

THE LAW SCHOOL

1959-1960

CORNELL UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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FACULTY AND STAFF

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Deane W. Malott, A.B., M.B.A., LL.D., D.C.S., President of the University.

Gray Thoron, A.B., LL.B., Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Law.

Willis David Curtiss, A.B., LL.B., Associate Dean and Professor of Law.

Lewis Wilbur Morse, A.B., LL.B., Librarian and Professor of Law.

Norman Penney, A.B., LL.B., Director of Admissions and Assistant Professor of Law.

William B. Kerr, A.B., LL.B., Director of Placement and Administrative Assistant to the Dean.

FACULTY

Herbert David Laube, B.L., A.M., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law, Emeritus.

Gustavus Hill Robinson, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., William Nelson Cromwell Professor of International Law, Emeritus.

Robert Sproule Stevens, A.B., LL.B., Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law, Emeritus.

Michael Hart Cardozo, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.

Willis David Curtiss, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.

William Tucker Dean, A.B., M.B.A., J.D., Professor of Law (on sabbatical leave, 1959-1960).

Charles Stewart Desmond, A.B., A.M., LL.B., LL.D., Lecturer in Law.

William Hurst Farnham, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law.

Harrop Arthur Freeman, A.B., LL.B., J.S.D., Professor of Law (on sabbatical leave, fall term, 1959).

Harry George Henn, A.B., LL.B., J.S.D., Professor of Law (on sabbatical leave, 1959-1960).

John Winchester MacDonald, A.B., A.M., LL.B., LL.D., Professor of Law.

Ian Roderick Macneil, B.A., LL.B., Assistant Professor of Law.

James Reed Merritt, A.B., LL.B., Visiting Professor of Law (fall term, 1959).

Lewis Wilbur Morse, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.

Robert Stephen Pasley, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.

Norman Penney, A.B., LL.B., Assistant Professor of Law.

George Roberts Pfann, A.B., B.A., Jurisp., Professor of Law.

Rudolf Berthold Schlesinger, LL.B., J.D., William Nelson Cromwell
Professor of International and Comparative Law.

Joseph Tyree Sneed, B.B.A., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law.

Gray Thoron, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.

Peter Ward, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.

Ernest Neal Warren, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.

Bertram Francis Willcox, A.B., LL.B., William G. McRoberts
Research Professor in Administration of the Law.

ELECTED MEMBERS FROM OTHER FACULTIES

Herbert Whittaker Briggs, Ph.D., Goldwin Smith Professor of
International Law, College of Arts and Sciences.

Kurt Hanslowe, A.B., LL.B., Visiting Associate Professor, New York
State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

Milton Ridvas Konvitz, Jur.D., Ph.D., Litt.D., Professor, New York
State School of Industrial and Labor Relations (on sabbatical leave,
1959-1960).

William Hartley Shannon, M.B.A., LL.B., C.P.A., Professor of Account-
ing, Graduate School of Business and Public Administration.

CORNELL LAW SCHOOL

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Franklin S. Wood, *Chairman*; Hawkins, Delafield & Wood, New York City.

John D. Bennett, Surrogate, Nassau County, Mineola, New York.

Robert E. Coulson, Whitman, Ransom & Coulson, New York City.

Louis W. Dawson, President, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, New York City.

Arthur H. Dean, Sullivan & Cromwell, New York City.

Frank C. Heath, Jones, Day, Cockley & Reavis, Cleveland, Ohio.

Frank B. Ingersoll, Buchanan, Ingersoll, Rodewald, Kyle & Buerger, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Ralston R. Irvine, Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Irvine, New York City.

Robert J. McDonald, Sullivan & Cromwell, New York City.

Edmund S. Muskie, United States Senator from Maine, Washington, D.C.

W. Clyde O'Brien, Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Dey, Rochester, New York.

William P. Rogers, Attorney General of the United States, Washington, D.C.

Alfred M. Saperston, Saperston, McNaughton & Saperston, Buffalo, New York.

Joseph Weintraub, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of New Jersey, Newark, New Jersey.

Raymond S. Wilkins, Chief Justice, Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE CORNELL LAW SCHOOL

SINCE its foundation in 1887 the Cornell Law School has retained the ideal and has endeavored to accomplish the purpose stated by President Andrew D. White in anticipation of the school's establishment: "Our aim should be to keep its instruction strong, its standards high and so to send out. . . a fair number of well-trained, large-minded, morally based *lawyers* in the best sense, who, as they gain experience, may be classed as *jurists* and become a blessing to the country, at the bar, on the bench, and in various public bodies." The primary purpose of the School is to prepare lawyers who can render effective service to their clients; who are interested in and capable of furthering legal progress and reform; and who, above all, will be conscious of and eager to fulfill the traditional role of the lawyer as a leader in his community and as a defender of our heritage of freedom.

SCOPE AND AIM OF THE CURRICULUM

To aid in the fulfillment of this primary purpose, the law faculty has built a curriculum designed to accomplish several specific subsidiary aims. Prominent among these is supplying the student with a working knowledge of the existing legal system and legal principles and doctrines. That clients cannot be effectively served or liberties preserved by lawyers lacking such knowledge is obvious. That the law cannot be improved by attorneys having only a vague and fragmentary knowledge of current legal institutions is equally clear.

The curriculum is, of course, designed to accomplish other subsidiary aims of no less importance. Students pursuing it will be trained in legal reasoning. They will become aware both of the virtues and defects of the existing legal order. They will be reminded of the economic, political, and social thinking which is always competing for recognition and implementation through law. They will be prepared to become more competent to counsel wisely and to reason impartially and soundly concerning current public issues.

In the furtherance of all these ends, stress is put upon the origin of legal doctrines and rules and upon the factors which influence change; the social purpose and significance of legal principles; and the role played by the law as the only rational method for the determination of

disputes, public as well as private, international as well as domestic.

Experience has demonstrated that the best legal training is not gained from study devoted primarily to the decisions and statutes of any single state. Such specific training in law school is not required to enable the student to qualify for admission to the bars of the various states, and it is confidently asserted that a broad training in the methods and spirit of law, supplemented by guidance in the examination of local peculiarities, produces a more effective and higher type of lawyer than can be produced by instruction of narrower scope.

For several years the law faculty has been studying the curriculum to determine what changes might be necessary to relate it more closely to the practice of law in these changing times. Out of this study has emerged a new curriculum which went into effect in the fall of 1958 on a gradual basis. Students now entering the Law School will follow the new curriculum, which is described in greater detail on pages 28-32. Students who will be beginning their third year of law study in the fall of 1959 will continue to follow the curriculum requirements which were in effect when they first registered in the Law School.

FACULTY ADVISERS

Various methods and practices have been adopted for the purpose of individualizing instruction to the fullest extent practicable. Each student is assigned early in the first year to some member of the faculty as personal adviser throughout the Law School course. All students are privileged at any time to call upon members of the faculty in their offices for discussion and assistance in connection with problems arising in their respective courses.

PROBLEM COURSES

Problem courses will be found listed on pages 47-51. Every student is required to elect at least one. Enrollment in each course is limited, since the success of the method requires such restriction. Instruction is conducted through the submittal of office problems which are correlated for the orderly unfolding of the field of law covered by the course. Students work independently upon the problems assigned but are privileged to consult with the instructor during the period of preparation, and their solutions, in the form of memoranda of law, legal instruments, or drafts of corrective legislation, as required, must be presented to the group for discussion and criticism. These courses are designed to supplement the training already derived from the case method of instruction by requiring students to become more proficient in the use of a law library, to apply their knowledge, and to

develop and employ their skill and ingenuity in the solution of actual legal problems.

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

Examinations are given in separate courses through and including those ending at midyear of the third year. During the second term of the third year, each student is assigned a problem; he conducts research, prepares a memorandum of law, and is then orally examined by a committee of the faculty upon his solution of the problem. At the conclusion of the third year each student must take a written comprehensive examination covering the work of the three years. Eligibility for graduation is based upon the faculty's composite estimate of the individual student derived from his work throughout the three years, the ability demonstrated by him in the problem, and his performance on the comprehensive examination.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STUDIES

On the basis of the high quality of the existing program in this area, which had been developed in substantial part through the generous support of the Arthur Curtis James Foundation and the late Myron C. Taylor, LL.B. '94, the Ford Foundation made a substantial grant to the Law School. This grant—the entire amount together with the interest which it will earn—will be spent during the next eight years, principally in conducting faculty seminars and summer conferences covering selected matters of fundamental or current international importance. The faculty seminars are to be operated jointly by members of the faculty and by foreign law teachers whom the grant will enable us to invite to Cornell. The summer conferences bring to the Law School practicing lawyers, government officials, teachers, and law students.

MOOT COURT

Moot court work, designed to afford training in the use of the law library, the analysis and solution of legal problems, the drafting of briefs, and the presentation of oral arguments, is required of all first-year students and is elective for the second-year and third-year students.

Upperclass Moot Court presents four rounds of brief writing and argument in the fourth and fifth terms; it is chiefly competitive; from the competitors are selected the Moot Court Board, students to represent the school in inter-law-school competition and finalists for a public presentation. Prizes are awarded annually to the students judged to rank highest in this work. Judges are selected from the bench and bar, faculty, and members of the Moot Court Board.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CORNELL LAW QUARTERLY

This legal periodical is published by students of the Law School under faculty supervision. It contains articles and comments on important legal problems, student notes, and book reviews. The student editors are selected on the basis of their Law School records and of work done in competition for election to the *Law Quarterly* Board. Each student who is eligible is assigned to work on a recent case of special interest under the guidance of a member of the faculty. The object is to analyze the problem involved, to collate the authorities, and to prepare a brief commentary on the decision and its significance. The work trains the students in the use of books, in the marshaling and analysis of authorities, in critical and independent thought regarding legal problems, and in accurate and concise expression.

CORNELL LAW STUDENT ASSOCIATION

Every student is a member of the Cornell Law Student Association. The dues of \$15 cover the three years of Law School.

The Association publishes a monthly newspaper, the *Cornell Law Forum*.

Besides the administration of the honor system, prevailing in the Law School for more than forty years, the Association sponsors social events during the year and arranges for prominent guests to address the student body on current legal topics. In addition, the Association has organized a coordinated intramural sports program. (Athletic facilities of the University, including gymnasium, swimming pool, golf course, and ice skating rink, are open to law students.)

ORDER OF THE COIF

There is a chapter of the Order of the Coif at the Law School. The Order of the Coif is an honorary society to which a few of the highest-ranking students may be elected in the third year.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Two national professional fraternities for law students have chapters at the Law School: Conkling Inn of Phi Delta Phi, which established the Frank Irvine Lectureship, described on page 60, and Phi Alpha Delta, which has established the Robert S. Stevens Lecture Series, described on page 64.

The St. Thomas More Guild is an organization of Catholic law students. It holds monthly meetings and two Communion breakfasts each year, to which outside speakers are usually invited. Attendance at these meetings and breakfasts is open to all.

There is a club composed of the wives of law students which meets once a month.

PLACEMENT SERVICE

Many students have definite positions in practice assured them upon graduation. Others are able to discover openings through their own efforts; still others need assistance. The Law School makes no pretense of guaranteeing any of its graduates a position, but it does endeavor to aid them in becoming suitably located. This assistance is provided by a placement program in charge of the Director of Placement. Regional placement committees sponsored by the Cornell Law Association assist materially in the program.

The placement program has been remarkably successful in placing both men and women graduates in private practice and in public service. This success may be attributed both to the energetic cooperation of the placement committees and individual alumni and to the fact that they were assisting a student body selected upon the basis of ability and character and maintained upon a high plane of scholastic standing.

BUILDINGS

MYRON TAYLOR HALL

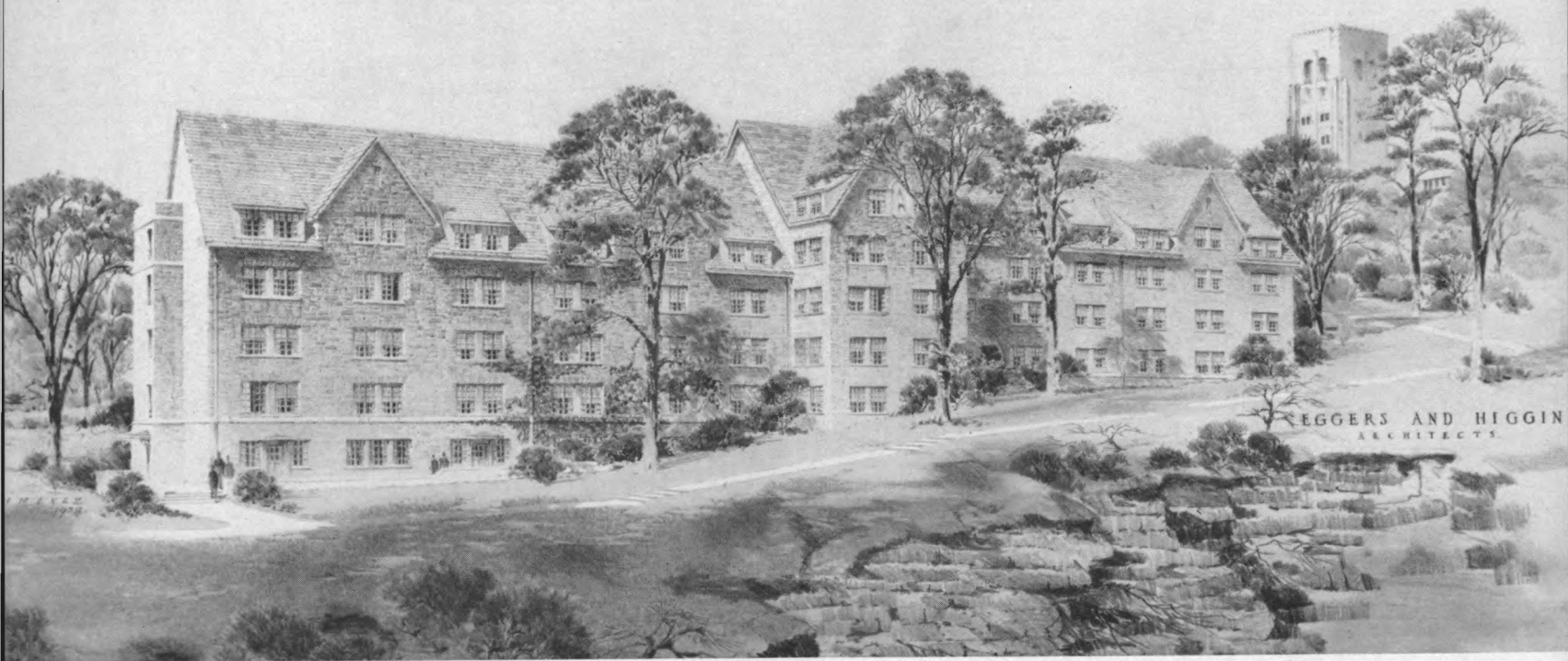
This building, made possible by the gift of the late Myron C. Taylor, LL.B. '94, furnishes splendid facilities for teaching law and for legal research, and beautiful surroundings in which to work. Provision for the comfort and convenience of students includes cubicles adjacent to the library stacks for quiet study, a student organization room, separate lounges for men and women, and a squash court for law students.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES LAW RESIDENCE CENTER

Through a gift of \$1,000,000 from the late Myron C. Taylor, LL.B. '94, which will be supplemented by additional funds from other sources, a residence center for unmarried law students is being planned adjacent to Myron Taylor Hall. This residence center will be named in honor of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, a member of the Cornell Law School faculty from 1891 to 1895, when Mr. Taylor was here as a student. It is expected that the building will be ready by September, 1961.

LIBRARIES

The library of the Law School numbers some 140,000 volumes and 13,500 pamphlets. It is so arranged as to permit the student direct



Architects' sketch of Charles Evans Hughes Law Residence Center.

access to the books in the stacks as well as in the reading room. Its collection of reports of American state and federal courts and of the reports of the British Commonwealth of Nations is complete. It has complete sets of all legal periodicals in the English language. It contains an adequate collection of textbooks, digests, annotations, and encyclopedias and is one of the few repositories of the records and briefs in the Supreme Court of the United States and in the New York Court of Appeals. In the field of foreign law, especially civil law, there has been constant expansion, recently intensified by a generous grant of the Arthur Curtis James Foundation. Three special collections are of particular interest: the Earl J. Bennett Collection of Statute Law, provided by the gift of Earl J. Bennett, LL.B. '01, which embraces about 5,500 volumes of the session laws of the states, among them many rare volumes; the Myron C. Taylor Collection of the League of Nations publications, given by the late Myron C. Taylor, LL.B. '94; and the Edwin J. Marshall Collection of works on equity, bequeathed to the University by Edwin J. Marshall, LL.B. '94.

The University Library, containing more than a million volumes (exclusive of the Law Library), is accessible to law students.

HEALTH SERVICES AND MEDICAL CARE

These services are centered in the new Gannett Medical Clinic or out-patient department and in the Cornell Infirmary or hospital. Students are entitled to unlimited visits at the Clinic; laboratory and X-ray examinations indicated for diagnosis and treatment; hospitalization in the Infirmary with medical care for a maximum of fourteen days each term and emergency surgical care. The cost for these services is included in the Law School and University general fee. For further details, including charges for special services, see the *General Information Announcement*, which may be obtained by writing to the Announcements Office, Edmund Ezra Day Hall, Cornell University.

On a voluntary basis insurance is available to supplement the services provided by the general fee. Thus, hospitalization at the Infirmary in excess of fourteen days per term, and expenses for illness and accidents outside Ithaca both during the academic year and during vacations would be covered. Information about such insurance may be obtained at the Gannett Medical Clinic.

ADMISSION

BEGINNING students will be accepted only in the fall. The school reserves the right to change at any time its entrance requirements and its rules respecting admission, continuance in the school, or graduation. The present entrance requirements are set forth below.

REQUIREMENTS

REGISTRATION DEPOSIT

Each candidate for admission to the Law School must make a \$50 registration deposit within 30 days (or within such other time as determined by the law faculty) after receiving notice of his acceptance. Included in those required to make this deposit are candidates who have previously matriculated at Cornell University.

After the candidate matriculates at the Law School there will be refunded to him the balance in excess of the following items:

The matriculation fee of \$28 (which, however, is not required of candidates who have previously matriculated at Cornell University);

\$15.00 for dues to the Law Student Association;

Any other University charges to his account.

The registration deposit will not be refunded to any candidate who withdraws his application before matriculation or who fails to matriculate, except when such withdrawal or failure is caused by orders to active duty in the armed forces or other extraordinary circumstances. Application for a refund should be made through the Director of Admissions of the Law School.

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

The Board of Trustees of the University has adopted the following health requirements and has ruled that failure to fulfill them will result in a recommendation to the Registrar that the student be denied the privilege of registering the following term.

IMMUNIZATION

A satisfactory certificate of immunization against smallpox, on the form supplied by the University, must be submitted before registration. It will be accepted as satisfactory only if it certifies that within the last three years a successful vaccination has been performed. If this

requirement cannot be fulfilled by the student's home physician, opportunity for immunization will be offered by the Cornell medical staff during the student's first semester, with the cost to be borne by the student. If a student has been absent from the University for more than three years, immunity will be considered to have lapsed.

HEALTH HISTORY

Students accepted for admission will be required to submit health histories on forms supplied by the University.

X-RAY

Every student is required to have a chest X-ray. He may present a chest film, made by a private physician, on or before entering Cornell, provided that it was obtained within six months of initial registration and is of acceptable quality; *or* he may present a chest X-ray report, provided that the radiograph was taken within six months of initial registration and contains the film number and name and address of the X-ray facility, and is signed by a radiologist; *or* he may have a chest X-ray at Cornell during the orientation period or at some other specified time shortly thereafter, in which case the charge will be included in the composite General Fee.

When a student has been away from the University for more than a year, the health history and X-ray requirements will need to be met again.

BACHELOR'S DEGREE

Applicants for admission as candidates for the LL.B. degree are required to present evidence of the receipt of a Bachelor's degree from an approved college or university; except that seniors in the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell University may, with the approval of the Law School and the College of Arts and Sciences, elect the first year of the law course and in this way obtain the A.B. and LL.B. degrees in six academic years.

A student who has been dropped from another law school and who has not been reinstated is not eligible for admission to the Law School as a regular or special student.

LAW STUDENT QUALIFYING CERTIFICATE

An applicant for admission to the LL.B. course who plans to enter on the strength of a degree not approved by the State Education Department as a pre-law degree, such as a technical degree in agriculture or engineering, must obtain a Law Student Qualifying Certificate from the New York State Department of Education. The prerequisite to such a certificate is the completion of courses which in the aggregate constitute at least the equivalent of three academic years of work



The Reading Room.

in college, including at least 45 semester hours in the liberal arts and sciences. This requirement must be fulfilled even though a student does not intend to practice in New York, and is in addition to any similar requirements which may be imposed by any other state in which he is preparing to practice (see page 19). This requirement is separate from the requirements for admission imposed by the Law School, and possession of a Law Student Qualifying Certificate does not in itself ensure admission.

Students who pursue technical programs before starting in law are frequently able to earn the Qualifying Certificate without lengthening their period of study beyond that normally required for their technical degrees. The State Department of Education will allow credit toward its certificate for work in theoretical mathematics and the physical sciences as opposed to courses which are primarily technical or vocational in nature. The courses in English usually required of such students can nearly always be counted. The balance remaining can often be met by the student's allocating his elective hours to subjects such as economics, government, history, philosophy, psychology, and sociology. To make certain of earning a certificate, however, students pursuing technical programs should write to the Chief of the Bureau of Professional Education, State Education Department, Albany 7, N.Y., for advice concerning their programs of study before they embark upon them or as soon thereafter as possible.

Formal application for the Qualifying Certificate may be made when the applicant believes that his prelaw study is complete. Forms and instructions should be obtained from the Bureau of Professional Education shortly before that time.

SELECTION OF STUDENTS

From the applicants fulfilling the above requirements, a selection of those to be admitted will be made. Evidence of the applicant's mental ability, character, and personality will be considered in determining his probable fitness for the law and in passing upon his application for admission. Such evidence is derived from a transcript of the applicant's undergraduate record, the information supplied in answers to the questions contained in the application form, the appraisals which the applicant is requested to have furnished by at least three members of the faculty of his undergraduate college, the Law School Admission Test score, and a personal interview, which is desirable wherever possible.

LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION TEST

The Cornell Law School, together with many other law schools, is cooperating with the Educational Testing Service in the development

and administration of the Law School Admission Test. This test is designed to measure aptitude rather than knowledge of subject matter, and therefore no special preparation is necessary. It is given on certain specified dates during the year at test centers throughout the country, and at certain overseas centers. A candidate must take this test in support of his application for admission. This score is used to supplement his college record, recommendations, interview, and other factors that determine his admission. An applicant should write to the Law School Admission Test, Educational Testing Service, 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, N. J., requesting an application blank and information bulletin. During 1959-1960, the test will be administered on the following dates: Saturday, August 1, 1959; Saturday, November 14, 1959; Saturday, February 20, 1960; Saturday, April 9, 1960; and Saturday, August 6, 1960.

Completed application blanks and fees must be received by the Educational Testing Service ten days before the administration of the test.

APPLICATION FORMS

A form of application for admission will be furnished by the Director of Admissions of the Law School upon request. All applicants for admission as candidates for a degree or as special students must fill out this form.

REGISTRATION WITH BAR AUTHORITIES

The rules of many states other than New York require the filing of certain certificates or registration with the court or bar examiners *before the study of law is begun*. As soon as he decides to study law a student should obtain instructions from the proper authorities (usually the state board of law examiners or the clerk of the court of highest jurisdiction) in the state in which he intends to practice. *Failure to comply with such instructions may delay admission to the bar for a substantial period.*

ADVANCED STANDING

A student who has satisfied the entrance requirements for regular students, and who has successfully completed one or more terms of law work in a law school of approved standing, and who can return to that school, may in the discretion of the faculty be admitted to advanced standing on such conditions as the faculty may prescribe. Admission with advanced standing beyond the first semester of the second year is granted only in cases of exceptional merit.

SPECIAL STUDENTS

Applicants who could fulfill the entrance requirements for admission as candidates for a degree, but who do not wish to become such, may, in the discretion of the faculty, be admitted as special students to work in such fields as they may choose. Applicants who have not completed the required amount of prelaw study, but who are 23 years of age or older and whose maturity and experience indicate that they could pursue the study of law successfully, may, in exceptional cases and in the discretion of the faculty, be admitted as special students not candidates for a degree.

In many states law study pursued by a student who is not a candidate for a law degree cannot be counted toward fulfillment of the requirements for admission to the bar examination.

PRELEGAL STUDIES

The Cornell Law School does not prescribe a prelegal course which should be uniformly adhered to by those preparing themselves for a career in the law. Law touches nearly every phase of human activity, and consequently there is practically no subject which can be summarily excluded as wholly without value to the lawyer. However, certain cardinal principles which should guide the prelegal student in the selection of his college courses can be stated. He should:

(1) Pursue personal intellectual interests. Interest begets scholarship, and a student will derive the greatest benefit from those studies which arouse or stimulate his interest.

(2) Attempt to acquire or develop precision of thought. Of first importance to the lawyer is ability to express himself clearly and cogently, both orally and in writing. Emphasis should therefore be given to courses in English literature and composition and in public speaking. Logic and mathematics develop exactness of thought. Economics, history, government, and sociology should be stressed because of their close relation to law as a social science and their influence upon the development of the law; ethics, because of its kinship to guiding legal principles; and philosophy, because of the influence of philosophic reasoning upon legal reasoning. Psychology has its place because the lawyer must understand human nature and mental behavior. An understanding of the principles of accounting is virtually indispensable. Some knowledge of the sciences, such as chemistry, physics, biology, and physiology, will prove of practical value to the lawyer with a general practice.

(3) Consider the special utility of certain subjects to one trained in law, whether he be practitioner, judge, legislator, or teacher of law.

For some, a broad scientific background—for example, in agriculture, chemistry, physics, or electrical or mechanical engineering—when coupled with training in law, may furnish peculiar qualifications for specialized work with the government, or in counseling certain types of businesses, or for a career as a patent lawyer.

(4) Study cultural subjects, which, though they may have no direct bearing upon law or a legal career, will expand his interests, help him to cultivate a wider appreciation of literature, art, and music, and make him a better educated and well-rounded person and citizen.

DEGREES

BACHELOR OF LAWS

As a prerequisite for this degree a student, first registering in the Law School in September, 1958, or thereafter, must: (a) have credit for not less than 96 weeks of attendance; (b) have passed all courses required for graduation (see page 28); (c) have satisfactorily completed 84 hours of work; and (d) have passed a comprehensive examination on the work of his entire course. Students who first registered in the Law School prior to September, 1958, must meet the requirements for graduation which were in effect when they first registered.

A student whose work throughout his course has been of a conspicuously high quality may be graduated *with distinction*.

LL.B. WITH SPECIALIZATION IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A limited number of selected students will be permitted to elect, at the beginning of their second year of law study, to become candidates for the degree of LL.B. with Specialization in International Affairs. As the primary objective of the Cornell Law School is the sound and thorough training of lawyers, all students in the international program will be required to pursue a curriculum of strictly legal subjects which will satisfy the most exacting requirements of any state authorities, and which will, in the opinion of the faculty, qualify the student to pass examinations for the state bars and to engage in the general practice of law. In addition to this fundamental legal training, which includes international law, comparative law, and problem courses connected with these fields, the international program involves

instruction or study in international politics, economics, and administration to be furnished partly in the Law School itself and partly in other colleges of the University.

Students will be selected for the international program on the basis of demonstrated excellence in legal studies during their first year, reasonable language qualification, and special interest, previous study, or practical experience in international affairs. In order to receive the degree of LL.B. with Specialization in International Affairs, they will be required satisfactorily to complete 90 to 92 hours of study, of which 88 to 90 will consist of work in the Law School. The additional hours will be made up of a course or courses outside the Law School or informal work in or outside the Law School in the international field. Elasticity is maintained in order to take account of any unusual circumstances for individual students. A high standard of performance must be maintained by those participating in the program, both in the area of their specialization and in their other work.

The Law School intends to sacrifice no fundamental benefits of its conventional legal discipline, but, in addition, to give to those qualified a wider and more general education. The program should have its appeal to those law students who aspire to government service, to those who wish to be better equipped for the international problems of private practice or association with businesses having international scope, and to those who as private practitioners and citizens are eager for a more intelligent understanding of world problems.

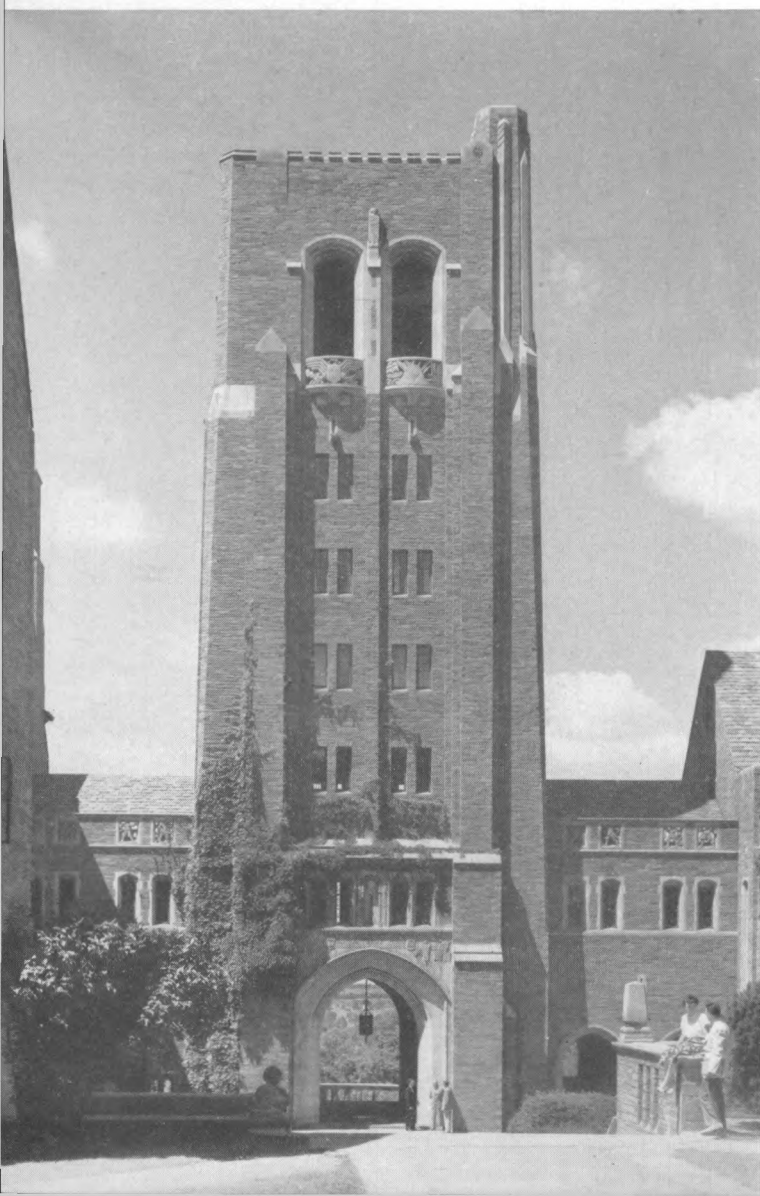
LL.B. COMBINED WITH M.B.A. OR M.P.A.

The faculties of the Law School and of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration at Cornell have developed a program for combining law-school education with training in either business or public administration, according to a student's election, and leading to the completion of work in the two fields and the award of two degrees in four rather than five years.

Applicants for admission to this combined program must make a separate application to both schools and be approved by both schools. The work of the first year will be entirely in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration; the second year will be devoted entirely to the Law School program for beginning law students; the work of the third year will be divided between the two schools and will complete the requirements for the award of the M.B.A. or M.P.A. at the end of that year; and the work of the fourth year will be devoted entirely to Law School studies and will qualify the student for the LL.B. degree at the end of the year.

The combined program involves no substantial sacrifice of training

The tower of Myron Taylor Hall. An apartment and guest rooms in the tower command a view for several miles across the Cayuga Lake valley; they are used by faculty or visiting scholars.



in law. The satisfactory completion of 82 hours of law courses will be required of students electing the combined courses as against 84 required of students taking law only.

Applicants interested in pursuing this combined program can obtain further information by writing to the Director of Admissions of the Law School, or to the Administrative Aide to the Dean of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, McGraw Hall.

LL.B. COMBINED WITH ENGINEERING DEGREE

During the fourth year of the regular curriculum, students in good standing in some divisions of the College of Engineering of Cornell University may apply for admission to a special program which will permit the completion of requirements for both the appropriate Bachelor's degree in engineering and the LL.B. degree in one year less than the normal period.

Ordinarily such a combined program, leading to two degrees, would constitute an eight-year course of study in the case of law. By choosing as electives courses acceptable to the Law School and by being permitted to count certain other courses as meeting requirements in both areas, students will be able to acquire the two degrees in the shortened period.

Arrangements for such a combined program of study are possible for selected students in chemical, civil, electrical, and metallurgical engineering. Applications will be accepted at any time prior to the fifth year, but, for maximum flexibility and ease of program planning, the choice should be made as early as possible. Applications must be approved by both participating schools or colleges in any instance.

GRADUATE SCHOOL DEGREES

The LL.M. degree (Master of Laws, *Legum Magister*) and the J.S.D. degree (Doctor of the Science of Law, *Jurisprudentiae Scientiae Doctor*) are conferred by Cornell University. The LL.M. degree is intended primarily for a student who desires to increase his knowledge of law by work in a specialized field. The J.S.D. degree is intended primarily for a student who desires to become a legal scholar, by original investigation into the function, administration, history, and progress of law.

GRADUATE WORK IN LAW

ADMISSION

Candidates for the LL.M. or J.S.D. degree are accepted only when, in the judgment of the Graduate School's Division of Law, which is the Law School, the candidate shows exceptional qualifications and the opportunities available are such as to make probable a distinct professional contribution. An applicant for candidacy for an LL.M. or J.S.D. degree is expected (1) to hold a baccalaureate degree from a college or university of recognized standing; (2) to hold the degree of Bachelor of Laws or a degree of equivalent rank from an approved law school; (3) to have had adequate preparation to enter upon study in the field chosen; and (4) to show promise of an ability, evidenced by his scholastic record or otherwise, satisfactorily to pursue advanced study and research and attain a high level of professional achievement. An applicant for candidacy for a J.S.D. degree must, in addition, have had professional practice, or experience in teaching, since obtaining his degree of Bachelor of Laws.

A candidate who holds a degree of Bachelor of Laws, or an equivalent degree, for work done outside the United States, must satisfy the Division that his training and prelegal education, his legal education (under a system comparable to that of this country), and his command of English will be adequate to permit him profitably to pursue advanced legal work in this country. In the absence of unusual circumstances a student not trained in an Anglo-American system of law is not qualified for candidacy.

An application for admission as a candidate for either degree should state in as much detail as possible the objective for which the candidate wishes to do advanced graduate work and the particular fields of study which he wishes to pursue. It should also contain a brief personal and academic history of the candidate and a statement of his financial situation. Other general requirements for admission to the Graduate School should also be complied with.

The minimum residence required, for either degree, is two full semesters; but completion of the program will usually require one summer in addition. Longer periods may be required by the nature of the program, or by the nature of the candidate's prior legal training or by other factors. Each program is to be arranged upon an individual basis. Therefore, its content and the time required for the work, the

oral or written examinations or both, and the thesis or other writing required of each candidate, will vary from individual to individual.

MASTER OF LAWS: REQUIREMENTS

A candidate for the LL.M. degree will, subject to the foregoing, be required in general (1) to work under the direction of a Supervisory Committee, chosen by the candidate (after consultation with the chairman of the Division of Law), of whom the chairman and at least one member shall be from the faculty of law; (2) to pursue and complete with high merit a program of study and investigation approved by his Supervisory Committee and acceptable to the Division of Law; (3) to demonstrate his ability creditably to pursue research in law by the submission of articles or reports; and (4) to pass a final examination and such other examinations as may be required by his Supervisory Committee and as are acceptable to the Division.

DOCTOR OF THE SCIENCE OF LAW: REQUIREMENTS

A candidate for the J.S.D. degree will, similarly, be required in general (1) to work under the direction of a Supervisory Committee; (2) to pursue and complete with distinction a program of study and investigation approved by his Supervisory Committee and acceptable to the Division of Law; (3) to pass such examinations as his Supervisory Committee may prescribe; (4) to embody the results of his investigation in a thesis which shall be a creditable contribution to legal scholarship; and (5) to pass a final examination.

The Supervisory Committee of each candidate may require demonstration of a reading knowledge of one or more foreign languages if the Committee deems that to be desirable for the proper achievement of the program; but there is no fixed language requirement applicable generally for advanced graduate work in law. The only requirement of course work is that the course in jurisprudence be taken by a candidate for either the LL.M. or the J.S.D. degree, and that it be completed with good ability, or that a specially supervised course of reading and study in that field be followed.

A candidate for either degree will ordinarily be expected to concentrate on one legal field and to do a substantial amount of work in at least one other field; but exceptions may be made with the approval of the candidate's Supervisory Committee. Legal fields available are Jurisprudence, Legal History, International Legal Studies, Comparative Law, Criminal Law, Public Law, Legislation, Taxation, Labor Law, Commercial Law, Corporation Law, Property, Procedure and

Advocacy, and Legal Accountancy. Work may also be taken in non-legal fields with the approval of the candidate's Supervisory Committee.

ADMINISTRATION

Advanced graduate work in law is organized under the direction of the Division of Law of the Graduate School, which consists of the members of the faculty of the Law School, with whom are associated representatives of various fields of study in the University, such as economics, government, history, philosophy, business and public administration, and industrial and labor relations, and other members of the graduate faculty serving on the Supervisory Committees of candidates for these degrees. This method of organizing advanced graduate work in law is considered advantageous in that it offers to candidates opportunity to correlate their work in law with work in allied fields in other departments of the University. The purpose is to make available any facilities of the University which might help the candidate to carry out a broad constructive program planned in collaboration with his Supervisory Committee.

REGISTRATION

Graduate students in law are registered with the Graduate School in Edmund Ezra Day Hall.

SPECIAL STUDENTS AND PROVISIONAL CANDIDATES

Students who meet the requirements for admission to the Graduate School's Division of Law but who do not wish to become candidates for a degree may, in the discretion of the faculty, be admitted as special students to pursue an approved program of advanced legal studies. It is customary to require all students pursuing advanced studies to spend one semester as a special student or as a provisional degree candidate before admission as a regular candidate for a graduate degree.

TUITION, FEES, AND EQUIPMENT

The tuition and fees payable are the same as those for students in the Law School who are candidates for the LL.B. degree.

A few furnished offices and some cubicles are available in Myron Taylor Hall for graduate students.

For additional information about graduate work, see the *Announcement of the Graduate School* or write to the Chairman, Graduate Study Committee, Cornell Law School, Myron Taylor Hall, Ithaca, N.Y.

THE CURRICULUM

THE NEW CURRICULUM

CANDIDATES for the degree of Bachelor of Laws first registering in the Law School in September, 1958, or thereafter, must satisfactorily complete 84 hours and 96 weeks of law study. For beginning students there is a prescribed program of work for the first year as set forth below. The year opens with about one week devoted entirely to classroom discussion of materials designed as an introduction to and survey of the place of law in society, the nature and growth of law, and the various fields of law, as well as an introduction to and an exercise in the use of the law library. Then follow basic courses in the major areas of law: contracts, torts, property, public law, including criminal law, procedure and practice training, all of which are required.

In the second year all students are required to take Business Enterprises I (four hours), Commercial Law (five hours), Taxation (four hours), and Trusts and Estates (six hours). They are also required to take Legal Accounting (two hours), if they have not already had adequate training in accounting. Elective courses make up the remainder of the program for the second year and for the entire third year. Each student's elective program must include courses which fulfill the area of concentration and special group elective requirements described below. During the second and third year, students may not register for less than thirteen hours or more than fifteen hours in any one term. Exceptions from these rules require the consent of the faculty.

AREAS OF CONCENTRATION

In order to assure that each student will get as a part of his Law School training adequate work in depth in at least one relatively integrated field, one of the following areas of concentration must be elected by each student.

COMMERCIAL LAW

In addition to Commercial Law required of all students, concentrators in this area are required to take Creditors' Rights, Insurance, Secured Transactions,* and at least one area problem course, such as Problems of Domestic and International Business or Government Contracts.

*Secured Transactions will be added to the curriculum in 1960 in connection with the adoption of the new curriculum.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Hours in area required of all students..... | 5 |
| Additional hours in area required for concentration..... | 10 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total hours in area required for concentration..... | 15 |

CORPORATION LAW

In addition to Business Enterprises I and Legal Accounting (or equivalent accounting training) required of all students, concentrators in this area are required to take Business Enterprises II, Taxation II, Antitrust and Trade Regulations, and a problem course in the field of business enterprises. They also must take the extra hour of Legal Accounting unless they have already had equivalent formal accounting training.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Hours in area required of all students..... | 6 (or 4)† |
| Additional hours in area required for concentration | 10 (or 9)† |
| | <hr/> |
| Total hours in area required for concentration.... | 16 (or 13)† |

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STUDIES

Concentrators in this area are required to take International Law (as a three-hour course), Comparative Law, International Policies, Problems of Domestic and International Business, and a course in the international field offered outside the Law School.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Hours in area required of all students..... | 0 |
| Additional hours in area required for concentration..... | 11 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total hours in area required for concentration..... | 11 |

PROCEDURE AND ADVOCACY

In addition to Procedure I required of all students, concentrators in this area are required to take Evidence, one of the third-year courses in Practice and Procedure,‡ the problem course in Trial and Appellate Practice, and a second problem course in Evidence or Procedure. They would also be required to participate in second-year and third-year Moot Court.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Hours in area required of all students | 6 |
| Additional hours in area required for concentration | 10 (or 12) |
| | <hr/> |
| Total hours in area required for concentration | 16 (or 18) |

†Students who have had formal accounting training (equivalent to Legal Accounting as a three-hour course) would take a total of 13 hours in this area, instead of 16.

‡A five-hour course in New York and Federal Practice and Procedure will be added to the curriculum in 1960 in connection with the adoption of the new curriculum, and the course in Federal Practice will be expanded to a three-hour credit.

PROPERTY

In addition to Property I and Trusts and Estates required of all students, concentrators in this area are required to take an area problem course and a minimum of six additional hours selected from Property II, Secured Transactions, Estate Planning, and other area problem courses.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Hours in area required of all students | 12 |
| Additional hours in area required for concentration..... | 8 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total hours in area required for concentration..... | 20 |

PUBLIC LAW

In this broad area there is considerable opportunity for selective concentration in such fields as (a) Labor Law, (b) Taxation, and (c) Criminal Law and Administration. Students will also be able to work out other special programs in Public Law, depending on their fields of interest. In addition to the courses in Public Law, Criminal Law, and Taxation I required of all students, concentrators in this area are required to take Administrative Law and courses totaling a minimum of five additional hours in the field of Public Law, one of which courses must be a problem course.

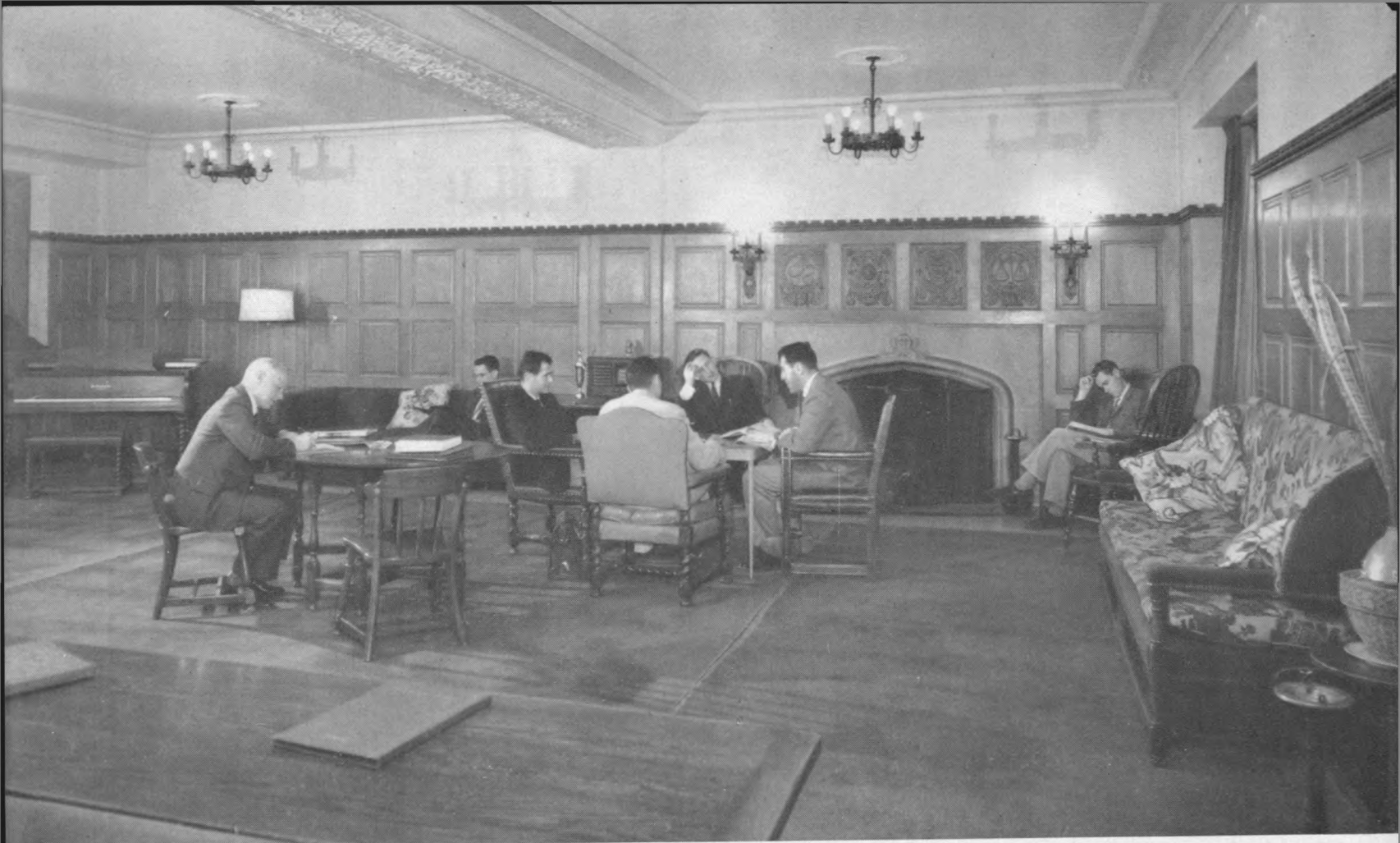
| | |
|--|-------|
| Hours in area required of all students..... | 11 |
| Additional hours in area required for concentration..... | 8 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total hours in area required for concentration | 19 |

GENERAL SUMMARY

Since one or more of the courses falling within several of the proposed areas of concentration will also serve to fulfill the Public and International Law Group requirement described below, students electing such areas will be able to take a single course towards the satisfaction of two different requirements. A student required to take Legal Accounting would have to meet the following requirements for graduation.

| | |
|--|----------|
| First year | 34 hours |
| Second year | 21 hours |
| Group electives | 4 hours |
| | <hr/> |
| Total for all students, excluding concentration..... | 59 hours |

Area-of-concentration requirements bring the totals as follows: Commercial Law 69; Corporation Law 67; International Legal Studies 68; Procedure and Advocacy 69 or 71; Property 67; Public Law 65. For most students this leaves 20 to 25 hours for elective courses not included in the program required of all students or the areas of concentration.



The Men's Lounge.

ELECTIVES FROM SPECIAL GROUPS

In addition to the courses required of all students in the first two years and the requirements of the area of concentration selected, each student must include in his program a minimum of one elective each from the Legal System Group and from the Public and International Law Group.

Legal System Group

Jurisprudence

Law and Society

Legal History

Public and International Law Group

Administrative Law

International Law I

Antitrust Law and Trade

Labor Law I

Regulation

Legislation

Comparative Law

Any public-law problem courses

Constitutional Law

PROBLEM COURSE REQUIREMENT

Each student is required to elect at least one problem course which will be within his area of concentration.

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

In the sixth term each student in good standing must take a comprehensive examination. This consists first of a problem on which a memorandum of law is prepared and presented to a committee of the faculty; and, second, of a written examination on the work of the entire three years at the close of the sixth term. Course examinations are not required in the sixth term for those students who are in good standing.

THE OLD CURRICULUM

Students first registering in the Law School prior to September, 1958, are not required to take any particular courses in the second or third years except that each student must elect at least one problem course. The programs for these students appear on pages 38, 39.

Second-year and third-year students following the old curriculum may not register for less than twelve hours nor more than fifteen in any one term. Exceptions from these rules require the consent of the faculty.

MEASURE OF WORK

The following regulations and standards for measuring the work of students are subject at any time to such changes as the faculty think necessary to promote the educational policy of the school. Changes, if

made, may be applicable to all students regardless of the date of matriculation.

1. EXAMINATIONS

(a) All students are required to take course examinations, and, in their final term, a comprehensive examination covering the work of all three years. During their first term a practice examination is given to first-year students to enable them to appraise the effectiveness of their work and to discover possible defects in their method of study.

(b) Students may be excluded from any examination because of irregular attendance or neglect of work during the term.

(c) An excused absence from a course examination will result in the mark of "Absent," which, if the student has not been dropped, may be made up at the next examination in the subject.

(d) A student may not take a re-examination in a course for the purpose of raising his grade in such course, except in the case where he enrolls in and retakes the course for credit.

(e) A student may not enroll in a course in which he has previously received a grade, except (1) in the case where an F was received in a required course, and (2) in the case where the faculty authorizes the retaking of the course.

2. STANDING

(a) Merit points will be awarded to each student as follows:

| | | |
|------------|-------|-------------|
| A plus 3.3 | A 3.0 | A minus 2.7 |
| B plus 2.3 | B 2.0 | B minus 1.7 |
| C plus 1.3 | C 1.0 | C minus .8 |
| D plus .6 | D .4 | D minus .0 |
| | F -.5 | |

For each hour of A plus, a student will be awarded 3.3 merit points, for each hour of A, 3.0 merit points, etc.

(b) A student's merit point ratio is determined by dividing the total number of merit points awarded to him by the number of hours of work he has taken. Hours of F grade are included in this computation. In calculating class standing at graduation the cumulative merit point ratio at the end of the fifth term has a value of six-tenths, the memorandum of law in the sixth term counts one-tenth, and the written comprehensive examination at the close of the sixth term counts three-tenths of the final grade.

(c) A regular student is defined as a student in this school who is registered as a candidate for the LL.B. degree, and who is carrying substantially full work in substantially the regular order.

(d) A regular student will be dropped for scholastic deficiency (1) if at the close of his first two terms of law study his merit point ratio is

less than .75; or (2) if at the end of his third term his merit point ratio is less than .83; or (3) if at the end of his fourth term his merit point ratio is less than .90; or (4) if at the end of any subsequent term his merit point ratio is less than .94; or (5) if in the judgment of the faculty his work at any time is markedly unsatisfactory.

(e) Students registered both in the College of Arts and Sciences and in the Law School may, in the discretion of the faculty, be placed on probation for unsatisfactory work. Probation so imposed has the same effect under University rules as if imposed by the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences.

(f) Special students may be dropped for unsatisfactory scholastic work at any time.

(g) A student whose scholastic standing at the end of his first year permits him to continue in the school may, by special action of the faculty, be allowed to substitute a course in the second year for a first-year course in which he received a grade of F.

(h) A student whose scholastic standing at the end of his first year is well above the minimum required for continuing in the school, notwithstanding the failure of one first-year course, may petition the faculty to be relieved from the requirement of repeating that course. If the petition is granted, the student, to be eligible for graduation, must satisfactorily complete 84 hours of work exclusive of the failed course and must have the merit point ratios required by rules 2(d) and 4(a), but the hours of F grade in the first-year course which he failed and does not repeat will be included in the computation of such merit point ratios.

3. DROPPING OF COURSES

(a) A problem course may not be dropped at any time after the beginning of the term.

(b) Any other course in which a student registers for credit may not be dropped after the expiration of two weeks from the beginning of the term.

(c) The only exception to these rules will be in the rare case where the faculty authorizes the dropping of a course for good cause, as in the case of illness.

(d) A student who drops a course in violation of the above rules will be awarded an F for the course.

4. ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

(a) To be eligible to take the comprehensive examination, including the memorandum of law, a student must have a merit point ratio of at least .96 when the examination is given.

(b) Any student who has not become eligible for the comprehensive examination upon his completion of the number of terms of residence

normally called for by his program and who has not been dropped under these rules, may be continued in the school on such terms as the faculty may prescribe.

(c) A student who does not pass the comprehensive examination will not be graduated without further study and may continue in the School only with the permission of the faculty.

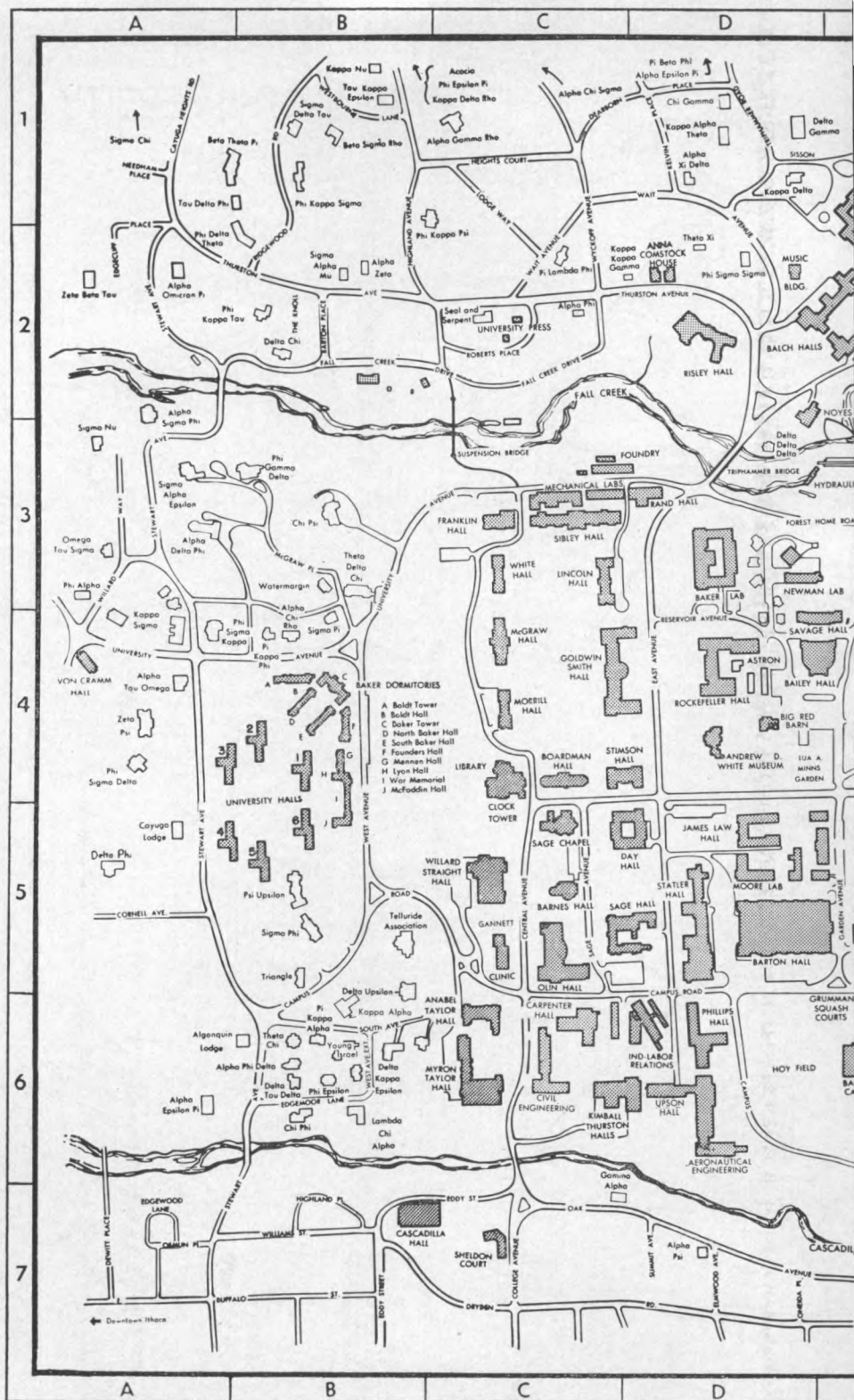
5. ELIGIBILITY FOR GRADUATION

Eligibility for graduation is based upon the faculty's composite estimate of the individual student derived from his work throughout the three years, the ability demonstrated by him in the memorandum of law, and his performance on the written comprehensive examination.

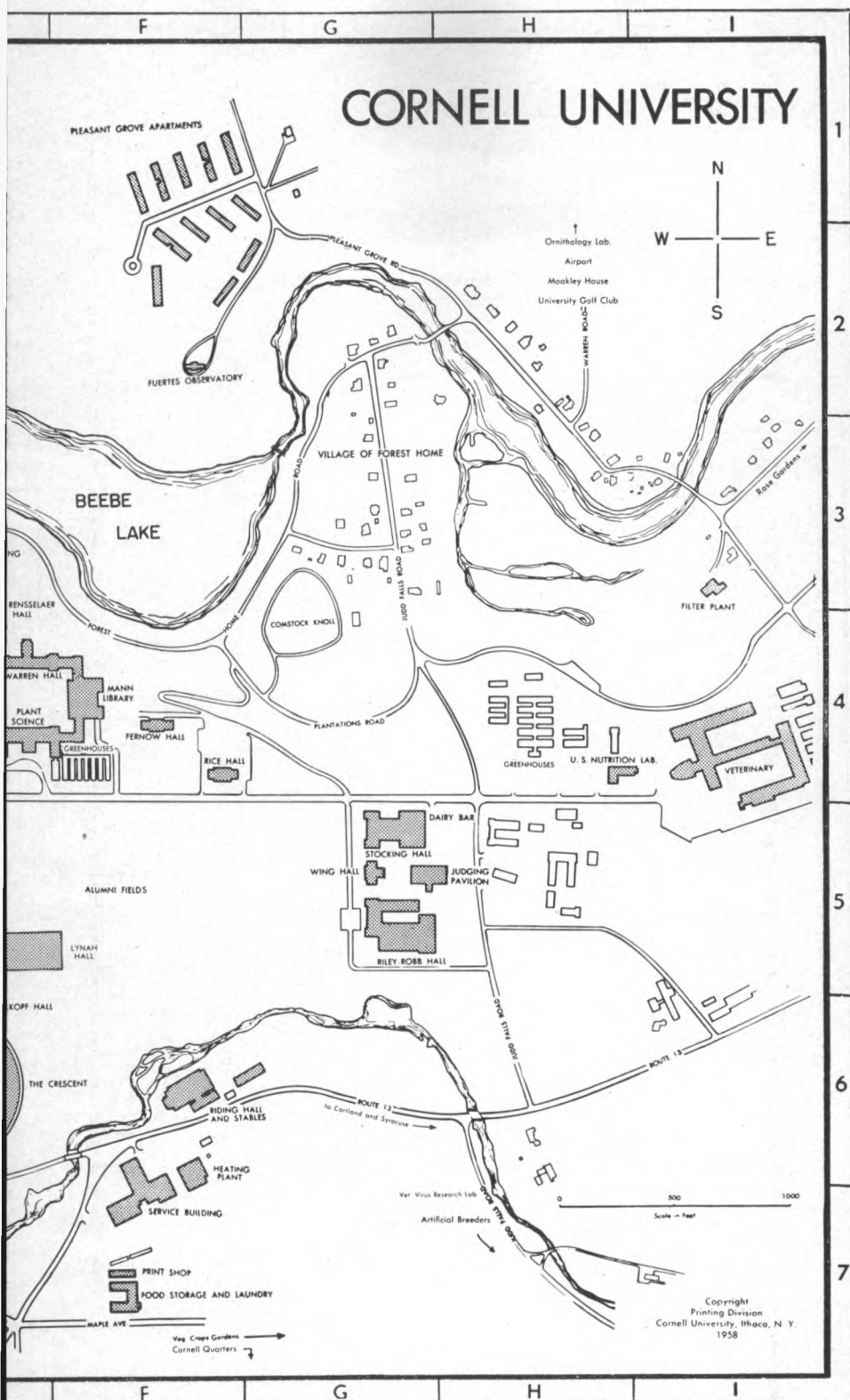
(Continued on page 38.)

KEY TO THE MAP ON THE PAGES FOLLOWING

- Aero. Eng. (Grumman), D6
 Alumni (Athletic) Fields F5
 Anabel Taylor Hall C6, interfaith center
 Astronomy Dept. D4; Fuertes Observatory F2
 Bacon Baseball Cage E6
 Bailey Hall D4, auditorium
 Baker Dormitories B4, men's residences
 Baker Laboratory D3, chemistry
 Balch Halls E2, women's residences
 Barnes Hall C5, campus store; auditorium
 Barton Hall D5, military training
 Big Red Barn D4, alumni center
 [Boardman, site of new Univ. Library]
 Caldwell Hall E4, agronomy
 Carpenter Hall C6, engineering library and administration
 Cascadilla Hall B7, graduate residence
 Civil Engineering (Hollister), C6
 Clara Dickson Hall E1, women's residence
 Collyer Boat House (not on map), Cayuga Lake Inlet
 Comstock Hall E4, entomology
 Comstock House D2, women's residence
 Cornell Quarters F7, student families
 Crescent E6, football stadium
 Dairy Bar Cafeteria G5
 Edmund Ezra Day Hall C5, administration
 Fernow Hall F4, conservation
 Filter Plant J3
 Food Storage and Laundry F7
 Foundry D3
 Franklin Hall C3, architecture (see Sibley)
 Gannett Medical Clinic C5
 Goldwin Smith Hall C4, arts and sciences
 Greenhouses F4, H4
 Grumman, aero. engineering, D6
 Grumman Squash Courts E6
 Heating Plant E6
 Hollister Hall C6, civil engineering
 Hoy Field D6, baseball
 Hughes Residence Center (Law) B6 (1961)
 Hydraulic Laboratory D3
 Industrial and Labor Relations D6
 Judging Pavilion H5
 Kimball-Thurston Halls C6, engineering mechanics and materials
 Library and Clock Tower C4
 Lincoln Hall C3
 Lua A. Minns Memorial Garden D4
 Lynah Hall E5, ice skating
 Mann Library F4, agriculture-home economics library; regional history collection
 McGraw Hall C4, geology; business & public administration
 Moakley House H2, recreation center, golf
 Morrill Hall C4, sociology, anthropology, languages, psychology
 Music Building D2
 Myron Taylor Hall C6, law
 Newman Laboratory D3, nuclear studies
 Noyes Lodge E2, recreation, snack bar
 Olin Hall C5, chemical & metallurgical engineering
 Ornithology, Sapsucker Woods Rd. via Warren & Hanshaw Rds. H1-2
 Phillips Hall D6, electrical engineering
 Plant Science Building E4
 Pleasant Grove Apts. F1, student families
 Print Shop F7
 Rand Hall D3
 Rice Hall F4, poultry husbandry
 Riding Hall and Stables F6
 Riley-Robb Hall G5, agricultural engineering
 Risley Hall D2, women's residence
 Roberts Hall E4, agriculture administration
 Rockefeller Hall D4, physics
 Rose Gardens, road to, J3
 Sage Chapel C5
 Sage Hall D5, women's residence
 Savage Hall E3, nutrition
 Schoellkopf Field and Hall E6
 Service Building F7
 Sheldon Court C7
 Sibley Hall C3, architecture, history, government, hospital administration
 Statler Hall D5, hotel administration
 Stimson Hall C4, zoology
 Stocking Hall G5, dairy industry
 Stone Hall E4, education
 Suspension Bridge C3
 Teagle Hall E5, men's sports
 Triphammer Bridge D3
 University Halls B4, men's residences
 University Press C2
 Upson Hall D6, mechanical engineering
 U. S. Nutrition Laboratory J4
 Van Rensselaer Hall E3, home economics
 Veterinary College J4
 Veterinary Virus Research Laboratory H7
 von Cramm Scholarship Residence (men) A4
 Warren Hall E4, agricultural economics, rural sociology
 White Hall C3, mathematics
 White Museum of Art D4
 Willard Straight Hall C5, student union
 Wing Hall G5, animal husbandry



CORNELL UNIVERSITY



6. ATTENDANCE

(a) Irregular attendance or neglect of work is sufficient cause for removal from the School. Regular attendance is required for certification to the bar examiners.

(b) Requests for leaves of absence should be made in advance.

(c) Any student who is unavoidably absent from class should immediately report to the Office of the Associate Dean and present a brief written statement of the reasons for his absence.

PROGRAM FOR THE 1959 FALL TERM

This program, though definitely planned at the date of this Announcement, is subject to change.

For First-Year Students

Introduction to the Study of Law

| | HOURS |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Contracts | 3 |
| Criminal Law | 2 |
| Practice Training | 1 |
| Procedure I | 3 |
| Property I | 3 |
| Public Law | 2 |
| The Tort Cause of Action.... | 3 |

To increase the amount of close student-faculty contact there will also be a series of small group discussion periods in both terms.

Second-Year Required Courses

| | HOURS |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Business Enterprises I | 4 |
| Commercial Law | 3 |
| Legal Accounting | 2* or 3 |
| Trusts and Estates | 3 |

*Two hours of Legal Accounting are required of all students without adequate formal accounting training. It may be elected for three hours of credit.

Second-Year or Third-Year Electives

| HOURS | HOURS |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Antitrust and Trade | International Law I.....2 or 3 |
| Regulation | Labor Law I |
| Creditors' Rights | Legal History |
| Domestic Relations | |

Third-Year Elective Courses†

| | HOURS | | HOURS |
|------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|
| Comparative Law | 2 | Federal Tax Policy Seminar | 2 |
| Conflict of Laws | 3 | Procedure III | 2 |

†Third-year students may also elect any of the second-year required courses which they have not previously taken.

Problem Courses

Corporate Finance, Estate Planning, Legislation, Local Government, Problems of Domestic and International Business, Problems in Real Property, Problems in Trial and Appellate Practice.

PROGRAM FOR THE 1960 SPRING TERM*For First-Year Students*

| | HOURS |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Contracts | 3 |
| Practice Training | 2 |
| Procedure I | 3 |
| Property I | 3 |
| Public Law | 3 |
| The Tort Cause of Action | 3 |

Second-Year Required Courses

| | HOURS |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Commercial Law | 2 |
| Taxation I | 4 |
| Trusts and Estates | 3 |

Second-Year or Third-Year Electives

| | HOURS | | HOURS |
|------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| Admiralty | 2 | Insurance | 3 |
| Business Enterprises II | 3 | Jurisprudence | 2 |
| Equity | 3 | Mortgages | 2 |
| Evidence | 3 | Property II..... | 3 |
| Federal Practice..... | 2 | Quasi-Contracts | 2 |

Third-Year Electives‡

| | HOURS | | HOURS |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| Procedure III | 2 | Taxation II | 2 |
| Professional Practice | 2 | | |

‡Third-year students may also elect any of the second-year required courses which they have not previously taken.

Problem Courses

Criminal Procedure and Administration, International Law II, Labor Law II, Law of Agricultural Cooperatives.

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

A. FIRST-YEAR COURSES

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF LAW. Three hours a day for approximately one week; required of all entering students. *Materials for Introduction to the Study of Law*, prepared by the faculty. Dean THORON and members of the faculty.

The student who has completed his undergraduate work and who undertakes the study of law often passes through some difficult months. He feels somewhat lost. He frequently expects to study a system of definite rules of conduct and is dismayed by the discovery that he is expected instead to deal with relatively vague standards like "reasonableness" or "freedom of speech." Perhaps he is equally confused and disappointed when, at the same time, he is told that the principles he valued as an undergraduate student of government, history, and philosophy will now be made evident to him in a precise procedural form; and he must pay close attention to the organization of courts, to the formalities of lawsuits, to the exact issues determined, to the letter of statutes.

In order to make the new student feel a little more at home in this puzzling situation and to enable him to study opinions of courts, determinations of administrators, and legislative enactments with more ease and nourishment, the introductory course will occupy the first week of the student's law-school career. He will be introduced to the place of law in society and the theory of law-school training; sources and forms of law, statutory, decisional, and other; the elements of Anglo-American court procedure; and the study of opinions. He will be introduced to the use of lawbooks and to the various elaborate indices and classifying systems by which he can find the legal material he needs. He will be taken through the law library and be shown where this material is kept. Finally, he will be initiated into the rudiments of jurisprudence, the general study of the purpose and nature of all law, so that as he goes on from month to month in his course he may see (even if dimly) that the law at its best is not legalistic but is the means of conducting a government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed for the purpose of adjusting conflicts of interests between individuals and between the state and the individual.

1. *CONTRACTS.* Six hours. Dawson and Harvey, *Contracts and Contract Remedies*, and *Restatement of Contracts*. Professor MACNEIL (fall term); Professor SNEED (spring term).

History and development of the common law of contract, with emphasis upon the modern movements in this field of the law. Principles controlling the formation, operation, and termination of the contractual obligation are discussed in detail. Special emphasis is given to the subjects of conditions—their excuse and reimposition—and to dependency of promised performances. Also included are an introduction to specific performance and contractual aspects of agency. The legal consequences of breach of contract and the application of equitable remedies in this field are developed. The subject is fundamental and is a necessary preliminary to various subjects which involve special applications of contract law and are separately treated later in the Law School course.

3. *THE TORT CAUSE OF ACTION.* Six hours. Ward, *Tort Problems of Loss Distribution*. Professor WARD.

Civil liability for damages legally caused by violation of imposed duties. Illustrations of the tort cause of action include, in part, assault, battery, false imprisonment, trespass to land and chattels, intentional infliction of emotional damage, conversion; negligence; imposition of strict liability; liability imposed for damage inflicted intentionally, negligently, or otherwise, i.e., misrepresentation, defamation, etc. Respondeat superior and injunctions against torts.

4. *CRIMINAL LAW*. Two hours. Snyder, *Criminal Justice*. Professor CURTISS.

The substantive law of crimes, including the act; intent; infancy, insanity, and intoxication; justification and excuse; corporate criminal responsibility; parties; attempts; conspiracy; specific crimes against the person, against the habitation, and against property. An introduction to criminal procedure.

6. *PROCEDURE I*. Six hours. Field and Kaplan, *Materials for a Basic Course in Civil Procedure*. Dean THORON (fall term); Professor SCHLESINGER (spring term).

An introduction to civil procedure, placing particular emphasis on those procedural concepts which are fundamental to the conduct of present-day litigation. Initially there is a general survey of the litigation process, from the commencement of an action through the appeal. There follows more detailed consideration of the following: evolution of the unitary civil action; pleadings; discovery and other pretrial devices; trial; jurisdiction of courts; former adjudication; and appeals. While the main emphasis of the course is upon civil procedure under present-day codes and especially the Federal Rules, materials covered include the common-law formulary system and its continuing significance; the development of equity jurisdiction; an introduction to the rules of evidence; and the division of business between federal and state courts.

8. *PROPERTY I*. Six hours. Farnham, *Cases on Property*, Part I (temporary edition). Professor FARNHAM.

The rights, privileges, powers, and immunities comprised in the estate in fee simple absolute; the life estate and the vested remainder; common law and statutory marital interests; the estates for years, from period to period and at will, and the reversion; the interests of bailors and bailees of chattels; the estate in fee simple determinable and the possibility of reverter; the estate in fee simple subject to condition subsequent and the power of termination; and easements, profits, licenses and promises concerning land, together with the possessory estates subject thereto. Also included at appropriate points are the law of accession and confusion, and portions of the law of fixtures.

9. *PUBLIC LAW*. Five hours. Dowling, *Cases on Constitutional Law* (sixth edition) and mimeographed material. Professor MacDONALD.

An introduction to public law in preparation for subsequent courses in this field. A study of basic American constitutional law, including procedure for judicial review, and of the legislative and administrative processes. The course will cover the equivalent of a first course in constitutional law and an introductory course in administrative law and legislation.

10. *PRACTICE TRAINING*. Three hours. Professors HANSLOWE and MACNEIL and other members of the faculty.

Begins with an introduction to the tools of law practice and the materials of legal research. The use of the law library, its digests, encyclopedias, reports, texts, and other works of legal reference will be explained. The course will also cover the functions and techniques of oral and written argument, and introduce students to the materials of law practice and legal scholarship. All students will be given weekly problems designed to give them an opportunity to learn by actually using library materials. These problems will include legal memoranda and Moot Court briefs,

and the preparation and presentation of oral arguments. Also included is an introduction to the role of the legal profession, its functions, social obligations, and standards of morality and ethics.

B. UPPERCLASS ELECTIVE COURSES

20. *COMMERCIAL LAW*. Five hours. Materials to be announced. Professor PENNEY.

The law governing commercial transactions in its present codified state in the Uniform Laws. Consideration is also given to proposed Uniform Commercial Code. Attention is given to the areas of sales of goods, chattel security, and negotiable instruments.

22. *TRUSTS AND ESTATES*. Six hours. Casebooks to be announced. Professors MERRITT and PASLEY.

The law of wills, trusts, and future interests, including the Rule against Perpetuities and related rules at common law and under the various state statutes.

23. *EQUITY*. Three hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor PASLEY.

The history and nature of equity jurisprudence and equitable forms of relief. Illustrations will be drawn from the fields of injunctions against threatened torts, specific performance of contracts, and other areas, to show the flexible and discretionary character of equity and its ability to cope with the legal problems of an ever-changing society. Emphasis will be on the modern law and practice under a merged system of law and equity.

24. *INSURANCE*. Three hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor WARD.

A study of the insurance contract: its scope and purpose; formation and construction; the parties thereto, either by agreement or by operation of law; the risks covered; marketing, and taxing aspects. Special emphasis placed on property, life, accident, group, and liability insurance. (May be omitted in 1960-1961.)

25. *MORTGAGES*. Two hours. Osborne, *Cases and Materials on Property Security* (second edition). Professor PENNEY.

A study of the real property mortgage with consideration of its creation, assignment, enforcement, and discharge.

26. *EVIDENCE*. Three hours. Ladd, *Cases and Materials on Evidence* (second edition, 1955). Professor WARREN.

In general, deals with all matters relating to evidence in civil and criminal cases, including both the conditions of admissibility and some consideration of the probative value of evidence once it has been admitted.

29. *PROCEDURE III*. Four hours. Prashker, *Cases and Materials on New York Practice* (fourth edition) and *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States District Courts*. Professor WARREN.

The purpose of this course and Procedure II (last offered in 1958-1959) is the study of the organization and development of the machinery provided by the state, designed to bring to a conclusion controversies between individuals, including a study of the courts and their officers, and the function of the bar as a profession; the procedural devices used in the courts during the course of an action, excluding treatment of factual preparation for trial and the law of evidence; the steps taken in an ordinary civil action from the issuance of process to the satisfaction of judgment. The method of study will be reading of cases, statutes, and court rules, and consideration of current proposals for improving procedure. (Not to be offered after 1959-1960).

31. *BUSINESS ENTERPRISES I*. Four hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor PASLEY.



Professor Pasley conducting a class.

The basic principles of agency, partnership, other unincorporated business associations, and business corporations.

Agency material covered in first-year courses will not be duplicated. In corporations, emphasis will be on the problems common to the close and the public issue corporation, and the special problems of the former.

Business Enterprises I is a prerequisite to Business Enterprises II and III.

32. *BUSINESS ENTERPRISES II*. Three hours. Stevens and Larson, *Cases on Corporations* (second edition) and selected materials. Prerequisite: Business Enterprises I. Professor SHANNON.

Deals with advanced corporation law, emphasizing corporate finance and the special problems of the public-issue corporation, presented by a combination of case, lecture, and problem methods.

Business Enterprises II is a prerequisite to Business Enterprises III.

33. *BUSINESS ENTERPRISES III*. Two hours. Materials to be announced. Prerequisites: Business Enterprises I and II. Professor HENN.

The subject matter of this course is of importance not only to those planning to engage in metropolitan corporate practice or to serve in corporations but also to those who expect to incorporate and represent small business corporations. Alternative projects will be offered: some will highlight corporate financial problems, including corporate financial structures and operations, impact of federal and state regulation of corporate securities, and some treatment of related accounting, tax, and corporate reorganization matters; others will emphasize the financial, management, and other problems of small corporations, and the drafting techniques essential to their solution. (Omitted in 1959-1960.)

34. *QUASI-CONTRACTS*. Two hours. Laube, *Cases on Quasi-Contracts* (1952). Professor SCHLESINGER.

The rectification, through the contract forms of action, of unjust enrichment in a multitude of situations cutting across the traditional boundaries of legal subjects; comparison of this kind of relief with other forms available.

35. *PROPERTY II*. Three hours. Farnham, *Cases on Property*, Part II (temporary edition). Professor FARNHAM.

The interests in land and chattels arising from unlawful conduct; adverse possession and prescription; covenants for title; estoppel by deed, and recording; and co-ownership.

37. *ANTITRUST AND TRADE REGULATION*. Two hours. Handler, *Trade Regulation* (third edition). Instructor to be announced.

Restraint of trade and combinations in restraint of trade; monopoly; legally permissible trade association activities; illegal patent pools or restrictions; illegal horizontal price fixing; international cartels; and other problems arising under the anti-trust laws; proceedings before the Federal Trade Commission.

41. *CONFLICT OF LAWS*. Three hours. Cheatham, Goodrich, Griswold, and Reese, *Cases and Materials on Conflict of Laws* (third edition). Professor CARDOZO.

The technique of dealing with problems arising in the various fields of law which are affected by the territorial organization of political society. The course deals with the question of the faith and credit given in one state or country to the exercise of jurisdiction by another and the choice of the applicable law by a court confronted with facts connected with more than one place, covering, for example, the enforcement in one jurisdiction of judgments and other rights created or arising in another jurisdiction, the choice of law in federal courts in diversity of citizenship and other cases, renvoi, characterization or qualification, the Full Faith and Credit Clause of the Constitution, and the problem of migratory divorce.

43. *LABOR LAW I*. Three hours. *Labor Law: Labor Relations and the Law*, prepared by a group of teachers of labor law. Professor WILLCOX.

Functions and processes of union representation of workers and of collective bargaining; administration of the collective-bargaining contract, grievances and arbitrations. Study of decisions and statutes relating to right of workers to act in combination, including legal aspects of strikes, picketing, and related activities; administration of Labor Management Relations Act relating to employers', unions', employees', and public's rights and obligations and to problems of representation; and court decisions under that act and the National Labor Relations Act.

45. *INTERNATIONAL LAW I*. Two hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor CARDOZO.

The law applicable to problems arising in private and governmental practice which are affected by international relations, such as: recognition and non-recognition of governments and nations and their territory; treaties and agreements, how made and interpreted; the effect of peace and war in the law; international organizations and courts, their formation, operation, and functions; nationality and immigration; claims involving other countries; ships and aircraft in international travel.

46. *INTERNATIONAL LAW III*. Two hours. Materials and instructor to be announced.

Exploration of international law problems of practical present-day importance, such as the working of international organizations (mainly the United Nations), seen in historical perspective; international adjudication (including questions of pleading and procedure), illustrated by individual cases; relationship between international law and municipal law; east-west cleavage and international law; and some selected topics of territorial sovereignty, dealing with territorial waters, outer space, etc. The discussion will center on actual cases or problems. The participants will prepare papers of various kinds; in dealing with problems of litigation before international tribunals, preparatory memorials, pleadings, oral arguments, and judgments will be drafted and discussed. (Omitted in 1959-1960.)

47. *ADMIRALTY*. Two hours. Sprague and Healy, *Cases on Admiralty*. Professor CARDOZO.

The jurisdiction of the admiralty courts of the United States; death and injury of persons, and the special provisions governing death and injury of the various classes of maritime workers; maritime liens; the carriage of goods by general and by chartered ships; and the principles of liability and its limitation which are peculiar to the admiralty law. Salvage, general average, marine insurance, and the principles governing collision will be covered in only a general way.

48. *CREDITORS' RIGHTS*. Three hours. Casebook and instructor to be announced.

The rights and remedies of creditors at common law and under state statutes (attachments, liens, executions, creditor's suits and supplementary proceedings, receiverships, fraudulent conveyances, compositions, assignments for benefit of creditors), and under the liquidation, reorganization, and arrangement provisions of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, especially Chapters I-VII, X, XI, and XIII.

50. *JURISPRUDENCE*. Two hours. Assigned material. Professor FREEMAN.

The philosophy of law and its relationship to other social sciences. Application of those philosophies to legislation, actual cases, study and practice of law. An examination of the nature and end of law, its sources, forms, scope, application, and growth. The aim is to develop and unify the student's own philosophy of law rather than to engraft that of an outsider.

55. *FEDERAL PRACTICE*. Two hours. McCormick & Chadbourn, *Cases and Materials on Federal Courts* (3d edition 1957); Hart & Wechsler, *The Judicial Code and Rules of Procedure in the Federal Courts* (Stud. ed., 1958). Professor MACNEIL.

A study of particular problems that arise in practice in the federal courts under the Federal Judicial Code and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, with emphasis upon jurisdiction, venue, the removal of causes, problems of application of substantive law, and an evaluation of the similarities and differences in practice in state and federal courts.

60. *COMPARATIVE LAW*. Two hours. Schlesinger, *Comparative Law, Cases, Text and Materials* (2d ed., 1959). Professor SCHLESINGER.

The purpose of this course is to develop a technique by which lawyers trained in one system of law may be enabled to recognize, analyze, and study problems arising in terms of a different system. The first part is devoted to procedural and evidentiary problems faced by domestic courts when they have to decide cases involving foreign law and foreign facts. Following this, the fundamental differences in approach and method between common law and civil law will be explored. Basic problems involving international business transactions or litigation with foreign aspects will be discussed in the light of continental legal thinking; emphasis will be placed on the French, German, and Swiss Codes as the outstanding models of systematic codification and on the pattern set by these models in other civil law countries throughout the world.

70. *TAXATION I*. Four hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor FREEMAN.

A basic federal taxation course for second-year students (especially those interested in advanced taxation courses, for which this course is a prerequisite) and for third-year students. Federal income, estate and gift taxation; tax practice and procedure; tax accounting; tax theory; jurisdiction to tax; etc. Those who have not previously taken a course in accounting will find it advisable to elect Legal Accounting.

73. *TAXATION II*. Two hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor SNEED.

Taxation of business associations. Income tax problems of corporations, partnerships, business trusts, and other associations, including formation, liquidation, sales and purchases, reorganizations, pension plans, etc. (Taxation I is a prerequisite.)

74. *FEDERAL TAX POLICY SEMINAR*. 2 hours. Materials to be announced. Professor SNEED.

The purpose is to determine the basic policy decisions which dictate the technical structure of the federal income, estate, and gift tax, to analyze the soundness of the most important of these decisions, to study the possible consequences of alternative policy determinations, and to examine current proposals for changes in the law of the above-mentioned taxes from the standpoint of technical, social, and economic considerations. Materials used will be drawn from fields of law, economics, and other social sciences.

75. *ADMINISTRATIVE LAW*. Three hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor FREEMAN.

A discussion of the law applied by and applicable to government bodies other than the courts. A study of the theory of the separation and delegation of powers, of the performance of functions by administrative agencies at the local, state, federal, and international levels, and of the present and future place and functions of administrative agencies in government. Administrative law relating to agencies generally is studied. Agency action, problems, and procedure are emphasized more than court review. Each student selects one agency to study more intensively. This course is of particular importance to students planning additional work in taxation or in any other part of the public-law field. (Omitted in 1959-1960.)

80. *LEGAL ACCOUNTING*. Two or three hours. Shannon, *Accounting and The Law* (Shannon, *Legal Accounting*, optional). Professor SHANNON.

Deals with the accountant's view of business enterprise; asset and equity elements; recording technique—the journal and ledger; revenue and expense elements; periodic

closing of accounts; cash and accrual methods of accounting; and basic financial statements. Illustrative case analyses of court acceptance and/or rejection of accounting principles and procedures. Specifically related to partnership, corporate, estate, valuation, tax, and similar legal problems. May be elected either for three hours or two hours of credit.

81. *DOMESTIC RELATIONS*. Two hours. Jacobs and Goebel, Jr., *Cases on Domestic Relations* (third edition). Professor WARREN.

Legal consequences of marital contracts; grounds for dissolution of marriage, annulment, divorce, and separation; alimony; antenuptial debts and contracts; wife's earnings; rights and obligations of parent and child; contracts and torts of infants; actions by and against infants; adoption.

82. *PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE*. Two hours. Trumbull, *Materials on the Lawyer's Professional Responsibility* and assigned materials. Dean THORON.

Designed as a practical and realistic introduction to the professional aspects of law practice. Special emphasis is placed on the problems of conscience and professional responsibility which young lawyers are likely to meet in typical dealings with clients, opposing parties, witnesses, government agencies, and the public generally, and in trial and appellate practice. Topics include (1) the role of the legal profession, its functions, social obligations, and standards of morality, ethics, and conduct; (2) the nature of the lawyer-client relationship; (3) organizing and maintaining a practice, office management and economics, partnership agreements, retainers and fees; and (4) the causes of popular dissatisfaction with lawyers and the legal profession.

83. *LEGAL HISTORY*. Two hours. Plucknett's *Concise History of the Common Law* (5th ed. 1956) and other materials. Professor PASLEY.

The history of the common law in England from the Norman Conquest to the Judicature Acts and beyond; its reception and subsequent development in the American colonies and the United States. Among topics treated will be the writ system and the forms of action; development of the courts of common law and equity; the rise of constitutionalism; the role played by precedent, statute, and text in the development of the law; the history of the legal profession in England and America.

84. *LEGISLATION*. Two hours. Read, MacDonald and Fordham, *Cases and Materials on Legislation* (second edition). Professor MACDONALD.

A consideration of the function of statutes in the Anglo-American legal system; reform of the law through legislation; specific problems studied in their common-law background with a view to possible statutory codification and change culminating in drafting of proposed bills; a study of legislative organization and procedure.

85. *LAW AND SOCIETY*. Casebook and instructor to be announced.

Law as an institution of society; its relationship with other institutions, such as the family, the community, the state, the church, the business organization; the extent to which the law is affected by such other institutions and its effect upon them. Emphasis will be on modern society, and while historical and jurisprudential aspects will not be ignored, the course will in no sense duplicate the courses in Legal History or Jurisprudence. (Omitted in 1959-1960.)

C. PROBLEM COURSES

A statement as to the purpose of problem courses and the method of conducting them will be found on pages 9, 10. At least one problem course is a prerequisite to graduation. Each course carries two hours' credit. All problem courses are open to second-year as well as to third-year students except as indicated to the contrary below.



The Moot Court Room

90. *PROBLEMS OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS.* Characteristic legal problems cutting across all fields of law, with emphasis on the practical effect of legal rules and on the interaction of substantive and adjective law; includes incidental treatment of law-office organization and attorney-client relations. The problems, largely drawn from actual situations confronting businessmen (especially in their international dealings), will require the preparation, in draft form, of papers such as pleadings, memoranda of law, opinion letters, contracts, and proposed statutes. Preference in enrollment is given to third-year students. Professor SCHLESINGER.

91. *LOCAL GOVERNMENT.* Original investigation by the student of the facts and law concerning the operation of typical local governmental organizations including the county, town, city, village, school district, special improvement district, authority, and government-owned corporation, private in form. Particular attention is given to the powers of public corporations to bind themselves by contract and the effect on the corporation and its officers of agreements made in excess of their powers; the liability of public corporations in tort and the waning of public immunity; the obsolescence of the governmental-proprietary distinction; and the problems met by the public corporation as employer, as borrower, and as proprietor of business ventures. Each student will be required to prepare two or more written memoranda and to present oral reports on specific practical problems in some such field as municipal housing; municipal airports; publicly owned utilities; debt and tax limits; assessment control; municipal insolvency; unionization and strikes; etc. Professor MACDONALD.

92. *INTERNATIONAL LAW II.* Problems that a lawyer may meet in the field of international affairs. Detailed study of specific cases involving questions of international law or domestic United States law applicable to foreign relations already covered generally in International Law I. Drafting of contracts, legislation, agreements, treaties, and other materials in the international field. Students may select special subjects with the permission of the instructor. Professor CARDOZO.

93. *REMEDIES.* The emphasis is on the law-office development of selected remedies suitable to practical problems in personal injury actions, accounting proceedings, matrimonial actions, real estate transactions, surrogate's practice, etc. Preparation of pleadings, briefs, legal forms, and memoranda will be required. Professor WARD. (Omitted in 1959-1960.)

94. *FIDUCIARY ADMINISTRATION.* Planning and settlement of estates by will or trust deed; administration of estates with emphasis on the law of New York. Professor DEAN. (Omitted in 1959-1960.)

95. *PROBLEMS IN TAXATION.* An examination of the tax aspects of various legal problems in more detail than in the basic tax course, which is a prerequisite. Includes such topics as estate planning, corporate organization and reorganization, tax avoidance, interrelation of state and federal taxes, tax practice, and the technique of informal settlement. Operated on a problem basis with specialized training in the preparation of memoranda of law for office use. Professor FREEMAN. (Omitted in 1959-1960.)

96. *ESTATE PLANNING.* A functional treatment of income, estate, and gift-tax problems arising from the transmission of wealth. Problems involving the disposition of a business interest, the use of inter vivos gifts, the drafting of marital deduction provisions, the utilization of insurance in estate planning, the proper arrangement of employee benefits, and the drafting of inter vivos trusts are illustrative of the type of problems to be encountered. Limited to third-year students. Professor SNEED.

97. *LABOR LAW II*. (Given jointly with the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, if enough students in each school are interested.)

Intensive analysis of selected groups of legal problems arising out of labor relations, based on documentary materials including briefs, minutes, and reports in court and agency proceedings. Professor WILLCOX and Professor McKELVEY of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. (I. & L.R. Course 602.)

100. *PROBLEMS IN LEGISLATION*. Exercises in legislative drafting and statutory construction. Professor MACDONALD.

102. *LAW OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES*. Emphasizes practical methods of solving the problems of clients in connection with the organization, operation, and dissolution of cooperative corporations, both stock and non-stock. The solutions involve many of the laws and problems of ordinary stock and membership corporations, as well as a cross section of state and federal law touching particularly administrative, business, and tax law. It is intended to make the problems as realistic as possible, and substantially all are based upon actual case situations with no approved solution. Also, methods of evaluating the services of attorneys, and public and personal relations as between attorney's clients and the public generally are considered. Professor PFANN.

105. *CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATION*. A study of the major steps in a criminal prosecution, including arrest, preliminary examination, bail, grand jury, indictment, arraignment, pleas and motions before trial, verdict, motions after trial, sentence, probation and parole, and appeals. Professor CURTISS.

106. *INTERNATIONAL POLICIES*. (With the permission of the instructors and upon conditions to be determined by them, the course may be taken for three hours credit.) This problem course, to which qualified law students and a limited number of other Cornell University students will be admitted, deals with various aspects of the United States government's political and economic policies in foreign affairs and with the legal problems arising in the implementation of these policies. Specific topics will be chosen on the basis of their immediate and acute importance in world affairs. The discussion of each topic will be guided by a specialist from the faculty of the Law School or of other departments of the University. Students in the course will be required to prepare papers for written or oral presentation, largely on the basis of independent research. They will have an opportunity to discuss the results of their own research with business men and government officials of policy-making rank, who will participate in this problem course. Professor CARDOZO and others from the University faculty. (Omitted in 1959-1960.)

107. *COPYRIGHT, TRADEMARK AND PATENT LAW*. Problems involving copyrights, trademarks (and unfair competition), and patents, designed both to introduce the general student to the basic concepts of these fields and to provide some specialized training for those interested in pursuing careers in the publishing or entertainment industries or as patent lawyers. Professor HENN. (Omitted in 1959-1960.)

108. *PROBLEMS IN TRIAL AND APPELLATE PRACTICE*. Representative, practical problems arising in trial practice, with instruction in the technique of legal research and preparation for trial. In addition to the preparation of memoranda of law, the course will also include the institution and defense of litigation, based upon selected problems, by the service of summonses, complaints, answers, demands for bills of particulars, and the like. Preparation of briefs and other aspects of appellate practice. Judge DESMOND and Professor PENNEY.

109. *CORPORATE FINANCE*. Loss, *Securities Regulation* (with 1955 supplement), and selected materials. Discussion of the various types of corporate securities.

Federal and state regulation of corporate securities. Analysis of applicable statutes, including the Federal Securities Act of 1933, Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Trust Indenture Act of 1939, and state "blue sky" legislation. Step-by-step treatment of S.E.C. registration procedures, including the preparation of the registration statement, use of the prospectus, and drafting of bidding papers, trust indentures, and other instruments involved. Proxy regulation and insider-trading problems. Stock transfer matters.

Developed for students who are interested in pursuing corporation law beyond the more elementary material treated in the Business Enterprises course. The subject matter is of primary importance for those planning to engage in metropolitan corporate practice or to serve in corporation legal departments. The projects, while simplified for purposes of instruction, will highlight the corporate finance problems which the lawyer in such practice is likely to encounter in the early years after admission to the bar, and the techniques useful in their solution. Instructor to be announced.

110. *GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS*. A survey of the principal statutes, regulations, judicial decisions, and administrative rulings relating to the procurement of supplies and services and the disposal of surplus property by the federal government. Consideration will be given to such topics as the federal budget structure (appropriations, obligations, and expenditures), contracting by formal advertising, the negotiated contract, standard forms and clauses, contract pricing, price redetermination, and renegotiation of profits, allowable costs under cost-type contracts, termination for default and for convenience, settlement of disputes, claims by or against the government arising out of contracts, contract financing, patent and copyright problems, security problems, contracts for research and development, facilities contracts, industrial mobilization, and offshore procurement. Special attention will be given to problems which may be encountered by lawyers in private practice representing business clients, as well as to the problems with which the government lawyer is concerned. Professor PASLEY. (To be omitted in 1959-1960.)

111. *PROBLEMS IN REAL PROPERTY*. Problems involving land transactions typical of those encountered in practice. Opportunity will be given to apply to the solution of these problems some of the principles related to the law of real property developed in casebook courses in the field. Will include drafting of instruments, and oral presentation and group discussion of memoranda based on individual research. Professor MERRITT.

113. *CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES LITIGATION*. A study of leading decisions of the United States Supreme Court involving fundamental constitutional liberties affecting individuals and institutions. Substantive and procedural aspects will be analyzed. Students will select a current case involving an important constitutional liberty pending before the United States Supreme Court, and will draft essential papers in the case, such as a preliminary legal memorandum for office use, complaint, memorandum of law for trial court, petition for writ of certiorari or other appeal papers, brief for appellate court; and opportunity will be afforded for oral argument and class discussion. To establish a core of common knowledge, assignments will be made of selected cases each week in Konvitz, *Bill of Rights Reader: Leading Constitutional Cases*, supplemented by mimeographed and pamphlet materials. Professor KONVITZ. (To be omitted in 1959-1960.)

COURSES IN OTHER DIVISIONS OF CORNELL

In addition to the work in international affairs described on page 10 attention is called to courses of special value to law students given in other colleges and

schools in the University. In this category fall courses in accounting, cooperatives, corporation finance, economics, government (including international law and organization), history, labor relations, philosophy, psychology, public speaking, sociology, taxation, and other fields related to law. More complete information can be obtained from the Announcements of the divisions referred to.

The curricula of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations should also be examined.

Students may not elect work outside the Law School during the first year. Those who have satisfactorily completed their first year may, with the permission of the Dean, elect each year thereafter not to exceed three hours in other colleges. Credit toward the LL.B. degree is ordinarily not given for such work but may be allowed if sufficiently cognate to the student's program in law and if approved by the Dean.

ARMY ROTC

The Advanced Army ROTC Course is an elective open to those law students who have credit for two years' basic Army or Air Force ROTC, or who are veterans. The course requires attendance at three morning classes of one hour each and one afternoon for two hours each week during four semesters. Upon successful completion of the course, and if recommended by the professor of military science and tactics, students will be commissioned second lieutenants in one of the branches of the USAR. Upon being admitted to the bar reserve officers may request transfer from their basic branch to the Judge Advocate General's Corps. Further information may be found in the *Announcement of the Independent Divisions and Departments* or may be obtained from the Military Department, 107 Barton Hall.

EXPENSES AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

TUITION, FEES, AND BOOKS

TUITION

The tuition for LL.B. candidates and special students registered in the Law School is \$512.50 a term. The tuition for LL.M. and J.S.D. candidates is likewise \$512.50 a term.

MATRICULATION FEE

This fee of \$28 must be paid at or before the time of a student's first registration in the University. It is covered by the registration deposit discussed on page 15 of this Announcement.

ANNUAL FEE

A composite General Fee of \$112.50 is payable each term at the time of payment of tuition. The composite fee covers the health and infirmity services (see page 14 of this *Announcement* and the *General Information Announcement*); the privileges of membership in Willard Straight Hall; the use of the University athletic facilities; and the use of the University libraries.

INSTALLMENT PLAN

On the payment of a \$10 service charge, students may arrange to pay their tuition and fees in eight monthly installments commencing with a payment in September.

SPECIAL FEES

A student desiring to take an examination for the removal of a mark of "Absent" must (1) obtain permission from the professor who teaches the course at least ten days before the examination, (2) secure coupons from the Law School Office which will be stamped at the Treasurer's Office upon payment of \$2, and (3) return two of these stamped coupons to the Law School Office. This entire procedure must be completed before the examination may be taken.

Matriculated students who register late in any term are required to pay a fee of \$5.

Tuition or any fees may be changed by the University Board of Trustees to take effect at any time without previous notice.

BOOKS

The books that are needed for the first year in the Law School cost from \$75 to \$100. By the sale of books at the end of each year the cost of the books that are needed for the next year can ordinarily be partly met.

HOUSING AND DINING ARRANGEMENTS

MEN

Living accommodations for men are available either in the graduate sections of the University dormitories or off campus. *Efforts to secure housing should be made as soon as possible after admission.* Applications for dormitory housing should be made to the Department of Residential Halls, Edmund Ezra Day Hall, as soon as possible after January 1 for fall matriculants. Law students who prefer to live in privately operated rooming houses or apartments near the campus should direct inquiries to Off-Campus Housing, Department of Residential Halls. The recently announced Charles Evans Hughes Law Residence Center will not be completed until 1961.

WOMEN

Living accommodations for women are available either in University-operated all-graduate dormitories, or off campus. Applications should be made to the Department of Residential Halls, Edmund Ezra Day Hall, as soon as possible after January 1 for fall matriculants. Women who prefer to live in privately operated rooming houses or apartments near the campus should direct inquiries to Off-Campus Housing, Department of Residential Halls.

MARRIED STUDENTS

The University maintains a limited number of one- and two-bedroom, unfurnished apartments in a garden-type development at the edge of the campus (Pleasant Grove Apartments). In addition, the University operates Cornell Quarters, a recently renovated housing development southeast of the campus. Housing is also available in privately owned properties in Ithaca and vicinity. Application forms and additional information may be obtained from the Off-Campus Housing Office.

DINING

Men and women students may obtain meals in the student union building, Willard Straight Hall, in a cafeteria operated by the College of Home Economics, or in privately operated restaurants and cafeterias near the campus.

SELF-SUPPORT

The study of law demands so much of the student's time and energy that it is highly inadvisable for him to undertake to earn a large proportion of his expenses while in attendance at the Law School.

For further information on the subject of employment, inquiry should be directed to the Office of Financial Aids, Edmund Ezra Day Hall, Cornell University.

STUDENT CARS

The University does not encourage student use of automobiles but recognizes that in certain cases there may be important reasons why a student needs an automobile. Among the requirements governing the use of motor-driven vehicles are the following: (1) registration of the vehicle with the Traffic Bureau of the Safety Division on the Law School registration days at the beginning of each term, or within 48 hours after bringing it to Tompkins County during the term; (2) a registration fee of \$4 an academic year (a fine of \$10 is levied if the car is not registered within the specified time); (3) evidence that the student may drive in New York State and that the vehicle may be driven here; (4) evidence that the vehicle is insured at the standard minima of \$10,000-\$20,000-\$5,000. Students may not park motor-driven vehicles on the campus except when permission has been granted in cases of physical disability or extreme hardship. Motorcycles and motor scooters must be registered but may not be used on the campus during class hours. Correspondence regarding motor vehicles should be addressed to the Safety Division, 101 Edmund Ezra Day Hall.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOANS

Scholarships are awarded by the faculty of the Law School on the basis of the academic standing and financial need of the individual student. Applications by entering students for financial assistance, including both scholarships and loans, may be obtained from the Director of Admissions. Students currently enrolled may obtain applications for scholarship aid from the Associate Dean of the Law School, and for loan assistance, from the general University Office of Financial Aids in 147 Day Hall.

NATIONAL LAW SCHOLARSHIPS

Each year up to ten Cornell National Law Scholarships are awarded to entering students who give promise of superior academic and professional achievement.

The Cornell National Law Scholarships carry a stipend up to \$1,500 a year in accordance with need and will be renewable from year to year, subject only to the maintenance of a good record by the recipient. Not more than two of these scholarships will be awarded to applicants from any one state.

CORNELL LAW SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

A limited number of free tuition scholarships are authorized by the University Board of Trustees to be awarded by the law faculty without restriction as to class and with power in the faculty to grant them for the full amount of tuition or to divide them, depending upon the demonstrated need of the applicants.

CORNELL LAW ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIPS

A limited number of scholarships have been established for the year 1959-1960 by the Cornell Law Association from the net proceeds of the annual dues paid by its members, from funds given for the purpose by individual alumni and groups of alumni, and from the proceeds of Annual Giving sponsored by the Cornell Law Association.

HENRY W. SACKETT SCHOLARSHIPS

Two scholarships have been established from the Sackett Law School Endowment Fund. These scholarships are to be awarded in the discretion of the law faculty.

MYNDERSE VAN CLEEF SCHOLARSHIP

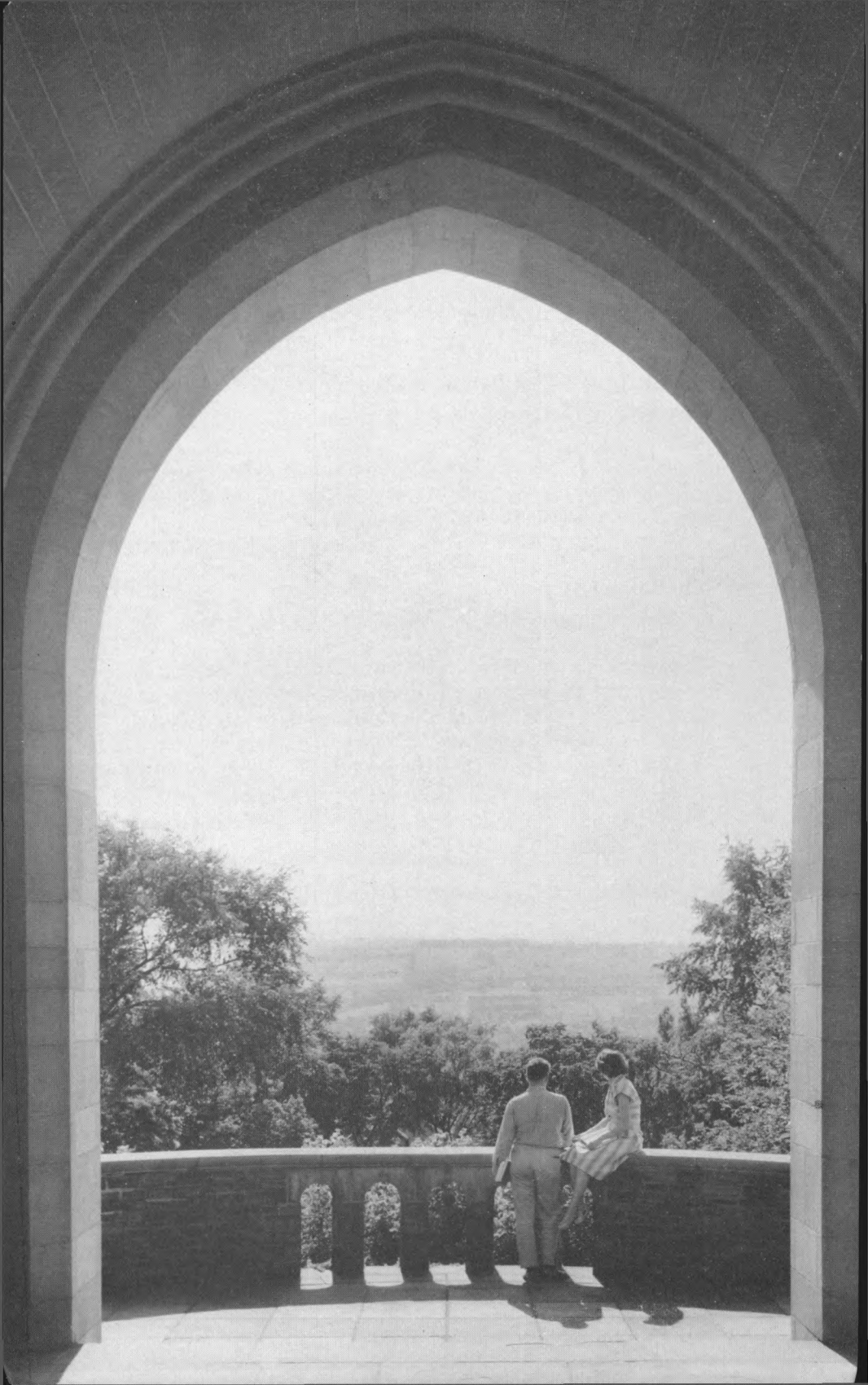
This scholarship is awarded in the discretion of the law faculty.

JOHN JAMES VAN NOSTRAND SCHOLARSHIPS

Two scholarships, available to students after the first year, are awarded on the basis of financial need, character, and scholarship.

CUTHBERT W. POUND FUND

This memorial was created through contributions made in memory of Cuthbert W. Pound, '87, Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals and at one time a member of the faculty of the Cornell Law School.



GEORGE W. HOYT FUND

This fund came to the University under the will of George W. Hoyt, A.B. '96. Following Mr. Hoyt's wish that the income be used for the benefit of the Law School, the Board of Trustees voted that for the present this income be appropriated for scholarships in the Law School. Approximately \$2,000 will be annually available for this purpose.

CHARLES K. BURDICK SCHOLARSHIP

Established in memory of former Dean Burdick by alumni who were members of the student society known as Curia.

DICKSON RANDOLPH KNOTT MEMORIAL

This memorial was established by Mrs. Sophia Dickson Knott in honor of her son, First Lieutenant Dickson Randolph Knott, AUS. Lieutenant Knott, ranking student in the law class of 1944 at the end of his first year, wearer of the Purple Heart and the Silver Star, was killed in action in Italy, October 22, 1943.

The income from the memorial will be devoted to aid other veterans in the school.

LEONARD T. MILLIMAN COOPERATIVE LAW SCHOLARSHIP

This is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Milliman in memory of their son, Ensign Leonard T. Milliman, USN. Its value is \$300, and it is open to a student in the Law School who has an agricultural background and who is a potential specialist in the field of farmer-producer cooperative law.

MELVIN I. PITT SCHOLARSHIP

A scholarship fund established in memory of Melvin Ira Pitt, LL.B. '50, by his family, classmates, and friends.

FRANKLYN ELLENBOGEN, JR., MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

A scholarship fund in memory of Franklyn Ellenbogen, Jr., a member of the class of 1955, established by his parents, the income to be awarded to a law student, taking into account particularly the financial need of the applicant.

CHARLES D. BOSTWICK LAW SCHOLARSHIP

Donated by Mrs. Charles D. Bostwick, and by Mr. J. B. S. Johnson, cousin of Mr. Bostwick, in memory of Charles D. Bostwick, LL.B. '94,

onetime comptroller and treasurer of the University. Award to be made to a law student by the law faculty.

HORACE EUGENE WHITESIDE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AND GEORGE JARVIS THOMPSON MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

These two scholarships have been established by the past and continuing generosity of graduates and friends of the Law School in memory of two great scholars and teachers who served for many years on the faculty.

FRANCIS K. DALLEY FUND

Established under the will of Gretta D. Dalley to aid and assist worthy law students who most deserve financial assistance.

FORDYCE A. COBB AND HERBERT L. COBB LAW SCHOLARSHIP

Donated by their sister in memory of Fordyce A. Cobb, LL.B. '93, and Herbert L. Cobb of the Law School class of '06. Award to be made to a law student by the law faculty.

HENRY A. MARK MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

A full tuition scholarship in memory of Henry A. Mark, given by his son Henry Allen Mark, LL.B. '35, to be awarded on the basis of financial need to a student of outstanding character, personality and intellectual achievement.

PRIZES

BOARDMAN THIRD-YEAR LAW PRIZE

A Third-Year Law Prize of the value of \$100, the income from the gift of Judge Douglas Boardman, the first Dean of the Law School, is awarded annually to the student who has, in the judgment of the faculty, done the best work to the end of his second year.

FRASER PRIZES

Two prizes, the first of the value of \$100, and the second of the value of \$50, the gift of William Metcalf, Jr., '01, in memory of Alexander Hugh Ross Fraser, former librarian of the Law School, are awarded annually about the beginning of the college year to third-year students whose law course has been taken entirely in Cornell University. They are awarded to students who have most fully evidenced high qualities of mind and character by superior achievements in scholarship and by those attributes which earn the commendation of teachers and fellow students. The award is made upon recommendation of the third-year

class by vote, from a list of members submitted by the faculty as eligible by reason of superior scholarship. The holder of the Boardman Prize is not eligible.

W. D. P. CAREY EXHIBITION

Gift of William D. P. Carey, '26. The first prize is \$125 and the second prize \$75. Awarded to the students who, in the judgment of the faculty, excel in the third-year comprehensive examination, including the memorandum of law.

LOUIS KAISER PRIZE

Gift of Louis Kaiser, LL.B., '21. A prize of \$50 awarded to the student judged by the faculty to rank highest in the upperclass moot court work.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS PRIZE

Gift of Nathan Rothstein, LL.B. '34, to encourage thinking about international affairs by law students and the formulation of plans and devices for world peace. A prize of \$250 (or two prizes of \$150 and \$100) to be awarded for the best work done by students with faculty approval in the field of international affairs.

LECTURESHIPS

THE FRANK IRVINE LECTURESHIP

THE Frank Irvine Lectureship, established in 1913 by the Conkling Inn of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi, in honor of Judge Irvine, former Dean of the Law School, provides for lectures on legal topics by men of national reputation. The incumbents of the lectureship and the subjects of their respective addresses have been as follows:

1914—The Honorable Adelbert Moot of the New York Bar. *Thoroughness.*

1915—Charles A. Boston, Esq., of the New York Bar. *Legal Ethics.*

1917—Dean J. H. Wigmore, of the Northwestern University Law School. *A New Way to Teach Old Law.*

- 1918—The Honorable Charles M. Hough, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. *Due Process of Law Today*.
- 1919—Dean Harlan F. Stone of the Columbia Law School; subsequently Chief Justice of the United States. *The Lawyer and His Neighbors*.
- 1920—The Honorable Frederick E. Crane, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals; subsequently Chief Judge. *The Fourth Estate*.
- 1921—Professor Samuel Williston, Dane Professor of Law, Harvard Law School. *Freedom of Contract*.
- 1922—Albert M. Kales, Esq., of the Illinois Bar. *The Visceral and Ratiocinative Schools of Jurisprudence*.
- 1923—The Honorable Benjamin N. Cardozo, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals; subsequently Chief Judge of that Court and Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. *The Philosopher and the Lawyer*.
- 1924—The Honorable Irving Lehman, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals; subsequently Chief Judge. *The Influence of the Universities on Judicial Decisions*.
- 1925—The Honorable Robert Von Moschzisker, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. *Dangers in Disregarding Fundamental Conceptions When Amending the Federal Constitution*.
- 1926—Frederick R. Coudert, Esq., of the New York Bar. *International Law in Relation to Private Law Practice*.
- 1927—Professor Morris R. Cohen, College of the City of New York. *Property and Sovereignty*.
- 1928—Walter P. Cooke, Esq., of the New York Bar. *Reparations and the Dawes Plan*.
- 1929—Professor Arthur L. Goodhart, Oxford University, England. *Case Law in the United States and in England*.
- 1930—The Honorable William S. Andrews, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals. *New York and Its Waters*.
- 1931—Professor Harold J. Laski, London School of Economics, England. *Sovereignty and International Law*.
- 1932—Professor Joseph H. Beale, Royal Professor of Law, Harvard Law School. *Legal History and Law Reform*.
- 1933—Professor Edward S. Corwin, McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence, Princeton University. *The Power of Congress to Prohibit Commerce among the States*.
- 1934—Edwin J. Marshall, Esq., '94, of the Ohio Bar. *The Art of Drafting Contracts*.

- 1935—Dean Charles E. Clark of the Yale Law School; subsequently Chief Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. *The Challenge of a New Federal Civil Procedure.*
- 1936—Walter Fairchild, Esq., of the New York Bar. *The Economic Aspects of Land Titles.*
- 1937—The Honorable Charles Warren of the Massachusetts and District of Columbia Bars. *State Disputes in the Supreme Court.*
- 1938—Arthur E. Sutherland, Jr., Esq., of the New York Bar; subsequently Professor of Law, Cornell Law School and Bussey Professor of Law, Harvard Law School. *A New Society and an Old Calling.*
- 1939—Professor Roscoe Pound, former Dean of the Harvard Law School. *Private Law and Public Law.*
- 1940—Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School. *The Application of the Sherman Act to Organized Labor.*
- 1941—The Honorable John Lord O'Brien, Counsel to the Office of Production Management. *Freedom of Speech in Time of War.*
- 1942—The Honorable Carl McFarland, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States; later President, Montana State University. *The False Standard in Administrative Organization and Procedure.*
- 1943—The Honorable Randolph E. Paul, General Counsel to the United States Treasury. *Federal Taxation in Total War.*
- 1947—The Honorable Raymond S. Wilkins, Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; subsequently Chief Justice. *The Argument of an Appeal.*
- 1948—The Honorable Wayne L. Morse, United States Senator, Oregon. *Will We Have Industrial War or Peace with the Taft-Hartley Law?*
- 1949—General William J. Donovan. *America's Freedom: Threats from Home and Abroad.*
- 1950—The Honorable Leverett Saltonstall, United States Senator, Massachusetts. *The Lawyer in Politics.*
- 1951—The Honorable Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Chief Justice of New Jersey. *The Modernization of the Law.*
- 1952—The Honorable Herbert F. Goodrich, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. *Appeals—How and When.*
- 1953—Edward O. Boshell, Esq., President of Westinghouse Air Brake Co. *The Lawyer in Business.*
- 1954—The Honorable Bolitha J. Laws, Chief Judge, United States District Court for the District of Columbia. *The Lawyer's Part in the Administration of Justice.*



The Women's Lounge.

- 1955—The Honorable Arthur Larson, Undersecretary of Labor; former Professor of Law, Cornell Law School. *The Lawyer as Conservative.*
- 1956—Professor Robert S. Stevens, former Dean of the Cornell Law School. *A Plea for More Equity in the Law.*
- 1957—The Honorable Simon E. Sobeloff, Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit; subsequently Chief Judge. *Federalism and State Judicial Power over Non-residents.*
- 1958—The Honorable Calvert Magruder, Chief Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. *The Trials and Tribulations of an Intermediate Appellate Court.*
- 1959—Arthur H. Dean, Esq., '23, of the New York Bar. *Negotiating with the Communists: The Nature of the Problem.*

THE ROBERT S. STEVENS LECTURESHIP

The Robert S. Stevens lecture series was established by Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity during the spring term of 1955 to pay tribute to Robert S. Stevens, retiring Dean of the Law School, for his contributions to Cornell Law School and the legal profession as a whole. A secondary purpose was to provide the law students with an opportunity to expand their legal education beyond the substantive and procedural law taught in the Law School. The incumbents of the lectureship and their topics have been as follows:

- 1956—The Honorable Samuel S. Leibowitz, Judge, Kings County, New York. *The Practice of Criminal Law.*
- 1957—The Honorable David W. Peck, Presiding Justice, Appellate Division, First Department, New York. *Our Changing Law.*
- 1958—The Honorable Edmund S. Muskie, LL.B. '39, Governor of Maine. *Do Convictions and Politics Mix?*
- 1959—Dean Ronald H. Graveson, Kings College, London, England. *An English Lawyer Looks at American Federalism.*

THE HENRY A. CAREY LECTURESHIP IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

The Henry A. Carey Lectureship in Civil Liberties was established in 1958 through an initial annual gift from Henry A. Carey of the class of 1912. Funds received as part of the annual gift which are not required for the lectureship will be used for general University scholarship aid. During the academic year 1958-1959, this lectureship was held by Thurgood Marshall, Esq., General Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. His subject was *Civil Rights and the Role of the Courts.*

STUDENTS, 1958-1959

Abend, Richard, A.B. 1957, Syracuse University.....Utica, N.Y.
 Ainger, William Dawson, LL.B. Lincoln College, Oxford.....Bristol, England
 Anderson, Kenneth Charles, A.B. 1958, Gettysburg College.....New Milford, Conn.
 Arroll, Mark Edward, A.B. 1956, Illinois College.....Long Beach, N.Y.
 Aswad, Richard Nejmi, B.A. 1958, Harpur College.....Binghamton, N.Y.
 Aukamp, William Moore, B.A. 1958, Lafayette College.....Rockville Centre, N.Y.
 Avram, Gabriel Andrew, A.B. 1954, Lafayette College.....New York, N.Y.
 Bahadur, Prakash, LL.B., Patua, India.....Kathmandu, Nepal
 Baker, John David, B.A. 1956, St. Bonaventure University.....Olean, N.Y.
 Ball, Dwight Richard, A.B. 1957, Union College.....Saugerties, N.Y.
 Barnes, Arthur Hart, B.A. 1956, Cornell University.....Downers Grove, Ill.
 Batley, John Rehm, B.A. 1956, Lafayette College.....Bethlehem, Pa.
 Bayles, Norman Edward, B.S. 1956, Cornell University.....Silver Springs, Md.
 Beiderbecke, Edward Jon, A.B. 1957, University of Rochester.....Lyons, N.Y.
 Bellamy, William Murray, Jr., A.B. 1953, Cornell University....Queens Village, N.Y.
 Benkert, Ronald Gustave, B.A. 1953, Rutgers University.....Laurence Harbor, N.J.
 Bennett, Herd Leon, B.A. 1956, Duke University.....Eaton, Ohio
 Berke, Philip Allan, B.A. 1958, Dartmouth College.....Granville, N.Y.
 Berndt, David Albert, A.B. 1955, Harvard College.....Seekonk, Mass.
 Bernhard, Edmund Robert, A.B. 1956, Lafayette College.....Flemington, N.J.
 Bittker, Morton Lionel, A.B. 1957, University of Rochester.....Rochester, N.Y.
 Bjorkman, Henry Cutler, B.A. 1956, Yale University.....New York, N.Y.
 Black, Walter, B.S. 1956, New York University.....Jamaica, N.Y.
 Blake, Oscar Anderson, B.A. 1958, Wayne State University.....Detroit, Michigan
 Blau, Ronald Marvin, B.A. 1956, Cornell University.....Rockville Centre, N.Y.
 Block, Frederic, A.B. 1956, Indiana University.....New York, N.Y.
 Bloustein, Edward Jerome, B.A. 1948, New York University; B.Phil.
 1950, Oxford University; Ph.D. 1954, Cornell University.....Ithaca, N.Y.
 Bowes, Alan Theodore, Engineering-Law.....Rochester, N.Y.
 Brinsley, John H., B.A. 1958, Cornell University.....Ithaca, N.Y.
 Briskin, Manuel, A.B. 1957, Cornell University.....New York, N.Y.
 Brown, Nicholas Barry, B.A. 1956, Amherst College.....Rochester, N.Y.
 Brownstein, Daniel Jacob, A.B. 1956, Alfred University.....Long Island City, N.Y.
 Bryant, John Davis, B.S. 1946, Northwestern University.....Pullman, Washington
 Bugliari, Joseph Benjamin, B.A. 1953, Hamilton College.....Ithaca, N.Y.
 Busch, Richard Francis, A.B. 1954, Seton Hall University.....Madison, N.J.
 Campion, Thomas Francis, A.B. 1957, Fordham University.....Springfield, N.Y.
 Carter, John Milton, B.B.A. 1957, Clarkson College of Technology....Clayton, N.Y.
 Cassidy, John Francis Kevin, B.B.A. 1953, Manhattan College.....Katonah, N.Y.
 Chan, Miss Kheng Ying, LL.B., University College, London.....London, England
 Chanin, Lloyd Kenneth, A.B. 1957, Colgate University.....Hempstead, N.Y.
 Chernoff, Daniel Paregol, B.A. 1957, Cornell University.....Washington, D.C.
 Chetrick, Harold, B.A. 1956, University of Michigan.....New Haven, Conn.
 Ching, Miss Patricia Camine, B.B.A. 1956, University of Hawaii....Honolulu, Hawaii
 Christie, Reginald James, Jr., B.S. 1958, Syracuse University.....Rochester, N.Y.

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| Ciampa, John Antony, B.A. 1957, Boston University..... | Boston, Mass. |
| Clement, Thomas Earl, B.A. 1954, St. Lawrence University..... | Watertown, N.Y. |
| Clements, Mahlon Thompson, A.B. 1957, University of Rochester..... | Ogdensburg, N.Y. |
| Cogen, Edward S., A.B. 1956, Cornell University..... | New York, N.Y. |
| Cohn, Ronald George, B.A. 1956, University of Pennsylvania..... | Elizabeth, N.J. |
| Colapietro, Bruno, A.B. 1957, Hamilton College..... | Endicott, N.Y. |
| Cornell, Ezra, Jr., B.S. 1958, Columbia University..... | Upper Montclair, N.J. |
| Cornell, Henry Watson, III, B.A. 1954, Hobart College..... | Bethesda, Md. |
| Craig, Albert Douglas Price, A.B. 1955, Harvard College..... | Elmira, N.Y. |
| Cummins, Herbert Alan, Arts-Law..... | Hillsdale, N.J. |
| Dallal, Shawkat Jamil, A.B. 1956, Ithaca College..... | Ithaca, N.Y. |
| D'Amanda, Louis, A.B. 1951, Wesleyan University..... | Rochester, N.Y. |
| Davidowitz, Edward Martin, B.A. 1954, Allegheny College..... | New York, N.Y. |
| Delaney, William Richard, B.A., 1955, Colgate University..... | Elmira, N.Y. |
| deLodzia, George Robert, B.A. 1956, City College, New York..... | New York, N.Y. |
| Devorsetz, Sidney Davis, B.A. 1956, Dartmouth College..... | Syracuse, N.Y. |
| Dewey, David Alan, A.B. 1954, Cornell University..... | Cornell University, N.Y. |
| Diamond, Joseph, A.B. 1957, Columbia College..... | New York N.Y. |
| Dikman, Michael Harry, A.B. 1957, Dartmouth College..... | Flushing, N.Y. |
| DiPietro, Andrew Michael, Jr., B.A. 1954, St. Lawrence University..... | Waterbury, Conn. |
| Dole, Richard Fairfax, Jr., A.B. 1958, Bates College..... | Portland, Maine |
| Dorn, Phillip Karl, A.B. 1956, Colgate University..... | Utica, N.Y. |
| Douglass, Robert Royal, B.A. 1953, Dartmouth College..... | Binghamton, N.Y. |
| Drake, Richard James, B.A. 1956, University of Buffalo..... | Ellenville, N.Y. |
| Dudine, William Frederick, Jr., B.S. 1953, University of Notre Dame..... | Jasper, Ind. |
| Durand, James Harrison, A.B. 1956, Harvard College..... | Short Hills, N.J. |
| Dwivedi, Devendra Nath, B.A., M.A., LL.B., Banaras University..... | Banaras, India |
| Edwards, Richard Walton, Jr., B.A. 1957, Cornell University..... | Columbus, Ohio |
| Ember, James Timothy, B.C.E. 1957, Cornell University..... | Wellsville, N.Y. |
| Epstein, Howard Stanley, B.A. 1958, Cornell University..... | Ithaca, N.Y. |
| Evans, Robert Stanley, A.B. 1958, Cornell University..... | New Haven, Conn. |
| Farquhar, Robert Nicholas, A.B. 1958, Kenyon College..... | Dayton, Ohio |
| Featherman, Leland, B.A. 1955, Colgate University..... | Elmira, N.Y. |
| Fink, Thomas Alfred, A.B. 1957, Cornell University..... | Albany, N.Y. |
| Finkelstein, Leonard, B.A. 1956, Cornell University..... | Elizabeth, N.J. |
| Fleckenstein, Lawrence John, B.S. 1956, LeMoyne College..... | Manlius, N.Y. |
| Ford, Benson, A.B. 1954, Bowdoin College..... | Scarsdale, N.Y. |
| Frankenheim, Samuel, Jr., B.A. 1954, Cornell University..... | Newark, N.J. |
| Freed, Harvey Martin, A.B. 1956, Cornell University..... | Mt. Vernon, N.Y. |
| Fried, Benjamin J., B.S. 1955, Cornell University..... | Lake Placid, N.Y. |
| Friedlander, Mrs. Betty Dorothy, A.B. 1944, Goucher College..... | Waverly, N.Y. |
| Friedman, Victor, A.B. 1954, Rutgers University..... | Trenton, N.J. |
| Froeb, Donald Forrest, B.A. 1952, Williams College..... | New York, N.Y. |
| Galbraith, Lyell Gilchrist, A.B. 1957, Hamilton College..... | Rochester, N.Y. |
| Ginsburg, Jerome, A.B. 1957, Cornell University..... | New York, N.Y. |
| Giruzzi, Frank J., A.B. 1956, Hamilton College..... | Utica, N.Y. |
| Githler, Charles Hubbard, A.B. 1955, Cornell University..... | Corning, N.Y. |
| Gold, Emanuel Richard, A.B. 1957, Cornell University..... | Laurelton, N.Y. |
| Goldman, John Lee, B.S. 1956, University of Wisconsin..... | Rochester, N.Y. |
| Goldstein, David Arthur, A.B. 1958, Cornell University..... | Monticello, N.Y. |
| Goldwater, Arthur N., B.A. 1958, Cornell University..... | Rochester, N.Y. |
| Gordon, Bennett Samuel, B.A. 1958, Clark University..... | Worcester, Mass. |
| Gottsfeld, Robert Louis, B.A. 1956, Harpur College..... | Johnsonville, N.Y. |
| Gould, William Benjamin, B.A. 1958, University of Rhode Island..... | Elberon, N.J. |
| Groiss, Fred George, B.A. 1958, Cornell University..... | Sea Cliff, N.J. |

- Gross, Meyer Alvin, Engineering-Law.....Liberty, N.Y.
 Grow, John William, B.A. 1954, St. Lawrence University.....Rome, N.Y.
 Gualtieri, John Pasquale, A.B. 1957, Hamilton College.....Clinton, N.Y.
 Gubar, Leonard, A.B. 1958, Cornell University.....N. Bergen, N.J.
 Halpern, Sheldon William, A.B. 1957, Cornell University.....New York, N.Y.
 Hannum, Charles Jerome, B.S. 1954, Purdue University.....Dunkirk, N.Y.
 Harrison, Robert Lamont, B.A. 1958, Cornell University.....Oxford, N.Y.
 Hart, David Joseph, B.A. 1957, Cornell University.....Bronx, New York, N.Y.
 Harvie, Miss Carolyn Byer, B.A. 1956, Cornell University.....Chambersburg, Pa.
 Heffernan, James Patrick, B.S. 1955, Fordham University.....New York, N.Y.
 Heimerl, Herbert Joseph, Jr., B.S. 1954, Holy Cross College.....Buffalo, N.Y.
 Hemer, Kenneth Rodgers, B.A. 1953, Allegheny College;
 M.B.A. 1957, University of Pennsylvania.....Scarsdale, N.Y.
 Henries, George Edward, B.A. 1958, Carleton University.....Monrovia, Liberia
 Hickman, Samuel Barrett, B.A. 1951, Hamilton College.....Carmel, N.Y.
 Hill, Richard Montgomery, B.A. 1958, Haverford College.....Sudbury, Mass.
 Hille, Henry Morrison, Jr., B.A. 1954, Yale University.....Bath, N.Y.
 Hochman, Stephen Allen, B.A. 1957, Cornell University.....Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
 Holbrook, George Howard, B. A. 1958, Hamilton College.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Holmberg, Mrs. Laura Hines, B.A. 1940, University of California.....Ithaca, N.Y.
 Hopkins, Dwight Douglas, B.A. 1954, Union College.....Buffalo, N.Y.
 Hudanich, John, B.S. 1956, Cornell University.....Endicott, N.Y.
 Hunter, Robert Beecher, B.S. 1958, Cornell University.....Marcellus, N.Y.
 Hyman, Morton Peter, A.B. 1956, Cornell University.....New York, N.Y.
 Itzler, Ronald Stephen, B.S. 1957, New York University.....Yonkers, N.Y.
 Jacobs, Donald Warren, B.A. 1958, Cornell University.....Hackensack, N.J.
 Jones, Miss Georgetown Elizabeth, B.A. 1958, Alfred University.....Mt. Lebanon, Pa.
 Karp, Donald Mathew, B.A. 1958, University of Vermont.....Newark, N.J.
 Katz, Solomon Herman, B.B.A. 1948, City College of New York...Miami Beach, Fla.
 Kayton, Alan Benjamin, A.B. 1953, Lafayette College.....New York, N.Y.
 Keeler, John Montgomery, A.B. 1955, Hamilton College.....Binghamton, N.Y.
 Kelly, Claude Currie, Jr., A.B. 1950, Princeton University.....Hartford, Conn.
 Kenny, Peter James, B.S. 1956, Fordham University.....Sharon, Conn.
 Kerr, William Blakeley, A.B. 1952, Cornell University.....Fredonia, N.Y.
 King, Albert Reis, B.S. 1955, Geneseo State Teachers College.....Attica, N.Y.
 King, Robert Worthen, B.A. 1954, Wesleyan University.....Morristown, N.J.
 Kittross, Jeffrey Harrison, B.A. 1956, College of William and
 MaryJackson Heights, N.Y.
 Klaus, Charles Sorkin, B.A. 1956, Cornell University.....Akron, Ohio
 Kleinberger, George Herman, B.S. 1954, Northwestern University..White Plains, N.Y.
 Kozyris, Phaeton John, M.Comp.Law. 1955, University of Thessaloniki.....Greece
 Kraft, Mrs. Eleanor Meaker, B.A. 1957, Cornell University.....Syracuse, N.Y.
 Kramer, Philip Joseph, B.A., Yale University.....Binghamton, N.Y.
 Kramer, Saul Gerald, B.S. 1954, Cornell University.....Elmont, N.Y.
 Kuhnelt, Edward Ernest, B.A. 1954, Hofstra College.....New Hyde Park, N.Y.
 Kurlander, Neil Simeon, A.B. 1957, Cornell University.....New York, N.Y.
 LaBrecque, Alexander Theodore, B.A. 1956, Colgate University.....Elmira, N.Y.
 Landau, Peter L., B.A. 1953, Syracuse University.....New York, N.Y.
 Larson, Lawrence Earl, A.B. 1954, Colgate University.....Tarrytown, N.Y.
 Lefko, Jordan R., B.S. 1956, Ohio State University.....Circleville, Ohio
 Leonhardt, Gary Wilbur, A.B. 1958, Hamilton College.....Watertown, N.Y.
 Letendre, Robert Walter, B.A. 1958, American International
 CollegeSpringfield, Mass.
 Lockwood, Timothy Dowling, A.B. 1957, Wesleyan University...New Hartford, N.Y.
 Loftus, John Martin, B.S. 1956, LeMoyné College.....Cortland, N.Y.

- Loree, Philip James, B.S. 1955, Fordham University.....Hornell, N.Y.
 Lusardi, LeRoy Peter, A.B. 1957, Rutgers University.....Somerville, N.J.
 Lynch, William Peter, B.S. 1958, Fordham University.....Ponte Vedra, Fla.
 Madsen, Kenneth Edward, B.E. 1956, Yale University.....Metuchen, N.J.
 Magavern, William Joseph, B.A. 1956, Dartmouth College.....Buffalo, N.Y.
 Mancini, Ralph Gotti, A.B. 1956, Colgate University.....Palatine Bridge, N.Y.
 Mandel, Marc Milo, A.B. 1957, Cornell University.....Beverly Hills, Calif.
 Marcus, Myron, B.A. 1954, Alfred University.....Ridgefield, N.J.
 Marden, John Newcomb, A.B. 1957, Yale University.....Scarsdale, N.Y.
 Markovits, Robert Leslie, Arts-Law.....Middletown, N.Y.
 Martin, Douglas Boyd, Jr., B.A. 1954, University of Chicago;
 M.A. 1956, Johns Hopkins University.....San Francisco, Calif.
 Martin, Robert Frederick, A.B. 1954, Cornell University.....Ossining, N.Y.
 Marx, Alan Stephen, B.S. 1957, Ohio State University.....Rockville Centre, N.Y.
 Mason, Kenneth Berry, Jr., A.B. 1955, Cornell University.....Oradell, N.J.
 Mathewson, George Atterbury, A.B. 1957, Amherst College.....Ithaca, N.Y.
 Matias, Thomas Redmond, B.A. 1953, Harpur College;
 M.B.A. 1957, Cornell University.....Binghamton, N.Y.
 Matthews, William D., B.A. 1956, Union College.....Oneida, N.Y.
 May, Richard Herbert, A.B. 1957, Hamilton College.....Wilmington, Dela.
 Mazzone, Michael Anthony, B.A. 1958, Colgate University.....Gloversville, N.Y.
 McAllester, Allen Edgar, A.B. 1951, University of Chicago;
 Business-Law.....Ithaca, N.Y.
 McCutchan, Gordon Eugene, B.A. 1956, Cornell University.....Rome, N.Y.
 McDonough, Joseph Michael, A.B. 1958, Middlebury College.....Manchester, N.H.
 McMahon, Richard Hawley, A.B. 1952, M.S. 1953, Dartmouth College.....Rome, N.Y.
 McNamara, William Zoeller, B.A. 1956, Dartmouth College.....Elmhurst, Ill.
 Meirowitz, Eugene Isaac, A.B. 1957, Cornell University.....Long Beach, N.Y.
 Meiselman, Irwin Goldner, B.A. 1955, Trinity College.....Hempstead, N.Y.
 Mender, Per Georg, LL.B., University of Oslo.....Oslo, Norway
 Miller, Lester William, Jr., Ph.B. 1957, University of North Dakota.....Ithaca, N.Y.
 Mintz, Warren, B.A. 1958, Alfred University.....Yonkers, N.Y.
 Mittelman, Robert Paul, B.S. 1955, University of Pennsylvania.....Scranton, Pa.
 Mofsky, James Steffan, B.S. 1956, Wesleyan University.....Rochester, N.Y.
 Mondscheijn, Morris Aaron, B.S. 1957, University of Rochester.....New York, N.Y.
 Morgan, Jasper W., B.A. 1958, Amherst College.....Windsor, Conn.
 Morse, Howard Morton, B.S. 1953, Lehigh University.....Rutherford, N.J.
 Mulcahy, John Francis, A.B. 1956, Middlebury College.....West Hartford, Conn.
 Murphy, Frederick Joseph, A.B. 1956, Catholic University.....Cranston, R.I.
 Myers, Lee Willard, B.A. 1955, University of California.....San Francisco, Calif.
 Neilon, Robert Patrick, A.B. 1957, St. Bernard's College.....Rochester, N. Y.
 Nelson, Roger M., A.B. 1957, Wesleyan University.....Glen Ridge, N.J.
 Newman, John Merle, A.B. 1957, Miami University.....N. Olmsted, Ohio
 Northrop, James W., B.A. 1958, Amherst College.....Rochester, N.Y.
 Novack, Lewis Gelsberg, B.A. 1958, Brandeis University.....Brookline, Mass.
 O'Brien, Frank Anthony, B.A. 1958, Hamilton College.....Albany, N.Y.
 O'Brien, William Jourdan, A.B. 1957, Cornell University.....New York, N.Y.
 Oshlag, Jeffrey David, A.B. 1957, University of Rochester.....Munroe, N.Y.
 Palmer, David Joseph, B.S. 1954, Cornell University.....West Newton, Mass.
 Parker, Lawrence Alston Martin, B.A. 1958, Seton Hall University.....Union, N.Y.
 Payne, Leland Howard, A.B. 1956, Yale University.....Rowayton, Conn.
 Pazianos, Emanuel George, B.A. 1956, Cornell University.....Manchester, Conn.
 Petruccelli, John J., B.A. 1957, St. Bonaventure University.....Olean, N.Y.
 Pfann, George Roberts, Jr., A.B. 1955, Cornell University.....Ithaca, N.Y.
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- Pierce, Michael Edward, A.B. 1958, Hamilton College.....Chappaqua, N.Y.
 Pierson, Samuel Brown, B.A. 1955, Hobart College.....Pittsford, N.Y.
 Pitcher, Clark Allen, A.B. 1958, Cornell University.....Oneida, N.Y.
 Ponn, Allan, B.S. 1958, Northeastern University.....Roxbury, Mass.
 Porter, Henry Melvin, A.B. 1958, Cornell University.....Buffalo, N.Y.
 Porter, William Swensen, B.A. 1958, Middlebury College.....Milwaukee, Wisc.
 Potash, Arnold Mayer, B.A. 1958, Cornell University.....Orange, Conn.
 Potter, Allen Brown, Jr., B.A. 1956, Alfred University.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Purple, Donald Gregor, B.A. 1956, Dartmouth College.....Corning, N.Y.
 Pusch, Herbert Barringer, A.B. 1952, Cornell University.....South Bend, Ind.
 Quartararo, Anthony Michael, B.C.E. 1954, Cornell University..Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
 Radler, Warren Stanley, A.B. 1957, Cornell University.....Brewster, N.Y.
 Ray, Herbert Barth, A.B. 1957, Duke University.....Binghamton, N.Y.
 Register, William Morrel, Jr., B.A. 1951, Tufts University.....Plant City, Fla.
 Relihan, Walter Joseph, Jr., A.B. 1952, Cornell University.....Binghamton, N.Y.
 Richter, Miss Judith, A.B. 1957, Cornell University.....Scarsdale, N.Y.
 Ringer, Jules Jacob, B.S. 1958, University of Pennsylvania.....Cohoes, N.Y.
 Ritter, David Smith, B.A. 1956, Union College.....New Hampton, N.Y.
 Roberts, Ray Burdett, A.B. 1958, Harvard University.....Bath, N.Y.
 Robfogel, Nathan Stanley, A.B. 1956, Oberlin College.....Rochester, N.Y.
 Robinson, Louis Russell, B.C.E. 1950, Cornell University.....Niagara Falls, N.Y.
 Robinson, Samuel Sachs, A.B. 1954, Harvard University.....Providence, R.I.
 Romas, Angelo, A.B. 1953, Cornell University.....Endicott, N.Y.
 Rooney, Arthur Daniel, III, B.A. 1953, Adelphi College.....Floral Park, N.Y.
 Rose, Frederick William, A.B. 1955, Cornell University.....Great Notch, N.J.
 Rosenbloom, Arthur Herbert, A.B. 1955, Bucknell University.....Great Neck, N.Y.
 Rosenfeld, Lloyd, Arts-Law.....Hempstead, N.Y.
 Rossi, Faust Frank, A.B. 1953, St. Michael's College.....Rochester, N.Y.
 Roth, William, B.A. 1957, College of City of New York.....New York, N.Y.
 Rothman, Louis Paul, A.B. 1957, Columbia University.....Riverdale, N.Y.
 Ruger, William George, B.A. 1958, Ithaca College.....Elmira, N.Y.
 Russell, James Thomas, B.S. 1953, Siena College.....Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
 Sand, Adolf Ira, A.B. 1957, Brooklyn College.....New York, N.Y.
 Sanders, Jack Lincoln, A.B. 1952, Princeton University.....Buffalo, N.Y.
 Sankel, Joel, B.A. 1956, Queens College.....New York, N.Y.
 Scangarella, Frank, B.A. 1954, Lafayette College.....Clifton, N.J.
 Sciarrino, Raymond Louis, B.S. 1955, Geneseo State Teachers
 College.....Mt. Morris, N.Y.
 Schmidt, Christoph Harold, A.B. 1955, Harvard University.....Binghamton, N.Y.
 Schmidt, Daniel, LL.B. Zurich, Switzerland.....Switzerland
 Schneider, Howard, A.B. 1956, Cornell University.....Jamaica, N.Y.
 Sebal, John Albert, B.S. 1954, Cornell University.....Middletown, Ohio
 Semel, Martin Ira, A.B. 1956, Cornell University.....Woodmere, N.Y.
 Severson, Peter Putnam, B.A. 1957, Duke University.....Palo Alto, Calif.
 Shalov, Alan Edward, Arts-Law.....Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Shapiro, Marvin Mendal, A.B. 1958, Cornell University.....Newark, N.J.
 Siegel, Henry Marshall, A.B. 1957, Cornell University.....Buffalo, N.Y.
 Simmons, Charles Ade, B.B.A. 1958, University of Miami.....Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Smith, Alan Paul, B.S. 1956, University of Rochester.....Albany, N.Y.
 Soekartano, Hardjomidjojo, LL.B., University of Indonesia.....Indonesia
 Sohn, David Lawrence, A.B. 1958, Cornell
 University.....Huntington Station, Long Island, N.Y.
 Sommer, Nelson Theodore, B.A. 1958, Harpur College.....Binghamton, N.Y.
 Spriggs, Richard Tuttle, B.A. 1958, Colgate University.....Rome, N.Y.
 Stachniewicz, Henry Frank, B.S. 1941; M.S. 1948, Cornell University....Genoa, N.Y.

- Sterling, Donald Arthur, B.A. 1954, Rutgers University.....Teaneck, N.J.
 Storm, Edgar MacBurney, A.B. 1953, Cornell University.....Greenwich, Conn.
 Strand, Roger Gordon, B.A. 1955, Hamilton College.....Tarrytown, N.Y.
 Sullivan, Robert William, B.A. 1956, University of Massachusetts....Amherst, Mass.
 Taurig, Alfred Jules, A.B. 1958, Washington and Jefferson College...New York, N.Y.
 Taylor, William Cabell, B.S. 1953, Cornell University.....Sands Point, N.Y.
 Telford, Ronald George, B. A. 1956, Utica College.....New Hartford, N.Y.
 Trieble, Robert Samuel, B.A. 1958, Tufts University.....Ballston Spa, N.Y.
 Van Hazel, Willard, Jr., Arts-Law.....Chicago, Ill.
 Van Wynen, Joel Kenneth, B.A. 1958, Cornell University.....Ramsey, N.J.
 Viana, Frederico, LL.B., District Federal University,
 Rio De Janeiro, Brazil.....New York, N.Y.
 Wade, John Waitman, B.A. 1958, Cornell University.....Westfield, N.J.
 Warner, Miss Patricia Marie, A.B. 1955, Marymount College.....Kokomo, Ind.
 Warren, Russell Earl, Jr., B.A. 1958, University of Rochester.....Rochester, N.Y.
 Weiler, Henry, A.B. 1956, Cornell University.....Forest Hills, N.Y.
 Weinstein, Edward Jay, A.B. 1958, Cornell University.....Waverly, N.Y.
 Weinstein, Sherwin Bernard, A.B. 1957, Hamilton College.....Rochester, N.Y.
 Weiss, Allan Joseph, B.S. 1955, U.S. Merchant Marine
 Academy.....Newton Centre, Mass.
 Westfall, Walter Salisbury, B.S. 1957, Yale University.....Rochester, N.Y.
 Williams, John Stowell, A.B. 1957, Oberlin College.....New Britain, Conn.
 Wise, Edward Martin, B.A. 1956, University of Chicago.....Forest Hills, N.Y.
 Wishengrad, Miss Marcia Helene, A.B. 1957, Cornell University.....Catskill, N.Y.
 Wolcott, Lee Geuther, B.A. 1958, Hamilton College.....Big Flats, N.Y.
 Wyckoff, Wendell James, A.B. 1957, Rice Institute.....Houston, Texas
 Yudowitz, Bernard Seymour, B.A. 1955, Cornell University.....Peekskill, N.Y.
 Zimmer, Robert Charles, Arts-Law.....Havana, Cuba

INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED

| | | | |
|--|----|--|---|
| Adelphi College | 1 | Marymount College | 1 |
| Alfred University | 5 | Massachusetts, University of..... | 1 |
| Allegheny College | 2 | Miami University | 2 |
| American International College... | 1 | Miami, University of | 1 |
| Amherst College | 4 | Michigan, University of..... | 1 |
| Banaras University, India | 1 | Middlebury College | 3 |
| Bates College | 1 | New York University..... | 3 |
| Boston University | 1 | North Dakota, University of..... | 1 |
| Bowdoin College | 1 | Northeastern University | 1 |
| Brandeis University | 1 | Northwestern University | 1 |
| Brooklyn College | 1 | Notre Dame, University of | 1 |
| Bucknell University | 1 | Oberlin College | 2 |
| Buffalo, University of..... | 1 | Ohio State University..... | 2 |
| California, University of..... | 2 | Oslo, University of, Norway | 1 |
| Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada | 1 | Oxford University, England | 1 |
| Catholic University | 1 | Patua, India | 1 |
| Chicago, University of..... | 3 | Pennsylvania, University of..... | 3 |
| City College of New York..... | 3 | Princeton University | 2 |
| Clark University | 1 | Purdue University | 1 |
| Clarkson College of Technology... | 1 | Queens College | 1 |
| Colgate University | 9 | Rhode Island, University of..... | 1 |
| Columbia University | 3 | Rice Institute | 1 |
| Cornell University | 78 | Rochester, University of..... | 7 |
| Dartmouth College | 8 | Rutgers University | 4 |
| District Federal University, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil | 1 | Seton Hall University..... | 2 |
| Duke University | 3 | Siena College | 1 |
| Fordham University | 5 | St. Bernard's College | 1 |
| Geneseo State Teachers College... | 2 | St. Bonaventure University..... | 2 |
| Gettysburg College | 1 | St. Lawrence University..... | 3 |
| Goucher College | 1 | St. Michael's College | 1 |
| Hamilton College | 15 | Syracuse University | 3 |
| Harpur College | 4 | Thessaloniki, University of, Greece | 1 |
| Harvard University | 7 | Trinity College | 1 |
| Haverford College | 1 | Tufts University | 2 |
| Hawaii, University of..... | 1 | Union College | 4 |
| Hobart College | 2 | United States Merchant Marine Academy | 1 |
| Hofstra College | 1 | University College, London, Eng- land | 1 |
| Holy Cross College | 1 | Utica College | 1 |
| Illinois College | 1 | Vermont, University of..... | 1 |
| Indiana University | 1 | Washington & Jefferson College... | 1 |
| Indonesia, University of | 1 | Wayne State University..... | 1 |
| Ithaca College | 2 | Wesleyan University | 5 |
| Johns Hopkins University..... | 1 | William & Mary, College of..... | 1 |
| Kenyon College | 1 | Williams College | 1 |
| Lafayette College | 6 | Wisconsin, University of..... | 1 |
| Lehigh University | 1 | Yale University | 7 |
| LeMoyne College | 2 | Zurich, University of | 1 |
| Manhattan College | 1 | | |

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