prospectus 2000

SCHOOL OF LAW

George Mason University

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LSDAS Recipient Code: 5827 Title IV (Financial Aid) Code: 003749

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National Center for Technology and Law

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A Message from the Dean

WO YEARS AGO, I joined the George Mason University School of Law faculty as dean, after I had served at several other law schools, including the University of Iowa, Northwestern, and UCLA. I came to George Mason excited about becoming part of a young and dynamic intellectual community. Now, two years later, my commitment to our School of Law continues to grow. I believe that George Mason University School of Law will lead the way in legal education into the 21st century. I am proud to be at the helm of this institution and to tell you about the exciting initiatives underway.

A Dynamic Young School

It is amazing that a school as young as Mason has come this far, this fast in terms of building an extraordinary faculty and offering the finest in legal education and practical training. In a forthcoming

article titled, "Measuring the Academic Distinction of Law Faculties," Professor Brian Leiter of the University of Texas ranks George Mason's law faculty in the top tier of all law faculties in the country. Professor Leiter has found that Mason's law faculty ranks 17th in the nation in article production and 26th in the nation in overall productivity. Another reflection of the fine legal education we provide our students is found in recent 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. Mason graduates are extremely well situated in the regional and national job markets.

A Technological Leader

In January 1999, George Mason University School of Law moved into a new, state-of-the-art facility. In our new building, we are one of the most wired law schools in the nation. In every classroom, and at each library seat, our students can use notebook computers to connect to the Internet. Several of our classrooms also are designed to be totally interactive and will allow our faculty to use computer technology as teaching aids. We also have two ultra-modern moot courtrooms, both of which are wired for the latest in litigation-support and evidence-presentation technology. In the three computer labs, students have access to 75 new computers and a number of high-speed laser printers. Finally, through their George Mason University computer accounts, our students have free access to e-mail and to all of the electronic resources for legal research.

The National Center for Technology and Law

In addition to being a technology leader in terms of our facility, George Mason University School of Law is also a leader in policy and academic programs centered on technology. In March 1999, the Virginia General Assembly appropriated \$1 million to the School of Law to establish new programs, including the National Center for Technology and Law (Tech Center). The Tech Center is the only academic center of its kind at a Washington-area law school. This center will seek to bridge the gap between the new, fast-changing technologies that are transforming the competitive landscape and the laws that frequently hold them back. The Tech Center will serve as a neutral forum in which leaders in business and government can meet to debate the application of laws to specific technology issues and to develop policy proposals aimed at encouraging technological progress and economic growth. Our students will be able to participate in all these conferences and have access to many debates and discussions that will shape the legal culture of the next century.

An 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 law. In addition, with new resources being devoted to technology and the law, we are developing a specialty program in law and information technology. That program, in conjunction with our already strong intellectual property law program, will truly position us as the leader in the technology arena. We will continue to grow and develop our curriculum to provide our students with the best that legal education can offer.

The Student Community

As dean of the School of Law, I continue to observe our students' wonderful energy and commitment to our law school. The Docket, our student-run newspaper, is an important forum for students and faculty to debate important issues. 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 continues to grow and to gain increasing national recognition. Our students are our greatest strength, and, with their continued vigor and dedication to the excellence of our law school, we can make extraordinary strides into the next century.

During 1999, George Mason University School of Law is celebrating our 20th anniversary. We are justly proud of our accomplishments and tremendously excited about our future. Please join us.

A Law School for the Next Century

eorge 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, as well as the James M. Buchanan Center for Political Economy, is located at the School of Law. Dr. Buchanan, Harris University Professor of Economics, was awarded the 1986 Nobel Memorial Prize in economic science.

A "New Generation" Law School

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).

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 our 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 intellectual property law curriculum has gained national recognition. Our unique curriculum gives our students correspondingly unique advantages in today's competitive employment market.



State-of-the-Art Law School Facility

In January 1999, George Mason University School of Law moved to a new 240,000-square-foot, state-of-the-art educational facility. The building includes four floors of classroom, library, and administrative space, as well as two levels of interior parking.

The new law school building has an ATM network backbone that is Internet II compatible and provides high-speed connectivity throughout the facility. Every seat in the six large classrooms is wired with electrical and data outlets that connect student laptops to the Internet, e-mail, and online databases. All of the carrels and tables in the new library and all of the seminar rooms, student offices, and student lounges are also wired. The facility features four "smart" classrooms, each outfitted with a custom podium with touch panel controls for computer projection, a VCR, a document camera, and an advanced sound system. Two other classrooms will have computer and video projection equipment. A computer lab that doubles as an electronic classroom has 25 new Pentium computers and a number of high-speed laser printers, and employs ClassNet, an interactive teaching system. Two labs in the library contain 50 more computers. The law school also has purchased a VTEL system for video conferencing and distance learning.

In the near future, the law school will install advanced technology systems in the trial and appellate moot courtrooms, which will include an audio system, an evidence-presentation system (consisting of a custom podium with touch-screen controls, a computer projector, a document camera, a video player, a video printer, and an annotation system for marking video images), and a video recording system.

This new facility matches the truly innovative legal education provided by the School of Law's faculty and is only a 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 rapidly expanding Northern Virginia high-tech corridor.

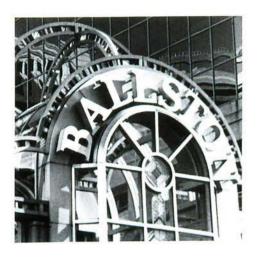
On the Doorstep of the Nation's Capital

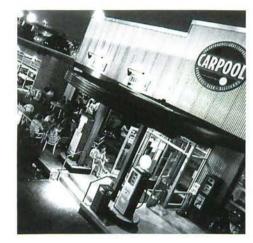
George Mason University School of Law is located just a few miles from downtown Washington, D.C., the nexus for the creation of the world's most important legislation and jurisprudence. Metropolitan Washington also offers students access to hundreds of private law firms, with practice areas covering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

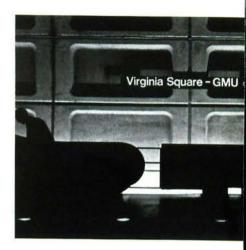
- Outstanding legal instruction from faculty members with significant experience in governmental and public policy organizations such as the White House, the Congress, the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, the U.S. Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, the U.S. International 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; renowned defense attorney F. Lee Bailey; and former U.S. attorney general Edwin Meese III.
- 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.
- Tremendous accessibility to the metropolitan area's abundance of libraries, museums, and performing arts venues—including the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.











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:

- An 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 the newly established National Center for Technology and Law at George Mason, as well as Mason's track programs in international business law, regulatory law, and intellectual property law. This access 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, Qwest Communications, America Online, and Network Solutions, Inc.
- George Mason University School of Law is a public institution at 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.

1 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.

A Choice of Programs

tudents attending George Mason University School of Law may pursue full-time or part-time, evening study. Unlike many other law school programs, the day and evening programs stand on equal footing. The courses taught in the day and evening divisions are identical and are taught by the same full-time professors. The same quality legal education is available to all our students, whether they choose to attend our day or evening division.

The School of Law makes the following extra efforts to ensure that both day and evening students have the same access to our resources:

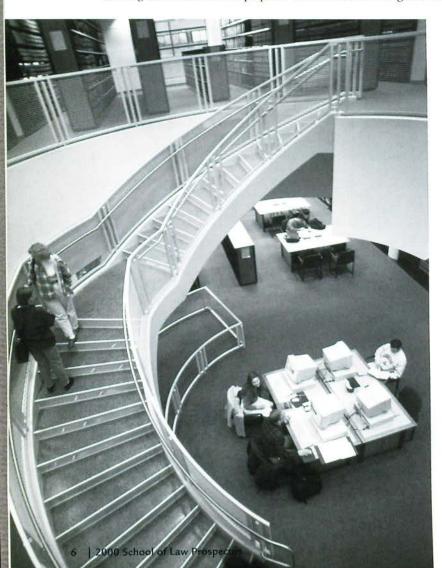
- Faculty hold both day and evening hours.
- Both day and evening students are eligible for need-based financial aid as well as merit-based fellowships.
- Financial aid officers offer both day and evening hours.
- The Office of Career Services holds day, evening, and weekend hours.
- All exams for classes in the evening division are given at night or on Saturdays.
- Students can register for classes and get grade reports through the university's touch-tone telephone system.
- Both day and evening students are eligible for and participate in law review, moot court, and other student-run activities.

Day Division

In the day division, students take three years to complete the 84 credit hours required for graduation. Daytime students take 14 to 15 credits each semester. Daytime classes are held between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Evening Division

In the evening division, students take four years to complete the 84 credit hours required for graduation. Evening students average 10 or 11 credit hours each semester. Evening classes are scheduled between 6 and 10 p.m., Monday through Friday. Evening students should be prepared to attend class five nights a week for at least the first two years of law school.



Our evening program is very rigorous. We are extremely proud of this program and the respect it has gained in the legal community. Prospective employers know that graduates of our evening division are able to balance successfully the demands of employment, school, family, and other obligations. Evening students face particular challenges, but they perform on a par with their daytime counterparts.

Summer Term

George Mason University School of Law holds Summer Term each year. Generally, Summer Term begins during the last week of May and ends during the third week of July. All summer courses are held in the evenings, between the hours of 6 and 10 p.m., Monday through Thursday. Both day and evening division students may take courses during Summer Term. Many students take courses during summer to lighten their course loads during the academic semesters.

The George Mason Curriculum

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

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, Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis, emphasizes continual practice of these skills through the development of actual transactions and cases, the effective use of technology, and the separate evaluation of writing skills. The program 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. More than 30 adjunct professors and upper-class students known as 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 theses for upper-class writing course requirements.

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

Economic and Quantitative Methods

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

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

For the past 10 years, George Mason has integrated these disciplines into our law and economics-oriented curriculum. Our course, Legal and Economic Concepts, provides the foundation for this approach. A unique four-hour course required of all first-year students, Legal and Economic Concepts 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 nearly 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 many courses a focus on quantitative and economic aspects of legal problems enhances the traditional methodology.

Specialty Programs of Study

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 legal education and that they are prepared for practice in the 21st century.

SPECIALTY TRACKS

George Mason law students enjoy a unique opportunity to specialize and focus their legal studies in a particular area of law through our specialty track programs. Our specialty tracks offer 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 specialty track students write a thesis or seminar paper in their area of specialization. Students pursuing a specialty track will be required to take 24 to 31 credit hours of the 84 total credit hours required for graduation in the area of specialization.

Students may elect to pursue a specialty track at the time of application to George Mason or at the end of their first year of study. George Mason offers specialty tracks in the following five areas:

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

Detailed information about each specialty track program and specific course requirements and offerings is available from the Office of Admissions.

SPECIALIZATION SEQUENCES

For students who would like greater freedom in their course selection while also gaining the benefits of some degree of specialization, George Mason offers specialization sequences. Students can elect one or more of our specialization sequences or design their own programs by choosing freely among the many electives offered.

Specialization sequences provide a basic understanding of particular subject areas. To complete a sequence, a student must earn from 14 to 16 credit hours in a particular area. It may be possible, depending upon scheduling, for a student to complete two specialization sequences. Our specialization sequences include the following:

- Corporate and Securities Law
- Intellectual Property Law

■ Personal Law

- Criminal Law
- International Business Law
- Litigation Law

■ Legal and Economic Theory

■ Regulatory Law

Detailed information about each specialization sequence and specific course requirements and offerings is available from the Office of Admissions.

General Law Program

Although George Mason offers a number of structured specialty tracks, students are not required to specialize in their legal studies. Many students enter law school without a clearly defined interest in a specific area of the law. Those students may choose to pursue a general course of study, choosing various electives as their interests develop.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

All George Mason law students, whether pursuing a specialty track or the General Law Program, are required to satisfactorily complete 84 credit hours for graduation. Forty-two of those credit hours are in general courses; 42 credit hours are in elective courses. In addition, students must complete a writing requirement. Students in specialty tracks must satisfy the writing requirement by writing a thesis in the specialty area and taking one additional course in which a paper is required. Students pursuing the General Law Program must take two seminars or take one seminar plus an additional course in which a paper is required.

All students must take the following courses during their tenure at George Mason University School of Law:

REQUIRED COURSE	CREDIT HOURS
Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I	1
Contracts I	2
Property I	2
Civil Procedure	4
Torts	4
Legal and Economic Concepts I	2
Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	2
Contracts II	4
Property II	3
Legal and Economic Concepts II	2
Criminal Law	3
Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	2
Constitutional Law	4
Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	2
Administrative Law	3
Professional Responsibility	2





Academic Centers at the School of Law

George Mason is proud of the academic centers located at the School of Law. Through these centers, we bring extraordinary talent into our law school and enhance our existing programs. These centers also create a strong network in various areas of law that greatly benefits our students as they explore the multitude of career opportunities available to them.

National Center for Technology and Law

The Tech Center, as this new center is informally called, will seek to bridge the gap between rapidly changing technologies and the laws that frequently hold them back by serving as a neutral forum in which business and government leaders can debate and develop technology policy proposals. The Tech Center will carry out its work in a number of ways, including running a distinguished speaker series that will feature government and private-sector leaders, and hosting policy conferences on current issues in information technology and biotechnology policy. Of major importance, the Tech Center will host a Global Internet Policy Summit in March 2000.

Law and Psychiatry Center

In 1999, George Mason University established the Law and Psychiatry Center at the School of Law. This center will address the growing tragedies of incarceration, violence, homelessness, and suicide occurring due to untreated severe mental illnesses. The center will have a national focus and will bring together legal and psychiatric experts to search for innovations in law and governmental policy dealing with mental health issues. The center will have an academic role at the law school and will be a forum for teaching our law students about mental illness. The center also will sponsor a legal clinic that will give students practical experience in litigation, as well as in the legislative and government policies concerning mental illness.

Law and Economics Center

Founded in 1974, the Law and Economics Center (LEC) is a vital component of George Mason University School of Law. The LEC has developed an international reputation for its outstanding educational institutes, seminars, and conferences for federal judges. More than 450 federal judges, as well as two Supreme Court justices, are graduates of the LEC's Institute for Federal Judges. The LEC also sponsors research, faculty workshops, conferences, and publications, including the Supreme Court Economic Review.

Graduate Placements

Below are law firms, businesses, and government agencies that have employed George Mason law graduates in recent years.

Agency for International Development Washington, D.C.

Arent Fox

Washington, D.C.

Blakely Sokoloff Taylor & Zafman

Austin, Texas

Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lione

Chicago, Illinois

Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis

Alexandria, Virginia

CNA Insurance Companies

Chicago, Illinois

Collier, Shannon, Rill & Scott, PLLC

Washington, D.C.

Coopers & Lybrand, LLP

New York, New York

Crestar Bank

McLean, Virginia

Crowell & Moring

Washington, D.C.

Deloitte & Touche Los Angeles, California

Fairfax Public Defenders Office

Fairfax, Virginia

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Washington, D.C.

Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P.

Palo Alto, California

First Nationwide Mortgage Corporation

Frederick, Maryland

Foley & Lardner Washington, D.C.

Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson

New York, New York

GEICO

Washington, D.C.

Hall, Priddy & Myers Potomac, Maryland

Career Development

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 two miles from downtown 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. Our students have opportunities 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 full- and part-time employment 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. Each year approximately 200 private law firms, government agencies, and corporations come on campus to interview second- and third-year students.

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 1998 obtained employment in the following areas:

51% Private practice

Business and industry 18%

14% Government

Judicial clerkships 11%

Other (e.g., military, academic)

The average full-time starting salary for 1998 graduates was \$70,000.

Clinical Programs

LEGAL CLINIC

In the spring semester of 1998, the School of Law inaugurated the Legal Clinic. Through enrollment in this threecredit 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 a private attorney's office.

LAW AND MENTAL ILLNESS CLINIC

Beginning in fall 1999, this clinic will allow students to gain experience in the judicial, legislative, academic, and advocacy aspects of laws concerning the treatment of persons with severe mental illness. The classroom component of the course studies the history and development of laws affecting the mentally ill, while also preparing the students for representation of petitioners during civil commitment hearings. Students also will represent clients and will locate and interview witnesses, appear at commitment hearings, perform direct and cross-examinations, and present legal argument. Students

Hazel & Thomas, P.C. Falls Church, Virginia

Hirschler, Fleisher, Weinberg, Cox & Allen Richmond, Virginia

Hogan & Hartson Washington, D.C.

Howrey & Simon Washington, D.C.

Hunton & Williams McLean, Virginia

Jones, Cay, Reavis & Pogue Washington, D.C.

Kelley, Drye & Warren, LLP Washington, D.C.

Kenyon & Kenyon New York, New York King & Spalding Atlanta, Georgia

Kirkland & Ellis Washington, D.C.

Lucent Technologies Murray Hill, New Jersey

MCI Communications Washington, D.C.

Morgan & Finnegan New York, New York

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, LLP

Washington, D.C.

Morrison & Foerster Washington, D.C.

National Association of Home Builders Washington, D.C.

also will participate in research projects with the Treatment Advocacy Center, as well as critique and draft proposed legislation.

Supervised Externship Program

George Mason's proximity to Washington, D.C., offers a wide range of supervised externship possibilities to our law students. The supervised externship program is designed to allow students who have completed one-third of their legal education to perform work outside of law school, for academic credit, under the supervision of an attorney. There is a great deal of flexibility in supervised externship positions. Our students have undertaken externships in such varied places as the U.S. Court of Federal Clams, 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.

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. 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.

Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt Arlington, Virginia

Oliff & Berridge Alexandria, Virginia

Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy, LLP Washington, D.C.

Qwest Communications Arlington, Virginia

Rogers & Wells Washington, D.C.

Sands Anderson Marks & Miller, P.C. Richmond, Virginia

Securities & Exchange Commission Washington, D.C.

Shaw Pittman Potts & Trowbridge Washington, D.C.

Shearman & Sterling Washington, D.C.

Steptoe & Johnson, LLP Washington, D.C.

Sterling Software Reston, Virginia

Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox, P.L.L.C. Washington, D.C.

Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan Washington, D.C.

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.

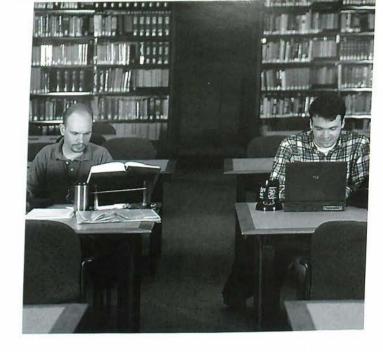
U.S. Patent & Trademark Office Arlington, Virginia

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

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

Ursillo, Teitz & Ritch Providence, Rhode Island

Williams & Jensen, P.C. Washington, D.C.



The Law Library

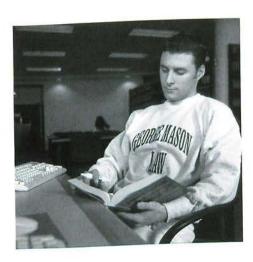
George Mason's Law Library combines a collection of growing importance with high-technology support to ensure that our students and faculty have optimal access to all the resources they need for their legal studies. In addition to sharing both an online catalog and an automated circulation system with Fenwick Library, George Mason's Fairfax Campus library, resources are expanded through ALADIN, the online catalog of the Washington Research Libraries Consortium.

Located on three levels of the new law school facility, the library houses more than 300 study carrels and table seats. Every study carrel and table is wired with electrical and data connections so that our students can plug in notebook computers to access the Internet, e-mail, and LEXIS and Westlaw. The library has two computer labs with a total of 50 Pentium computers, complete with zip drives, 19" monitors, CD-ROM's, and sound capabilities. Separate group study rooms are also available.

The library's collection consists of more than 375,000 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, 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 5,300 serials.

Detailed information about the library is available from the Office of Admissions.





Student Organizations

George Mason offers students many ways to enhance their legal education by becoming active in one or more of our student organizations. These organizations not only add to the vitality of the law school, but also create valuable networking opportunities for students with special interests. Below is a list of the numerous student organizations at George Mason:

- Alternative Dispute Resolution Society
- American Bar Association/Law Student Division (ABA/LSD)
- George Mason American Inn of Court
- Association for Public Interest Law
- Association of Trial Lawyers of America
- Black Law Students Association (BLSA)
- Christian Legal Society
- Criminal Law Association
- Environmental Law Society
- Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy
- Gay and Lesbian Student Association
- George Mason Law Review
- Honor Committee

- Intellectual Property Law Society
- International Law Society
- Jewish Law Students Association
- Law and Economics Society
- Moot Court Board
- Multi-National Legal Society
- Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity International
- Phi Delta (Lewis F. Powell Inn)
- Student Bar Association
- Sports, Entertainment, and Art Law Society (SEALS)
- Thomas More Society
- Toastmasters International
- Women's Law Association

Detailed information about each organization is available from the Office of Admissions. Representatives from each organization will be at orientation to talk with new students.

The Admissions Process

General Information

The admissions process at George Mason University School of Law is very competitive and highly selective. Members of the Admissions Committee review and consider each application for admission in its entirety. Two of the primary factors considered in the admissions process are performance on the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and undergraduate grade point average. Other factors include difficulty of undergraduate major; undergraduate institution attended; possession of advanced degrees; writing ability (as indicated in 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; other academic, personal, and professional achievements; and George Mason University affiliations.

The criteria for admission to the part-time, evening program are the same as for admission to the full-time, day 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 evening program.

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

Before applying for admission to law school, applicants are advised to investigate the requirements for admission to the practice of law in any jurisdiction in which they intend to practice. Some state bars may require registration at the time of entry into law school. If an applicant has been a party to any criminal proceedings; been arrested, summoned, or charged with or convicted of a crime; been confined to a mental, penal, or correctional institution; or undergone mental health 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.



First-year students are admitted only in the fall semester.

Profile of the 1999 Admitted Class*

The 1999 first-year class of 210 students was selected from a pool of more than 2,000 applicants, More than 500 colleges and universities, and every state, were represented in the 1999 application pool. For students admitted to the fall 1999 class, the median LSAT score and undergraduate grade point average were 159 and 3.25, respectively. Forty-two percent were women and 13 percent were minorities. Eighteen percent held advanced degrees, including 18 Ph.D.'s, 3 M.D.'s, 5 M.B.A.'s, and 87 master's degrees. The average age was 25.

*These statistics are based upon applicants admitted as of May 21, 1999, and may change as the admissions process is completed.

Eligibility

To be eligible to matriculate, an applicant must have earned a baccalaureate degree from a college or university accredited by a regional accrediting association of the United States. Alternatively, applicants may present undergraduate work from an institution outside of the jurisdiction of one of the U.S. regional accrediting agencies. In such cases, applicants must have their degrees certified as equivalent to those acquired in an accredited institution. Information regarding certifying agencies may be obtained from the Office of Admissions.

Application may be made during the final year of undergraduate study, and acceptance is contingent upon award of a baccalaureate degree before matriculation at the School of Law.

All applicants must take the LSAT. In addition, applicants who have earned or who are in the final year of working toward their baccalaureate degrees at an institution accredited by one of the regional U.S. accrediting agencies must register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). Applicants required to submit certification of their degrees must take the LSAT; however, they are not required to register with the LSDAS.

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.

Rolling Admissions

The application deadline for fall 2000 admission is March 1, 2000.

Admissions decisions are made on a rolling basis. Applications will be reviewed in their entirety as soon as they are complete. Applicants will be notified when their applications are complete, and will be notified of a decision within approximately six

weeks after their applications have been reviewed. The decision will be an offer of admission, a denial, or an invitation to be on the Wait List. Final decisions from the Wait List will be made during May, June, and July 2000.

Application Procedure

To be considered for admission to the School of Law, applicants must provide the following:

- An application and nonrefundable application fee of \$35.
- A 500-word personal statement on a separate sheet of paper.
- An LSAT/LSDAS Report. All information and the registration booklet for the LSAT and LSDAS can be picked up at most colleges, universities, and law schools. You may also contact LSAC/LSDAS directly at (215) 968-1001 or www.lsac.org.
- Two letters of recommendation.
- An application for in-state tuition (if appropriate).

For detailed application instructions or an application form, visit www.gmu.edu/departments/law/admission, or call the Office of Admissions at (703) 993-8010.

Admission of Transfer Applicants

Admission of transfer students is highly selective. Only students who have completed one year at an ABA-accredited law school will be eligible for transfer admission. In considering transfer applications, the School of Law considers, among other factors, the reason the student desires to transfer, previous law school performance, and available space. A 3.0 cumulative grade point average in law study is typically a minimum standard for consideration.

The deadline for applying for transfer admission is July 1, 2000. Admission decisions for transfer applications are made as quickly as possible, between mid-July and mid-August.

In addition to the requirements listed above, applicants applying for transfer admission must provide all of the following items:

- A final, official transcript of all law work undertaken.
- A letter from the dean (or the dean's designate) of the law school attended certifying good academic standing and eligibility to continue.
- A certification of class rank.
- A complete (including writing sample and transcripts), unofficial copy of the LSAC Law School Report, which the applicant can obtain from the registrar's office at the law school from which he or she seeks to transfer.

Transfer applicants who are offered admission will receive written notification of the number of transfer credits to be awarded. In general, transfer credits awarded may not exceed 28 units. Admitted transfer applicants also will be advised of the courses that will have to be taken at George Mason to complete their degrees.

Accepted Applicants

Applicants who have been accepted into the School of Law will receive a letter setting forth the conditions that must be met to reserve a seat in the entering class. Such conditions include making a nonrefundable seat deposit in the total sum of \$750 by established deadlines, providing an Intent Form and Honor Code Certification, and ensuring that, before matriculation, the School of Law receives official transcripts from each institution at which course work was taken. If an accepted applicant fails to provide the seat deposit by the established deadlines, or to provide the Intent Form and Honor Code Certification, the applicant forfeits his seat in the entering class, which will be offered to another applicant. This process continues until all available seats have been filled.

Visiting Law Students

The School of Law accepts a number of visiting students each semester, and for the Summer Term. Students interested in visiting status at the law school should contact the Admissions Office at (703) 993-8010 for information and an application, or should visit the School of Law website at www.gmu.edu/departments/law.

Admissions Inquiries

Applicants who have questions or who would like to visit the law school for a tour should contact the Admissions Office at (703) 993-8010 or via e-mail at arichar5@gmu.edu. Office hours are 9 a.m. through 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.





Financing Your Legal Education

Estimated Costs for 1999-2000

The following table shows the estimated costs for full-time and part-time students at George Mason for the 1999-2000 academic year. These estimates are used in determining financial aid packages for law students.

CATEGORY	ESTIMATED COSTS FOR IN-STATE RESIDENTS	ESTIMATED COSTS FOR OUT-OF-STATE RESIDENTS
Tuition (full time)	\$ 7,784	\$18,228
Tuition (part time*)	6,116	14,322
Estimated additional costs and living expenses	16,249	16,249
Total estimated cost (full time)	24,033	34,477
Total estimated cost (part time)	22,365	30,571
*In-state residents pay \$278 per credit hour and out-of-state re	esidents pay \$651 per credit hour.	

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.

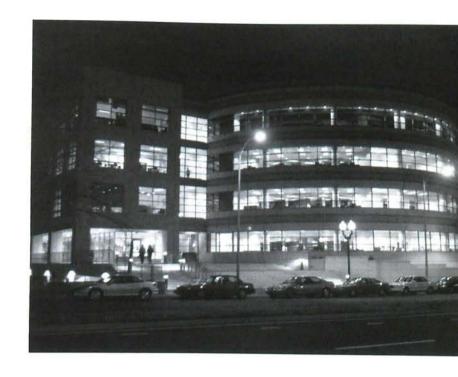
Mason's Title IV school code is 003749. Students may call the office at (703) 993-2353, or write to

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

The law school continually seeks to develop new sources of nonloan funds to help defray the cost of legal education. A number of fellowships and scholarships are available to incoming law students. For more information on the following programs, as well as on additional sources of funding, contact the Office of Admissions.

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, national origin, veteran status, disability, sexual orientation, sex, or age (except where sex or age is a bona fide occupational qualification). 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, Mason Hall, Room D105, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030-4444, telephone number (703) 993-8730.



Scholarship Programs

THE PROFESSOR RICHARD S. MURPHY SCHOLARSHIP is awarded each year to an incoming first-year student based on merit. This scholarship is a lasting memorial to Professor Murphy, who died in a tragic accident during the summer of 1997. Professor Murphy was a brilliant and energetic scholar, a gifted professor, and a beloved friend and colleague. He served on the School of Law faculty from 1994 to 1997.

THE SENATOR LEROY S. BENDHEIM SCHOLARSHIP. Named after the Virginia senator who bequeathed the funds for this award, the scholarship goes to one or two of the most outstanding applicants with an academic background in economics, statistics, or finance. No application is necessary.

Fellowship Programs

ROBERT A. LEVY FELLOWSHIPS IN LAW & LIBERTY were created through the generosity of Dr. Robert A. Levy, a 1994 graduate of the law school. Through this generous fellowship 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 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. from an accredited university in economics, finance, or a related field; 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 enclosed with the application.

LAW SCHOOL FELLOWSHIPS. A small number of fellowship grants are awarded to incoming law students each year on the basis of merit.

Diversity

Our student body is rich in its diversity. Students come to George Mason from all over the United States with 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

Bryn Mawr College **Bucknell University**

Carnegie Mellon University Case Western Reserve University Catholic University of America

Central Methodist College Clark University Clemson University

Colgate University

College of the Holy Cross College of William and Mary

Colorado College Columbia University Cornell University Dartmouth College Davidson College

Dordt College Drexel University Duke University **Emory University** Furman University

George Mason University George Washington University

Georgetown University

Georgia Institute of Technology

Gettysburg College Grinnell College Grove City College Hamilton College Hampden-Sydney College

Hampton University Harvard University

Haverford College Jacksonville State University James Madison University Johns Hopkins University

Lehigh University

Lewis-Clark State College

Liberty University

Louisiana State University Loyola Marymount University

Loyola University

Mary Washington College

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Michigan State University Mississippi State University Muhlenburg 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 Smith College

St. Lawrence University St. Louis University Stanford University

State University of New York at Albany State University of New York at Buffalo State University of New York at Binghamton

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 Alabama University of Arizona

University of California, Berkeley University of California, Davis University of California, Los Angeles University 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 University of Wyoming Valparaiso University Vanderbilt University Vassar College Villanova University

Virginia Commonwealth University

Virginia Military Institute

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Virginia State University Wake Forest University

Washington & Jefferson College Washington and Lee University

Washington University Wellesley College West Virginia University Williams College

Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Yale University

Faculty Reputation

ne of the School of Law's greatest assets is our 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, George Mason's faculty has enabled the school to become not only a fine place in which to receive a traditional legal education, but also one of the nation's premier centers for the study of economics-related legal matters. In 1997, the prestigious John Templeton Foundation honored the law school for its academic achievements and outstanding contribution to legal education.

In a forthcoming article, "Measuring the Academic Distinction of Law Faculties," Professor Brian Leiter of the University of Texas ranks George Mason's law faculty in the top tier. Professor Leiter ranks George Mason's faculty 17th in the nation in article production and 26th in the nation in overall productivity. According to the Leiter study, our law faculty ranks 24th in the nation in overall quality.

> Because George Mason University School of Law has one of the greatest concentrations of economics and business-related legal scholars in the worldscholars 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.

Full-Time Faculty Biographies

PROFESSOR ROBERT A. ANTHONY, George Mason University Foundation Professor of Law, came to George Mason in 1983, having previously practiced law in Washington and. earlier, in San Francisco. Professor Anthony served for 10 years on the faculty of Cornell University Law School, as an associate professor of law (1964-68) and as a full professor (1968-74). On leave from Cornell in 1972-73, he served as the chief counsel and then as the director of the U.S. Office of Foreign Direct Investments in the Department of Commerce. In 1974, after confirmation by the Senate, he was appointed by President Ford to be chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States, and served until 1979. Professor Anthony earned a B.A. degree from Yale (1953) and a B.A. Juris from Oxford (1955), which he attended as a Rhodes Scholar. His J.D. is from Stanford University School of Law (1957). He spent the fall semester of 1994 as a Fulbright lecturer in law at the University of Ljubljana in Slovenia. Professor Anthony teaches Administrative Law and Federal Courts.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW PETER BERKOWITZ comes to George Mason from Harvard University, where he taught government for nine years. Over the course of his academic career, he has been the recipient of a number of awards and fellowships, including a John M. Olin Faculty Fellowship, the Hoopes Prize for excellence in teaching, and an Outstanding Teacher Award from the American Political Science Association. Professor Berkowitz is a frequent lecturer, has contributed numerous articles to professional publications, and writes regularly for the New Republic. He is the author of two books, Virtue and the Making of Modern Liberalism (1999) and Nietzche: The Ethics of an Immoralist (1995), for which he was awarded the Thomas J. Wilson Prize by Harvard University Press for the best book by a new author. Professor Berkowitz is at work on a book called Giving Liberalism Its Due. Professor Berkowitz earned his B.A. from Swarthmore College with high honors (1981), his M.A. from Hebrew University of Jerusalem with distinction (1985), and his Ph.D. from Yale University with distinction (1987). He earned his J.D. from Yale Law School in 1990.

E. BERNSTEIN maintains a strong interest in civil justice reform and legal history. A

Mellon Foundation Research Fellow at Columbia University School of Law during the 1994–95 academic year, Professor Bernstein also has 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 of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, and practiced with Crowell & Moring in Washington, D.C. He graduated with a B.A. from Brandeis University (1988) and a J.D. from Yale University (1991), where he was senior editor of the Yale Law Journal. Professor Bernstein teaches Evidence, Complex Litigation, and Environmental Regulation.

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 board 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. and LL.B. are from McGill University (1969 and 1974, respectively), and his LL.M. is from Harvard University (1975). 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, international financial fraud, and electronic commerce 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, was 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 Judge Paul H. Roney of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (1978-79). He earned his B.A. from the University of Notre Dame (1968), J.D. from Stetson University (1977), and LL.M. from the University of Pennsylvania (1978). Professor Byrne teaches commercial law subjects.

PROFESSOR OF LAW LLOYD R. COHEN

has published scholarship on a variety of applications of economics to law, including a market in transplant organs; marriage and divorce; wrongful death; tender offers; and free riders and holdouts. Before joining the faculty of George Mason in 1993, he taught law at Chicago-Kent College of Law, and was a John M. Olin Research Fellow at the University of Chicago. Professor Cohen has served as a special counsel to the U.S. International Trade Commission and as a law clerk to Judge Gerald B. Tjoflat of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit. Before attending law school, he was an economics professor. Professor Cohen earned his B.A. from Harpur College (1968), M.A. and Ph.D. from the State University of New York, Binghamton (1973 and 1976, respectively), and I.D. from Emory University (1983). Professor Cohen teaches Trusts and Estates as well as several courses in applied economics.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW

TERRENCE R. CHORVAT'S expertise is in the area of taxation. He joins the faculty of George Mason from Golden Gate University School of Law, where he taught courses in tax timing and international taxation, and a tax policy colloquium. Before that, he taught at New York University School of Law, served as a tax advisor to Senator Edward M. Kennedy, and practiced law in several large firms. He has held leadership positions in the Young Lawyer's Division of the ABA and has had a number of articles on tax issues published. Professor Chorvat graduated from Northwestern University with a B.A. in Economics and in Mathematics (1986). He earned his J.D. cum laude from the University of Chicago (1989) and his LL.M. from New York University (1992).

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. from Dickinson College (1952), his J.D. from Dickinson School of Law of Pennsylvania State University (1955), his M.A. from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (1964), and his LL.M. from

the University of Virginia (1975). Professor Costello supervises students in George Mason's externship programs and teaches Virginia Practice and Virginia Remedies.

With his work in regulatory takings and other aspects of property law, PROFESSOR OF LAW STEVEN J. EAGLE plays an important role in the ongoing dialogue among American legal scholars, lawyers, and judges on the proper interpretation of property rights in the Constitution. He is the author of a leading property treatise and scholarly and popular articles, and teaches in programs for judges and the practicing bar. Professor Eagle came to George Mason in 1987 and also has taught at the law schools of Vanderbilt University, the University of Toledo, and Pace University. He earned his B.B.A. from the City College of New York (1965) and his J.D. from Yale Law School (1970). Professor Eagle teaches the firstyear course, Property, and an advanced constitutional law seminar on property rights.

PROFESSOR ERNEST GELLHORN 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 also has taught at the University of Virginia and Duke University. In addition to his numerous scholarly articles, he has published a casebook on administrative law and student texts on administrative law, antitrust law, and regulated industries. Professor Gellhorn earned his B.A. and LL.B. from the University of Minnesota (1956 and 1962, respectively). He teaches an advanced administrative law seminar.

VISITING ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW NORMAN C. GILLESPIE brings insights into the nexus of law, philosophy, and economics. Before joining the faculty in 1995, he practiced corporate law with the New York firm of Davis Polk and Wardwell and, prior to practicing law, taught philosophy at the University of California, Santa Barbara;

the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; and the University of Texas. Professor Gillespie's bachelor's degree is from Bates College and his Ph.D. in Philosophy is from the University of Wisconsin. He initially studied law at Yale University in the Master of Studies in Law Program and as an Olin Research Fellow, and then completed his J.D. at Stanford University in 1990. Professor Gillespie teaches Professional Responsibility, Securities Law and Regulation, and Insurance Law.

DEAN AND PROFESSOR OF LAW MARK F. GRADY is an expert in torts, antitrust, intellectual property, and law and economics. He formerly served as professor of law at the University of California, Los Angeles. His educational experience includes being a Ford Foundation Fellow in 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 in 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 for the Executive Office of the President; consultant on antitrust and advertising regulatory policy at the Federal Trade Commission (1981-85); professor of law at the University of Iowa (1980-85); professor of law at Northwestern University (1985-92); and John M. Olin Visiting Professor of Law and Economics at Duke University (1992-93). Most recently, Dean Grady presented testimony in April 1999 before the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. House of Representatives, on the Year 2000 Readiness and Responsibility Act (H.R. 775). His recent publications include "Efficient Negligence," published in the November 1998 Georgetown Law Journal. Dean Grady holds an A.B. summa cum laude in Economics (1970) and a J.D. from the University of California, Los Angeles (1973).

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW

MICHAEL S. GREEN teaches jurisprudence and civil procedure. Professor Green has a background in philosophy, logic, and ethics and has served on the faculty of several institutions, including Tufts University, the University of Alabama in Huntsville, Wesleyan University, and Yale University. Professor Green clerked for 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. summa cum laude at the University of California at Berkeley (1982), and his Ph.D. in Philosophy and J.D. at Yale University (1990 and 1996, respectively), 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, 1994-95.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW JOHN

HASNAS brings his experience as assistant general counsel of Koch Industries, Inc., the second largest privately owned corporation in North America, to George Mason. He taught at Georgetown University Law Center and Temple University School of Law, as well as at Georgetown School of Business and the University of Texas, Arlington. He has been a senior research fellow at the Kennedy Institute of Ethics since 1991 and was a visiting scholar at the Social Philosophy and Policy Center in Bowling Green, Ohio, in 1994. He received his B.A. from Lafayette College (1974), his I.D. from Duke University School of Law (1978), his Ph.D. from Duke University (1988), and his LL.M. from Temple University School of Law (1992).

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW D. BRUCE JOHNSEN came to George Mason in 1994

from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, where he taught courses in the legal studies and finance departments. Before that time, he was a visiting senior research scholar at the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and an assistant professor in the Department of Management at Texas A&M University. His training in economics is from the University of Washington, where he earned his B.A. (1977), M.A. (1981), and Ph.D. (1987). He graduated from the J.D. program at Emory University in 1985. Professor Johnsen teaches Legal and Economic Methods, 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, a senior research associate with the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and an economist with the U.S. Department of Justice. Professor Kobayashi was educated at the University of California, Los Angeles, earning his B.S. in Economics/System Science (1981), and his M.A. and Ph.D. in Economics (1982 and 1986, respectively). He teaches Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory, Quantitative Forensics, and Legal and Economic Theory of Intellectual Property.

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. His research on torts issues is nationally known.

PROFESSOR OF LAW WILLIAM H. LASH III

serves as coordinator of the International Business Law 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 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. from Yale University (1982) and a J.D. from Harvard University (1985). 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 attorneyadvisor to Judge 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. from Bryn Mawr College (1987), and a J.D. and an LL.M. in Taxation from New York University (1990 and 1993, respectively). 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 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 a B.A. from St. John's College (Annapolis) (1974), an M.A. from the Catholic University of America (1978), an A.M. and a Ph.D. from Harvard University (1979 and 1981, respectively), and a J.D. from the University of Chicago (1985). At George Mason he has been coeditor of the Supreme Court Economic Review and acted as associate dean for academic affairs. Professor Lund teaches Employment Discrimination, Legislation, and Federal Election Law.

Lauded as a cultural laureate of the Commonwealth of Virginia, UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR OF LAW HENRY G. MANNE,

former dean of the School of Law, has been the driving force behind the many innovations in legal education implemented at George Mason since his appointment in 1986. Professor Manne has been designated one of the "founders" of the field of law and economics by the American Law and Economics Association. He launched the Law and Economics Center at Emory University and the University of Miami before bringing it to George Mason. His monograph, An Intellectual History of the School of Law, George Mason University, traces the development of the law and economics movement and highlights the special contributions made by 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," Journal of Political Economy, April 1965. Professor Manne also designed and implemented at George Mason the nation's

first system of fully integrated law school specialty track programs. He holds a B.A. from Vanderbilt University (1950), J.D. from the University of Chicago (1952), J.S.D. from Yale University (1966), LL.D. from Seattle University (1987), and LL.D. from the Universidad Francesco Marroquin in Guatemala (1987).

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. from San Diego State University (1971) and his J.D. from the University of California, Los Angeles (1974). 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 Dolores K. Sloviter, chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. She earned her bachelor's degree in economics from the University of Rochester (1987) and her J.D. from Georgetown University (1990). Professor O'Hara teaches Conflict of Laws, Criminal Law, and Federal Criminal Law and Sentencing.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW MICHAEL

E. O'NEILL specializes in criminal law, criminal procedure, and constitutional law and, before joining the faculty full time in 1998, taught as a member of the adjunct faculty at George Mason University School of Law. Professor O'Neill clerked for Justice Clarence Thomas of the U.S. Supreme Court, and for Judge David B. Sentelle of the 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, and as a special assistant U.S. attorney in the U.S. Justice Department's Criminal Division Appellate Section. Professor O'Neill earned his B.A. summa cum laude from Brigham Young University (1987) and his J.D. from Yale Law School (1990). 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 the author of several books, including II Contratto Concluso Mediante Computer (1987), Liability for Negligence and Judicial Discretion (1992), and Law and Economics (coedited with Judge Richard A. Posner) (1997), in addition to more than 50 academic articles in the field of law and economics and comparative law. 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. from the University of Rome "La Sapienza" (1985). He earned his LL.M., J.S.D., and M.A. in Economics from the University of California at Berkeley (1988, 1990, and 1995, respectively), and Ph.D. in Economics from George Mason University (1998). Professor 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 America Journal of Comparative Law and of the International Review of Law and Economics. 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." During the spring semester of 1999, he was a visiting professor at the University of Glaz, Austria, giving a series of lectures on law and economics from the perspective of the "George Mason" school of thought. Before coming to George Mason in 1990, Professor Parker 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. from Georgia Institute of Technology (1975) and his J.D. from the University of Virginia (1978). His teaching

subjects have included Civil Procedure, Evidence, and Litigation Management.

PROFESSOR OF LAW DANIEL D. POLSBY joins the faculty after having taught at Northwestern University since 1976, most recently as Kirkland & Ellis Professor of Law. He served as legal counsel to Commissioner Glen O. Robinson of the Federal Communications Commission, and practiced law with Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering in Washington, D.C. In 1971-72 he served as law clerk to the late Harold Leventhal of the U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit. In addition, Professor Polsby was Chicago correspondent for The Economist from 1990 to 1994. He has been a visiting professor at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles; the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; and Cornell University. He has taught numerous courses and seminars and is a frequent author of professional articles and publications. Professor Polsby earned his B.A. from Oakland University (1964) and his J.D. magna cum laude from the University

of Minnesota (1971).

George Mason University Foundation PRO-FESSOR OF LAW LARRY E. RIBSTEIN'S casebooks, Business Associations (cowritten with Peter Letsou) and Unincorporated Business Entities, are 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 & Keatinge on Limited Liability Companies), as well as many scholarly articles. The coordinator for the Corporate and Securities Law track, he has been with George Mason since 1987. Professor Ribstein has 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. from Johns Hopkins University (1968) and his J.D. from the University of Chicago (1972). He teaches Business Associations, Securities Law and Regulation, and Unincorporated Businesses, among other courses.

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 position 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. and M.A. degrees from Southern Methodist University (1956 and 1961, respectively) and a Ph.D. from Ohio State University (1964). 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. from Brandeis University (1973), a J.D. from the University of Michigan (1976), an LL.M. from New York University (1977), and an M.A. and a Ph.D. in Economics from George Mason University (1991 and 1994, respectively). 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 Harrison L. Winter, chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. He earned his B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania (1983) and his J.D. from the University of Virginia (1987). 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 course book, Public Choice and Public Law: Readings and Commentary. Most recently, Professor Stearns completed a book, 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.

PROFESSOR OF LAW GORDON TULLOCK

brings the experience of a rich and varied professional career with him to George Mason. He was a member of the U.S. Foreign Service from 1947 to 1956, serving in China, Hong Kong, and Korea. He was a postdoctoral fellow at the Thomas Jefferson Center for Political Economy at the University of Virginia, and a member of the faculties of the University of South Carolina, the University of Virginia, and Rice University, as well as a University Distinguished Professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Professor Tullock was the Holbert R. Harris University Professor at George Mason University from 1983 to 1987, and was the Karl Eller Professor of Economics and Political Science at the University of Arizona before joining the faculty of George Mason University School of Law. He is a member of and has held offices in a variety of professional associations, and has been the recipient of numerous honors over the course of his career. Professor Tullock was the first recipient of the Lastly T. Wilkins Award, received the 1992 Frank E. Seidman Distinguished Award in Political Economy, and was presented with the 1993 Adam

Smith Award. In 1996 Professor Tullock was named a member of the American Political Science Review Hall of Fame and also was honored with an Award for Outstanding Contributions in the field of law and economics by George Mason University School of Law. In January 1998 he was made a Distinguished Fellow of the American Economics Association. Professor Tullock received his education at Yale University (Chinese, 1949–51), Cornell University (Chinese, 1951–52), and the University of Chicago (J.D., 1947). He was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws from the University of Chicago in 1992.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW

associate professor of law and Olin Fellow at the University of Southern California Law Center, comes to George Mason with teaching experience in the fields of tax, taxplanning, employment, deferred compensation and employee benefits, microeconomics for lawyers, and contracts. She has taught at New York University School of Law and at Stanford University, where she was a research fellow, Olin Program in Law and Economics. She earned her B.A. cum laude

from Yale College (1980), her J.D. from Columbia Law School (1983), and her M.A. from Harvard University (1988). While attending Columbia, Professor Weiss was a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar and articles editor of the *Columbia Law Review*. She has written numerous articles on the subject of taxation.

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 George Mason University School of Law from the Mississippi College of Law, where he had held a faculty position since 1996. Professor Zywicki clerked for Judge 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. from the University of Virginia (1993), where he was executive editor of the Virginia Tax Review and John M. Olin Scholar in Law and Economics. Professor Zywicki received an M.A. in Economics from Clemson University (1990) and an A.B. with high honors from Dartmouth College (1988).

Distinguished Adjunct Faculty

George Mason is fortunate to be able to draw upon JUDGE 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 adjunct 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 Judge Carl McGowan of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Judge Ginsburg holds a B.S. from Cornell University (1970) and a J.D. from the University of Chicago (1973).

We are pleased to have GERALD J. MOSS-INGHOFF 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 also has 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 JUDGE PAULINE **NEWMAN** serve as a distinguished adjunct 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. from Vassar College (1947), M.A. in Pure Science from Columbia University (1948), Ph.D. in Chemistry from Yale University (1952), and LL.B. from New York University (1958). Judge Newman teaches Legal and Economic Theory of Intellectual Property.

George Mason is fortunate to have S. JAY PLAGER as a distinguished adjunct professor of law. A judge on the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit since 1989, he currently serves as a member of the Budget Committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States, and has served as vice chair of the National Commission on Judicial Discipline and Removal. Judge Plager has taught at the law schools of the University of Florida, University of Illinois, University of Wisconsin, and Indiana University-Bloomington, where he also served as dean. He was a visiting scholar at Stanford University School of Law and at Cambridge University in England. In 1986, Judge Plager was appointed counselor to the undersecretary of the Department of Health and Human Services. He subsequently served in the Executive Office of the President, first as associate director of the Office of Management and Budget, and later as administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs. Judge Plager earned his B.A. in Philosophy from the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill in 1952. He had attended the university on a Navy scholarship in the prestigious Holloway Fellows Program and served on active duty during the Korean Conflict, ending his service with the rank of commander in the Naval Reserve. He earned his J.D. in 1955 from the University of Florida, where he graduated first in his class. In 1959, he accepted a Charles Evans Hughes Fellowship at Columbia University, where he earned an LL.M.

We are proud to have JUDGE A. RAYMOND RANDOLPH serve as distinguished adjunct 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 Judge Henry J. 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 as well as at George Mason University School of Law. From 1995 to 1998, Judge Randolph served as chairman of the Committee on Codes of Conduct of the Judicial Conference of the United States. Judge Randolph earned his B.S. from Drexel University (1966) and J.D. summa cum laude from the University of Pennsylvania (1969).

We are privileged to have 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. and J.D. from Northwestern University (1966 and 1969, respectively).

Distinguished Professor of Intellectual Property Law JOHN F. WITHERSPOON heads our Intellectual Property Law track, the oldest and largest of our specialty track programs. An adjunct faculty member since 1992, Professor Witherspoon also practices patent law in his own firm in Washington,

D.C. Professor Witherspoon has previously served as an examiner-in-chief and member, Board of Appeals, U.S Patent and Trademark Office, and clerked for Judge Giles S. Rich of the U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals (now the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit). He holds a B.S., an M.Ed., and an M.S. from the University of Illinois (1955, 1958, and 1960, respectively), and a J.D. from Georgetown University (1964). Professor Witherspoon teaches Patent Law.

Part-Time Adjunct 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; A.B., Oxford University, Rhodes Scholar; J.D., Yale University.

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

RANDY I. BELLOWS, Lecturer in Law. B.S., University of Florida; J.D., Harvard University.

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

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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., College of William and Mary; J.D., University of Pennsylvania.

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

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TRACY-GENE G. DURKIN, Lecturer in Law. B.S., Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science; J.D., The George Washington University.

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