

George Mason University

School of Law 1998 Prospectus

*A Declaration of Rights made by the
Representatives of the good people of Virginia,
assembled in full and free Convention, which
Rights do pertain to
as the Basis and Foundation*

- 1. That all men are created
certain inherent natural
any compact, deprive or deny
are the enjoyment of Life & Liberty,
possessing property, & pursuing & ob*
- 2. That all Power is
derived from the pe
servants, and*

*3. ...
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THE VIRGINIA DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

ARTICLE 1

THAT ALL MEN ARE BY NATURE EQUALLY FREE AND INDEPENDENT, AND HAVE CERTAIN INHERENT RIGHTS, OF WHICH, WHEN THEY ENTER INTO A STATE OF SOCIETY, THEY CANNOT, BY ANY COMPACT, DEPRIVE OR DIVEST THEIR POSTERITY; NAMELY, THE ENJOYMENT OF LIFE AND LIBERTY, WITH THE MEANS OF ACQUIRING AND POSSESSING PROPERTY, AND PURSUING AND OBTAINING HAPPINESS AND SAFETY.

ARTICLE 2

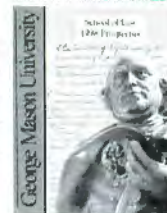
THAT ALL POWER IS VESTED IN, AND CONSEQUENTLY DERIVED FROM, THE PEOPLE; THAT MAGISTRATES ARE THEIR TRUSTEES AND SERVANTS, AND AT ALL TIMES AMENABLE TO THEM.

ARTICLE 3

THAT GOVERNMENT IS, OR OUGHT TO BE, INSTITUTED FOR THE COMMON BENEFIT, PROTECTION, AND SECURITY OF THE PEOPLE, NATION OR COMMUNITY; OF ALL THE VARIOUS MODES AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT THAT IS BEST, WHICH IS CAPABLE OF PRODUCING THE GREATEST DEGREE OF HAPPINESS AND SAFETY AND IS MOST EFFECTUALLY SECURED AGAINST THE DANGER OF MALADMINISTRATION; AND THAT, WHENEVER ANY GOVERNMENT SHALL BE FOUND INADEQUATE OR CONTRARY TO THESE PURPOSES, A MAJORITY OF THE COMMUNITY HATH AN INDUBITABLE, UNALIENABLE, AND INDEFEASIBLE RIGHT TO REFORM, ALTER OR ABOLISH IT, IN SUCH MANNER AS SHALL BE JUDGED MOST CONDUCTIVE TO THE PUBLIC WEAL.

The prospectus cover, designed and illustrated by the Law School's publications director Steven Davis, displays a bust of George Mason—the American Founder who drafted the Virginia Declaration of Rights (shown in the background). The first three articles to Mason's "Declaration" are reproduced above. The direct precursor to the Bill of Rights to the U.S. Constitution, this document was written in 1776.

ABOUT THE COVER



The George Mason University School of Law admits qualified students without discrimination on the basis of age, sex, race, disability, color, religion, sexual orientation, or national or ethnic origin to all the rights, privileges, programs, and activities generally accorded or made available to students at the school. George Mason does not discriminate on the basis of age, sex, race, disability, color, religion, sexual orientation, or national or ethnic origin in the administration of its educational policies, admissions policies, scholarship and loan programs, or athletic and other school-administered programs. Inquiries regarding affirmative action/equal opportunity may be addressed to Affirmative Action/EEO and Equity Office, D111 Mason Hall, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030-4444; telephone (703) 993-8730.

This prospectus was prepared on the basis of the best information available at the time of publication. However, all information, including statements of tuition and fees, course offerings, and admissions and graduation requirements, is subject to change without notice or obligation.

For more information contact the Office of Law Admissions, George Mason University School of Law, 3401 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22201-4498; telephone (703) 993-8010; fax (703) 993-8088.

Cover: "George Mason" bronze by Wendy M. Ross

SCHOOL OF LAW 1997 PROSPECTUS

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A MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

I write this message as the new dean of the George Mason University School of Law. Several months ago—after having spent an academic career at several law schools, including the University of Iowa, Northwestern, and UCLA—I answered for myself the same question you are now considering: Why go to George Mason? Here are some of the factors I found important.

A Genuinely Exciting Intellectual Community. Although our law school is less than 20 years old, it has risen to national prominence on the strength of its young and exceptionally dynamic faculty, many of whom hold doctorates in fields other than law. This remarkable group of teachers has come together because of a shared commitment to the most modern forms of legal analysis. The economic analysis of law, which provides our most well-known intellectual paradigm, has already revolutionized legal thinking in several areas. Despite its name, this approach does not try to reduce everything to a question of money. Instead, it seeks to explain the effects of legal rules by analyzing how people would rationally respond to them. This approach can be empirically tested, and it has already proved to have enormous predictive power in fields ranging from business law to family law to criminal law. Much of the leading research in these areas is now being produced by the George Mason faculty.



Although George Mason is best known for its preeminence in law and economics, the faculty is committed to remaining at the leading edge of other modern approaches to law, including those based on anthropology, psychology, biology, and political science.

Access to the Nation's Capital. George Mason is an intellectual community in the best sense, but it is not an ivory tower. Thanks in part to our location across the river from Washington, D.C., our law school is vigorously engaged in the most important policy debates of the day. Many faculty members, and many students as well, have held important positions in the federal government, and they are actively involved in the formation of public policy. These activities add to the intellectual ferment at the law school, ensuring that our teaching and research remain fully grounded in the practical realities with which the law itself must always grapple.

George Mason's commitment to the practical implementation of intellectual work does not stop at our own walls or even at the Washington Beltway. We conduct a series of highly influential institutes in which federal judges and law professors from other schools are instructed in the application of scientific and economic knowledge to legal problems. These programs help create important opportunities which will increase as the planned expansion of programs like these brings wider recognition to the law school.

The Coming Opportunities. When George Mason first embarked on its mission of providing truly innovative legal education, it was several steps ahead of its time. That vision has now proved itself. The law-and-economics approach pioneered here is being integrated into law school curricula throughout the country, but often without full recognition that lawyers can no longer practice successfully in any field without these increasingly essential analytical tools. George Mason remains the leader, and it provides its students with a truly modern legal education that others cannot match.

Our new law school building, scheduled for completion in 1998, will give us a facility to match our forward thinking. You will study in state-of-the-art classrooms, library facilities, and moot courtrooms. The new law building will also house an exciting group of scholars now associated with the University's Center for the Study of Public Choice, Institute for Humane Studies, and Center for Market Processes. The synergistic connections forged by these premier research groups will add to the value and interest of your education and broaden your contacts with people who are at the center of national policy debates.

Why did I choose George Mason? For the same reason you should: It represents the best that modern legal education has to offer.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Mark F. Grady". The signature is fluid and cursive, written in a professional style.

Mark F. Grady
Dean, School of Law

ABOUT THE LAW SCHOOL

George Mason University School of Law

A YOUNG, VIGOROUS UNIVERSITY

George Mason University, established as a branch of the University of Virginia in 1957, gained independent university status in 1972 by act of the Virginia General Assembly. The university is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and is a member of the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States.

The university is a living memorial to George Mason, the Virginia patriot and statesman who is best known for having drafted the Virginia Declaration of Rights on which the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution is based.

In recent years, George Mason University has become widely known for its cooperating network of programs that deal with economics and market theory. The Law and Economics Center is located at the School of Law. The Center for Study of Public Choice, the Center for Market Processes, and the Institute for Humane Studies will move from the university's Fairfax Campus to the Arlington Campus in 1998. Professor James M. Buchanan, Harris University Professor in the Center for Study of Public Choice and Distinguished Professor of Economics, was awarded the 1986 Nobel Prize in economic science.

A "NEW GENERATION" LAW SCHOOL

The George Mason University School of Law was established in 1979 by authority of the Virginia General Assembly. It is accredited by the American Bar Association (ABA) and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools (AALS). Today, the Law School has about 700 students. For the 1997 academic year, approximately 1,600 applications were received for an incoming class of 220 students.

During the past decade, the Law School has been in the forefront of curricular innovation. Recognizing the rapid changes that are occurring in legal practice and the legal profession, George Mason has been a pioneer in providing its students with three core competencies that are often neglected at more traditional institutions: the legal application of economic tools and methods, intensive development of legal writing skills, and specialized substantive preparation for practice. Our unique curriculum, described in more detail later in the Prospectus, gives our students correspondingly unique advantages in today's competitive employment market.

THE METROPOLITAN ADVANTAGE

No other city offers such a vast array of opportunities for internships, externships, clinics, clerkships, and legislative work as Washington, D.C. The heavy concentration of federal agencies, the U.S. Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States, foreign embassies, corporations, technical firms, and private law firms leave no doubt that Washington, D.C., is the nation's legal center.

Located in Arlington, Virginia, the George Mason University School of Law sits on the doorstep of the nation's capital. Access to the School of Law and Washington, D.C., is made easy by Metrorail (the GMU/Virginia Square Station is across the street from Mason), car, or bus. Mason offers tremendous accessibility to the city's abundance of libraries, museums, and performing arts—including the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and George Mason's own Center for the Arts in Fairfax.



"Judges, practitioners, and the academic community recognize the high quality of graduates emerging from this law school. This recognition affords graduates of George Mason the opportunity to clerk for federal judges, to work for prestigious law firms, and to obtain demanding positions in a variety of legal and public policy fields."

Paul Pelish
President,
Student Bar Association
(1996-1997)

NEW FACILITIES



New students at the George Mason University School of Law will be the beneficiaries of years of planning and anticipation as construction on George Mason's new law school building is completed in 1998. Work on this state-of-the-art educational facility began in December 1997. The photographs on this page show the heavy building equipment, mounds of dirt, and construction workers now occupying the space that once was the law school's parking lot. The image ghosted over the above building site suggests how the new law school will appear in the future.

This construction, already nearing completion, is only the first step in a much grander plan to modernize George Mason's educational facilities to meet the challenges of the 21st century. The master plan for the new law school site includes a 150,000 square-foot structure with underground parking. This new building will house state-of-the-art teaching facilities, faculty offices, and a large, new law library.



"George Mason University School of Law is on the leading edge of innovative educational opportunities. The faculty and graduates have taken the school and its reputation to commendable heights. Many on the faculty are recognized internationally as the best in their field, and many of the graduates serve at the highest levels of our profession. Its new dean, energetic faculty, and new educational facilities are sure to propel George Mason law school to even greater heights."

C.H. "Bud" Albright, Jr.
1980 graduate
Vice President for
Federal Relations
Houston Industries, Inc.



On the Doorstep of the Nation's Capital . . .

Washington, D.C., is *the* nexus for the creation of the world's most important legislation and jurisprudence. No other city affords law students access to legal resources of such scope and depth. Consequently, the George Mason University School of Law's close proximity to Washington, D.C., affords its students educational advantages not shared by law schools that are outside the D.C. area.

- Outstanding legal instruction from faculty members with significant experience in governmental and public policy organizations such as the White House, the Congress, the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, the U.S. International Trade Commission, the Office of Management and Budget, and the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
- Year-round employment and externship opportunities with major executive branch agencies (U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of State, etc.), congressional committees and commissions, and federal courts
- Classroom appearances and guest lectures by today's top law and public policy leaders, such as U.S. Supreme Court Justices Clarence Thomas and Ruth Bader Ginsburg, legal scholar and author Robert Bork, American Civil Liberties Union President Nadine Strossen, and consumer advocate Ralph Nader
- Increased hiring by law firms in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area that are seeking law school graduates with expertise in specialties such as international business, regulatory law, and intellectual property law—practice areas that receive focused attention in Mason's specialized legal curriculum



Because of our proximity to Washington, D.C., some of the many outstanding legal and public policy leaders to address George Mason law students have included (from left to right) U.S. Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, legal scholar Robert Bork, ACLU President Nadine Strossen, and consumer advocate Ralph Nader.

. . . A Law School with Distinction

In 1997, the prestigious John Templeton Foundation honored the George Mason University School of Law for its academic achievements and outstanding contribution to legal education at an awards ceremony held in the United States Senate. The Templeton Foundation's distinguished 27-member executive committee conducted an intensive, two-year review of over 800 higher education institutions, seeking out those schools that offer the finest quality of education and possess faculty members who are having a substantial impact on their fields of study. Only two law schools—the George Mason University School of Law and the University of Chicago School of Law—were selected as exemplars of scholarly excellence. The Templeton Honor Roll committee chairman, former U.S. Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, said, "It is superior institutions like the George Mason University School of Law that are helping to recapture the spirit of academic excellence in American legal education."

George Mason teaches students to think critically and clearly about legal issues, to develop sound judgment, and to apply the knowledge they obtain in practical ways that will give them an edge in their legal careers. Now more than at any other time, the qualities a George Mason law graduate possesses are eagerly sought by successful law firms, and the advantages of a Mason legal education are receiving national attention.

Modern legal education is the George Mason University School of Law's core competency. With the advantage of an innovative legal curriculum that provides Mason law graduates with levels of expertise that might otherwise take years of work experience to achieve, a law degree from George Mason is the perfect preparation for today's fast-paced and ever-expanding world of law.



On behalf of the law school, Dean Mark Grady (at left) accepts the Templeton Honor Roll recognition from former U.S. Treasury Secretary William E. Simon.





“George Mason is committed to ensuring that its students are not only exposed to the fundamentals of legal research and writing but that they are given repeated opportunities to master these skills. More and more judges and practitioners are looking for solid evidence that their prospective hires can write clearly and research effectively. George Mason’s three-year writing and research program enables students to respond to the call—our students have the most developed and diverse portfolio of work that I have seen.”

Victoria Huber
Deputy Director,
George Mason School of Law
Legal Research and Writing Program

LEGAL WRITING FACULTY

William J. Blanton
Director and Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1971, Webb Institute of Naval Architecture; M.S. 1976, George Washington University; J.D. 1996, George Mason University.

Victoria M. Huber
Deputy Director and Lecturer in Law. B.A. in English, 1989, Dartmouth College; J.D. 1992, University of Virginia.

THE GEORGE MASON PLAN

The School of Law has designed a curriculum, **The George Mason Plan**, that addresses three of the most pressing requirements of contemporary legal practice: facility with economic and quantitative methods, the increasing need for specialization, and a thorough grounding in the fundamental skills of legal research, writing, and analysis.

LEGAL RESEARCH, WRITING, AND ANALYSIS

The 1995 issue of *U.S. News and World Report* cited George Mason as one of the law schools at the forefront of the national effort to reform instruction in legal writing. Our three-year legal writing program emphasizes continual practice of these skills through the development of actual transactions and cases, the effective use of technology, and separate evaluation of writing skills.

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis employs innovative instructional methods and technology to develop the essential skills of legal practice. The course is required during each semester of the first two years. Students learn the basics of legal writing and analysis, as well as traditional and database research methodology. They then apply these skills in drafting and editing documents for a variety of individual legal transactions and disputes, in oral arguments before judges and practicing attorneys, and in comprehensive case development and preparation.

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis is taught in small sections of fifteen or fewer students. Seventeen adjunct professors and sixteen dean’s scholars assist the two directors of the program in providing instruction and evaluation of each law student’s written and oral work in a small group or on an individual basis.

Technology facilitates students’ development of cases. George Mason has contracted for two private databases, accessible through LEXIS® and WESTLAW® software. Special George Mason passwords allow students to access these private databases, into which relevant documents from the case under consideration have been scanned. Students can then query the database, gaining facility with LEXIS® and WESTLAW®, as well as gathering actual information for their cases.

The legal writing program at George Mason also requires at least two additional writing courses beyond the two years of Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis. The additional writing requirement can be satisfied by taking either two seminar courses, or one seminar and one other course designated by a “(W)” in the course title. Students in the track programs can substitute their thesis for one of the two writing course requirements.

George Mason calculates and posts to transcripts a separate writing grade point average (WGPA) for each student. The WGPA is based on the writing grades earned in small classes in which legal writing constitutes a substantial portion of the grade.

ECONOMIC AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS

In 1996, the American Bar Association Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar drafted a proposal identifying the basic areas of knowledge that are important to a sophisticated legal education and to the development of a competent attorney. Two are of particular interest to us:

- A sound grounding in economics, particularly elementary microeconomic theory
- Some basic mathematical and financial skills, such as an understanding of basic precalculus mathematics and an ability to analyze financial data

For the past 10 years, George Mason has integrated these disciplines into its law and economics-oriented curriculum. Our course in Legal and Economic Methods provides the foundation for this approach. A unique four-hour course required of all first-year students, Legal and Economic Methods introduces students to legal methods along with economic and quantitative tools, stressing the application of the nonlegal methods in legal contexts. We reinforce this strategy in most courses at the School of Law, where almost every professor of law is also expert in some area or areas of economics and quantitative methods.

Economic analysis does not replace the traditional methodology that has proven successful in training generations of lawyers. We still use casebooks and the Socratic method. The School of Law teaches the wide range of traditional topics that form the bulk of modern practice, but in most courses a focus on quantitative and economic aspects of legal problems enhances the traditional methodology.

SPECIALIZATION

In a traditional legal education, virtually half of the credit hours in which a law student enrolls are electives. While that gives students a great deal of flexibility in charting their law school careers, too often it has resulted in an education lacking in focus and providing inadequate preparation for the way law is practiced today. It also neglects the needs of those students who enter law school with a well-defined interest in a particular area of the law.

At George Mason, we recognize that as the body of law grows in both volume and complexity, the practice of law grows more segmented. Our specialization options ensure that our graduates can demonstrate depth as well as breadth in their education, and that they are prepared for practice now and into the 21st century.

Students at George Mason can choose among several specialization options. They can elect to study within one of the specialty track programs, or they can pursue a specialty sequence in our General Law Program. All specialty tracks and all specialty sequences are available to both full- and part-time students, though none is required.

All programs at George Mason begin with exposure to the courses fundamental to a well-rounded legal education. These required courses represent about 45 percent of the 90-credit-hour total. Specialty tracks and specialty sequences differ in their ratios of specialty courses to electives for the remaining credit hours a student takes. Specialty tracks are elected at the time of application to George Mason or after the first year; sequences are elected after the first year of law school.

Specialty track programs give students the kind of sophisticated understanding of particular practice areas usually gained only after years of practice or through advanced legal study. Track curricula enable students to achieve this sophisticated understanding through three means: 1) Study is concentrated in the area of specialty; 2) Courses in track curricula build one upon another; and 3) All track students write a thesis or seminar paper in their area of specialization. The specialty tracks are the following:

- Corporate and Securities Law
- Intellectual Property Law
- International Business
- Litigation Law
- Regulatory Law

While we understand the importance of specialization in the workplace, we also know that there are students who would like greater freedom in their course selection while also gaining the benefits of some specialization. These students can elect one or more of our specialty sequences or design their own programs by choosing freely among the available electives.

Specialty sequences provide a basic understanding of eight subject matter areas. Sequences comprise from 14 to 16 credit hours, leaving about one-third of the 90-credit-hour total to the student's own choosing. Students may, with careful planning of their schedules, complete two sequences during their law school careers. The specialty sequences include the following:

- Corporate and Securities Law
- Criminal Law
- Intellectual Property Law
- International Business
- Legal and Economic Theory
- Litigation Law
- Personal Law
- Regulatory Law



“Training in Law and Economics helps produce clear, crisp, and unsentimental legal reasoning, which is vital to the successful practice of law. As a federal Court of Appeals judge, I fully appreciate the quality of legal thinking that George Mason produces. I therefore regularly look to George Mason for my law clerks.”

**Judge E. Grady Jolly
United States Court of
Appeals for the Fifth Circuit**

EVENING DIVISION

ABOUT THE PART-TIME PROGRAM



“George Mason is the clear choice because it does not compromise the evening student experience. The school provides evening (part-time) students with the same academic challenges and extracurricular opportunities that are provided to the law school’s full-time students. Equally important, George Mason accommodates evening students at every turn—from course scheduling to job placement resources.”

Joseph Eisert
1997 graduate

In contrast to many other law schools, the George Mason part-time division stands on an equal footing with the full-time division. Admission criteria for the evening division are the same as for the day division. The contents of the courses taught in the evening division are identical to that taught during the day. The full-time professors who teach our day program teach the corresponding evening courses.

George Mason is the only law school in Virginia that offers both full- and part-time divisions. The part-time division operates during the evening, and students take four years to complete the 90 credit hours required for graduation. Part-timers will therefore average 11 or 12 credit hours of work each semester for four years. Classes are scheduled between 6 and 10 p.m., Monday through Friday. Part-time students should be prepared to attend class five nights a week for at least the first two years of law school.

Many of our part-time students take courses during our summer term in order to lighten their course loads during the fall or spring. A student who takes two courses during the summer session, for example, could reduce his or her course load in the following fall and spring by one course each term. Summer session is an option available to both full- and part-time students. Summer classes are scheduled between 6 and 10 p.m., Monday through Thursday.

Many people choose the part-time division because they are employed full-time or are otherwise engaged during the day, but part-time law school has other advantages. Those who work full-time and attend law school part-time typically require lower amounts of aid to finance their education. Less debt at the end of your law school career means more options in how you will use your legal education. Maintaining a network of contacts through your current employment can be invaluable when you are planning your postgraduate employment. Prospective employers also know that graduates of our part-time program are able to balance successfully the demands of employment, school, family, and other obligations.

We are extremely proud of our part-time program and part-time students, who comprise about 45 percent of the enrollment at George Mason. Part-time students face particular challenges, but they perform on a par with their full-time counterparts. The School of Law also makes the following extra efforts to ensure that part-time students get the support they need to succeed:

- Faculty hold evening office hours.
- Part-time students are eligible for need-based financial aid as well as the merit-based fellowships offered by the School of Law.
- Financial aid officers offer evening appointments at the Law School.
- The Office of Career Services holds evening and weekend hours.
- All exams for classes in the evening division are given at night or on Saturdays.
- Students can register for classes and get grade reports through the university’s touchtone telephone system.
- Part-time students are eligible for and participate in law review, moot court, and other student-run activities.

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

ADMINISTRATION



MARK F. GRADY
Dean, School of Law
Chairman, Law and Economics Center



NELSON LUND
Acting Associate Dean
for Academic Affairs



STEVEN D. HINCKLEY
Associate Dean for Research
and Technology
Director, Law Library



WINSTON S. MOORE
Associate Dean



WILLIAM BLANTON
Director, Legal Research
and Writing



VICTORIA M. HUBER
Deputy Director, Legal
Research and Writing



ANNA H. DAVIS
Assistant Dean
Director, Career Services



WENDY PAYTON
Acting Director
of Admissions



PATRICIA J. HUPALO
Recorder



RAYMOND D'SOUZA
Director, Finance



D. SUSAN WALLACE
Director of Development



JOHN P. GIACOMINI
Director of Special Programs



STEVEN B. DAVIS
Director of Public Relations
and Publications



The Yale Law Journal

A recent study* from Cornell Law School shows that the faculty of the George Mason University School of Law exerts a scholarly influence on a national scale similar to that enjoyed by more well-known law schools that generally rank in the top tier of the influential U.S. News & World Report listing.



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
The Washington Post



THE NATIONAL LAWYER GAZETTE

*"Ranking the Scholarly Impact of Law Schools" by Theodore Eisenberg and Martin T. Wells of Cornell University (forthcoming in the *Journal of Legal Studies*).

Yale Journal on Regulation POLICY

Mason's Faculty Is Making Its Mark on the Academic World

One of George Mason law school's greatest assets is its outstanding faculty. Consisting of some of the brightest minds in the legal academy, many of whom possess significant professional experience in the practice of law and public policy, Mason's faculty have enabled the school to become not only a fine place to receive a traditional legal education, but also one of the nation's premier centers for the study of economics-related legal matters.

The extraordinary nature of the accomplishments of George Mason's law school faculty was noted in a study that will appear in the *Journal of Legal Studies* in 1998. Cornell law professor Theodore Eisenberg and Cornell social statistics professor Martin Wells analyzed the scholarly impact of the faculties of the nation's leading law schools. Searching data from 1995 to 1996 in the computerized legal database, WESTLAW®, Eisenberg and Wells examined how often the works of law professors have been cited by other scholars. Such citations provide an excellent measure of a law school's academic influence.

The faculty members searched at each school were those listed in the American Association of Law Schools Directory and included those from the George Mason University School of Law. In the final analysis, George Mason was shown to outrank some of the top 25 law schools in the nation in terms of scholarly influence.

Because the George Mason University School of Law has one of the greatest concentrations of economics and business-related legal scholars in the world—scholars who are members of one of the most productive law faculties in the United States—a legal education obtained at George Mason has exceptional value in today's competitive employment market.

FACULTY OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

FULL-TIME FACULTY

Robert A. Anthony

George Mason University Foundation Professor of Law. B.A. 1953, Yale University; B.A. Juris 1955, Oxford University; J.D. 1957, Stanford University.

David E. Bernstein

Assistant Professor of Law. B.A. 1988, Brandeis University; J.D. 1991, Yale University.

Margaret F. Brinig

Professor of Law. B.A. 1970, Duke University; J.D. 1973, Seton Hall University; M.A. 1993, Ph.D. 1994, George Mason University.

Francis H. Buckley

Professor of Law. B.A. 1969, LL.B. 1974, McGill University; LL.M. 1975, Harvard University.

James E. Byrne

Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1968, University of Notre Dame; J.D. 1977, Stetson University; LL.M. 1978, University of Pennsylvania.

Lloyd R. Cohen

Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1968, Harpur College; M.A. 1973, Ph.D. 1976, State University of New York-Binghamton; J.D. 1983, Emory University.

John L. Costello, Jr.

Professor of Law. A.B. 1952, Dickinson College; J.D. 1955, Dickinson School of Law; M.A. 1964, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; LL.M. 1975, University of Virginia.

Steven M. Crafton

Associate Professor of Law (on disability leave). B.A. 1971, University of Arizona; Ph.D. 1976, Texas A&M University; J.D. 1984, Emory University.

Edward J. Damich

Professor of Law (on leave of absence). A.B. 1970, St. Stephen's College; J.D. 1976, The Catholic University of America; LL.M. 1983, J.S.D. 1989, Columbia University.

Steven J. Eagle

Professor of Law. B.B.A. 1965, City College of New York; J.D. 1970, Yale University.

Ernest Gellhorn

George Mason University Foundation Professor of Law. B.A. 1956, LL.B. 1962, University of Minnesota.

Norman C. Gillespie

Visiting Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1964, Bates College; Ph.D. 1970, University of Wisconsin; M.S.L. 1987, Yale University; J.D. 1990, Stanford University.

Mark F. Grady

Dean and Professor of Law. A.B. 1970, J.D. 1973, University of California, Los Angeles.

Claire A. Hill

Assistant Professor of Law. B.A. 1977, M.A. 1980, University of Chicago; J.D. 1983, American University; LL.M. 1993, Columbia University.

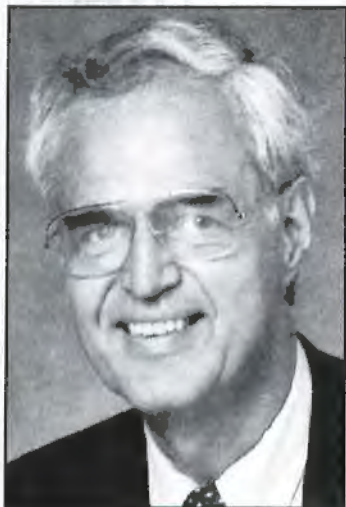
D. Bruce Johnsen

Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1977, M.A. 1981, Ph.D. 1987, University of Washington; J.D. 1985, Emory University.



“Almost everybody has heard of George Mason’s unique track approach, and its curriculum’s emphasis on law and economics. These truly distinctive features provide intellectual challenges that do not exist at most other institutions. What is less well-known, however, but no less important, is the faculty’s adherence to the traditional Socratic method, and its high academic standards.”

**Arthur E. Schmalz
1993 Graduate
Associate at
Hunton & Williams**



“Our firm has hired a number of recent George Mason graduates who have contributed significantly to our success. The school provides its students with the legal and economic training vital to today’s legal practice in Washington, D.C.”

Edward Warren
Partner at
Kirkland and Ellis

Bruce H. Kobayashi

Associate Professor of Law. B.S. 1981, M.A. 1982, Ph.D. 1986, University of California, Los Angeles.

William E. Kovacic

Professor of Law. A.B. 1974, Princeton University; J.D. 1978, Columbia University.

Michael I. Krauss

Professor of Law. B.A. 1973, Carleton University; LL.B. 1976, University of Sherbrooke; LL.M. 1978, Yale University.

William H. Lash, III

Professor of Law and Coordinator, International Business Track. B.A. 1982, Yale University; J.D. 1985, Harvard University.

Leandra Lederman

Visiting Associate Professor of Law; A.B. 1987, Bryn Mawr College; J.D. 1990, LL.M. 1993, New York University.

Nelson Lund

Acting Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Professor of Law. B.A. 1974, St. John’s College; M.A. 1978, The Catholic University of America; A.M. 1979, Ph.D. 1981, Harvard University; J.D. 1985, University of Chicago.

Henry G. Manne

George Mason University Professor. B.A. 1950, Vanderbilt University; J.D. 1952, University of Chicago; J.S.D. 1966, Yale University; LL.D. 1987, Seattle University; LL.D. 1987, Universidad Francisco Marroquin.

Timothy J. Muris

George Mason University Foundation Professor of Law and Coordinator, Regulatory Law Track. B.A. 1971, San Diego State University; J.D. 1974, University of California, Los Angeles.

Erin O’Hara

Assistant Professor of Law. B.A. 1987, University of Rochester; J.D. 1990, Georgetown University.

Francesco Parisi

Associate Professor of Law. D. Jur. 1985, University of Rome “La Sapienza”; LL.M. 1988, J.S.D. 1990, M.A. 1995, University of California, Berkeley.

Jeffrey S. Parker

Professor of Law and Coordinator, Litigation Law Track. B.I.E. 1975, Georgia Institute of Technology; J.D. 1978, University of Virginia.

Larry E. Ribstein

George Mason University Foundation Professor of Law and Coordinator, Corporate and Securities Law Track. B.A. 1968, Johns Hopkins University; J.D. 1972, University of Chicago.

David A. Schum

Professor of Information Technology and Engineering; Professor of Law. B.A. 1956, M.A. 1961, Southern Methodist University; Ph.D. 1964, Ohio State University.

Linda A. Schwartzstein

Professor of Law. A.B. 1973, Brandeis University; J.D. 1976, University of Michigan; LL.M. 1977, New York University; M.A. 1991, Ph.D. 1994, George Mason University.

Maxwell L. Stearns

Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1983, University of Pennsylvania; J.D. 1987, University of Virginia.

More detailed biographical information about our full-time faculty is available beginning on page 15.

Alden F. Abbott

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1974, University of Virginia; J.D. 1977, Harvard University; M.S. 1984, Georgetown University.

John R. Bolton

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1970, J.D. 1974, Yale University.

Jeffrey M. Bucher

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1954, Occidental College; J.D. 1957, Stanford University.

Don O. Burley

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1971, University of Pennsylvania; J.D. 1976, Villanova University.

Deborah A. Chassman

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1958, University of Chicago; M.A. 1971, City University of New York; 1986-1989, Fellow, Yale Institute for Social Policy.

Bruce L. Christman

Lecturer in Law. A.B. 1977, The College of William and Mary; J.D. 1980, University of Pennsylvania.

Roger Clegg

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1977, Rice University; J.D. 1981, Yale University.

Michael L. Davis

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1976, Ohio Wesleyan University; J.D. 1979, George Mason University.

Robert M. Dilling

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1973, Wheaton College; J.D. 1976, Washington & Lee University.

Tracy-Gene G. Durkin

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1983, Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science; J.D. 1989, George Washington University.

Peter W. Gowdey

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1965, Clarkson University; J.D. 1968, Albany Law School of Union University.

Barry L. Grossman

Lecturer in Law. B.S.A.E. 1970, University of Virginia; J.D. 1974, American University.

P. Jay Hines

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1975, University of Notre Dame; J.D. 1978, Northwestern School of Law, Lewis and Clark College.

Dale H. Hoscheit

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1951, J.D. 1956, University of Illinois.

James K. Kearney

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1973, University of Pittsburgh; J.D. 1976, University of Virginia.

David Kera

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1950, New York University; J.D. 1955, Harvard University.

Edward J. Kessler

Lecturer in Law. B.S.E.E. 1967, J.D. 1970, George Washington University.

George Kleinfeld

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1980, Georgetown University; J.D. 1983, M.S. 1984, University of Pennsylvania.

Dale S. Lazar

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1974, J.D. 1977, Cornell University.

Leonard P. Liggio

Lecturer in Law. B.A. Georgetown University; M.A., Ph.D., Fordham University.

Thomas J. Macpeak

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1955, LeMoyné College; J.D. 1958, Georgetown University.

C. Duncan MacRae

Lecturer in Law. A.B. 1962, Harvard University; Ph.D. 1966, Cambridge University. J.D. 1994, George Mason University.



“Our faculty’s approach is practical, not political. We want George Mason grads to get jobs. In the end, I think we’re almost more driven by real-life job market concerns than other schools.”

Larry Ribstein
Professor of Law,
George Mason University

PART-TIME LAW FACULTY (CONTINUED)



"Having been both a law school dean and a law firm partner, I can attest to the high quality of the legal education offered at George Mason. It prepares Mason students well for the competitive rigors of the Washington marketplace."

Ernest Gellhorn
Professor of Law
George Mason University

John O. McGinnis

Visiting Distinguished Lecturer in Law (Autumn 1997). B.A. magna cum laude, 1978, Harvard College; M.A. 1980, Balliol College, Oxford; J.D. 1983, Harvard University.

Brian J. McNamara

Lecturer in Law. B.E.E. 1973, Manhattan College; M.S.E.E. 1976, M.A.S. 1980, Johns Hopkins University; J.D. 1986, University of Maryland.

Geoffrey R. Myers

Lecturer in Law. B.S. Ch. E. 1962, Princeton University; LL.B. 1965, Duke University.

Ralph Oman

Lecturer in Law. A.B. 1962, Hamilton College; J.D. 1973, Georgetown University.

Dennis P. O'Reilley

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1966, United States Naval Academy; J.D. 1975, George Washington University.

Robert P. Parker

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1981, Johns Hopkins University; J.D. 1984, University of Pennsylvania.

George E. Quillin

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1973, United States Military Academy; J.D. 1984, University of South Carolina.

Michael J. Remington

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1967, J.D. 1973, University of Wisconsin.

John M. Romary

Lecturer in Law. B.E.E. 1969, Lehigh University; J.D. 1973, Georgetown University.

Richard L. Schwaab

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1967, University of Wisconsin; J.D. 1971, LL.M. 1979, George Washington University.

Paul F. Sheridan

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1958, Columbia University; J.D. 1963, Georgetown University.

Joseph P. Skerpon

Lecturer in Law. B.S. Ch. E. 1975, Princeton University; J.D. 1981, University of Buffalo.

Robert E. Ward

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1975, Northwestern University; J.D. 1980, University of Santa Clara; LL.M. 1981, Boston University.

Edward W. Warren

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1966, Yale University; J.D. 1969, University of Chicago.

Martin P. Willard

Lecturer in Law. A.B. 1977, Georgetown University; Ph.D. 1984, Johns Hopkins University; J.D. 1987, University of Virginia.

Anthony J. Zelano

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1965, Providence College; Ph.D. 1970, Brown University; J.D. 1977, Georgetown University.

DISTINGUISHED ADJUNCT FACULTY

Douglas H. Ginsburg

Distinguished Professor of Law. B.S. 1970, Cornell University; J.D. 1973, University of Chicago.

Pauline Newman

Distinguished Professor of Law. B.A. 1947, Vassar College; M.A. 1948, Columbia University; Ph.D. 1952, Yale University; LL.B. 1958, New York University.

John F. Witherspoon

Distinguished Professor of Intellectual Property Law and Coordinator, Intellectual Property Law Track. B.S. 1955, M.Ed. 1958, M.S. 1960, University of Illinois; J.D. 1964, Georgetown University.

FACULTY BIOGRAPHIES

Professor Robert A. Anthony, George Mason University Foundation Professor of Law, spent the fall 1994 semester as a Fulbright Lecturer in Law at the University of Ljubljana, Slovenia. Before coming to George Mason in 1983, Professor Anthony practiced law in Washington and, earlier, in San Francisco. He served for 10 years on the faculty of the Cornell University Law School, as an associate professor (1964 to 1968) and full professor (1968 to 1974). In 1974, he was appointed by President Ford to be the chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States, and served until 1979. Professor Anthony earned a B.A. degree (1953) from Yale University and a B.A. Juris (1955) from Oxford University. His J.D. (1957) is from the Stanford University School of Law. He teaches Administrative Law and Federal Courts.

Assistant Professor of Law David E. Bernstein maintains a strong interest in civil justice reform and legal history. A Mellon Foundation Research Fellow at the Columbia University School of Law during the 1994-95 academic year, Professor Bernstein has also served as a John M. Olin Fellow in Law, Economics, and Public Policy at Yale Law School. Prior to his research at Columbia and Yale, Professor Bernstein clerked for Judge David A. Nelson, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, and practiced with Crowell & Moring in Washington, D.C. He graduated with a B.A. degree (1988) from Brandeis University and a J.D. (1991) from Yale University. Professor Bernstein teaches Evidence and Environmental Regulation.

Professor of Law Margaret F. Brinig, an expert on family law, has taught at the law school since 1975. In 1993, she received the GMU Distinguished Faculty Award and commenced two years' service as the first director of the law school's groundbreaking three-year legal research, writing, and analysis program. Professor Brinig earned her bachelor's degree (1970) from Duke University and her J.D. (1973) from Seton Hall University. With the law school since it was established by the Virginia General Assembly, she has become a law-and-economics scholar of prominence, earning both her M.A. (1993) and Ph.D. (1994) in Economics from George Mason University. Professor Brinig teaches Domestic Relations, Alternative Dispute Resolution, and Perspectives on the Individual, Family, and Social Institutions.

Professor of Law Francis H. Buckley is an expert on corporate and commercial law in both Canada and the United States. He is a member of the executive of the Canadian Law and Economics Association. Before coming to George Mason in 1989, Professor Buckley was a Law and Economics Fellow at the University of Chicago, taught law at McGill University, and practiced law with Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt in Toronto, Ontario. His B.A. (1969) and LL.B. (1974) are from McGill University, and his LL.M. (1975) is from Harvard University. Professor Buckley teaches Bankruptcy as well as Secured Finance and Insolvency.

In addition to teaching at the law school, **Associate Professor of Law James E. Byrne** lends his expertise on international letters of credit and international financial fraud to organizations both in this country and abroad. Professor Byrne came to George Mason in 1982 after teaching law at Stetson University. Before that, he was an attorney for McMullen, Everett, Logan, Marguardt & Cline, working in commercial practice, real estate, and probate litigation, and he worked as a clerk for the Honorable Paul H. Roney, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Professor Byrne earned his B.A. (1968) from the University of Notre Dame, J.D. (1977) from Stetson University, and LL.M. (1978) from the University of Pennsylvania. He teaches Commercial Paper and Contracts.

Associate Professor of Law Lloyd R. Cohen has published scholarship on a variety of applications of economics to law, including 1) a market in transplant organs; 2) marriage and divorce; 3) wrongful death; 4) tender offers; and 5) free riders and holdouts. Before joining the faculty of George Mason in 1993, he taught law at Chicago-Kent College of Law, and was a John M. Olin Research Fellow at the University of Chicago. Professor Cohen has served as a special counsel to the U.S. International Trade Commission and as a law clerk to the Honorable Gerald B. Tjoflat, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit. Prior to



Robert A. Anthony



David E. Bernstein



Margaret F. Brinig



Francis H. Buckley



James E. Byrne



Lloyd R. Cohen

FACULTY PROFILES



John L. Costello



Edward J. Damich



Steven J. Eagle



Ernest Gellhorn



Norman C. Gillespie

attending law school, he was an economics professor. Professor Cohen earned his B.A. (1968) from Harpur College, M.A. (1973) and Ph.D. (1976) from the State University of New York, Binghamton, and J.D. (1983) from Emory University. Professor Cohen teaches Trusts and Estates as well as several courses in applied economics.

When **Professor of Law John L. Costello** joined the law school in 1977, he brought with him 20 years of experience with the Army's Judge Advocate General's Corps. Now George Mason's specialist in Virginia practice, Professor Costello has written *Virginia Criminal Law and Procedure*, *Virginia Remedies (Lawyer's Deskbook)*, and *Cases and Materials for Virginia Remedies*. He earned his A.B. (1952) and J.D. (1955) at Dickinson College, his M.A. (1964) from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, and his LL.M. (1975) from the University of Virginia. Professor Costello supervises students in George Mason's externship programs, and teaches Virginia Practice and Virginia Remedies.

Professor of Law Edward J. Damich is on a leave of absence for 1997-1998, serving as chief intellectual property counsel to the Committee on the Judiciary of the U.S. Senate. He has testified before the intellectual property subcommittees of both Houses of Congress, and he received a presidential appointment as a commissioner of the Copyright Royalty Tribunal. His ethnic ties to Croatia have led him to provide testimony before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on U.S. policy toward the former Yugoslavia. Prior to coming to George Mason in 1984, Professor Damich taught at Delaware Law School. He has an A.B. (1971) from St. Stephen's College, J.D. (1976) from Catholic University, and LL.M. (1983) and J.S.D. (1989) from Columbia University. Professor Damich teaches Unfair Trade Practices, Copyright Law, and International Protection of Intellectual Property.

With his writings on regulatory takings, **Professor of Law Steven J. Eagle** has taken part in the ongoing dialogue among American legal scholars on the interpretation of property rights in the Constitution. His law-and-economics background also serves him well as a member of George Mason University's Department of Economics Ph.D. Dissertation Committee. Prior to coming to George Mason in 1987, he taught law at the University of Toledo and Pace University. He earned his B.B.A. (1965) from the City College of New York and his J.D. (1970) from Yale University. Professor Eagle teaches the first-year course in Property and an advanced constitutional law seminar on regulatory takings.

Professor Ernest Gellhorn, a George Mason University Foundation Professor of Law, brings to the law school an already distinguished career in law practice and legal education. Formerly a partner in the firm of Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue practicing in Washington, D.C., Professor Gellhorn joined the George Mason law faculty in January 1995. He chairs the Rulemaking Committee of the Administrative Conference of the United States and is coeditor of George Mason's *Supreme Court Economic Review*. He has served as the dean of the schools of law at Case Western Reserve University, the University of Washington, and Arizona State University. He has also taught at the University of Virginia and Duke University. In addition to his numerous scholarly articles, he has published a casebook on administrative law, and recently coauthored the student text *Antitrust Law and Economics in a Nutshell* with George Mason professor William Kovacic. Professor Gellhorn earned his B.A. (1956) and LL.B. (1962) from the University of Minnesota. He teaches Antitrust Law and an advanced Administrative Law seminar.

Visiting Associate Professor of Law Norman C. Gillespie brings insights into the nexus of law and philosophy. Before joining the faculty in 1995, he practiced law with the New York law firm of Davis, Polk, and Wardwell and taught in the philosophy departments of the University of California, Santa Barbara, Memphis State University, the University of Michigan, and the University of Texas. Professor Gillespie's bachelor's degree (1964) is from Bates College and his Ph.D. (1970) in Philosophy is from the University of Wisconsin. He first pursued a legal education at Yale University, in the Master of Studies in Law Program (1987). He earned his J.D. from Stanford University in 1990. Professor Gillespie teaches Professional Responsibility and Insurance Law.

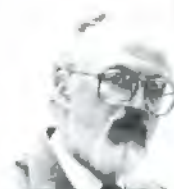
George Mason is fortunate to be able to draw upon the **Honorable Douglas H. Ginsburg's** 12 years on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, his experience at the highest levels of the federal government, and his scholarly work in the field of antitrust law. A Distinguished Professor of Law with George Mason since 1988, Judge Ginsburg has also served on the law faculties of the University of Chicago, Harvard University, and Columbia University. Prior to his appointment to the bench in 1986 by President Reagan, Judge Ginsburg was assistant attorney general for the antitrust division of the U.S. Department of Justice; administrator for information and regulatory affairs in the Office of Management and Budget; and deputy assistant attorney general for regulatory affairs in the Justice Department. He clerked for Justice Thurgood Marshall of the U.S. Supreme Court and for the Honorable Carl McGowan of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Judge Ginsburg holds a B.S. (1970) from Cornell University and J.D. (1973) from the University of Chicago.

Dean and Professor of Law Mark F. Grady is an expert in torts, antitrust, intellectual property, and law and biology. He formerly served as professor of law at the University of California, Los Angeles. His educational experience includes being a Ford Foundation Fellow on environmental litigation (1977); a Law and Economics Fellow at the University of Chicago (1977); and a Fellow in Civil Liability at Yale University (1982). Dean Grady's employment experience includes work as acting director for the Office of Policy Planning and Evaluation at the Federal Trade Commission (1974-78); project manager for American Management Systems (1978-79); minority counsel for the Senate Judiciary Committee (1979); consultant on agricultural policy, the Executive Office of the President (Task Force on Regulatory Relief) (1981); consultant on antitrust and advertising regulatory policy at the Federal Trade Commission (1981-85); professor of law at the University of Iowa (1980-85); professor of law at Northwestern University (1985-92); and John M. Olin Visiting Professor of Law and Economics at Duke University (1992-93). Professor Grady holds an A.B. summa cum laude in Economics (1970) and a J.D. (1973) from the University of California, Los Angeles.

Assistant Professor of Law Claire A. Hill came to George Mason in 1994 from Columbia University School of Law, where she was a John M. Olin Fellow in Law and Economics. Prior to entering academia, Professor Hill practiced law in the corporate departments of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy in New York; Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin in Washington, D.C.; and Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson in New York City. She holds B.A. (1977) and M.A. (1980) degrees from the University of Chicago, a J.D. (1983) from American University, and an LL.M. (1993) from Columbia University. Professor Hill teaches Complex Transactions, Partnership Tax, Comparative Corporate Governance, and Litigation Management.

Associate Professor of Law D. Bruce Johnsen came to George Mason in 1994 from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, where he taught courses in the legal studies and finance departments. Prior to that time, he was a visiting senior research scholar at the Securities and Exchange Commission and an assistant professor in the Department of Management at Texas A&M University. His training in economics is from the University of Washington, where he earned his B.A. (1977), M.A. (1981), and Ph.D. (1987). He graduated from the J.D. program at Emory University in 1985. Professor Johnsen teaches Legal and Economic Methods and Financial Theory.

Associate Professor of Law Bruce H. Kobayashi's background in economics makes him a vital part of the law-and-economics focus at George Mason. Since coming to George Mason in 1992, he has been a frequent contributor to economics and law-and-economics journals, as well as a collaborator on research with Professors Parker and Ribstein, among others. In 1995, he became one of the editors of the *Supreme Court Economic Review*. He previously served as a senior economist with the Federal Trade Commission; senior research associate with the U.S. Sentencing Commission; and economist with the U.S. Department of Justice. Professor Kobayashi was educated at the University of California, Los Angeles, earning his B.S. (1981) in Economics/System Science, and his M.A. (1982) and Ph.D. (1986) in Economics. He teaches Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory, Quantitative Forensics, and Legal and Economic Theory of Intellectual Property.



Douglas H. Ginsburg



Mark F. Grady



Claire A. Hill



D. Bruce Johnsen



Bruce H. Kobayashi



William E. Kovacic



Michael I. Krauss



William H. Lash, III



Leandra Lederman



Nelson Lund

Professor of Law William E. Kovacic is a prolific scholar and an expert in the fields of antitrust law and government contracts law. Since 1992, he has served as an advisor on economic law reform projects to the governments of Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Russia, Ukraine, Vietnam, and Zimbabwe. Before joining the faculty in 1986, Professor Kovacic was a practicing attorney with the firm of Bryan Cave in Washington, D.C., and the Federal Trade Commission. He also clerked for the Honorable Roszel C. Thomsen, senior U.S. district judge for the District of Maryland. Professor Kovacic holds an A.B. (1974) from Princeton University and a J.D. (1978) from Columbia University. In addition to Antitrust and Government Contracts, Professor Kovacic teaches Contracts.

In 1994, **Professor of Law Michael I. Krauss** became the first recipient of the university's "Teacher of the Year" award for his engaging and challenging approach in the classroom. Professor Krauss has been teaching at George Mason since 1987 and before that at the University of Puget Sound, Université de Sherbrooke, and University of Toronto. He also practiced law, specializing in corporate and commercial practice, for Pratte, Monast & Associates in Quebec City. He earned a B.A. (1973) from Carleton University, an LL.B. (1976) from the Université de Sherbrooke, and an LL.M. (1978) from Yale University. Professor Krauss teaches Professional Responsibility, Products Liability, Torts, and Remedies.

Professor of Law William H. Lash, III serves as coordinator of the International Business Track. Before joining the faculty in 1994, Professor Lash taught law at Saint Louis University and Western New England College. He was a senior associate in the litigation department of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson in Washington, D.C., and counsel to the U.S. International Trade Commission. He also served as a law clerk to the Honorable Alan B. Handler, associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey and as foreign legal consultant to Dutilh, Van der Hoeven & Slager in Rotterdam, The Netherlands. Professor Lash has a B.A. (1982) from Yale University and J.D. (1985) from Harvard University. He teaches Business Associations, International Trade Law and Regulation, and International Environmental Law.

Visiting Associate Professor of Law Leandra Lederman, a faculty member at Mercer Law School, is an expert in the law of taxation. She has served as attorney-advisor to the Honorable David Laro of the U.S. Tax Court in Washington, D.C., and as an associate with White & Case in New York City. Professor Lederman has an A.B. (1987) from Bryn Mawr College, a J.D. (1990) from New York University, and an LL.M. in Taxation (1993) from New York University. She teaches Income Tax, Corporate Tax, and Tax Procedure.

Professor of Law Nelson Lund, who is temporarily serving as associate dean for academic affairs, divides his scholarly interests between employment law and constitutional law. He is coeditor of the *Supreme Court Economic Review*. Before coming to the Law School in 1992, he was associate counsel to President George Bush from 1989 to 1992. He also served as a clerk to Justice Sandra Day O'Connor of the U.S. Supreme Court; attorney-advisor in the Office of Legal Counsel at the Department of Justice; and law clerk to the Honorable Patrick E. Higginbotham of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Professor Lund earned his B.A. (1974) from St. John's College (Annapolis), M.A. (1978) from The Catholic University of America, A.M. (1979) and Ph.D. (1981) from Harvard University, and J.D. (1985) from the University of Chicago. He teaches Legislation and Employment Discrimination.

Lauded as a cultural laureate of the Commonwealth of Virginia, former Mason dean and current **University Professor of Law Henry G. Manne** has been the driving force behind the many innovations in legal education implemented at George Mason since his appointment in 1986. Professor Manne has been designated one of the "founders" of the field of law and economics by the American Law and Economics Association. He launched the Law and Economics Center at Emory University and the University of Miami before bringing it to George Mason. His monograph, *An Intellectual History of the School of Law, George Mason University*, traces the development of the law-and-economics movement and highlights the special contributions made by the George Mason University School of Law to the movement. Professor Manne's other writings include such seminal works as *Insider Trading and the Stock*

Market, Wall Street in Transition (with E. Solomon), and “Mergers and the Market for Corporate Control.” Professor Manne also designed and implemented the nation’s first system of fully integrated law school specialty track programs at George Mason. He holds a B.A. (1950) from Vanderbilt University, J.D. (1952) from the University of Chicago, J.S.D. (1966) from Yale University, LL.D (1987) from Seattle University, and LL.D. (1987) from the Universidad Francesco Marroquin in Guatemala.

Professor Timothy A. Muris has coauthored *The People’s Budget*, a book that provides a roadmap for arriving at a balanced federal budget by 2002, while lowering taxes from their current levels. A George Mason University Foundation Professor of Law and the coordinator of the Regulatory Law Track, Professor Muris has taught at the law school since 1988. Prior to his tenure with George Mason, he served as Executive Associate Director of the President’s Office of Management and Budget from 1985 to 1988. He also worked for the U.S. Federal Trade Commission and Office of the Vice President during the Reagan-Bush years. He taught law at the University of Miami and was a Law and Economics Fellow at the University of Chicago. He earned his B.A. (1971) from San Diego State University and his J.D. (1974) from the University of California, Los Angeles. Professor Muris teaches Perspectives on Regulatory Law, Federal Budget Law, and a Health Law and Policy seminar.

We are privileged to have the **Honorable Pauline Newman** serve as a Distinguished Professor of Law at George Mason. Before her appointment to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in 1984, she was director of patents and licensing at FMC Corporation in Philadelphia. Judge Newman also worked as a science policy specialist at UNESCO in Paris, from 1961 to 1962, and as a research chemist at American Cyanamid Company from 1951 to 1954. She earned her B.A. (1947) from Vassar College, M.A. (1948) in Pure Science from Columbia University, Ph.D. (1952) in Chemistry from Yale University, and LL.B. (1958) from New York University. Judge Newman teaches Legal and Economic Theory of Intellectual Property.

Assistant Professor of Law Erin O’Hara is one of several George Mason professors who have studied law and economics as a John M. Olin Fellow. Professor O’Hara joined the faculty in 1994, after teaching stints at Clemson University and the University of Chicago. She was also a clerk for the Honorable Dolores K. Sloviter, chief judge for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. She earned her bachelor’s degree (1987) in Economics at the University of Rochester and her J.D. (1990) from Georgetown University. Professor O’Hara teaches Conflict of Laws, Criminal Law, and Federal Criminal Law and Sentencing.

Associate Professor of Law Francesco Parisi is editor-in-chief of *International Legal Theory*, a publication of the American Society of International Law, and is a member of the board of editors of the *American Journal of Comparative Law* and of the *International Review of Law and Economics*. Among his published books are *Il Contratto Concluso Mediante Computer* (1987), *Liability for Negligence and Judicial Discretion* (1992), and *Law and Economics* (coedited with Judge Richard A. Posner) (1997). Prior to arriving at George Mason in 1993, Professor Parisi taught at Louisiana State University, the University of California at Berkeley, and LUISS University in Rome. He holds a D.Jur. degree (1985) from the University of Rome “La Sapienza.” He earned his LL.M. (1988), J.S.D. (1990), and M.A. (1995) in Economics from the University of California at Berkeley. Professor Parisi teaches Comparative Law, European Union Law, and International Law.

Professor Jeffrey S. Parker serves as coordinator of the school’s Litigation Law Track. He was recipient of the Outstanding Faculty Publications Award in 1995 for his article, “The Economics of Mens Rea.” Before coming to George Mason in 1990, he was a practicing lawyer specializing in litigation at Sullivan & Cromwell and Sacks Montgomery in New York City. He also served in the federal government as deputy chief counsel (1987-88) and consulting counsel (1988-89) to the U.S. Sentencing Commission. Professor Parker earned his B.I.E. (1975) from Georgia Institute of Technology and his J.D. (1978) from the University of Virginia. He teaches Civil Procedure to first-year students, and advanced courses in Trial Evidence and Trial Practice.



Henry G. Manne



Timothy A. Muris



Pauline Newman



Erin O’Hara



Francesco Parisi



Jeffrey S. Parker



Larry E. Ribstein



David A. Schum



Linda A. Schwartzstein



Maxwell L. Stearns



John F. Witherspoon

George Mason University Foundation Professor of Law Larry E. Ribstein's casebook, *Business Associations*, is in use in law schools throughout the country. He is also the coauthor of leading multivolume treatises on partnership law, *Bromberg and Ribstein on Partnership*, and limited liability companies, *Ribstein & Keatinge on Limited Liability Companies*, as well as many scholarly articles. The coordinator for the Corporate and Securities Law Track, he has been with George Mason since 1987. Professor Ribstein has also taught law at Mercer University, Southern Methodist University, the University of Texas, Washington University, and St. Louis University. He practiced law in the trial department of McDermott, Will & Emery in Chicago. Professor Ribstein earned his B.A. (1968) from Johns Hopkins University and his J.D. (1972) from the University of Chicago. He teaches *Business Associations*, *Securities Law and Regulation*, and *Unincorporated Businesses*.

His background in probability theory gives **Professor of Law David A. Schum** unique insights into the theory and methods of evidence. Professor Schum divides his time between teaching at the law school and at George Mason's Fairfax Campus, where he holds the rank of Professor of Information Technology and Engineering. Professor Schum has been with George Mason since 1985 and has been teaching at the Law School since 1993. Before coming to George Mason, he also taught at Rice University, Baylor College of Medicine, and Ohio State University. He holds B.A. (1956) and M.A. (1961) degrees from Southern Methodist University and a Ph.D. (1964) from Ohio State University. Professor Schum teaches *Proof*.

Professor of Law Linda A. Schwartzstein has provided George Mason with expertise in taxation since 1979. In keeping with the orientation of the School of Law, she has also undertaken advanced study in the fields of public choice and Austrian economics. Before coming to the law school, Professor Schwartzstein practiced law as an associate with the Washington, D.C., firm of Groom and Nordberg. She holds an A.B. (1973) from Brandeis University, a J.D. (1976) from the University of Michigan, an LL.M. (1977) from New York University, and an M.A. (1991) and a Ph.D. (1994) in Economics from George Mason University. Professor Schwartzstein teaches *Income Tax*, *Corporate Tax*, and *International Tax*.

Associate Professor of Law Maxwell L. Stearns received the 1995 Outstanding Faculty Publications Award for "Standing and Social Choice: Historical Evidence," published in the *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*. Professor Stearns joined the faculty of George Mason in 1992. He had previously practiced law as a litigation associate with Palmer & Dodge in Boston, and Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz in Philadelphia. Professor Stearns also clerked for the Honorable Harrison L. Winter, chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. He earned his B.A. (1983) from the University of Pennsylvania and his J.D. (1987) from the University of Virginia. Professor Stearns teaches the introductory course on constitutional law, an advanced constitutional law course on the First Amendment, and a unique course on public choice and public law, for which he has published a coursebook entitled *Public Choice and Public Law: Readings and Commentary*.

Distinguished Professor of Intellectual Property Law John F. Witherspoon heads our Intellectual Property Law Track, the oldest and largest of our specialty track programs. An adjunct faculty member since 1992, Professor Witherspoon also practices patent law in his own firm in Washington, D.C. Professor Witherspoon has previously served as an examiner-in-chief and member, Board of Appeals, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, and clerked for the Honorable Giles S. Rich, U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals (now the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit). He holds a B.S. (1955), an M.Ed. (1958), and an M.S. (1960) from the University of Illinois, and a J.D. (1964) from Georgetown University. Professor Witherspoon teaches *Patent Law*.

THE LAW LIBRARY

George Mason's Law Library combines a collection of growing importance with high-technology support to ensure that our students and faculty have optimal access to all the resources they need for serious scholarly study.

Located on the ground floor of the law school building, the library houses more than 150 study carrels. Separate seminar and computer rooms inside the facility allow for group and computer activities close to research sources.

THE COLLECTION

The library's collection consists of more than 340,000 volumes and volume equivalents. The collection is particularly strong in the areas of law and economics, business, economic theory and history, ethics and philosophy, tax, patent law, and banking. The collection of international law volumes is growing in response to the popularity of the International Business Track.

As a participant in the Federal Government Documents Depository system, the library regularly receives administrative decisions, executive agency reports, and other government documents. The Law Library collects most American legal court reports, statutes, encyclopedias, digests, and indexes and has subscriptions to more than 4,600 law and law-related periodicals and serials.

ACCESSING THE COLLECTION

Automation is the key to managing and effectively using a collection of this size. The library shares both an on-line catalog and an automated circulation system with Fenwick Library, George Mason's Fairfax Campus library. Resources available to students are expanded further through ALADIN, the on-line catalog of the Washington Research Libraries Consortium. An interlibrary loan service allows George Mason law students to borrow materials from participating institutions. As members of the Virtual Library of Virginia, Mason students and faculty have access to a growing number of on-line indexes and full-text databases that greatly enhance their ability to conduct legal and nonlegal research.

Research at George Mason is further supported by a microform reading room, television-video workstations, and workstations for accessing our growing library of CD-ROM products. Students can test their advocacy skills with Interactive Courtroom[®], an interactive video workstation that uses laserdisc technology to simulate courtroom proceedings.

RESEARCH DATABASES

There are two major, full-text computer-assisted legal research systems at George Mason: LEXIS[®] and WESTLAW[®]. They are both available to law students and law faculty of George Mason for educational research purposes. Although the systems differ in some respects, each includes the full text of judicial opinions, statutory material, administrative regulations and decisions, and other legal and nonlegal resource material.

Both WESTLAW[®] and LEXIS[®] offer individual passwords to Mason students and faculty members. The passwords allow educational users to access the systems on home computers as well as on the workstations located in the library. Formal training is offered as part of the first-year legal research courses, and individualized assistance is available throughout the year.

COMPUTER LABS

The library maintains two computer labs for the students of the George Mason University School of Law. Both labs are connected to the law school's local area network (LAN). Access to the LAN is through an individual account that is available to all George Mason law students. A laser printer is located in each lab.

Various programs are accessible through the LAN, including word processing, statistical packages, and Internet access. LEXIS[®] and WESTLAW[®] are also available through the LAN.



LAW LIBRARY FACULTY

Steven D. Hinckley

Associate Dean for Research and Technology. B.S. 1976, Grand Valley State College; J.D. 1979, University of Toledo; M.S.L.S. 1989, The Catholic University of America.

Rae Ellen Best

Head of Technical Services. B.F.A. 1977, Virginia Commonwealth University; M.L.S. 1989, The Catholic University of America.

Femi Cadmus

Head of Circulation/Reference Librarian. LL.B. 1984, University of Jos; LL.M. 1989, University of Warwick; M.L.I.S. 1994, University of Oklahoma.

A NETWORK OF SERVICES

George Mason University provides many services to enhance the law school experience and enable students to take full advantage of the university's educational and personal enrichment opportunities.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

The Office of Career Services (OCS) aids students and alumni in finding permanent, part-time, and summer jobs by serving as a clearinghouse for information on available positions. OCS provides job counseling to students, conducts seminars (on resume writing, interviewing skills, and job strategies) and coordinates on-campus interviews and job fairs. A key element of the OCS strategy involves an active marketing effort to inform prospective employers of the high-skill profile and sophisticated understanding of law and economics that distinguish our students.

Because of the location of the School of Law, students have a unique opportunity to gain experience in such varied settings as the offices of the U.S. Attorneys for both the District of Columbia and the Eastern District of Virginia, as well as federal courts and agencies, local governments, and private firms.

The rigorous and innovative training our students receive pays off. The employment rate nine months after graduation of the 1996 class was *91 percent*, well above the national placement rate of law graduates. Employed graduates from the class of 1996 practice in the following areas:

- 38% Private practice
- 14% Judicial clerkships
- 17% Business
- 24% Government
- 7% Other (e.g., public interest, advanced degree programs)

The average full-time salary offer for 1996 graduates was \$58,876.

An orientation for first-year students is conducted by OCS during the fall and first-year students become eligible to use the services offered by OCS after November 1.

COUNSELING

Minority Student Affairs, Disability Support Services, and Veterans Services in Fairfax provide specialized assistance, as does Counseling Services, where a professional staff helps students achieve personal, social, and academic goals.

PUBLICATIONS

The law school offers ample opportunity for students to write and edit for publication. The *George Mason Law Review* is a general-interest law journal managed and edited by students. Members are selected based on a combination of academic performance and a writing competition.

Students at George Mason also produce the *George Mason Civil Rights Law Journal*, which publishes professional articles and student work on civil rights and civil liberties law. Members are selected by the editorial board based on a writing sample, grades, and other factors.

Students manage and edit the *Journal of International Legal Studies*, which publishes work by practitioners, academicians, and law students on international legal theory, multinational transactions, and practical problems and current development in the field. Students are selected for membership based on a writing competition.

The student newspaper, *The Docket*, is published biweekly. Staff membership is open to any George Mason law student.

Students also have opportunities to work in the editorial process of the *Supreme Court Economic Review*, a peer-reviewed scholarly journal emphasizing economic analysis of U.S. Supreme Court decisions.



"Each year more Mason graduates find jobs at the most prestigious firms. Whether it is the specialized training provided by the track system, or the work ethic Mason students share, something keeps firms turning to GMU for new associates."

John Turner
1996 graduate
Associate at
Latham & Watkins

COMPUTING FACILITIES

In addition to using the PC labs available in the Law Library, students may use the PC lab on the third floor of the Arlington Campus. Students may also take advantage of computing resources on the Fairfax Campus.

FINANCIAL AID

George Mason University's Office of Student Financial Aid, located at the Fairfax Campus, provides a variety of services to assist students in financing their education. These services include financial counseling, referral, and financial assistance through loans, scholarships, and work-study programs. George Mason University participates in the Federal Direct Lending Program.

George Mason uses information from the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), available at the Fairfax Campus and the law school after January 1. You should complete this form and return it (in the envelope provided with the FAFSA) to the federal processor as soon as possible. The institution code for the School of Law is 003749.

The information from the FAFSA will be used to develop a financial aid package based on your demonstrated financial need. If you have any questions, call (703) 993-2353 or write to the following address:

Office of Student Financial Aid
MS 3B5
George Mason University
Fairfax, VA 22030-4444

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR 1997-1998

The following table shows the **estimated** costs for full-time and part-time students at George Mason for the 1997-98 academic year. These estimates are used in determining financial aid packages for law students.

| Category | Estimated Cost for In-State Resident | Estimated Cost for Out-of-State Resident |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Tuition—full-time | 7,448 | 17,990 |
| Tuition—part-time* | 6,118 | 14,778 |
| Room and board | 9,812 | 9,812 |
| Transportation | 2,125 | 2,125 |
| Personal expenses | 2,278 | 2,278 |
| Books | 738 | 738 |
| Total estimated cost—full-time | 22,401 | 32,943 |
| Total estimated cost—part-time | 21,071 | 29,731 |

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS

The law school continually seeks to develop new sources of non-loan aid to help defray the costs of legal education. The following fellowships are available to both incoming and returning law students.

*In-state residents pay 266/credit hour and out-of-state residents pay 642.50/credit hour.



“George Mason University School of Law’s innovative, strong writing program, metropolitan location, [and] low price probably make it one of the best law school bargains in the country.”

*The Princeton Review’s
Best Law Schools: 1997*



“George Mason offers a flexible and positive approach to legal education. The curriculum and faculty are especially attuned to the needs of students who bring extensive experience in other fields to the classroom. This is a law school which is looking toward the future rather than living in the past. All of this contributes to the strong sense of excitement, the enthusiasm, and the optimism you find in George Mason students.”

Granta Nakayama
1994 graduate
Associate at
Kirkland & Ellis

The Robert A. Levy Fellowships in Law & Liberty were created through the generosity of Dr. Robert A. Levy, a recent graduate of the law school. Through this program, Dr. Levy seeks to encourage young economists to enter the academic field of law and economics by sponsoring their pursuit of a J.D. degree. Fellowship grants will cover tuition and fees and provide a substantial stipend for up to three years. To be eligible for a Levy Fellowship, an applicant must either: (1) have earned a Ph.D. in Economics or Finance, or in a related field, from an accredited university; or (2) have successfully completed all course work in one of the above fields and have passed the general exam for a Ph.D. from an accredited university. Applicants eligible for this fellowship should indicate their interest in a cover letter to be enclosed with the application.

Law School Fellowship. A small number of fellowship grants are offered. These fellowships are awarded competitively to both first-time and returning students. No application is necessary.

Senator Leroy S. Bendheim Scholarship. Named after the Virginia senator who bequeathed the funds for this award, the scholarship goes to the most outstanding applicant with an academic background in economics, statistics, or finance. No application is necessary.

Law School Alumni Chapter Scholarship. This scholarship of up to \$2,000 is awarded to a returning day or evening student. The award is based on scholastic achievement, extracurricular involvement, contributions to the law school, professional goals, and financial need. Applications are available in the spring.

The Women's Law Association/James P. Costello Memorial Scholarship is a need-based scholarship of up to \$500 awarded to female students. Applications are available at the beginning of the fall term.

The Fairfax Bar Foundation Scholarship is offered to residents of the 19th Judicial Circuit of Virginia (Fairfax) who will study at a law school in Virginia and intend to practice in that circuit. Applications are available in the spring.

Howard Fellowships allow students to gain experience working in the office of the Alexandria public defender. The fellowships pay work-study wages. Applications are available at the beginning of each term.

The **Grant from Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts and Fellowship from the Association for Public Interest Law** are merit-based awards of up to \$2,000 for students interested in public interest law. Applications are available in the spring.

Questions regarding these programs should be addressed to the Admissions Office.

ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT

We encourage law students to take advantage of the activities and services available at our Fairfax Campus. The Patriot Center, a 10,000-seat arena, is home to George Mason University sports events and community programs. The Center for the Arts and Harris Theater provide world-class arts events, dance, music, and theater performances. The Recreation Sports Complex offers indoor and outdoor tracks and playing fields, weight room and sauna, volleyball, basketball, and handball courts, and other facilities.

HOUSING

While there is no on-campus housing in Arlington, housing opportunities (rooms, apartments, and houses to rent) in the area are plentiful. Students who do not plan to bring a car may want to seek housing that is near a Metrorail station. Areas within close commuting distance include all of Arlington (particularly the Rosslyn, Clarendon, Court House, and Ballston neighborhoods) and parts of Alexandria and Falls Church.

The most current comprehensive information on housing is available in Sunday issues of the *Washington Post* and the *Washington Times*. Individuals with rooms, apartments, or houses to rent also post notices on the bulletin board outside the Law Library.

HEALTH SERVICES

Law students may use the Health Center facilities on the Fairfax Campus. Students may also purchase health insurance policies through the university.

Student Organizations

We encourage students to develop law-related interests outside as well as inside the classroom. Student organizations not only add to the vitality of the law school, but also create valuable networking opportunities for students with special interests. Representatives of the following groups will be available at orientation to introduce themselves to students and solicit membership.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION/LAW STUDENT DIVISION (ABA/LSD)

The Law Student Division is the largest professional student organization in the nation. Members may participate in ABA-sponsored activities such as appellate advocacy and client counseling seminars. The George Mason chapter has promoted food and clothing drives and other community service activities. Benefits available to members include a health insurance plan and subscriptions to the *Student Lawyer* and the *ABA Journal*.

AMERICAN INN OF COURT

The George Mason American Inn of Court is a participating inn of the American Inns of Court Foundation. The American Inns of Court represent an adaptation of the English Inns of Court. Each American Inn of Court has a maximum of 65 members, including judges (both federal and state), practitioners, one or two law professors, and students. As in the Inns of the English system, the students in the American Inn interact in a dinner setting with more experienced advocates. At each dinner, a team of students and professionals presents some aspect of a trial. Discussion and critique follow the presentation. Through this interaction, the Inn of Court seeks to enhance directly the ethical and professional quality of legal advocacy in America.

ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC INTEREST LAW

The Association for Public Interest Law (APIL) was established to promote public interest law activities at George Mason. APIL is a member of the National Association for Public Interest Law, a national coalition of law student organizations devoted to creating and promoting legal projects that serve the needs of the under-represented. APIL's primary objective is to fund summer fellowships for law students who choose to accept unpaid positions in the public interest field. APIL also organizes panel discussions to increase awareness of issues that concern the under-represented in our communities.

BLACK LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

The Black Law Students Association (BLSA) is a member of the National Black Law Students Association (NBLSA), a national organization of African and African-American law students. NBLSA strives to articulate and promote the professional needs and goals of black law students; foster and encourage professional competence; and instill in black attorneys and law students a greater awareness and commitment to the needs of the black community. The local chapter works to provide a solid academic and social support system for its members. BLSA also sponsors many community service activities, including the Adopt-A-School program, voter registration programs, blood drives, and law clinics.

CHRISTIAN LEGAL SOCIETY

The George Mason Christian Legal Society is a chapter of a nationwide professional membership organization of more than 4,500 Christian attorneys, judges, law students, and law professors. The organization seeks to foster and mobilize a network of lawyers and law students committed to advocating justice and religious freedom through loving and serving Jesus Christ. The Christian Legal Society regularly sponsors speakers programs at the law school.



George Mason's many student organizations provide great opportunities for the enhancement of in-class experiences. The professional skills you cultivate can be valuable in your future law practice. The collegial contacts and friendships you make will last long after graduation.



Each year the Student Bar Association hosts several social events, including the *Barrister's Ball*, a dance party where both students and faculty can decompress with some fun away from the law school grind.

CRIMINAL LAW ASSOCIATION

Open to students in all programs, the Criminal Law Association is specifically designed to aid students interested in pursuing a career in criminal law. The organization gives students the opportunity to explore interests and interact with professionals in the field through activities such as speakers programs, tours of local law enforcement establishments, and mentor programs.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW SOCIETY

The Environmental Law Society is dedicated to raising environmental awareness at the law school and providing a diverse range of opportunities for students interested in environmental issues. Each year, the society brings speakers to George Mason to discuss developing areas of environmental law. The organization sponsors an annual career panel discussion and assists students in locating summer jobs and internships. The Environmental Law Society enters a team in a national environmental moot court contest and participates in a national environmental essay contest. It takes an active role in improving the quality of the local environment through activities such as cleaning up streams and lakes in the area and participating in the Adopt-a-Highway program.

THE FEDERALIST SOCIETY FOR LAW AND PUBLIC POLICY

The Federalist Society is a group of students dedicated to the founding principles of our polity: that governments exist to preserve freedom, that the separation of governmental powers is central to the Constitution, and that it is the province and duty of the judiciary to say what the law is, not what it should be. The society seeks both to promote an awareness of these principles and to further their application through its activities.

GAY AND LESBIAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION

The Gay and Lesbian Student Association offers a combination of social events and interpersonal and academic support for gay, lesbian, and bisexual students at the School of Law. In addition to providing a support group for its member students, the organization offers educational outreach to the student body at large.

HONOR COMMITTEE

The Honor Committee functions as a student-run adjudicatory body to handle all complaints of violations of the Honor Code. Members perform investigations of complaints, represent both sides (prosecution and defense) in the proceeding, and judge cases. Committee members also recommend to the Student Bar Association changes to the Honor Code as needed.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW SOCIETY

The Intellectual Property Law Society promotes the study of intellectual property law at the School of Law. Conferences, seminars, and speakers programs allow members to explore issues related to intellectual property law and career opportunities within the field.

INTERNATIONAL LAW SOCIETY

The International Law Society is an organization dedicated to promoting the examination of issues concerning public and private international law through sponsorship of a speakers program and through student participation in conferences and seminars. The society also provides opportunities for students to explore career and employment possibilities within the field. Each year, the society fields a team to participate in the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition. All interested students are eligible for membership.

THE LAW AND ECONOMICS SOCIETY

The Law and Economics Society is dedicated to studying whether and how economics can assist in improving society by analyzing the uses and abuses resulting from the application of microeconomics to the study of law.

Name

Street

City

State

Zip

Name

Street

City

State

Zip

George Mason University

Admissions Office

School of Law

3401 North Fairfax Drive

Arlington, VA 22201-4498

Place
Stamp
Here

Name

Street

City

State

Zip

George Mason University

Admissions Office

School of Law

3401 North Fairfax Drive

Arlington, VA 22201-4498

Place
Stamp
Here

Name

Street

City

State

Zip

Filing of Application and Notification of Status

The attached response cards have been designed to expedite the processing of your application. To ensure notification of the receipt of your application, LSAT report, and letters of recommendation, you must detach, self-address, and stamp the cards and enclose them with your application. **Cards that are not detached, self-addressed, or stamped will not be mailed back to the applicant.** Cut along dotted line and separate cards.

APPLICATION ACKNOWLEDGMENT

George Mason University

School of Law • Admissions Office

Dear Applicant:

This will acknowledge receipt of your application for admission to George Mason University School of Law. Please be reminded that all materials in support of your application *must be postmarked* by no later than March 1, 1998.

Admissions Office

Date _____

RECOMMENDATION ACKNOWLEDGMENT

George Mason University

School of Law • Admissions Office

Dear Applicant:

This will acknowledge receipt of a letter of recommendation from _____

Please be reminded that all materials in support of your application *must be postmarked* by no later than March 1, 1998.

Admissions Office

Date _____

LSAT/LSDAS ACKNOWLEDGMENT

George Mason University

School of Law • Admissions Office

Dear Applicant:

This is to notify you that your LSAT/LSDAS report has been received. The review of applications begins in early January and continues through late June.

You will be informed in writing of the decision of the Admissions Committee as soon as it is available.

Admissions Office

Date _____

RECOMMENDATION ACKNOWLEDGMENT

George Mason University

School of Law • Admissions Office

Dear Applicant:

This will acknowledge receipt of a letter of recommendation from _____

Please be reminded that all materials in support of your application *must be postmarked* by no later than March 1, 1998.

Admissions Office

Date _____

MOOT COURT BOARD

The Moot Court Board comprises second-, third-, and fourth-year students and provides students with an opportunity to develop skills in oral and written advocacy. The board is responsible for organizing and running all in-school moot court competitions. In addition, the board selects and prepares teams for extramural competitions, including the National Moot Court Competition. Members are chosen based on their individual oral score from the first round of the Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II competition, a personal interview, and a short application/essay.

PHI ALPHA DELTA LAW FRATERNITY INTERNATIONAL

Phi Alpha Delta is a professional association of undergraduate students, law students, legal educators, attorneys, and judges who seek to promote professional competence, provide services to students and the community, and to achieve excellence within the legal profession. The George Mason Chapter has sponsored a used law book bookstore, a silent auction, and canned food drives to benefit the Arlington Food Assistance Center and Toys-for-Tots collection. Phi Alpha Delta also participates in annual congressional-judicial receptions on Capitol Hill, tours of the Supreme Court, and a partnership with a local high school that provides an opportunity for law students to interact with high-school classes through presentation of lesson plans, lectures, and mock trials.

PHI DELTA PHI (LEWIS F. POWELL INN)

Established in 1869, Phi Delta Phi remains the nation's oldest professional fraternity. Camaraderie, good fellowship, and a promotion of the highest standards of professional and personal ethics and performance are the fundamental elements of the fraternity. Phi Delta Phi offers scholarships, student loans, and other benefits to its members. The Phi Delta Phi constitution provides that a potential member must have attended law school for at least one semester and be in good academic standing. The George Mason Lewis F. Powell Inn further requires that members attain a 2.5 GPA. Phi Delta Phi activities include a fall and spring rush, several social events, professional events (speakers), and service projects.

SPORTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND ART LAW SOCIETY (SEALS)

The society is dedicated to providing a forum for students interested in practicing law in the areas of sports, entertainment, and art. Copyright law, intellectual property law, contract law, and communications law are of particular relevance. SEALS' activities include writing and editing articles for *Portfolio* (a newsletter published by the Washington Area Lawyers for the Arts), competing in the annual Sports Law Moot Court Competition at Tulane University, arranging guest speakers to discuss topical issues, and providing students with information regarding job networking.

THOMAS MORE SOCIETY

The Thomas More Society is an educational and fraternal organization of law students at the George Mason University School of Law whose purpose is to foster an awareness of the contribution of Roman Catholicism to questions of law and legal ethics. Membership is not limited to Roman Catholics; any student with an interest in 2,000 years of Catholic reflection and teaching on law, legal ethics, political philosophy, and related topics is welcome.

TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL

The Advocates is the George Mason chapter of Toastmasters International. The goal of the club is to improve the public speaking and leadership skills of its members. Meetings consist of presentations by members, impromptu talks, and critical evaluation of speaking styles. Members of the Advocates participate in both moot court competitions and competitions held by Toastmasters International in the Washington, D.C., area.

WOMEN'S LAW ASSOCIATION

The Women's Law Association recognizes the common needs, interests, and problems of women law students and members of the legal profession. The association sponsors a scholarship of up to \$500 for female law students who have a demonstrated financial need. The organization also sponsors career panels and lectures that focus on women's issues in the legal community. Membership is open to all Mason students.



Many of the law school's student organizations invite outstanding legal scholars and speakers such as Richard Posner, chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.



Mason's student organizations often host enjoyable fundraising events such as the 1996 Golf Tournament sponsored by the Sports, Entertainment, and Art Law Society (SEALS) and the Criminal Law Association.

CORPORATE AND SECURITIES

CORPORATE AND SECURITIES LAW TRACK

The **Corporate and Securities Law Track** is designed to give students specialized preparation for practice in law firms and in-house corporate counsel offices in fields related to corporate finance and financial markets. There is no compromise in the training necessary to become a well-rounded lawyer. Approximately two-thirds of the course work of the track is outside corporate and securities law, thereby ensuring students substantial breadth in their professional training.

Ninety semester hours are required for graduation:

- 1) 28 semester hours in corporate and securities law courses
- 2) 41 semester hours in required General Law Program courses (including Professional Responsibility)
- 3) 21 semester hours in courses considered valuable for practice in most areas of law, including the practice of corporate and securities law
- 4) Satisfying the writing requirement by completing the Corporate and Securities Law Track Thesis and one additional writing course or seminar

SELECTED COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

Business Associations provides a detailed introduction to the law and economics of agency, partnerships, limited partnerships, and corporation law. The second half of the course focuses on publicly traded corporations.

Unincorporated Businesses is intended to be a modern successor to Agency and Partnership. The course focuses on general and limited partnerships as well as several new business forms: limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, limited liability limited partnerships, business trusts, and unincorporated nonprofits. The course covers the theoretical, legal, and business context of unincorporated firms, including choice of form considerations and exercises in drafting governance documents and statutes.

Securities Law and Regulation examines the disclosure system and securities market regulation, including registration, exemptions, and remedies under the Securities Act of 1933; reporting and accounting standards under the 1934 Act; the proxy system; Section 16(a) reporting; state "blue sky" laws; and the regulation of broker-dealers, specialists, and self-regulatory organizations.

Corporate Acquisitions focuses principally on state corporate law, though consideration is also given to federal securities, tax, and antitrust laws. Topics include business and tax considerations relevant to acquisitions, methods of corporate combinations, directors' duties in connection with sales of control, appraisal rights, and target defensive tactics.

Financial Theory considers the principles of finance and the application of those principles to a variety of legal questions. Topics include portfolio theory, equilibrium pricing models, valuation of a firm, capital structure of a firm, restructuring in attempted takeover situations, mergers and acquisitions, dividend policy, and empirical models of finance.

Corporate Track Thesis requires the student to develop, refine, and expand a research paper into an article suitable for publication in law journals.

SAMPLE SCHEDULES FOR THE CORPORATE AND SECURITIES LAW TRACK

DAY DIVISION

First Year—Fall

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Legal Research, | |
| Writing, and Analysis I | 1 |
| Contracts I | 3 |
| Property I | 3 |
| Civil Procedure I | 4 |
| Torts | 4 |
| Total | 15 |

First Year—Spring

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Legal Research, | |
| Writing, and Analysis II | 1 |
| Contracts II | 3 |
| Legal and Economic Methods I | 4 |
| Property II | 2 |
| Criminal Law | 3 |
| Civil Procedure II | 2 |
| Total | 15 |

Second Year—Fall

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Legal Research, | |
| Writing, and Analysis III | 1 |
| Constitutional Law | 4 |
| Business Associations | 4 |
| Financial Theory | 3 |
| Secured Finance and Insolvency | 3 |
| Total | 15 |

Second Year—Spring

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Legal Research, | |
| Writing, and Analysis IV | 1 |
| Administrative Law | 3 |
| Unincorporated Businesses | 2 |
| Securities Law and Regulation | 3 |
| Income Tax | 4 |
| Bankruptcy | 3 |
| Total | 16 |

Third Year—Fall

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Corporate Income Tax | 3 |
| Corporate Track Thesis | 2 |
| Partnership and | |
| Subchapter S Taxation | 3 |
| Professional Responsibility | 2 |
| Electives* | 4 |
| Total | 14 |

Third Year—Spring

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Antitrust | 3 |
| Corporate Acquisitions | 2 |
| Labor Law | 3 |
| Commercial Paper | 3 |
| Electives* | 4 |
| Total | 15 |

Total Hours: 90

*Electives: See the listing for General Law Program on page 38.

EVENING DIVISION

First Year—Fall

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Legal Research, | |
| Writing, and Analysis I | 1 |
| Contracts I | 3 |
| Property I | 3 |
| Civil Procedure I | 4 |
| Total | 11 |

First Year—Spring

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Legal Research, | |
| Writing, and Analysis II | 1 |
| Contracts II | 3 |
| Legal and Economic Methods I | 4 |
| Property II | 2 |
| Civil Procedure II | 2 |
| Total | 12 |

Second Year—Fall

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Legal Research, | |
| Writing, and Analysis III | 1 |
| Torts | 4 |
| Constitutional Law | 4 |
| Business Associations | 4 |
| Total | 13 |

Second Year—Spring

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Legal Research, | |
| Writing, and Analysis IV | 1 |
| Criminal Law | 3 |
| Administrative Law | 3 |
| Securities Law and Regulation | 3 |
| Total | 10 |

Third Year—Fall

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Financial Theory | 3 |
| Secured Finance and Insolvency | 3 |
| Professional Responsibility | 2 |
| Elective* | 2 |
| Total | 10 |

Third Year—Spring

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Corporate Acquisitions | 2 |
| Unincorporated Businesses | 2 |
| Income Tax | 4 |
| Bankruptcy | 3 |
| Total | 11 |

Fourth Year—Fall

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Corporate Income Tax | 3 |
| Corporate Track Thesis | 2 |
| Partnership and | |
| Subchapter S Taxation | 3 |
| Electives* | 4 |
| Total | 12 |

Fourth Year—Spring

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| Antitrust | 3 |
| Labor Law | 3 |
| Commercial Paper | 3 |
| Elective* | 2 |
| Total | 11 |

Total Hours: 90

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET PRICES

DIVIDENDS

COMMODITY PRICES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

INTEREST

MARKET

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|------|---------|---------|--------|---|
| 57% BkIT | .56 | 8.9 | ... | 1257 | 67% | 67% | 67% | + |
| 13 1/4 Bk2008 | .79 | 5.6 | ... | 302 | 14 1/4 | 14 1/4 | 14 1/4 | + |
| 9% BkIMT | .62 | 6.0 | ... | 170 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | + |
| 11% BkIQM | .79 | ... | ... | 272 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | + |
| 7% BkIOT | .56 | ... | ... | 746 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | + |
| 9% BkMTar | .61 | ... | ... | 655 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | + |
| 8% BkMA | .84 | ... | ... | 664 | 9 1/4 | 9 1/4 | 9 1/4 | + |
| 8 1/2% BkSt | .47 | 6.2 | ... | 716 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1186 | 8 1/4 | 8 1/4 | 8 1/4 | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 6060 | 27 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 27 1/2 | - |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 143 | 34 | 33 1/4 | 33 1/4 | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 205 | 8 1/4 | 8 1/4 | 8 1/4 | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 422 | 14 1/4 | 14 1/4 | 14 1/4 | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 274 | 3 1/4 | 3 1/4 | 3 1/4 | - |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4019 | 91 1/4 | 90 1/4 | 91 1/4 | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 760 | 34 1/4 | 34 1/4 | 34 1/4 | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 736 | 20 1/4 | 19 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 512 | 6 1/4 | 6 1/4 | 6 1/4 | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1000 | 9 1/4 | 9 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 411 | 34 | 33 1/2 | ... | - |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1186 | 38 | 37 1/4 | ... | - |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 111 | 1179 | 23 1/4 | 23 1/4 | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1078 | 47 1/4 | 46 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2093 | 35 1/4 | 35 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 466 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 664 | 16 | 15 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 888 | 21 1/4 | 21 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 13 1/4 | 12 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 21 1/4 | 21 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 | 43 1/4 | 43 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 15 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 88 1/4 | 88 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 1/4 | 32 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 117 1/4 | 118 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 1/4 | 51 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 1/4 | 57 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 1/4 | 27 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 1/4 | 19 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 525 | 30 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2465 | 21 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 590 | ... | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 32 1/2 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 21 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 84 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 119 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 1/2 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 1/4 | ... | + |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | + |

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW TRACK

The **Intellectual Property Law Track** is designed for students with science or engineering training who intend to practice intellectual property law. There is no compromise in the training necessary to become a well-rounded lawyer. Approximately three-fourths of the course work of the track is outside intellectual property law, thereby ensuring students substantial breadth in their professional training.

Ninety semester hours are required for graduation:

- 1) 27 semester hours in intellectual property law courses (of which 13 semester hours are patent-specific and 14 are in Trade Secrets Law, Unfair Trade Practices, Theory of Intellectual Property, Trademark Law, Copyright Law, and International Protection of Intellectual Property)
- 2) 41 semester hours in required General Law Program courses (including Professional Responsibility)
- 3) 22 semester hours in courses considered valuable for practice in most areas of law, including the practice of intellectual property law
- 4) Satisfying the writing requirement by taking two seminars or one seminar plus one additional writing course

SELECTED COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

Patent Law provides an introduction to the basic principles of the law of patents; history and purpose of the U.S. patent system; the nature of patents as property and as legal instruments; comparisons with other forms of intellectual property; patent claims as property definitions; patent disclosure requirements; subject matter of patents; principles of patentability; and the meaning of patent validity, infringement, and enforceability.

Patent and Trademark Office Practice builds upon the basic course in Patent Law by examining in-depth the substantive requirements and procedures leading to issuance of patents from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

Patent Infringement Law also builds upon the basic course in Patent Law by studying in-depth the fundamental principles of patent infringement; rules of claim construction; acts amounting to direct infringement (literal and under the doctrine of equivalents), inducing infringement, and contributory infringement; and prosecution history estoppels.

Copyright Law covers the subject matter of copyright, the rights that constitute copyright, and the limitations of these rights (e.g., fair use). The copyrightability of computer programs is given special attention.

Trade Secrets Law considers the laws applicable to protection of confidential business information outside the patent system.

Trademark Law covers procedural and substantive law in obtaining trademark registrations in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and enforcement and licensing of federal and state registrations after they are obtained.

Patent Writing Theory and Practice applies principles learned in earlier patent law courses to the writing of patents having maximum legal effect.

Patent Litigation and Dispute Resolution builds upon the basic required courses in Civil Procedure by teaching the procedure, tactics, and options common to most patent litigations. The role of preliminary injunctions is covered in detail. The course focuses primarily on strategy considerations.

Patent and Know-How Licensing covers the business and legal criteria necessary to implement and maintain successful patent licensing programs. Subject areas covered are business objectives in licensing; rights and duties of license parties; determining and negotiating the terms and clauses of the contract; administering and enforcing the license; antitrust and misuse constraints on the business and law of licensing; and special problems in trade secrets, know-how, and show-how contracts.

SAMPLE SCHEDULES FOR THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW TRACK

DAY DIVISION

| | |
|--|-----------|
| First Year—Fall | |
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I | 1 |
| Contracts I | 3 |
| Property I | 3 |
| Civil Procedure I | 4 |
| Torts | <u>4</u> |
| Total | 15 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| First Year—Spring | |
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II | 1 |
| Contracts II | 3 |
| Property II | 2 |
| Civil Procedure II | 2 |
| Criminal Law | 3 |
| Legal and Economic Methods I | <u>4</u> |
| Total | 15 |

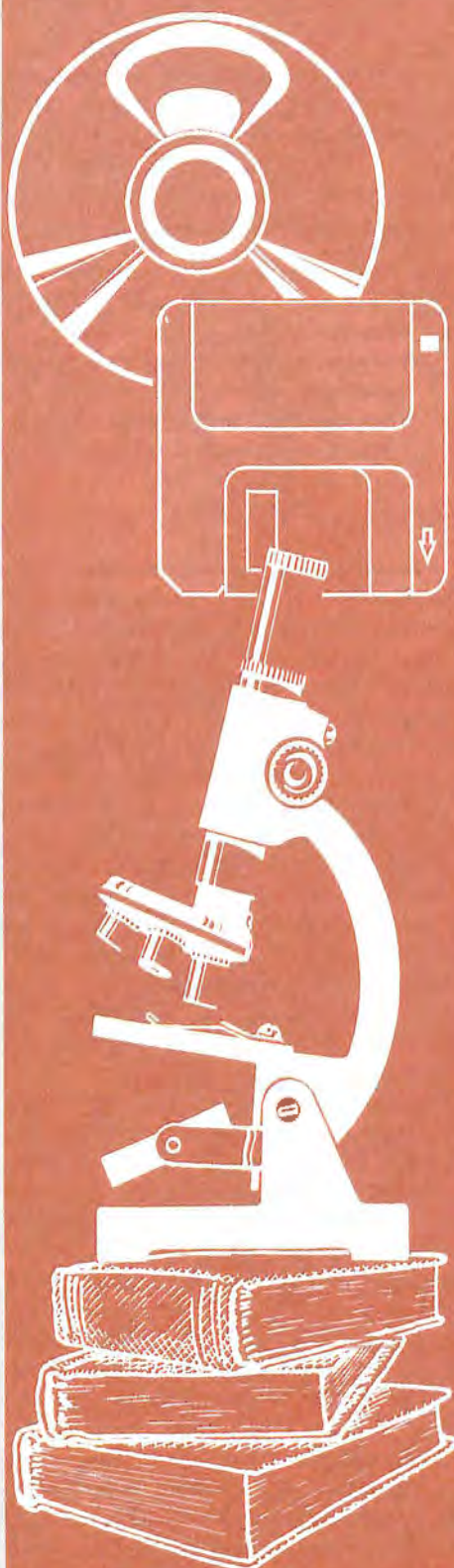
| | |
|--|-----------|
| Second Year—Fall | |
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III | 1 |
| Constitutional Law | 4 |
| Business Associations | 4 |
| Evidence and Trial Procedure | 3 |
| Patent Law | 2 |
| Trade Secrets Law | <u>1</u> |
| Total | 15 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Second Year—Spring | |
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV | 1 |
| Administrative Law | 3 |
| Unfair Trade Practices | 3 |
| Patent & Trademark Office Practice | 2 |
| Legal and Economic Theory of Intellectual Property | 2 |
| Copyright Law | <u>3</u> |
| Total | 14 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Third Year—Fall | |
| Federal Courts | 3 |
| Trademark Law | 3 |
| Patent and Know-How Licensing | 2 |
| Professional Responsibility | 2 |
| Patent Infringement Law [†] | 1 |
| Patent Infringement Damages [†] | 1 |
| Electives* | <u>3</u> |
| Total | 15 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Third Year—Spring | |
| Antitrust | 3 |
| Patent Litigation and Dispute Resolution | 2 |
| Int'l Trade Law and Regulation | 3 |
| Patent Interference Law and Practice | 1 |
| Int'l Protection of Intellectual Property | 2 |
| Electives* | <u>5</u> |
| Total | 16 |

Total Hours: 90



*Electives are unrestricted, except that at least one elective must be chosen from the following courses: Chemical and Biotechnology Patent Practice (2), Electrical and Mechanical Patent Practice (2), Patent Writing Theory and Practice (W)(2).

[†]Courses are taught sequentially in the same semester.

EVENING DIVISION

| | |
|--|-----------|
| First Year—Fall | |
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I | 1 |
| Contracts I | 3 |
| Property I | 3 |
| Civil Procedure I | <u>4</u> |
| Total | 11 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| First Year—Spring | |
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II | 1 |
| Contracts II | 3 |
| Property II | 2 |
| Civil Procedure II | 2 |
| Legal and Economic Methods I | <u>4</u> |
| Total | 12 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Second Year—Fall | |
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III | 1 |
| Constitutional Law | 4 |
| Torts | 4 |
| Patent Law | 2 |
| Trade Secrets Law | <u>1</u> |
| Total | 12 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Second Year—Spring | |
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV | 1 |
| Criminal Law | 3 |
| Administrative Law | 3 |
| Patent & Trademark Office Practice | 2 |
| Legal and Economic Theory of Intellectual Property | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 11 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Third Year—Fall | |
| Business Associations | 4 |
| Evidence and Trial Procedure | 3 |
| Professional Responsibility | 2 |
| Patent Infringement Law [†] | 1 |
| Patent Infringement Damages [†] | <u>1</u> |
| Total | 11 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Third Year—Spring | |
| Copyright Law | 3 |
| Int'l Trade Law and Regulation | 3 |
| Patent Interference Law and Practice | 1 |
| Unfair Trade Practices | 3 |
| Electives* | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 12 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Fourth Year—Fall | |
| Federal Courts | 3 |
| Trademark Law | 3 |
| Patent and Know-How Licensing | 2 |
| Electives* | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 10 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Fourth Year—Spring | |
| Antitrust | 3 |
| Patent Litigation and Dispute Resolution | 2 |
| Int'l Protection of Intellectual Property | 2 |
| Electives* | <u>4</u> |
| Total | 11 |

Total Hours: 90

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRACK

The **International Business Track** is designed to give students specialized preparation for practice in the rapidly changing global business community. There is no compromise in the training necessary to become a well-rounded lawyer. Approximately three fourths of the course work of the track is outside international business law, thereby ensuring students substantial breadth in their professional training.

Ninety semester hours are required for graduation:

- 1) 25 semester hours in international business law courses
- 2) 41 semester hours in required General Law Program courses (including Professional Responsibility)
- 3) 24 semester hours in courses considered valuable for practice in most areas of law, including the practice of international business law
- 4) Satisfying the writing requirement by completing the International Business Track Thesis and taking one additional writing course or seminar

SELECTED COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

International Business Economics and Law is designed to provide International Business Track students with an analytical framework, based on microeconomic theory, for studying law and policy questions relating to international trade issues. Topics covered include comparative advantage and the gains from trade, patterns of trade, the effects of tariffs, subsidies and other trade laws, balance of payments issues, exchange rate determination, and industrial policy.

International Law considers traditional public international law issues and analyzes them in an economic and game-theoretic perspective. Emphasis is on basic concepts of public international law, including sources and evolution of international law; relation of international law to municipal law; subjects of international law; peaceful settlement of disputes; international agreements; jurisdictional competence; state responsibility and treatment of aliens; the use of force; and the evolving role of international organizations.

International Trade Law and Regulation covers trade law, principally American law and the related international regime. Topics include separation of powers in trade policy matters; trade agreements, tariffs, classification, and valuation; statutory import remedies (e.g., "retaliation," unfair imports, anti-dumping/countervailing duties); and export licensing, promotion, and controls. It also examines the mechanisms related to regulating international business and trade (e.g., GATT).

International Dispute Resolution treats both international civil litigation and international arbitration. Some of the material covered in international civil litigation includes taking evidence abroad, service of process abroad, and enforcing foreign judgements.

International Finance reviews international monetary law and international investment law. Selected topics include the international monetary system, including IMF and its lending facilities; financing development and other projects abroad; the regulation of international banking; and common currency and free trade areas.

Comparative Corporate Governance focuses on the differences and similarities between corporate governance in the United States, Japan, and one or more countries in Western Europe. For each country, the seminar will examine how ownership interests in business entities are held and in what concentrations, and the applicable regulatory schemes affecting corporate governance.

International Commercial Transactions treats a variety of forms of international contract (including sales of goods, currencies, securities, loans, joint ventures, and distributorships) and related judicial and arbitration procedures. Decisions of tribunals in common law and civil law jurisdictions are comparatively considered to present a range of issues arising in contemporary practice.

European Union Law reviews major legal aspects of the European Common Market institutions and operations with emphasis on attaining an integrated market.

International Business Track Thesis requires the student to develop, expand, and refine a research paper into an article suitable for publication in a law journal.

SAMPLE SCHEDULES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRACK

DAY DIVISION

First Year—Fall

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I | 1 |
| Contracts I | 3 |
| Property I | 3 |
| Civil Procedure I | 4 |
| Torts | <u>4</u> |
| Total | 15 |

First Year—Spring

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II | 1 |
| Contracts II | 3 |
| Legal and Economic Methods I | 4 |
| Property II | 2 |
| Criminal Law | 3 |
| Civil Procedure II | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 15 |

Second Year—Fall

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III | 1 |
| Constitutional Law | 4 |
| Business Associations | 4 |
| Conflict of Law | 3 |
| International Commercial Transactions | 2 |
| Int'l Business Economics and Law | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 16 |

Second Year—Spring

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV | 1 |
| Administrative Law | 3 |
| International Trade Law & Regulation | 3 |
| International Law | 3 |
| Income Tax | <u>4</u> |
| Total | 14 |

Third Year—Fall

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Comparative Law | 3 |
| European Union Law | 2 |
| International Business Track Thesis | 2 |
| Secured Finance and Insolvency | 3 |
| Professional Responsibility | 2 |
| Elective* | <u>3</u> |
| Total | 15 |

Third Year—Spring

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Antitrust | 3 |
| International Finance | 2 |
| Comparative Corporate Governance | 2 |
| International Dispute Resolution | 2 |
| Electives* | <u>6</u> |
| Total | 15 |

Total Hours: 90

*Electives: See listing of electives for the General Law Program.



EVENING DIVISION

First Year—Fall

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I | 1 |
| Contracts I | 3 |
| Property I | 3 |
| Civil Procedure I | <u>4</u> |
| Total | 11 |

First Year—Spring

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II | 1 |
| Contracts II | 3 |
| Legal and Economic Methods I | 4 |
| Property II | 2 |
| Civil Procedure II | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 12 |

Second Year—Fall

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III | 1 |
| Torts | 4 |
| Constitutional Law | 4 |
| Int'l Business Economics and Law | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 11 |

Second Year—Spring

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV | 1 |
| Criminal Law | 3 |
| Administrative Law | 3 |
| Income Tax | <u>4</u> |
| Total | 11 |

Third Year—Fall

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Business Associations | 4 |
| International Commercial Transactions | 2 |
| Conflict of Laws | 3 |
| Professional Responsibility | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 11 |

Third Year—Spring

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| International Law | 3 |
| Int'l Trade Law and Regulation | 3 |
| Antitrust | 3 |
| International Finance | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 11 |

Fourth Year—Fall

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| International Business Track Thesis | 2 |
| Comparative Law | 3 |
| European Union Law | 2 |
| Secured Finance and Insolvency | 3 |
| Elective* | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 12 |

Fourth Year—Spring

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Comparative Corporate Governance | 2 |
| International Dispute Resolution | 2 |
| Electives* | <u>7</u> |
| Total | 11 |

Total Hours: 90



LITIGATION LAW

LITIGATION LAW TRACK

The **Litigation Law Track** is designed to prepare students academically for litigation practice or other careers relating to dispute resolution. Please note, however, this is not a clinical training program. The track is based on the belief that solid professional competence requires a sound understanding of the theory and institutions underlying dispute resolution. Accordingly, the specialized track courses focus on the processes of dispute resolution and lawyers' roles from an analytical perspective.

There is no compromise in the training necessary to become a well-rounded lawyer. Approximately three-fourths of the course work of the track is outside litigation law, thereby ensuring students substantial breadth in their professional training.

Ninety semester hours are required for graduation:

- 1) 25 or 26 semester hours in litigation law course
- 2) 41 semester hours in required General Law Program courses (including Professional Responsibility)
- 3) 23 or 24 semester hours in courses considered valuable for practice in most areas of law, including the practice of litigation
- 4) Satisfying the writing requirement by completing the Litigation Law Track Thesis and taking one additional writing course or seminar

SELECTED COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory provides the cornerstone of the Litigation Law Track. It introduces the theory and practice of litigation and other forms of dispute resolution, and draws upon the basic tools of decision theory, game theory, and economic analysis to address some of the key features of the litigation process and its institutions. Among the topics addressed are the decision to commence litigation and whether to settle or go to trial; settlement negotiations; strategic behavior as affecting decision making by both private actors and the courts; economic analyses of litigation; agency or moral hazard problems presented by both lawyers and courts; the impact of attorney's fee arrangements, fee-shifting rules, and court-imposed sanctions; party versus court control of proceedings; and the effect of enforcement costs on competing substantive legal rules.

Evidence and Trial Procedure examines legal rules governing the proof of disputed issues of fact during adversary proceedings. The emphasis is on rules determining the admissibility of various types of evidence, including testimonial evidence (hearsay rules and impeachment of witnesses), documentary evidence, and scientific and expert evidence. The course also considers judicial notice as substitute for evidence, burdens of proof, and the effect of jury trial on rules of evidence.

Litigation Management and Dispute Resolution covers procedural, substantive, and pragmatic aspects of corporate litigation, including the relationship between in-house and outside counsel. It examines arbitration and alternative dispute resolution. The course considers issues such as conflict of laws; issue preclusion; jurisdiction; organization of complex judicial proceedings such as class actions and multidistrict litigation; corporate governance issues in derivative litigation; federalism in securities law cases; problems concerning the role of the corporate entity; and the problems of attorneys' fee arrangements and litigation budgeting.

Proof focuses on the analysis of the persuasive value of evidence and the methods of constructing and improving inferential chains of proof. Topics include the analysis and synthesis of inference networks; consideration of the relationships of proof and probability; and the processes of generating and testing factual hypotheses.

Remedies is a legal and economic analysis of remedies given in legal proceedings. The coverage includes the forms of legal and equitable remedies, the substantive law of restitution, and methods for the measurement of damages and corresponding problems of non-monetary forms of remedy.

Trial Advocacy provides training in the preparation and presentation of evidence in jury and non-jury trials.

Litigation Law Track Thesis requires the student to develop, expand, and refine a research paper into an article suitable for publication in a law journal.

SAMPLE SCHEDULES FOR THE LITIGATION LAW TRACK

DAY DIVISION

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| First Year—Fall | |
| Legal Research, | |
| Writing, and Analysis I | 1 |
| Contracts I | 3 |
| Property I | 3 |
| Civil Procedure I | 4 |
| Torts | <u>4</u> |
| Total | 15 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| First Year—Spring | |
| Legal Research, | |
| Writing, and Analysis II | 1 |
| Contracts II | 3 |
| Legal and Economic Methods I | 4 |
| Property II | 2 |
| Criminal Law | 3 |
| Civil Procedure II | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 15 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Second Year—Fall | |
| Legal Research, | |
| Writing, and Analysis III | 1 |
| Constitutional Law | 4 |
| Business Associations | 4 |
| Litigation and Dispute | |
| Resolution Theory | 3 |
| Evidence and Trial Procedure | <u>3</u> |
| Total | 15 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Second Year—Spring | |
| Legal Research, | |
| Writing, and Analysis IV | 1 |
| Administrative Law | 3 |
| Securities Law and Regulation | 3 |
| Professional Responsibility | 2 |
| Remedies | 3 |
| Proof | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 14 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Third Year—Fall | |
| Trial Advocacy | 2 |
| Litigation Law Track Thesis | 2 |
| Federal Courts | 3 |
| Criminal Procedure | 3 |
| Electives* | <u>6</u> |
| Total | 16 |

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Third Year—Spring | |
| Quantitative Forensics | 3 |
| Income Tax | 4 |
| Bankruptcy | 3 |
| Litigation Management | |
| and Dispute Resolution | 2 |
| Elective* | <u>3</u> |
| Total | 15 |

Total Hours: 90

*Electives are unrestricted, except that at least one elective must be chosen from the following procedural courses: Alternative Dispute Resolution (2), Appellate Practice (2), Complex Litigation (2), Conflict of Laws (3), Virginia Practice (3).



EVENING DIVISION

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| First Year—Fall | |
| Legal Research, | |
| Writing, and Analysis I | 1 |
| Contracts I | 3 |
| Property I | 3 |
| Civil Procedure I | <u>4</u> |
| Total | 11 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| First Year—Spring | |
| Legal Research, | |
| Writing, and Analysis II | 1 |
| Contracts II | 3 |
| Legal and Economic Methods I | 4 |
| Property II | 2 |
| Civil Procedure II | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 12 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Second Year—Fall | |
| Legal Research, | |
| Writing, and Analysis III | 1 |
| Torts | 4 |
| Constitutional Law | 4 |
| Evidence and Trial Procedure | <u>3</u> |
| Total | 12 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Second Year—Spring | |
| Legal Research, | |
| Writing, and Analysis IV | 1 |
| Criminal Law | 3 |
| Administrative Law | 3 |
| Income Tax | <u>4</u> |
| Total | 11 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Third Year—Fall | |
| Business Associations | 4 |
| Litigation and | |
| Dispute Resolution Theory | 3 |
| Criminal Procedure | 3 |
| Professional Responsibility | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 12 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Third Year—Spring | |
| Securities Law and Regulation | 3 |
| Proof | 2 |
| Remedies | 3 |
| Elective* | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 10 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Fourth Year—Fall | |
| Litigation Law Track Thesis | 2 |
| Federal Courts | 3 |
| Trial Advocacy | 2 |
| Electives* | <u>5</u> |
| Total | 12 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Fourth Year—Spring | |
| Quantitative Forensics | 3 |
| Bankruptcy | 3 |
| Litigation Management | |
| and Dispute Resolution | 2 |
| Elective* | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 10 |

Total Hours: 90



REGULATORY LAW

REGULATORY LAW TRACK

The Regulatory Law Track prepares students for practice in and before the numerous agencies that regulate business and other activities.

There is no compromise in the training necessary to become a well-rounded lawyer. Approximately three-fourths of the course work of the track is outside regulatory law, thereby ensuring students substantial breadth in their professional training.

Ninety semester hours are required for graduation:

- 1) 21 semester hours in regulatory law courses
- 2) 41 semester hours in required General Law Program courses (including Professional Responsibility)
- 3) 28 semester hours in courses considered valuable for practice in most areas of law, including the practice of regulatory law
- 4) Satisfying the writing requirement by completing the Regulatory Law Track Thesis and one additional writing course or seminar

SELECTED COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

Perspectives on Regulation introduces students to the literature on the political economy of regulation, including public choice, the economics of bureaucracy, and case studies of the constraints and incentives facing regulators.

Regulated Industries surveys the legal and economic foundations of the various forms of regulation. The origin and development of both economic and social regulation are analyzed.

Advanced Administrative Law Seminar examines current issues of regulatory reform, agency practice, and judicial review of agency action.

Negotiating with the Regulatory State considers the special problems of resolving disputes with government agencies. Topics include the investigation process, settlement negotiations, rule-making problems, and the role of Congress.

Legislation is an introduction for lawyers to public choice and competing theories of legislative behavior. This course begins with an examination of the process by which statutes are generated and the application of economic analysis to that process. The remainder of the course considers the implications of this analysis for a variety of legal issues arising in the interpretation and implementation of statutes, especially the principles and techniques of statutory construction.

Regulatory Law Track Thesis requires the student to develop, expand, and refine a research paper into an article suitable for publication in a law journal.

SAMPLE SCHEDULES FOR THE REGULATORY LAW TRACK

DAY DIVISION

First Year—Fall

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I | 1 |
| Contracts I | 3 |
| Property I | 3 |
| Civil Procedure I | 4 |
| Torts | <u>4</u> |
| Total | 15 |

First Year—Spring

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II | 1 |
| Contracts II | 3 |
| Legal and Economic Methods I | 4 |
| Property II | 2 |
| Criminal Law | 3 |
| Civil Procedure II | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 15 |

Second Year—Fall

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III | 1 |
| Constitutional Law | 4 |
| Business Associations | 4 |
| Perspectives on Regulation | 2 |
| Elective* | <u>3</u> |
| Total | 14 |

Second Year—Spring

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV | 1 |
| Administrative Law | 3 |
| Antitrust | 3 |
| Securities Law and Regulation | 3 |
| Legislation | 2 |
| Regulated Industries | 2 |
| Elective* | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 16 |

Third Year—Fall

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Professional Responsibility | 2 |
| Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory | 3 |
| Regulatory Law Track Thesis | 2 |
| Evidence and Trial Procedure | 3 |
| Electives* | <u>5</u> |
| Total | 15 |

Third Year—Spring

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Negotiating with the Regulatory State | 2 |
| Advanced Administrative Law | 3 |
| Proof | 2 |
| Int'l Trade Law and Regulation | 3 |
| Electives* | <u>5</u> |
| Total | 15 |

Total Hours: 90

*Electives: See the listing for the General Law Program on pages 38-39.



EVENING DIVISION

First Year—Fall

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I | 1 |
| Contracts I | 3 |
| Property I | 3 |
| Civil Procedure I | <u>4</u> |
| Total | 11 |

First Year—Spring

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II | 1 |
| Contracts II | 3 |
| Legal and Economic Methods I | 4 |
| Property II | 2 |
| Civil Procedure II | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 12 |

Second Year—Fall

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III | 1 |
| Torts | 4 |
| Constitutional Law | 4 |
| Perspectives on Regulation | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 11 |

Second Year—Spring

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV | 1 |
| Criminal Law | 3 |
| Administrative Law | 3 |
| Legislation | 2 |
| Regulated Industries | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 11 |

Third Year—Fall

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Business Associations | 4 |
| Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory | 3 |
| Evidence and Trial Procedure | 3 |
| Professional Responsibility | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 12 |

Third Year—Spring

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Advanced Administrative Law | 3 |
| Antitrust | 3 |
| Securities Law and Regulation | 3 |
| Proof | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 11 |

Fourth Year—Fall

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Regulatory Law Track Thesis | 2 |
| Electives* | <u>9</u> |
| Total | 11 |

Fourth Year—Spring

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Negotiating with the Regulatory State | 2 |
| Int'l Trade Law and Regulation | 3 |
| Electives* | <u>6</u> |
| Total | 11 |

Total Hours: 90

ELECTIVES

Elective courses are listed below with their associated credit hours. Titles followed by a (W) indicate courses that satisfy the writing requirement.

| |
|--|
| Admiralty and Maritime Law (3) |
| Advanced Administrative Law Seminar (3) |
| Advanced Constitutional Law Seminar: Takings (2) |
| Advanced Constitutional Law: First Amendment (W) (2) |
| Advanced Criminal Procedure (2) |
| Advanced Trial Advocacy (2) |
| Alternative Dispute Resolution (W) (2) |
| Appellate Practice (2) |
| Banking Law and Regulation (3) |
| Bankruptcy (3) |
| Business Associations (4) |
| Chemical and Biotechnology |
| Patent Practice (2) |
| Commercial Paper (3) |
| Commercial Transactions (3) |
| Communications Law (3) |
| Comparative Law (W) (2) |
| Comparative Corporate Governance (2) |
| Complex Transactions Seminar (2) |
| Conflict of Laws (3) |
| Copyright Law (3) |
| Corporate Acquisitions (W) (2) |
| Corporate Tax (3) |
| Discrimination in Employment (W) (3) |
| Domestic Relations (3) |
| Electrical & Mechanical Patent Practice (2) |
| Environmental Regulation I (3) |
| Environmental Regulation II (2) |
| Estate and Gift Taxation (3) |
| Estate Planning (3) |
| European Union Law (W) (2) |
| Evidence and Trial Procedure (3) |
| Federal Budget Law (2) |
| Federal Courts (3) |
| Financial Theory (3) |
| Government Contracts (3) |
| Health Law and Policy (2) |
| Income Tax (4) |
| Insurance Law (W) (2) |
| International Business Economics and Law (W) (2) |
| Int'l. Commercial Transactions (2) |
| Int'l. Protection of Intellectual Property (2) |
| Int'l. Trade Law and Regulation (3) |
| Int'l. Trade Law Seminar (2) |

GENERAL LAW PROGRAM

The General Law Program is intended for those individuals who choose not to specialize at the level of the track programs at this stage in their careers.

Ninety semester hours are required for graduation:

- 1) 41 semester hours in required General Law Program courses (including Professional Responsibility)
- 2) 49 semester hours in elective courses. Students may use elective hours to specialize by completing one or more of the eight specialty sequences, sample from a variety of general offerings, or take elective courses offered in the track programs for which they hold the prerequisites
- 3) Satisfying the writing requirement by taking two seminars or one seminar plus one additional writing course

REQUIRED COURSES

DAY DIVISION

First Year—Fall

| | |
|---|----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I | 1 |
| Contracts I | 3 |
| Property I | 3 |
| Civil Procedure I | 4 |
| Torts | <u>4</u> |
| | 15 |

First Year—Spring

| | |
|--|----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II | 1 |
| Contracts II | 3 |
| Legal and Economic Methods I | 4 |
| Property II | 2 |
| Criminal Law | 3 |
| Civil Procedure II | <u>2</u> |
| | 15 |

Second Year—Fall

| | |
|---|----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III | 1 |
| Constitutional Law | <u>4</u> |
| | 5 |

Second Year—Spring

| | |
|--|----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV | 1 |
| Administrative Law | <u>3</u> |
| | 4 |

Total Hours: 90

EVENING DIVISION

First Year—Fall

| | |
|---|----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I | 1 |
| Contracts I | 3 |
| Property I | 3 |
| Civil Procedure | <u>4</u> |
| | 11 |

First Year—Spring

| | |
|--|----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II | 1 |
| Contracts II | 3 |
| Property II | 2 |
| Legal and Economic Methods I | 4 |
| Civil Procedure II | <u>2</u> |
| | 12 |

Second Year—Fall

| | |
|---|----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III | 1 |
| Torts | 4 |
| Constitutional Law | <u>4</u> |
| | 9 |

Second Year—Spring

| | |
|--|----------|
| Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV | 1 |
| Criminal Law | 3 |
| Administrative Law | <u>3</u> |
| | 7 |

Total Hours: 90

SEQUENCES

All students in the General Law Program may elect one or more of the specialty sequences, but none is required.

CORPORATE AND SECURITIES LAW

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Secured Finance | 3 |
| Securities Regulation [†] | 3 |
| Unincorporated Business [†] | 2 |
| Bankruptcy | 3 |
| Corporate Tax [†] | <u>3</u> |
| | 14 |

[†]*Business Associations is a prerequisite to Corporate Tax, Unincorporated Business, and Securities Regulation; and Income Tax (Second Year—Spring) is a prerequisite to Corporate Tax.*

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Patent Law | 2 |
| Trade Secrets | 1 |
| Legal and Economic Theory of Intellectual Property | 2 |
| Patent and Trademark Office Practice | 2 |
| Patent Infringement Law | 1 |
| Patent Infringement Damages | 1 |
| Trademark Law | 3 |
| Copyright Law | 3 |
| | <u>15</u> |

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS LAW

| | |
|--|---------------|
| International Business Economics and Law | 2 |
| International Commercial Transactions | 2 |
| International Law | 3 |
| International Trade Law and Regulation | 3 |
| European Union Law | 3 |
| Elective* | <u>2 or 3</u> |
| | 15 or 16 |

*Electives—one from the following: Comparative Corporate Governance (2), Comparative Law (3), International Dispute Resolution (2), International Finance (2), International Protection of Intellectual Property (2), International Trade Law Seminar (2), International Economic Development Seminar (2).

LITIGATION LAW

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory | 3 |
| Evidence and Trial Procedure | 3 |
| Proof | 2 |
| Trial Advocacy | 2 |
| Litigation Management | 2 |
| Procedural Elective* | <u>2 or 3</u> |
| | 14 or 15 |

*Electives—any Litigation Law Track procedural elective, or one of the following: Advanced Administrative Law (3), Advanced Constitutional Law: First Amendment (2), Advanced Constitutional Law: Takings (2), Criminal Procedure (3), Federal Courts (3), Legislation (2), Public Choice and Public Law (3), Quantitative Forensics (3).

REGULATORY LAW

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Perspectives on Regulation | 2 |
| Regulated Industries | 2 |
| Legislation | 2 |
| Advanced Administrative Law | 3 |
| Negotiating with the Regulatory State | 2 |
| Regulatory Electives* | <u>3</u> |
| | 16 |

*Electives—one 3-hour or two 2-hour Regulatory Law Track electives.

CRIMINAL LAW

In addition to the basic first-year Criminal Law course, students take the following:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Criminal Procedure | 3 |
| Evidence | 3 |
| Advanced Criminal Procedure | 2 |
| Federal Criminal Law and Sentencing | 2 |
| Litigation and Dispute Resolution | 3 |
| Clinical Externship or Trial Advocacy | <u>2 or 3</u> |
| | 15 or 16 |

PERSONAL LAW

| | |
|---|----------|
| Perspectives on the Individual, Family, and Social Institutions | 2 |
| Domestic Relations | 3 |
| Income Tax | 4 |
| Welfare Law and Policy Seminar | 2 |
| Trusts and Estates | 3 |
| Small Business Planning | <u>2</u> |
| | 16 |

In addition to the courses listed, Business Associations (4) is highly recommended.

LEGAL AND ECONOMIC THEORY

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Public Choice and Public Law or Theory of Organizations | 3 or 2 |
| Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory or Proof | 3 or 2 |
| Legal and Economic Theory of Intellectual Property | 2 |
| Jurisprudence Seminar or Readings in Legal Thought Seminar | 2 or 1 |
| Comparative Law or International Business Economics and Law | 3 or 2 |
| Perspectives on Regulatory Law or Legislation | 2 |
| Perspectives on the Individual, Family, and Social Institutions or Domestic Relations | <u>2 or 3</u> |
| | minimum hours: 14 |

In addition to the courses listed, Business Associations (4) is highly recommended.

| |
|--|
| Int'l Economic Development Seminar (2) |
| Int'l Dispute Resolution (2) |
| Int'l Environmental Law Seminar (3) |
| International Finance (2) |
| International Law (W) (3) |
| Jurisprudence (W) (2) |
| Labor Law (3) |
| Land Use Planning (3) |
| Law and Economics of Information and Privacy Seminar (2) |
| Law of Electronic Commerce (W) (2) |
| Legal and Economic Theory of Intellectual Property (W) (2) |
| Legal History Seminar (2) |
| Legislation (W) (2) |
| Letter of Credit Law (W) (2) |
| Litigation Theory and Dispute Resolution (3) |
| Local Government Law (W) (2) |
| Multinational Business (2) |
| Negotiating with the Regulatory State (3) |
| Partnership Tax (W) (3) |
| Patent and Know-How Licensing (W) (2) |
| Patent and Trademark Office Practice (2) |
| Patent Application Writing (W) (2) |
| Patent Infringement Damages (1) |
| Patent Infringement Law (1) |
| Patent Interference Law and Practice (1) |
| Patent Law (2) |
| Perspectives on the Individual, Family and Social Institutions (W) (2) |
| Perspectives on Regulatory Law (2) |
| Product Liability (W) (2) |
| Proof (2) |
| Public Choice and Public Law (W) (2 or 3) |
| Readings in Legal Thought Seminar (2) |
| Real Estate Finance and Development (2) |
| Regulated Industries (2) |
| Regulation of Food and Drugs (2) |
| Remedies (3) |
| Secured Finance and Insolvency (3) |
| Securities Law and Regulation (3) |
| Supervised Externship (3 or 4) |
| Tax Procedure (2) |
| Theory of Organizations (W) (2) |
| Trade Secrets Law (1) |
| Trademark Law (3) |
| Trial Advocacy (2) |
| Trial Evidence (1) |
| Trusts and Estates (3) |
| Unfair Trade Practices (3) |
| Unincorporated Businesses (W) (2) |
| Virginia Practice (3) |
| Virginia Remedies (3) |
| Welfare Law and Policy Seminar (2) |

THE APPLICATION PROCESS

First-year students are admitted only in the fall semester. **To be eligible for admission, an applicant must have earned a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university that is under the jurisdiction of a regional accrediting association of the United States. Applicants must take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) for a report reflecting undergraduate work.¹**



Alternatively, applicants may present undergraduate work from an institution outside the jurisdiction of one of the regional accrediting agencies. Such applicants must have their degrees certified as equivalent to those acquired in an accredited institution. This certification can be obtained from World Education Services, Inc., P.O. Box 745, Old Chelsea Station, New York, NY 10113-0745, (212) 966-6311, or from one of the organizations approved for certifying foreign degrees by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Applicants required to submit certification of their degrees must take the LSAT; however, they are not required to register with the LSDAS.

Application may be made during the final year of undergraduate study, and acceptance is contingent upon the award of a baccalaureate degree prior to matriculation.

All students must be prepared and able to attend classes five days/evenings per week throughout their enrollment. They must also be prepared and able to take the courses and course loads prescribed for each semester. (See program profiles elsewhere in this prospectus.) Students admitted to a full-time program will be required to take most courses during the day; part-time program students will be required to take courses in the evening. Day classes are typically scheduled between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5:45 p.m., and evening classes between the hours of 6 and 10 p.m. In accordance with American Bar Association (ABA) regulations, full-time students are not permitted to work in paid employment more than 20 hours per week.



CAVEAT

Before applying for admission to law school, applicants are advised to investigate the requirements for admission to the practice of law in the jurisdictions in which they intend to practice. Some states require registration at the time of entry to law school. If an applicant has been a party to any criminal proceeding; been arrested, summoned, charged with, or convicted of a crime; been confined to a mental, penal, or correctional institution; or undergone mental treatment, the applicant's ability to be admitted to the practice of law, even after successful completion of legal studies and graduation from law school, may be severely limited in one or more jurisdictions.

ADMISSIONS CRITERIA

Due to the volume of applications for a limited number of seats in the entering class, admission to the George Mason School of Law is very competitive and highly selective. The primary factors considered in the admission process are performance on the LSAT and the undergraduate grade point average. Other factors that may be considered include the difficulty of the undergraduate major and institution attended, possession of advanced degrees, writing ability as indicated by the personal statement and LSAT writing sample, significant employment experience, the personal statement, recommendations, and any other information provided by the applicant.

The criteria for admission to the part-time program are the same as for admission to the full-time General Law Program. Nonresident applicants receive the same consideration for admission given to resident applicants. While there are no specific prerequisites for our track programs (except for the Intellectual Property Law Track), applicants with economics, finance, business, or mathematics majors, or advanced degrees in those fields, or relevant practical

¹For 1998 admission, we will accept LSAT scores earned between June 1993 and February 1998.

experience, will be viewed as stronger candidates for these programs. To be eligible for admission into the Intellectual Property Law program, a degree in engineering or one of the physical or natural sciences is required.

HOW TO APPLY

The following requirements apply to those making application to the School of Law for the first time as well as to those who choose to reapply. Applications must be postmarked by **March 1**.

Applicants are responsible for the completeness of their files, including receipt of the LSAT/LSDAS report.

To be complete, and before any consideration can be given, the file must contain the following:

1. **Application.** All applicants must submit a completed application form accompanied by a *nonrefundable* \$35 application fee; only checks and money orders will be accepted. Applicants for transfer should see the section on Admission of Transfer Students.

2. **LSAT/LSDAS Report.** A current LSAT/LSDAS Report furnished by the Law School Admission Council (LSAC) must be received by April 1. *There are no exceptions.* (George Mason University School of Law LSDAS Recipient Code is 5827.) The report must reflect (a) all work done at undergraduate educational institutions, signifying that a baccalaureate degree has been or will be awarded prior to the start of the academic year (typically, the third or fourth week in August) for which admission is being sought. Judgment will not be made on less than three-fourths of the work required for a baccalaureate degree, (b) the results of at least one LSAT taken within the period June 1993 through February 1998. It is the applicant's responsibility to meet all of LSAC's requirements. Failure to properly register, maintain registration throughout the admissions process, or provide transcripts or other related materials to LSDAS can result in LSDAS not releasing a report to the Law School. The Law School is not responsible for incomplete or missing reports and will not contact applicants whose reports are incomplete or have never been received.

All information and the registration booklet for the LSAT and the LSDAS evaluation can be picked up free of charge at most colleges, universities, or law schools. You may contact LSAC/LSDAS at (215) 968-1001.

3. **Personal Statement.** Applicants are required to submit a carefully prepared personal statement of no more than 500 words to supplement the information on the George Mason application. The purpose of this statement is to give the Admissions Committee additional insight and to provide another sample of writing ability. The personal statement should be submitted on 8 1/2" x 11" paper. Please type or print neatly on one side of the page only.

4. **Two Recommendations.** Applicants are required to submit two recommendations, at least one of which should be from a professor under whom they have studied or with whom they have worked closely during college or graduate study. If there has been insufficient recent contact with an academic recommender, recommendations may be submitted from employers or others able to assess accurately the applicant's academic ability and/or character. Evaluations from personal friends and relatives ordinarily are not of assistance to the Admissions Committee. Do not send more than two recommendations, as only two will be reviewed by the committee. Recommendations should be written on the recommendation forms provided in this prospectus; students must sign the waiver portion of each form. Each recommendation must be submitted in an envelope that bears the recommender's signature across the sealed envelope flap.

5. **Applications for In-State Tuition Privileges.** If you believe you qualify for in-state tuition rates, please complete and enclose the Application for Virginia In-State Tuition Rates (to be sent with your application for admission). Late requests for in-state privileges may delay processing of the application for admission. The burden of proof is on the



The 1997 first-year class of 220 students was selected from a pool of more than 1,600 applicants.

Approximately 450 colleges and universities, and every state, were represented. For students admitted to the fall 1996 class, the median LSAT score and undergraduate grade point average were 158 and 3.16, respectively.





“While earning my law degree, I received invaluable help and advice from law school administrators. Several key professors, deans, and student services staff always encouraged me to stay focused on my long term goal of earning my Juris Doctor.”

**Herbertia V. Williams
1994 Graduate
Director of the Office of
Judicial Affairs and
Mediation Services
American University**

student seeking the benefit of reduced tuition.² To be eligible, a person must have been domiciled in Virginia for a period of at least 12 consecutive months prior to the term for which reduced tuition is sought. A person legally capable of establishing a domicile becomes domiciled in Virginia when present in the state with the unqualified intention of remaining indefinitely. Please note that establishment of domicile entails more than mere physical presence in a state. See Section 23-7.4, *Code of Virginia*.

6. Four Self-Addressed Postcards. Four postcards are attached to the application materials in this prospectus. These cards are the only means by which we notify you that we have received your application, LSAT/LSDAS Report, and two letters of recommendation. We cannot respond to phone requests for information about the status of your application or supporting materials. You must therefore detach the postcards, address them, affix postage, and return the cards with your application to the Office of Admissions.

REAPPLYING

Applicants who have previously applied to the Law School must submit a new, complete application package and application fee, and must maintain a current registration with LSDAS. We cannot reuse previous application materials, including the LSAT/LSDAS Report.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION

All applicants are advised to review a copy of their academic record/transcript(s) prior to answering question #6 on the application.

NOTIFICATION OF ADMISSION DECISION

All applicants will receive written notification of the admission decision. We cannot provide admission decisions over the telephone, nor can we discuss the status of an application. The law school does not use rolling admission. We begin making early admission offers in January and continue to review files until all decisions have been rendered, which is usually by the end of June.

ACCEPTED APPLICANTS

Applicants who have been accepted to the School of Law must comply with all of the conditions set forth in the acceptance letter. These conditions include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Ensuring that the Law School Admissions Office receives, by August 1, a final, official transcript from every institution at which course work was taken. (This includes providing transcripts from institutions where credit was earned but transferred elsewhere.) The transcript(s) from the degree-granting institution(s) must show the degree(s) awarded and the conferral date.
2. Making the required seat deposits by the date(s) specified.
3. Submitting a completed Intent Form and Honor Code Certification by the date specified.

The conditions of admission can be varied only in writing.

Matriculation will not be considered final until all conditions of admission and registration are satisfied.

²This may include submitting supporting documentation requested by the Admissions Office. Applicants who wish to appeal the classification decision, which will be stated in the acceptance letter, must do so within 30 days of receipt of the decision.

SEAT DEPOSITS

Acceptance into the School of Law does not automatically guarantee that a seat will be reserved. Three *nonrefundable* seat deposits of \$250 each are required to reserve a seat. The first seat deposit is due by a date specified in the acceptance letter, the second seat deposit is due by June 1, and the third seat deposit is due by July 1. The seat deposits are applied toward fall semester tuition if the applicant matriculates or forfeited if the applicant does not matriculate or withdraws from school.

If an accepted applicant fails to remit the seat deposits by the established deadlines, the applicant forfeits his seat in the entering class. Once forfeited, the seat will be offered to another applicant. This process continues until all available seats have been filled. Thus, it is highly unlikely that an accepted applicant who fails to make a timely seat deposit will be able to later find an available seat.

ADMISSION OF TRANSFER STUDENTS

Admission of transfer students is highly selective. In deciding whether to grant transfer admission, the school considers, among other factors, the reason the student desires to transfer, previous law school performance, and available space. A 3.0 grade point average from an ABA-accredited law school is typically a minimum standard for consideration. Students applying for transfer also must have completed at least one full year of law study and must be able to provide at the time of application an official transcript reflecting final grades in all law school courses taken.

Applicants applying for transfer admission must provide all of the following items in order to be considered:

1. A completed application for admission.
2. The nonrefundable application fee of \$35.
3. A final, official transcript of all law work undertaken.
4. A letter from the dean (or the dean's designate) of the law school attended certifying good academic standing and eligibility to continue.
5. A certification of class rank.
6. A personal statement of no more than 500 words submitted on 8 ½" x 11" paper, discussing why you wish to transfer to George Mason and what you will contribute to the George Mason community.
7. Two completed recommendations, each of which must be submitted in an envelope that bears the recommender's signature across the sealed envelope flap.
8. A complete (including writing sample and transcripts), unofficial copy of the LSAT/LSDas Report, which usually can be provided by the applicant's law school. (Note: If admitted, a transfer student may be required to provide an official LSAT/LSDas Report from LSAC.)

The deadline for applying for fall transfer admission is July 1. Applicants seeking to transfer for a spring semester should contact the Admissions Office to discuss their eligibility. Spring transfer admission is rarely granted.

Admission decisions for transfer students are typically made during the first two weeks of August. It is possible, however, that some transfer applicants will not receive a decision until the day before school starts.

Once the Admissions Committee has made an affirmative decision regarding the application, the Academic Standing Committee decides the issues related to advanced standing. In general, transfer credits awarded will not exceed 29 semester hours and residence credit awarded will not exceed 12 units. Grades do not transfer. Transfer credit is accepted only from ABA-accredited law schools and is given only for work that will be no more than five years old at the time of graduation. Courses in which a grade of less than "C" was earned are not considered for transfer credit.

At the time of acceptance, a transfer student is advised in writing of the credits awarded for transfer and the courses that will have to be taken at Mason. Transfer applicants should review our curricular information to familiarize themselves with our course and graduation





"Incredible access to its professors, a cutting-edge legal curriculum and an extremely successful Career Services office make George Mason University School of Law the best choice in the Washington, D.C., area for a legal education."

**Susan Borschel
(Part-time) 4th-year student
Law Clerk for
Shaw, Pittman, Potts, &
Trowbridge**

requirements. Legal and Economic Methods, and Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III and IV are required of all George Mason transfer students.

VISITING LAW STUDENTS

Students interested in visiting status at the law school should contact the Admissions Office for information and an application.

ADMISSIONS INQUIRIES

Applicants with admissions questions may contact the law school Admissions Office at (703) 993-8010. Office hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. We will conduct information sessions at the School of Law on November 7, 1997, and January 9, 1998. Applicants may reserve a space at an information session by calling the Admissions Office. Please note that these informal sessions are designed solely to provide information and have no bearing on the admission decision. While we are always happy to answer questions about our programs, we cannot conduct personal interviews or schedule appointments for application review. Once a student has been accepted, an interview and an opportunity to sit in on a first-year law class can be scheduled with the Admissions Office.

PROFILE OF THE 1997 ADMITTED CLASS

The 1997 first-year class of 220 students was selected from a pool of more than 1,600 applicants. Approximately 450 colleges and universities, and every state, were represented in the 1997 applicant pool. For students admitted to the fall 1997 class, the median LSAT score and undergraduate grade point average were 158 and 3.16, respectively. Forty-three percent of the admitted class were women and 15 percent were minorities. Twelve percent held advanced degrees, including 12 Ph.D's, 6 M.B.A.'s, and 56 master's degrees.

VISIT OUR WEB PAGE

For up-to-the-minute information on the George Mason University School of Law, visit our web page at: <http://www.gmu.edu/departments/law/>.



George Mason University

School of Law

Fall 1998 Application for Admission Juris Doctor Degree

Please submit to
George Mason University School of Law
3401 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22201-4498

\$35 application fee
Application deadline is March 1, 1998.

(Please type or print neatly.)

Name _____
Last First Middle

SSN*

Address at which you will receive mail through August 1998:

Number and Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Permanent Home Address:

Number and Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Home Telephone Number () _____

Work/School Number () _____

Sex Male Female Ethnic Group/Race American Indian or Alaskan Native Caucasian Asian or Pacific Islander Hispanic Black/African American Other _____

Note: Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the university is required by the U.S. government to ask for information on the race/ethnic origin of applicants for admission. Your cooperation is strictly voluntary but would be appreciated.

U.S. Citizen Yes No If no, country of origin _____

Program Choice

Status (select only one.)

First-Year (new student)

Day (full-time) Evening (part-time)

Transfer

Day (full-time) Evening (part-time)

Program (select only one.)

Corporate and Securities Law Track

Intellectual Property Law Track

International Business Track

Litigation Law Track

Regulatory Law Track

General Law Program

Answer All Questions. If the answer to any of the following questions is yes, you must explain fully on an additional sheet.

- 1) Have you ever applied for admission to the George Mason University School of Law? yes no
If yes, when? _____ What result? _____
- 2) Have you ever registered at any law school? yes no If yes, you must submit an official transcript reflecting registration and work, and a dean's certification of good academic standing and eligibility to return or continue.
If yes, at what school? _____ For what period did you attend? _____
- 3) Have you ever been charged with, convicted of, or pled guilty or no contest to a felony or misdemeanor charge? yes no
- 4) Are there any criminal charges pending or expected to be brought against you? yes no
- 5) Has your college, university, graduate, or professional schooling been interrupted for one or more terms for any reason? yes no
- 6) Have you ever been dismissed from, placed on academic warning, academic probation, or conduct probation at, or subjected to any academic or conduct disciplinary action in any of the colleges, universities, or graduate or professional schools you have attended? yes no
- 7) Are there any academic or conduct disciplinary charges pending or expected to be brought against you? yes no

*Submission of the Social Security number is optional. We use it to facilitate access to the LSAT/LSRDAS Law School Report.

(over)

Fill out each section below accurately and completely. Where additional space is needed, use an 8½" x 11" sheet.

8. List all universities, colleges, and professional schools, including other law schools, you have attended. Please list school awarding undergraduate degree first.

| <u>Name of School</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Dates Attended</u> | <u>Degree</u> | <u>Major(s)</u> | <u>Date Graduated (or expected)</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|

9. List all scholastic or academic honors you have received, including scholarships, fellowships, prizes, honor societies, etc.

10. List any extracurricular or community activities that have been important to you. Describe each activity and your contribution.

11. List your last four positions of full-time employment, including summer employment and military service. Do not include part-time employment during current academic year. You may attach a resume if you have been out of college (undergraduate) for more than three years.

| <u>From/To</u> | <u>Name of Employer/ Branch of Military</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Position</u> | <u>Reason for Leaving</u> |
|----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
|----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|

12. List all dates on which you have taken or expect to take the LSAT, and the results, if known.

13. To what other law schools have you applied or do you intend to apply?

14. Do you claim Virginia domiciliary status for tuition purposes? yes no

Any material misstatement on this application form or in any supporting document, or any form of dishonesty, including fraudulent practices relating to LSAT/LSUDAS, will result in the applicant's disqualification for admission, and if discovered after admission, may be grounds for dismissal. It is understood that this application and other documents supplied in connection herewith cannot be returned but shall remain in the files of the School of Law.

I certify that the information herein is complete and accurate, and that I will notify the School of Law of any subsequent changes.

Signature of Applicant

Date

(Application must be signed or it will be returned to the applicant.)

This form must be completed if you are claiming entitlement to Virginia in-state tuition rates pursuant to section 23-7.4., *Code of Virginia*. All questions must be answered. Section A must be completed by the applicant. Section B on the reverse side of this form must be completed by the parent, spouse, or legal guardian if the applicant is a dependent. Supporting documents and additional information may be requested.

Section A — Applicant

1. Name of Applicant _____ 2. Social Security No. (optional)

3. Date of Birth _____ 4. Citizenship: U. S. ____ Non-U.S. ____ If non-U.S., give visa type: _____

5. How long have you lived in Virginia? _____

6. Where have you lived for the past two years? (You must provide month, day, and year information.) List current address first:
From (mo./day/yr.) To (mo./day/yr.) Street Address City State Zip

7. If you are currently enrolled in a public college or university, please list the school: _____

Are you paying in-state tuition rates? Yes No

8. Do your parents, spouse, or legal guardian provide more than half of your financial support, or claim you as a tax dependent for the period August 1997 to August 1998? Yes No

If yes, Section B (on reverse side) must also be completed by parent, spouse, or legal guardian. If no, you must attach an explanation of your sources of financial support for the period August 1997 to August 1998. If you will be employed full time during the period and you have answered question 11 on the Application for Admission, you do not need to attach a separate explanation.

9. For the period August 1997 to August 1998, will you:

a. file a tax return or pay income taxes to any state other than Virginia? Yes No

b. file a tax return or pay income taxes to Virginia on all earned income? Yes No

c. be a registered voter in Virginia? Yes No

d. hold a valid Virginia driver's license? Yes No

e. own or operate a motor vehicle? Yes No

If yes, is it registered in Virginia? Yes No

10. Are you or any member of your immediate family presently in the military? Yes No

IF NO, GO TO QUESTION 11. If yes, check self spouse parent/legal guardian

a. Will Virginia income taxes be paid on all military income for the period August 1997 to August 1998? Yes No

b. If your spouse is in the military, will you reside in Virginia, be employed, earn at least \$9,500, and pay income taxes to Virginia for the period August 1997 to August 1998? Yes No

11. Answer this question only if you live outside Virginia but work in Virginia. Will you live outside Virginia, work in Virginia, earn at least \$9,500, and pay Virginia income taxes on all taxable income earned in this commonwealth for the period August 1997 to August 1998? Yes No

I certify under penalty of disciplinary action that the information I have provided is true.

Signature of Applicant _____ Date _____

Section B — Parent, Spouse, or Legal Guardian

1. Name of parent, spouse, or legal guardian _____ 2. Relationship to applicant _____

3. Citizenship: U.S. _____ Non-U.S. _____ If non-U.S., give visa type: _____ 4. How long have you lived in Virginia? _____

5. Where have you lived for the past two years? (You must provide month, day, and year information.) List current address first:
 From (mo./day/yr.) To (mo./day/yr.) Street Address City State Zip

6. Will you claim the applicant as a dependent on your federal and Virginia income tax returns for the period August 1997 to August 1998? Yes No

7. Will you provide more than half of the applicant's financial support for the period August 1997 to August 1998? Yes No

8. For the period August 1997 to August 1998, will you
 a. file a tax return or pay income taxes to any state other than Virginia? Yes No
 b. file a tax return or pay income taxes to Virginia on all earned income? Yes No
 c. be a registered voter in Virginia? Yes No
 d. hold a valid Virginia driver's license? Yes No
 e. own or operate a motor vehicle? Yes No
 If yes, is it registered in Virginia? Yes No

9. Are you or any member of your immediate family presently in the military? Yes No
 IF NO, GO TO QUESTION 10. If yes, check self spouse parent/legal guardian
 a. Will Virginia income taxes be paid on all military income for the period August 1997 to August 1998? Yes No
 b. If your spouse is in the military, will you reside in Virginia, be employed, earn at least \$9,500, and pay income taxes to Virginia for the period August 1997 to August 1998? Yes No

10. Answer this question only if you live outside Virginia but work in Virginia:
 a. Will you or your spouse live outside Virginia, be employed in Virginia, earn at least \$9,500, and pay Virginia income taxes on all taxable income earned in this commonwealth for the period August 1997 to August 1998? Yes No
 b. If the answer to (a) is YES, will the parent or guardian employed in Virginia claim the applicant as a dependent for federal and Virginia income tax purposes for the period August 1997 to August 1998? Yes No

I certify that the information I have provided is true.

Signature of Parent, Spouse, or Legal Guardian _____ Date _____

Office of Admissions • George Mason University School of Law

Social Security Number (optional) _____

Name of Candidate _____
Last
First
M.I.

To the Applicant: Recommendations in support of your application for admission must be submitted on, or accompanied by, this form. You must complete either section A or B below prior to giving the form to the person asked to submit the recommendation. In the event your school uses a composite form, be sure this form, with A or B signed by you, accompanies the composite recommendation. Ask your recommender to enclose the letter he or she has written on your behalf in his or her own envelope, sign across the seal, and return it to you. **DO NOT OPEN** the envelope or break the seal. Submit the sealed envelope with your application. If your recommender prefers, the letter may be mailed directly to the School of Law.

A. I authorize release of a candid evaluation to assist in the admission selection process and, should I enroll, for counseling or other educational purposes of the George Mason University School of Law. I understand that the material will be kept confidential both from me and the public, and I waive any right of access that I might have by law. I further understand that the George Mason University School of Law does not require me to execute this waiver and is willing to review my application without such a waiver.

Date _____ Signature _____

B. I authorize the release of a candid evaluation, but I choose not to waive my right to examine this letter of recommendation should I enroll as a student at the George Mason University School of Law.

Date _____ Signature _____

To the Recommendation Writer: Please enclose the completed form, seal the envelope, write your signature across the sealed flap, and return the sealed envelope directly to the person applying to the program. We are aware of the time and care necessary to prepare this evaluation and gratefully acknowledge your assistance.

What are the first three words that come to mind in describing this applicant's abilities?

1st: _____ 2nd: _____ 3rd: _____

Has this applicant achieved academic or career success by

consistent hard work virtue of memory brilliance of mind other _____

In comparison with other candidates that you have taught/known, please check the most appropriate box.

| Below the Norm | Norm | Above the Norm | Excellent | One of the top few I have ever encountered | | No basis for judgment |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Academic Motivation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Academic Potential | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Creativity | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Self-Discipline | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Leadership | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Initiative | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Reactions to Setbacks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Critical Thinking/Analytical Ability | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Oral Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Classroom Participation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Written Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Independence | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Problem Solving | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Overall Impression of Candidate | <input type="checkbox"/> |

How long have you known the applicant, and under what circumstances? _____

In the space allotted, please give your candid evaluation of this applicant, including observations of the applicant's intellectual ability, academic performance, character, and promise for study of law. Indicate specific events, impressive accomplishments, or unusual circumstances that will give us added insight into the strengths and weaknesses of this applicant.

Name of the individual completing this form _____

Position/Title Organization _____

Address _____

Signature _____ Telephone Number _____

Office of Admissions • George Mason University School of Law

Social Security Number (optional) _____

Name of Candidate _____
Last First M.I.

To the Applicant: Recommendations in support of your application for admission must be submitted on, or accompanied by, this form. You must complete either section A or B below prior to giving the form to the person asked to submit the recommendation. In the event your school uses a composite form, be sure this form, with A or B signed by you, accompanies the composite recommendation. Ask your recommender to enclose the letter he or she has written on your behalf in his or her own envelope, sign across the seal, and return it to you. **DO NOT OPEN** the envelope or break the seal. Submit the sealed envelope with your application. If your recommender prefers, the letter may be mailed directly to the School of Law.

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Date _____ Signature _____

B. I authorize the release of a candid evaluation, but I choose not to waive my right to examine this letter of recommendation should I enroll as a student at the George Mason University School of Law.

Date _____ Signature _____

To the Recommendation Writer: Please enclose the completed form, seal the envelope, write your signature across the sealed flap, and return the sealed envelope directly to the person applying to the program. We are aware of the time and care necessary to prepare this evaluation and gratefully acknowledge your assistance.

What are the first three words that come to mind in describing this applicant's abilities?

1st: _____ 2nd: _____ 3rd: _____

Has this applicant achieved academic or career success by

consistent hard work virtue of memory brilliance of mind other _____

In comparison with other candidates that you have taught/known, please check the most appropriate box.

| Below the Norm | Norm | Above the Norm | Excellent | One of the top few I have ever encountered | | No basis for judgment |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Academic Motivation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Academic Potential | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Creativity | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Self-Discipline | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Leadership | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Initiative | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Reactions to Setbacks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Critical Thinking/Analytical Ability | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Oral Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Classroom Participation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Written Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Independence | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Problem Solving | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Overall Impression of Candidate | <input type="checkbox"/> |

How long have you known the applicant, and under what circumstances? _____

In the space allotted, please give your candid evaluation of this applicant, including observations of the applicant's intellectual ability, academic performance, character, and promise for study of law. Indicate specific events, impressive accomplishments, or unusual circumstances that will give us added insight into the strengths and weaknesses of this applicant.

Name of the individual completing this form _____

Position/Title Organization _____

Address _____

Signature _____ Telephone Number _____

**GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
CALENDAR FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 1997-1998**



Fall Semester

August 25, Monday
Orientation of new students.

August 26, Tuesday
Fall semester classes begin.

September 1, Monday
Labor Day; university closed.

September 2, Tuesday
Last day to add fall courses.
Last day to drop a course and receive
a 100% tuition refund.

November 27 thru November 30
Thanksgiving recess.

December 4, Thursday
Fall semester classes end.

December 8 thru December 20
Examinations.
Note: Last scheduled exam is
Saturday, December 20.
December 22-23 are reserved for
make-up exams.



Spring Semester

January 12, Monday
Spring semester classes begin.

January 19, Monday
Last day to add spring courses.
Last day to drop a course and receive
a 100% tuition refund.

March 7 thru March 15
Spring recess.

April 24, Thursday
Spring semester classes end.

April 27 thru May 9
Examinations.
Note: Last scheduled exam is
Saturday, May 9.
May 11-12 are reserved for
make-up exams.

May 16, Saturday
School of Law commencement
ceremony for December 1997,
May 1998, and July 1998 graduates.



Summer Session

May 18, Monday
Summer Term classes begin.

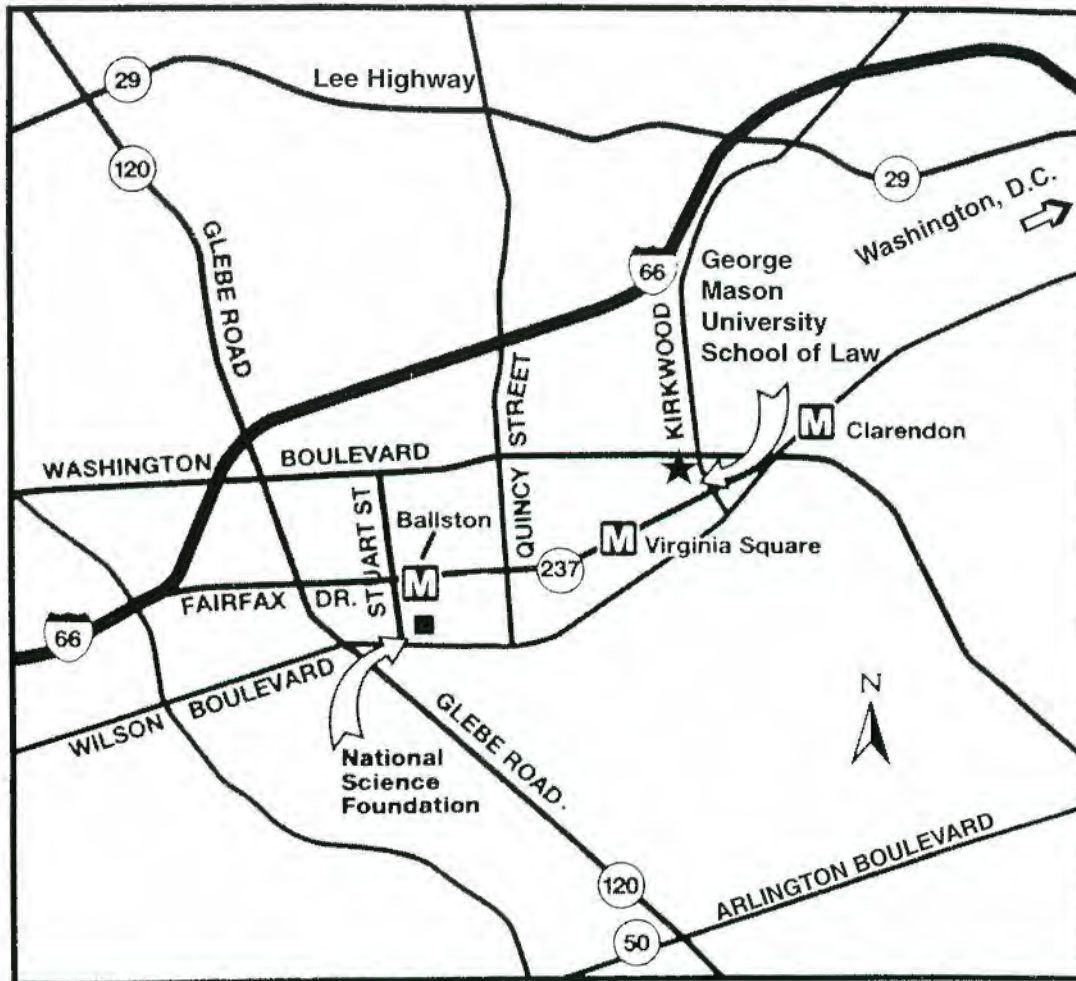
May 22, Friday
Last day to add or drop summer
courses without academic approval.
Last day to drop a course and receive
a 100% tuition refund.

May 25, Monday
Memorial Day; university closed.

July 3, Friday
Independence Day; university closed.

July 6, Monday
Summer Term classes end.

July 9 thru July 13
Examinations.



**DIRECTIONS TO GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
AT THE ARLINGTON CAMPUS:**

BY METRO: The recommended route to the law school, located at George Mason's Arlington campus, is via the Washington, D.C., Metro's *Orange* line to the *Virginia Square/GMU* stop.

BY CAR:

FROM VIRGINIA: Take Interstate 66 east to the North Fairfax Drive exit and follow North Fairfax Drive to the law school campus, which will be on the left at the corner of Kirkwood Drive and N. Fairfax Drive.

FROM WASHINGTON, D.C.: Take Interstate 66 west to the Glebe Road exit. Take a left on Glebe and a left on Fairfax Drive and follow this road to the law school campus which will be on the left at the corner of Kirkwood Drive and N. Fairfax Drive.

For more information about the George Mason University School of Law, call (703) 993-8000.

George Mason University

SCHOOL OF LAW

3401 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22201-4498

(703) 993-8000
Fax: (703) 993-8088

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