

Winter 1960

South Carolina Bar Association Annual Meeting--Annual Address of the President

Henry H. Edens

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SOUTH CAROLINA BAR ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

Ladies and Gentlemen of the South Carolina Bar Association and Distinguished Guests: We have two very distinguished convention speakers, Mr. Truman B. Rucker, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, one of the great trial lawyers of the Midwest who will be our Annual Luncheon speaker, and Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Former Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and presently the President of the American Red Cross, as our Annual Dinner speaker. General Gruenther, as you probably know, is one of the great military men of our time and a sparkling and brilliant speaker on any subject which he chooses to discuss.

Under precedent of this occasion, your President is not expected to vie with the guest speakers. So, under the circumstances, I will seek to exercise the restraint suggested by the occasion and confine my remarks to an accounting of those events related to the official office which should be of interest to you.

At the outset, I want you to know how proud I was, on occasions both official and unofficial, to go beyond the borders of this State in my representative capacity as your President. It was an inspiring assignment and a most gratifying one.

The meeting at the Arden House in the mountainous region of New York State — such meeting having been called by Ross Malone, President of the American Bar Association, for the formulation of policies to be adopted for the program for the "Continued Legal Education of the Bar" — was an event which will be forever impressed upon the memory of those who attended. Arden House is the historic mansion owned by the Harriman family which was given to Columbia University during the time when Dwight D. Eisenhower was President of that Institution. To this conference the presidents of the bars of the respective states, state and federal judges, and law school deans were invited. The panels were divided into five sections and the panelists went from section to section throughout the day. I sat beside the Dean of the Harvard Law School and Judge Learned Hand, one of the great jurists of all time. For three days the session continued in concentrated effort with top judicial, administrative and teaching minds of the day in consultation with the leaders of the state bars of the United States.

I have attended the section meetings of the American Bar Association composed of the presidents of the bars of the states of the United States, both at the Annual Convention of the American Bar Association in Miami and the Regional Meeting in Chicago, Illinois. My name was the first chosen by lot to address the Bar President Section. I spoke of the activities of the South Carolina Bar and its accomplishments, some of which were real and some imaginative. It was well received, probably because those in attendance realized that their number would also eventually come up.

Your President was invited to address the Medico-Legal Seminar of the Florida Bar Association held in Jacksonville. The subject was "Trial Tech-

niques I Have Used and Observed." This seminar is an annual event of the Florida State Bar and was attended by several hundred lawyers from throughout the state. I was frankly amazed at the interest shown by older members of the Florida Bar as well as, of course, the younger ones as evidenced by their attention to the program and the many questions asked after adjournment.

The Plaintiff's Association of the State of Georgia likewise invited your President to participate in a program in Atlanta, and the New Jersey Plaintiff's Association also invited your President to speak before their group in Atlantic City where over one thousand attorneys were in attendance.

The International Academy of Trial Lawyers, meeting in New York City, paid special recognition to your President who was called upon to participate in several policy discussions.

In the sessions of the American Bar Association which I attended as your President, it was repeatedly impressed upon me the high regard in which our members of the Board of Delegates, Walton J. McLeod and Frank B. Gary, were held by the other members of the Board of Delegates and other leaders of the American Bar. They have done an outstanding job and are most deserving of the confidence imposed in them by our Association.

I want to pay particular tribute to the magnificent job done by Gus Graydon of the Columbia Bar, aided and abetted by R. Beverly Herbert, Jr., in publicizing Law Day and perpetuating the occasion by a magnificent brochure in the Magazine Section of The State newspaper under date of Sunday, May the first, 1960. In this regard I am infringing upon the field to be covered by the Chairman of the Executive Committee in reporting upon the activities of the Bar. However, the response to this effort has been such, not only from within but without the State, that I felt compelled to pay Caesar twice.

In view of the participation of the Bar through its Executive Committee in obtaining the passage of legislation giving the Supreme Court the authority to formulate rules relating to the discipline of the Bar, I shall presume to renew the informal recommendations of the Executive Committee to our Supreme Court concerning the same at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Carolina Bar held on May 7, 1958, at Columbia, S. C.

I strongly urge that Section 9 of the Rules be amended so that, in the selection of the panel of three Commissioners to hear the presentation of the charges against the accused, such panel will be selected on the basis of a fixed rotation. Such is "man's inhumanity to man" that no one individual should have the power or authority to hand-pick the tribunal that determines the fate of the lawyer accused. The accused should have the right to at least two strikes in arriving at the final panel of three to hear the cause. Nor should the Chairman of the Commission have the absolute right to designate himself to sit on the panel of three unless he is otherwise qualified and is selected under the fixed rotation method.

The above recommendations were fully discussed at the Committee meeting referred to above with immediate Past President Kerr, President

Bailey, President-elect Edens and other members of the Committee present, and the recommendations were unanimous.

It is further respectfully recommended that in the selection of the 14 Commissioners, consideration be given to the appointment of lawyers who are members of the South Carolina Plaintiffs' Association. This Association has over two hundred members, most of whom are members of the South Carolina Bar Association, but they have no representation on the Board of Commissioners.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to the various committees of the Association for their whole-hearted cooperation in our every undertaking. Each committee and individual, without exception, has responded when called upon.

This concludes the "remarks from the President" called for on the program. I will be back with you throughout the convention.

HENRY H. EDENS
President of the South Carolina
Bar Association

DEBATE ON THE CONNALLY RESERVATION

At the first meeting of the Association on Monday, the question of whether or not the Connally Reservation should be repealed was debated by Charles B. Elliott for the affirmative and Irvine F. Belser for the negative. Frank B. Gary was the moderator.

Mr. Gary explained that the United Nations Charter setting up the World Court provided only for the adjudication of international questions; that the Connally Reservation was added as a limitation to the resolution of the Senate accepting jurisdiction of the World Court reserving to the United States the right to determine whether the issue under consideration was international or domestic; that in 1947 the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association voted overwhelmingly to recommend that the Senate repeal the Connally Reservation because of its adverse effect on the prestige of the Court; that the matter was before the Senate for reconsideration; that a group in the House of Delegates had offered a resolution recommending that the position of the American Bar Association in favor of repeal be changed to favor retention; that the matter had been scheduled for consideration at the meeting of the Association in August; and that it would be helpful not only to the Bar Association's delegate (Mr. Gary) but also to Mr. McLeod, the State delegate, to be informed of the feeling of the South Carolina Bar Association on the subject.

Both Mr. Elliott and Mr. Belser knew their subjects well and made excellent arguments for and against repeal (citing most of the reasons which were used in the subsequent debate of the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association). At the close of the debate, Mr. Elliott indicated that he had argued contrary to his own convictions as a kind of "Court appointed attorney". He moved that it be the sense of the South Carolina Bar Association that the Senate not repeal the Connally Amendment. This motion was duly seconded and overwhelmingly carried. (Both Mr. McLeod, the State delegate, and Mr. Gary, the Bar delegate, thereafter voted against repeal of the amendment in the meeting of the House of Delegates in Washington.)

SEMINAR REPORT

An interesting and well-attended workshop on the subject "Settlement Negotiations of Tort Claims" was presided over by Frank L. Taylor and moderated by Frank K. Sloan, both of Columbia. Truman B. Rucker, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Hugh G. Head, Atlanta, Georgia, Robert McC. Figg, Columbia, James P. Mozingo, III, Darlington, and J. Bruce Foster, Spartanburg, participated as panelists. The discussion covered the social desirability of appropriate settlements, effective methods of developing settlement possibilities, timing of negotiations, suggestions as to proper evaluation of claims, and the part played by information exchange and discovery procedures in facilitating settlements.

COMMITTEE ON PROCEDURAL AND LAW REFORM

In spite of continued efforts by your committee, with the assistance of the President and Executive Committee, the two bills (H1203 and H1204) to establish new Rules of Civil Procedure for the courts of our State failed

of passage in the Senate in the last day of its statewide session. As was noted by the report of this Committee at the 1959 convention, the two bills were passed quite handily by the House of Representatives but encountered strong opposition in the Senate Judiciary Committee. This opposition effectively prevented a favorable report on the bills until the final hours of the 1960 session, thereby insuring their defeat, although a strong majority of the full Senate favored passage of the bills.

The efforts of your committee during the past year were not entirely unsuccessful, however.

Senator Marshall Parker and members of the Special Legislative Tax Study Commission give principal credit to this committee and to the President and members of the Executive Committee for the passage of two bills vitally important to lawyers concerning State Tax Commission procedures.

H1871 set up for the first time a simplified method permitting taxpayers to make claims for refunds for a period of three years after the payment of a tax and provided an appeal to the circuit courts from the Tax Commission's decision on such claims. Prior to the passage of this act the only method of obtaining a refund or making appeal was to pay a tax under protest and bring an action within 30 days in the Common Pleas Court. This obviously required prior knowledge of all claims. All other refunds or granting of claims were entirely discretionary with the Tax Commission from which there was no appeal.

H1870 contained, among others about which the Association took no position, two valuable provisions. The first directed the Tax Commission to publish its decisions in brief, hypothetical form to provide guidance to taxpayers and their counsel in the interpretation of tax laws. The second requires the Commission to give advance rulings as to the tax consequences of transactions upon application by a taxpayer, which will materially assist lawyers in planning estate, corporate, and business transactions.

It is the understanding of your committee that the proposed new Rules of Civil Procedure presented to the General Assembly in 1958 by the S. C. Judicial Council do not require re-proposal at each session of the General Assembly but continue for all practical purposes pending before it. It is, however, clear that this proposed legislation will not receive consideration by the General Assembly unless this Association actively presses for its passage. In the light of this fact, your committee feels it proper to suggest that the Executive Committee instruct it further on the question whether passage of the Rules bills should be again a major project of this committee in the next session of the General Assembly, or should the project be permitted to remain dormant for a period of time to permit such opposition as the legislation may have to work out satisfactory compromises.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK K. SLOAN, CHAIRMAN

Committee on Procedural and Law Reform

COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION

In the absence of Chairman Rufus M. Ward, David W. Robinson made the report for the Committee to draft a new Constitution.

Mr. Robinson called to the attention of the Convention that as a result of action taken at the 1959 Convention, the report of the Committee was printed in the South Carolina Law Quarterly, Vol. 11, pages 452-463 and in this fashion made available to all members of the Association. He stated that President Edens had enlarged the Committee by the addition of Edward K. Pritchard of Charleston and Randolph Murdaugh of Hampton. The Committee as thus enlarged, and with all present except Chairman Ward, met on May 23, 1960. At this meeting the Committee decided to amend the recommendation as printed by eliminating therefrom all references to the establishment of a Board of Governors and inserting in lieu thereof the provisions in the present Constitution (South Carolina Law Quarterly, Vol. 5, p. 535-542, as amended, Vol. 6, 421, Vol. 7, 546) dealing with the election of Circuit Vice Presidents and with their responsibilities.

In behalf of the Committee, Mr. Robinson moved that the Report of 1959 be so amended. The motion was seconded and adopted. Mr. Robinson then moved that the proposed Constitution as so amended be adopted. This motion was seconded and unanimously adopted. As a result of these motions the following Constitution was adopted.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
of
THE SOUTH CAROLINA BAR ASSOCIATION

Name

Article I. This Association shall be called the South Carolina Bar Association.

Objects

Article II. The Association is formed to maintain the honor, dignity and courtesy of the profession of the law; to advance the science of jurisprudence; to promote the due administration of justice and reforms in the law; to encourage liberal education for the Bar, and to cultivate cordial intercourse among the members of the South Carolina Bar.

Qualifications for Membership

Article III (a). Any person a member of the South Carolina Bar who the Vice President of his or her Judicial Circuit concludes will be benefited by being a member of the Association and who the Vice President further concludes will be a benefit to the Association shall be eligible for membership in the Association.

Article III (b). Upon making application and its approval by the Vice President for the Circuit wherein such applicant resides, as a condition precedent, and payment of dues the applicant shall be enrolled by the Executive Secretary as a member; however, the action of such Vice President in either approving or rejecting an application shall be subject to review and reversal by the Executive Committee.

Article III (c). The Vice President of each Judicial Circuit shall constitute a one-man Membership Committee in his Circuit to whom shall be referred all applications for membership for such Circuit.

Officers

Article IV (a). The officers of the Association shall be a President, who shall not be eligible for re-election; a First Vice President; a Vice President from each Judicial Circuit in this State represented in the Association; an Executive Secretary, who shall also be Treasurer; an Executive Committee to be composed of the President, the First Vice President, the immediate past-President ex-officio, and six other members of the Association. The President, First Vice President, two members of the Executive Committee, and the Vice President from each Judicial Circuit shall be elected at each annual meeting for terms of one year each except that members of the Executive Committee so elected shall be elected for three years.

Article IV (b). There shall be a Committee on Nominations for these offices of the Association, the Committee to be selected at each annual meeting from the members present from each Judicial Circuit; the President shall cause the members of the several Judicial Circuits to caucus and respectively name a member in attendance from said Circuit as a member of the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall meet promptly and upon making its report the Association shall elect the officers

above indicated. Nominations may be received from the floor. Voting shall be by ballot unless by majority vote at the time it is otherwise ordered.

Article IV (c). The members of the Executive Committee other than the ex-officio members, shall be elected for terms of three years each; Provided, however, that four executive committeemen shall be elected at the 1961 annual meeting of the Association, two to serve for three years, one for a term of two years, and one for a term of one year. In making its nominations for the 1961 elections, the Executive Committee shall designate which nominations for the Executive Committee are for a two-year term and which for a one-year term. It may determine this in advance by lot.

Since the member of the Executive Committee from the First Congressional District has one more year to serve and the member from the Second Congressional District two more years, the four Executive Committeemen to be elected at the 1961 meeting shall be one each from the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts. Thereafter, at each annual meeting, two executive committeemen shall be elected to succeed the committeemen whose terms then expire. Members of the Executive Committee shall not be eligible to succeed themselves, this provision not being applicable to ex-officio members.

There shall be one executive committeeman from each of the six congressional districts as now constituted, and no two executive committeemen from the same such congressional district shall serve concurrently. This provision is not applicable to ex-officio members.

The Executive-Secretary-Treasurer shall be selected by the Executive Committee and shall attend all meetings of the Association. He shall attend all meetings of the Executive Committee and of other committees when requested to do so.

Committees

Article V. The following Standing Committees shall be annually appointed by the Executive Committee prior to the annual meeting and shall consist of the number of members indicated below:

1. On Institutes, Symposiums and Seminars. Fourteen members.
2. On Memorials to Deceased Members. Fourteen members, being one from each Judicial Circuit.
3. On Public Information. Fourteen, including the Chairman of the Executive Committee.
4. On Procedural and Law Reform. Five.
5. On Ethics and Professional Responsibility. Three.
6. On the Law School. Fourteen members.
7. On Annual Review of Statutory Law. Three.
8. On Review of Case Law. Fourteen.
9. On Legislation: however, this does not preclude the Association, when it concludes advisable, from setting up a special committee acting independently or with the Committee on Legislation in fostering recommended legislative action.
10. On Unauthorized Practice.

The majority of any committee shall constitute a quorum.

The Executive Committee in appointing members of the various Standing Committees is charged with the duty of providing a system or policy of modified rotation.

All Committees shall at each annual meeting report in writing a summary of their proceedings and recommendations.

The Executive Committee

Article VI (a). The Executive Committee shall manage the affairs of the Association, subject to the Constitution and By-Laws, and shall annually select one of its members as its chairman, which chairman shall be in charge of the administration of the affairs of the Association.

All appropriations of the funds of the Association must be made by this Committee, unless otherwise ordered by the Association by a two-thirds vote.

The Executive Committee shall represent the Association on the Advisory Board of the *South Carolina Law Quarterly*.

Other Committees

Article VII. The Association may provide for such other Standing Committees as it may deem necessary. Other committees may be appointed by the Association or the President or the Executive Committee.

Annual Dues

Article VIII. Membership in the Association shall be on a calendar year basis. The annual dues shall be \$12.50, and the Secretary of the Association is hereby authorized to draw on the members for their annual dues as they respectively become due. Members shall be entitled to receive the *South Carolina Law Quarterly*. The annual dues of each member shall be payable in advance each year. If any member neglects to pay his dues when due and remains in default for sixty days after notice thereof, this shall be deemed his resignation from the Association and he shall be dropped from the roll of members. The Secretary-Treasurer shall give notice promptly to all members in default. The dues of new members admitted to the Association shall be prorated to the end of the calendar year.

When a member has been dropped from the roll of membership for non-payment of dues, he may be reinstated as of the then immediately preceding anniversary of his prior membership by paying his current dues together with such dues (not exceeding \$12.50) as would have been payable if he had not been dropped from membership.

The Executive Committee is authorized to fix a registration fee at the Annual Convention of the Association to cover a portion of the cost of the Association. Notice of such registration fee shall be given to the members in writing prior to the Convention.

Suspension and Expulsion

Article IX. Any member of the Association may be suspended or expelled by the Executive Committee (after proper hearing) for misconduct in his relations to this Association, or for conduct unbecoming a member of the Bar. Such member shall have the right of appeal to the Association

at its next business meeting (annual or special). Any member of the Association who has either been disbarred or suspended from the practice of law by the Supreme Court of South Carolina shall automatically cease to be a member of the South Carolina Bar Association as of the date such order of the Supreme Court becomes effective.

Meetings

Article X. The Association shall have an Annual Meeting at such time and place as shall be determined by the Executive Committee; those members present at such meeting shall constitute a quorum. At such Annual Meeting the Association shall give a dinner to the members. In addition to the Annual Meeting, which shall be for business and instruction as well as for social affairs, there shall be held three other meetings of the Association during the year devoted primarily to Continuing Legal Education, these meetings to be held at such times and at such places and under such provisions as the Executive Committee shall determine.

Special meetings of the Association may be called by the Executive Committee for the consideration of the affairs of the Association, but at such special meetings no business shall be transacted except such as shall be specified in the call thereof. The Secretary shall mail to each member notice of each meeting not later than ten days prior to such meeting.

Presiding Officers

Article XI. At all meetings of the Association the President shall preside, or his appointee shall preside, if the President is in attendance. In his absence the First Vice President shall preside. In the absence of both the President and First Vice President, any member of the Association, selected without ballot, shall preside. In case of the death, resignation, incapacity or removal from the State of the President, the First Vice President shall succeed to the office of the President. In the event any other office (including that of First Vice President) shall become vacant by reason of death, resignation, incapacity or removal from the State such vacancy shall be filled by selection by the remaining members of the Executive Committee.

Annual Address and Papers

Article XII. The Executive Committee shall arrange the program for the Annual Meeting of the Association.

Order of Business

Article XIII. The order of business at each Annual Meeting shall be as follows:

1. Registration.
2. Call to order.
3. Address by the President.
4. Minutes of the preceding meeting.
5. Report of the Executive Committee.
6. Report of Secretary-Treasurer.
7. Report of Standing Committees.
8. Reports of Special Committees.
9. Election and Installation of Officers.

10. Miscellaneous Business.
11. Committee meetings.
12. Annual Address.
13. Annual Dinner.

The order of business may be changed by the Presiding Officer as he may conclude is desirable under the circumstances.

Limit in Debate

Article XIV. No member shall, in discussion or debate, speak more than ten minutes at a time, nor more than twice on one subject.

Parliamentary Rules

Article XV. Roberts Rules of Order shall govern all meetings of the Association, except in cases otherwise provided by the Constitution and By-Laws.

Stenographer

Article XVI. The Executive Committee may employ a stenographer to assist the Secretary.

Privileges of the Floor

Article XVII. At any meeting of the Association members of the Bar of any foreign country or of any other state or territory may, on motion, be admitted to the privileges of the floor during such meeting.

Honorary Members

Article XVIII. The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Judges of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, the Judges of the United States District Courts for the Eastern and Western Districts, and for any other districts in the State hereafter created, the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Circuit Courts of South Carolina, the Judges of all County Courts who are required by law to be members of the Bar of South Carolina, and all members of the Law Faculty of the University of South Carolina shall be honorary members of this Association.

Delegate to American Bar Association

Article XIX. The Executive Committee shall elect every two years for a two-year term the Association's member of the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association. No person shall be eligible to serve more than two terms as such delegate. The Executive Committee may fill any vacancy for the unexpired term.

Complimentary Resolutions

Article XX. The Association shall not consider a resolution complimentary to an officer or member.

The Secretary-Treasurer

Article XXI. This officer shall keep a record of the proceedings of all meetings of the Association and of its Executive Committee. He shall likewise keep accurate records of all memberships, receipts and disbursements of funds; he shall inform the officers of the Association and the members

of Committees of their election or appointment; shall issue notices of all meetings, and in case of special meetings shall add a brief note as to the object of the call; and he shall make reports to the Association and/or to the Executive Committee when called upon by the President and/or Executive Committee.

Meeting of Committees

Article XXII. All Standing Committees shall meet at each Annual Meeting, at such time and place as their respective Chairmen shall appoint.

Special meetings of any Committee shall be held at such time and place as the chairman thereof shall appoint.

Filling Vacancies

Article XXIII. The President shall have power to fill vacancies on all appointive Committees.

Expense of Committees

Article XXIV. The reasonable disbursement of the Executive Committee, for expenses incurred in the performance of its duties may be paid out of the funds of the Association but not, however, expenses incurred by it in attending annual meetings of the Association.

Duties of Standing Committees

Article XXV. (A) The Committee on Institutes, Symposiums and Seminars shall be charged with the duty of arranging other programs during the year at various times and various places and upon various legal subjects.

(B) The Committee on Memorials to Deceased Members shall be charged with the duty of reporting at the annual meeting the names of members who shall have died during the preceding year, with appropriate memorials.

(C) The Committee on Public Relations shall study the matter of Public Relations and recommend to the Association and the Executive Committee methods of further improving these relations. This Committee will be charged with the duty of carrying out its recommendations which are approved by the Association or the Executive Committee.

(D) The Committee on Procedural and Law Reforms shall in addition to making and reporting studies in this field be active in developing organized efforts for improvement of procedure and law.

(E) The Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility shall be charged with the duty of encouraging high ethical standards and a deep sense of professional responsibility among the members of the Bar.

(F) The Committee on the Law School shall be charged with the duty of rendering assistance to the Law School in its operation and development, and act as a liaison between such school and the Association.

(G) The Committee on Review of Statutory Law shall prepare a report annually in time for publication in the June issue of the *South Carolina Law Quarterly*, which report shall embrace notes on all state-wide legislation adopted that year by the South Carolina Legislature.

(H) The Committee on Review of Case Law is charged with the duty of reporting on the rendition of important decisions of the Supreme Court in South Carolina and of the United States Courts during the year and filing its report with the *South Carolina Law Quarterly* in time for publication in its September issue.

(I) The Committee on Legislation shall be charged with the duty of representing the Bar Association before the Legislature of South Carolina in an effort to accomplish the enactment of Bills recommended by the Association to the Legislature, and further this Committee shall assist any special committee that may be appointed especially in regard to some proposed legislation.

(J) The Committee on Unauthorized Practice shall be active in discovering and preventing such practice. The Standing Committee on Unauthorized Practice of Law, whenever it deems it necessary or desirable and after approval of the Executive Committee, is authorized to institute appropriate litigation, suits or actions, in their own names or in the name of the Association, or otherwise, for the purpose of prohibiting or suppressing unauthorized practice of law.

The address of the President, the reports of Committees, and a summary of all proceedings at the Annual Meeting and at special meetings shall be published annually in the *South Carolina Law Quarterly*.

Director of Institutes

Article XXVI. An office is hereby created designated as Director of Institutes. This Director shall be selected annually by the Executive Committee. No limitation shall exist with respect to the re-appointment of the same Director from year to year. As a part of his duties, the Director shall sit in an advisory capacity with the Executive Committee at its regular meetings; however, without the power of voting on any matters before the Executive Committee.

Canons of Professional Ethics

Article XXVII. The canons of professional ethics of the American Bar Association, effective January 1, 1960, are adopted as the canons of professional ethics by the South Carolina Bar Association.

Execution of Official Documents

Article XXVIII. All official documents of the Association shall be executed by the President and attested by the Secretary, under the Seal of the Association.

Amendments to Constitution

Article XXIX. The Constitution and By-Laws may be amended at any annual or special meeting of the Association by a vote of the majority of the members present; provided that any member desiring to amend the Constitution in any particular shall, thirty days before the next Annual or Special Meeting at which such amendment or amendments will be considered, mail to the Executive Committee a copy or copies of the proposed Amendment or Amendments and, thereafter, the Executive Committee, through the Secretary of the Association, shall, before said meeting, give written notice to all members of the Association of the proposed Amendment or Amendments, by mailing to each member a copy of the same.

COMMITTEES FOR 1960-1961 FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA BAR ASSOCIATION

President E. P. Riley has announced the appointment of the following committees:

REVIEW OF CASE LAW

David H. Means, U. S. C. Law School, Chairman	Wesley M. Walker, Greenville
Ernest L. Folk, III, U. S. C. Law School	E. Windell McCrackin, Myrtle Beach
Marshall T. Mays, Greenwood	Clinch Heyward Belser, Columbia
Huger Sinkler, Charleston	George Savage King, U. S. C. Law School
Brantley Harvey, Jr., Beaufort	Coleman Karesh, U. S. C. Law School
Gedney M. Howe, Jr., Charleston	Thomas B. Whaley, Columbia
Frank K. Sloan, U. S. C. Law School	Isadore S. Bernstein, Columbia
Venable Vermont, Spartanburg	Douglas McKay, Jr., Columbia
Charles H. Randall, Jr., U. S. C. Law School	H. Simmons Tate, Jr., Columbia

CORPORATION LAW STUDY

Marshall Mays, Greenwood	Thomas H. Pope, Newberry
John Dillard, Greenville	

PROCEDURAL AND LAW REFORM

Frank K. Sloan, Chairman, Columbia	Gedney M. Howe, Charleston
Charles Randall, Columbia	John McCutcheon, Conway
Ed Johnson, Spartanburg	Larue Hinson, Greenville

ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Walter Hood, Anderson	Horace Bomar, Spartanburg, Chairman
Rocky Goldberg, Charleston	

ANNUAL REVIEW OF STATUTORY LAW

Lewis G. Merritt, Chairman, Columbia	Daniel R. McLeod, Columbia
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LEGISLATION

Yancey McLeod, Columbia	Randolph Murdaugh, Hampton
Sol Blatt, Jr., Barnwell	

UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE

Zack McGhee, Columbia	Tench Owens, Clinton
Marvin Dukes, Beaufort	Dick Richards, Lancaster

LAW SCHOOL

1st Circuit —	3rd Circuit —
	John D. Lee, Jr., Sumter
2nd Circuit —	4th Circuit —
R. W. Kemp, Jr., Bamberg	Paul Sansbury, Darlington

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5th Circuit —
Robert J. Thomas, Columbia | 10th Circuit —
Samuel L. Prince, Anderson |
| 6th Circuit —
T. Hugh Simrill, Jr., Rock Hill | 11th Circuit —
Julius H. Baggett, McCormick |
| 7th Circuit —
Bruce White, Union | 12th Circuit —
H. E. Yarborough, Florence |
| 8th Circuit —
Robert C. Lake, Jr., Whitmire | 13th Circuit —
Jean Galloway, Greenville |
| 9th Circuit —
Edward K. Pritchard, Charleston | 14th Circuit —
Calhoun Thomas, Beaufort |

PUBLIC INFORMATION

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1st Circuit — | 8th Circuit — |
| 2nd Circuit —
Henry Busbee, Aiken | 9th Circuit — |
| 3rd Circuit —
James W. Cothran, Bishopville | 10th Circuit — |
| 4th Circuit — | 11th Circuit — |
| 5th Circuit —
David W. Robinson, Columbia | 12th Circuit —
Roger Kirvin, Florence |
| 6th Circuit —
Roddey O. Bell, Lancaster | 13th Circuit —
B. O. Thomason, Jr., Greenville |
| 7th Circuit — | 14th Circuit —
Robert E. McNair, Allendale |

MEMORIALS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1st Circuit — | 8th Circuit —
O. L. Long, Laurens |
| 2nd Circuit — | 9th Circuit —
J. Kenneth Rentiers, Charleston |
| 3rd Circuit —
John S. Wilson, Sumter | 10th Circuit —
J. Pat Miley, Walhalla |
| 4th Circuit —
Herbert Britt, Dillon | 11th Circuit —
Hubert E. Long, Lexington |
| 5th Circuit —
H. Simmons Tate, Jr., Columbia | 12th Circuit —
Arthur W. Holler, Myrtle Beach |
| 6th Circuit —
Thomas B. Hamilton, Chester | 13th Circuit —
J. L. Love, Greenville |
| 7th Circuit —
Claude Forte, Gaffney | 14th Circuit —
Hugh O. Hanna, Hampton |

INSTITUTES, SYMPOSIUMS, SEMINARS

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1st Circuit — | 4th Circuit —
Jack Lindsay, Bennettsville |
| 2nd Circuit —
Benjamin Surasky, Aiken | 5th Circuit —
Luther M. Lee, Columbia |
| 3rd Circuit — | 6th Circuit —
Vernon E. Sumwalt, Rock Hill |

7th Circuit —

Edwin Johnson, Spartanburg

8th Circuit —

W. K. Charles, Jr., Greenwood

9th Circuit —

Arthur Rittenberg, Charleston

10th Circuit —

11th Circuit —

12th Circuit —

Ralph Gasque, Marion

13th Circuit —

Harris P. Smith, Easley

14th Circuit —

James C. Sanders, Beaufort