, appropriated funds have been inadequate for the support of higher education in this State, but even if tax support is not forthcoming, ways and means must be found to give recognition to the plight of state-supported legal education as calling for a much higher allocation in its operational budget. For many years now, higher officials of the Baton Rouge Campus and in the University system, have, quite understandably, been unable to provide the funds so urgently needed for merely normal growth. The result is an exceptionally large list of accumulated unsatisfied needs. Especially in recent years, financial limitations have seriously hampered each and every activity of the Law School - whether one thinks in terms of instruction, research, law library, law review, moot court or any other essential activity of the School.

This is at a time when experimentation and expansion is the order of the
day in those Law Schools most concerned with making effective gains so that the law will be a more effective "Bridge to Justice". This need coincides with a time when our basic institutions are being subjected to the closest scrutiny and when there is all about us the gravest concern over the problems of an increasingly turbulent society. The current problems will not simply go away. Their solution will require increasing involvement of the legal profession in what the President of the American Bar Association has referred to as "* * * * the difficult and volatile problems which so gravely threaten our society: problems of the ghetto and the slum, of poverty and discrimination in our inner cities, of crime which threatens our safety and terrifies our people, of an environment which poisons our air and water and threatens the quality of life in America" These are sobering words. They underscore the urgent comparable responsibilities in legal education. The list could be expanded almost indefinitely and men must look to the law to provide order for society.

Now that Louisiana State University has these admirable facilities for teaching, research and public service, the efforts which have brought them about will have been in vain if the University is compelled to perpetuate law school operations which do not realize a full return from this considerable capital investment.

Funds are sorely needed for scholarships, for additional professorships in neglected and newer developing areas of the law, for research staff, for library, clerical and auxiliary personnel, and in every category of the Law School's budget. In the past two years, for
example, the book purchasing budget has been reduced to perilously low levels. The State must recognize an obligation to provide legal education with the resources to meet the new demands being thrust upon the Law School in all areas of the public and private law.

The initial increase required in the Law School’s budget should be at least $500,000 by the academic year 1971-72. This amount is needed to pick up some of the past lag and to encourage initial vigorous movement toward becoming a Law Center of true excellence. To these ends, as Dean of the Law School, I welcome the action of the Law Alumni Association in rallying to the assistance of the School through its plans to create a state-wide Law Center Development Committee. The Committee’s function will be to disseminate widely the information concerning the needs of the new Law Center and to work to bring about the added support from State funds which ought to be provided in carrying out the responsibilities of the major tax-supported Legal Center in Louisiana. From the ranks of this School will come a generous part of Louisiana’s future leadership. They are entitled to full value in legal education. No stone must be left unturned to bring this about.

Yes, Law is a Bridge to Justice - and the era which this University faces now demands that its bridge of legal education be welded firm and strong, and that the developments of the near future be equal to the opportunities and challenges inescapable for men of the law in our times.

Remarks by Dean Paul M. Hebert
on Law Day - May 1, 1970.
Mr. President, members of the Faculty and Student-body, friends of the Law School --

It is most appropriate that we should gather in this Honors Day Convocation collectively to express congratulations and good wishes to those who have distinguished themselves in the various individual Law-School achievements here recognized and acknowledged tonight. In the work of the Law Review, the work of the Moot Court Boards and the Student Bar Association, with its varied Committees, we have reflected a concentration of activity and effort giving visible evidence of the working relationship that must exist between the Faculty and the Students, if the main purposes for which the School exists are to be achieved.

We are grateful to the student leadership so evident in all of the scholastic activities referred to and on behalf of the Law Faculty, I express our appreciation for the work done by all of the student groups and organizations represented here tonight. Special appreciation is due to the Faculty members who have participated as advisors, moderators, judges or who have served on committees to make decisions concerning some of the awards. In a special way, also, we thank the Law School Alumni Association, represented by its President, Mr. Gerard Thomas, for their interest and encouragement and for their generosity in providing awards which, in large part, make appropriate recognition of our honorees possible. Also, I thank again the individual donors of awards. Their interest has been a stimulus to scholarly work in many different activities and we feel greatly in their debt.
As you know, the altered University calendar at times causes the Law School to feel as though it is on a treadmill. The former annual occasion of Law Day has become one of the resulting casualties with examinations beginning before that traditional Day. We should not lose sight, however, of the inescapable fact that students, although not yet members of the bar in a technical or official sense, in reality do become members of the legal profession when they register in Law School.

In recent years there has been a vast upsurge in the interest that Law Schools have manifested in the study of your calling of the law as a profession with its special Code of Professional Responsibility. This means that if your legal education is a success you have come to realize your obligation not only to provide effective representation of clients but in a larger sense you identify the calling of the law with something beyond yourself and your clients. With the importance, opportunities and privileges that the profession of law affords there are the concomitant responsibilities and the myriad problems our profession faces in measuring up to the role of the lawyer in society. We face the need of coming to grips with the nation-wide problem of making legal services available as well as the ever-present affirmative loyalties to the public, to the courts and to the client. If we become alarmed at the tremendous growth in the numbers in our profession - 59,000 law students in 147 accredited schools in 1965 versus 93,000 in 1971 - for example, that alarm should be tempered with the knowledge
that there are segments of society including many in the middle classes, the poor, and the unpopular or hated who do not in reality fully enjoy the acknowledged right to legal counsel and legal services. We face, in this regard, new approaches in the fashioning of group legal services and have it within the power of the profession to make this, as some authorities have suggested, a promise rather than a threat to the future of the legal profession. Complexities in our governmental structure are destined to intensify in the years ahead and the pressures which have shaped the role of the profession in the past will continue unabated. Those who have their professional careers largely before them will be active in performing the traditional role of the lawyer but there will be the ever-present pressure for greater creativity and sensitivity to the needs of the persons and organizations with whom the lawyer deals. With the processes of government increasingly multiplied as complexity grows in society, more lawyers will be cast in the roles of holders of public office and citizens participating ever more actively in public affairs. There will be increasing devotion to the norm that the lawyer’s education is never done and the dedication of more energy to activities in the extension of professional knowledge.

These are but a few of the truisms that well up in the minds of those who have responsibilities in the legal profession, whether as students or as teachers, on an occasion such as this. As we gather to pay honor, where honor is due, even if it were not mentioned we could not avoid that insight which teaches us that the honors
conferred tonight are but a reminder of the larger responsibilities our profession is heir to. The great Roscoe Pound put it well when he said: "The task of law is to adjust relations and order conduct so as to give the most effect to the whole scheme of expectations of man in civilized society with a minimum of friction and waste. Unless this task is performed, a politically organized society tends to be disrupted or to be dissolved. Controversies must be decided and the general security requires that they be decided according to law..."

Our honorees share, then, this calling and whether as advocates, counselors, legislators, administrators, judges, government workers, or as professionals seeking to prevent or forestall the necessity of resort to the courts or other adjudicatory tribunals - a glorious future of usefulness lies before you. Your accomplishments give encouragement to the confident hope that you will in your careers cast honor upon the profession which honors you tonight. It is with this serious expectation that each of you here assembled is welcomed to the Law School's Honors Day -- 1972.

Remarks by Dean Paul M. Hebert
Honor's Day - 1972
April 6, 1972