The Law School: 1961-1962

Paul M. Hebert
Student Body

The total student body numbered 231 in the fall semester, 1961, as compared with 219 the previous year. A marked increase was noted in the first year with an enrollment of 120 which is 35% above the size of the last year's entering class. Upperclassmen are distributed as follows: Second Year 48; Third Year 61, Unclassified 2. This year's graduating group, including the candidates for degrees in January, June, and August of 1962 total 40 compared with 54 last year. This smaller number is accounted for principally by the transition to the new 97-hour degree requirement as the total in the third
year group, including those who are not degree candidates, is approximately equal to last year's third-year class.

The large size of the first-year class reopens for consideration the desirability of dividing the first-year courses into two sections. This would involve the addition of the requisite faculty personnel for this purpose and such personnel could be used to achieve other objectives in the Law School's program. It may be noted that 30 additional applicants were accepted for September of 1961, but their plans to enter Law School did not materialize. If these applicants had matriculated as planned, a serious instructional problem in the size of the first-year class would have resulted. Appropriate budgetary requests have been made by the Law School for the necessary additional faculty appointments to handle the increasing student enrollment.

Curriculum

The June 1962 graduating class is the first group to which the new curriculum requiring 97 hours for the degree is applicable. This means that students graduating this year will have had the equivalent of seven semesters or six semesters and two summer sessions. One result of the new plan may be an increase in the number of mid-year graduates. Thus, it is anticipated that the graduating group in February of 1963 will number twenty-two. In addition to the curriculum objectives embodied in the new plan, there are, therefore, definite advantages in this situation from the viewpoint of the placement of graduates. The Law School should now be in a better position to meet more of the considerable number of mid-year requests for personnel recommendations which come from members of the profession and from others interested in the employment of law graduates.

The study of the Law School curriculum is practically a continuous matter and requires a considerable amount of faculty time and effort. Two committees have been constituted and are currently at work considering the individual course offerings with a view toward possible additions and improvements. It will be recalled that the adoption of the present curriculum was carried forward with knowledge that greater emphasis would be placed upon seminar courses and that additional summer session courses would have to be provided. This is inescapable if both the civil law and basic common law subjects are to be
adequately covered in the 97-hour curriculum with appropriate range of electives. It is highly desirable to enlarge the opportunities for individually supervised work in the smaller seminar groups. During the spring of the 1961-62 semester the faculty as a whole will have the opportunity to consider the details of committee recommendations on the curriculum and to implement its deliberations with necessary additional planning.

Retirement, Resignation

During the biennium the law faculty suffered two serious losses through a retirement and a resignation. Professor Harriet Spiller Daggett retired at the end of the 1961 summer session. Mrs. Daggett has been a member of the faculty for 36 years. During this period she made distinguished contributions to teaching and to the development of Louisiana law. The fields of her interests as a member of the faculty were broad. In each, she was a pioneer of legal thought. Her teachings and writings in Family Law, Community Property, Mineral Rights, and innumerable other areas of private and public law have had a far-reaching influence on the jurisprudence and in the improvement of law through legislation. The sum total of her brilliant contributions has been very great.

In recognition and appreciation for her devoted service as a member of the faculty, the June 1961 issue of the Louisiana Law Review was dedicated to Professor Daggett. The issue contains the text of the Law Faculty's resolution of appreciation to Professor Daggett. Appended thereto is a six-page bibliography listing her writings which have appeared in various books and periodicals. The high esteem in which Mrs. Daggett is held both personally and professionally was reflected in the large attendance at the Testimonial Dinner held in her honor at Hatcher Hall on September 29, 1961. The best wishes of the faculty, student body, alumni and the entire legal profession accompany Professor Daggett in her retirement. She will continue to reside in Baton Rouge, where she will be readily available for consultation and advice on law school matters and where we will have the pleasure of her active participation in many law school functions.

Professor Donald H. Wollett, who was named to the faculty in 1959, resigned at the conclusion of the spring semester last year to accept a professional opportunity with a New York law
firm specializing in labor law and industrial relations. During his brief years of service as a member of the faculty, Professor Wollett had already made notable contributions through his teaching, research, and writing in the field of labor law. He was a principal co-editor of *Labor Relations and the Law* (2d edition 1960), a textbook widely used in the teaching of labor law in a number of leading law schools. His services were increasingly sought as a labor arbitrator throughout the entire Gulf Coast industrial region. His resignation is a distinct loss, not only to our law school, but also to the profession of law school teaching, to which Professor Wollett would have no doubt made further distinguished contributions. The best wishes of his former colleagues are with him in his challenging new work.

*Associate Deanship*

The Board of Supervisors, at its December 16, 1961, meeting, acted favorably on a recommendation for the establishment of the new position of Associate Dean. The Law School is exceptionally fortunate in obtaining Dean Milton M. Harrison for this post. Dean Harrison has served the University as Vice-President and Dean of Academic Affairs. He is a former Dean of the Law School and served for a number of years as Assistant to the Dean. Dean Harrison will devote one-half of his time to teaching. His colleagues all welcome his return to the Law School.

The appointment of an Associate Dean will make possible more expeditious and efficient handling of matters pertaining to admissions, placement, law student interviews, continuing legal education, and advising with pre-legal students. It also makes it possible for more time to be devoted to a wide variety of matters centering in the Dean's office. The volume of such work has increased steadily and virtually all law schools have administrative strength comparable to that now made available to the Law School. Dean Harrison's broad administrative experience and his interest in legal education will be most helpful in aiding the Law School in plans for essential expansion of programs.

1961-62 Faculty — Appointments

The 1961-62 law faculty consists of twelve full-time members in addition to the Dean, and Associate Dean, with one additional research chair in Civil and Comparative Law. Two members of
the bar, Mr. Alvin B. Rubin and Mr. Benjamin W. Yancey, customarily offer courses in the Law School under appointment as part-time lecturers. Mr. Rubin offered the course in Successions in the fall semester, and will give the course in Tax Law and Estate Planning in the spring. Mr. Yancey, in the spring semester, will again offer the Admiralty course which has been opened for members of the bar in Baton Rouge and in other areas accessible to the Law School. Knowledge of admiralty law is becoming increasingly important and the bar's response to this offering is most encouraging.

A significant expansion of the Law School's program has been made possible through a special grant of $64,000 made to the University by the Superior Oil Company for the purpose of establishing a chair in Mineral Law. This grant, payable over a four-year period, has enabled the Law School to add one faculty member whose principal responsibility will be the development of the Law School's program in the law of oil and gas and related subjects. To fill this faculty position, Mr. George W. Hardy, III, has been appointed as Associate Professor of Mineral Law. Mr. Hardy comes to the Law School with an excellent background for the teaching and research work he is undertaking. He received his B.A. degree from Virginia Military Institute, where he merited the Jackson Hope Medal for first position in academic standing. He studied law at Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar in 1954-1955. In 1958, he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Louisiana State University, being graduated as the ranking student of his class. He is a former Editor-in-Chief of the Louisiana Law Review. From 1958 to 1960 he was a member of the law faculty of the University of North Carolina, from which position he resigned in order to return to Louisiana. During 1960-61, Mr. Hardy was in the private practice of law in Alexandria, Louisiana. He is well-equipped professionally to undertake concentrated work in the mineral law field. Mr. Hardy will offer the basic course in Mineral Rights. He will revise and further develop this course in keeping with the objective of expanding and emphasizing the work in the field of oil and gas law. He will offer a Seminar in Oil and Gas Law for intensive treatment of selected problems with a view toward stimulating and encouraging student research and writing in this subject-matter area. He will also offer a new course in Oil and Gas Taxation. He assumes responsibility for the Annual Mineral Law Institute and will actively engage
in additional projects in research and writing to carry forward the Law School's work in Mineral Law.

Carlos E. Lazarus, formerly Coordinator of Research and Revisor of Statutes of the Louisiana State Law Institute, has accepted appointment as Associate Professor of Law effective with the fall semester of 1961-62. Mr. Lazarus holds the degree of Bachelor of Commerce from the Municipal School of Commerce, Manchester, England, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Loyola University of the South, where he was graduated with honors. Before joining the staff of the Law Institute, he served as a Research Assistant in the Law School, taught at Loyola University Law School, served as visiting member of the LSU Law School faculty, and engaged in private practice in New Orleans. He served in the Army during World War II. In 1946, he accepted full-time appointment with the Law Institute. In this work he has had broad experience in legislation through his work as one of the Reporters for the Revision of the 1950 Statutes. He subsequently discharged major responsibilities under the plan for continuous statutory revision. This extensive experience with legislation and his scholarly interest in Louisiana law combine to make Mr. Lazarus a valuable addition to the law faculty. His work program in 1961-62 includes the teaching of the courses in Legislation, Donations and Community Property, Corporations, and Negotiable Instruments.

The faculty has been augmented for the 1961-62 academic year by three visiting appointments. Visiting Professor Alfred W. Blumrosen from Rutgers University Law School taught the course in Labor Law during the fall semester of 1961-62. He also offered a Seminar in Constitutional Law to advanced students. Alvan Brody, formerly an instructor at Rutgers, was appointed Assistant Professor of Law for the academic year. Mr. Brody offered the course in Relational Interests and will teach Constitutional Law to the first-year class in the spring semester. He served also as Faculty Moderator of the Moot Court program.

Professor Lowell Turrentine, Marion Rice Kirkwood Professor Emeritus at Stanford University, has accepted appointment as Visiting Professor of Law for the spring semester of 1961-62. Professor Turrentine, a distinguished authority in American property law, will offer the course in Common Law Real Property. He will also inaugurate a special new course
offering in the Law of Trusts. This latter field is one of increasing importance to the Louisiana lawyer and is under current study by the Louisiana State Law Institute.

**Visiting Lecturers**

During the current year the Law School is continuing its program under which visiting lecturers of prominence are invited to discuss a variety of topics before the student body. These visitors and the subjects of their respective presentations in the fall of 1961 were: Judge John T. Hood, Jr., Louisiana Court of Appeal, Third Circuit, “History and Development of Louisiana Civil Law”; Professor Samuel D. Estep of the University of Michigan, “Society, Law and Nuclear Energy”; Professor Jerre S. Williams, University of Texas Law School, “Professional Responsibility”; Professor Moffatt Hancock, Stanford University, “Conflict, Drama and Magic in Early Law,” and Justice Michael A. Musmanno, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, “The Eichmann Trial—Personal Criminal Responsibility for Crimes Against Humanity.” In the spring semester of 1961-62, the invited lecturers and their topics are: Professor David F. Cavers of Harvard University, “Legal Research and Behavioral Science”; Professor Covey Oliver, University of Pennsylvania Law School, “The Political and Legal Reception of International Law, U.S.A.”; Judge Albert Tate, Jr., Louisiana Court of Appeal, Third Circuit, “The Place of the Civil Code, the Statutes, and the Precedents in the Louisiana Decisional Processes”; Mr. John H. Tucker, jr., President, Louisiana State Law Institute, “The Louisiana State Law Institute—Its Program in Louisiana Civil Law”; and Professor Jerome Hall of Indiana University Law School, Bloomington, Indiana, the Edward Douglass White Lecturer, “The Philosophy of Comparative Law.”

Professor Jan Kobbernagel of Denmark will lecture to various classes in the spring semester during a limited period, on the subjects of “Principles of Scandinavian Competition Law,” “Commercial Agency in International Trade,” “Outline of Scandinavian Law, Compared with the Common Law Systems and the Civil Law Systems,” and “Comparative Law— the Formation of Contracts.”
Faculty Activities

During the past year the members of the law faculty have continued with various professional activities in addition to their normal teaching assignments. A detailed listing of the work accomplishments and research projects and writing underway is made in the Dean's biennial report to the President and the Board of Supervisors. A partial listing of such activities include: Professor Dale E. Bennett's research incident to his responsibilities as Reporter for the drafting of a proposed revision of the Louisiana Code of Criminal Procedure; Visiting Professor Alfred W. Blumrosen's research for the preparation of a course in Employment Relations experimentally designed for first-year law students; Visiting Professor Alvan Brody's studies in torts as related to cases of negligently inflicted emotional distress; Professor Joseph Dainow's work with organizations active in the field of international and comparative law and his recent publication of a second edition of his one-volume edition of the Louisiana Civil Code; Professor Melvin G. Dakin's research in rate-making principles applied by utility regulatory agencies; Professor Wex S. Malone's continued research work into the law of wrongful death and survivorship which is to be the subject of a textbook he is writing and his continued work looking toward the publication of a casebook in Workmen's Compensation and allied subjects; Professor Henry George McMahon's extensive research and writing in the field of Procedure especially as related to the transition to the new Code of Civil Procedure and his current work with Mr. Alvin B. Rubin in preparing a volume of annotated forms to accompany the Code; Professor Robert A. Pascal's work in revising course materials in Family Law and his studies of the law of Trusts in connection with the revision project of the Louisiana State Law Institute; Professor George W. Pugh's recent research in evidence, procedure and judicial administration and his preliminary planning of studies in connection with a significant Ford Foundation project; Professor J. Denson Smith's revision of his teaching material in the basic courses of sales and conventional obligations and his effective leadership in the founding of a Civil Law Section of the Louisiana State Law Institute; Associate Professor A. Yiannopoulos' research and writing in the civil law of property and his activity as the Acting Coordinator for the Civil Law Section of the Louisiana State Law Institute; Dean
Hebert's continued activity in a number of professional organizations relating to law and its improvement.

Two significant national honors were accorded Professor Wex S. Malone during the 1961 annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools in Chicago. He was named a member of the Executive Committee of the Association which is an extremely important responsibility in directing the affairs of the Association. He was also elected National President of The Order of the Coif, national honorary society, at the Society's Triennial Convention. These honors reflect Professor Malone's work at the national level in important activities devoted to improving legal education. Professor Malone was granted leave of absence during the second semester of the 1961-62 session to accept appointment as the Legion Lex Distinguished Visiting Professor at the University of Southern California. He plans to teach at the University of North Carolina in the Summer of 1962, and will return to the Law School in September.

Professor George W. Pugh was recently named as one of the team of six American law professors selected to make special studies of procedure, evidence, and judicial administration in twenty different countries throughout the world. This project, financed under a Ford Foundation grant, will span a four-year period and will involve preparation of comparative legal materials in these fields. He plans to spend the summer of 1962 in France, and will thereafter spend three months each in the Union of South Africa, India, and Mexico. The results of these studies will be used to broaden the comparative approach in the teaching of procedure and related subjects in American law schools.

Law Library

The Law School is pleased to announce that the faculty status of Associate Professor of Law has been recommended and approved for Miss Kate Wallach, Law Librarian. She will hold the new faculty rank in addition to that of Law Librarian. This action is fitting recognition of Miss Wallach's scholarship in law and her professional attainments, as well as a recognition of her many contributions to the Law School's teaching program through the years.

The Law Library's holdings as of June 30, 1961, have risen to 110,201, with 6,222 volumes added in the two-year period
1959-1961. The LSU Foundation has recently assisted the Law Library with a special gift of $1800 for the purpose of making possible the acquisition of certain items which could not be otherwise obtained from available state funds. The growth of the student body makes it imperative that new reading rooms, more adequate study carrels, typing rooms, and additional stack space for a collection expected to grow to 250,000 volumes be provided. These needs have been reported to the University Administration and to the Board of Supervisors. There is hope that these needs can be realized within the scope of the University’s request for capital improvements, as the Board has included the project in a list of priority needs submitted to the State Bond and Building Commission.

During the past year, Mrs. Marian G. Gallagher, Law Librarian at the Washington University School of Law, Seattle, Washington, who is one of the recognized authorities in the field of library administration, spent a number of days at the Law School conferring with the library staff and with the members of the faculty. Her comprehensive report filed with the Dean on April 12, 1961, embodies appraisals and recommendations which are of considerable value for planning purposes. Among other recommendations for greater efficiency she has stressed the need for a remodelling of library facilities to make provision for adequate reserve shelving area, and a more adequate reading room; the opening of library stacks to the student body; the concentration of all library offices on one level; and the regular planning of a budget for book purchases at the level of $35,000 to $40,000 per year to allow for growth of the collection.

**Law Review**

In 1961, the Law Review’s cumulative index covering twenty volumes was published. It provides a ready index to the subject matter appearing in the almost 15,000 pages constituting the first twenty volumes of the Review. The listed material is also an index into the manner in which the Review has achieved the objectives for which it was established. The Law School is indebted to the West Publishing Company for major assistance in the preparation of the general index and the book review indexes, and to the Faculty Editor, Professor George W. Pugh, and the Review’s Editorial Assistant, Mrs. Beverly Walker, for their devoted efforts in the publication of this volume. The
cumulative index enhances greatly the value of the *Louisiana Law Review* as a research aid to the profession. The work of the *Review* continues to be an encouragement to higher legal scholarship in the student body and an incentive to individual student research.

*Moot Court*

During 1961-62, on the recommendation of the two senior faculty advisors, Professors Bennett and Dakin, the Law School was able to utilize the services of Visiting Assistant Professor Alvan Brody in an experimental plan designed to place more emphasis on the Moot Court work. The program was strengthened during the year by adding to it a measure of formal instruction in advocacy, both at the appellate level and in trial presentation. By devoting a substantial time of one member of the faculty and through the cooperation of the other members, it has been possible to increase student enthusiasm and participation in the program while, at the same time, making it an educational vehicle in practical aspects of the legal skills involved. In the fall term of 1961-62 the program concerned appellate advocacy. Each participant prepared a brief and argued orally before a mock appellate court composed of a local practicing attorney, a faculty member, and a member of the Moot Court Board. In the first half of the spring term, the program will focus on the skills required to present a civil case to judge and jury. It will cover every phase of trial litigation from the initial interview of a client to the closing arguments. Throughout both aspects of the program, formal lectures, practice sessions, and informal critiques supplement the student’s outside work. The experience which members of the Moot Court Board have acquired in prior years is being utilized to greater extent than heretofore by their acting as advisors to the current year’s participants, in what it is hoped will be, year by year, a cumulative process. The Moot Court program is both educational and competitive. Later in the spring semester, finalists will use the skills they acquire in the program in the presentation of a criminal trial. The winners are certified to compete in an argument before the Justices of the Supreme Court. The winners of this year’s Finals in the Robert Lee Tullis Moot Court Competition were Messrs. Jack Fant of Shreveport, La., and Joel Sermons of Bossier City, La., third-year students in the Law School. The runner-up team was composed of Messrs. Keith Whipple of
Bourg, Louisiana, and Douglas Gonzales of Baton Rouge. Professor Bennett served as the Faculty Advisor for this year's Finals in the competition. The successful experience of the new plan for the Moot Court work makes it desirable that personnel be made available on a permanent basis to carry on the work inaugurated this year by Mr. Brody.

Alumni Activities

The Law School Alumni Association comprises all graduates of the Law School. The alumni are a loyal and interested group devoted to the welfare of the Law School and to the University. Through the Association, assistance has been given to the Law School in matters pertaining to the placement of graduates, and in sponsoring awards in connection with Law Day activities, honoring student leaders of the Law Review, the Moot Court Board, and the Student Bar Association. The Association is currently engaged in a program to obtain dues paying memberships from at least 500 of the law alumni. With the funds thus realized, additional assistance can be given to a number of worthwhile projects. The Law School is especially indebted to Mr. Thomas W. Leigh, of Monroe, who served as President of the Association in 1960-61, and to his successor, Mr. C. Arthur Provost of New Iberia. Their leadership laid the foundation for plans to stimulate greater alumni support. These plans are being actively pushed forward at the present time under the guidance of Mr. Provost. Other officers of the Alumni Association for 1961-62 are: Vice-President, A. K. Goff, Jr., '31; Secretary, Frank S. Craig, Jr., '40; Treasurer, G. Frank Purvis, Jr., '35.

Future Needs

Since its founding in 1906 the Law School of Louisiana State University has had tremendous impact upon the leadership of the State of Louisiana. The influence of the school is reflected in the careers of many distinguished Louisiana citizens who have had prominent part in shaping the destiny of our state and who have exerted far-reaching effect upon the development of the state's economy, its industries, its resources, its governmental structure, and in the fashioning of the legal system under which the affairs of the people of Louisiana are carried on. In the list of the alumni are leading lawyers, judges, statesmen, legislators, and public officials, including one former Governor and a United
States Senator, in addition to a large number of graduates who have had prominent part in varied activities of leadership.

The broad area of service depicted in the Law School's history indicates the kind of demands at increased levels of efficiency which will be exacted of the Law School during the next twenty-five years. In these ensuing years the law will be destined to play an ever-increasing part in contributing to the solution of problems of an advancing, more complex society.

Louisiana with its two legal systems has special problems in legal education which tend to magnify the current needs of the Law School and in turn serve to enhance the opportunities for service. The University must continue to develop the Law School as a comprehensive legal center serving as a focus of activity devoted to study, teaching and research into legal problems as they are reflected in the two great legal systems of the western world.

The Law School of Louisiana State University cannot afford to stand still in its development, for in this age, to attempt to stand still is inevitably to fall far behind. The Law School has many needs and its most pressing needs may be summarized under two main headings: (1) The need for expansion of faculty, staff, personnel and added financial support to carry on teaching and research at increased levels of effectiveness; (2) the need for expansion of physical facilities to meet the growing responsibilities that will be thrust upon the Law School in the immediately ensuing years.

These needs have been the subject of special reports made to the University Administration and to the Board of Supervisors and the Law School is pleased at the sympathetic consideration which has been accorded these needs. It is hoped that means to begin with active architectural planning can be obtained in the near future as the realization of a project of the magnitude envisioned will require a considerable period of planning time.

**Conclusion**

In stressing future needs, one should not overlook solid accomplishments of the Law School in 1961-62, and in prior years. This brief Report reflects that 1961-62 will be a year of achievement in the life of the Law School. Faculty activities commented
upon above continue to reflect the variety and breadth of the interests represented in the day to day work of the School. The School has gone forward in all of its programs and progress is to be noted in many directions. The Law School is fortunate in having so many capable law students and much work of true excellence is being achieved by the students. It is with pride that the faculty sees so many of them quickly assume positions of leadership and responsibility in the active profession. It is the hope of the Law School that the number of superior students will grow and that scholarship funds necessary to assist such students can be obtained. The social engineering of the law calls for men and women of exceptional talents to manage problems created by the constantly growing technological competence which is a characteristic of our present age. We have confidence that the aspirations for future and accelerated progress in the Law School are possible of realization. To that end, we express to the President and to the Board of Supervisors the gratitude of the Dean and Faculty for the support and encouragement so generously given to our past work and future plans.

Paul M. Hebert,
Dean.

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