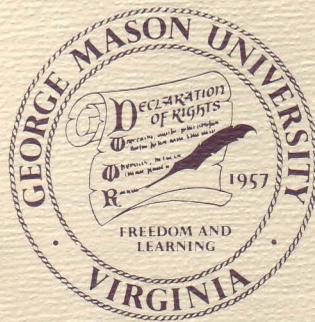


GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW



DEDICATION
AND
GRADUATION

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD OF AUGUST
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY

3401 NORTH FAIRFAX DRIVE
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22201

CERTIFICATE of RECOGNITION

*By virtue of the authority vested by the Constitution
in the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia,
there is hereby officially recognized:*

On this 23rd day of August, 1980, the George Mason University School of Law takes its place among the law schools of the state and nation, in accordance with the statute enacted by the 1979 session of the General Assembly of Virginia.

I trust that the Rector and Board of Visitors will conduct this new resource for the conduct of legal studies in the light of George Mason's dictum, "that no man, or set of men, is entitled to exclusion or separate emoluments or privileges from the community," to the end of producing truly outstanding guardians of the law itself as the equal protector of every citizen and the basic fabric of our society.



John N. Dalton
The Honorable John N. Dalton
The Governor, Commonwealth of Virginia

DEDICATION

Today's dedication of the George Mason University School of Law provides several opportunities — the chance to recognize the school as part of the University, to celebrate its accreditation, and to thank the many people who worked to see this day a reality. Some of them will be mentioned today, as they receive certificates of appreciation, but there is not time enough to name all the legislators, community leaders, students, staff and faculty who committed themselves to this effort.

Starting at 10 a.m. with the presentation of the colors by the U.S. Marine Color Guard from the Marine Barracks in Washington, D.C., and with music provided by the U.S. Air Force Ceremonial Band, the program will continue with greetings and official recognition from Virginia Governor John N. Dalton, delivered by Virginia Secretary of Education J. Wade Gilley. In response to his message, Rector Harriet F. Bradley will speak on behalf of the University, Virginia Attorney General J. Marshall Coleman will represent the legal profession, and James P. Scheider, a member of the graduating class and last year's president of the Student Bar Association, will speak as a member of the student body.

Virginia Lieutenant Governor Charles S. Robb will then address the gathering of invited guests. He will be introduced by State Senator Adelard L. Brault. Following Robb's address, George Mason President George W. Johnson, who will preside over the ceremony, will present certificates of appreciation to several legislators who were instrumental in working in the Virginia General Assembly for approval of the acquisition by GMU of the International School of Law (ISL). Willard L. Lemmon and Hunter B. Andrews were 1979 chairmen of, respectively, the House Education Committee and the Senate Education and Health Committee. Member of the House of Delegates Dorothy S. McDiarmid and Senator Omer L. Hirst were chief patrons of the legislation, House Bill 1639 and Senate Bill 607. Adelard L. Brault was the Senate Majority Leader who shepherded the passage of the bill through the Senate.

Judge George L. Powell, who was on the original board of the ISL and served as its president from 1977 to 1979, will make some special awards at the end of the morning's program.

GRADUATION

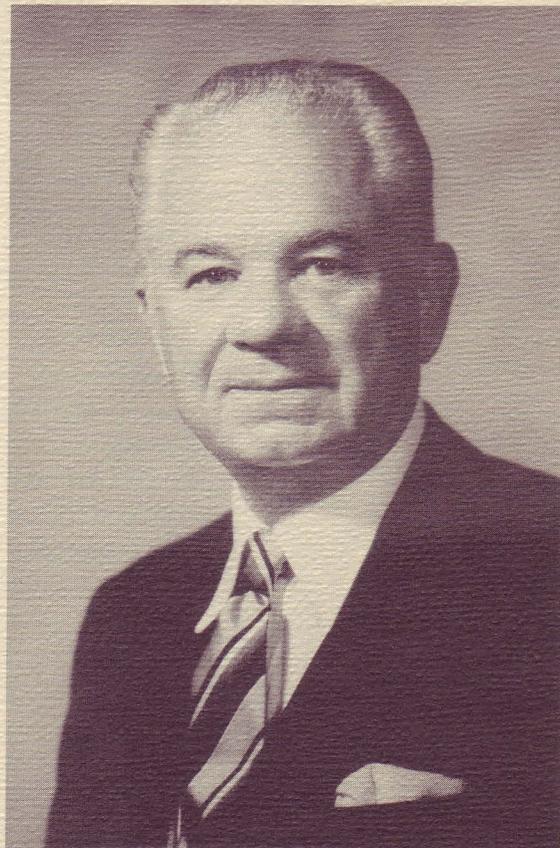
When 265 students graduate today from the George Mason University School of Law, the ceremony will be highlighted by an address by Leon Jaworski, one of the nation's best known lawyers. Jaworski, whose biographical sketch appears below, was Special Prosecutor for the Watergate Commission.

The program will begin at 3 p.m. with the presentation of the colors by the U.S. Navy Ceremonial Honor Guard from the U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., and music performed by the U.S. Army Band (Pershing's Own). University Marshal Michael J. McDermott, Jr., will lead in the academic procession, after which Dr. Frank Spindler of the history department will give the invocation. Governor John N. Dalton's official recognition will be delivered by Virginia Secretary of Education J. Wade Gilley, and George Mason Rector Harriet F. Bradley will respond, acknowledging the recent accreditation of the School of Law by the American Bar Association.

Colonel Jaworski will be introduced by Joe Allbritton, former publisher of the *Washington Star* and owner of Allbritton Communications, a media holding company which owns WJLA, Channel 7, among others. Following Jaworski's address, Dean Ralph Norvell of the law school will present the graduates to GMU President George W. Johnson, who will confer the degrees. University Vice President David R. Powers will recognize those who have achieved academic honors, and Dr. Spindler will pronounce the benediction. A reception in the Law Library downstairs follows the ceremony.

LEON JAWORSKI

Illustrative of his long history of public service is the role Leon Jaworski played as Special Prosecutor for the Watergate Special Prosecution Force in 1973 and 1974. He has also served as Special Counsel to the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, in 1977-78. He is the author of *The Right and the Power*, the story of Watergate, published in 1976, and a memoir, *Confession and Avoidance*, published in 1979. Jaworski served as a colonel in the Army during World War II, and was chief of the Army's War Crimes Trials Section in Nuremberg. His book, *After Fifteen Years*, published in 1961, is a behind-the-scenes account of the Nazi war crimes trials. Colonel Jaworski holds the Legion of Merit, as well as thirteen honorary academic degrees. He received his Bachelor of Laws degree from Baylor University and his Master of Laws degree from George Washington University. A past president of the American College of Trial Lawyers, the American Bar Association and the State Bar of Texas, he is a senior partner in the firm of Fulbright and Jaworski.



HISTORY OF GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY



George W. Johnson
President, George Mason University

George Mason University, the state university in Northern Virginia, is one of the fastest-growing institutions of higher education in the country. With an enrollment of over 12,000 students, George Mason offers 48 undergraduate, one professional, and 22 graduate degrees, including two doctoral programs. Student enrollment, which has quadrupled since 1972, is projected to exceed 16,000 by the late 1980's.

The Main Campus of 571 wooded acres is located in Fairfax, as is the North Campus on Route 50. The Metro Campus, which houses the School of Law, is in the heart of Arlington, only ten minutes from downtown Washington, D.C., via the Metro Orange Line. The law school's program in legal studies joins two other major additions to the University curriculum — a doctorate in public administration and a doctorate of arts in education, the first offerings under the institution's new doctoral status. During the next two years, the University plans to add another 15 degree programs to its current offerings.

George Mason's growth is not restricted to academic programs. Immediate construction plans include more student housing (present dorms house 500), two new academic buildings, a new student union, an additional library tower, and a new sports complex consisting of a field house with indoor track, an outdoor track, tennis courts, and baseball and soccer fields.

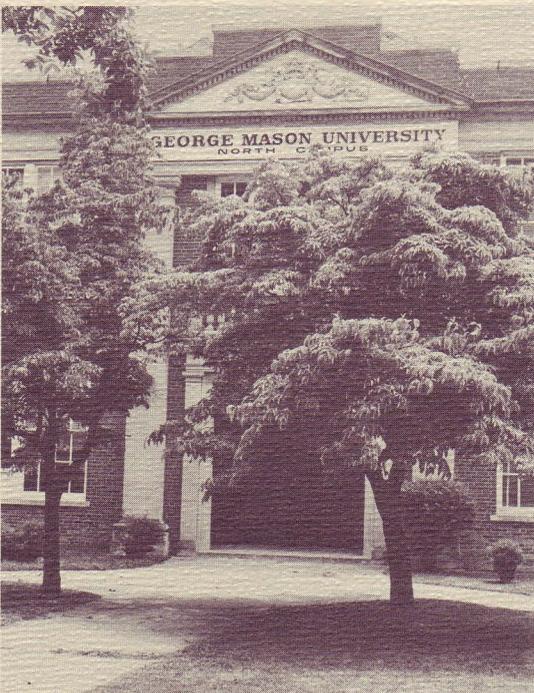
Named for George Mason, the 18th-century patriot, Northern Virginian, and author of the Virginia Bill of Rights, the University was first established in 1957 as an extension center (at Bailey's Crossroads) of the University of Virginia (UVA). In 1959 the City of Fairfax donated 147 acres to the school and it was named George Mason College, a branch of UVA. In 1964 the new campus welcomed 365 students to the four original buildings on the Fairfax site. In 1966, the Virginia General Assembly authorized the College to become a four-year degree-granting institution, and gave it a long-range mandate to expand into a regional university of major proportions.

When student enrollment passed 3000 in 1972, the General Assembly enacted legislation, effective April 7 of that year, which separated George Mason from UVA and changed its name to George Mason University. April 7 also marked the inauguration in 1979 of George W. Johnson as GMU's fourth president, and the date is now celebrated each year as University Day.

In the eight years since achieving its independence, George Mason University has been distinguished by rapid growth and innovative planning, as it continues to meet the challenge of its role as the major center of higher learning in Northern Virginia.



George Mason University's Main Campus



North Campus

HISTORY OF THE GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW



Ralph Norvell
Dean, School of Law
George Mason University

The establishment of the George Mason University School of Law is the culmination of a decade of effort by citizens and legislators. It is a significant milestone in the quest for a quality state-sponsored program of higher education for the citizens of Northern Virginia and the Commonwealth.

Legislative leaders in the Northern Virginia delegation recognized the enormous opportunities and demand for higher education north of Fredericksburg and in 1950 created George Mason as an adjunct of the University of Virginia. In the late 1960's, George Mason was granted four-year status by a perceptive General Assembly and a few years later in 1972, Governor Linwood A. Holton, by signing House Bill 210, elevated George Mason to University status.

The demand for a school of law was long recognized by the legislative leadership of this area, particularly C. Harrison Mann, James M. Thomson, Omer L. Hirst and Adelard L. Brault. Familiar with the intellectual appetites of their constituents and the quest for graduate education, they initiated planning in concert with the first Rector of George Mason University, John C. Wood, to define the need and develop a program for creation of a school of law. This planning continued, and culminated under Rectors John T. Hazel and Harriet F. Bradley.

The demand for legal education was never in doubt. The primary legislative concerns were economic. Start-up costs for a library and capital outlay requirements posed a problem. A series of studies commencing in 1974 at both local and state levels thoroughly explored the requirements and implications flowing from the establishment of a new school of law in Virginia. A citizen committee appointed by Rector Wood in 1974, which included distinguished members of the judiciary, public officials and a past president of the Virginia State Bar, with assistance from the University's first president, Dr. Lorin A. Thompson, and Dr. Michael H. Cardozo, for many years Executive Director of the Association of American Law Schools, issued a strong plea for immediate establishment of a law school at George Mason University.

Against this background, University supporters became aware of the potential represented by the International School of Law, an institution which by 1978 had in place a library and building, as well as a student body composed largely of Virginians. With great foresight and business acumen, the Directors and Dean of the International School of Law had acquired eleven acres of land and a 140,000-square foot building at the Virginia Square MetroRail station. In the short span of three years, they had established a law library containing in excess of 100,000 volumes, including three significant collections — the Professor James Oliver Murdock collection on International Law (2000 volumes), the Frederick Bernays Wiener collection of personal notes, records and briefs from Supreme Court cases (approximately 100 volumes), and the Judge Stanley N. Ohlbaum collection of medicolegal works (5000 volumes).

The International School of Law originated from a charitable trust created in Washington, D.C., in 1972, with Dorothy Buckingham Gray as settlor. The original and early Board members were: Joe L. Allbritton, Robert Andringa, John W. Brabner-Smith, Leroy E. Burney, James Lee Fisk, Jean-Yves Gelinis, Phil W. Jordan, C. Robert McBrier, Edward R. Parker, George L. Powell, Franklin C. Salisbury, and Curran C. Tiffany.



After signing the bill approving the new GMU School of Law, Governor John N. Dalton shakes hands with GMU President George W. Johnson. Applauding the signing are, from left, State Senator Charles Waddell, GMU Rector Harriet F. Bradley, Delegates Dorothy S. McDiarmid, Gladys B. Keating and Earl E. Bell, Senator Omer Hirst, and Delegate Warren E. Barry.

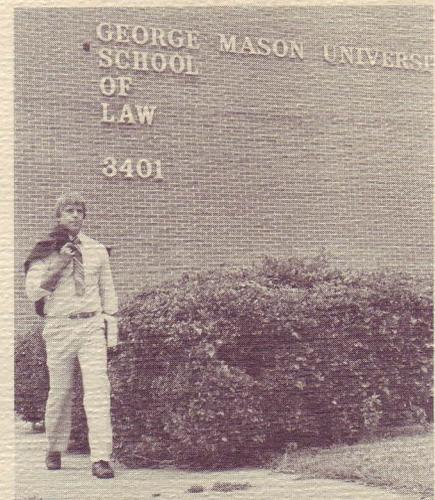
It soon became apparent to the governing boards of both George Mason University and International School of Law that a unique opportunity to further higher education in the Commonwealth existed in the possible merger of the two institutions. This opportunity extended far beyond the field of legal education. The law school site provided land and building area substantially in excess of law school requirements, thus providing opportunities for additional George Mason University programs tailored to the requirements of the commuter constituency of this area.

Northern Virginia legislators quickly recognized the enormous potential and, in near unanimity, agreed upon a strategy and program to study the desirability and feasibility of the affiliation of the International School of Law with George Mason University. Senate Joint Resolution No. 74, adopted by the 1978 session of the General Assembly, provided for the necessary studies and established the basis for consideration by the 1979 session of the General Assembly.

In November of 1978, the George Mason University Foundation acquired the physical facilities of the International School of Law in order to preserve this opportunity, pending action of the General Assembly. The goal of a decade was achieved by the action of the General Assembly in 1979 authorizing establishment of a law school at George Mason University by acquisition of the International School of Law. It was enacted into law by the signature of Governor John N. Dalton to Senate Bill 607, establishing the George Mason University School of Law, effective July 1, 1979. This legislation transferred the operational responsibility of the law school to the University, subject to the review and approval of the State Council of Higher Education, and contingent upon the conveyance of the building and appropriate appurtenances to the State.

In February of 1980, the George Mason University Foundation conveyed almost half of the Virginia Square Station site and the law school building to the Board of Visitors of George Mason University and the Commonwealth of Virginia. In the process, the George Mason University Foundation provided over \$1 million to liquidate all pre-existing debts of the International School of Law. These substantial gifts, totaling in excess of \$5 million, discharged commitments to various committees of the General Assembly forged during the legislative process.

Dean Ralph Norvell, who guided the International School of Law since 1975 and was instrumental in negotiations, became the first dean of the George Mason University School of Law, which commenced with 513 students and 16 full-time and 23 adjunct faculty. The progress of the law school and the commitment of the Commonwealth of Virginia were recognized by the American Bar Association in May of 1980 by favorable action upon the accreditation application in the Legal Education Committee and approval by the House of Delegates in August of 1980.



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