

October 1983

## 1982-1983 Annual Report

Georgia State University College of Law

Ben F. Johnson

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ANNUAL

REPORT

1982 - 1983

GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY

1982-1983

Annual Report

College of Law

Dean Ben F. Johnson

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## I. DEAN'S NARRATIVE

### In General (including accreditation prospects)

The academic year 1982-83 was the inaugural year for the College of Law. The feasibility study required in advance of opening by the Standards and Rules of Procedure for the Approval of Law Schools of the American Bar Association was timely prepared by Dean Ben F. Johnson of the College of Law and Dr. Margaret M. Sullivan of the Office of Institutional Planning and submitted to the Council of the Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association, its Accreditation Committee and its Legal Consultant prior to September 1, 1982.

As scheduled, on Monday, September 13, 1982, at 6:00 p.m. students enrolled in the 15-Quarter Program commenced their Orientation Schedule, and on Wednesday, September 15, 1982 at 9:00 a.m. students enrolled in the 9-Quarter Program commenced their Orientation Schedule. All classes scheduled in the academic calendar for the Fall Term, 1982, commenced the week of September 20, 1982, and the last day of final examinations for the Spring Term 1983 was June 9, 1983. The College, having only a first-year class, of course had no graduates this year.

In summary, as this annual report will show, the academic year 1982-83 began and proceeded substantially on a basis comparable to all beginning classes in nationally accredited law schools of this country.

It should be noted at this point that the Standards and Rules of Procedure for the Approval of Law Schools of the American Bar Association require that a supplement to the feasibility study filed September 1, 1982 be filed after the completion of our first year's operations. To comply with this the College of Law will file on or before September 1, 1983, an additional report describing in greater detail the activities of the College for this entire academic year, the activities of the Summer Session 1983 as well, and include a further projection of what we expect to accomplish over the next two years in order to qualify at that time for full accreditation by the American Bar Association. It is anticipated that a Visitation Committee of the Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association will make an on-site inspection of the College of Law in October or November 1983, that its recommendation will be processed back through the Section of Legal Education and on to the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association for final action at its Mid-Year Meeting in February 1984. We, of course, expect that action to be favorable and to designate the College of Law as provisionally accredited as of its inception in September 1982; the development of the College of Law has followed accreditation requirements faithfully; we have consulted regularly with the ABA Legal Consultant, and know of no area of its requirements which is questionable. Having said this, it should also be said, looking three years hence, that our law library collection is easily seen as the weakest of our qualifications for final accreditation.

## Faculty

As will be shown in the statistical data section, initially the entire professional personnel of the College consisting of the Dean, the Law Librarian, seven full-time faculty persons and three additional professional librarians, as well as an administrative staff, was assembled as a working organization for the first time at the beginning of this academic year. Essentially this was a minimum staff as required by ABA accreditation standards. When it is realized that this was an assemblage of persons who had never worked together previously the collegiality among the group was, and continues, remarkable. Indeed, as the hiring season for 1983-84 came around there was a general faculty consensus that maintaining this collegiality should be high on our list of qualifications for additional personnel.

Aside from collegiality, the most conspicuous indicia of a quality faculty is the effectiveness of its classroom teaching and the sense of rigor expected of the students. In general, which is the most anyone can say, there have been many commendations and few complaints in this respect.

It is a fact that the academic year 1982-83 saw the College of Law begin absolutely from scratch. From that point, the organizational structure, curriculum, scheduling, scholastic requirements and a multitude of infrastructures had to be developed by the dean, the staff and the faculty concurrently with teaching and providing support services for a current class of approximately 200 students. Because of this, an inordinate proportion of faculty time was necessarily diverted to administrative aspects of the law school and away from normal attention to research, writing and other conventional faculty pursuits. Even so, the matter of research and writing has been so much a matter of institutional emphasis that both current and prospective faculty members understand clearly that the school's expectations in this matter are comparable to its expectations with respect to effective classroom teaching.

Considering that the law school is putting together its faculty in at least four phases over three academic years, we are hardly ready to take more than ad hoc steps with respect to programmatic faculty development. Thus far, on an ad hoc basis, some of our faculty have been funded to attend workshops sponsored by the Association of American Law Schools for first-time law teachers and other workshops for teachers in conventional areas of law teaching. This past year three of our instructors attended such workshops, another was funded to attend a national conference in the area of his expertise and publication interest, and the Dean attended a conference on the use of the computer as an instructional aid in law teaching.

Early in the academic year the faculty projected for 1983-84 a need for five additional full-time faculty persons. Commencing in December an extensive national search culminated in 66 screening interviews, 25 on-site visits and the employment of five additional full-time faculty, three white

males and two white females. Each member of the current faculty participated in this, and the consensus is that each of the additions is a promising faculty colleague.

Having for the first time a law faculty in place it was appropriate for the University to initiate a search for a permanent Dean of the College of Law. In accordance with prescribed University affirmative action procedures, with the Vice-President for Academic Affairs as chairperson and the seven-person law faculty as members of the search committee, a search was duly advertised and several applications received. Interim Dean Ben F. Johnson was a candidate, and, after reviewing all applications, the search committee recommended that Dean Johnson be recommended for appointment as Dean of the College of Law and the faculty recommended that he be appointed Professor of Law with tenure. These recommendations are in process and expected to be completed in due course.

It is the design of the Dean that the faculty participate prominently in the governance of the College of Law. Faculty meetings are held frequently, advance notice is given along with such agenda as is in prospect, and minutes are appropriately recorded. The first faculty meeting was held on September 13, 1983, and to date 16 faculty meetings have been held. Standing committees have been appointed by the Dean as follows: Academic Standards and Standings; Admissions; Curriculum; Library Policy; and Student Affairs. For faculty hiring purposes there is an ad hoc Faculty Selection Advisory Committee which formalizes faculty opinion and consults with the Dean who, of course, makes the final recommendations to the University Administration. Faculty members work seriously on committee assignments, and at faculty meetings committee work is given serious consideration.

A standard procedure for the evaluation of instructors is in the process of development. This starts with mechanism for student evaluations of each instructor in each course at the end of each term prior to the final examination; the results are made available to the instructor involved and the Dean. All classes are open for visitation by any member of the faculty or the Dean at any time. It is projected that the Dean will have at least three individual conferences with each member of the faculty during the academic year concerning his or her work, including research and writing projects.

It is a matter of some urgency that we develop for members of our faculty rules relative to standards and procedures respecting reappointments, promotions and tenure. It is expected that this will be completed by the end of the Summer Term 1983.

Being in the course of the development of the College of Law it is not easy to project the number of full-time faculty beyond the twelve already appointed (seven for 1982-83 and an additional five for 1983-84). There will be a need for additional full-time faculty for 1984-85 to handle conventional third-year courses; there will also be a need for a corps of part-time people to staff our projected Research, Writing and Advocacy (RWA) infrastructure for first-year students and another corps of part-time people to staff our Trial Advocacy infrastructure scheduled for our third-year students. Both of

these infrastructures contemplate small sections (12-15 students). Moreover, the third-year program contemplates additional part-time instructors in a variety of workshop or clinical type courses. It is quite likely that our faculty hiring for 1984-85 will include as many as four full-time faculty plus additional part-time faculty to the equivalent of another four or five full-time persons. Our basic objective, in any event, is to maintain a faculty-student ratio of approximately 1:25. It is a further aspect of our objective to maintain a ratio of 80-85% of all teaching done by full-time professional law teachers.

Section II of this annual report includes:

- A Listing of the Dean and Faculty
- Individual Faculty Research, Publications, Creative Projects, Etc.
- Faculty: Committee Service
- Faculty Teaching Loads

### Students

In the planning stages of the College of Law (see Annual Report for 1981-82) some questions had been raised as to the extent of the demand for an additional state-funded nationally accredited law school located in Metropolitan Atlanta, and this should be a matter of scrutiny for at least some years. This, and other data concerning students and the recruitment of students will be found in Section II of this annual report, in the study submitted to the ABA under date of September 1, 1982 and in the study to be submitted to the ABA under date of September 1, 1983.

The admission process for the first class began in January, 1982, which was extremely late to begin such a process. However, the apparent interest created by the establishment of a College of Law at Georgia State University and a backlog of potential students anticipating the establishment of the College made it possible to enroll a very respectable class. Most of the information regarding admissions to the College of Law was disseminated by direct mail to potential students beginning January, 1983 and advertisements in the Metro-Atlanta area newspapers in early Spring 1982.

A class of 203 began the study of law in September, 1982. This class was chosen from an applicant pool of 622. Of that applicant pool 273 were accepted, 262 were rejected, 11 were carried over to begin studies in September, 1983, and 76 chose not to complete their files.

The results of 1982-83 registration well support the estimates on which the establishment of the College of Law was based. The total initial enrollment is in line with predictions; the breakdown between full-time and part-time students shows a much greater demand for the latter over the former than was expected; the proportion of females is in line with national averages, and the proportion of minority students is approximately the same as for the University as a whole, a pleasant surprise. In terms of conventional criteria the average GPA is 3.02/4.0 and the average LSAT score reflects the 57 percentile (using 200-800 scale). While comparisons along this line are hard to make because of the paucity of data,



it is believed that the average beginning law student in the College of Law was at least as good as the average enrolled in the nationally accredited law schools of the country.

Other specifics show a class profile in September 1982 of 127 evening students and 72 day students. Of that number 81.4% were white, 18% were minority, males comprised 65.8% of the class while females comprised 34.2% of the class. Of the 203 registered students 72.2% were from the five-county metro-Atlanta area, 14% came from 47 other counties in Georgia, 12.7% came from 20 other states while 1.1% came from 3 foreign countries.

Of the class that was admitted in September 1982 three formally withdrew from the study of law between Fall Quarter 1982 and Winter Quarter 1983; an additional sixteen withdrew between Winter and Spring Quarters, 1983, and an additional four withdrew by the end of the Spring Quarter. The end of the year enrollment was 180 and of this number 139 have enrolled for the 1983 Summer Quarter. These figures are in line with what was expected.

As of the end of the Spring Quarter, final examinations have been completed for each course scheduled during the year. However, most first-year courses in law are sequential courses, meaning that substantively each course continues for two or three quarters. As a matter of policy, the faculty has determined that at the option of the instructor, the end-of-the-term grades in sequential courses may be reported on an "in progress" basis and a final grade determined at the end of the sequence after "weighing in" all interim grades on a predetermined basis. All instructors in first-year courses have opted to grade on this basis. As a consequence it is not possible to report on grade performances and academic attrition until Spring Quarter final grades have been reported. Even so, students are informed of their interim grades after each term and given appropriate opportunity to review their papers with the instructor.

It was not possible for the College of Law to publish a catalog for its first year of operations. Even so, information and regulations relative to in-course scholastic and good standing requirements, withdrawal, interruption and re-entry procedures, and general conduct were distributed to students either during the required orientation or during the academic year as the material was developed. This is currently in catalog form for distribution to all students in the Fall Quarter 1983.

The process of admission of students for the class beginning in September 1983 has, of course, been underway since last October. As of June 30 the total number of applications received is 568, an increase of approximately 5% over last year. It is doubtful that this rate of increase will continue and our revised estimate is 650 applications, somewhat less than our original projections. The reasons for this are, first, the College was again late preparing and distributing material to potential students. The General Information and Admissions Bulletin was not available until the week before Christmas recess 1982. Second, the College is not yet accredited and is therefore not included in the Association of American Law Schools and the Law School Admissions Council's Prelaw Handbook. This handbook is a major source of information for prospective students on various law schools. Third, recruitment activities did not begin in earnest until Spring 1983,

too late to attract students for Fall Quarter 1983. Fourth, other administrative problems associated with the opening of the new College of Law left administrative and support staff busy on daily work responsibilities other than recruitment and fifth, the advertising campaign utilizing both media and newspapers was conducted in late spring, again too late to attract large numbers of students for Fall 1983. Recruitment activities for September 1984 admissions are being developed and many of the above problems should be alleviated.

As part of its service commitment the College of Law focused its 1982-83 recruitment activities on disseminating information on the legal profession, the study of law and the College of Law at Georgia State University to pre-law advisors and undergraduate students in four-year colleges throughout the state. Visits were made to twenty four-year colleges, and three colleges were invited to, and did, visit the GSU campus. It should be especially noted that every predominantly black institution in the State, except Paine College in Augusta, has been visited or has visited this past year. Paine was contacted but arrangements could not be finalized before the academic year ended. During these visits, 336 student contacts were made; 202 of these were minority students. More important than the student contacts were meetings and information exchanges held between the College and pre-law advisors and placement directors at these four-year colleges. Many misconceptions about the College were corrected and it is felt that a good working relationship has been established throughout the State. Tentative arrangements have been made to conduct these activities next year beginning Fall Quarter 1983.

This spring the College conducted a mass advertisement campaign in all major newspapers within driving distance of the College. In addition, thirty-second morning "drive-in time" ads were carried on the three largest radio stations in the Atlanta metro-area. Mailings were sent to the personnel directors of the 300 largest companies in the greater Atlanta area. The focus of these recruitment activities was to inform potential students of the availability of evening classes for law study at Georgia State University.

In the course of visiting four-year colleges throughout the State we learned that courses preparatory for the Law School Admission Test are offered commercially only in Atlanta and Athens and only for a fee beyond the means of most applicants, particularly minority students. In collaboration with the Testing Center and the Division of Continuing Education a preparatory course was offered for a modest fee in May, in advance of the June LSAT test, at Georgia State, and students from over the State as well as from Metropolitan Atlanta were invited to participate; the turnout was very encouraging. As a result a proposal is being prepared for offering such courses at several strategic locations throughout the State as well as at Georgia State, and, if the results are favorable, doing this more than once during the test season. It is believed that such courses are helpful and that students who can afford them and to whom they are accessible have an edge over many students who cannot afford their high cost or are unable to travel conveniently to where they are given.

In order to attract prospective law students with outstanding scholastic credentials, the faculty of the College of Law has approved, in principle, the development of an "early admission" program. This would entail admission to the J.D. program of the College of Law for a student who has successfully completed three years of undergraduate study with an extraordinary grade point average and high test score; it obviously requires collaboration with an undergraduate college to the extent of recognizing the successful completion of the first year of law study as the equivalent of an undergraduate major. Several of the colleges at Georgia State have expressed an interest in such a collaboration. The ultimate effect of such a program would be that an outstanding prospective law student who might not otherwise apply to the College of Law might be interested if he or she could earn both a baccalaureate degree and a law degree in six rather than seven years of study at the university level, a considerable saving of time and expense; for the College of Law it would mean the recruitment of several, not many, highly qualified students; and for the collaborating college it would mean a consortium with a law school for the development of well-integrated prelaw course as well as the economy of time and expense for its students.

During its first year the College of Law had no program of financial assistance for its students except its allowance of graduate waivers of non-resident tuition. In 1982-83 this was used to benefit 14 students and amounted to a total of \$17,403. For 1983-84 we have projected a program which will include the following:

- (1) \$15,000 in Regents' Opportunity Scholarships for minority students (3-6 grants)
- (2) \$8,000 in tuition scholarships for merit scholars (5 grants)
- (3) Graduate Teaching and Research Assistants
- (4) Graduate Waivers of Non-Resident Tuition (10 grants).

A fledgling law school seeking national accreditation, without reputation, no matter how sound otherwise its underpinnings, desperately needs resources to attract high caliber minority and merit scholars. The reason is obvious: to provide student scholastic leadership which might otherwise be lacking. As will be subsequently highlighted in this annual report there is an urgent need to increase the Regents' Opportunity Scholarships for minority students from three to nine so that a minimum of three can be provided each year on a renewable basis. It is expected that financial resources can be raised from private sources to bolster the need for merit scholars.

Mechanisms for communications between students and the administration have been inaugurated both informally and formally. Informally, the Dean seeks to schedule at least one session each term with both the day student body and the evening student body; these are billed as "Dialogues with the Dean" and afford all students direct access to the Dean in an open forum. Formally, a Student Bar Association has been activated as a student government organization. In addition a faculty committee on Student Affairs is available for consultations with representatives of

the Student Bar Association. The Student Bar Association has already sponsored an outdoor social event for both day and evening students. It has commenced programs involving local lawyers and judges in acquainting the students with different aspects of the practice of law.

It has been projected that when 1982-83 grades are available a first-year scholastic honor society will be established to give early recognition for scholastic performance.

The students themselves have taken the initiative to establish the following organizations and activities: Black American Law Student Association, International Law Society, Delta Theta Phi Legal Fraternity, and the Association of Women Law Students.

Section II of this annual report includes:

- Application Statistics First Year Class 1982-83
- First Year Class Profile 1982-83
- Comparison Day-Evening Students 1982-83 (based on LSAT 200-800)
- Comparison Day-Evening Students 1982-83 (based on LSAT 10-50)
- College Recruitment Visitations 1982-83
- Admissions Activity Report 1982-83

### Instruction

The basic program offered by the College of Law is that leading to the Doctor of Law (J.D.) degree, requiring the satisfactory completion of 135 quarter-hours of credit. It is offered for full-time students as a nine-quarter program and for part-time students as a fifteen-quarter program, with both day and evening classes. This, of course, follows faithfully the official purpose of the University.

In American legal education, the first year of law study is much the same in every law school in the country, and the course of instruction offered in 1982-83 followed this pattern. The so-called case method of study is likewise conventional for first-year law study in American law schools, and this generally characterizes the method used here. In 1982-83, the College of Law offered only a first-year course of study. Generally, it is a reasonable assumption that the curriculum, the method of instruction, the caliber of teaching and the rigor of testing were the same here as in any and all of the accredited law schools in the country.

The conventional first-year curriculum (offered for the first time this past year and, of course, to be offered to the class beginning in the Fall Quarter 1983) and the conventional second-year curriculum (to be offered for the first time in 1983-84) are as follows:

First-year

Civil Procedure\*  
Constitutional Law  
Contracts  
Legal Bibliography  
Property  
Torts  
Research, Writing and  
Advocacy (RWA)

\*Criminal Law was offered  
in 1982-83 but in the  
future will be offered  
regularly in the second  
year.

Second-year

Administrative Law  
Agency and Partnerships  
Civil Procedure  
Criminal Procedure  
Commercial Paper  
Consumer Protection  
Corporations  
Corporate Income Tax  
Evidence  
Family Law  
Federal Income Tax  
International Law  
Land Planning  
Legal History  
Legal Profession  
Secured Transactions  
Trial Advocacy (TriAd)  
Trusts and Estates  
Unfair Trade Practices  
Wills

A tentative clock schedule for each quarter, Fall, Winter and Spring, has been posted to facilitate student planning.

One of the negative aspects of the conventional first-year of law study in this country is the number of students in the class - usually large classes of 75-125 students - even at the most prestigious law schools. In this respect, the size of the classes conducted by the College of Law - ranging from 50 to 125 - is not unusual. Even so, efforts are made in many law schools to balance the effect of such large classes by an infrastructure of small class sections - 15-20 students per instructor - the subject matter is such that more individual attention is needed and can be made more effective. We used this infrastructure in our first-year for a course in legal research, writing and advocacy (RWA). In the Winter and Spring terms, ten small sections of RWA were scheduled to handle all students in both day and evening classes. This involved, for each student, exercises in legal research, the drafting of inter-office legal memoranda, an appellate court brief, and an oral argument. These students participated in 48 appellate court arguments before 9 members of the faculty and 31 local attorneys sitting, in panels of 3, as judges.

In the Spring Quarter, 1984, we will inaugurate a small class infrastructure in Trial Advocacy. This will continue for the Summer Quarter and the Fall Quarter to enable students scheduled for graduation in December 1984 to complete this required course. A similar trilogy will be offered in the academic year 1984-85.

During 1982-83, on a volunteer, no-credit basis, a Legal Writing Clinic (LWC) was offered by Professor Chastang as a consequence of her having attended a workshop for beginning law teachers sponsored by the Association

of American Law Schools. Approximately 50 students participated in LWC during the Fall Quarter. They were introduced to legal language and the techniques of clear and effective legal writing; and they addressed grammar, vocabulary and discourse problems which occur most frequently in legal writing while learning to edit their own work. The number of students regularly attending the Clinic in the Winter Quarter fell to approximately 20 in the day session and 10 in the evening session. They received instruction in the organization and writing of legal memoranda. The last two weeks of the Clinic this quarter were devoted to preparing for and taking law school examinations. Of course, many more students attended those sessions than did regularly attend. In the Spring Quarter, students in the Clinic learned techniques of persuasive writing; the uses of deduction, induction and illustration; and the effective organization of an appellate brief. The Clinic did not meet during the last four weeks of the quarter. Instead, students read assigned material in Delaney's How to Take a Law School Exam, completed weekly practice examinations, and met individually with the Clinic instructor to review those examinations. Throughout the year, the Clinic instructor met individually with students to discuss research techniques, to provide individualized instruction, and to give detailed critiques of legal writing. An average of twelve students took advantage of this opportunity each week. Of course, at exam time and at the time briefs and memos were being prepared for the RWA course, more students had more questions and wanted more individual attention to their work. The Legal Writing Clinic will be continued in 1983-84.

Section II of this annual report includes:

- Class Sections and Student Counts 1982-83
- Enrollment Data, First Year Class Fall 1982-Spring 1983
- Summaries, Averages, and Ratios, First Year Class, Fall 1982-Spring 1983
- Comparisons: Projected and Actual Registration Counts

### The Law Library

As the annual report of the College of Law for 1981-82 shows, it was anticipated that the "K" section (legal materials) of the Pullen Library - the general university library - would become the Law Library of the College of Law. That report also shows that Dr. Orrin Walker was appointed and began work as Librarian-Associate Professor of Law on April 1, 1982.

In 1981-82 the Law Library received and expended the following for start-up purposes:

Online computer services		\$ 7,250.00
Equipment		\$ 22,983.47
Personnel		\$ 38,500.00
Library materials	\$132,593.07 spent	
	190,524.84 encumbered	\$323,117.91

Moreover, during this time library personnel of the Pullen Library were utilized for serving the embryonic Law Library, and even after the arrival of Dr. Walker library personnel of Pullen continued to serve the needs of the Law Library.

During 1982-83, Dr. Walker brought to the staff of the Law Library three professional assistants: Ms. Nancy Johnson as Reference Librarian; Ms. Catherine Hall, as Circulation Librarian and Ms. Betty Lucas-Ford as Technical Services Librarian. 1982-83 was something of a transition year for moving the Law Library out of the Pullen Library and completing its installation physically within the Law Library. Three technical assistants were employed early on by Pullen Library to work exclusively for the Law Library, and when the physical move took place in September 1982 this personnel came over as well, though they continued to be carried on the Pullen payroll for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Comparable to the splendid performance of the law faculty in their field is the outstanding performance of the professional law librarians in their field. The Reference Librarian, the Circulation Librarian and the Technical Services Librarian have each made a detailed report of the 1982-83 activity of her department and each of these is exemplary not only of their professional competence and the thoroughness with which they have performed but in their ultimate representation of the developing character and quality of the Law Library.

The relationship between the Law Library and its staff and the staff of the University's Pullen Library has been, from its beginning, uniquely cooperative. Early on, the decision was made to standardize Law Library procedures with Pullen Library procedures so that all University users will find in both libraries similar procedures, classifications and equipment. This standardization enabled Pullen staff to assist Law Library staff when large volume shipments of law acquisitions were received, and Pullen staff were able to cooperate in this way in addition to performing their normal work. The most significant example of this relation developed in this situation: in legal education only the head law librarian is accorded faculty status; other professional librarians in law libraries have no rank or status on the law faculty and depend on university mechanisms for job security. At Georgia State the professional library staff is a faculty and its members have faculty status, including rank and tenure-track; on March 8, 1983, in a "Memorandum of Understanding Relative to the Status of Professional Librarians of the College of Law and the Faculty of the Pullen Library" the benefit of faculty status was made available by the faculty of the Pullen Library to professional librarians employed by the Library of the College of Law.

The transfer of law materials from Pullen to the Law Library was accomplished during August, 1982. As part of the transfer each title was individually viewed to determine appropriateness to law or to general university studies. The two areas where Pullen retained a part of the collection were tax material and material on education. Most of the Library of Congress classification of law materials held by Pullen was transferred to the Law Library. A total of 35,348 volumes was involved in the transfer. Each volume had been previously stamped and electronically targeted.

The staff of the Law Library has undertaken an extended effort to meet with various segments of the Georgia State community to assure them of both collection access and assistance. Moreover, local law libraries and law library personnel, as well as local library associations, have been included in a program designed to publicize broadly the desire to be of service to the entire legal community as well as the general community.

A contract was signed with OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) to convert the list of law materials in the Law Library to machine-readable records. This permits the Law Library to be ready for total automation and to participate in on-line cataloging and inter-library loan activity through SOLINET (Southeastern Library Network). The total cost of this original conversion was \$21,852.54; contract cataloging through OCLC to date has amounted to \$7,284.51 and will run approximately \$30,000 annually; the charge to date for Westlaw is \$1,440.00 and will run approximately \$10,000 annually.

Early on a decision was made to use microforms as extensively as possible. A microform area complete with readers and printers has been established in the Law Library for all types of microforms - microfilm, microfiche and ultra-fiche. Microforms equivalent to 27,976 volumes are in place.

On April 13, 1983 the Law Library was designated a depository for United States Government Publications pursuant to Public Law 95-261. This public law, passed in 1978, provides for the designation of libraries of law schools as depositories. There are several advantages to becoming a depository: there are no direct charges for the materials; published documents are received promptly; and some microfiche materials are only available to depositories. Over 5,000 items are currently available through the depository program. The Government Printing Office publishes several extremely important legal titles: U.S. Reports, U.S. Statutes at Large, Congressional Record, Federal Register, and Code of Federal Regulations. Extensive sets of congressional documents, hearings, reports, and bills, are available in microfiche.

Books are not the only resource in the library. The era of the computer has brought new capabilities and opportunities. The College of Law Library purchased equipment that will access, search, and print from most of the major online information services.

Online library resources include computer-assisted legal research through Westlaw, Electronic Legislative Search System (ELSS) of Commerce Clearing House (CCH), and interlibrary loan through Online Computer Library Center (OCLC). These services may be perused electronically and will produce paper copies of research.

Westlaw features the full text of reported cases, case synopses, headnotes, and West Digest topic and Key Number classifications. In addition to the national reporter system, some of the additional resources provided by Westlaw are a specialized federal tax library, the text of the U.S. Code, Shepard's citations, and selected administrative decisions.



The Electronic Legislative Search System is a means to electronically monitor legislation in all 50 states and Congress. CCH estimates that over 130,000 different bills are introduced and up to 250,000 actions take place in the states and federal legislatures in any given year. The ELSS service permits this activity to be searched or followed. Searches may be conducted using English language commands, specific bill numbers, subject codes or ranges of subject codes, states, Congress, bill sponsor, dates, activity, or any combination of queries.

Interlibrary loan via OCLC permits students and faculty to borrow materials listed on a national electronic database of over 6,000 libraries with over 9,000,000 bibliographic records. Over 200 law libraries participate in OCLC. This OCLC database also serves as a resource for cataloging and bibliographic searching.

The law library subscribes to the computer produced Legal Resource Index (L.R.I.). This index, begun in 1980, is published on microfilm and viewed on a reader supplied by the vendor. The L.R.I. indexes almost 700 law reviews and legal periodicals, legal newspapers, books, and government documents.

If a value of \$15.00 were assigned per hard-copy used volume added to the Law Library collection from the Pullen Library and other in-kind donations, and \$5.00 per microform volume, the number of volumes received through this fiscal year, and the values thereof, would be as follows:

From Pullen Library:

34,112 hard-copy volumes:	approx. value	\$511,680
3,232 microform volumes:	approx. value	\$ 16,160

From other in-kind donations:

500 hard-copy volumes:	approx. value	\$ 7,500
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Volumes added with funds budgeted to the College of Law:

5,451 hard-copy volumes:	cost	\$111,792
*24,744 microform volumes:	cost	\$ 322
on order/encumbered		\$ 45,693

\*This reflects materials purchased on last year's budget, but received and counted this year.

Subject to minor adjustments these figures indicate a Law Library of a value to date of approximately \$692,647.

As figures presented in the statistical data section of this annual report will show more in detail, the total expenditure of funds budgeted to the College of Law through the end of this fiscal year 1982-83 is as follows:

In-house personal services	\$148,418
Computerization services	30,577
Hard-copy/microform collection	693,147
Auxilliary library equipment	<u>12,045</u>
Total	\$884,187

Figures presented in the statistical data section of this annual report will also show more in detail, the total volume count of the Law Library through the end of fiscal year 1982-83, including volumes on order and in the course of being processed, and adjusted for volumes withdrawn for various reasons; in summary, this totals 69,757 volumes and volume equivalents.

The professional staff of the Law Library regularly provides members of the law faculty with the following aids:

- (a) The New Book Docket - a monthly listing of acquisitions
- (b) Photocopies of the table of contents of legal periodicals as received
- (c) Information Services - various listings such as
  - Looseleaf services
  - Restatements of the law
  - Microform collection
  - Law periodicals in microform
- (d) Library Guides - such as
  - Selected classification numbers
  - Law Library guide
  - How to find a case
  - Circulation services
  - Use of WESTLAW

Section II of this annual report includes:

- A listing of the Law Library staff
- Individual Librarians Research, Publications, Creative Projects, Etc.
- A statistical summary of Law Library activity

#### Interdisciplinary Effort

In our feasibility study submitted to ABA as of September 1, 1982, we included as a secondary purpose of the College of Law what was called "the interdisciplinary projection." At that time we said:

". . . from the fact of our being a component of Georgia State University, we see unusual opportunities for taking advantage of the several masters' programs being offered here which might lend themselves to the development of joint degrees programs. With the M.B.A.-JD joint degree program as a model, there are unusual opportunities for concentrating on what might be called a horizontal projection of law to other disciplines of the university rather than the conventional advanced law degree programs being offered in many law schools . . ."

During 1982-83 this projection has not been overlooked. A faculty committee from the College of Law has been working during this year with a similar committee from the College of Business Administration to develop a basis for offering a joint degree program in law and business administration (i.e. M.B.A.-J.D.). It is quite likely that such a program can be announced early in the upcoming academic year (1983-84) for admissions in the Fall Quarter, 1984. With this as a prototype, it is anticipated that several other joint degree programs will be developed within the next year or two.

Because of the limited scope of the curriculum being offered in the College of Law during its early development, there have not yet been any instances of graduate cognate coursework being taken by graduate students from other colleges of the University.

The format of the annual report of each member of the faculty and professional staff of the Law Library with respect to his or her professional activity includes a report on interdisciplinary effort. A summation of this for 1982-83 shows that members of the law faculty are being frequently used for lectures in other colleges of Georgia State and, indeed, at other educational institutions in Metropolitan Atlanta.

#### Continuing Legal Education

Our feasibility study submitted to ABA as of September 1, 1983, also included as a secondary purpose the development of an extensive program of continuing legal education. However, the College of Law was not able to make a start in offering such a program this first year. An offering was planned but it was aborted because of a miscalculation of the lead time necessary to adequately publicize the scheduled event. It appears quite likely that mandatory continuing legal education will be imposed on members of the State Bar in the near future. In view of this, it is our view that the development of our CLE program should be accelerated. It is a feature of our assessment of needs, subsequently included in this report, that we, as soon as possible, add a person to our administrative staff to initiate and develop such a program.

#### Grant Projects and Proposals

The College of Law had no grant projects in progress this year.

However a grant proposal was submitted for funding to develop and execute a special summer program for minority students interested in law as a career. This did not materialize.

In collaboration with the Development Office, a proposal was developed and submitted to a local banking system to establish within the Law Library an extensive collection of legal materials with respect to business planning, tax planning, estate planning, and fiduciary administration of trusts and decedents' estates. This involves a request for \$100,000 payable \$20,000 a year for five years; it is still pending.

Professors Lanier and Walker collaborated on a proposal to the U.S. Department of Education for a grant for funding of a sizeable acquisition of law materials in the area of international business and investment. This involves \$25,000 and is still pending.

A proposal was developed for the funding of a special collection for the Law Library in Anglo-American Legal History and submitted to a prospective benefactor. This involves \$15,000 and is still pending.

#### Professional and Community Service

Professional and community service is rendered on an individual basis by members of the faculty and of the staff of the Law Library, and will appear in the individual reports to be found in Section II of this annual report. This segment of the annual report is intended to cover what the College of Law has done in these matters.

On November 14, 1982 the College of Law hosted an open house of its physical facilities in the Urban Life Building. Invitations went out according to the State Bar mailing list to lawyers located in the five-county metropolitan area. Approximately 300 persons attended, and, after an introductory report by the Dean about the development of the College, were given conducted tours of the new quarters.

On April 24, 1983, the College of Law, with the cooperation of the Atlanta Bar Association, celebrated the observance of Law Day in Hurt Park with a lunch-on-the-ground and an address by Chief Justice Harold N. Hill, Jr., of the Supreme Court of Georgia. The event was billed as the "Heart of Atlanta Salute to Law Day USA." Approximately 300 persons attended this event. It is contemplated that this will be an annual event with the purpose of reaching, not only the lawyers and judges of the community, but more of the general public.

#### Administration and Staffing

For 1982-83, the administrative staff of the College of Law consisted of Dr. George W. Stansbury, Interim Assistant Dean, Ms. Mary Roberts, Administrative Assistant, Ms. Barbara Smith, Senior Administrative Secretary, Ms. Mary Norris, Administrative Secretary, who was later replaced by Ms. Brenda Douglas, Ms. Vicki DeLoach (half-time) and Ms. Kathi Lee (half-time). Again, this array of support was assembled from scratch and has come to the point of a well-developed and coordinated support group.

It was determined early that all student recruitment activity and all of the admissions process would be handled within the administration of the College of Law. It was also determined that duplicate student records would be maintained in the College of Law in order to provide close monitoring of student performances. While the staff has, without exception, performed well it is apparent that the administrative workload has been underestimated and that additional staffing is needed.

An outline of the needed expansion is as follows: (1) staffing for academic assistance; (2) development of a records system compatible with the registrar's system; (3) development of recruitment, admissions and academic assistance planning, including an administrative calendar that will enable the administrative staff to be ahead of developments rather than always "catching up"; (4) student placement staffing; (5) staffing for a program of continuing legal education; and (6) staffing for a development program which will include, at least, liaison, in matters of public relations, promotions, fundraising and grant activity with those departments of the University having primary responsibility in these matters.

The simple fact is that the College of Law is rapidly growing to full proportions. Administrative staffing has thus far been secondary to faculty staffing, library acquisitions and staffing, and physical plant, but this is no longer possible. In the "Assessment of Needs" section of this annual report these matters are highlighted because, together, they represent a distinctly important phase of our development.

Section II of this annual report includes:

- A listing of Administrative staff.

#### Physical Plant

In the feasibility study submitted by the College of Law as of September 1, 1982 to the Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association, it was pointed out that the entire ground level of the Urban Life Building and the Student Life Building had been identified for use as the physical plant for the College of Law. The projected renovation cost was put at \$1,500,000 and was scheduled for completion in three phases. A detailed breakdown of space, in line with ABA requirements, was also included.

Since then, the renovation schedule has been revised as follows:

- Phase I - completed and occupied September 1, 1982
- Phase II - to be completed by September 1, 1983
- Phase III - to be completed by April 1, 1984
- Phase IV - to be completed by September 1, 1984

Phase III is the law library expansion planned to take place under the Student Life Building. This will make possible the removal of a portion of the faculty library to make space available to complete the faculty offices and library which is Phase IV.

It is sufficient to report at this time that the renovation is progressing on schedule.

Section II of this annual report includes:

- Revised program of space requirements
- Floor plan for the College of Law.

## Assessment of Strengths

1. It is pragmatic, not merely idealistic, to recognize at the outset that the combination of the mission of the College of Law with its being a component of Georgia State University located at the center of metropolitan Atlanta at the seat of government of this State constitutes an element of strength which is not available to many of the law schools of this country. This, of course, is none of our doing, but there is, in fact, strength in having a worthy cause whose time is at hand. It was this which brought the College of Law into existence and it is this which almost compels the development at Georgia State of a law school which will be unique, not only to Georgia, but to the entire Southeast.

2. It is also a source of strength to have the affirmative support of the administration and academic community at Georgia State University as well as the Board of Regents and its staff. There are many accredited law schools in this country which need desperately the comfort of such backing. Indeed, history shows that it has been this kind of strength which has brought the Law School of the University of Georgia to its present significance: a support system sensitive to the need for large amounts of "catch-up funding" at appropriate times in the course of development.

3. At this early stage in our development the College of Law is strongest in the area where strength is needed the most - in the spirit and professional competence of our law faculty and librarians, the experience of our administrative staff, and, most importantly, in the collegiality of the common challenge and effort involved in the development of a fledgling law school.

4. Second to the quality of our personnel component, the high point of our development so far is what has been provided, and is projected, in our physical plant. In total effect these facilities convey a physical sense of quality and substance which we want to match in the quality and substance of our educational programs, and ultimately in the competence of our graduates. Our physical plant, when completed as projected, should be ample for the College of Law for at least ten years, and, with an appropriate disdain for becoming too large, perhaps, indefinitely.

5. Any educational enterprise is a faith-venture. It involves both the qualifications of the teaching side and the qualifications of the learning side. While it is yet early in the game, it is significant to report a strengthening reassurance that we are, as a fledgling institution, able to attract a caliber of students with the potential not only to improve themselves substantially but also to improve the caliber of the young blood flowing into the legal profession. By the conventional indicia of scholastic ability, our students are well up with the average law students entering accredited law schools in this country. Considering that they also reflect the philosophy of Georgia State University to reach out beyond the conventional criteria, and appreciate it, they have a spirit about their educational experience which is an inspiration to those who teach them.

## Assessment of Needs

1. The Law Library. It is a matter of utmost urgency, looking five years ahead to our application for accreditation by the Association of American Law Schools as well as to final accreditation by the American Bar Association in 1984, that we put in place a special "catch-up" funding for the Law Library. Since the physical facilities of the College of Law are presently being funded from private sources to the extent of \$1.5 million, it would be generous reciprocation for the Board of Regents to allow the College of Law a special appropriation of \$300,000 per year for five years to accomplish this. Regardless of the source of the funding, this is essential, and when it is in hand and utilized the College of Law will have a Law Library of approximately 170,000 volumes (maybe one-half the size of the Law Library at the University of Georgia Law School).

2. Regents' Opportunity Scholarships. The College of Law gladly accepts what we consider the mandate of the Board of Regents to expand the enrollment of minority students. For 1983-84 we have been allotted three Regents' Opportunity Scholarships which we plan to offer to full-time students only on a nonrenewable basis. A minimum program in this respect for any significant effect would be nine \$5,000 scholarships, to be offered three each year and renewable, conditioned, of course, on respectable academic performance. This would enable us to compete more effectively for minority students with exceptional academic qualifications, particularly those who might wish to live at home in the Atlanta area, or to enter the practice of law in the Atlanta area upon graduation. This would convert what could be easily interpreted as a token program into one of considerable substance.

3. Computerization. In this matter, considerable has been done, and is being done. In the Law Library, we have OCLC with respect to cataloging our collection and having access to other collections; we presently have Westlaw with respect to retrieval of decisional and statutory law, and we project the acquisition of LEXIS. Administratively we are well along with respect to computer-filing of application data and student records. For the faculty, the upcoming year will see a significant expansion in our word-processing capability. What remains is to begin the development of computers for academic instruction (CAI). A proposal has been submitted for a minimum of four free-standing micro-computer stations. Three of these would be located within the Law Library complex for student use, with software to be checked out and in, as any book on reserve. One would be available to faculty for the development of software for CAI programs. The estimated cost for this would be approximately \$13,000.

4. Third-level administrative staffing (two persons). Effective July 1, 1983, we will have an Assistant Dean for Administration with budgetary provision for one second-level person and one-half third-level person. Our experience shows that we have four principal areas of activity for these third-level assistants: (a) student recruitment; (b) admissions; (c) academic assistance and (3) student record-keeping. We have consistently been six-eight weeks behind in the performance of these functions and this has worked considerably to our disadvantage. Two additional third-level assistants are urgently needed to properly staff these functions at an estimated cost of \$25,000. We simply underestimated the volume

of work involved and also the increase which will be inevitable with the enrollment of an additional class.

5. First-level staffing (one person) for the development of a placement program for our students. All law schools in the country accept the responsibility of developing an appropriate placement service for their students. This involves in-school placement, summer placement, and placement after graduation - all with law firms, in corporate or governmental law departments, or through judicial clerkships. Placement of law students is certainly too specialized to be handled by the University's placement office.

Thus far, staffing within the College of Law specifically for a placement service has been deferred until the prospect for graduates is more imminent. However, there has been more demand for assistance with in-school and summer placement than was anticipated earlier in our development; moreover, we will be having our first graduates (approximately 15) at the end of December, 1984, which means that some degree of placement service must be in operation no later than September, 1984. A person for this position need not be a law-trained person, but it is anticipated that a person having experience in personnel work would require funding of approximately \$25,000.

6. First-level staffing (one person) for the development of our program of continuing legal education (CLE). In the preparation of our 1983-84 budget it was anticipated that we could begin our CLE program using a present member of the faculty. However, this is not feasible. We anticipate that mandatory CLE among members of the State Bar will be imposed shortly and this suggests that we need to accelerate our planning in this respect. This will require one law-trained person with experience in CLE with a need for \$40,000 for a year or two as "seed-money"; these programs can easily become revenue-producing, and we expect that in time our program will generate considerable revenue above expenses.

7. First-level staffing of an administrative position (one person). This person will act as liaison between the College of Law and those departments of the University having primary responsibility with regards to publicity, alumni development, fundraising from private sources, and the promotion of grant proposals. All of these areas of activity need to be stepped up in their application to the affairs of the College of Law, and the sooner the better. Here again the need is for \$40,000 for a year or two as "seed-money" for a person having some experience in these areas of activity.



## Short and Long Range Planning Objectives

### A. Short Range Plan Objectives (one-two years - 1984-86)

1. Prepare self-study for ABA accreditation visit in fall of 1983.
2. Receive provisional American Bar Association (ABA) accreditation in 1984 and full ABA accreditation in 1985.
3. Continue library acquisitions and establish a plan for constant library evaluation and continued acquisitions.
4. Begin the outline and development of procedures and criteria to govern faculty appointments, reappointments, promotions and tenure.
5. Continue the development of the basic J.D. curriculum, of joint degree programs with other colleges of the University, and an "early admission" program.
6. Complete faculty recruitment and hiring and identify adjunct needs and hire adjuncts as required.
7. Complete Phase III and IV of the building program and occupancy of the expanded library and faculty office space.
8. Establish research, continuing legal education (CLE), fundraising, and administrative plans for the College and identify and hire adequate staffing for the activities and responsibilities outlined in these plans.
9. Increase the amount of Regent's Opportunity Scholarships to a minimum of nine and identify and secure other sources of financial assistance for law students.
10. Secure needed computer hardware and software for instructional support and needs.
11. Establish a Law Review and Moot Court Society. Identify and provide needed resources and support.
12. Establish an appropriate and adequate personnel support structure for student recruitment, admissions, academic assistance, and record-keeping and placement.
13. Establish a more effective records system compatible with the Registrar's system.
14. Accelerate planning for student recruitment and develop proposals and programs to attract minority applicants.

15. Review and revise all College of Law publications and public relations materials and accelerate their availability.
16. Appoint an Associate Dean to be effective July 1, 1984.
17. Begin the search for Dean's replacement.

B. Long Range Plan Objectives (three-five years - 1986-89)

1. Continue development of the basic J.D. program.
2. Continue development of Law Library collection and services.
3. Continue to identify sources of research funding, develop proposals, and conduct necessary research.
4. Establish a Continuing Legal Education (CLE) extension program with various delivery systems (multi-media, computer assisted, etc.).
5. Continue the development of joint degree programs with other colleges of the University and, perhaps, with other graduate schools in other colleges and universities.
6. Receive Association of American Law Schools (AALS) accreditation.

SECTION II. LISTINGS, STATISTICAL DATA, ETC.

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LISTING OF DEAN AND FACULTY

Ben F. Johnson Interim Dean and Professor of Law	A.B., University of Georgia (1937) J.D., Emory University (1939) LL.M., Duke University (1949)
James L. Bross Professor of Law	A.B., Catholic University (1966) J.D., Catholic University (1969) LL.M., University of Pennsylvania (1971)
Linda Earley Chastang Visiting Assistant Professor	B.A., Sarah Lawrence College (1974) J.D., Howard University (1978)
Norman A. Crandell Visiting Professor of Law	B.A., McMaster University (1952) B.C.L., William and Mary University (1958) LL.M., University of Illinois (1965)
Richard K. Greenstein Visiting Assistant Professor	B.A., Wesleyan University (1970) J.D., Vanderbilt University (1973) LL.M., Temple University (1982)
L. Lynn Hogue Professor of Law	A.B., William Jewell College (1966) M.A., University of Tennessee (1968) Ph.D., University of Tennessee (1972) J.D., Duke University (1974)
E. Ray Lanier Visiting Associate Professor	A.B., University of North Carolina (1965) J.D., Emory University (1968) M.Sc., Georgia State University (1982)
David J. Maleski Associate Professor	B.S.C.E., University of Massachusetts (1969) J.D., Georgetown University (1972)

FACULTY RESEARCH, PUBLICATIONS, CREATIVE PROJECTS, ETC.

James L. Bross, Professor of Law

I. Research-Creative Projects:

- (a) Completing an analysis of Statewide Housing Codes, with attention to their success as uniform standards and their impact on pre-existing structures.
- (b) Preparing report on proposed zoning enabling legislation for the Georgia House committee on Local Government and Community Affairs

II. Publications:

- (a) Revised editions of Property I, II, & III

III. Professional Activities:

- (a) Continued learning
  - attended the Southeastern Association of Prelaw Advisers Meeting, November, 1982
  - attended Georgia Institute of Continuing Legal Education Program on Real Estate Transactions, February, 1983.
  - attended the Law School Admissions Council Annual Meeting, May, 1983.
  - attended two computer shows in Atlanta
- (b) Membership in National Associations
  - Society of American Law Teachers
  - American Planning Association
  - Southeastern Association of Prelaw Advisers
- (c) Bar admission
  - District of Columbia (1969)
  - Pennsylvania (1971, Rule 12½)
- (d) Other significant professional service
  - Advised Village of Oak Park, Illinois, on sign control amendments: assisted with drafting and prepared memo on legal implications
  - Advised members of Georgia House on probate reform bill--have continued to advise members of Joint Committee on Probate Reform
  - Consulted with Conservation Foundation in Washington, D.C., on priorities to be covered in State of Environment Report
  - Analyzed environmental impact statement on Presidential Parkway
- (e) Interdisciplinary effort
  - Discussed joint courses and potential for joint degree with members of Department of City & Regional Planning, Georgia Institute of Technology.

FACULTY RESEARCH, PUBLICATIONS, CREATIVE PROJECTS, ETC. (continued)

Linda Earley Chastang, Assistant Professor of Law

I. Research and Other Creative Projects:

- (a) Completing an article on developing an effective legal writing clinic for all students;
- (b) Preparing a report for Atlanta Neighborhood Housing Services, Inc. on the feasibility of the rehabilitation and sale of houses as an alternative funding source for its activities;
- (c) Completing an article on the tax consequences of the rehabilitation and sale of houses by nonprofit community development corporations.

II. Professional Activities:

- (a) Association of American Law Schools, Minority Law Teachers Committee
- (b) Atlanta Neighborhood Housing Services, Inc. Secretary, Board of Directors; and member of the Fundraising & Development Committees
- (c) Atlanta Regional Commission, Regional Development Planning Council
- (d) Editorial Board, Florida Bar Journal
- (e) Gate City Bar Association, Active Member
- (f) Georgia Association of Black Women Attorneys. Chair of Program and Fundraising Committees; developed two seminars on child support (May and November, 1983); and established the GABWA Scholarship Foundation, Inc. (scholarship awards for black women law students).
- (g) Georgia Association of Women Lawyers, Active Member
- (h) Law School Admissions Council, Minority Enrollment Task Force Liaison
- (i) National Bar Association, Active Member
- (j) Sarah Lawrence College Alumnae Recruiters Network
- (k) Westview Neighborhood Housing Services, Board of Trustees

FACULTY RESEARCH, PUBLICATIONS, CREATIVE PROJECTS, ETC. (continued)

Norman A. Crandell, Sr., Professor of Law

I. Research Creative Projects

- (a) Preparation of course materials for Legislation utilizing Georgia cases, legislation, and materials (to be completed Winter, 1984)
- (b) Preparation of article on "Missouri Legislative Work-Product: 1982" (Fall, 1983)
- (c) Preparation of book on Missouri Law of Damages (Winter, 1983)
- (d) Preparation of CE materials on "The Georgia Legal Secretary and Legal Assistant and Professional Ethics" (Summer, 1983)

II. Publications

- (a) Article:  
Crandell, Recent Developments in Missouri Legislation,  
50 UMKC Law Review 491 (published in December, 1982)

III. Professional Activities

- (a) Continued Learning: Attended Atlanta Computer Show (Spring, 1983)
- (b) Reinstated membership in ACLEA (Spring, 1983)  
Member: Georgia Bar Association  
Virginia Bar Association  
Kansas City Bar Association
- (c) Admitted to practice in Virginia and Georgia
- (d) Served as faculty advisor for UMKC students desirous of entering ASCAP Nathan Burken Memorial Copyright Competition (supervised two papers which were first UMKC submissions in this competition)
- (e) Served on Alumni Telethon fund raising
- (f) Prepared proposal for John MBA-JD Program

FACULTY RESEARCH, PUBLICATIONS, CREATIVE PROJECTS, ETC. (continued)

Richard K. Greenstein, Assistant Professor of Law

I. Research-Creative Projects:

- (a) currently editing article on mootness in federal court class actions, to be published this fall in the Stanford Law Review
- (b) at early stages of research on two articles - one dealing with teaching case synthesis in law school; the second dealing with criminal intent

II. Professional Activities:

(a) Continued learning

- seminar on federal court criminal practice - Philadelphia, PA; June 18, 1982
- Institute on Teaching Legal Writing - Washington, D.C.; August 2-3, 1982
- seminar on Criminal Trial techniques - Atlanta, GA; January 14-15, 1983

(b) Bar Admissions

- Georgia
- Pennsylvania

(c) Other Significant Professional Services

- served as judge in State Bar's mock trial competition for law students
- served as liason to recruit GSU law students to serve as bailiffs for the regional moot court program
- member, Legal Committee, American Civil Liberties Union of Georgia



FACULTY RESEARCH, PUBLICATIONS, CREATIVE PROJECTS, ETC. (continued)

L. Lynn Hogue, Professor of Law

I. Research and Other Creative Projects in Process or Completed:

- (a) A new edition of the PUBLIC HEALTH LAW MANUAL to be published by the American Public Health Association, in progress.
- (b) "Old Federal Building Exhibit" Project (#002-142-81) funded by a grant through the University of Arkansas at Little Rock from the Arkansas Endowment for the Humanities. Completion due September 30, 1983.
- (c) Preparation of Arkansas Criminal Trial Practice under a publication contract with the Harrison Company of Norcross, Georgia, in progress.
- (d) Preparation of an article for the Arkansas Lawyer on the need for a local rule-based delay in the transfer of records for inter-circuit transfers under 28 U.S.C. 1404(a), in progress.
- (e) Preparation of an article on the effect of Arkansas' usury cases on Arkansas' choice-of-law rule in contract cases in light of Roofing and Sheet Metal Services, Inc. v. LaQuinta Motor Inns, Inc., 689F.2nd 982 (11th Cir. 1982), in progress.
- (f) Completion of an article on "The Supreme Court and Maternal Health: the First Decade of Legal Abortion in the United States," submitted for publication.
- (g) Publication of doctoral dissertation on the Grand Jury Charges of Nicholas Trott of South Carolina, in progress.
- (h) Developing a high school moot court competition program for the Georgia Center for Citizenship and Law-Related Education

II. Publications:

- (a) Book Review (Thomas Jefferson and the Law), 26 Am J. of Legal Hist. 284 (1982)

III. Professional Activities:

- (a) Continued learning
  - American Society for Legal History, St. Louis, Oct 21-24, 1982
  - Association of American Law Schools, Cincinnati, Jan 5-7, 1983
  - National Health Lawyers' Association, Chicago, May 10-13, 1983

- (b) Memberships in Scholarly and Professional Associations:
- American Bar Association
  - American Society for Legal History
  - American Public Health Association
  - Georgia Bar Association
  - Arkansas Bar Association
  - North Carolina State Bar Association
- (c) Bar Admissions:
- Georgia (1983)
  - Arkansas (1979)
  - North Carolina (1974)
- (d) Papers and Formal Presentations:
- Papers on Judicial Treatment of the Georgia Constitution in Relation to Interpretation of the United States Constitution" at Conference on the Georgia Constitution and the Protection of Individual Rights: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow, Atlanta, Feb 25, 1983.
  - Luncheon address on "Respect for Law" at Atlanta University Optimist Club, May 3, 1983.
- (e) Other Significant Professional Participations or Services:
- Participant in the GSU Institutional Development Seminar, April 18-19, 1983
  - Chairman, Standing Committee on Conferences and the Annual Meeting of the American Society for Legal History.
  - Captain, U.S. Army Reserve, Judge Advocate General's Corps; Senior Instructor, International Law Department at the Judge Advocate General's School, Charlottesville, VA
- (f) Interdisciplinary Efforts:
- Taught administrative law and constitutional law components of the Graduate MBA course, BA 842, Environment of Business
- (g) Other Honors:
- Listed in Who's Who in American Law

FACULTY RESEARCH, PUBLICATIONS, CREATIVE PROJECTS, ETC. (continued)

E. R. Lanier, Associate Professor of Law

I. Research and Other Creative Projects in Process or Completed:

- (a) In progress, lengthy article in field of comparative law analyzing the relation of municipal corporations to the state in common law and civil law systems, particularly Georgia and German models. Completion late summer, 1983.
- (b) In progress, a survey on the origins and application of the Guidelines for Multinational Corporations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development of June 21, 1976. Completion projected for Winter, 1984.
- (c) In progress, a lengthy article on the permissible extent of the state taxation power in the field of international trade, especially as to income taxation and ad valorem property taxation of multinational corporations.
- (d) In progress, a survey of the Opinions of the Attorney General of the State of Georgia relative to international affairs generally. Completion projected for late Fall, 1983.

II. Publications:

- (a) Editor, Foreign Investment in Georgia: A Business Reference Guide. Book, 310 pp., published by the Business Publishing Division of the College of Business Administration, GSU, September, 1982.
- (b) "Empresas Transnacionales E Interaccion de los Estados los Consejos de Paises Receptores," law review article appearing in Derecho Comparado, a publication of the Argentinian Association of Comparative Law, in Buenos Aires, Sept., 1982.
- (c) Grant Proposal for the College of Law to the U.S. Department of Education regarding international law library acquisitions, in collaboration with Professor Walker, June, 1983.

III. Professional Activities:

- (a) Memberships in scholarly and professional associations:
  - American Bar Association (Chairman, 1982, of ABA Standing Committee on Military Law);
  - International Bar Association;
  - Inter-American Bar Association;
  - American Society of International Law

- Federal Bar Association
  - American Judicature Society
  - Lawyer's Club of Atlanta, Inc.
  - National Lawyers Club (Washington, D.C.)
  - Judge Advocates' Association
  - Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Lawyers' Association
  - American Business Law Association
  - Georgia International Trade Association
- (b) Bar Admissions:
- State Bar of Georgia, June, 1968
- (c) Interdisciplinary Efforts:
- In Fall Quarter, 1982, and Spring Quarter, 1983, I taught two sections of BA 808 (International Legal Process) for the College of Business Administration. These courses involve a general introduction to principles of public international law, an examination of major issues regarding the legal aspects of international business. The enrollment in this course in the Fall Quarter was 26; in the Spring 18 students registered for this course.
  - In Spring Quarter, 1983, I taught the Legal Environment course in the Executive Master of Business Administration program of the College of Business Administration. Enrollment in this course was 44. The areas considered included an introduction to traditional subjects of business law; the doctrine of corporate social responsibility; and an introduction to comparative business law.
  - In Winter Quarter, 1983, I taught at the Ecole Superieure de Commerce de Paris to approximately 18 French graduate business students. The course included elements of public international law, comparative business law, and an introduction to the fundamental principles of English and American business regulation.
  - In both Fall Quarter, 1982, and Spring Quarter, 1983, I appeared as a guest lecturer in classes of BA 809 (Graduate Introduction to International Business) where I lectured on German Labor Codetermination Laws.
  - During the quarter break between Winter and Spring quarters, 1983, I accompanied the 1982 Executive MBA class as faculty escort in its field study trip to the Far East. In that connection, I engaged in panels and discussions with business and government officials in Tokyo, Peking & Hong Kong.

- I have throughout 1982-1983 served as a Fellow of the Georgia World Congress Institute and have advised the Director of the Institute of International Business and the Georgia World Congress Institute, regarding a variety of matters pertaining to international trade law. I also served as Program Director of the 1982 and 1983 Governor's Law Internship Program in the Georgia World Congress Institute directing legal research regarding state programs for the enhancement of international trade and commerce, foreign direct investment, and the export/import process.

(d) Other Significant Professional Participations or Services:

- In the Fall, 1982, I completed a three-year term as Chairman of the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Military Law. This Committee is responsible for the initiation and coordination on behalf of the ABA of all matters pertaining to military law in general. My position entailed substantial liaison with the Armed Forces Committees of both the House and Senate; the Department of Defense; the Judge Advocates General of each of the Armed Forces; and the judges of the United States Court of Military Appeals.
- In October, 1982, I was an expert commentator on a televised program of the National Public Television Network entitled "Global View" in connectin with the controversy surrounding the Reagan Administration's "freeze" of the use of American technology in the Soviet European gas pipeline. I spoke on the extraterritorial application of American law.
- I was a lecturer in November, 1982, in the Coca-Cola International High School Education Program at North Fulton High School. I spoke on the role of international law generally, the management of foreign relations and the impact of the "New International Economic Order."
- I have continued to serve as a member of the United States Marine Corps Reserve, holding the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In the Fall, 1982, I completed a tour as Executive Officer of an 1100-man Battalion (3rd Battalion, 23rd Marines) headquartered in New Orleans. In April, 1983, I was reassigned as Site Judge Advocate at the Marine Air Reserve Training Detachment at Naval Air Station, Atlanta, in Marietta. My responsibilities there include command legal advice, military justice administation, teaching, and legal assistance for the five Marine Corps reserve units located at the air station. I recently completed a two-week tour of duty at the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate, 4th Marine Air Wing, in New Orleans. I have now accumululated seventeen years qualifying service in the Marine Corps Reserve.

(e) Student-related Activities:

During this academic year, I was faculty advisor to the International Law Society; Delta Theta Phi; the Orthodox Catholic Student Union.

(f) Honors:

In May, 1983, I was elected an Honorary Member of the Golden Key National Honor Society by the Georgia State Chapter of that organization.

FACULTY RESEARCH, PUBLICATIONS, CREATIVE PROJECTS, ETC. (continued)

David J. Maleski, Associate Professor of Law

Research-Creative Projects:

- (a) Outline developed for a book to be entitled Proof of Causation in a Civil Action. Contract signed this summer with **publisher** for 1984 publication.
- (b) In second draft of an article on the public trust doctrine to be concluded by end of summer, 1983.

Professional Activities:

- (a) Continued learning
  - attended AALS Conference on Teaching Torts, June 5-10, 1983
- (b) Bar admissions
  - Massachusetts
  - California
- (c) Interdisciplinary effort
  - lectured on product liability law in the EMBA program of the College of Business

FACULTY: COMMITTEE SERVICE

(College of Law - University - Professional Organizations)

Bross:           College    - Admissions and Financial Assistance (C)  
  - Curriculum  
  - Faculty Recruitment  
  - Library Policy  
  
                  University - Affirmative Action

Chastang:       College    - Academic Standards and Standings  
  - Admissions and Financial Assistance  
  - Student Affairs (C)

Crandell:       College    - Curriculum (C)  
  - Faculty Recruitment  
  - Library Policy  
  
                  University - Continuing Education Board  
  - Teleconferencing  
  - Faculty/Alumni Weekend

Greenstein:     College    - Curriculum  
  - Library Policy  
  
                  University - Graduate Board

Hogue:           College    - Academic Standards and Standings (C)  
  - Curriculum  
  - Faculty Recruitment  
  - Library Policy  
  
                  University - Senate  
  - Academic Affairs  
  - Faculty Affairs  
  - Nominations  
  - Statutes and By-laws  
  - Student Discipline  
  - Student Life and Development

Lanier:          College    - Academic Standards and Standings  
  - Library Policy (C)  
  - Student Affairs  
  
                  University - Graduate Council  
  - Honors and Awards

Maleski:        College    - Admissions and Financial Assistance  
  - Curriculum  
  - Student Affairs  
  - Development of Law Review (ad hoc)



FACULTY TEACHING LOADS  
1982-1983

<u>Instructor</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Course</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Students</u>		<u>Total</u>
				<u>Day</u>	<u>Even</u>	
James Bross	Fall	Property I	3	87	116	203
	Winter	Property II	3	88	101	189
	Winter	RWA II	1	19		19
	Spring	Property III	3	85	92	177
	Spring	RWA III	1	21		21
Linda Chastang	Fall	RWA I	1	40*	64*	104*
	Fall	LWC	0	(25)	(25)	(50)
	Winter	RWA II	1	23		23
	Winter	RWA II	1	22		22
	Winter	LWC	0	(20)	(10)	(30)
	Spring	RWA III	1	21		21
	Spring	RWA III	1	17		17
	Spring	LWC	0	( 5)	( 5)	(10)
Norman Crandell	Fall	Contracts I	3	82	110	192
	Winter	Contracts II	3	83	95	178
	Winter	RWA II	1	19		19
	Spring	Contracts III	3	82	88	170
	Spring	RWA III	1	23		23
Richard Greenstein	Fall	RWA I	1	40*	64*	104*
	Winter	Criminal Law I	3	70	111	181
	Winter	RWA II	1		20	20
	Spring	Criminal Law II	3	65	101	166
	Spring	RWA III	1		15	15
Lynn Hogue	Winter	Con. Law I	3	64		64
	Winter	RWA II	1		22	22
	Spring	Con. Law II	3	55		55
	Spring	RWA III	1		20	20
Ben F. Johnson	Winter	RWA II	1		22	22
	Spring	RWA III	1		20	20
Ray Lanier	Fall	Civil Procedure I	3	57		57
David Maleski	Fall	Torts I	3	64		64
	Winter	Torts II	3	62		62
	Winter	RWA II	1		19	19
	Spring	Torts III	3	60		60
	Spring	RWA III	1		20	20
Orrin Walker	Fall	Legal Bibliography	2	82	128	210
	Winter	RWA II	1		23	23
	Spring	RWA III	1		20	20

\* Team Taught

Legal Writing Clinic - LWC, non-credit course, approximate number of students in ( )

## APPLICATION STATISTICS

First Year Class 1982-83

TOTAL APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	622
Accepted	273
Denied	262
Carried Over To 1983	11
Incomplete Files	76

### SOURCE OF APPLICATIONS

Five County Metro Atlanta	72.2%
Other Georgia Counties (47)	14.0%
Other States (20)	12.7%
Foreign Countries (3)	1.1%

### APPLICANT COUNT BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

1.	Atkinson	1	27.	Hall	1
2.	Baldwin	1	28.	Henry	3
3.	Bartow	2	29.	Houston	1
4.	Berrien	1	30.	Jefferson	1
5.	Bibb	2	31.	Lowndes	3
6.	Brooks	1	32.	Macon	2
7.	Bulloch	1	33.	McDuffie	1
8.	Butts	1	34.	Meriwether	1
9.	Carroll	2	35.	Mitchell	1
10.	Chatham	8	36.	Monroe	1
11.	Cherokee	2	37.	Muscogee	4
12.	Clarke	5	38.	Newton	1
13.	Clayton	20	39.	Oglethorpe	1
14.	Cobb	67	40.	Polk	3
15.	Coffee	1	41.	Richmond	2
16.	Colquitt	2	42.	Rockdale	3
17.	Coweta	1	43.	Seminole	1
18.	DeKalb	152	44.	Spalding	2
19.	Dodge	2	45.	Stephens	1
20.	Dougherty	1	46.	Sumter	1
21.	Douglas	4	47.	Tift	1
22.	Fayette	3	48.	Troup	2
23.	Floyd	1	49.	Walker	1
24.	Fulton	177	50.	Walton	2
25.	Gwinnett	33	51.	Whitfield	3
26.	Habersham	1	52.	Wilkes	1
			53.	Out of State	86

NOTE: The admission process for the class entering Fall, 1982 ran January 1 - August 30, 1982.

FIRST YEAR CLASS PROFILE 1982 -83

Total Number Registered	199	
Total White	162	81.4%
Total Minority	37	18.6%
Total Male	131	65.8%
Total Female	68	34.2%
Average Age	30.8	
Average GPA	3.04/4.00	
Average LSAT	557.35	55 percentile
	<u>DAY</u>	<u>EVENING</u>
Beginning Registered Number	72	127
Percentage	36.2%	63.8%

NOTE: The data analyzed to establish the class profile is based on an N=199 official Registrar's statistics indicate an N=203.

COMPARISON DAY-EVENING STUDENTS 1982-83

Based on LSAT 200-800

<u>DAY</u>					<u>EVENING</u>				
	<u>AGE</u>	<u>UG GPA</u>	<u>GRAD GPA</u>	<u>LSAT</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>UG GPA</u>	<u>GRAD GPA</u>	<u>LSAT</u>	
<u>DAY TOTAL</u>					<u>EVENING TOTAL</u>				
n=55 $\bar{x}$	28.76	3.01	3.36	537.3	n=125 $\bar{x}$	31.81	3.02	3.35	566.2
s.d.	6.47	.451	.329	106.9	s.d.	6.64	.426	.414	93.73
<u>TOTAL MALE</u>					<u>TOTAL MALE</u>				
n=33 $\bar{x}$	28.61	2.92	3.49	534.9	n=90 $\bar{x}$	31.66	2.95	3.26	575.9
s.d.	6.57	.394	.252	116.3	s.d.	6.44	.439	.412	84.52
<u>WHITE MALE</u>					<u>WHITE MALE</u>				
n=25 $\bar{x}$	28.56	2.94	3.64	583.6	n=79 $\bar{x}$	31.38	2.95	3.26	590.7
s.d.	7.24	.404	.156	54.81	s.d.	6.558	.454	.442	75.04
<u>MINORITY MALE</u>					<u>MINORITY MALE</u>				
n=8 $\bar{x}$	28.75	2.88	3.36	383.0	n=11 $\bar{x}$	33.63	2.91	3.27	469.6
s.d.	4.27	.383	.272	129.2	s.d.	5.39	.319	.217	73.97
<u>TOTAL FEMALE</u>					<u>TOTAL FEMALE</u>				
n=22 $\bar{x}$	29.0	3.13	3.08	540.7	n=35 $\bar{x}$	32.2	3.19	3.62	541.2
s.d.	6.44	.508	.298	93.50	s.d.	7.20	.337	.287	111.6
<u>WHITE FEMALE</u>					<u>WHITE FEMALE</u>				
n=16 $\bar{x}$	29.63	3.25	3.31	574.2	n=27 $\bar{x}$	32.85	3.29	3.62	580.7
s.d.	6.99	.458	.191	48.56	s.d.	7.32	.308	.318	81.01
<u>MINORITY FEMALE</u>					<u>MINORITY FEMALE</u>				
n=6 $\bar{x}$	27.33	2.82	2.85	451.5	n=8 $\bar{x}$	30.0	2.88	3.64	408.1
s.d.	4.84	.539	.134	128.5	s.d.	6.78	.231	.203	99.21
<u>TOTAL WHITE</u>					<u>TOTAL WHITE</u>				
n=41 $\bar{x}$	28.98	3.06	3.53	579.9	n=106 $\bar{x}$	31.76	3.04	3.35	588.2
s.d.	7.07	.448	.226	52.04	s.d.	6.75	.445	.44	76.34
<u>TOTAL MINORITY</u>					<u>TOTAL MINORITY</u>				
n=14 $\bar{x}$	28.14	2.85	3.19	412.4	n=19 $\bar{x}$	32.1	2.9	3.39	443.7
s.d.	4.4	.438	.346	128.7	s.d.	6.12	.278	.272	88.53

COMPARISON DAY-EVENING STUDENTS 1982-83

Based on LSAT 10-50

<u>DAY</u>					<u>EVENING</u>			
	<u>AGE</u>	<u>UG GPA</u>	<u>GRAD GPA</u>	<u>LSAT</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>UG GPA</u>	<u>GRAD GPA</u>	<u>LSAT</u>
DAY TOTAL					EVENING TOTAL			
n=17 $\bar{x}$	30.06	3.09	3.37	29.47	n=2 $\bar{x}$	36.5	3.09	3.91 29.0
s.d.	6.47	.323	.301	7.68	s.d.	7.78	.064	.127 1.41
TOTAL MALE					TOTAL MALE			
n=7 $\bar{x}$	26.71	3.04	3.16	33.14	n=1 $\bar{x}$	31.0	3.13	4.0 28.0
s.d.	4.23	.364	.085	6.12	s.d.	-	-	- -
WHITE MALE					WHITE MALE			
n=6 $\bar{x}$	26.5	3.09	3.22	35.33	n=1 $\bar{x}$	31.0	3.13	4.0 28.0
s.d.	4.59	.374	-	2.16	s.d.	-	-	- -
MINORITY MALE					MINORITY MALE			
n=1 $\bar{x}$	28	2.75	3.1	20.0	n=0 $\bar{x}$	-	-	- -
s.d.	-	-	-	-	s.d.	-	-	- -
TOTAL FEMALE					TOTAL FEMALE			
n=10 $\bar{x}$	32.4	3.12	3.58	26.9	n=1 $\bar{x}$	42	3.04	3.82 30.0
s.d.	6.9	.306	.29	7.88	s.d.	-	-	- -
WHITE FEMALE					WHITE FEMALE			
n=7 $\bar{x}$	32.86	3.14	3.58	30.29	n=1 $\bar{x}$	42	3.04	3.82 30.0
s.d.	8.07	.338	.29	5.85	s.d.	-	-	- -
MINORITY FEMALE					MINORITY FEMALE			
n=3 $\bar{x}$	31.33	3.11	-	19.0	n=0 $\bar{x}$	-	-	- -
s.d.	4.04	.276	-	6.56	s.d.	-	-	- -
TOTAL WHITE					TOTAL WHITE			
n=13 $\bar{x}$	29.92	3.11	3.46	32.62	n=2 $\bar{x}$	36.5	3.09	3.91 29.0
s.d.	7.23	.341	.294	5.09	s.d.	7.78	.064	.127 1.41
TOTAL MINORITY					TOTAL MINORITY			
n=4 $\bar{x}$	30.5	3.02	3.1	19.25	n=0 $\bar{x}$	-	-	- -
s.d.	3.7	.289	-	5.38	s.d.	-	-	- -

COLLEGE RECRUITMENT VISITATIONS

1982-83

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TOTAL # STUDENTS</u>	<u>MINORITY STUDENTS</u>
10/11/82	University of Georgia	35	1
11/15/82	Brenau College	5	1
11/18/82	Spelman College	40	40
2/11/83	Agnes Scott College	2	0
2/15/83	Armstrong State College	2	0
2/16/83	Savannah State	28	28
2/16/83	Georgia Southern	2	0
2/17/83	Spelman College	36	36
2/24/83	West Georgia College	32	6
2/23/83	GSU Open House	13	4
3/3/83	Morris Brown College	2	2
3/28/83	Atlanta University Complex	35	35
4/18/83	Valdosta State College	8	2
4/19/83	Georgia Southern	4	0
4/19/83	Albany State College	13	13
4/20/83	Columbus College	25	8
4/27/83	Shorter College	3	0
4/28/83	LaGrange College	4	0
5/2/83	Georgia College	8	0
5/2/83	Tift College	4	1
5/3/83	Fort Valley State College	24	24
5/10/83	North Georgia College	9	1
5/17/83	Berry College	2	0
		—	—
		336	202

ADMISSIONS ACTIVITY REPORT

1982-83

As of June 30, 1983

Application Category	Requested Program			<u>Sub-Total</u>
	<u>9 Qtr</u>	<u>15 Qtr</u>	<u>Undecided</u>	
Pending	55	69	47	171
Review	54	48	9	111
Newly Completed	1	5	5	11
Accepted	91	116	17	224
Denied	<u>29</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>51</u>
TOTALS:	230	253	85	568

TOTAL ADMISSIONS ACTIVITY COMPARISION

Applications Received 1982-83	Applications Received 1981-82	Number Increase (Decrease)	Percent Increase (Decrease)
568	541	27	4.99

MINORITY APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Minority Group	Applications Received	Minority Accepted
Asian	7	3
Black	93	17
Hispanic	7	2
Indian	2	1
Other	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL:	111	25

CLASS SECTIONS AND STUDENT COUNTS 1982-83

COURSE NUMBER	COURSE NAME	HOURS CREDIT	TOTAL COUNT	TOTAL HOURS
<u>FALL 1982</u>				
Law 500	Civil Procedure I	3	57	171
Law 506	Contracts I	3	82	246
Law 506	Contracts I	3	110	330
Law 512	Property I	3	0	0
Law 512	Property I	3	116	348
Law 512	Property I	3	87	261
Law 515	Torts I	3	64	192
Law 518	Legal Method	2	0	0
Law 518	Legal Method	2	0	0
Law 519	Legal Bibliography	2	82	164
Law 519	Legal Bibliography	2	128	256
Law 520	Research Writing/Advocacy I	2	129	258
Law 520	Research Writing/Advocacy I	2	80	160
TOTAL:			935	2386

<u>WINTER 1983</u>				
Law 503	Constitutional Law I	3	64	129
Law 507	Contracts II	3	90	249
Law 507	Contracts II	3	95	285
Law 509	Criminal Law I	3	70	210
Law 509	Criminal Law I	3	111	333
Law 513	Property II	3	88	264
Law 513	Property II	3	101	303
Law 516	Torts II	3	62	186
Law 521	Research Writing/Advocacy II	1	88	264
Law 521	Research Writing/Advocacy II	1	101	303
Law 521	Research Writing/Advocacy II	1	62	186
Law 521	Research Writing/Advocacy II	1	19	19
Law 521	Research Writing/Advocacy II	1	22	22
Law 521	Research Writing/Advocacy II	1	22	22
Law 521	Research Writing/Advocacy II	1	21	21
Law 521	Research Writing/Advocacy II	1	0	0
Law 521	Research Writing/Advocacy II	1	0	0
Law 521	Research Writing/Advocacy II	1	23	23
Law 521	Research Writing/Advocacy II	1	20	20
Law 521	Research Writing/Advocacy II	1	20	20
Law 521	Research Writing/Advocacy II	1	22	22
Law 521	Research Writing/Advocacy II	1	21	21
Law 521	Research Writing/Advocacy II	1	1	1
TOTAL:			865	2213



CLASS SECTIONS AND STUDENT COUNTS 1982-83 (continued)

COURSE NUMBER	COURSE NAME	HOURS CREDIT	TOTAL COUNT	TOTAL HOURS
<u>SPRING 1983</u>				
Law 504	Constitutional Law II	3	55	165
Law 508	Contracts III	3	82	246
Law 508	Contracts III	3	88	264
Law 510	Criminal Law II	3	65	195
Law 510	Criminal Law II	3	101	303
Law 514	Property III	3	85	255
Law 514	Property III	3	92	276
Law 517	Torts III	3	60	180
Law 522	Research Writing/Advocacy III	1	23	23
Law 522	Research Writing/Advocacy III	1	21	21
Law 522	Research Writing/Advocacy III	1	20	20
Law 522	Research Writing/Advocacy III	1	17	17
Law 522	Research Writing/Advocacy III	1	20	20
Law 522	Research Writing/Advocacy III	1	20	20
Law 522	Research Writing/Advocacy III	1	20	20
Law 522	Research Writing/Advocacy III	1	20	20
Law 522	Research Writing/Advocacy III	1	15	15
TOTAL:			804	2060

ENROLLMENT DATA

First Year Class Fall 1982 - Spring 1983

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES  
Student Count by Sex

	DAY			EVENING			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Fall 82	44	40	84	91	28	119	135	68	203
Winter 83	50	41	91	82	27	109	132	68	200
Spring 83	48	38	86	73	26	99	121	64	185

FULL TIME AND PART TIME  
Student Counts

	PART TIME (10 hours and below)		FULL TIME (11 hours and above)		TOTAL
Fall 82		142		61	203
Winter 83		132		68	200
Spring 83		125		60	185

CREDIT HOURS TAKEN  
Day and Evening Comparisons

	DAY	EVENING	TOTAL
Fall 82	1155	1158	2313
Winter 83	1205	1023	2228
Spring 83	1153	912	2065

NOTE: These data were taken from Official University Registrar's Reports.

SUMMARIES, AVERAGES AND RATIOS

First Year Class Fall 1982 - Spring 1983

	<u>Number Classes Taught</u>				<u>Student Class Counts</u>		
	Day	Eve.	Total		Day	Eve.	Total
Fall 82	6 (1)*	4 (1)	10 (2)	Fall 82	452	483	935
Winter 83	9 (1)	9 (1)	18 (1)	Winter 82	451	414	865
Spring 83	9 (1)	8 (1)	17 (1)	Spring 83	428	376	804

	<u>Average Class Size</u>				<u>Non-Weighted Student Faculty Ratio</u>		
	Day	Eve.	Agg		Day	Eve.	Total
Fall 82	75.3	120.7	93.5	Fall 82	12	17	29
Winter 83	50.1	46.0	48.0	Winter 83	13	15.5	28.5
Spring 83	47.5	47.0	47.2	Spring 83	12.2	14.1	26.4

F.E.T. Student Faculty Ratio

	Full Time Students (11 hrs & above)	Part Time Students (10 hrs & below)	Part Time Students F.T.E. **	Total Students F.T.E.	Total Faculty F.T.E.	F.T.E.
Fall 82	61	142	85.2	146.2	7.5	19.4
Winter 83	68	132	79.2	147.2	6.3***	23.3
Spring 83	60	125	75	135.2	7.3	18.5
Yearly F.E.T.					7.03	20.4

\* ( ) Non-credit courses

\*\* Part Time Student F.T.E. Base is 60% of Full Time Student

\*\*\* Winter 1983 Associate Professor Lanier was out of the country

COMPARISONS: PROJECTED AND ACTUAL REGISTRATION COUNTS

Fall 1982 - Spring 1983

	FALL 82		WTR 83		SPRING 83	
	STU	HRS	STU	HRS	STU	HRS
PROJECTED						
Day	84	1194	75.6	1074.2	71.8	1020
Evening	<u>119</u>	<u>1192</u>	<u>107.1</u>	<u>1071</u>	<u>101.6</u>	<u>1016.5</u>
TOTAL:	203	2386	182.7	2145.2	173.4	2036.5
ACTUAL						
Day	84	1155	91	1205	85	1137
Evening	<u>119</u>	<u>1158</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>1023</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>912</u>
TOTAL:	203	2313	200	2228	184	2049

LISTING OF LAW LIBRARY STAFF

Orrin M. Walker Law Librarian	B.A., Florida State University (1968) M.A., Florida State University (1970) M.S., Florida State University (1971) J.D., Mercer University (1978)
Nancy P. Johnson Reference Librarian	B.A., Marycrest College (1971) M.L.S., University of Illinois (1972)
Catherine M. Hall Circulation Librarian	B.A., University of California, Los Angeles (1972) M.A., University of London (1974); M.L.S., University of California, Los Angeles (1979)
Elizabeth A. Lucas-Ford Technical Services Librarian	B.A., Indiana University (1973) M.L.S., Indiana University (1981)
Jack E. Miller Library Technical Assistant	B.A., The University of the South (1970) M.A., Tulane University (1974) Ph.D., Tulane University (1980)
Jocelin L. Hackathorn Library Technical Assistant	B.A., Ohio State University (1977) J.D., Marshall-Wythe School of Law, College of William and Mary (1980)
Richard D. Curry Library Technical Assistant	B.A., Columbus College (1975)

LIBRARY STAFF RESEARCH, PUBLICATIONS, CREATIVE PROJECTS, ETC. (continued)

Orrin M. Walker, Law Librarian and Associate Professor of Law

I. Research-Creative Projects:

- (a) Presently engaged in research on comparison of law data bases to be completed late summer
- (b) U.S. Department of Education grant proposal for international business, in collaboration with Professor Lanier; completed and submitted, June, 1983

II. Professional Activities:

(a) Continued learning

Attended:

- Association of American Law Schools Annual Meeting, January, 1983
- American Association of Law Libraries Annual Meeting, June, 1983
- Westlaw Meeting, January 2, 1983, Atlanta
- three computer trade shows in Atlanta

(b) Memberships

- American Association of Law Libraries
- Southeastern Association of Law Libraries
- Atlanta Law Libraries Association

(c) Bar admission

- Georgia
- South Dakota

(d) Other professional services

- program participant, Legal Research Seminar, Atlanta Law Librarians, October 20, 1982
- program participant, Kappa Delta Microcomputer Workshop, February 25, 1983
- program participant, College of Education's Program on Law Related Education

(e) Interdisciplinary effort

- lectured to graduate students in College of Education on legal research
- lectured on legal research and law libraries to Atlanta University Library School's classes on social science literature
- lectured to undergraduate sociology students in College of Arts and Sciences

LIBRARY STAFF RESEARCH, PUBLICATIONS, CREATIVE PROJECTS, ETC. (continued)

Nancy P. Johnson, Reference Librarian and Associate Professor/Library

I. Research-Creative Projects:

- (a) Completion of a chapter - "Legal Rights: Advocacy, Legislation, Litigation, and Programs," in Physical Disability: An Annotated Literature Guide. NY: Marcel Dekker (in press).
- (b) Presently engaged in the compilation of Federal Administrative Agency Decisions Sourcebook, in collaboration with librarians at the U.S. Supreme Court Library; completion date in the future.

II. Publications:

(a) Articles:

- "Judicial Conferences and Judicial Councils: A Bibliography" Legal Reference Services Quarterly, Vol.2 (2) pp.63-69 (1982)
- "Reference Use of State Government Information in Law Libraries" Government Publications Review, Vol. 10, pp.201-211 (1983).

(b) Editorships:

- Editorial Board, Government Information Quarterly: An International Journal of Issues, Trends, Policies, and Practices (JAI Press) July, 1983-

III. Professional Activities:

(a) Continued learning:

Attended:

- Grant Game Seminar, December 1, 1982
- SOLINET Meeting, May 12, 1983, Atlanta
- WESTLAW Meeting, January 2, 1983, Atlanta
- Online Training Sessions: DIALOG, OCLC, WESTLAW
- Institute, "Creative Research in Law Libraries" June 21-24, 1983, Dallas, Texas
- American Association of Law Libraries Annual Meeting, June 25-29, 1983, Houston, Texas

(b) Memberships

- American Association of Law Libraries,  
Chair, Awards Committee, 1983-84  
Member, Government Documents Special Interest Section
- Atlanta Law Libraries Association  
Member, Newsletter Committee, 1983-84
- Georgia Documents Committee, 1983

(c) Other professional participations

- Member of the Advisory Council to Government Printing Office, Depository Library Council to the Public Printer, 1980-83. Meetings, Washington, D.C. September, 1983 and April, 1984.
  
- Newsletter Contributor, AALL Newsletter, column on Legislation.

(d) Honors

- Law School Tuition Scholarship Recipient, American Association of Law Libraries, Sponsored by West Publishing Company, 1983-84.



LIBRARY STAFF RESEARCH, PUBLICATIONS, CREATIVE PROJECTS, ETC. (continued)

Catherine M. Hall, Circulation Librarian and Assistant Professor/Library

I. Research-Creative Projects

- (a) Collecting information on legal handbooks and deskbooks
- (b) Collecting information on the methodological processes employed by patron searchers using online databases.

II. Professional Activities

(a) Continued learning

Attended:

- Grants Game Seminar, December 1, 1982
- American Library Association Annual Meeting
- Institute on International Law and Business  
University of Texas at Austin, June 22-24, 1983
- Online Training Sessions: OCLC, WESTLAW

(b) Memberships

- American Association of Law Libraries
- American Library Association  
Secretary, Government Documents Round Table  
Library and Technical Services Division  
Reference and Adult Services Division
- Atlanta Law Libraries Association

(c) On-site visitations

- University of Georgia, Athens, GA College of Law Library
- West Georgia College, Carrollton, GA Sirsi automated library system

LIBRARY STAFF RESEARCH, PUBLICATIONS, CREATIVE PROJECTS, ETC. (continued)

Elizabeth Ann Lucas-Ford, Technical Services Librarian and Instructor/Library

I. Professional Activities:

(a) Continued learning:

- Grants Game Seminar: A Seminar for Librarians, December 6, 1982
- American Library Association Annual Midwinter Meeting, January 8-13, 1983, San Antonio, Texas

(b) Memberships:

- American Association of Law Libraries
- Atlanta Law Librarians Association
- American Library Association
  - Resources and Technical Services Division
  - Library and Information Technology Association
  - National Library and Information Technology Association
  - Conference, Publications Committee
  - Library Administration and Management Association

(c) Other significant services:

- Atlanta Law Libraries Association Cataloging Seminar, lectured on Choice and Form of Entry, March 24, 1983, Atlanta
- SOLINET/OCLC Acquisitions Subsystem Demonstration, Host, March 17, 1983

(d) On-Site visitations

- University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., College of Law Library, Dec. 7, 1982
- West Georgia College, Carrollton, Ga., Library, Sirsi/Unicorn Library System, Dec. 9, 1982

A STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF LAW LIBRARY ACTIVITY

September 1, 1982 - May 31, 1983

Circulation:

71,134 library users (entrances and exits measured by electronic counter in turnstile)  
 339 average daily users  
 1,355 volumes charged out  
 2,547 reserve volumes or handouts circulated  
 200 loose-leaf service updates received and filed each month (approximate)  
 240 pocket parts received and filed each month (approximate)  
 46 interlibrary loan requests received  
 41 interlibrary loan requests filled

Reference:

320 questions per month answered  
 59 items borrowed from other libraries

Technical Services:

182 volumes withdrawn (e.g., superseded supplements, outdated casebooks, outlines, and damaged materials)  
 432 titles (2344 volumes) cataloged and processed  
 1000+/month serials (periodicals, loose-leafs, pocket parts, etc.) checked in and processed (approximate)

Collection Count (hardcopy and microform equivalents):

Transferred from Pullen (hard copy)		35,348
Transferred from Pullen (microform)		<u>3,232</u>
Total (as of August 1982 count)		38,580
Returned to Pullen	1,234	
Withdrawn from collection	<u>182</u>	<u>1,418</u>
Net from Pullen		37,162
Hardcopy acquisitions to May 31, 1983		5,951
Microform acquisitions to May 31, 1983		<u>24,744</u>
Total with acquisitions to May 31, 1983		67,857
In process as of May 31, 1983		
Hardcopy	520	
Microform	<u>354</u>	874
On order as of May 31, 1983		
Hardcopy	419	
Microform	<u>607</u>	<u>1,026</u>
Total (estimated) as of June 30, 1983		69,757

LISTING OF ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

George W. Stansbury  
Assistant Dean

B.S., Boston University (1965)  
M.A., Michigan State University (1968)  
Ph.D., Michigan State University (1970)

Mary Aull Roberts  
Administrative Assistant

B.S., Winthrop College (1946)  
M.A., University of Kentucky (1948)

Barbara B. Smith  
Senior Administrative Secretary

B.S., University of North Carolina-Wilmington  
(1976)

Brenda Douglas  
Administrative Secretary

A.A., Sandhills Community College (1975)

Vicki DeLoach (half-time)  
Administrative Secretary

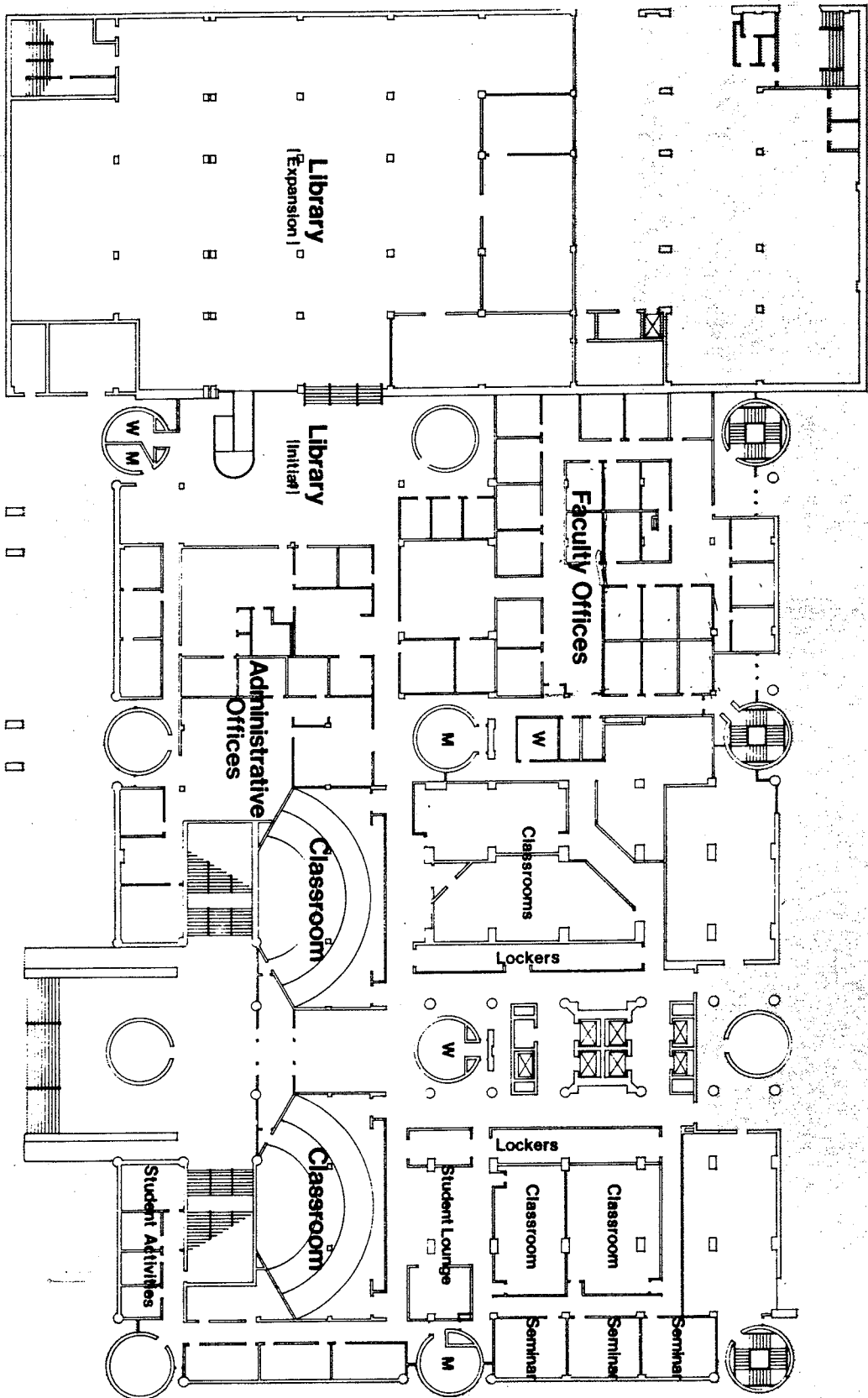
Kathi Lee (half-time)  
Senior Secretary

REVISED PROGRAM OF SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	<u>As Built</u> <u>Net Sq. Ft.</u>	<u>Programmed</u> <u>Net Sq. Ft.</u>
<b>1. <u>Administrative Suite</u></b>		
1 Dean's Office @ 280	280	
2 Assistant Dean's Offices @ 170	340	
2 Admin. Assistant's Offices @ 174	348	
3 Secretaries @ 150	450	
1 Reception/Information area	312	
Records/Duplicating/Storage area	1,518	
1 Dean's Conference Room	200	
	<u>3,448</u>	<u>2,000</u>
<b>2. <u>Faculty Area</u></b>		
25 Faculty Offices @ 165	4,125	
6 Secretaries @ 150	900	
Faculty Library/Conf. Room/Lounge	903	
	<u>5,928</u>	<u>6,300</u>
<b>3. <u>Library</u></b>		
<b>A. Administration</b>		
1 Librarian's Office	210	
1 Assistant Librarian's Office	165	
2 Secretaries	300	
2 Admin. Assistant Offices	312	
	<u>987</u>	<u>900</u>
<b>B. Service</b>		
Circulation Counter & Reference	450	
1 Circulation Librarian	144	
1 Reference Librarian	156	
1 Lexis Room	125	
	<u>875</u>	<u>1,000</u>
<b>C. Cataloging and Processing</b>		
Receiving & Storage area	462	
Cataloging & Processing area	789	
	<u>1,251</u>	<u>1,100</u>

REVISED PROGRAM OF SPACE REQUIREMENTS (continued)

	<u>As Built</u> <u>Net Sq. Ft.</u>	<u>Programmed</u> <u>Net Sq. Ft.</u>
D. Seating		
300 Student Stations @ 20 each	6,000	
2 Student Conference Rooms	580	
3 Group Study Rooms	<u>336</u>	
	6,916	<u>3,450</u>
E. Copy & Duplicating Room	270	
F. Microform Processing & Storage	1,040	
G. Stack Capacity: Hard Volumes	10,343	
H. Memorial Rooms	540	
Total Library	<u>22,222</u>	<u>22,800</u>
4. <u>Student Spaces</u>		
Student Conference Room	200	
Student Bar Association	110	
Law Review	255	
Student Lockers - total 492	-	
Student Lounges	1,260	
Student Study Lounge	510	
Additional Student Organization Space	<u>1,100</u>	
	3,435	<u>2,200</u>
5. <u>Instructional Space</u>		
1 Classroom @ 124 seats (tiered)	2,282	
1 Classroom @ 152 seats (tiered)	2,612	
2 Classrooms @ 60 seats	1,848	
2 Classrooms @ 18 seats	744	
1 Classroom @ 72 seats	1,377	
3 Seminar Rooms @ 19 seats	<u>1,122</u>	
	9,985	<u>10,000</u>
Net Sq. Ft.	45,018	43,300
Available Gross Sq. Ft.	68,900	68,900
Space Efficient Factor	65.3%	62.8%



GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW

FLOORPLAN



# Georgia State University

university plaza  
atlanta, georgia 30303

college of law

June 9, 1983

## Memorandum

To: Dr. Thomas B. Brewer  
Vice President for Academic Affairs

From: Dean Ben F. Johnson  
College of Law

Re: Amendment to Annual Report 1982-83  
Assessment of Extra-ordinary Needs  
Microcomputer & Instruction in Law

I have just returned from a conference sponsored by EDUCOM and the Center for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction. For me this was an up-date on the state of the art in the use of microcomputers for assisting in the instruction of law students. I was amazed at the advances which have been made in this area and it prompts me to amend the assessment of extra-ordinary needs for the College of Law for 1983-84. This is based on the following points:

- (1) There is considerable software already available and in process to warrant an immediate entry into this phase of our operation.
- (2) It would be tremendously impressive for accreditation purposes if we could have at least a minimal set-up in operation here this fall.
- (3) The development of software by law instructors is a tremendous incentive for a kind of legal research, writing and publication which should be made available to our faculty. The notoriety of having some members of our faculty participating in this would be very favorable for a fledgling law school. The Center for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction is prepared to help faculty members develop this skill.
- (4) In some law schools even law students have formed clubs, similar to the law review or moot court society, to develop software in limited areas.



Dr. Brewer  
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June 9, 1983

- (5) There appears to be a developing market for software materials in continuing legal education (CLE) which could be developed by faculty here at the College of Law.

My initial proposal would be a minimum of 4 micro-computer stations, preferably IBM. These would be located within the law library complex in 2 or 3 physical spaces; software to be checked out and in, as any book on reserve. I estimate that about 10% of the student body would make use of this resource for assistance paralleling their coursework. The annual charge for the Center's assistance, including the use of software developed through the Center would be \$2000. I think this would be a worthwhile expenditure.

I am quite certain that it would be very impressive for accreditation purposes to have this in place this fall.

Initially the College of Law will require three IBM-PC's, Model 164 and one IBM-PC, Model 174, with compatible display packages, adapters, printers, and software (approximate costs detailed below). Acquisition of these equipment needs will help overcome one of the Computing Resources Committee's concerns of GSU not being competitive with state-of-the-art computing resources for instruction and research. There is some evidence that not having state-of-the-art equipment and support for that equipment is costing us students, faculty and national recognition.

Three IBM-PC's 164	4,416
One IBM-PC 174	1,843
Display Packages and Adapters	1,500
Four Printers	1,666
Software	1,200
Annual Membership Fee, Center for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction	2,000
Estimated total	<u>12,625</u>

BFJ/vld