



George Mason University

1999

School of Law
P R O S P E C T U S

George Mason is an equal opportunity and affirmative action institution committed to the principle that access to study or employment opportunities afforded by the university, including all benefits and privileges, be accorded to each person—student, faculty, staff member, or applicant for employment or admission—on the basis of individual merit without regard to race, color, religion (employees), national origin, veteran status, disability, sexual orientation, sex, or age. George Mason shall maintain a continuing affirmative action program to promote equal opportunity and to identify and eliminate discriminatory practices in every phase of university operations.

Inquiries regarding the university's equal opportunity and affirmative action programs may be made to the University Equity Office, D105 Mason Hall, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia 22030-4444, telephone number (703) 993-8730.

School of Law

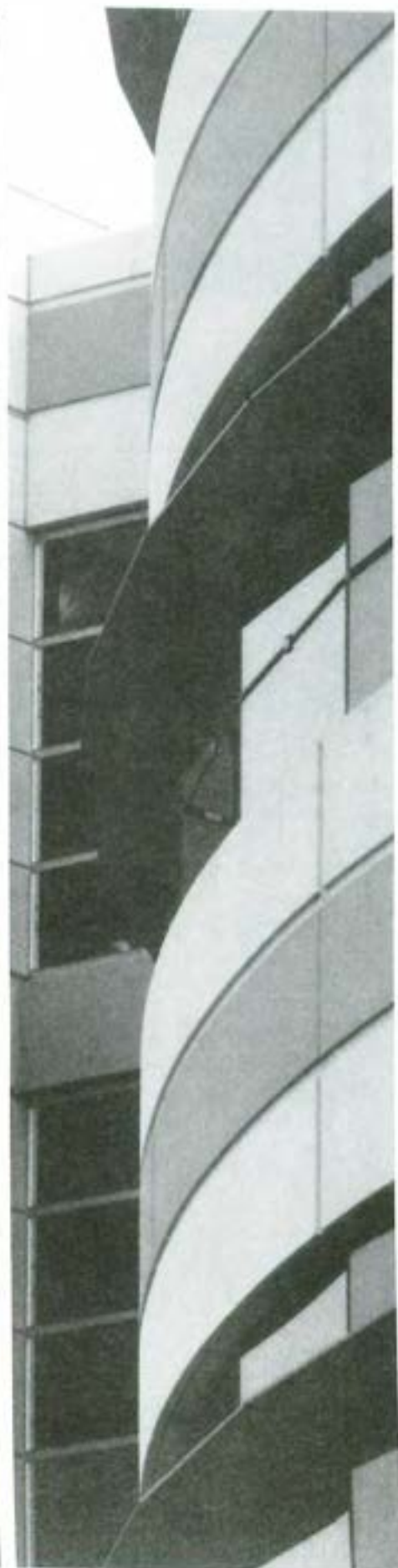
1999 PROSPECTUS

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George Mason University School of Law

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A MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

One year ago, I joined the George Mason University School of Law faculty as dean, after having served at several law schools, including the University of Iowa, Northwestern, and UCLA. I came to George Mason excited about becoming part of a young and genuinely dynamic intellectual community. Now, one year later, I am even more excited about my decision and about the bright future I see for this law school. I believe that the George Mason University School of Law will lead the way in legal education into the next century, and it is my privilege and pleasure to be at the helm.

A Dynamic Young School. I marvel that a school as young as Mason has come this far, this fast. Only one other law school in the United States that is as young as Mason holds a place in the second tier of *U.S. News & World Report's* annual rankings of law schools. Another reflection of the fine legal education and practical training that we provide to our students is found in the *American Lawyer* rankings, which place George Mason 44th out of 150 of the law schools from which the nation's highest-grossing law firms hire young lawyers. George Mason graduates are extremely well situated in the regional and national legal job market.

A Vibrant Intellectual Community. The George Mason University School of Law has risen to national prominence, in large part, on the strengths of its exceptionally dedicated and dynamic faculty, many of whom hold doctorates in fields other than law, in addition to juris doctor degrees. Our 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. This approach seeks to explain the effects of legal rules by analyzing how people would rationally respond to them. This approach can be empirically tested, and already it has 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 our distinguished faculty.

Innovative Curriculum. With the advice and participation of the faculty, we have continued the George Mason tradition of innovation in the curriculum, and we remain sensitive to the ever-changing demands in the legal marketplace. All our students are given some instruction in quantitative methods and in the economic analysis of legal theories. Clinical opportunities have expanded and will continue to expand, thanks to dedicated adjunct faculty and students. We have added cutting-edge courses to the curriculum, such as Law and Human Nature and Law and Order in Cyberspace, and plan additional innovative course offerings. We will continue to grow and develop our curriculum to offer to our students the best that legal education can offer.

The Student Community. In my first year as dean of the School of Law, I have observed a wonderful energy and commitment to our law school in the student community. The *Docket*, a student-run newspaper, is an important forum for students and faculty to debate issues of importance to the George Mason law school community. We also have an extremely active Student Bar Association that operates numerous student organizations and assists in orienting first-year law students. The reputation of the *George Mason Law Review* for scholarly and meaningful dialogue continues to grow and to gain national recognition. Our students are our greatest strength, and, with their continued vigor and dedication to the excellence of our law school, I believe that our School of Law can make extraordinary strides into the next century.

New Facility. Our new, state-of-the-art law school facility will open during the spring semester of 1999. The fall 1999 entering class will be the first class to matriculate in the new facility. We are truly proud of our new law school facility and believe that, now more than ever, George Mason will be able to provide every modern resource available to assist our students in obtaining the finest in legal education.

The George Mason University School of Law will celebrate its 20th anniversary in 1999. We are justly proud of our accomplishments and tremendously excited about our future. Please join us.



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

Mark F. Grady
Dean, School of Law

George Mason University School of Law



"As I evaluate all of the factors which have contributed to my experience and successes over the last 15 years, I realize that my George Mason education was the beginning of it all. Not only did George Mason provide me the chance to be part of one of the most exciting and rewarding professions in America, it introduced me to friends and colleagues who continue to play a central role in my life."

THE HONORABLE LESLIE M. ALDEN
1983 GRADUATE
CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE
19TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF VIRGINIA

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 James M. Buchanan Center for Political Economy will move from the university's Fairfax Campus to the Arlington Campus during the 1998-99 academic year. Professor Buchanan, Harris University Professor of Economics, was awarded the 1986 Nobel Memorial 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 1998 academic year, approximately 1,900 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 this 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 the law school), 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.



NEW FACILITIES

New students at the George Mason University School of Law will be the beneficiaries of years of planning and anticipation with the dedication of George Mason's new law school facility in 1999. For the first time, the law school facility will match the truly innovative legal education provided by the School of Law's faculty.

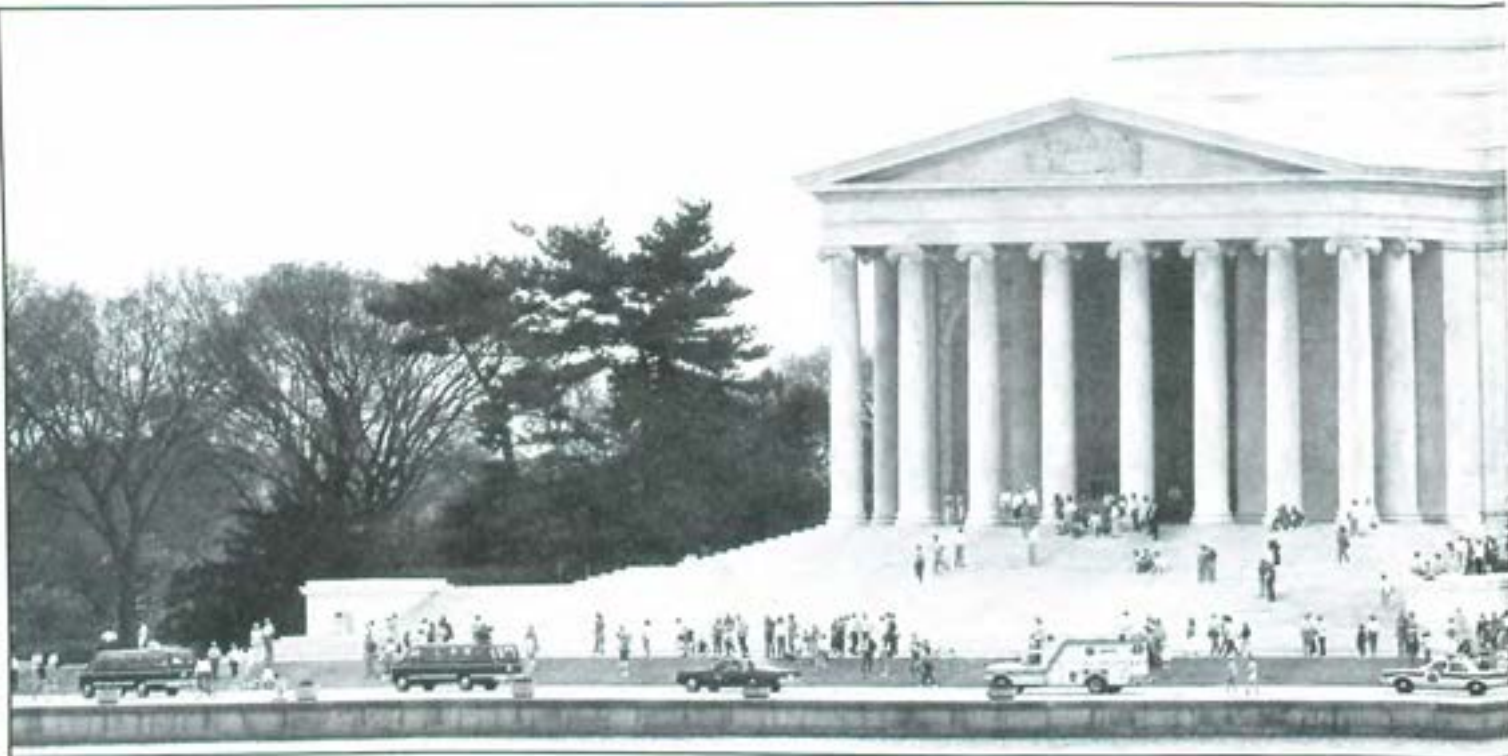
This new building will house state-of-the-art teaching facilities, faculty offices, moot courtrooms, and a large, new law library. Formal spaces dedicated to on-campus interviewing, speakers programs, and special events will further enrich opportunities for students.

The new building 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 Arlington Campus will continue to grow, bringing new graduate programs to serve the burgeoning Northern Virginia high-tech corridor.



"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...



U.S. Supreme Court justice Antonin Scalia was a guest lecturer at the School of Law during the 1996 spring semester.

George Mason is located just a few miles from downtown Washington, D.C., the nexus for the creation of the world's most important legislation and jurisprudence. Metropolitan Washington also offers students access to hundreds of private law firms, with practice areas covering the spectrum. No other law school offers its students opportunities and legal resources of such scope and depth:

- **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. Court of Federal Claims, the U.S. Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, the U.S. International Trade Commission, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, and the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
- **Classroom appearances and guest lectures** by today's top law and public policy leaders, such as U.S. Supreme Court justices Antonin Scalia, Clarence Thomas, and Ruth Bader Ginsburg, legal scholar and author Robert Bork, American Civil Liberties Union president Nadine Strossen, consumer advocate Ralph Nader, and renowned defense attorney F. Lee Bailey
- **Year-round employment opportunities** with major executive branch agencies (e.g., the U.S. Department of Justice, the U.S. Department of State, the Federal Communications Commission), congressional commissions and federal agencies, and the hundreds of private law firms located in metropolitan Washington

...in the Heart of Northern Virginia

In addition to the clear benefits of our proximity to Washington, D.C., there are tremendous advantages to our location in Northern Virginia:

- **A recent article in the *Los Angeles Times*** referred to Virginia as the "Internet Capital" and a "high-tech citadel" and noted that "about half of U.S. Internet traffic passes through Virginia today." The needs of these global, high-tech industries mesh particularly well with Mason's tracks in international business, regulatory law, and intellectual property law. This translates to significantly enhanced opportunities for internships and externships, as well as permanent employment, in Northern Virginia's hundreds of established and growing telecommunications and high-tech businesses, such as MCI Telecommunications, ICI International, America Online, and Network Solutions, Inc.
- **The George Mason University School of Law is a public institution** in which Virginia residents receive the substantial benefit of in-state tuition privileges. We are the public law school of Northern Virginia and are also part of an extremely well-regarded university system of the Commonwealth of Virginia that traces its lineage to Thomas Jefferson.
- **The U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Alexandria Division** (known as the "Rocket Docket"), has the fastest trial docket in the United States and adjudicates some of the most complex civil cases in the nation, particularly patent, copyright, and employment cases. The level of sophistication of practice in our federal court and among the many law firms in Northern Virginia that hire George Mason law graduates is difficult to match.

Jube Shiver, Jr., "The Cutting Edge: The Internet Capital: Virginia, with its wealth of tech jobs and skilled candidates, is poised to cash in on a profound shift taking place in the computer industry." *Los Angeles Times*, April 20, 1998 at D1.



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

A 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 research and 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, database (LEXIS[®] and WESTLAW[®]), and Internet research methodology. They then apply these skills in drafting and editing documents for a variety of cases and transactional disputes, in oral arguments before judges and practicing attorneys, and in client counseling and negotiation exercises.

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis is taught in small sections of 15 or fewer students. Sixteen adjunct professors and 15 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.

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 pre-calculus 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.



"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."

VICTORIA HUBER
DEPUTY DIRECTOR,
GEORGE MASON SCHOOL OF LAW
LEGAL RESEARCH AND WRITING PROGRAM

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 50 percent of the 84-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 upon each other; 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 84-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
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

About the Part-Time Program

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

In the part-time division, students take four years to complete the 84 credit hours required for graduation. Part timers therefore will average 10 or 11 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 session to lighten their course loads during the fall or spring. 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 smaller 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 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 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."

RYAN ELLIOT
1997 GRADUATE
ACCOUNTANT AT KIRKLAND & ELLIS

Mason's Faculty Are Making Their Mark on the Academic World

One of the School of Law'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 T. 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.



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. 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.

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

Full-Time Faculty Biographies



Robert A. Anthony



David E. Bernstein



Margaret F. Brinig



Francis H. Buckley



James E. Byrne



Lloyd R. Cohen



John L. Costello



Edward J. Danich



Michael E. DeBow



Steven J. Engle



Ernest Gellhorn



Norman C. Gillespie

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. (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. Before his research at Columbia, 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. (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 ground-breaking 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. He is chair of the American Bar Association Business Law Section Letter of Credit Subcommittee, is chair and reporter for the International Standby Practices, served as head of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Working Group that drafted the U.N. Convention on Independent Guarantees and Standby Letters of Credit, and was chair of the Joint ABA/USCIB Task Force on the Revision of Uniform Commercial Code Article 5. Professor Byrne clerked for the Honorable Paul H. Roney, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (1978-79). He 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. Professor Byrne teaches commercial law subjects.

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 hold-outs. 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. Before 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*, *Outline of Virginia Practice*, and *Cases and Materials for Virginia Remedies*. He earned his A.B. (1952) at Dickinson College, his J.D. (1955) at Dickinson School of Law of Pennsylvania State University, 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 during the fall semester of 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. Before 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.

Visiting Professor of Law Michael E. DeBow has been a professor of law at the Cumberland School of Law, Samford Univer-

sity, since 1988, where he has taught in the areas of administrative law, antitrust, business organizations, government regulation of business, legislation and property. He is also adjunct professor of health care organization policy in the School of Public Health, University of Alabama at Birmingham. Professor DeBow has experience in both the public and private sectors. He practiced law for a number of years in Washington, D.C. He also clerked for former U.S. Court of Appeals judge Kenneth W. Starr (District of Columbia Circuit). He later served as attorney-advisor to Federal Trade Commission chairman James C. Miller, III, and as special assistant to Assistant Attorney General Douglas Ginsburg, in the U.S. Department of Justice Antitrust Division. Professor DeBow taught legal studies in the College of Business Administration at the University of Georgia during 1987 and 1988. Professor DeBow earned his B.A. (1976) *magna cum laude* and M.A. in economics (1978) from the University of Alabama, and his J.D. (1980) from Yale University where he served as managing editor of *Yale Studies in World Public Order* (now the *Yale Journal of International Law*).

With his writings on regulatory takings, other scholarly and popular writings on the subject, and testimony in both houses of Congress, **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. Before coming to George Mason in 1987, he taught law at the University of Toledo and at 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. During the spring of 1999, he will be a visiting professor of law at Vanderbilt University.

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 was chair of the ABA Section on Administrative Law and Regulatory Practice (1990-91) and the Rulemaking Committee

of the Administrative Conference of the United States (1986-95) 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 casbook on administrative law, and recently cowrote 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.

Dean and Professor of Law Mark E. 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



Mark F. Grady



Michael S. Green



Claire A. Hill



D. Bruce Johnson



Bruce H. Kobayashi



William E. Kovacic



Michael I. Krauss



William H. Lash, III



Leandra Lederman



Nelson Lund



Timothy A. Muris



Henry G. Manne

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. (1970) *summa cum laude* in Economics and a J.D. (1973) from the University of California, Los Angeles.

Assistant Professor of Law Michael S. Green is an expert in jurisprudence and civil procedure. Professor Green has a strong background in philosophy, logic, and ethics, and has served on the faculty of several institutions, including Tufts University, the University of Alabama, Technische Universität in Berlin, Wesleyan University, Yale University, and Freie Universität in Berlin. Professor Green clerked for the Honorable Richard A. Posner, Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, and worked as an associate at the New York law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison. Professor Green earned his B.A. (1982) *summa cum laude* at the University of California at Berkeley, and his Ph.D. in Philosophy (1990) and J.D. (1996) at Yale University, where he served as senior editor of the Yale Law Journal and was awarded the Israel H. Peres Prize for the best note in the Yale Law Journal, 1994-1995.

Associate Dean and Professor of Law Gail L. Heriot had a brief stint in early 1998 as civil rights counsel to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary before joining the George Mason University School of Law faculty. Before that, she spent nine years as a member of the faculty of the University of San Diego, where she specialized in torts, remedies, civil rights, and products liability. Her many writings have appeared both in law reviews and in the popular press. Dean Heriot practiced law with Hogan and Hartson (1984-89) and with Mayer Brown & Platt (1982-83) and clerked for Justice Seymour F. Simon of the Supreme Court of Illinois. She earned her B.A. with highest distinction (1978) from Northwestern University and her J.D. *cum laude* (1981) from the University of Chicago.

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 Eco-

nomics. Before 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) and a J.S.D. (1998) from Columbia University. Professor Hill teaches Complex Transactions, Partnership Tax, Comparative Corporate Governance, and Litigation Management.

Associate Professor of Law D. Bruce Johnson 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. Before 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 Johnson teaches Legal and Economic Methods, Financial Theory, and the Law of Investment Management.

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.

George Mason University Foundation 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 Benin, 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 law school's 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 has also taught at the law schools of Seattle University, the University of Toronto, and the Université de Sherbrooke in Canada. He practiced law for Pratte, Monast & Associates, Quebec City's largest law firm, before entering academia. He earned his B.A. *cum laude* from Carleton University, his LL.B. *summa cum laude* from the Université de Sherbrooke, and his LL.M. from Yale University. He is a Salvatori Fellow of the Heritage Foundation, and sits on the advisory boards of several other "think tanks." Professor Krauss teaches Torts, Legal Ethics, Products Liability, and Jurisprudence.

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 St. 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.

Associate Professor of Law Leandra Lederman is an expert in the law of taxation. She taught for three years at Mercer Law School in Macon, Georgia, before joining the George Mason faculty. Professor Lederman 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 has written widely in the areas of constitutional law, public choice, and employment discrimination. Before coming to the law school in 1992, he was associate counsel to President George Bush. He has served in the Office of Legal Counsel and the Office of the Solicitor General of the U.S. Department of Justice, and as a law clerk to Justice Sandra Day O'Connor of the U.S. Supreme Court and to Judge 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. At George Mason, he has been coeditor of the *Supreme Court Economic Review* and acted as associate dean for academic affairs. Professor Lund teaches Legislation and Federal Election Law.

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 move-

ment 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 Francisco Marroquin in Guatemala.

Professor Timothy A. Muris has cowritten *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. Before 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 the 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.

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.

Assistant Professor of Law Michael E. O'Neill is an expert in criminal law and



Erin O'Hara



Francesco Parisi



Jeffrey S. Parker



Larry E. Ribstein



David A. Schum



Linda A. Schwartzstein



Maxwell L. Stearns



Suelien M. Wolfe



Todd J. Zywicki

criminal procedure and has taught as a member of the adjunct faculty at the George Mason University School of Law since 1997. Professor O'Neill clerked for U.S. Supreme Court justice Clarence Thomas and for the Honorable David B. Sentelle, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Professor O'Neill also served as general counsel for the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, as a special assistant U.S. attorney in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia and as an appellate litigator in the U.S. Justice Department's Criminal Division Appellate Section. Professor O'Neill earned his B.A. (1987) *summa cum laude* from Brigham Young University and his J.D. (1990) from Yale Law School. While at Yale, Professor O'Neill was articles and book reviews editor of the *Yale Law Journal* and articles editor of the *Yale Journal on Regulation*.

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). Before 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, and Ph.D. (1998) in Economics from George Mason University. 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.

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 on limited liability companies, (*Ribstein & Kettinge 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*. Most recently, Professor Stearns has completed a manuscript book entitled *Constitutional Process: The Economics of Supreme Court Decision Making*, which employs social choice theory to explain a number of anomalous features of constitutional law making in the Supreme Court.

Visiting Associate Professor of Law Suellen M. Wolfe, a former faculty member at Widener University School of Law, is an expert in the law of taxation, including corporate taxation, federal estate and gift taxation, federal income taxation, and state and local taxation. She has served as chief deputy attorney general in the Tax and Finance Section and the Charitable Trusts and Organizations Section of the Office of the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Professor Wolfe has also served as a deputy attorney general in the Tax Litigation Section of the Office of the Pennsylvania Attorney General, as counsel for the Board of Finance and Revenue for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and as

a tax specialist for the accounting firm of Laventhol & Horwath. Before joining the faculty at Widener, Professor Wolfe taught as an adjunct professor, teaching federal income tax, in the LL.M. program at the Dickinson School of Law and as an adjunct instructor at Pennsylvania State University, teaching courses in business law, domestic relations, estate planning, estate and trusts, income tax, intermediate accounting, taxation of business enterprises, partnership taxation, and estate planning. Professor Wolfe is spending the fall 1998 semester teaching as a visiting associate professor of law at Vermont Law School. Professor Wolfe earned her B.H. (1973) from Pennsylvania State University, her J.D. (1976) from Dickinson School of Law, and her LL.M. in Taxation (1979) from New York University School of Law.

Assistant Professor of Law Todd J. Zywicki teaches in the areas of bankruptcy and contracts, with a focus on law and economics. Professor Zywicki came to the George Mason University School of Law from the Mississippi College of Law, where he has held a faculty position since 1996. Professor Zywicki clerked for the Honorable Jerry E. Smith of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, and worked as an associate at Alston & Bird in Atlanta, Georgia, where he practiced bankruptcy law. He received his J.D. (1993) from the University of Virginia, where he was executive editor of the *Virginia Tax Review* and John M. Olin Scholar in Law and Economics. Professor Zywicki received a M.A. (1990) in Economics from Clemson University and his A.B. (1988) with high honors from Dartmouth College.



"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 HANTON & WILLIAMS

DISTINGUISHED ADJUNCT FACULTY



Douglas H. Ginsburg



Gerald J. Mossinghoff



Pauline Newman



A. Raymond Randolph



Loren A. Smith



John F. Witherspoon

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. Before 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.

We are pleased to have the **Honorable Gerald J. Mossinghoff** as a distinguished adjunct professor of law. Professor Mossinghoff is a former assistant secretary of commerce and commissioner of patents and trademarks, and a former president of the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America. He has also served as U.S. ambassador to the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention and as chairman of the General Assembly of the United Nations World Intellectual Property Organization, and is a former deputy general counsel of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. As one of the world's premier intellectual property specialists, he advised President Reagan concerning the establishment of the Court of Appeals for the Federal

Circuit, which has strengthened and brought certainty to patent law in the United States. Professor Mossinghoff is senior counsel to the leading intellectual property law firm of Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier and Neustadt. He received his B.S. from St. Louis University and his J.D. with honors from Washington University Law School. He teaches International Protection of Intellectual Property.

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.

We are proud to have the **Honorable A. Raymond Randolph** serve as Distinguished Professor of Law. Judge Randolph has been on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit since 1990. Before his appointment to the bench, Judge Randolph had a distinguished legal career, in both the public and private sectors. Judge Randolph clerked for the Honorable Henry I. Friendly of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit upon his graduation from law school. Thereafter, he worked as assistant to the solicitor general of the United States, and following two years in private practice, was named deputy solicitor general of the United States (1975-77). Judge Randolph served as special counsel to the Committee on Standards of

Official Conduct (the Ethics Committee) of the U.S. House of Representatives (1979-80), and held a number of other positions, including special assistant attorney general for the states of New Mexico (1985-90), Utah (1986-90), and Montana (1983-90). Judge Randolph operated his own law firm for 10 years (1977-87) before joining the law firm Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, where he practiced law in Washington, D.C., until being appointed to the bench. Judge Randolph has taught as an adjunct professor of law at the Georgetown University Law Center and at the George Mason University School of Law. In 1995, Judge Randolph became chairman of the Committee on Codes of Conduct of the Judicial Conference of the United States. Judge Randolph earned his B.S. (1966) from Drexel University and J.D. (1969) *somms cum laude* from the University of Pennsylvania.

We are privileged to welcome the **Honorable Loren A. Smith**, chief judge of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, as a distinguished adjunct professor of law. Judge Smith was appointed to the bench on July 11, 1985, and was designated chief judge on January 14, 1986. Judge Smith formerly served as chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States (1981-85), during which time he was also a member of the President's Cabinet Councils on Legal Policy and on Management and Administration. He also served as the chairman of the Council of Independent Regulatory Agencies. Judge Smith was deputy director of the Executive Branch Management Office of Presidential Transition (1980-81); chief counsel, Reagan for President campaigns (1976 and 1980); professor of law, Delaware Law School (1976-84); special assistant U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia (1974-75); assistant to the special counsel to the president (1973-74); general attorney, Federal Communications Commission (1973); and consultant, Sidley &

Austin, Chicago (1972-73). Judge Smith is the author of numerous articles, including "The Aging of Administrative Law: The Administrative Conference Reaches Early Retirement," *Arizona State Law Journal*, 1998; "Renovation of an Old Court," *Federal Bar News and Journal*, September 1993; and "A Spring Thaw in Estonia," *Washington Times*, April 11, 1992. Judge Smith has taught as an adjunct professor of law at the Washington College of Law, American University, the Georgetown University Law Center, and the

Columbus School of Law of The Catholic University of America. Judge Smith earned his B.A. (1966) and J.D. (1969) from Northwestern University.

Distinguished Professor of Intellectual Property Law John E. 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.

ADJUNCT FACULTY

Part-Time Law Faculty

Alden F. Abbott

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

Alexander Acosta

Lecturer in Law, B.A., Harvard College; J.D., Harvard University.

Nicholas Allard

Lecturer in Law, A.B., Princeton University; J.D., Yale University.

Christopher Ashley

Lecturer in Law, B.A., Swarthmore College; J.D., University of Wisconsin-Madison.

John Berresford

Lecturer in Law, A.B., J.D., Washington University.

Don O. Burley

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

Bruce Carton

Lecturer in Law, B.A., College of William and Mary; J.D., University of Maryland.

J. Michael Cavanaugh

Lecturer in Law, B.A., The Ohio State University; J.D., Stanford University.

Deborah A. Chassman

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

Bruce L. Christman

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

Roger Clegg

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

Kenneth Cohen

Lecturer in Law, B.A., University of Virginia; J.D., Harvard University.

Michael L. Davis

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

Robert M. Dilling

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



"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

Kevin Dinan

Lecturer in Law. B.A., University of Vermont; J.D., Emory University.

Daniel J. Donohue

Lecturer in Law. B.A., College of the Holy Cross; J.D., Catholic University of America.

Teresa Donovan

Lecturer in Law. B.A., State College of Washington (now Washington State University); J.D., Gonzaga University.

Tracy-Gene G. Durkin

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

Daniel Dwyer

Lecturer in Law. B.A., State University of New York at Albany; J.D., Georgetown University.

Alexander Fernandez

Lecturer in Law. B.A., Florida International University; J.D., Georgetown University.

Laura Fraedrich

Lecturer in Law. B.A., College of William and Mary; J.D., George Mason University.

Robert M. Frieden

Lecturer in Law. B.A., University of Pennsylvania; J.D., University of Virginia.

James Giffen

Lecturer in Law. B.A., Denison University; M.A. and J.D., The Ohio State University.

C. Edward Good

Lecturer in Law. A.B., University of North Carolina; J.D., University of Virginia.

Peter W. Gowdey

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

Anne Greer

Lecturer in Law. B.A., Allegheny College; J.D., George Mason University.

Robert Gregory

Lecturer in Law. B.S., Northwest Missouri State University; J.D., Creighton University.

Barry L. Grossman

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

P. Jay Hines

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

Joel E. Hoffman

Lecturer in Law. B.A., New York University; LL.B., Yale University.

Dale H. Hoscheit

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

Lester Katz

Lecturer in Law. B.A., J.D., Boston University; LL.M., George Washington University.

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., New York University; J.D., Harvard University.

Edward J. Kessler

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

The Honorable Stanley P. Klein

Lecturer in Law. B.A. University of Buffalo (now State University of New York at Buffalo); J.D., Georgetown University.

George Kleinfeld

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

James Korman

Lecturer in Law. A.B., College of William & Mary; J.D., George Washington University.

Dale S. Lazar

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

Robert Ledig

Lecturer in Law. B.A., State University of New York at Albany; J.D., George Washington University.

Leonard P. Liggio

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

Jacinta S. Ma

Lecturer in Law. B.A., University of California, Berkeley; J.D., New York University.

Thomas J. Macpeak

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

C. Duncan MacRae

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

Stewart Manela

Lecturer in Law. B.A., University of Wisconsin-Madison; J.D., George Washington University.

Gary Marchant

Lecturer in Law. B.Sc., Ph.D., University of British Columbia; J.D., Harvard University.

Steven May

Lecturer in Law. B.A., Texas Tech University; M.A., Central Michigan University; J.D., University of Baltimore.

Scott McCaleb

Lecturer in Law. A.B., Brown University; J.D., Georgetown University.

Michael R. McGurk

Lecturer in Law. B.S. Ch.E., University of Delaware; J.D., George Washington University.

Brian J. McNamara

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

The Honorable Stephen S. Mitchell

Lecturer in Law. B.A., University of Virginia; L.L.B., Yale University.

Richard Morey

Lecturer in Law. B.S., University of Pennsylvania; LL.B., Columbia University; J.D., Columbia University.

Geoffrey R. Myers

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

Granta Nakayama

Lecturer in Law. S.B., S.M., Massachusetts Institute of Technology; J.D., George Mason University.

Steve Narkin

Lecturer in Law. B.A., University of Pennsylvania; J.D., Stanford University.

Ralph Oman

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

Dennis P. O'Reilley

Lecturer in Law. B.S., U.S. Naval Academy; J.D., George Washington University.

Catherine Potter

Lecturer in Law. B.A., Miami University; J.D., University of Virginia.

George E. Quillin

Lecturer in Law. B.S., U.S. Military Academy; J.D., University of South Carolina.

Michael J. Remington

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

John M. Romary

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

Jeffrey Samuels

Lecturer in Law. B.A., Colgate University; J.D., Albany Law School of Union University.

Richard L. Schwaab

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

The Honorable Paul F. Sheridan

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

Joseph P. Skerpon

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

Steven Smith

Lecturer in Law. B.A., Dartmouth College; J.D., University of Virginia.

Lee Ann Stone

Lecturer in Law. B.S., University of Illinois; J.D., University of Michigan.

Robert Swennes

Lecturer in Law. A.B., Duke University; M.A., Ph.D., Indiana University; J.D., Wake Forest University; LL.M., Georgetown University.

David Tatge

Lecturer in Law. B.B.A., College of William & Mary; J.D., George Washington University.

The Honorable Jonathan C. Thacher

Lecturer in Law. B.A., University of Miami; J.D., George Mason University.

Teresa Wagner

Lecturer in Law. B.A., University of Toronto; M.A., Washington University; J.D., University of Iowa.

Virginia Waller

Lecturer in Law. B.A., J.D., University of California, Berkeley.

William Waller

Lecturer in Law. A.B., Colgate University; J.D., Harvard University.

Robert E. Ward

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

Edward W. Warren

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

Martin P. Willard

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

Sally Yates Wood

Lecturer in Law. B.B.A., University of Notre Dame; J.D., University of Texas.

Jonathan Wroblewski

Lecturer in Law. A.B., Duke University; J.D., Stanford University.

David Young

Lecturer in Law. B.A., Westminster College; J.D., George Mason University.

Anthony J. Zelano

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



School of Law Administration

Legal Writing Faculty

William J. Blanton

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

Victoria M. Huber

Deputy Director and Lecturer in Law
B.A., Dartmouth College;
J.D., University of Virginia

Law Library Faculty

Rae Ellen Best

Associate Director/Head of Technical
Services

Femi Cadmus

Head of Circulation Services/Reference

Iva M. Futrell

Research Services Librarian

Allen R. Moye

Associate Director for Public Services

Qi (Helen) Tong

Information Technology/Computer
Services Librarian

Administration

Mark F. Grady

Dean, School of Law
Chairman, Law and Economics Center

Gail L. Heriot

Associate Dean of Academic Affairs

Winston S. Moore

Associate Dean

Fred Wintrich

Assistant Dean, Administration

Anna H. Davis

Assistant Dean
Director, Career Services

Anne M. Richard

Assistant Dean
Director, Admissions

Patricia J. Hupalo

Recorder

Raymond D'Souza

Director, Finance

Gordon L. Brady

Director, Law and Economics Center

John P. Giacomini

Director of Special Programs



"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

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 250 study carrels and table seats. 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 359,000 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, international law, patent law, and banking.

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 main 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.



Career Development

The George Mason University School of Law is committed to teaching its students to think clearly and critically, to develop sound judgment, and to apply the knowledge they obtain in law school in practical ways that will lead them to success and fulfillment in their legal careers. We are devoted to preparing our students to achieve their personal professional goals and to become contributing and valuable members of our local, national, and international legal communities.

Located on the border of Washington, D.C., in the heart of the fast-growing high-tech business region of Northern Virginia, George Mason offers its students unique career development opportunities both during law school and upon graduation. George Mason law students have many opportunities to gain practical experience through clinical and externship programs during the academic years and legal intern/summer associate positions during the summer months. Given the location of the School of Law, our students have a unique opportunity to gain experience in such varied settings as the Offices of the U.S. Attorneys for the District of Columbia and the Eastern District of Virginia, as well as other federal and state courts, the U.S. Department of Justice and other federal agencies and military branches, local governments, private law firms, and high-tech industry. The clinical, externship and clerkship opportunities available at George Mason give our students great advantages in their career planning and development.

Office of Career Services Services for our Students

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 in both the metropolitan Washington area and across the nation. The OCS provides job counseling to students, conducts seminars on resume writing, interviewing skills and strategies, and coordinates on-campus interviews and job fairs. Private law firms from the Washington area, as well as firms from across the United States, come on campus every fall to interview second- and third-year students. The OCS maintains a comprehensive directory of law firms, public agencies, and private businesses and other materials to assist our students in exploring career opportunities nationwide.

In addition, the OCS helps students reach out to area attorneys for advice regarding career strategies. Through the mentoring program, sponsored by the Century Club of George Mason University, entering law students are paired with area attorneys who serve as role models and provide valuable advice and insights about different practice areas.

Placement Results

The value of the George Mason legal education is reflected in the broad range of practice areas in which our graduates are employed. The class of 1997 obtained employment in the following areas:

- 43% Private Practice
- 18% Business and Industry
- 21% Government
- 13% Judicial Clerkships
- 5% Other (e.g., Military, Academic)

The average full-time starting salary for 1997 graduates was \$54,000.

Legal Clinic

In the spring semester of 1998, the School of Law inaugurated a new legal clinic for third-year law students. The Honorable Stanley Klein, who sits on the 19th Judicial Circuit of Virginia and is an adjunct professor at the School of Law, founded this legal clinic and supervised the initial class of students who participated. Through enrollment in our three-credit clinical program, students have the opportunity to work in the Fairfax County Circuit Court Judges Chambers, the Office of the Public Defender, the Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney or in a private attorney's office.

GRADUATE PLACEMENTS

A representative list of law firms, businesses, and government agencies that have employed George Mason law graduates in recent years is set forth below:

- Crowell & Moring
Washington, D.C.
- Collier, Shannon, Rill & Scott, PLLC
Washington, D.C.
- Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, LLP
Palo Alto, California
- Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson
New York, New York
- Hazel & Thomas, P.C.
Falls Church, Virginia
- Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue
Washington, D.C.
- Kenyon & Kenyon
New York, New York
- King & Spalding
Atlanta, Georgia
- Shearman & Sterling
Washington, D.C.
- Septoe & Johnson LLP
Washington, D.C.
- Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox, PLLC
Washington, D.C.
- Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C.
- CNA Insurance Companies
Chicago, Illinois
- Cooper & Lybrand, LLP
New York, New York
- Crestar Bank
McLean, Virginia
- Deloitte & Touche
Los Angeles, California
- Fairfax Public Defenders Office
Fairfax, Virginia
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Washington, D.C.
- First Nationwide Mortgage Corporation
Frederick, Maryland
- GEICO
Washington, D.C.
- LCI International
Arlington, Virginia

MCI Communications
Washington, D.C.

Securities & Exchange Commission
Washington, D.C.

Sterling Software
Reston, Virginia

U.S. Air Force JAG Corps
Washington, D.C.

U.S. Army JAG Corps
Grafenwoehr, Germany

U.S. Coast Guard
Miami, Florida

U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C.

U.S. Navy JAG Corps
Washington, D.C.

U.S. Patent & Trademark Office
Arlington, Virginia

U.S. Department of Treasury
Washington, D.C.

U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging
Washington, D.C.



"For me, the legal clinic experience helped close the gap between academic theories and legal realities. The best way to truly understand advocacy is to see what a sitting judge finds persuasive about arguments presented by practicing attorneys."

JASON CARTER
CLASS OF 1999

The goal of the legal clinic is to provide students with work experience that will allow them to hone their legal research, writing, and advocacy skills. Working with judges and practicing attorneys, students draft legal memoranda, motions, and briefs, prepare witnesses and participate in trials before the Fairfax County General District and Circuit Courts. Third-year students may, in accordance with the Commonwealth of Virginia's student practice rules, actually conduct portions of trials and hearings as second chairs, under the guidance of their supervising attorneys. Participating in the legal clinic affords students the opportunity to explore some of the practical realities of their classroom training.

Supervised Externship Program

Located just a few miles from downtown Washington, D.C., George Mason offers a wide range of supervised externship possibilities to our law students. The supervised externship program is designed to allow students who have completed their first year of law school to perform legal work outside of law school, for academic credit, under the supervision of an attorney. There is a great deal of flexibility in supervised externship programs. For example, a student may arrange his or her own externship with a private practitioner or an attorney in an agency of the federal or state government, or with corporate counsel at one of the national telecommunications or high-tech companies with headquarters in Northern Virginia. Or, a student may work with the OCS and find an externship through one of many requests that the OCS receives each year from private law firms, private businesses, government agencies, public interest groups, and judges. Our students have undertaken externships in such varied places as the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the Alexandria Commonwealth Attorney's Office, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, and the U.S. Department of Justice.

The possibilities for supervised externships are virtually limitless and the experience one can gain from an externship is invaluable. In an externship, a student can perform a wide range of duties, including drafting briefs, memoranda, and other legal documents; preparing witnesses to testify at depositions or at trial; observing depositions, negotiations, and court hearings; and working on business documents and public policy papers. In addition, an externship helps a student to build his or her resume—while earning law school credit.

Judicial Clerkships

Many of the graduates of the School of Law apply and are selected to clerk for federal and state judges for one or two years following graduation. A judicial clerkship is an excellent way to bridge the gap between law school and the practice of law and can be an extremely valuable step in an attorney's professional development and ultimate career success. A clerkship provides a young lawyer with the opportunity to observe the interaction between the bench and the bar and to gain insight into the judicial process. A clerkship also gives recent law school graduates the chance to meet, work with, and network with many practicing attorneys and judges and to gain exposure to many different substantive areas of the law.

Many members of the faculty of the School of Law had judicial clerkships, ranging from clerkships with U.S. Supreme Court justices to clerkships with U.S. District Court judges. A committee of faculty members works with the OCS to assist students in investigating judicial clerkship possibilities, in preparing their written applications, and in preparing for interviews with judges.

The process of obtaining a judicial clerkship upon graduation from law school is extremely competitive. Graduates of George Mason have been very successful in this competitive process and have been selected, in increasing numbers, for judicial clerkships. In fact, in recent years, George Mason has placed a greater percentage of its graduates in judicial clerkships than the national average percentage among all law schools. Over the past several years, for example, our students have clerked on various U.S. courts of appeals, U.S. district courts, U.S. bankruptcy courts, the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, the U.S. Tax Court, and the Supreme Court of Virginia.

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.

Counseling

Minority Student Affairs, the Disability Resource Center, and Veterans Services at the Fairfax Campus provide specialized assistance, as does the Counseling Center, 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.

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 counseling, referral, and financial assistance through loans, scholarships, and work-study programs. George Mason University participates in the Federal Direct Loan Program.

Students must complete a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) each year as soon as possible after January 1. To receive priority consideration for available, applicable funds, the FAFSA must be received by the federal processor on or before March 1. Types of financial aid available include Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, privately sponsored education loans, and Federal Work-Study. Summer financial aid is available on a very limited basis; the George Mason University Summer Financial Aid Application must be filed by eligible students by April 1. Students who have questions may call the Direct On-Line Aid Resource System (DOLARS) at (703) 993-4GMU, visit the Office of Student Financial Aid on the World Wide Web (<http://apollo.gmu.edu/finaid>), or schedule an appointment to meet with a financial aid counselor. The financial aid office also schedules monthly on-site visits at the Arlington Campus.

Mason's Title IV school code is 003749. Students may call the office at (703) 993-2353, or write to

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

STUDENT SERVICES



"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 LADHAM & WATKINS



"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."

GRANT NAKAYAMA
1994 GRADUATE
ASSOCIATE AT KIRILAND & ELLIS

Estimated Costs for 1998-99

The following table shows the estimated costs for full-time and part-time students at George Mason for the 1998-99 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	7,644	18,214
Tuition—part-time*	6,006	14,778
Estimated additional costs and living expenses	15,141	15,567
Total estimated cost—full-time	22,785	33,781
Total estimated cost—part-time	21,147	29,878

*In-state residents pay \$273/credit hour and out-of-state residents pay \$650.50/credit hour.

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.

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, community programs, and concerts. 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, a 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.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Society

The Alternative Dispute Resolution Society focuses on informing and training interested law students about procedures for settling disputes by means other than formal litigation. An attorney who is knowledgeable and skilled in areas of primary and hybrid dispute resolution processes, such as arbitration, mediation, private judging and mini-trials, may be better equipped to represent clients because he or she can offer advice on a variety of potentially less costly and more expeditious methods of dispute resolution. This society offers information on how to become skilled in the various aspects of alternative dispute resolution through guest lectures and practical experience obtained in the court systems of Virginia and the District of Columbia.

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 part of the nationwide organization, the American Inns of Court Foundation. The local chapter comprises 20 to 25 students and a maximum of 40 to 45 additional members, including judges (federal and state), practitioners, and one or two law professors from the Northern Virginia legal community. The American Inns of Court represent an adaptation of the English Inns of Court and, like the English Inns, give students a chance to interact with more experienced advocates at a monthly dinner meeting. At each dinner, a team of students and professionals present a topic of interest. The George Mason American Inn of Court presentations focus on litigation, followed by discussion and critique. Through this interaction, the Inn of Court seeks to directly enhance the ethical and professional quality of legal advocacy in America.

Association for Public Interest Law

The Association for Public Interest Law (APII) is a member of the National Association for Public Interest Law, founded by law students in 1986 to provide equal justice to millions of poor and disadvantaged Americans. The goal of APII is to encourage students to make a commitment to pro bono work or a career in public interest law and to help remove economic barriers that confront future public interest lawyers. APII hopes to educate students about the inequities in our legal system and the opportunities of public interest work through educational programs, community outreach, and financial support. APII's activities include an annual fund-raising auction that raises money for the fellowship program (stipends to George Mason law students who work in unpaid public interest jobs during the summer), a monthly community service project, and a monthly lecture series by public interest lawyers. In addition, members of APII are working on establishing a Pro Bono Clinic, through which law students would have the opportunity to provide free legal services to disadvantaged members of the community.

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

Name

Street

City State Zip

Place
Stamp
Here

George Mason University

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School of Law
3401 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22201-4498

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School of Law
3401 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22201-4498

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, 1999.

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, 1999.

Admissions Office

Date _____

LSAT/LSIDAS Acknowledgment

George Mason University

School of Law · Admissions Office

Dear Applicant:

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

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, 1999.

Admissions Office

Date _____

Association of Trial Lawyers of America

The Association of Trial Lawyers of America (ATLA) is a broad-based, international coalition of attorneys, judges, law professors, paralegals, and law students. As the world's largest trial bar, ATLA promotes justice and fairness for injured persons, safeguards victims' rights—particularly the right to trial by jury—and strengthens the civil justice system through education and disclosure of information critical to public health and safety. With about 60,000 members, ATLA provides lawyers with the information and professional assistance needed to serve clients successfully and protect the democratic values inherent in the civil justice system. As ATLA members, George Mason law students have many opportunities to network with practicing attorneys and to participate in legal education programs related to advocacy skills.

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.

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.



"Participation in the Association for Public Interest Law (APIL) gives us a chance to reach out to the community and to try to help people who cannot afford to pay for legal services. APIL allows us to pursue the ideals of helping disadvantaged members of society and working for 'justice for all' that attracted many of us to careers in the law."

SARAH KRISHNA
(CLASS OF 2000)



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.

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.

Jewish Law Students Association

The goal of the Jewish Law Students Association (JLSA) is to promote a Jewish community within the law school, to educate students about legal issues affecting the Jewish community, to provide information to students about places of worship, and to create a community within which students can celebrate the high holy days and holidays. JLSA helps students explore career opportunities through meeting with practicing attorneys, judges, government employees, and other professionals in the setting of JLSA-sponsored social events. JLSA also helps connect George Mason law students to law students and young professionals in the area through the D.C. Chapter of the National Jewish Law Students Association and GAP (Jewish Graduate Students and Professionals).

The Law and Economics Society

The Law and Economics Society provides a forum for interaction between students who share an interest in the practical and theoretical applications of law and economics. The society sponsors speaker presentations of general interest to the law school, provides educational programs to introduce students to the principles of economics, and hosts seminar presentations by economists whose scholarly work has applications to the law. The society hosts a variety of social activities for its members.

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 E. 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 E. 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 fund-raising 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 Law

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. 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.

Eighty-four credit hours are required for graduation:

- 1) 28 credit hours in corporate and securities law courses
- 2) 42 credit hours in required General Law Program courses (including Professional Responsibility)
- 3) 14 credit hours in elective courses
- 4) Satisfaction of 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.

Corporate and Securities Law 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	4
Torts	4
Total	15

FIRST YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	2
Contracts II	3
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Property II	2
Criminal Law	3
Total	14

SECOND YEAR—FALL

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	2
Constitutional Law	4
Business Associations	4
Bankruptcy	3
Elective*	2
Total	15

SECOND YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	2
Unincorporated Businesses	2
Securities Law and Regulation	3
Income Tax	4
Secured Finance	3
Total	14

THIRD YEAR—FALL

Corporate Income Tax	3
Corporate and Securities Law	2
Track Thesis	2
Professional Responsibility	2
Electives*	6-7
Total	13-14

THIRD YEAR—SPRING

Administrative Law	3
Corporate Acquisitions	2
Partnership Tax	2
Electives*	5-6
Total	12-13

Total Hours: 84

*Electives: See the listing for General Law Program.



Evening Division

FIRST YEAR—FALL

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

FIRST YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	2
Contracts II	3
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Property II	2
Total	11

SECOND YEAR—FALL

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	2
Torts	4
Constitutional Law	3
Total	10

SECOND YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	2
Criminal Law	3
Administrative Law	3
Elective*	2-3
Total	10-11

THIRD YEAR—FALL

Business Associations	4
Bankruptcy	3
Elective*	2-3
Total	9-10

THIRD YEAR—SPRING

Securities Law and Regulation	3
Unincorporated Businesses	2
Income Tax	4
Secured Finance	3
Total	12

FOURTH YEAR—FALL

Corporate Income Tax	3
Corporate and Securities Law	2
Track Thesis	2
Professional Responsibility	2
Elective*	2-3
Total	9-10

FOURTH YEAR—SPRING

Corporate Acquisitions	2
Partnership Tax	2
Electives*	4-7
Total	8-11

Total Hours: 84

Intellectual Property Law

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. Approximately three-fourths of the course work of the track is outside intellectual property law, thereby ensuring students substantial breadth in their professional training.

Eighty-four credit hours are required for graduation:

- 1) 22 credit hours in intellectual property law courses (of which 11 credit hours are patent specific and 11 are in Trade Secrets Law, Legal and Economic Theory of Intellectual Property, Trademark Law, Copyright Law, and International Protection of Intellectual Property)
- 2) 42 credit hours in required General Law Program courses (including Professional Responsibility)
- 3) 13 credit hours in courses considered valuable for practice in most areas of law, including the practice of intellectual property law
- 4) 7 credit hours in elective courses (of which two credit hours must be intellectual property law related)
- 5) Satisfaction of 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; the 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	4
Torts	4
Total	15

FIRST YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	2
Contracts II	3
Property II	2
Criminal Law	3
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Total	14

SECOND YEAR—FALL

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	2
Constitutional Law	4
Business Associations	4
Evidence and Trial Procedure	3
Patent Law	2
Total	15

SECOND YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	2
Administrative Law	3
Antitrust	3
Patent & Trademark Office Practice	2
Trade Secrets Law	1
Copyright Law	3
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
Elective*	3
Total	15

THIRD YEAR—SPRING

Legal and Economic Theory of Intellectual Property	2
Patent Litigation and Dispute Resolution	2
Patent Interference Law and Practice	1
Int'l Protection of Intellectual Property	2
Electives*	3
Total	11

Total Hours: 84

*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); Law and Order in Cyberspace (2); Law, Science, and Technology (2); Patent Writing Theory and Practice (WOT) and Unfair Trade Practices (U).

†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	4
Total	11

FIRST YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	2
Contracts II	3
Property II	2
Legal and Economic Methods I	3
Total	11

SECOND YEAR—FALL

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	2
Constitutional Law	4
Torts	4
Patent Law	2
Total	12

SECOND YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	2
Criminal Law	3
Administrative Law	3
Patent & Trademark Office Practice	2
Total	10

THIRD YEAR—FALL

Business Associations	4
Evidence and Trial Procedure	3
Professional Responsibility	2
Patent Infringement Law†	1
Patent Infringement Damages†	1
Total	11

THIRD YEAR—SPRING

Copyright Law	3
Trade Secrets Law	1
Patent Interference Law and Practice	1
Antitrust	3
Elective*	2
Total	10

FOURTH YEAR—FALL

Federal Courts	3
Trademark Law	3
Patent and Know-How Licensing	2
Elective*	2
Total	10

FOURTH YEAR—SPRING

Legal and Economic Theory of Intellectual Property	2
Patent Litigation and Dispute Resolution	2
Int'l Protection of Intellectual Property	2
Elective*	3
Total	9

Total Hours: 84

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. Approximately three fourths of the course work of the track is outside international business law, thereby ensuring students substantial breadth in their professional training.

Eighty-four credit hours are required for graduation:

- 1) 31 credit hours in international business law courses
- 2) 42 credit hours in required General Law Program courses (including Professional Responsibility)
- 3) 11 credit hours in elective courses
- 4) Satisfaction of 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 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	4
Torts	4
Total	15

FIRST YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	2
Contracts II	3
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Property II	2
Criminal Law	3
Total	14

SECOND YEAR—FALL

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	2
Constitutional Law	4
Business Associations	4
Conflict of Laws	3
Int'l Business Economics and Law	2
Total	15

SECOND YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	2
Administrative Law	3
International Trade Law & Regulation	3
International Law	3
Income Tax	4
Total	15

THIRD YEAR—FALL

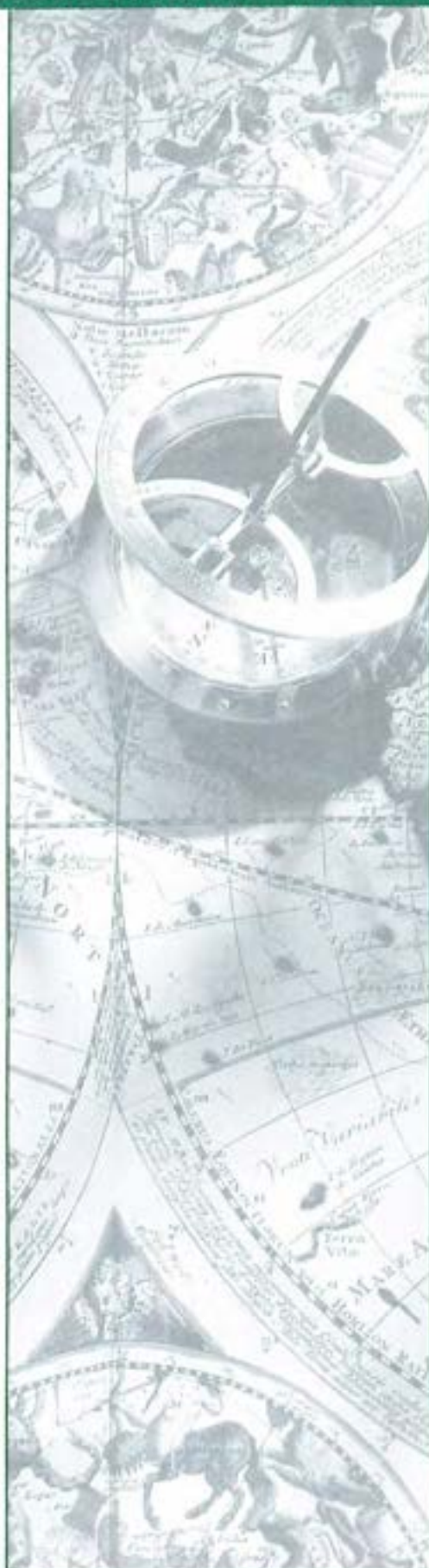
Comparative Law	3
European Union Law	2
International Business Track Thesis	2
International Commercial Transactions	2
Professional Responsibility	2
Elective*	2-3
Total	13-14

THIRD YEAR—SPRING

Antitrust	3
Electives*	8-9
Total	11-12

Total Hours: 84

*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	4
Total	11

FIRST YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	2
Contracts II	3
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Property II	2
Total	11

SECOND YEAR—FALL

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	2
Torts	4
Constitutional Law	4
Int'l Business Economics and Law	2
Total	12

SECOND YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	2
Criminal Law	3
Administrative Law	3
International Law	3
Total	11

THIRD YEAR—FALL

Business Associations	4
International Commercial Transactions	2
Conflict of Laws	3
Professional Responsibility	2
Total	11

THIRD YEAR—SPRING

Income Tax	4
Int'l Trade Law and Regulation	3
Antitrust	3
Total	10

FOURTH YEAR—FALL

International Business Track Thesis	2
Comparative Law	3
European Union Law	2
Elective*	2-3
Total	9-10

FOURTH YEAR—SPRING

Electives*	8-9
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Total Hours: 84

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. Approximately three-fourths of the course work of the track is outside litigation law, thereby ensuring students substantial breadth in their professional training.

Eighty-four credit hours are required for graduation:

- 1) 27 credit hours in litigation law course
- 2) 42 credit hours in required General Law Program courses (including Professional Responsibility)
- 3) 15 credit hours in elective courses
- 4) Satisfaction of 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.

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	4
Torts	4
Total	15

FIRST YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	2
Contracts II	3
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Property II	2
Criminal Law	3
Total	14

SECOND YEAR—FALL

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	2
Constitutional Law	4
Business Associations	4
Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory	3
Evidence and Trial Procedure	3
Total	16

SECOND YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	2
Administrative Law	3
Professional Responsibility	2
Proof	2
Electives*	4-5
Total	13-14

THIRD YEAR—FALL

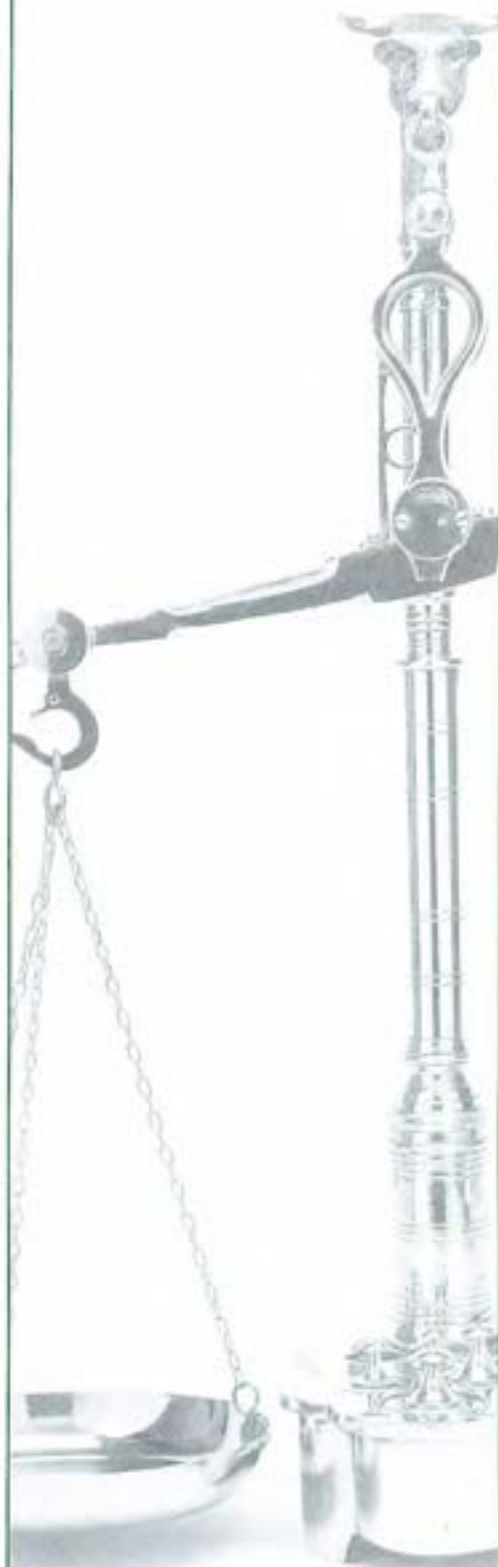
Trial Advocacy	2
Litigation Law Track Thesis	2
Federal Courts	3
Criminal Procedure	3
Elective*	2-3
Total	12-13

THIRD YEAR—SPRING

Quantitative Forensics	3
Litigation Management and Dispute Resolution	2
Electives*	6-9
Total	11-14

Total Hours: 84

*Electives are unrestricted, but we recommend that students choose at least one elective 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	4
Total	11

FIRST YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	2
Contracts II	3
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Property II	2
Total	11

SECOND YEAR—FALL

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	2
Torts	4
Constitutional Law	4
Total	10

SECOND YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	2
Criminal Law	3
Administrative Law	3
Elective*	2-3
Total	10-11

THIRD YEAR—FALL

Business Associations	4
Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory	3
Evidence and Trial Procedure	3
Total	10

THIRD YEAR—SPRING

Proof	2
Professional Responsibility	2
Electives*	6-7
Total	10-11

FOURTH YEAR—FALL

Litigation Law Track Thesis	2
Federal Courts	3
Trial Advocacy	2
Criminal Procedure	3
Total	10

FOURTH YEAR—SPRING

Quantitative Forensics	3
Litigation Management and Dispute Resolution	2
Electives*	5-7
Total	10-12

Total Hours: 84

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. Approximately three-fourths of the course work of the track is outside regulatory law, thereby ensuring students substantial breadth in their professional training.

Eighty-four credit hours are required for graduation:

- 1) 29 credit hours in regulatory law courses
- 2) 42 credit hours in required General Law Program courses (including Professional Responsibility)
- 3) 13 credit hours in elective courses
- 4) Satisfaction of 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	4
Torts	4
Total	15

FIRST YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	2
Contracts II	3
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Property II	2
Criminal Law	3
Total	14

SECOND YEAR—FALL

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	2
Constitutional Law	4
Business Associations	4
Perspectives on Regulation	2
Elective*	2-3
Total	14-15

SECOND YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	2
Administrative Law	3
Antitrust	3
Legislation	2
Regulated Industries	2
Elective*	2-3
Total	14-15

THIRD YEAR—FALL

Professional Responsibility	2
Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory	3
Regulatory Law Track Thesis	2
Evidence and Trial Procedure	3
Electives*	3-4
Total	13-14

THIRD YEAR—SPRING

Negotiating with the Regulatory State	2
Advanced Administrative Law Seminar	3
Int'l Trade Law and Regulation	3
Electives*	3-6
Total	11-14

Total Hours: 84

*Electives: See the listing 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	4
Total	11

FIRST YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	2
Contracts II	3
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Property II	2
Total	11

SECOND YEAR—FALL

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	2
Torts	4
Constitutional Law	4
Total	10

SECOND YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	2
Criminal Law	3
Administrative Law	3
Elective*	2-3
Total	10-11

THIRD YEAR—FALL

Business Associations	4
Perspectives on Regulation	2
Evidence and Trial Procedure	3
Professional Responsibility	2
Total	11

THIRD YEAR—SPRING

Advanced Administrative Law Seminar	3
Antitrust	3
Legislation	2
Elective*	2-3
Total	10-11

FOURTH YEAR—FALL

Regulatory Law Track Thesis	2
Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory	3
Electives*	4-5
Total	9-10

FOURTH YEAR—SPRING

Negotiating with the Regulatory State	2
Int'l Trade Law and Regulation	3
Electives*	4-7
Total	9-12

Total Hours: 84

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)
Patent Practice (2)
Commercial Paper (3)
Commercial Transactions (3)
Communications Law (3)
Complex Litigation (2)
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)
Federal Election Law (2)
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)
Int'l Economic Development Seminar (2)
Int'l Dispute Resolution (2)
Int'l Environmental Law Seminar (3)

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.

Eighty-four credit hours are required for graduation:

- 1) 42 credit hours in required General Law Program courses (including Professional Responsibility)
- 2) 42 credit 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) Satisfaction of 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	4
Torts	4
	15

FIRST YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	2
Contracts II	3
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Property II	2
Criminal Law	3
	14

SECOND YEAR—FALL

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	2
Constitutional Law	4
	6

SECOND YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	2
Administrative Law	3
	5

Total Hours: 84

EVENING DIVISION

FIRST YEAR—FALL

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

FIRST YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	2
Contracts II	3
Property II	2
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
	11

SECOND YEAR—FALL

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	2
Torts	4
Constitutional Law	4
	10

SECOND YEAR—SPRING

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	2
Criminal Law	3
Administrative Law	3
	8

Total Hours: 84

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†	3
	14

Intellectual Property Law

Patent Law	2
Trade Secrets	1
Legal and Economic Theory of Intellectual Property	2

†*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.*

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 Seminar	3
Negotiating with the Regulatory State	2
Regulatory Electives*	<u>5</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.

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 and Human Nature (2)
Law and Order in Cyberspace (2)
Law of Electronic Commerce (W) (2)
Law, Science and Technology (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 before 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 state bars require registration at the time of entry into 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 University School of Law is very competitive and highly selective. Each application for admission is carefully reviewed and considered, in its entirety.

Two of the primary factors considered in the admission process are performance on the LSAT and undergraduate grade point average. Other factors that are considered include difficulty of undergraduate major, undergraduate institution attended, possession of advanced degrees, writing ability (as indicated on the LSAT writing sample and in the personal statement), recommendations, extracurricular activities, employment experience, demonstrated commitment to public and community service, leadership skills and experience, history of overcoming personal or professional challenges, and other academic, personal, and professional achievements.

The criteria for admission to the part-time program are the same as for admission to the full-time program. However, because the full-time program typically fills first, there may be an advantage in the admissions process if an applicant is able to accept admission into the part-time program.

Nonresident applicants receive the same consideration for admission as resident applicants.

Although there are no specific prerequisites for our track programs (except for the Intellectual Property Law track), applicants with economics, finance, business, or mathe-

¹For 1999 admission, we will accept LSAT scores earned between June 1994 and February 1999.

matics majors, or advanced degrees in those fields, or relevant practical experience, may be viewed as stronger candidates. To be eligible for admission into the Intellectual Property Law track, 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. The application must be signed and dated, or it will be returned to the applicant.

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. (The 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 before 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 1994 through February 1999. 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, the 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. **Please note:** Applicants may submit the required letters of recommendation to George Mason University School of Law in one of two ways: (1) Applicants may use the LSDAS letter of recommendation service. If you choose to use this service, you must use the letter of recommendation forms provided by LSDAS and follow the procedures outlined by LSDAS. You will not submit any letters of recommendation directly to George Mason. (2) Alternatively, applicants may submit letters of recommendation directly to the George Mason University School of Law. If you choose to do this, please use the letter of recommendation forms provided in this prospectus and be sure to sign the waiver portion of each letter of recommendation form. Each recommendation submitted directly to George Mason must be submitted in an envelope that bears the recommender's signature across the sealed envelope flap.



The 1998 first-year class of 220 students was selected from a pool of more than 1,900 applicants.

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 student seeking the benefit of reduced tuition.² To be eligible, a person must have been domiciled in Virginia for at least 12 consecutive months before 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) before 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. 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 May.

Accepted Applicants

Applicants who have been accepted to the School of Law must comply with all 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 at which 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.

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



"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."

HERBERNA V. WILLIAMS
1994 GRADUATE
DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF
JUDICIAL AFFAIRS AND MEDIATION SERVICES
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

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.

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 find an available seat later.

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 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 8-1/2" 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/LSIDAS 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/LSIDAS 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.

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 credit 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 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.





"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 BORSCHKE
1998 GRADUATE
ASSOCIATE AT
SIEM, PETERMAN, POLTS, & THORNTON

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 Wednesday, October 14, 1998, and Friday, November 20, 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 1998 Admitted Class*

The 1998 first-year class of 220 students was selected from a pool of more than 1,900 applicants. More than 500 colleges and universities, and every state, were represented in the 1998 applicant pool. For students admitted to the fall 1998 class, the median LSAT score and undergraduate grade point average were 160 and 3.23, respectively. Forty-one percent of the admitted class were women and 13 percent were minorities. Fifteen percent held advanced degrees, including 18 Ph.D.'s, 4 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/>.

**These statistics are based upon applicants admitted as of June 10, 1998, and may change as the admissions process is completed.*



Fill out each section below accurately and completely. Where additional space is needed, use an 8-1/2" 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.

Name of School	Location	Dates Attended	Degree	Major(s)	Date Graduated (or expected)
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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 the current academic year. You may attach a resume if you have been out of college (undergraduate) for more than three years.

From/To	Name of Employer Branch of Military	Location	Position	Reason for Leaving
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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/LSDATS, 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.

In addition, in the event that the George Mason University School of Law reasonably suspects that there is any material misstatement in this application or in any document, submitted in support of this application, or any form of dishonesty or irregularity in connection with this application, the George Mason University School of Law will report such information to the Law School Admission Council for investigation and disposition by its Misconduct and Irregularities in the Admission Process Subcommittee.

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

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: _____ yes no
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 1998 to August 1999? 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 1998 to August 1999. 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 1998 to August 1999, will you yes no

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 not later than August 1999? 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 1998 to August 1999? 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 1998 to August 1999? 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 1998 to August 1999? yes no
7. Will you provide more than half of the applicant's financial support for the period August 1998 to August 1999? yes no
8. For the period August 1998 to August 1999, 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?
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 1998 to August 1999? 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 1998 to August 1999? 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 1998 to August 1999? 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 1998 to August 1999? yes no

I certify that the information I have provided is true.

Signature of Parent, Spouse, or Legal Guardian

Date

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 person completing this form _____

Position/Title Organization _____

Address _____

Signature _____ Telephone Number _____

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 person completing this form _____

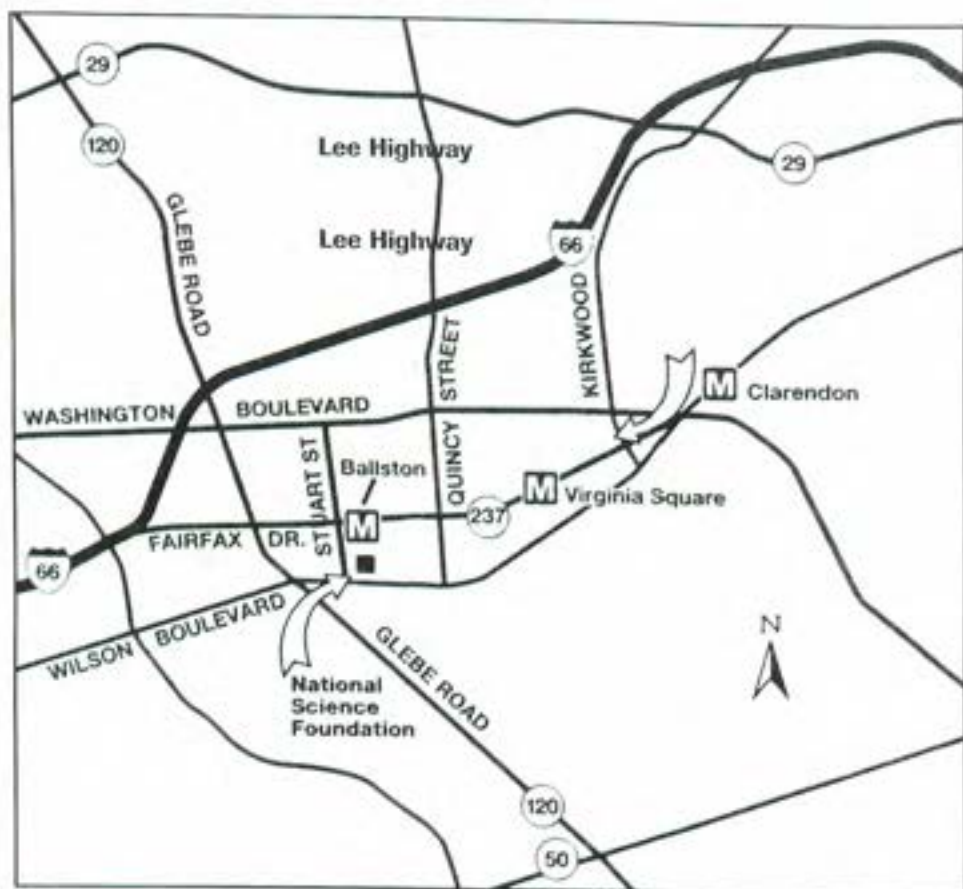
Position/Title/Organization _____

Address _____

Signature _____ Telephone Number _____

Academic Calendar for Academic Year 1998-99

Fall Semester	Spring Semester	Summer Session
<p>AUGUST 20-21 Thursday-Friday Orientation of new students</p> <p>AUGUST 22, SATURDAY Orientation for new and returning students</p> <p>AUGUST 31, MONDAY Last day to add fall courses. Last day to drop a course and receive a 100% tuition refund.</p> <p>SEPTEMBER 7, MONDAY Labor Day; university closed</p> <p>OCTOBER 12-13 Monday-Tuesday Columbus Day Recess</p> <p>NOVEMBER 26-29 Thursday-Sunday Thanksgiving recess</p> <p>DECEMBER 4, FRIDAY Fall semester classes end</p> <p>DECEMBER 8-23 Tuesday-Wednesday Examinations Note: Last scheduled exam is Monday, December 21. December 22-23 are reserved for make-up exams.</p>	<p>JANUARY 18, MONDAY Spring semester classes begin.</p> <p>JANUARY 25, MONDAY Last day to add spring courses. Last day to drop a course and receive a 100% tuition refund.</p> <p>MAY 14-21 Saturday-Sunday Spring recess.</p> <p>APRIL 30, FRIDAY Spring semester classes end.</p> <p>MAY 3-MAY 18 Monday-Tuesday Examinations. Note: Last scheduled exam is Saturday, May 15. May 17-18 are reserved for make-up exams.</p> <p>MAY 22, SATURDAY School of Law commencement ceremony for December 1998, May 1999, and July 1999 graduates.</p>	<p>MAY 24, MONDAY Summer Term classes begin.</p> <p>MAY 28, FRIDAY Last day to add or drop summer courses without academic approval. Last day to drop a course and receive a 100% tuition refund.</p> <p>MAY 31, MONDAY Memorial Day; university closed.</p> <p>JULY 5, MONDAY Independence Day; university closed.</p> <p>JULY 13, TUESDAY Summer Term classes end.</p> <p>JULY 16-21 Friday-Wednesday Examinations.</p>



Directions to the 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 North 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 North Fairfax Drive.

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

Our student body is rich in its diversity. Students come to George Mason from all over the United States, from various backgrounds, professional and personal experiences, and undergraduate experiences. The list below is illustrative of the undergraduate institutions from which George Mason has drawn its students in recent years.

American University
Arizona State University
Auburn University
Barnard College
Bates College
Baylor University
Boston College
Boston University
Bowdoin College
Brandeis University
Brigham Young University
Bucknell University
Carnegie Mellon University
Catholic University of America
Central Methodist College
Clark University
Clemson University
Colgate University
College of the Holy Cross
College of William and Mary
Columbia University
Cornell University
Dartmouth College
Davidson College
Drexel University
Duke University
Emory University
George Mason University
George Washington University
Georgetown University
Georgia Institute of Technology
Gettysburg College
Grinnell College
Grove City College
Hampden-Sydney College
Hampton University
Harvard University
Haverford College
Jacksonville State University
James Madison University
Johns Hopkins University
Lewis-Clark State College
Liberty University
Louisiana State University
Loyola Marymount University
Loyola University
Marquette University
Mary Washington College
MIT
Michigan State University
Muhlenberg College

New York University
Northeastern University
Occidental College
Ohio State University
Ohio Wesleyan University
Old Dominion University
Oregon State University
Pennsylvania State University
Princeton University
Providence College
Purdue University
Randolph-Macon College
Rice University
Rutgers University
Salisbury State University
San Diego State University
Seton Hall University
Skidmore College
St. Lawrence University
St. Louis University
Stanford University
Stetson University
SUNY at Albany
SUNY at Buffalo Center
SUNY Binghamton Center
SUNY Plattsburgh
Syracuse University
Temple University
Texas A & M University
Towson State University
Trinity University
Truman State University
Tulane University
Union College New York
U.S. Air Force Academy
U.S. Coast Guard Academy
U.S. Military Academy
U.S. Naval Academy
University of Akron
University of Alabama
University of Arizona
Univ. of California-Berkeley
Univ. of California-Davis
Univ. of California-Irvine
UCLA
Univ. of California-Santa Barbara
University of Central Arkansas
University of Chicago
University of Colorado
University of Delaware
University of Denver

University of Florida
University of Georgia
University of Illinois
University of Kansas
University of Maine
University of Maryland
University of Massachusetts
University of Memphis
University of Miami
University of Michigan
University of Montana
University of Nebraska
University of Nevada
University of New Hampshire
University of New Mexico
University of North Carolina
University of Notre Dame
University of Oklahoma
University of Pennsylvania
University of Pittsburgh
University of Richmond
University of Rhode Island
University of Rochester
University of San Francisco
University of South Carolina
University of Tennessee
University of Texas
University of the South
University of Utah
University of Vermont
University of Virginia
University of Wisconsin
Virginia Tech
Valparaiso University
Vanderbilt University
Vassar College
Villanova University
Virginia Commonwealth University
Virginia Military Institute
Virginia State University
Wake Forest University
Washington & Jefferson College
Washington and Lee University
Washington University
Wellesley College
West Virginia University
West Virginia Wesleyan College
Williams College
Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Yale University

George Mason University

School of Law

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Arlington, Virginia 22201