

## INTRODUCTION

FADE IN:

Camera pans up a set of steps to reveal the Georgia Court of Appeals courthouse.

NARRATOR

Like all institutions, it started as an idea.

HARRISON

Let the Legislature establish a competent immediate court, a court which will command the confidence and respect of the bar, (a beat) and of the people ...

NARRATOR

Z.D. Harrison, clerk of the Georgia Supreme Court, 1895:

NARRATOR

Today, the idea seems like a sound and simple one - provide relief to Georgia's overworked Supreme Court by establishing a second appellate court. But it would be more than a decade before Harrison's words would resonate fully.

We see a photo of Justice Cobb.

COBB

I think it is unfortunate that it has been termed a movement for the relief of the Supreme Court. It is a movement in behalf of the administration of the law, for the relief of those whose lives, whose liberty, whose property is involved, those who have been given under the Constitution of the state the right to have an adverse decision reviewed.

NARRATOR

Justice Andrew J. Cobb, 1906:

Camera pans across court portraits and photographs of present and past members of the Court of Appeals now hanging in the banc room and courtroom.

NARRATOR

What started with the election of three judges and the appointment of a skeleton staff, stands now, a century later, a nationally respected judiciary - the Court of Appeals of Georgia. Twelve judges now sit on the Court's bench, which issues well over 1,400 legal opinions per year. Fifteen of the Court's judges have served on the state's Supreme Court, with one serving as Chief on both benches.

We see a picture of Richard Brevard Russell.

NARRATOR

How did this longstanding institution come into existence?  
What barriers has it broken?

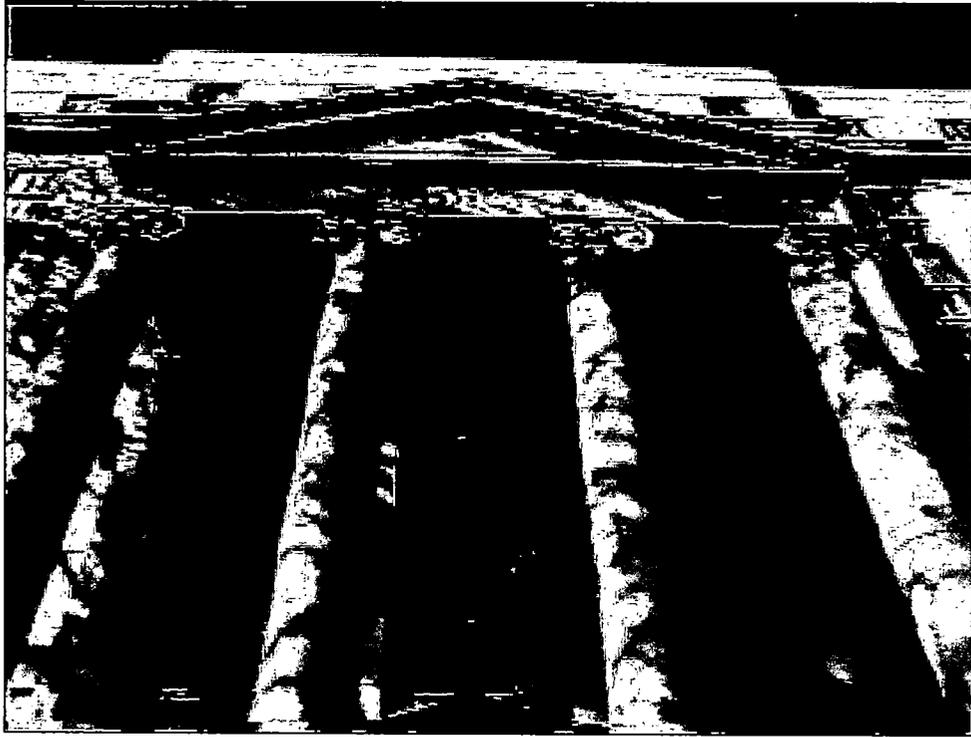
We see pictures of the first woman and African-American to serve on the Court.

NARRATOR (CONT.)

What opinions has it rendered?  
How will it evolve over the  
next 100 years?

Join us as we venture through  
the last century and into the  
future of (a beat) the Court  
of Appeals of Georgia.

Camera pans out to reveal the entire courthouse of the  
Court of Appeals of Georgia.

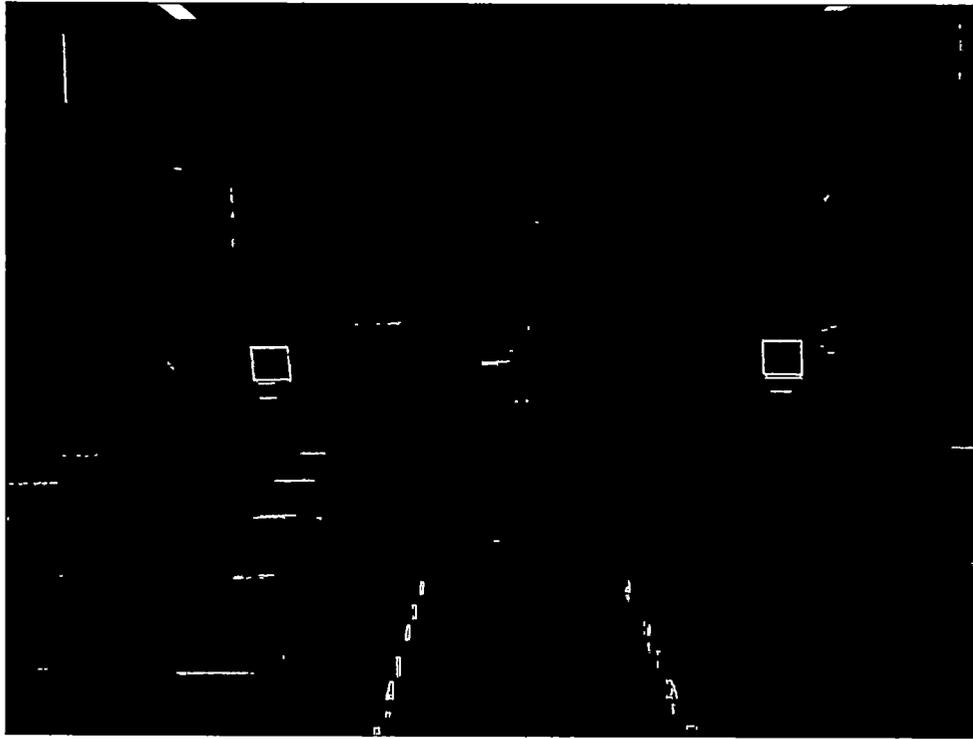


Like all institutions, it started as an idea.



**Z.D. Harrison, clerk of the Georgia Supreme Court, 1895:**

**Let the Legislature establish a competent immediate court, a court which will command the confidence and respect of the bar, (a beat) and of the people ...**

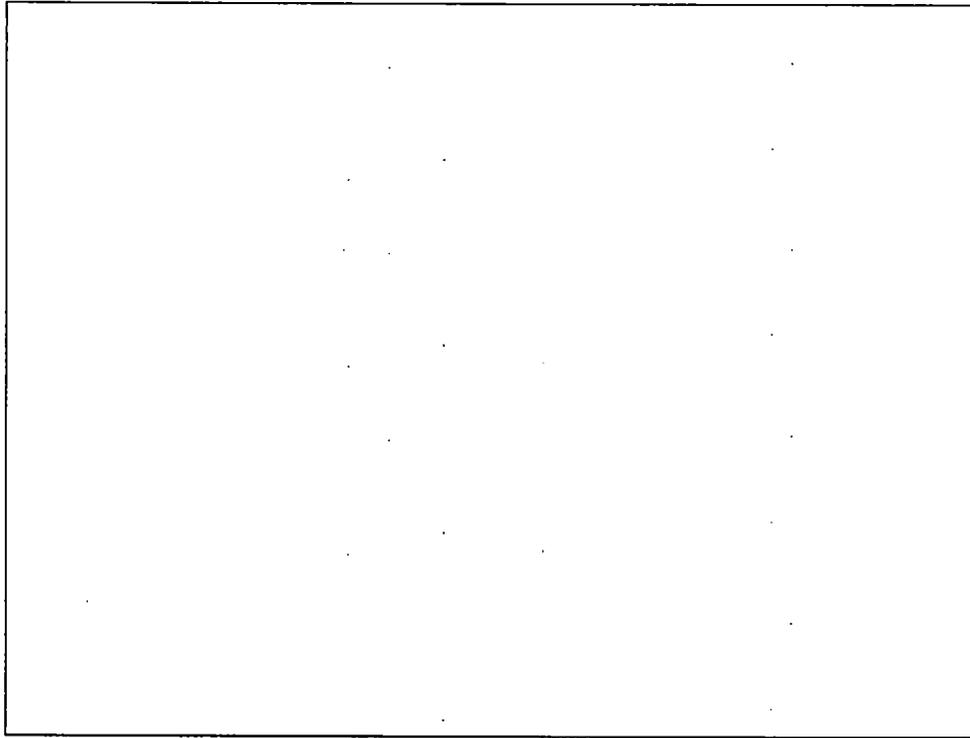


Today, the idea seems like a sound and simple one – provide relief to Georgia’s overworked Supreme Court by putting together a new panel of judges. But it would be more than a decade before Harrison’s words would resonate fully.



Justice Andrew J. Cobb, 1906:

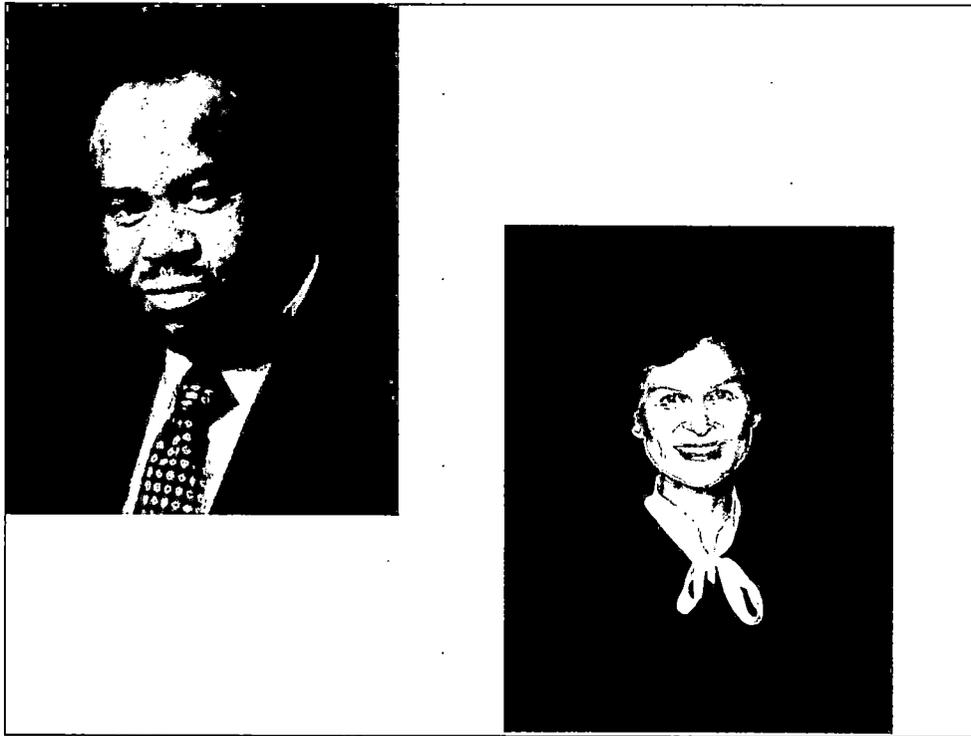
I think it is unfortunate that it has been termed a movement for the relief of the Supreme Court. It is a movement in behalf of the administration of the law, for the relief of those whose lives, whose liberty, whose property is involved, those who have been given under the Constitution of the state the right to have an adverse decision reviewed.



**What started with the election of three judges and the appointment of a skeleton staff, stands now, a century later, a nationally respected institution – the Court of Appeals of Georgia. Twelve judges now sit on the Court’s bench, which issues well over 1,400 legal opinions per year. Fifteen of the Court’s justices have served on the state’s Supreme Court, with one justice serving as Chief Justice on both benches.**

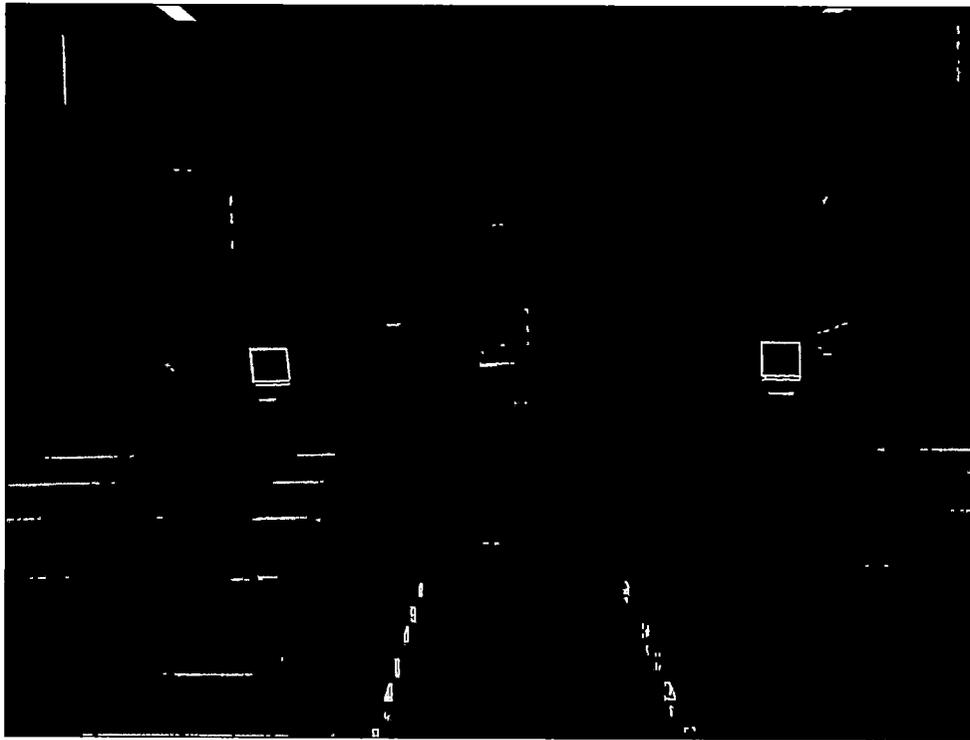


How did this longstanding institution come into existence?  
What barriers has it broken?



What opinions has it rendered?

How will it evolve over the next 100 years?



Join us as we venture through the last century and into the future of (a beat) the Court of Appeals of Georgia.