

DYLAN OLIVER MALAGRINÒ

Dylan.Malagrino@untdallas.edu

ACADEMIC LAW APPOINTMENT

University of North Texas at Dallas, Dallas, Texas.

Visiting Professor of Law, 2014–15; and,

Adjunct Instructor of Criminal Justice, 2016–*present*.

Courses Taught: Property, Legal Writing & Research, Criminal Procedure.

- 2015 Law Professor of the Year.
- Advisory Board to the JOURNAL OF LAW, BUSINESS & ETHICS, *faculty peer reviewer*.
- Admissions & Financial Aid Committee.

Western State College of Law, Fullerton, California.

Associate Professor of Law (tenure-track), 2012–14.

Courses Taught: Property, Torts, Sports Law.

- 2014 Law Professor of the Year.
- 2013 Law Professor of the Year.
- Advisory Board to the JOURNAL OF LAW, BUSINESS & ETHICS, *faculty peer reviewer*.
- Admissions Committee.
- Library & Technology Committee.
- *Ad hoc* Committee on Attrition.

University of Massachusetts School of Law, Dartmouth, Massachusetts.

Associate Professor of Law (tenure-track), 2011–12.

Courses Taught: Property, Sports Law Seminar.

- 2012 Delta Theta Phi Law Professor of the Year.
- Advisory Board to the JOURNAL OF LAW, BUSINESS & ETHICS, *faculty peer reviewer*.
- Appointments Committee.
- Faculty Development Committee.
- Strategic Planning Committee.
- Dean Search Committee.

University of La Verne College of Law, Ontario, California.

Visiting Assistant Professor of Law, 2009–11.

Courses Taught: Property, Torts, Sports Law, Antitrust.

- 2011 Law Professor of the Year.
- 2010 Law Professor of the Year.
- 2011 Professor of the Year for Excellence in Teaching (University-Wide), *finalist*.
- 2010–11 National Black Law Students Association Frederick Douglass Moot Court Competition First Runner-Up Team, *coach*.
- Advisory Board to the JOURNAL OF LAW, BUSINESS & ETHICS, *faculty peer reviewer*.
- Admissions Committee.

University of California at Davis School of Law, Davis, California.

Wydick Fellow, 2008–09;

Legal Research & Writing Professor, 2008–09; and,

Lecturer in Law, 2008–09.

Courses Taught: Legal Research & Writing, Legal Anthropology Seminar.

- 2008–09 Distinguished Teaching Award, *finalist*.
- 2009 ABA International Negotiation Competition First Place Team, *coach*.

University of San Diego School of Law, San Diego, California.

Research Assistant to Professor Fred Zacharias, 2002–03;

Research Assistant to Professor Lynne L. Dallas, 2001–03; and,

Teaching Assistant to Professor Doris Y. Alspaugh, 2001–03.

Courses Taught: Property (Small Section).

- 2003 Distinguished Service to the University of San Diego School of Law Award.

**LAW
EDUCATION**

London School of Economics and Political Science, London, England.

M.Sc. with Merit, *Law, Anthropology, and Society*, 2007.

- Graduate Merit Scholar, 2006–07.

University of San Diego School of Law, San Diego, California.

J.D., 2003.

- *Editor-in-Chief*, Volume 4, SAN DIEGO INT'L L.J., 2002–03; *member*, 2001–03.
- Highest Grade, Civil Procedure, Fall 2000.
- Highest Grade, Negotiations, Fall 2002.
- Thomas F. Black Memorial Scholar, 2000–03.

**UNDERGRADUATE
EDUCATION**

Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

B.A. with Highest Distinction, *Economics*.

B.A. with Highest Distinction, *International Relations*.

B.A. with Distinction, *Italian Language, Literature, and Culture*.

- *Magna cum Laude*; Phi Beta Kappa; Class Marshall.
- Honored as the Top Student in each of the three declared/completed major degree programs.
- Remembrance Scholar (Syracuse University's Highest Distinction).
- Men's Varsity Swimming & Diving Team (Captain); Men's Varsity Outdoor Track & Field Team.

**LAW
EMPLOYMENT**

Beckmen Law, P.C., Grapevine, Texas (D/FW Metro).

Senior Associate Attorney, 2015–16.

- Practiced Oil, Gas, Wind, and Solar Law as an Energy Resources attorney.
- Provided Land, Title, Contract, Regulatory, and Litigation Services.
- Team leader in Litigation Management.
- Human Resources Committee, *Chair*, and *Facilitator* for Internship Program.
- National Council of Advisors to Law School Transparency.

Kirby Noonan Lance & Hoge, LLP, San Diego, California.

Associate Attorney, 2007–08.

- Practiced persuasive law and motion writing.
- Researched legal issues and cases.
- Provided legal theory, analysis, and strategy for litigation and appellate arguments.
- Prepared, reviewed, and negotiated firm LEXIS/NEXUS and Westlaw contracts.
- Provided legal advice and recommendations in written memoranda and reports.
- Managed relationships with *Pro Hac Vice* attorneys.

Morrison & Foerster, LLP, San Diego, California.

Attorney, 2007.

- Managed intensive corporate client audits.
- Evaluated compliance with Securities and Exchange Commission regulations.
- Conducted in-depth analyses of historical stock option practices.
- Advised corporate clients.
- Provided legal advice and recommendations in written memoranda and reports.

Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann, LLP, San Diego, California.

Attorney, 2004–06.

- Specialized in complex civil litigation, securities fraud, antitrust.
- Prosecuted large, class action lawsuits.
- Provided legal advice and recommendations in written memoranda and reports.

Daley & Heft, LLP, Solana Beach, California.

Associate Attorney, 2003–04; Law Clerk, 2003.

- Specialized in public entity defense.
- Practiced persuasive law and motion writing.
- Provided legal advice and recommendations in written memoranda and reports.

Belsky & Associates, LLP, San Diego, California.

Law Clerk, 2002.

- Specialized in medical malpractice defense.
- Provided legal advice and recommendations in written memoranda, reports, and summaries.

“A Circled Game: Atlantic City, New Jersey, and the State of Sports Betting Post-*Christie v. NCAA*—The Need for Congress to Liberalize PASPA,” 19 GAMING L. REV. & ECON. ____ (2017) *forthcoming*.

ABSTRACT: *In 2014, Atlantic City, New Jersey saw five of its storied casinos close within the calendar year. As the city tries to reinvent itself, any conversation about the future of casino gambling in Atlantic City, in New Jersey, or in the United States nationally—that is, to stave off other gambling cities from landing on hard times—must include a discussion of the Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act (PASPA), and how it is strangling this sector as the sports-betting industry in the United States scales to even greater heights. Although the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit ruled in *Christie v. NCAA*, that PASPA is a constitutional exercise of Congressional power, Congress should modify PASPA to allow states to regulate their own sports-betting enterprises. Congress should liberalize PASPA to allow each state to decide for itself whether it wants to sanction a sports-betting scheme within its jurisdiction. Sports bettors in the United States, who do not live in or frequent one of the four states in which PASPA sanctions sports betting, instead, turn to the Internet to place their bets with offshore and illegal gambling outfits. With minimal enforcement power to regulate foreign and illegal betting outfits, it is time now to modify PASPA to grant every U.S. state an opportunity to use revenue-generating sports betting to relieve debt from their current fiscal budgets. Without modification, billions of dollars in tax revenues and income from legitimate sports-betting industries that could go to the United States instead will continue to go to offshore Internet operations, back-room book makers, and organized crime.*

“Change: A Constant Variably Defined—Law and Anthropology Perspectives on Historical Changes to the Rule of Law,” 41 N. KY. L. REV. 93 (2014).

ABSTRACT: *History has shown many periods of legal change dramatically transforming law in society. Although anthropology and law might have a wide area of interdisciplinarity, these two disciplines’ treatments of legal change are still quite different. For example, lawyers read legal change as new concepts from within a legal tradition continually evolving over time, and anthropologists, analyzing the social relations between persons and abstract personae, see legal change as a significant break to a social history. In what follows here, I have examined historical instances of significant legal change in societies very different from the presumptions of our own modern-state, capitalist-commercial societies: societies of entirely oral culture without state government; societies with scriptural writing systems; societies with very different forms of government to our common understandings of “the modern state”. In this paper, I present conclusions based on specific instances of historical legal change in the Ottoman 19th century and North Yemen, with additional thoughts throughout this piece regarding legal change in Turkey in 1926 and Syria, demonstrating that, although anthropology considers legal change in terms of rupture from the social past, the law must treat legal change as a categorical redefinition from what it was before.*

“Off the Board: *NCAA v. Christie* Challenges Congress to ‘Move the Line’ on the Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act,” 118 PENN. ST. L. REV. 375 (2013).

ABSTRACT: *NCAA v. Christie, a recent landmark sports-betting case, is making its way through the federal courts and reigniting the fight for sports-betting opportunities in the United States. The Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act (PASPA) is at the center of the dispute in that case. PASPA currently allows only four U.S. states to conduct sports-betting schemes in their casinos. Even if PASPA is held to be constitutional after *NCAA v. Christie* plays out in the courts, Congress should modify PASPA to allow states to regulate their own sports-betting enterprises. Without modification, billions of dollars in tax revenues and income from legitimate sports-betting industries that could go to the United States instead will continue to go to offshore Internet operations, back-room book makers, and organized crime. Sports bettors in the United States, who do not live in or frequent one of the four states that sanction sports betting instead turn to offshore and illegal outfits to place their bets. Courts have struggled to develop an effective solution of obtaining jurisdiction over foreign entities that license gambling websites. However, with minimal enforcement power to regulate foreign and illegal betting outfits, it is time now to modify PASPA to grant every U.S. state an opportunity to use revenue-generating sports betting to relieve debt from their current fiscal budgets. Instead of outlawing 46 states from conducting their own sports-betting schemes, Congress should modify PASPA to allow each state to decide for itself whether it wants to sanction a sports-betting scheme within its jurisdiction. By allowing each state to experiment as a laboratory with a sports-betting scheme—tailored to each state’s specific needs—a national solution will emerge, which in time can be implemented into more appropriate and effective federal regulation.*

“The Myth of the ‘Full Ride’: Cheating Our Top Athletes and the Need for Legislative Reform of NCAA Scholarship Limits,” 65 OKLA. L. REV. 605 (2013).

ABSTRACT: *The National Collegiate Athletic Association should amend Bylaw 15.1 and allow institutions to award athletic scholarship monies up to the institutionally set, estimated cost of attendance. NCAA Bylaw 15.1 limits an individual student-athlete’s athletic scholarships and other financial aid based on athletic ability to the value of a full grant-in-aid. The individual student-athlete scholarship limit is an arbitrary price cap and an unreasonable restraint on trade in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act because it prevents student-athletes from receiving financial aid up to the institutionally set, estimated cost of attendance, which includes the additional expenses an institution deems necessary to meet the cost of living at the school. Setting the permissible athletic scholarship limit at the institutionally set, estimated cost of attendance is a less restrictive alternative that still protects the pro-competitive virtues the NCAA has frequently proffered in support of this price cap. The NCAA has settled previous antitrust complaints brought by student-athletes alleging that athletic scholarship limits were unreasonable restraints on trade. And, recently, the NCAA recognized that settlement was not enough to fulfill the NCAA’s educational mission and preserve the rights of student-athletes in Division I programs. But, instead of retiring the deficient limit, the NCAA designated a new, arbitrary cap. However, the NCAA suspended implementation of this change so the Division I Board of Directors could reconsider the amendment. In reconsidering the amendment, and in light of the recent settlement in the White v. National Collegiate Athletic Association lawsuit, the NCAA should fully liberalize Bylaw 15.1 and allow institutions to award athletic scholarship monies up to the institutionally set, estimated cost of attendance. This is the only way to ensure that all future Division I student-athletes will not be financially disadvantaged even with the hard work these athletes perform for their institutions’ athletic programs; further, anything less is an unreasonable restraint on trade.*

“Hold Your Fire: The Injustice of NCAA Sanctions on Innocent Student Athletes,” 11 VA. SPORTS & ENT. L.J. 432 (2012).

ABSTRACT: *The National Collegiate Athletic Association’s current enforcement system and sanctioning process against member institutions that violate the NCAA’s Bylaws punishes prospective and current student athletes for infractions committed by student athletes, coaches, or administrators no longer associated with the institution. This article reviews the injustices committed against prospective and current student athletes, as well as student athletes’ inability to challenge punishments the NCAA levies against them. The NCAA’s Committee on Infractions should increase its consideration of the current student athletes’ welfare at violating institutions before implementing penalties. This article provides recommendations for the NCAA Committee on Infractions that would enable the NCAA to punish the violating member institutions and deter them from violating Bylaws in the future while still being fair to prospective and current student athletes.*

“Applying Communal Theories to Urban Property: An Anthropological Look at Using the Elaboration of Common Property Regimes to Reduce Social Exclusion from Housing Markets,” 10 U.C. DAVIS BUS. L.J. 33 (2009).

ABSTRACT: *The advantages of privatized property regimes and common property regimes have been debated in legal and economic discourse for ages. Although private property is prevalent in the developed world, a reading of the available anthropological literature shows that common property regimes still thrive in many parts of the developing world to maintain natural resources and to spread the risk of property ownership. Considering the recent U.S. housing crisis and its global effect on world markets, perhaps the developed world should incorporate more communal theories to—what has now become the developed world’s scarce resource—urban land. In fact, after a close look at the lessons learned from the successful operation of common property regimes in the developing world related to their natural resource systems, we see that the theories are relevant to the understanding of a wide-variety of property regimes used in modern societies such as the United States. Thus, the developed world should embrace a more pluralistic property regime. Why? The elaboration of common property regimes in the United States, as in more widespread use of instruments such as land trusts, could lessen the social exclusion from the right to property by making housing more affordable. With affordable housing and less risk, we can possibly avoid future housing crises.*

“Foreword,” 4 SAN DIEGO INT’L L.J. 1 (2003).

ABSTRACT: *This piece is a foreword to a volume of a scholarly law journal, in which I call for a fresh, new look at “international law” from a perspective beyond politics and religion, and instead to find commonality in the international arena for law that is driven by other variables like: economics, sociality, industry, intellectual endeavors, and the arts.*

**OTHER
PUBLICATIONS**

“Sex Testing in Sports: An Uneasy Resolution—Last in a Two-Part Series,” DAILY JOURNAL (Dec. 14, 2009).

“Distinguishing Sex in Sports—First in a Two-Part Series,” DAILY JOURNAL (Dec. 11, 2009).

“Call to Review ‘Over-Seizing’ Test Results,” DAILY JOURNAL (Nov. 24, 2009).

“Pro Athletes Score Big,” DAILY JOURNAL (Sept. 24, 2009).

“NCAA Settlement Is Not Enough. Legislative Reform Necessary,” THE RECORDER (Sept. 2008).

“Taser Stun-Gun Verdict Supports Litigation as Means for Solving Social Issues,” TRIAL BAR NEWS (Aug./Sept. 2008).

“Land Trusts to Fight Housing Crisis,” SAN DIEGO DAILY TRANSCRIPT (Jul. 16, 2008).

“New Reproductive Technologies Show Kinship is a Bond Beyond Nature,” SAN DIEGO BUSINESS JOURNAL (Jun. 16–22, 2008).

“Ninth Circuit Reconsidering Website Provider Liability for Using Discriminatory Questions in Violation of the Fair Housing Act to Match Roommates,” TRIAL BAR NEWS (Mar. 2008).

“Federal Preemption Hits Below the Belt, Stopping Common-Law Products Liability Claims for Pre-Market Approved Medical Devices,” TRIAL BAR NEWS (Feb. 2008).

“Method to Bifurcate Class Actions for Common Determinations When Damages Issues are Not Appropriate for Class Treatment,” TRIAL BAR NEWS (Jan. 2008).

“Aid proposal lets athlete be student,” THE NCAA NEWS (Dec. 22, 2003).

“SAAC: Make sure eligibility means access,” THE NCAA NEWS (Sept. 30, 2002).

“Leadership must start at the regional level,” THE NCAA NEWS (Aug. 19, 2002).

“Athletes say hats off to removing the cap,” THE NCAA NEWS (June 10, 2002).

“The Full Sandusky: NCAA Sanctions Pennsylvania State University—The Long Arm of the Association and the Need for Enforcement Reform.”

ABSTRACT: *On July 23, 2012, National Collegiate Athletic Association president Mark Emmert levied sanctions against Pennsylvania State University to punish the school for the former assistant football coach Jerry Sandusky’s 45 counts of criminal child sex abuse and for the Freeh Report’s related findings, which indicated Penn State officials helped cover up the Sandusky abuse. Although these actions requiring stiff punishment are atrocious and perverse, the severe penalties imposed against Penn State in the wake of ‘Sandusky’ highlights the dilemma of the NCAA’s current enforcement system and sanctioning process against member institutions. The challenge presented is that the NCAA’s efforts to punish institutions for grave malfeasance, or even any major infraction of the NCAA’s Bylaws, inevitably punishes innocent current and prospective student athletes for wrongs committed by parties no longer associated, or soon to be disassociated, with the institution. This article looks at the injustices forced upon the innocent current and prospective student athletes when the NCAA imposes severe sanctions against a school; and, this article looks at how student athletes are unable to challenge the punishments the NCAA indirectly levies against them. In considering the specific punishment against Penn State for the Sandusky problem, this article recognizes some effort by the NCAA to minimize the impact the Penn State penalties will have on innocent student athletes, including when announcing in September 2013 that the NCAA would ease the Penn State penalties; however, the article calls for the NCAA president and its Committee on Infractions to be better—to give even more consideration to the welfare of the current and prospective student athletes at an institution before implementing such severe penalties. This article provides some recommendations for the NCAA that will still enable the Association to punish problem institutions and deter other institutions from such conduct, yet still be fair to current and prospective student athletes.*

“The Bonds of Matriliney: Fragility or Flexibility in Times of Change? Countering the Matrilineal Presumption”

ABSTRACT: *Many legal anthropologists are committed to the collective evidence that the fragility of matrilineal kinship systems in the face of human history, socioeconomic change, and traditional gender roles has made Matriliney decline in human history. However, critical explorations of matrilineal decline illustrate no more than mere differing approaches to understanding changing human relationships and social structure in a specific context: the family, with Family as the unifying and universal social institution underpinning kinship systems. This paper will examine those conclusions, and the critique, from three perspectives: evolutionary theory, an analysis of socioeconomic change and effect, and descent theory, and assert there can be no unitary conclusion about whether Matriliney has declined or even disintegrated in human history or whether, instead, the Matrilineal Presumption of fragility is actually incorrect because matrilineal kinships systems are inherently flexible and, thusly, have evolved in the face of change. As evidence, both classical explanations and the critical counter-revisioning have been presenting plural perspectives of understanding human activity and relationship in this specific context of the social structure of the family, which inherently go beyond a pure theoretical debate on whether Matriliney is lesser. It is just different.*

OTHER SCHOLARLY LAW WORKS IN PROGRESS:

“*O’Bannon v. NCAA*: Sports Law, Antitrust, and the Rule of Reason of the Guardian of an Important American Tradition.”

“Foul Negligence and the Trouble with Civil Liability in Sport.”

“The Real Takings Question: What is ‘Just’ When Compensating for a Regulatory Taking?”

“The Drug Testing of Athletes and Still-Open Legal Questions.”

“Countering Stereotype: The Immigrant, an Elite Athlete of Professional Sport.”

“The NFL Pension Plan: Players Blindsided in Retirement.”

RESEARCH WORKS IN PROGRESS DERIVED FROM LSE DISSERTATION:

“Learning the Importance and Role of Lineage and Kinship Groups from Pre-Conquest Tibet.”

“Internalization of Law and the Modern Day Corporation.”

“Beyond the ‘Western Construct’: Kinship, Relatedness, and Today’s Family.”

“Today’s Antithesis of Sociality—Losing Human Agency and Social Saliency When Denying Gays the Right to Civil Marriage.”

“A Fatal Flaw of Comparative Legal Analysis: Assuming Dispute Settlement is the Goal of All Societies.”

“*Should Culture Be Copyrighted?*”

PRESENTATIONS “The Lure of the ‘Full Ride’: Cheating Our Top Athletes and the Need for Legislative Reform of NCAA Scholarship Limits,” presented at “Pacific Southwest Academy of Legal Studies in Business—Annual Conference,” February 20, 2010, Palm Springs, California.

“Change: A Constant Variably Defined—A look at how the disciplines of anthropology and law differ in their interpretations of legal change,” presented at “La Verne Law Legal Studies Faculty Scholarship Series,” September 16, 2009, Ontario, California.

“Change: A Constant Variably Defined—A look at how the disciplines of anthropology and law differ in their interpretations of legal change,” presented at “Southern California Regional Junior Law Faculty Workshop,” September 5, 2009, Orange, California.

“The Drug Testing of Athletes and Still-Open Legal Questions,” presented at “A Smattering from the Science of Cycling” Symposium, February 13, 2009, Davis, California.

RECENT SELECT CONTRIBUTIONS On April 2, 2014, The UNC Daily Tar Heel interviewed me as an expert in Sports Law to ask some questions about the NCAA rules requiring schools to show that their student athletes are making progress towards a degree, and to comment on the concerns that these regulations lead to Athletics Departments influencing students to stay in majors rather than switching majors, or lead to students clustering in certain majors, or there being faux classes and coursework; the last being a concern when national news broke recently that student athletes at UNC-Chapel Hill had “paper classes” for the athletes to take, which did not require in-class instruction, and resulted in courses of low academic rigor and a lack of academic integrity.

On March 17, 2014, The Pacific Legal Foundation and Cato Institute cited and prominently featured my recent article, “Off the Board: *NCAA v. Christie* Challenges Congress to ‘Move the Line’ on the Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act,” 118 PENN. ST. L. REV. 375 (2013), in the body of their *amici curiae* brief to the U.S. Supreme Court in support of Petitioners in *Christie v. NCAA et al.* (Petition denied.) This article advances the proposition that state governments are both more responsive to the constituencies affected by state-specific policies regarding sports gambling restrictions and more aware of the local conditions that those laws address.

On February 25, 2013, Yahoo Sports interviewed me as an expert in Sports Law to ask some questions about Employment Discrimination at the National Football League (NFL) combine; the piece was published on February 26, 2013, and several national publications subsequently have used my remarks in that piece for their own journalistic articles on the topic.

On November 19, 2008, USA Today interviewed me as an expert in Sports Law to ask some questions about the NCAA rules requiring schools to show that their student-athletes are making progress towards a degree; and, several national publications subsequently have used my remarks in that piece for their own journalistic articles on the topic.

**NON-LAW
EXPERIENCE**

National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), Indianapolis, Indiana.
Committee Chair, 2003–04; Vice-Chair, 2002–03; Advisor, 1999–2004.

- Testified at Congressional hearing as an expert in collegiate student-athlete welfare; drafted proposals to change collegiate athletics rules; reviewed and advised of rules and regulations of the NCAA.
- Division-1 Student-Athlete Advisory Committee (chair); SAAC Recruiting Rules Sub-committee (chair); SAAC Strategic Planning Sub-committee (chair); Division-1 Academics/Eligibility/ Compliance Cabinet (member); AEC Cabinet Recruiting Rules Sub-committee (member); Division-1 Management Council (member); NCAA ad hoc Risk Management and Insurance Task Force (member).

Garfield High School, San Diego, California.
Student Teacher, 2002.

- Taught Human Rights for Amnesty International’s Human Rights Education Program.

LANGUAGE

Italian.

**PROFESSIONAL
CERTIFICATIONS**

State Bar of California.
U.S. District Court, Southern District of California.
U.S. District Court, Central District of California.

**PROFESSIONAL
AFFILIATIONS**

American Bar Association.
San Diego County Bar Association.
Tom Homann Law Association.
American Civil Liberties Union.
Milton L. Schwartz/David F. Levi Inn of Court, American Inns of Court.
Pacific Southwest Academy of Legal Studies in Business.

REFERENCES

Karen M. Jarrell, Ph.D., University Registrar
University of North Texas – Dallas
(214) 752-5973; karen.jarrell@untdallas.edu

Kevin S. Marshall, Professor of Law
University of La Verne College of Law
(909) 460-2030; kmarshall@laverne.edu

Phil Merkel, Professor of Law
Western State College of Law
(714) 459-1146; pmerkel@wsulaw.edu

Dean H. McVay, Partner
Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith, LLP
(909) 381-7166; Dean.McVay@lewisbrisbois.com

H. Randall Rubin, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, Professor of Law, and Former Dean
University of La Verne College of Law
(909) 460-2022; hrubin@laverne.edu



Recruiter & Employer Introduction to The London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

The London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) is one of the foremost social science universities in the world. With the school's global reach and international reputation for academic excellence, LSE graduates are highly regarded and sought after. Since its 1895 founding, the LSE has produced 29 world leaders and heads of state, 15 Nobel Prize Winners from faculty and graduates, and close to 90,000 registered alumni with over 15,000 in North America alone.

Located in the heart of London, England in the United Kingdom (U.K.), the LSE is the #1 U.K. University for social sciences (ahead of Oxford University and Cambridge University) and #4 for social sciences in the entire world (U.S. News and World Report's 2009 World's Best College rankings). Additionally, the prestigious U.K. 2008 Research Assessment Exercise ranked the LSE with the highest percentage of world-leading university research in the U.K.

LSE's research and teaching spans the full breadth of the social sciences, including accounting, anthropology, economics, finance, history, international relations, politics, law, math, and sociology, among other subjects. Teaching is carried out through academic departments, interdisciplinary institutes and in partnership with internationally known higher education institutions.

The school offers competitive undergraduate and graduate degrees that are internationally recognized (BA, BSc, MA, MSc, LL.M, MPhil and PhD), as well as diplomas and General Course, a year-long undergraduate study program. General Course alumni include U.S. President John F. Kennedy (1955). Other well-known alumni include Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy, Representatives Ron DeLauro and Mark Kirk, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, former Chairman of the Federal Reserve Paul Volcker, former Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin, former Secretary of Homeland Security Michael Chertoff, and the Rolling Stones lead singer, Mick Jagger.

The LSE has around 8,700 full-time students, a figure that is expected to rise to 9,000 by 2012, and over 800 part-time students. The student body represents 140 countries and is composed of 45% undergraduate and 55% graduate students. The school has over 1,400 full-time and 1,300 part-time members of international staff.

Over 90 per cent of the academic staff are actively engaged in research, and regularly advise policymakers, non-governmental organizations and businesses around the world. Many LSE academics maintain a high media profile, influencing opinion-formers, commenting in the global media, and ensuring that the insights from cutting-edge research undertaken at LSE feed into public debates. Additionally, the school's relationship with global leaders is long-standing through initiatives such as the prestigious public events program, which has attracted speakers such as Nelson Mandela and Bill Clinton.

LSE Graduates earn globally competitive undergraduate and graduate degrees. The degrees are awarded in the U.K. Degree Classification System based on percentages from 0 to 100 that correlate to a degree class: First Class Honours (1st), Upper Second Class Honours (2.1 or 2A), Lower Second Class Honours (2.2 or 2B), Third (3rd), Pass (P) and Fail (F). Certain degrees have Distinction (D) and Merit (M) added onto the final degree classification. For a full explanation of the classification system, see the back of LSE transcripts or contact the Student Registry.

To obtain a verification of qualifications of a current or former student, employers, prospective employers, screening agencies and other organizations need to submit the request by email (preferred method) registry@lse.ac.uk, mail, addressed to Registry, Student Services Centre or by fax +44 (0) 20 7555 6099 (Attention: Registry). Note that the disclosure cannot be obtained over the phone. Appropriate requests via email will be processed within 3 business days. Requests sent by fax or post will be replied to within 5 business days.

The London School of Economics and Political Science
Houghton Street, London, WC1A 2AE, U.K.
Tel: +44 (0) 20 7405 7686; www.lse.ac.uk