

2005-2006 Legal Careers Calendar

August 30 September 7 September 15 February 2	Guidelines for Applying to Law School	Describes the application process: LSAT, LSDAS, letters of recommendation, dean's certification, personal statement, and timetable	4:35 p.m. <i>Cornell Career Services Library</i> 103 Barnes Hall
September 6	Cornell Law School Information Session	Information on the application process will be provided, and a panel of students will discuss their experiences in law school	4:00-6:00 p.m. <i>Mancuso Amphitheater, G90 Myron Taylor Hall</i>
September 26	Law School Applications Program	Panel discussion with admissions directors from several law schools	4:30 p.m. <i>Hollis E. Cornell Aud., Goldwin Smith</i>
September 27	Law School Day	Admissions representatives from law schools across the country talk informally with students about their schools and distribute catalogs and application materials	11:00 a.m.-2:30 p.m. <i>Barton Hall</i>
October 5	Writing Personal Statements for Law School	Advice on what law schools look for, topics to consider, and statement structure	4:35 p.m. <i>Cornell Career Services Library</i> 103 Barnes Hall
February 7	Financing Your Legal Education	Information on funding law school provided by Stephen Brown, Assistant Dean of Admissions and Financial Aid, Fordham Law School	4:35 p.m. <i>Cornell Career Services Library</i> 103 Barnes Hall
February 15	Applying for a Paralegal/Legal Assistant Position	Suggestions for identifying prospective employers and conducting an effective job search	4:35 p.m. <i>Cornell Career Services Library</i> 103 Barnes Hall
March 1	What to Do When You are on Reserve or Wait-Listed at Law Schools	Strategies for enhancing your credentials and improving your chances of admission	4:35 p.m. <i>Cornell Career Services Library</i> 103 Barnes Hall
April 4	Thinking About Law School? Prelaw Briefing for Underclass Students	Steps for preparing to apply to law school during the senior year or following graduation	4:35 p.m. <i>Cornell Career Services Library</i> 103 Barnes Hall

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Introduction

The *Legal Careers Guide* provides information to help you determine if a career in law is right for you, to aid you in preparing as an undergraduate for legal study, and to assist you in applying to law school. The *Guide* is designed to help you at each step of the process by providing accurate and up-to-date information.

We would like to express our appreciation to Richard Geiger, Associate Dean and Dean of Admissions, Cornell Law School, and Kristine Goggan, Senior Administrative Assistant, Cornell Career Services, for their advice and assistance in producing the *Guide*.

Jane Levy, Coordinator
Prelaw Advisory Network

Deciding on a Career in Law

A J.D., Juris Doctor, can lead to a wide range of law-related careers and can open doors to careers in government, business, higher education, communications, and numerous other fields. There is little doubt that the study and practice of law can be intellectually stimulating; the most basic functions of the legal profession call daily upon reasoning, analytical, and communication skills. The possibility of effecting social change, setting legal precedent, and defending basic human rights attracts many who are dedicated to making a positive impact on the lives of people they serve. And, an expectation of prestige and high salaries is also a consideration in deciding on a legal career.

The realities of working in the legal profession, however, should be fully explored before reaching a decision. Hours can be very long and often include weekends. Legal work can require spending considerable time in tedious, painstaking research and repetitive administrative tasks. Depending on the type of law practiced and the location, salaries may not meet expectations. Therefore, it is essential to evaluate both advantages and disadvantages in making this important decision.

Exploring Your Interest

Before beginning the application process, then, consider carefully if a law degree is right for you. Your decision should not be made by default because you are not sure what else to do. There are a number of ways you can explore the field of law:

- Register to receive e-mails about law-related programs and opportunities by completing a brief Career Interest Profile at career.cornell.edu.
- Talk with a career counselor and take some interest assessment tests at Cornell Career Services (CCS) in 103 Barnes Hall, or, G55 Goldwin Smith if you are an Arts and Sciences student, to determine if your personality, values, and interests are aligned with what is required in the legal profession.
- Conduct research on legal careers using resources at Career Services in Barnes Hall.
- Investigate resources on the Internet that provide information on legal careers, law schools, and other law-related topics through the Cornell Career Services website.
- Participate in Cornell's Extern Program to shadow Cornell alumni in their workplaces over winter break, and in a similar program for first-year students, FRESH, that takes place during spring break.
- Intern with a law firm or law-related organization to gain exposure to the field and to experience the work environment.
- Conduct information interviews to learn about the legal profession. Talk with lawyers who are family members, family friends, or Cornell alumni. The Career Contact Network, accessible through the CCS home page at career.cornell.edu, is an online resource that puts you in touch with alumni who volunteer to answer questions and provide career advice to students via e-mail. Inquire about:
 - * what lawyers do in a typical work day
 - * personal attributes needed to be successful in a legal career
 - * satisfactions and dissatisfactions of the field
 - * impact of a legal career on personal lives

- Speak with lawyers who became dissatisfied and left the field.
- Discuss the law school experience with current law students and sit in on a class or two. You can arrange to visit Cornell Law School by calling the Admissions Office at 255-5141.
- Take a position as a paralegal or legal assistant in a law firm or work in a law-related organization before applying to law school to confirm your interest in the field. No special training is required, and Cornell Career Services can assist you in your job search. Many Cornellians who eventually go to law school take time off first.

Realities of a Legal Career

An important step in making a decision is to note the differences between commonly held expectations and the reality of legal practice. For example, significant social changes will most likely occur through politics or the nation's lower courts, processes which require a great deal of time, patience, and persistence. The overall employment rate was essentially unchanged from the previous year, and the market for new lawyers continues to be competitive for those seeking positions in cities and firms that are in high demand. Employment statistics for the class of 2004 law graduates, based on responses from 36,834 (92% of all graduates) reveal the following¹:

- The average starting salary was \$70,105; the median salary was \$55,033.
- About 20% of salaries reported were at or below \$40,000.
- Salaries of more than \$75,000 accounted for nearly 35% of salaries reported.
- Approximately 56% of the class chose private practice in law firms.
- About 28% took positions in public service, including judicial clerkships, government agencies, and public interest organizations.
- Graduates entering business accounted for about 12%.
- Approximately 27% of graduates were employed in positions for which bar passage is not required.

While a corporate lawyer may earn \$125,000 the first year in a private firm, he/she may also work twelve hours a day, six or seven days a week. Most of those interested in public interest law can expect a starting salary below \$40,000. Although there is certainly personal satisfaction to be derived from representing underprivileged clients, the debt most law students accumulate may significantly influence an eventual choice of specialization.

If after careful consideration of the realities of a law career you are committed to the prospect of a career that will require you to think logically, critically, and creatively; to address some of the major social issues that confront our times; and to play a part in shaping legal institutions and codes that influence the future, then becoming a lawyer may very well prove to be a rewarding and fulfilling career choice for you.

¹National Association for Law Placement's *Jobs & J.D.'s: Employment and Salaries of New Law Graduates—Class of 2004*.

Preparing for Law School

Admissions committees look at a variety of factors and trends in your academic record in an attempt to predict how you will perform in law school. There is no "prelaw major," and unlike medical school, there are no specific educational requirements for entrance into law school. Your curriculum should provide a diverse background; choose classes that challenge your ability to think and reason logically, that require you to research subjects thoroughly and write extensively, and that sharpen your ability to analyze material. Developing your research and organizational skills as an undergraduate will benefit you in law school.

Developing Skills

The following disciplines can help develop skills that are necessary in law school and will serve a future lawyer well:

- Social sciences offer insight into human behavior, social processes, and institutions. Courses which give you a better understanding of diverse cultures will help prepare you for a legal career.
- English and communication courses are forums for improving written and oral expression.
- Mathematics and philosophy classes provide background in logic and reasoning, as well as problem-solving skills.
- Physical sciences require systematic analysis of evidence and inductive reasoning.

Law-related classes may allow you to get a feel for law as a general subject, but they neither cover the material in the same depth nor embody the intensity and rigor of law school; therefore, they are not especially accurate indicators of your ability to succeed in the study of law or whether you will enjoy it.

Selecting a Major

Choose a major that interests you and double major if you like, but be aware that this is not necessarily a positive factor in the admissions process. Though most law students do not "major" in specific areas—typically specialization occurs in law firms or other legal environments following law school—there are areas of law you may want to prepare for as an undergraduate. For example, if you are considering a career in patent or intellectual property law, you may want to major in engineering or science. Natural resources can provide a good background for environmental law. Learning one or more languages and taking courses in international studies will help lay the groundwork for a career in international law. Courses in economics, business, and accounting are useful in the areas of corporate and tax law.

Compiling an Impressive Record

A solid GPA—particularly within your major—is expected, but a willingness to go beyond requirements demonstrates an intellectual curiosity that would be advantageous in the study of law. Academic excellence reflects discipline and abilities, though the variety and depth of your coursework will also be seriously considered by admissions committees as evidence of your interests and motivation. The key to compiling an impressive transcript is to challenge yourself by taking classes at increasingly difficult levels and studying diverse subject areas. Taking courses on

a pass/fail basis might encourage you to explore subjects or levels of instruction you might otherwise avoid for fear of a low grade; keep in mind, however, that taking a number of courses pass/fail may be perceived negatively. While grades earned during study abroad are not calculated into your Cornell GPA, those grades may be used to compute your overall GPA when you apply to law school.

In general, lecture courses provide a good foundation for further instruction, while seminars allow you to present, discuss, critique, and defend more specific ideas. Seminars also give you the opportunity to interact with faculty. It can be difficult at a large university such as Cornell to identify faculty members who can write detailed and substantive letters of recommendation in support of your application to graduate or professional school. Get to know faculty whom you might later ask for recommendations; make yourself stand out as an individual by attending office hours, asking questions in class, and conducting research with faculty.

Other Activities

Law schools will be interested in your extracurricular activities, leadership experience, summer jobs, internships, and public service since they seek well-rounded candidates for admission. Select activities that interest you, not those you think will impress admissions committees. However, do not devote so much time to your activities that you sacrifice your GPA, which is far more important in the admissions process than activities.

Determining Where to Apply

With 188 accredited law schools in the United States, how do you decide where to apply and ultimately where to attend? It will be important to balance factors that address your personal preferences with those that affect your chances of admission. Do not let the search for "long shots, good chances, and sure things" govern your selection process. Begin by assembling a list of law schools based on criteria that are important to you, then revise your choices according to your chances of admission. This systematic approach should help limit frustration and confusion during the process of applying to law school. Selecting schools carefully will help reduce the time and expense of applying to an excessive number of schools.

Criteria for Selection

Consider the following factors and determine which are important to you:

National/Regional Schools: Does the school attract applicants from across the country and abroad, or are most students from the region in which the school is located? Do most students want to work throughout the country or in the school's region following graduation?

Faculty: What are the academic and experiential backgrounds of faculty? How accessible are they? What is the faculty-student ratio, the number of full-time vs. adjunct faculty, and the number of female and minority faculty?

Facilities and Resources: Is the school affiliated with a university? Do students have access to courses from a range of academic disciplines to supplement their legal curriculum? Is the library large enough to accommodate holdings and permit students to conduct research and study? How helpful is the library staff? How accessible are electronic databases such as Lexis and Westlaw? In general, do the facilities provide a comfortable learning environment?

Student Body: What is the size of the entering class? What does the admissions profile tell you about the quality of the student body? Where did students study as undergraduates and what are their geographic backgrounds? Is there diversity in interests and personal/cultural backgrounds? What is the overall atmosphere—are students friendly or overly competitive? Is there much interaction with fellow students outside the classroom?

Special Programs: What courses are available in specialized areas? What joint degree programs of interest to you are available? What are the opportunities for practical experience, including clinics, internships, etc.? What specialized institutes, journals, or organizations exist in your areas of interest? Does the school demonstrate a commitment to women and minorities through special programs?

Career Services: What advising and resources are available to help you find a job? Is career counseling available? How many employers recruit at the law school and who are they? What percentage of the class has positions at graduation? In what types of positions and geographic areas are they employed? What is the percentage of graduates holding judicial clerkships? What assistance is given to students not interested in working in law firms? What is the bar passage rate for recent graduates?

Student Life: Is housing provided for first-year students? If not, does the school offer assistance in locating off-campus housing? Is the school located in a safe area? Is the location rural or urban? What is the cost of living? What types of cultural opportunities are there? Does the school provide recreational facilities?

Costs: What are tuition, housing, and transportation costs? Is financial aid exclusively need-based, or are merit scholarships available?

Reputation ---

The issue most often discussed by prospective law students, yet the most difficult to define, is reputation. A number of factors contribute to a school's reputation, including faculty, facilities, career services, reputation of the parent university, etc. Though a number of law school rankings are available, most factors evaluated are not quantifiable, and therefore you should not perceive the rankings as accurate or definitive. Selectivity at law schools, however, is one factor which can be quantified; you can gauge a school's relative selectivity by comparing the number of applicants accepted to the overall number of applications. The *Official Guide to ABA-Approved Law Schools* contains charts and tables of recent admissions cycles at most schools, reflecting the level of selectivity.

Schools can be divided roughly into three groups:

- Schools with national reputations that tend to appear in various "top ten" lists. They draw students from a national pool and offer geographic mobility to graduates.
- Schools with good regional reputations that are attended primarily by students from the region, who may want to remain in the area following graduation, but who may also seek positions throughout the country.
- Local schools that draw students primarily from the immediate area who want to practice there following graduation.

For a more detailed discussion of law school reputation and the process for evaluating schools, refer to the *Official Guide to ABA-Approved Law Schools*.

Non-Traditional Alternatives ---

You should be aware that some law schools offer alternatives to fall admission in a full-time law program. Evening divisions and part-time programs make it possible for students to work and study law simultaneously, earning a J.D. in four years. A few schools on the quarter system allow students to enter mid-year. Summer entry and/or summer courses can accelerate the degree program from three to two-and-a-half calendar years. And finally, some law schools have created summer trial programs, which allow borderline applicants to prove themselves capable of legal study in time for fall entrance.

Publications and Online Resources ---

There are a number of resources designed to help you research and evaluate law schools. Resources listed below are available at the Cornell Career Services Library in 103 Barnes Hall; a complete listing of the Library's prelaw holdings is appended to this Guide.

- **The *Official Guide to ABA-Approved Law Schools 2006*** provides information on the 188 American Bar Association-approved law schools, including faculty, library resources, enrollment, bar passage, placement, 25th-75th percentile LSAT scores and GPAs. The Guide is accessible free of charge through the LSAC website at lsac.org.
- **Catalogs and bulletins** published and distributed by law schools are available through their websites or by contacting the schools by phone or U.S. mail. Copies are maintained

as a reference in the Cornell Career Services Library.

- *The NAPLA/SAPLA Book of Law School Lists 2004-2005 Edition* provides information about joint degrees, areas of emphasis without graduate degrees, treatment of multiple LSAT scores by individual schools, schools that grant one-year deferrals, bar passage rates at a number of schools, schools that award non-need-based scholarships, etc.
- **A wide range of information** concerning legal careers, the application process, financial aid resources, and home pages of many law schools is accessible through the Cornell Career Services home page at career.cornell.edu.
- **The Boston College Online Law School Locator** at bc.edu/offices/careers/gradschool/law/lawlocator/ helps applicants identify schools where their LSAT score and grades are most competitive for admission.

Cornell Resources

- **Law School Day**, held each fall, is attended by representatives of approximately 85 law schools who speak with students about their schools and admissions policies, and distribute bulletins and application materials. Visiting law school admissions officers participate in a panel discussion on the application process the afternoon prior to Law School Day.
- **The Action Report** summarizes GPAs, LSAT scores, and admissions decisions for Cornellians who have applied to law school. Information from the summary report is appended to this publication; you can obtain more detailed information by scheduling an appointment with a prelaw advisor.
- **Survey responses** of Cornellians studying at law schools across the country provide information about their experiences and offer advice to current applicants. Responses include contact information for further discussion and are available in the Career Services Library.

Determine what is most important to you as you evaluate law schools and decide on a list of potential schools. Make sure your research is thorough and includes discussions with current students at law schools in which you are interested. After you complete your research and compile a list of schools, meet with a prelaw advisor to discuss schools of interest to you.

Understanding Admissions Criteria_____

Most law school admissions committees use a combination of objective and subjective criteria, described below and in the next section, to evaluate applicants.

Objective Criteria_____

Law School Admission Test (LSAT): Applicants take the LSAT, a half-day standardized test, during one of four test administrations offered annually by the Law School Admission Council. Scores, which range from 120 to 180, are used by most law schools as a common measurement of potential for success in law school.

Undergraduate Grade Point Average (GPA): Applicants submit undergraduate transcripts to the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), which converts grades to a cumulative grade point average using a set of consistent values. The GPA offers admissions committees another numerical basis for comparing applicants.

Applicant Index: Many law schools ask the LSDAS to combine applicants' LSAT scores and GPAs with weighted constants to produce a single number which can be used to assess and compare potential for doing well.

Law schools consider the objective criteria, the GPA and LSAT score, the factors that most accurately predict how applicants will perform in their first year. Some schools weight these factors equally in the admissions process, others give either the LSAT or the GPA somewhat greater weight. It is important to remember, however, that most law schools do not make admissions decisions solely on the basis of objective criteria. Subjective criteria, listed below, take on importance once applicants' GPAs and LSAT scores qualify them for closer scrutiny.

Subjective Criteria_____

Personal Statement: Applicants submit a personal statement as part of the application process for almost all law schools. Admissions committees look for a concise, detailed, well-written statement revealing the applicant's individuality. They want to learn from the statement who the applicant is and what makes him/her qualified to study at their law schools.

Letters of Recommendation: Most law schools require applicants to submit letters of recommendation from professors or employers to gain a different perspective on the applicant's academic strength and personal qualities. Admissions officers find most helpful specific examples of applicants' motivation and intellectual curiosity, an assessment of communication skills, and a comparison with peers.

Experience: This factor may encompass a wide range of pursuits—from undergraduate curricular and extracurricular activities, to internships, to full-time work experience, etc.—which demonstrate that the applicant has skills and abilities relevant to the study of law and will contribute to the diversity and strength of the class.

There are, of course, other factors that may be used to evaluate applicants, depending on the policies of individual schools. For example, most law schools have minority recruitment programs to increase minority participation in the legal profession, and some state schools may reserve seats for state residents. Review websites of schools to learn about their selection criteria, and you may want to contact schools about your specific concerns.

Applying to Law School

The previous section described criteria used by law schools to evaluate applicants. This section revisits those criteria from a different perspective, spelling out in greater detail what you as an applicant should do to file a strong and complete application.

Law School Admission Test (LSAT)

The Law School Admission Test (LSAT) is required for admission to all American Bar Association-approved law schools. The test is administered four times per year by the Law School Admission Council (LSAC) and is offered in October and December at Cornell. Detailed test information—dates, sites, registration forms, fees, and deadlines—and registration is available online through the LSAC website at lsac.org and information is included in the *LSAT/LSDAS Information Book*, available at Cornell Career Services in Barnes Hall.

It is advisable to take the LSAT during the summer or fall of the year you apply, though scores from the December administration will reach law schools in time to complete application deadlines at all schools. Taking the test in October will allow you to see your LSAT score before applying by early November. If you take the December test, plan to submit your applications around the time of the test; however, you may decide to wait to see your score before submitting your applications.

The LSAT is designed to provide law school admissions committees with a common measure of applicants' aptitude for legal study. The test consists of five multiple choice sections, each thirty-five minutes in length:

- 1) one reading comprehension section
- 2) one analytical reasoning section
- 3) two logical reasoning sections
- 4) one experimental test question section (not scored)

A 35 minute writing sample at the end of the test is also not scored; copies of the writing sample are distributed to schools where you apply. Your score is computed on a scale of 120 to 180, based on the number of questions you answer correctly; there is no deduction or penalty for incorrect answers, so it is advantageous to guess if you do not have time to answer a question.

In general, LSAT questions attempt to measure your ability to read complex material accurately and critically, and process information effectively to draw logical, reliable conclusions. The LSAT does not test you on a specific body of knowledge; instead, it evaluates your ability to use skills relevant to the study and practice of law, skills that you likely already possess. You should, however, practice to develop those skills further and to familiarize yourself with the types of questions asked. It is, in fact, essential to spend adequate time in preparation since your score can improve significantly. Using multiple strategies to prepare has proved to be most effective.

The best approach is to work through examples and explanations carefully, then take actual disclosed tests under simulated conditions, observing time limits. A new online LSAT familiarization tool, LSAT ItemWise, will allow you to enhance your preparation by understanding the three types of questions and learning why your answers to test practice questions are right or wrong. Information on how to obtain LSAT ItemWise and previously administered tests is available online at lsac.org and is contained in the *LSAT/LSDAS Information Book*. Commercial books are also available and can be used as supplements to LSAC materials; since commercial book publishers cannot legally use copyrighted test materials, their questions tend to be inferior, sometimes misleading or outdated.

Begin your preparation with LSAC materials and then assess your progress. If you feel you would benefit from a more structured program of study, you may want to consider taking a commercial test preparation course. Commercial courses are expensive and the quality of instruction can be uneven, so it is important to learn who will be teaching the course and what materials will be used. Talk with others who have taken the LSAT to learn from their experience, especially concerning the effectiveness of courses you may be considering. Such courses can be helpful in motivating you to study and in building your confidence.

If you are registered for a test but feel you are not fully prepared or in a frame of mind to perform well, it is probably better not to take the test; law schools will not view your absence on the test date negatively. Plan to be well-prepared and to take the test only once. Although it is possible to retake the LSAT if you feel your score is not representative of your abilities and you believe you can improve it, the performance of most applicants does not tend to improve significantly from one test administration to another. Many schools will use the average of multiple scores, rather than the highest score. When an applicant improves his/her score dramatically, though, some schools will overlook the lower score.

If you register for the LSAT online and therefore have an online account, all correspondence from LSAC, including reporting of your LSAT score, will be sent electronically. (An additional fee of \$25 will be charged for you to receive LSAC correspondence by mail.) You will receive a score report from LSAC approximately three weeks after the test, which includes your score (on a scale of 120-180), your percentile ranking, and if the test is disclosed, a copy of the test questions, a list of responses, a copy of the answer sheet, and a score conversion table. If you don't have an online account and would like to know your score one to two weeks in advance of receiving it in the mail, you can use a telephone score-reporting service sponsored by LSAC for a fee of \$10.

Fee waivers for the LSAT and other essential applicant services are available for applicants with a demonstrated inability to pay for them. Fee-waiver forms can be obtained at Cornell Career Services in Barnes Hall.

Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS)

In order to centralize and standardize objective application information—GPAs and LSAT scores—ABA-approved law schools require applicants to subscribe to the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). The Service organizes and analyzes applicant information in a way that allows law schools to compare academic records from undergraduate schools that use different grading systems.

Register for the LSDAS online at lsac.org; the LSDAS subscription continues for five years. It is not necessary to register for the LSAT and the LSDAS at the same time. Once you have registered, send or take transcript request forms, available online, to each college or university from which you have earned academic credit. Be sure to verify the accuracy of your Cornell transcript via Bear Access. Official transcripts will be sent to the LSDAS for analysis; therefore, it is not necessary to send transcripts directly to law schools. Once your LSAT score is available, the LSDAS prepares a law school report that will be requested by law schools upon receipt of your application. The report will include the following:

- a year-by-year grade and credit summary
- photocopies of all your transcripts
- your GPA for each academic year, your degree (Cornell) GPA, and your cumulative GPA reflecting work at other institutions you have attended
- a description of your overall grade distribution
- the mean LSAT score and GPA of students at your undergraduate school who have subscribed to the LSDAS and your percentile graduation rank among those students

- up to 12 LSAT scores, including cancellations and absences
- an average LSAT score, if you have more than one score on file
- copies of your LSAT writing sample

The LSDAS report may also include an applicant index described in the previous section. LSAT scores are reported by LSAC for approximately five years following test administrations. Some law schools, however, will require that a score be obtained within a few years prior to applying; information about requirements is available in catalogs.

The Application

There are several options for submitting applications to law schools. You can apply to any ABA-approved law school through the LSDAS electronic applications at the LSAC website. While not a common application, electronic applications allow you to enter common information requested by law schools to which you are applying, and the information is placed in appropriate places on your individual applications. You will then respond to school-specific questions. Using electronic applications, which you can either submit electronically, or print and send through U.S. mail, enables you to begin applications even if you haven't made final decisions on schools, for example, prior to receiving your LSAT score. Information you enter will be saved each time you work on your applications.

You can also complete applications located on the websites of law schools or call the schools to request hard-copy applications. Addresses and phone numbers of admissions offices are provided in the *Official Guide to ABA-Approved Law Schools*. Request applications from schools of any possible interest so that if your list of schools changes, perhaps because your LSAT score is higher or lower than you anticipated, you won't have to wait to receive applications from additional schools.

Completing application forms is a fairly straightforward process. Schools will be seeking basic information about you, including your academic background, extracurricular activities, and employment history. Many schools will also ask for the names of your recommenders, the date(s) on which you took (or plan to take) the LSAT, your intention to apply for financial aid, and any criminal convictions on your record. You may be asked to list other schools to which you are applying; responding to this question and/or indicating an interest in financial aid will not affect your chances for admission. Be truthful and forthright as you complete the applications. It is a good idea to enclose a resume with your application, but do not use it as a substitute for responding to questions on the applications. If you apply using hard copy applications and find you need additional space, use separate sheets of paper and label each page clearly.

Personal Statement

With the exception of a few law schools, interviews are not part of the application process, primarily because of the large number of applicants and the limitations of staff time. In lieu of evaluative interviews, personal statements requested by most law schools provide the opportunity to go beyond the objective aspects of the application to discuss who you are and what is important to you.

Schools will be seeking information about your background, personal qualities and leadership skills, and motivation to learn what is unique about you and what distinguishes you from other candidates with similar GPAs and LSAT scores. Your goal, then, will be to write a concise, detailed statement establishing yourself as an individual. An interesting and personal discussion about yourself, one that reveals your personality and character, will help you come alive to the admissions committee.

Some schools ask a specific question or suggest a topic for the statement, but most leave the theme open-ended. Your statement should not merely reiterate what is on your resume, but instead should highlight and expand upon what has been particularly important in your life. It is fairly common to write a single basic statement, then adapt it to fulfill the requirements of several schools. The best approach is to focus on one or two, but not more than three topics. Limiting the scope of your statement prevents it from becoming a laundry list of activities, diluting your strengths and your impact. Select significant events or experiences in your life that demonstrate growth or change, persistence, and your distinctive qualities, then elaborate on those.

Personal statements are typically two typed, double-spaced pages, though you may find that some schools will give more latitude in the length. If schools don't provide guidelines on length, it's probably advisable to submit a statement that's approximately two pages in length. A few schools will limit the number of words permitted and you should abide by their guidelines. Proofread carefully, as any typographical or grammatical errors will detract from the favorable impression the statement might otherwise make. Do not use large words in an attempt to impress readers; instead, use simple language correctly, and rely on well-organized, interesting content to make an impression. Your statement should be serious, honest, and sincere, and the tone should be confident and positive; any negative information you feel compelled or are required to discuss should be addressed in other parts of the application or in an addendum.

Law schools will be looking for evidence that you can write a coherent statement. Follow general guidelines for writing essays: there should be introductory and concluding paragraphs; each paragraph should begin with a topic sentence; and there should be a clear line of development through the statement. Ideas should be supported with concrete examples. Rather than explicitly stating your strengths, let the reader draw inferences from descriptions of your accomplishments.

Do not title your statement, risk humor that may fall flat, begin with a quote, focus exclusively on another person, write a treatise on a legal issue, or speculate at length on your career in law. Be sure to get feedback from objective readers, people who will give you constructive criticism without fear of hurting your feelings.

Letters of Recommendation

Most law schools request that one or two letters of recommendation be submitted on behalf of applicants. If letters are not required, it is a good idea, nonetheless, to submit them. Admissions committees will be seeking information not provided elsewhere in the applications. Recommendation letters should include concrete examples of intellectual strength, judgment, motivation, and leadership, along with an appraisal of communication skills and a comparison to peers.

Letters written by members of the academic community carry the most weight, since they can address your performance in an academic setting and discuss your potential for success in law school. At least one letter should be from a professor in your undergraduate major, if possible. As you consider whom to ask, remember that it is better to have an in-depth letter from a teaching assistant or lecturer with whom you worked closely than to have a cursory letter from a renowned professor who barely knows you.

Unless you have been in the work force a few years, letters from people outside academia often carry considerably less weight, since they are unable to address the topic of greatest interest to admissions committees: your academic potential. Law schools are generally less impressed with letters from well-known politicians, state supreme court justices, etc., since the letters tend to be effusive and contain little concrete, substantive information; frequently the letters are not written by the individuals, but rather by people on their staffs. If you would like to submit additional letters even though a school asks for only one or two, this should be fine. Three letters will be acceptable to most schools, and four should be considered the absolute maximum.

Approach potential letter writers well in advance of the application deadline. Ask them, "Do you feel you know my work well enough to write a positive letter on behalf of my application to law school?" If the answer is yes, provide sufficient information about your background to assist him/her in writing a detailed letter:

- a cover sheet describing your academic relationship, including courses you have taken, research you have conducted, your experience as a TA, etc.
- a copy of your transcript
- a draft of your personal statement (if available)
- a resume
- copies of exams or papers written in his/her class
- recommendation forms from the lsac.org website or from the law schools
- stamped envelopes addressed to the LSAC or to the schools
- a list of dates when recommendations are due

Also, be sure to discuss waiving your right of access to the letters. You may want to waive your right since you may find writers unwilling to write letters if applicants have access to them, and some admissions committee members may discount disclosed letters. Since you may not have access to letters, be sure your recommenders are suitably enthusiastic about writing letters for you; if you sense any hesitation when you ask someone, even if he/she agrees, thank the person but do not follow through.

If you have not been notified that your application is complete by about one month before a deadline, call the school to see if your letters of recommendation have arrived. Immediately contact those writers who have not sent letters yet and remind them politely of the approaching deadline. After you have received decisions, send thank-you letters to your recommenders and let them know where you have been accepted and where you intend to enroll.

The Law School Data Assembly Service offers a recommendation service. Recommenders send letters directly to the LSDAS, which then forwards up to four letters to law schools to which you are applying. Applicants are able to direct their letters to specific schools based on each school's desire to receive a certain number of letters and on the applicant's desire to target letters to individual schools. Information about the service can be found online at the LSAC website at lsac.org or in the *LSAT/LSDAS Information Book*. Letters will be stored for five years from the time you register for LSDAS or from the time you take the LSAT, whichever comes last.

If it is possible that you will be applying to law school in the future, but are not certain, you may want to establish a credentials file (online at interfolio.com) to maintain letters of recommendation and other documents.

A dean's certification is required by some law schools to confirm that applicants have not been involved in academic or disciplinary transgressions as undergraduates. The certification is generally a formality handled by a designated university official such as an academic advising dean, professor, or registrar, in consultation with those offices responsible for judicial administration on campus. A list of Cornell officials responsible for dean's certifications is appended in "Prelaw Services at Cornell."

Filing Your Application

Cornellians apply to an average of nine law schools if they are seniors and seven if they are alumni. There is no hard and fast rule about how many schools you should apply to; your decision should be based on how strong a candidate you are, how realistic your choices are, how much time and money (most schools require an application fee) you have to spend on

applications, etc. In general, it is advisable to apply to one or two schools where it is almost certain you will be accepted, several schools where you have a good chance of being admitted, and a couple of schools you would very much like to attend, but where your chances for admission are not especially good. Be sure to apply to a sufficient number to ensure that you will be admitted to at least one school you would like to attend.

While some law schools offer early decision or early action programs that have deadlines as early as mid-October, most schools review applications on a rolling basis beginning in late November or early December. Given the current highly competitive admissions process, you should try to submit your applications by early November, if possible. Submitting your applications then can be a slight advantage at many schools. Remember that your file is not complete until all parts, including the recommendation letters and LSDAS report, have been received by law schools. If you are taking the December LSAT, plan to submit your applications by early December, even though your file will not be complete until your LSAT score is available in early January.

Here are some additional strategies for applying to law school:

- Start early.
- Make realistic choices on schools.
- Read carefully information provided by schools online or in hard copy.
- Follow directions.
- Make copies of your applications to use as drafts.
- Use the Law School Admission Council's electronic applications or type your applications.
- Provide complete and accurate responses.
- Make copies of your completed applications.
- Submit fees with your applications
- Respect deadlines.

Taking Time Off _____

Before going to law school, you may want to wait a year or two or even longer; many Cornellians who eventually attend law school do not go immediately. Taking some time before entering law school can be advantageous for several reasons:

- You will be able to devote more time and energy during your senior year to your academics rather than to preparation for the LSAT and time-consuming law school applications.
- When you apply to law school, your entire academic record will be available to law schools, not just six or seven semesters; if you are like most Cornell students, your highest grades will come later in your undergraduate education.
- Many Cornellians benefit from taking a respite following four challenging years at Cornell before entering law school.
- You will have the opportunity to confirm your interest in law by working as a paralegal or legal assistant, or in another position in a law-related field, while at the same time gaining professional experience that may benefit you following graduation from law school.

Considering Admissions Decisions

Since the timetable for reviewing applications and informing applicants of decisions varies from school to school, notification of decisions can come any time from December to May or even later. Applicants are typically informed by letter of the schools' decisions; candidates are either accepted, denied, or wait-listed, which means the applicant is considered a desirable candidate and may be admitted later.

Law schools sometimes place applicants on "hold" or "reserve" prior to reaching a decision and frequently notify candidates of this status. Applications of those on hold or reserve are reconsidered at a later date, usually before the files of those who have been wait-listed.

Enhancing Your Application

There are several things you can do to improve your chances of admission if you are on reserve or have been wait-listed:

- Write a letter to the director of admissions to inform him/her of your strong interest in the school and to provide an update on your activities since you submitted your application.
- If the school is your first choice, state that you will attend if accepted.
- If you are a senior, inform the school of accomplishments since you applied, for example, that you have completed your honors thesis or you were accepted into Phi Beta Kappa.
- If you are currently working, describe your professional responsibilities and other worthwhile activities in which you are engaged; include an updated resume.
- Send an additional letter of recommendation from a professor or employer; however, the total number of your recommendation letters should not exceed four.
- Visit the law school to demonstrate your strong interest; contact the admissions office to arrange for a tour and to sit in on a class or two. Some admissions officers will agree to meet with applicants, but generally these discussions are not evaluative.

Making a Decision

Visiting law schools can be invaluable when deciding among schools that have accepted you. In addition to taking tours of the schools and attending classes, make an effort to meet faculty and staff, and speak with a number of students to get their perspective on factors important to you, such as accessibility of faculty, competitiveness of students, career services, assistance of library personnel, etc. Follow up with a thank-you letter to the admissions office stating what impressed you about the school. If you are not able to visit, refer to the survey responses of Cornell alumni who have attended law schools that are maintained in the Cornell Career Services Library.

Cost and financial aid awards also need to be considered when making a decision. Some law schools are relative bargains because they are state schools or private schools with low tuition that may be located in areas where the cost of living is relatively inexpensive. You may receive a sizable scholarship as part of your financial package from a school attempting to attract you. If you will be entering law school with debt accumulated as an undergraduate, financial factors can play an even greater role in your decision.

If you are deciding between a school that is highly regarded and one that interests you but is less prestigious, keep in mind that more highly ranked schools will, in general, provide better opportunities after graduation. Large firms focus their recruiting efforts at these schools and salaries of graduates tend to be higher. Of course, you should balance the factors important to you with those concerning prestige and placement opportunities. Ultimately, it will be most important to determine what is the best school for you and where you can thrive as a law student.

Schools that accept you will probably ask for a deposit to hold a space for you in the class. Deposits may be due before you hear from all schools. Contact schools that accept you to explain your situation and ask if they would be willing to extend the deposit deadline. Also, consult with a prelaw advisor who can help you weigh your options. Once you have reached a final decision on which school you will attend, notify schools that accepted you so that they can offer your place to someone else.

Reapplying Later _____

If you are not accepted at a law school you would like to attend, consider retaking the LSAT if you feel that you can improve your score, or revising your list of schools if you decide to reapply. Working for a few years can make a difference in the admissions process and can also provide exposure to another career field that might engage your interest.

Financing Law School

The high cost of a legal education requires most law students to rely on educational loans to finance at least part of their studies. Although the best sources of information on possible funding are law schools themselves, this section is an introduction to the financial aid process and some of the resources that may be available to you. Remember, the earlier you begin researching possible loans and completing both your income tax return and other necessary standardized forms, the more likely you are to secure the necessary funding.

There are several issues to consider before applying for financial aid.

- While Federal loan programs for students pursuing graduate and professional degrees do not require parental financial statements, law schools themselves vary widely in the information used to compute financial aid packages. Many will request financial information from your parents or others who have provided support for you, even if you have been out of school for a while.
- Significant amounts of consumer debt on credit cards, outstanding debts, or a bad credit rating may affect your ability to borrow money.
- If you are planning to enter a low-paying public interest legal job after completing your J.D., you may want to investigate loan-forgiveness programs at some law schools, which assist graduates who take such jobs in repaying law school education loans.

A useful website to help you understand available financial aid is finaid.org. The application process for most forms of financial aid begins with the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), which is available from any college financial aid office or online (fafsa.ed.gov/). You will need to complete your income tax return for the most recent year before beginning to fill out the FAFSA application. Law schools may also require you and your parents to apply through the Access Group (accessgroup.org) or the College Scholarship Service Financial Aid Profile (collegeboard.com), which are need analysis services that gather information to determine eligibility for institutional financial aid (scholarships and grants). Also, schools may have their own financial aid applications.

Need-Based Aid

There are three types of loans available through either the Federal Direct Student Loan Program (FDSLP) or the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP):

- 1) Subsidized Federal Stafford Loan—students with demonstrated financial need can borrow up to \$8,500 per year; the Federal government pays the interest while the student is in school.
- 2) Unsubsidized Federal Stafford Loan—students can borrow up to a combined total of \$18,500 in subsidized and unsubsidized loans. Students may pay the interest or let it accrue while in school.
- 3) Perkins Federal Loan—available to students at certain schools only, the amount, up to \$6,000 per year, is determined on an individual basis, and the Federal government pays the interest while the student is in school.

All of these loans are offered under the same terms; FDSLP loans, however, are disbursed through individual law school financial aid offices instead of through banks or other traditional lenders.

The Federal College Work-Study Program is also available to law school students. Information on private loans offered by specialized lenders such as Law Access, Law-Loans, or The Education Resource Institute (TERI) is available from the financial aid office of any ABA-approved law school, or you can contact Law Access at 1-800-282-1550 or online at accessgroup.org, Law-Loans at 1-800-984-0190, or TERI at 1-800-255-TERI. Although interest rates on loans from private lenders tend to be higher than those offered through Federal loan programs, these services offer the advantage of coordinating both Federal and private loans through the same lender, if schools are not direct lending schools.

Commercial lenders and financial institutions usually charge the highest interest rates. It may be beneficial to secure loans through the same lender you used as an undergraduate, eventually consolidating all Federal education loans into a single, lower payment.

Merit-Based Aid

Many law schools and other organizations offer scholarships or grants, monetary awards that do not need to be repaid. Scholarship decisions by law schools are based on academic merit and/or personal qualifications such as ethnicity, residency, or specific talents. Check with each school early in the application process for further information, and research funding available through outside organizations at the Cornell Career Services Library in 103 Barnes Hall.

Appendix A

Legal Career Checklist

Freshman and Sophomore Years

- ❑ Select a major in a field that both interests you and allows you to excel academically.
- ❑ Begin to form relationships with professors, lecturers, and TAs so that they will know your work well enough to serve as recommenders in the future.
- ❑ Complete a Career Interest Profile at career.cornell.edu to learn about law-related opportunities.
- ❑ Expand your education by seeking summer jobs or internships in fields of interest.

Junior Year

- ❑ Meet with a prelaw advisor to assess your academic, extracurricular, and work experiences and to discuss the application process.
- ❑ Begin preparing for the LSAT; if you are ready, register for the June administration.
- ❑ Secure a summer job or internship, if possible, in a law-related field.
- ❑ Research law schools and compile a list of tentative schools.

Senior Year (or Year Before Entering Law School)

- ❑ Decide whether to use the Law School Admission Council's electronic applications to apply, or call/write to law schools or visit their websites to request catalogs and application materials.
- ❑ Register for the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). Have transcripts from all undergraduate institutions you have attended sent to the LSDAS after verifying their accuracy.
- ❑ Make sure your LSDAS report is correct.
- ❑ Ask potential recommendation writers if they would be willing to write letters on your behalf. Provide them with the LSDAS recommendation forms or the schools' forms and sufficient information for detailed letters.
- ❑ Make arrangements to have dean's certifications sent to schools which require them.
- ❑ Attend Law School Day on September 27 and programs and workshops on the application process.
- ❑ Take the LSAT on October 1 if you did not take the test in June.
- ❑ Begin drafting and revising your personal statement.
- ❑ Meet with a prelaw advisor, who will help you assess the strength of your application in relation to schools you are considering. Request a critique of your personal statement draft.
- ❑ Complete applications by early November.
- ❑ Take the LSAT on December 3 if you did not take it previously or are retaking the test.
- ❑ Check with schools to make sure your files are complete.
- ❑ Complete the FAFSA and other need analysis forms such as Need Access as well as any institutional financial aid applications as soon after January 1 as possible.
- ❑ Have financial aid transcripts sent from Cornell to all schools to which you are applying.
- ❑ Meet with a prelaw advisor in the spring to assess your options as schools respond to you.
- ❑ Take appropriate action on acceptances, wait-list status, and financial aid packages.
- ❑ Before leaving campus, have a final transcript sent to the law school you plan to attend and/or to any schools still considering your application.

Appendix B

Prelaw Services at Cornell

Cornell's Prelaw Advisory Network is composed of advisors who can talk with you about your interest in a legal career and advise you on the law school application process.

College of Agriculture and Life Sciences	<i>Prelaw Advisor</i>	Dale Grossman, Senior Lecturer, Applied Economics and Management, 204 Warren, 255-8023; dag14@cornell.edu
	<i>Dean's Certifications</i>	Registrar, 140 Roberts, 255-2017
College of Architecture, Art, & Planning	<i>Dean's Certifications</i>	Office of the Dean, 129 Sibley Dome, 255-9110
College of Arts & Sciences	<i>Prelaw Advisor</i>	Lisa Harris, Assistant Dean, Arts and Sciences Career Services*, G55 Goldwin Smith, 255-4166, lmh23@cornell.edu
College of Engineering	<i>Dean's Certifications</i>	Undergraduate Programs Office, 221 Carpenter, 255-8240
School of Hotel Administration	<i>Prelaw Advisor</i>	David Sherwyn, Associate Professor, 541 Statler, 255-1711; dss18@cornell.edu
	<i>Dean's Certifications</i>	Leo Renaghan, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, 146 Statler, 255-3692
College of Human Ecology	<i>Prelaw Advisor</i>	Kelly Deasy, Associate Director, Admissions, Student and Career Development, 172 Martha Van Rensselaer, 255-2532
	<i>Dean's Certifications</i>	Registrar, 145 Martha Van Rensselaer, 255-2235
School of Industrial & Labor Relations	<i>Prelaw Advisor</i>	Laura Lewis, Director, ILR Student Services*, 146 Ives, 255-2223; lal8@cornell.edu
Cornell Career Services	<i>Prelaw Advisor</i>	Jane Levy, Senior Associate Director, 103 Barnes, 255-5296; jel2@cornell.edu To receive e-mails on law-related programs and opportunities, complete a Career Interest Profile at career.cornell.edu

*Responsible for dean's certifications in College

Appendix C

Legal Career Resources at Cornell

Available at the Cornell Career Services Library in 103 Barnes Hall

Careers in Law

- Career Opportunities in Law and the Legal Industry.* Susan Echaore-McDavid. New York, New York: Checkmark Books, 2002.
- Careers in International Law.* Washington, DC: American Society of International Law, 2003.
- Careers for Legal Eagles and Other Law and Order Types.* Blythe Camenson. Chicago, Illinois: NTE/Contemporary Publishing Group, 1998.
- Federal Jobs in Law Enforcement.* Jack Warner and Beverly Sweetman. Lawrenceville, New Jersey: Arco, 2002.
- Guide to Law Specialties.* Washington, DC: National Association for Law Placement, 1996.
- The Insider's Guide to Law Firms.* Francis Walsh and Sheila V. Malkani, eds. Boulder, Colorado: Mobius Press, 1997.
- Law Firms Yellow Book.* New York: Leadership Directories, Inc., 2002.
- Law and Legal Information Directory.* Steven Wassermen and Jaqueline Wassermen O'Brien. Detroit, Michigan: Gale Group/Thomson Learning, 2002.
- The Legal Job Interview.* Clifford R. Ennico. Fairfield, Connecticut: Biennix Corporation, 1992.
- Mediation Career Guide: A Strategic Approach to Building a Successful Practice.* Forrest S. Mosten. San Francisco, California: Jossey-Bass A Wiley Company, 2001.
- National Directory of Legal Employers.* Association of Law Schools and Legal Employers. Chicago, Illinois: Harcourt Legal and Professional Publications, 2001.
- The Official Guide to Legal Specialties.* Lisa L. Abrams. Chicago, Illinois: Harcourt Legal and Professional Publications, 2000.
- Paralegal Career Guide.* Chere B. Estrin. New York, New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2002.
- Paralegal Studies.* Paul D. Jordan. Albany, New York: West Thomson Learning, 2001.
- Serving the Public: A Job Search Guide.* Stacy M. DeBroff, Jill P. Martyn, and Alexa Shabecoff. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard Law School, 2003.
- Should You Really be a Lawyer.* Deborah Schneider and Gary Belsky. Seattle, Washington: Decision Books, 2005.
- So You Want to Be a Lawyer: A Practical Guide to Law as a Career.* Newtown, Pennsylvania: Law School Admission Council, 2003.

Vault Guide to Capitol Hill Careers. William McCarthy. New York, New York: Vault, Inc., 2003.

Vault Guide to Labor and Employment Law Careers. Timothy Grubb and Vera Djordjevich. New York, New York: Vault Inc., 2003.

Vault Guide to the Top 100 Law Firms. New York, New York: Brook Moshan, Hussam Hamadeh, and Mark Oldman, Vault Reports Inc., 2003.

Vault Guide to the Top Boston Law Firms. Brook Moshan Gesser, Tyya N. Turner, and Ron Hogan. New York, New York: Vault Inc., 2003.

Vault Guide to the Top Government and Nonprofit Legal Employers. Marcy Lerner. New York, New York: Vault, Inc., 2003.

Vault Guide to the Top New York Law Firms. Brook Moshan Gesser. New York, New York: Vault Inc., 2004.

Vault Guide to the Top Washington, DC Law Firms. Brook Moshan Gesser. New York, New York: Vault Inc., 2004.

Washington, DC Internships in Law and Policy 2001. Winston-Salem, North Carolina: Career Education Institutes, 2003.

What Can You Do With a Law Degree? Deborah Aaron. Seattle, Washington: Niche Press, 1999.

Applying to Law School _____

The Complete Law School Companion. Jeff Deaver. New York, New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1997.

Getting Into Law School Today. Thomas H. Martinson and David P. Waldherr. New York, New York: Macmillan, 1998.

How to Get Into the Top Law Schools. Richard Montauk. Paramus, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 2001.

How to Write a Winning Personal Statement for Graduate and Professional School. Richard J. Stelzer. Princeton, New Jersey: Peterson's Guides, 1997.

Law School Confidential. Robert H. Miller. New York, New York: St. Martin's Press, 2000.

Law School Insider. Jeremy B. Horwitz. Amherst, New York: The Lion Group, 2002.

Law School Survival: A Crash Course for Students by Students. Greg and Shannon Gottesman. New York, New York: Macmillan USA, 1998.

Law School Without Fear. Helene Shapo. New York, New York: Foundation Press, 2002.

LSAT: The Official TriplePrep Volumes 1, 2, and 3. Newtown, Pennsylvania: Law School Admission Council, 2000.

LSAT: The Official TriplePrep Plus with Explanations. Newtown, Pennsylvania: Law School Admission Council, 2000.

The NAPLA/SAPLA Book of Law School Lists 2004-2005. Edward Stern and Gerald Wilson, eds. Kaplan, Inc., 2004.

Official Guide to ABA-Approved Law Schools 2005 Edition. Newtown, Pennsylvania: American Bar Association and Law School Admission Council, 2004.

The Official LSAT PrepTest. Newtown, Pennsylvania: Law School Admission Council, 1991-2003.

The Official LSAT SuperPrep. Newtown, Pennsylvania: Law School Admission Council, 2005.

Perfect Personal Statements. Mark Alan Stewart. New York, New York: Macmillan, 2002.

Princeton Review Complete Book of Law Schools. Eric Owens. New York, New York: Random House Inc., 2003

The Ultimate Guide to Law School Admission. Carol L. Wright. Anter Valley, Pennsylvania: Marriwell Publishing, 2003.

A Woman's Guide to Law School. Linda Hirshman. New York, New York: Penguin Books, 1999.

Financial Aid

Free Money for Graduate School. Laurie Blum. New York, New York: Checkmark Books, 2000.

Grants for Graduate & Postdoctoral Study. Princeton, New Jersey: Peterson's, 1998.

Scholarships, Fellowships, and Loans, 15th Edition. Valerie J. Webster, ed. Detroit, Michigan: Gale Research, Inc., 2000.

Scholarships, Grants and Prizes. Joe Krasowski. Lawrenceville, New Jersey: Thomson Peterson, 2004.

Additional Resources

Law school catalogs and bulletins

Action Report (information on where Cornell students and alumni have applied to law school)

Survey responses of Cornellians at law schools across the country

Notebooks with career information, law school rankings, and scholarship opportunities, for example, "Resources for Minority Students Considering Law"

Boston College Law School Range Finder (groupings of schools by LSAT and GPA medians)

Law-Related Organizations

- **American Bar Association (ABA)** is the national organization of the legal profession. The Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the ABA is identified by the U. S. Department of Education as the "nationally recognized accrediting agency for professional schools of law."

- **Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO)** assists economically and educationally disadvantaged applicants in preparing for law school. Contact CLEO at abanet.org/cleo.
- **Law School Admission Council, LSAC**, is a nonprofit corporation comprised of 203 law schools in the U.S. and Canada that provides services to the legal education community.
- **National Association for Law Placement (NALP)** is a professional organization that provides information about placement and recruiting trends.
- **HEATH Resource Center** is a national clearing house for persons with disabilities.

Contact information for these organizations (except CLEO) is provided in the *Official Guide to ABA-Approved Law Schools*.

Appendix D

2003-2004 Action Report Summary _____

Data is provided by LSAC for Cornellians (seniors and alumni) who applied to law school for admission in 2004. The complete report is available in the Cornell Career Services Library.

	All Graduates	Seniors	Alumni
Total Number of Applicants	772	258	514
Average LSAT score	159.7	160.1	159.5
Average GPA	3.31	3.45	3.24
Average Number of Applications per Applicant	8.63	11.26	7.31
Number Accepted to One or More Law Schools	563	220	343
Average Number of Admissions per Applicant	2.41	3.42	1.91
Number Registered at a Law School	483	194	289

Schools to Which 120 or More Cornellians Applied _____

Law School	Applicants	Admitted	Matriculated	Mean LSAT*	Mean GPA*
American University	145	49	9	161.5	3.44
Benjamin Cardozo	163	70	18	163.8	3.48
Boston College	207	43	2	165.5	3.69
Boston Univ.	194	60	11	165.5	3.57
Brooklyn Law School	144	65	25	161.8	3.34
Columbia Univ.	237	28	12	170.6	3.74
Cornell Univ.	265	55	20	167.3	3.65
Fordham Univ.	240	73	23	165.8	3.57
George Washington Univ.	238	60	12	165.7	3.57
Georgetown Univ.	285	61	14	168.6	3.67
Harvard Univ.	169	15	12	171.3	3.90
New York Univ.	238	41	10	170.7	3.78
Univ. of Calif.-Berkeley	137	10	1	167.2	3.88
Univ. of Calif.-Los Angeles	126	22	5	166.6	3.65
Univ. of Southern California	120	19	2	167.8	3.73
Univ. of Michigan	137	34	15	167.6	3.61
Univ. of Pennsylvania	195	27	11	167.6	3.65
Univ. of Virginia	132	24	10	169.7	3.67

*Mean LSATs and GPAs are provided for Cornellians who were admitted at these schools.