



MYRON TAYLOR HALL

Gift of Myron C. Taylor of the Class of 1894. Designed for and occupied by the Cornell Law School.

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Faculty of the Cornell Law School

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The Cornell Law School

AIMS AND METHODS

Since its foundation in 1887, the 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, not swarms of hastily prepared pettifoggers, but 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."

SCOPE AND AIM OF

CURRICULUM

The aim of the School is not solely to give information, nor solely to train the minds of its students, but to combine discipline in legal reasoning with the acquisition of a comprehensive knowledge of legal principles and of their social purpose and significance. The Faculty endeavors to keep the curriculum modernized not only as to broad fields of law but also as to variations of emphasis to be accorded special topics within a particular course. At the same time, emphasis is put upon the origin and evolution of legal principles and rules, and upon the factors which influence change. It is of importance that the student understand the purpose of law and see it as one of the social sciences. Such knowledge and training give greater competence for effective service to clients and for effective public service in advancing the law. Still further to develop a cultural and an understanding background of practical value, the course on Jurisprudence is not reserved for candidates for graduate degrees, but is open for election by all Third Year students.

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 several 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. Graduates of the School have for many years maintained a notable average of success in the bar examinations of New York and other states.

FACULTY

ADVISERS Various methods and practices have been adopted with 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.

In connection with the Moot Court work, required of all First Year students, the group assigned to each faculty adviser receives from him during the initial stages of this work guidance in the analysis of problems and in the use of the library, and criticism in the preparation of briefs and the presentation of arguments.

SUPERVISED RESEARCH IN

LEGAL PROBLEMS Each Third Year student is required to investigate a legal problem under the supervision of the Faculty and to make a satisfactory report of his research. Students work independently in fields of their own selection (see page 24), but are privileged to consult with the instructor during the period of preparation. This work is designed to supplement the training already derived from the accepted case method of instruction by requiring students to apply their knowledge, and to develop and employ their skill and ingenuity in the solution of actual legal problems.

COMPREHENSIVE

EXAMINATION In addition to the examinations given in all courses each student must in his last term take a 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 the work of the student throughout his three years, the ability demonstrated by him in problem work, and his performance on the comprehensive examination.

SELECTIVE

ADMISSION Despite the decrease in enrollment due to the war, the Law School continues to base eligibility for admission not only upon the completion of the required number of years of pre-legal education, but also upon evidence of ability, character, and personality. Selection is based upon a transcript of the applicant's college record, additional information elicited by the ap-

plication form, letters of recommendation, and, where practicable, upon interviews. For details see pages 10-12.

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 to be assisted in becoming located. 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 through regional placement committees of the Cornell Law Association, with direction of the activities of these committees centralized in a member of the Faculty.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Even during times of peace, when the legal profession was generally reputed to be overcrowded in many localities, the great majority of the students of this School secured suitable positions shortly before or after graduation. Their success in this respect may be attributed to the fact that the organized placement service described above was assisting a student body selected upon the basis of ability and character and maintained upon a high plane of scholastic standing. At present the demand for lawyers so greatly exceeds the supply that the School's placement activities consist principally of counselling students and graduates with respect to their choice of positions. Despite prejudice against them in certain quarters, young women seriously interested in law have for many years found it possible to make satisfactory progress in their profession. Under present conditions the number of opportunities open to women lawyers is greater than ever before.

CORNELL LAW

QUARTERLY This legal periodical is published by the Faculty and students of the Law School. It contains articles on important legal problems, student notes, and book reviews. The student editors are selected on the basis of their Law School records and aptitude for research. Each student editor 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 editors in the use of books, in the marshalling and analysis of authorities,

in critical and independent thought regarding legal problems, and in accurate and concise expression.

Meritorious reports of research done by Third Year students (see page 23), although not members of the Editorial Board, may be accepted for publication in the Quarterly.

MOOT COURT

The moot court work affords 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. It is required of all First Year students, and the quality of the performance of each student in this work is taken into account at the end of the year in determining his eligibility for continuance in the School or for promotion. Early in their first term, students are instructed in the use of the various kinds of law books, and are assisted in the preliminary stages of their moot court work by their faculty advisers. In each of his first two terms, each student engages in an argument before one of the Faculty or a member of the bench or bar.

HONOR SYSTEM

The student body is voluntarily organized into an Association which administers the honor system that has prevailed in the Law School for upwards of thirty years. The Association also sponsors meetings addressed by guest speakers and makes arrangements for student-faculty smokers.

EQUIPMENT

Myron Taylor Hall. In December, 1928, announcement was made of the gift of \$1,500,000 by Myron C. Taylor of the Class of 1894 for a new building for the Law School, to be known as Myron Taylor Hall. This building was completed and occupied in the summer of 1932. It furnishes splendid facilities for the teaching of 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 open to law students.

Law Library. The library of the Law School numbers some 100,000 volumes and 9,500 pamphlets, and is so arranged as to permit the student direct 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 also has complete sets of all legal periodicals in the English language. It contains an adequate collection of text books, digests, annotations, and encyclopaedias, 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. Two special collections are of particular interest. They are the Earl J. Bennett Collection of Statute Law, provided by the gift of Earl J. Bennett of the Class of 1901, which embraces about 5,500 volumes of the session laws of the states, among them many rare volumes. The other is the Myron Taylor Collection of the League of Nations Publications, given by Myron C. Taylor. In the fields of European continental law and Latin-American law there is a developing expansion.

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

Gymnasium. The University gymnasium, under the direction of the Professor of Physical Education, is open to law students.

Medical Service. The University maintains a Clinic on the main part of the Campus. Here students may consult a doctor when need arises, and receive treatment when hospitalization is not required. If, in the opinion of the doctors in the Clinic, hospital care is indicated, the student is requested to go to the Infirmary, which is an adequately equipped and staffed hospital. For complete information concerning the University medical service for students see pp. 23 and 24 of the *General Information Number*.

The Law School Wartime Program

UNINTERRUPTED

OPERATION The Board of Trustees of Cornell University has decided that the Law School shall remain in operation throughout the war. Students who do not expect to be called for military service are thus given assurance that the Cornell Law School will be able to accommodate them. The existing shortage of young lawyers, not only in private practice, but in the agencies of government, was one of the factors which impelled the Board to this decision. By keeping its doors open to those properly qualified to undertake legal training, but who can not serve with the armed forces, it is believed that the School is acting in accord with the national welfare.

LENGTH OF

COURSE The course leading to the LL.B. degree consists of six terms of 15 weeks each. As three such terms are given each year, the normal course can be completed in 24 months. Those who prefer to do so may attend but two terms a year, thus spreading the course over 32 months.

CONVALESCENT

VETERANS Men who find upon their discharge from service that they are not yet physically able to carry the number of courses each term called for by the six-term program may enroll under an eight-term plan which differs from the regular program only in the number of terms and in the hours taken each term.

DATES OF

ADMISSION In view of the needs of service veterans and of the accelerated programs in force in many colleges and universities, the Law School has decided to accept students, whether advanced or beginning, in the spring and in the summer as well as in the fall. Suitable programs of regular first-year work will be offered each term for beginning students.

ENTRANCE

REQUIREMENTS From 1925 to 1941 the Cornell Law School required a bachelor's degree from all applicants for admission except those who had credit with the College of Arts

and Sciences of Cornell University for three years of Arts work. In recognition of the fact that young men called to military service would find it difficult to devote a total of seven years to their pre-legal and legal education, and in anticipation of the existing shortage of lawyers, a relaxation in this requirement was made effective in September 1941, and will remain in force for the duration of the emergency. Under it students who have satisfactorily completed three-fourths of the work towards a bachelor's degree at any approved college or university will be deemed to have fulfilled the School's general entrance requirement. The selective admission system has, however, been kept in operation. For details see pages 10 and 11.

Admission to the Law School

REQUIREMENTS

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.

In addition to meeting the School's requirements, all applicants for admission must comply with certain University rules. These rules are fully stated in the *General Information Number*. Two of them in particular are as follows:

(a) *Deposit*. Every candidate for admission to the Law School who has not previously matriculated at Cornell must pay \$25 to the University on or before registration day of his first term. Of this sum \$10 is credited as payment of the matriculation fee and \$1 as payment of the examination-book fee. The remaining \$14 constitutes a guaranty fund which every candidate for a baccalaureate degree is required to maintain and which will be refunded upon his graduation or permanent withdrawal, less any indebtedness to the University. If an applicant who has made this payment in advance of registration day decides not to enter, it will be refunded in full if a request for refund is received by the Secretary of the Law School on or before registration day. An application for refund received after registration day will not be granted unless the applicant's failure to matriculate is due to illness or to some other circumstance beyond his control.

Students who have previously matriculated in Cornell University and who have for any reason received a refund of the \$14 guaranty fund must redeposit it on or before registration day of their first Law School term.

The payment of the \$10 matriculation fee and the \$1 examination-book fee is not required of students from other law schools who are in attendance at the summer term only, not as candidates for a Cornell degree, but to earn credit to be transferred to their own schools. Such students must, however, make the \$14 guaranty fund deposit on or before registration day.

(b) *Certificate of Vaccination*. Every candidate for admission who has not previously matriculated at Cornell is required to present a satisfactory certificate of vaccination against smallpox. It will be accepted as satisfactory only if it certifies that within the last five years a successful vaccination has been performed or three unsuccessful attempts at vaccination have been made.

BACHELOR

OF LAWS Applicants for admission as candidates for the degree of LL.B. are required to present evidence of the completion of three-fourths of the work toward a bachelor's degree at an approved college or university. Students in the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell University are allowed in their senior year to elect the first year of the Law course, and in this way to obtain the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws in six years.

From the applicants fulfilling the scholastic requirements, a selection of those to be admitted will be made by the Faculty of the Law School. 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 must be submitted by at least three members of the faculty of the applicant's college, and, where practicable, from a personal interview. Preferably, this interview should be in Ithaca, but where that is not feasible arrangements may be made for an interview at or in the vicinity of the applicant's residence or college.

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

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. Advanced standing beyond 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 be admitted as special students to work in such fields as they may choose. Applicants who have not completed the required amount of pre-law study, but who are twenty-three 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.

Summer Term Students Not Candidates for a Cornell Degree. Students from other law schools, not candidates for a Cornell degree, but who wish to earn credit for transfer to their own schools, may enroll in the summer term upon presentation of evidence of the satisfactory completion of one-half of the work toward a bachelor's degree at an approved college or university and of a certificate showing that they are in good standing in their own law schools. Such students are not required to execute a formal application, nor to furnish letters of appraisal, nor to be interviewed before admission.

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

APPLICATION

FORMS A form of application for admission will be furnished by the Secretary of the Law Faculty upon request. All applicants for admission as candidates for a degree and as special students must fill out this form, except summer term students from other law schools, not candidates for a Cornell degree.

PRE-LEGAL

STUDIES Lawyers are themselves unable to agree upon a pre-legal 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 pre-legal student in the selection of his college courses can be stated. These are:

(1) Personal intellectual interests should be catered to, for interest begets scholarship and a student will derive most from those studies which arouse or stimulate his interest.

(2) Attempt to acquire or develop the habit of precision of thought by pursuing such studies as logic, mathematics, physics, chemistry, or other laboratory sciences.

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

(4) Fill in with cultural subjects, which, though they have no direct bearing upon law or a legal career, will expand his interests and cultivate a wider appreciation of literature, art, and music.

The third category needs amplification. 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 composition and public speaking. Economics, history, government, and sociology should be stressed because of their near 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. A comprehension of the principles of accounting is almost 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. For some, a broader scientific background, for example in chemistry, physics, or electrical or mechanical engineering, when coupled with training in law, may furnish peculiar qualifications for specialized work in counselling certain types of businesses or for a career as a patent lawyer.

STUDENTS NOT REGISTERED

IN THE LAW SCHOOL Subject to the regulations of the Colleges in which they are registered and of the Law School, students from other Colleges of the University may elect work in the Law School, but such students are not permitted to do so before the beginning of their senior year, except upon presentation of special reasons to the Dean of the Law Faculty. Work permitted to be taken in the Law School may not be counted towards the law degree except when taken by a student who has met the requirements for admission to the Law School. Students from other colleges who elect work in the Law School (except those who, in their senior year, elect the whole of the first year work) should, before making their election of courses, consult with the Secretary of the Law Faculty as to the subjects to be elected and the order in which they should be taken.

GRADUATE WORK

IN LAW The degrees of Master of Laws (LL.M.) and Doctor of the Science of Law (J.S.D.) are conferred by Cornell University upon candidates who have satisfied the respective requirements for those degrees after completing with distinction a graduate course in law. This graduate work is organized under the direction of the Division of Law of the Graduate School. This division, in which is vested authority to establish and administer rules for admission to, candidacy for, and graduation with, the

degrees LL.M. and J.S.D., consists of the members of the Faculty of the Law School, representatives of the departments of Economics, Government, History, and Philosophy in the College of Arts and Sciences, and such other members of the Graduate School Faculty as for the time being are serving on the special committees of candidates for the graduate degrees in law.

This method of organizing graduate work in law is considered especially advantageous since it offers to graduate students in law an opportunity to correlate their work in law with work in allied fields in other departments of the University, such as those in philosophy, history, government, business and finance.

Admission. An applicant for admission to graduate work in law must hold a bachelor's degree from an approved college or university and the degree of Bachelor of Laws from an approved law school, and must have demonstrated a high standard of professional ability.

The application for admission should state the objective for which the candidate desires graduate work and also the particular fields of study in which he is interested. It should also contain a brief personal and academic history of the candidate, and a statement of his financial situation. The purpose in giving graduate work in law at Cornell University is to make available the facilities of the Division of Law for more advanced technical training, or to assist the candidate in carrying out a constructive project of his own relating to the history, content, or administration of the law. This end will be most efficiently attained if the graduate student comes to the University with a program in mind. Each candidate for a graduate degree in law is admitted and his program arranged on an individual basis, and therefore the content of the program and the period of residence (not less than the minimum hereinafter stated) will vary with the particular needs of the individual student. The candidate's special committee may require the demonstration of a reading knowledge of such foreign languages as it deems necessary for the proper achievement of his program.

Master of Laws. The Master's degree is intended primarily for those who desire to increase their knowledge of the law by work in special fields. In order to receive the degree of Master of Laws the candidate is required to complete with high merit such a program of instruction and investigation as shall be approved by his special committee and acceptable to the Division. He must demonstrate his ability creditably to pursue research in law by the submission of articles or reports.

Doctor of the Science of Law. Work leading to the Doctor's degree is designed to train legal scholars and to stimulate original investigation in the history, purpose, administration, and progress of the law. It is expected that candidates for the Doctor's degree shall have had some professional practice or teaching experience after obtaining a first degree in law. In order to receive the degree of Doctor of the Science of Law the candidate is required to pursue with distinction such a program of study and investigation as shall be approved by his special committee and acceptable to the Division, the results of such investigation to be embodied in a thesis which shall be a creditable contribution to legal scholarship, and which shall be presented in a form suitable for publication.

Examinations. The candidate shall pass with superior standing such examinations, oral or written, or both, as shall be required by his special committee, and acceptable to the Division of Law. The Graduate School requires a final examination for either degree, that for the Doctor's degree to be taken after the completion and filing of the thesis in the office of the Graduate School.

Residence. Students who are candidates for the graduate degrees in law must be in residence not less than two terms.

Registration. Graduate students in law are registered in the Graduate School.

Special Equipment for Graduate Work. A number of furnished offices are provided in Myron Taylor Hall for graduate students.

For further information with regard to graduate work in law see the current *Announcement of the Graduate School*, or write to the Chairman of the Division of Law, Myron Taylor Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Curriculum

REQUIRED HOURS

AND COURSES

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws must satisfactorily complete 80 term-hours of law study, including the courses in Contract, Torts, Criminal Law, Personal Property, Procedure I, Equity I, Real Property I, Constitutional Law, and Moot Court.

PROGRAM FOR THE SUMMER TERM

COURSES FOR FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS

Agency.....	3 hours.....	Professor THOMPSON
Constitutional Law.....	3 hours.....	Professor MACDONALD
Personal Property.....	3 hours.....	Professor LANE
Torts.....	6 hours.....	Professor WILSON

COURSES FOR SECOND- AND THIRD-YEAR STUDENTS

Administrative Law.....	2 hours.....	Professor MACDONALD
Agency.....	3 hours.....	Professor THOMPSON
Business Associations III.....	2 hours.....	Professor LANE
Business Regulation I.....	3 hours.....	Professor THOMPSON
Creditors' Rights.....	3 hours.....	Professor KEEFFE
Equity II.....	3 hours.....	Professor FARNHAM
International Law.....	2 hours.....	Professor ROBINSON
Jurisprudence.....	2 hours.....	Professor LAUBE
Procedure II.....	3 hours.....	Professor KEEFFE
Quasi-Contract.....	2 hours.....	Professor LAUBE

PROGRAM FOR THE FALL TERM

COURSES FOR FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS

Contract.....	6 hours.....	Professor THOMPSON
Criminal Law.....	3 hours.....	Professor MACDONALD
Procedure I.....	2 hours.....	Professor KEEFFE
Real Property I.....	3 hours.....	Professor FARNHAM

COURSES FOR SECOND- AND THIRD-YEAR STUDENTS

Business Associations II.....	3 hours.....	Professor LANE
Conflict of Laws.....	3 hours.....	Professor ROBINSON
Evidence.....	5 hours.....	Professor KEEFFE
Federal Taxation.....	3 hours.....	Professor LANE
Labor Law.....	2 hours.....	Professor LAUBE
Procedure III.....	3 hours.....	Professor MACDONALD
Real Property I.....	3 hours.....	Professor FARNHAM
Sales.....	3 hours.....	Professor LAUBE
Trusts.....	3 hours.....	Professor WHITESIDE

PROGRAM FOR THE SPRING TERM

COURSES FOR FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS

Constitutional Law.....	3 hours.....	Professor MacDONALD
Equity I.....	3 hours.....	Professor FARNHAM
Torts.....	6 hours.....	Professor WILSON
Wills.....	2 hours.....	Professor LAUBE

COURSES FOR SECOND- AND THIRD-YEAR STUDENTS

The courses to be given for second and third year students during the spring term will be decided upon during the fall term. In making up the spring curriculum, the needs of the students then constituting the upperclass group will be the principal controlling factor.

DESCRIPTION
OF COURSES

REQUIRED COURSES

1. *Contract*. Six hours. Huffcut and Woodruff's *Cases on Contract* (fourth edition) and mimeographed materials. Professor THOMPSON.

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, and the legal consequences of breach of contract are discussed in detail. 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 course. The study of the application of equitable remedies to breach of contract is embodied in the course in equity.

3. *Torts*. Six hours. Wilson's *Cases on Torts* (second edition). Professor WILSON.

Civil wrongs arising from breaches of socially imposed duties as distinguished from duties assumed by contract. Interference with person or property, including trespass, conversion, negligence; defamation; deceit; wrongful prosecution; liability not based on fault; interference with social and business relations (unfair competition, strikes, boycotts, and the like); duties arising from the possession of land; etc.

4. *Criminal Law*. Three hours. Harno's *Cases and Materials on Criminal Law and Procedure* (second edition). Professor MacDONALD.

Purposes of criminal justice; the criminal act; attempts; mental states; mitigating and exonerating circumstances; causal relation; parties; the specific crimes.

5. *Personal Property*. Three hours. Bigelow's *Cases on Personal Property* (third edition). Assistant Professor LANE.

Possession; finding; bailment; common law lien; pledge; bona fide purchase; accession; confusion; acquisition of ownership by election of remedy and satisfaction of judgment; gift; fixtures; emblements.

6. *Procedure I*. Two hours. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; and mimeographed materials. Professor KEEFFE.

A study of the development of Anglo-American procedure, with reference to the substantive law and to modern reformed procedure. The course is designed to acquaint the First Year law student with the organization of the courts and to relate procedural forms to substantive rights.

7. *Equity I*. Three hours. Cook's *Cases on Equity*, one volume edition (third edition). Professor FARNHAM.

The course involves a study of the origin and nature of equity and a consideration of equitable relief based upon the inadequacy of the legal remedy as illustrated by cases in contract and tort.

8. *Real Property I*. Three hours. Aigler's *Cases on Titles* (third edition). Professor FARNHAM.

Possessory estates in land, including limitations appropriate to their creation; elementary treatment of future interests; common law and statutory marital estates; bare possessory interests in chattels and land; acquisition of title to chattels and land by adverse possession.

9. *Constitutional Law*. Three hours. Dowling's *Cases on Constitutional Law* (second edition). Professor MACDONALD.

A study of judicial interpretation of the Constitution of the United States. Principal emphasis will be given to the commerce power and to the due process and equal protection provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment. The course will also treat the federal power to tax and spend, the Bill of Rights, and some of the Constitutional Law elements of procedure.

Moot Court. Professor WILSON, assisted by the entire faculty.
Preparation of briefs and argument of cases.

UPPERCLASS ELECTIVES

20. *Agency*. Three hours. Steffen's *Cases on Agency*. Professor THOMPSON.

The conduct of business and industry through representatives; the distribution of the risks of business and industry between employers, employees, and third parties; problems of authority, notice, and

ratification; duties of employer and employee to one another; introductory study of the forms of business organization.

21. *Negotiable Paper*. Three hours. Smith and Moore's *Cases on Bills and Notes*. Professor ROBINSON.

The law of negotiable instruments in its present codified state in the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Law; the formal requisites of bills, notes, checks, and corporate bonds; their negotiation; the obligations of the parties to the paper; the necessary steps to perfect the holder's rights; and the discharge of negotiable instruments.

22. *Wills and Probate Law*. Two hours. Costigan's *Cases on Wills* (third edition). Professor LAUBE.

The right to dispose of property by will and the nature of the modern testamentary instrument; the formalities for the execution and revocation of a will; the various classes of legacies and devises; the nature, jurisdiction, and procedure of probate courts in the administration of decedents' estates.

23. *Equity II*. Three hours. Cook's *Cases on Equity*, one volume edition (third edition). Professor FARNHAM.

Enforcement and effect of equitable decrees; powers over a res within and without the jurisdiction; grounds for denying equitable relief though the remedy at law is inadequate; vendor and purchaser and equitable conversion.

24. *Insurance*. Two hours. Woodruff's *Cases on Insurance* (second edition). Professor ROBINSON.

The insurance contract, and the peculiar applications of the principles of contract, agency, evidence, and equity to it. Fire and life insurance are selected for detailed study; but other types of insurance are also taken up.

26. *Evidence*. Five hours. Morgan and McGuire's *Cases on Evidence*. Professor KEEFFE. In this course, as time permits, there is a consideration of all questions relating to evidence in both civil and criminal cases and special emphasis is placed upon the evidence statutes of the different jurisdictions.

27. *Sales*. Three hours. Williston and McCurdy's *Cases on Sales*. Professor LAUBE.

This course is concerned with the sale of personal property, including sale by use of document of title; the respective rights and duties of buyer and seller, and of third persons, regarding the transaction; the origin and incidents of warranties; conditional sales; and the remedies open to buyer and seller, respectively, in the various contingencies incidental to sales of goods.

28. *Procedure II*. Three hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor KEEFFE.

The purpose of the two courses, Procedure II and Procedure III, 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 and statutes, consideration of current proposals for improving procedure, and drafting of papers.

Procedure II will include the organization of the courts, process, and pleadings.

29. *Procedure III*. Three hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor MACDONALD.

See statement of Procedure II. Preparation for trial, through the appeal.

29a. *Procedure IV* (Practice Court). Two hours credit; four hours a week of class work. Open to students who have credit for Procedure II and III and Evidence. Professor WILSON.

A laboratory course designed to illustrate and apply the principles of evidence, pleading, and practice, beginning with the service of process and terminating with judgment.

30. *Security Transactions*. Three hours. Hanna's *Cases on Security* (second edition). Professor LAUBE.

A discussion of the problems arising in the use of the various security devices in financing where credit is obtained by the use of personal or real property or of the credit of a third person.

31a. *Business Associations II*. Three hours. Mimeographed materials prepared by Professors Stevens and Washington. Assistant Professor LANE.

The formation, organization, management, control, and termination of partnerships, limited partnerships, joint stock companies, business trusts, and private corporations with major attention being given to corporate problems arising under common law and modern statutes.

31b. *Business Associations III*. Two hours. Mimeographed materials prepared by Professors Stevens and Washington. Assistant Professor LANE.

A continuation of the work given in Business Associations II, with particular emphasis on financial matters.

33. *Quasi-Contracts*. Two hours. Woodruff's *Cases on Quasi-Contracts* (third edition). Professor LAUBE.

The rectification of unjust enrichment through the contract forms of action; comparison of this kind of relief with other forms available.

34. *Business Regulation I*. Three hours. Robinson's *Cases on Public Utilities* (second edition) and assigned material. Professor THOMPSON.

Constitutional background of business regulation; general scope of regulation at common law; regulation of public service enterprises; creation of the relation of public utility proprietor and patron; the historical rights and duties arising therefrom; performance of the service; termination of the relation; special duties of the carrier; regulation of air transportation; radio regulation; interrelation of state and federal administrative agencies; legal aspects of municipal ownership and operation of public utilities.

36a. *Real Property II*. Two hours. Aigler's *Cases on Titles* (third edition). Professor FARNHAM.

Prescription; boundaries; co-ownership; estoppel by deed; recording and registration of land titles.

36b. *Real Property III*. Two hours. Bigelow's *Cases on Rights in Land* (second edition). Professor FARNHAM.

Lateral and subjacent support; waters; profits, easements and licenses; covenants for title; covenants running with the land at law; equitable servitudes in land and chattels.

37. *Business Regulation II*. Three hours. Casebook to be announced and assigned material. Professor THOMPSON.

Common law and modern statutory regulation in the fields of commerce, finance, and industry, exclusive of public utilities; control of monopolies and unfair competition; protection of trademarks and trade names; regulation of advertising; control of price discrimination and resale price maintenance.

38. *Future Interests*. Three hours. Kales' *Cases on Future Interests* (second edition). Professor WHITESIDE.

Classification of future interests in property; creation and characteristics of the various kinds of future interests; construction of limitations; the rule against perpetuities; suspension of the power of alienation under the statutes of New York and other jurisdictions; restraints on alienation; powers.

39. *Trusts*. Three hours. Scott's *Cases on Trusts* (third edition). Professor WHITESIDE.

Distinctions between the trust and other relationships; creation and elements of the trust; resulting and constructive trusts; the trustee and the beneficiary, and their respective rights, duties, and powers; the termination of the trust.

41. *Conflict of Laws*. Three hours. Beale's *Cases on Conflict of Laws* (one volume edition). Professor ROBINSON.

Questions concerning the rights of persons within the territory of one nation or state, by reason of acts, private or public, done within the dominion of another nation or state.

43. *Labor Law*. Two hours. Frey's *Cases on Labor Law*. Professor LAUBE.

A study of legislation and decisions applicable to labor organizations. Consideration will be given to the status of labor organizations at common law and under anti-trust and anti-injunction legislation. Principal emphasis, however, will be placed upon the National Labor Relations Act and court decisions construing it.

46. *International Law*. Two hours. Scott's *Cases on International Law* (second half) and assigned cases and materials. Professor ROBINSON.

Meaning of "war" when used in commercial documents; enemy property and enemy nationals in the territory of the other belligerent; the effect of war on litigants, agencies, commercial relations and contracts involving parties who have become enemies; enemy business domicile and enemy status of corporations, including black-list; the effect of action taken by the occupier of occupied territory and that of action taken by governments in exile of the same territory; the requisition of commodities and ships by governments and the law of angary; private property and the nationality of private property captured or destroyed at sea and the insurance adjustments involved; neutrality, its obligations and rights including blockade, contraband and ultimate destination; prize courts, and the adjudication of the various interests in the subject matter of the prize.

47. *Admiralty*. Two hours. Lord and Sprague's *Cases on Admiralty* (second edition). Professor ROBINSON.

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

48. *Creditors' Rights*. Three hours. Sturges' *Cases on Debtors' Estates* (third edition by Poteat and Rostow). Professor KEEFFE.

The course deals with the remedies available to a creditor in the state courts, such as assignment for the benefit of creditors and the like and in the federal courts under the Bankruptcy Act. Special emphasis will be placed upon the reorganization of corporations.

50. *Jurisprudence*. Two hours. Selected readings. Professor LAUBE.

An examination of the nature and end of law, its sources, its forms, its scope, its application, and its growth. Assigned reading and selected cases. Elective for Graduate and Third Year students.

51. *Administrative Law*. Two hours. Maurer's *Cases and Materials on Administrative Law*. Professor MACDONALD.

A discussion of the law applicable to determinations involving private rights made by bodies other than the courts. This involves a study of the theory of the separation of powers, and of the functions of the three branches of government. The course centers upon the nature of the various powers over private rights granted to non-judicial bodies; the nature of the proceeding before such bodies; the manner of the determination of the issue, including executive discretion; and the nature of the control exercised by the courts over such determinations.

57. *Federal Practice*. Two hours. Professor KEEFFE.

Supervised individual study of particular problems that arise in practice in the Federal Courts under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure with special emphasis on the removal of causes from state to federal courts.

58. *Choice of Remedies*. Two hours. Professor WILSON.

A study of the general principles of damages at law, and a comparative study of forms of alternative relief, together with a consideration of the elements involved in a choice among available remedies.

70. *Federal Taxation*. Three hours. Casebook to be announced. Assistant Professor LANE.

Constitutional provisions and background material; the elements of federal tax procedure; the federal income, estate and gift taxes. The federal tax system will be studied as a whole, with attention given to statute and regulations, as well as to cases.

SUPERVISED RESEARCH

IN LEGAL PROBLEMS Each Third Year student is required to investigate one or more legal problems under the supervision of a member of the Faculty, and to make satisfactory reports of his research. Meritorious papers may be accepted

for publication in the Cornell Law Quarterly. No hour or merit point credit is given for this work.

Such research may be pursued in one or more of the following fields, but this list is not intended to be inclusive of all acceptable fields of investigation.

Administrative Law under Professor WHITESIDE.

Business Regulation under Professor THOMPSON.

Choice of Remedies under Professor WILSON.

Evidence under Professor KEEFFE.

Legislation under Professor MACDONALD.

Jurisprudence under Professor LAUBE.

Taxation under Professor LANE.

Trusts and Estates under Professor WHITESIDE.

COURSES IN THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Attention is called to courses related to the law in the fields of History, Government, Economics, Philosophy, and Psychology, and to the courses in Public Speaking. (See the *Announcement of the College of Arts and Sciences*.)

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.

Information for Students

REGISTRATION

Students must register at the Law School Office on the days fixed in the calendar. Registration blanks will not be furnished in advance, but may be obtained when a student appears for registration.

COURSE

HOURS No second or third year student in the six-term program may register in more than fifteen or less than twelve hours, and no student in the eight-term program in more than twelve or less than nine hours, without the consent of the Executive Committee of the Law Faculty.

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. Requests for those which are desired in connection with general university activities should be presented to the Chairman of the University Committee on Student Activities.

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

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

1. *Examinations.* (a) All students are required to take course examinations, and a comprehensive examination in their final term. 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 methods of study.

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

(c) An unexcused absence from an examination will result in the mark of "Incomplete", which may, with the permission of the Faculty, be removed at a subsequent examination.

(d) 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.

(e) The following grades are given upon examinations: A, excellent; B, good; C, satisfactory; D, fair; P, pass; F, failure.

(f) Any student who has received a grade of "D" or "P" in any course examination and who has not been dropped from the School, is entitled to one re-examination for the purpose of raising this grade. Such re-examination must be at a subsequent regular examination in that subject, and not more than two years after the grade of "D" or "P" was incurred. The student's final mark in the subject shall be the one secured in the second examination. A re-examination fee of \$2 must be paid in advance. (See page 30.)

2. *Standing.* (a) Merit points will be awarded to each student as follows: for each hour of work in which the student received a grade of A, 3 points; for each hour of B, 2 points; for each hour of C, 1 point; for each hour of D, $\frac{1}{2}$ point; for each hour of P, no points. For each hour of F, $\frac{1}{2}$ point will be deducted.

(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 taken in course. Hours of F grade are not excluded in this computation. Hours in which a second examination is taken under Rule 1 (f) above are counted only once.

(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 (1) if at the close of his first two terms of law study his merit point ratio is less than .67, or (2) if at the end of his third term his merit point ratio is less than .75, or (3) if at the end of his fourth or any subsequent term his merit point ratio is less than .85, or (4) 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 first term of the second year for a first year course in which he received a grade of "F".

3. *Eligibility to take comprehensive examination:* (a) To be eligible to take the comprehensive examination a student must have a merit point ratio of at least .90 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 has not been dropped under these rules, may be continued in the School on such terms as the Faculty may prescribe.

DEGREES AND

CERTIFICATES

1. *Bachelor of Laws Degree.* As a prerequisite for this degree a student must: (a) have credit for not less than six terms of attendance; (b) have passed all courses required for graduation; (c) have satisfactorily completed eighty hours of work; and (d) have satisfactorily passed a comprehensive examination on the work of his entire course.

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

3. A student who does not satisfactorily pass the comprehensive examination will not be graduated without further study and may continue in the School only with the permission of the Faculty.

Certificate of Attendance. Any student who has been in regular attendance upon the Law School, whether entitled to a degree or not, may on application to the Dean receive an official certificate of attendance, which states the time of his attendance, and his attainments.

Graduate Degrees in Law. The degrees of Master of Laws (LL.M.) and Doctor of the Science of Law (J.S.D.) are conferred upon students who do satisfactory graduate work in law. See the fuller statement on pages 13-15.

REGISTRATION FOR

BAR EXAMINATIONS

The bar examiners of the various states require, in many instances, the filing of certain certificates or the taking of preliminary examinations before entrance upon the study of the law. Each student entering the Law School should obtain from the proper authorities (usually the State

Board of Law Examiners) in the state in which he intends to practice information as to the requirements of that state. *This information should be obtained as soon as the student decides to study law. Failure to do so may delay admission to the bar for a substantial period.*

SCHOLARSHIPS

AND PRIZES *Cornell Law Association Scholarships.* A limited number of scholarships have been established for the year 1944-45 by the Cornell Law Association from the net proceeds of the annual dues paid by its members and from funds given for the purpose by individual alumni or groups of alumni. These scholarships will be awarded in the discretion of the Faculty under rules prescribed by the Law Association.

Henry W. Sackett Scholarships. Two scholarships, one of which will probably be of the value of four hundred dollars, and one of which will probably be of the value of three hundred dollars, have been established for the year 1944-45, 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, of the value of seventy-five dollars, is awarded in the discretion of the Law Faculty.

John James Van Nostrand Scholarships. Two scholarships of the value of two hundred dollars each, available to students after the first year, are awarded on the basis of financial need, character, and scholarship.

Cuthbert W. Pound Fund. During the year 1939 the Pound Memorial Fund was created through contributions made in memory of the late Cuthbert W. Pound, '84, Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals and one time a member of the Faculty of the Cornell Law School. The income from the fund provides a scholarship of four hundred dollars.

George W. Hoyt Fund. In 1941, the University received a residuary bequest 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 \$2000 will be annually available for this purpose.

Cornell Law Loan Funds. With the aid of the Cornell Law Association a small revolving loan fund was created for the benefit of students in the Law School. The University also received from the estate of Walter P. Cooke, '91, the sum of \$36,500 for the establishment of a loan fund for law students. Loans are made upon the recommendation of a committee of the Faculty.

Boardman Third Year Law Scholarship. A Third Year Law Scholarship of the value of one hundred dollars, being the income from the gift of Judge Douglas Boardman, the first Dean of the Law School, is awarded annually to the Second Year student who has, in the judgment of the Faculty, done the best work to the end of his second year. It is available during the third year and is payable in the same way as are University undergraduate scholarships. This scholarship may be forfeited in case the Faculty is satisfied that the holder has not maintained a high standard of work, or has been guilty of any conduct unbecoming the holder of such a scholarship.

Fraser Scholarships. Two scholarships, the first of the value of one hundred dollars, and the second of the value of fifty dollars, 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 Scholarship is not eligible.

TUITION AND

OTHER FEES *Tuition.* The tuition fee for all law students, except candidates for graduate degrees in law, is \$200 a term. For the University's requirements and rules with regard to the payment of tuition and other fees, see the *General Information Number*.

The tuition fee for all students registered in the Graduate School of Cornell University for graduate work in law is \$100 a term. For regulations as to additional fees, see the *Announcement of the Graduate School*.

A *Matriculation Fee* of \$10 and an *Examination-Book Fee* of \$1 are required of every student at the time of his first registration in the University. (If a deposit of \$25 has been made, these fees are taken out of the deposit.)

The *Health and Infirmary Fee* is \$10 a term. For a statement of the privileges given in return for this fee, see the *General Information Number*.

The Willard Straight Hall Membership Fee is \$5 a term. Its payment entitles the student to share in the common privileges afforded by Willard Straight Hall, subject to regulations approved by the Board of Managers of the Hall.

The Physical Recreation Fee is \$4 a term. It entitles the student to the use of the University athletic fields and the Gymnasium, and to a locker, bathing facilities, and towels, in the Gymnasium, Barton Hall, or the Schoellkopf Memorial Building.

A Graduation Fee is required, at least ten days before the degree is to be conferred, of every candidate for a degree. For the degree of LL.B. the fee is \$10; for an advanced degree it is \$20. The fee will be returned if the degree is not conferred.

Special Fees. A student desiring to take an examination for the removal of a mark of "Incomplete" or "Absent", or a re-examination for the purpose of raising a grade of "D" or "P", must notify the Secretary, and pay the required fee, in advance of the date of such examination. By the rules of the University, a fee of \$2 is required.

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

Any tuition fee or other fee may be changed by the Trustees to take effect at any time without previous notice.

ROOMS

Men. As it seems likely that all of the University's dormitories for men, and most of the men's fraternities, will be occupied by members of the armed forces assigned to Cornell for training, male law students should seek quarters in privately operated rooming houses of which there are many near the University. The rents range from \$4 to \$8 a week for a single room. Before he rents a room in a private house, a student should make sure, by a personal inspection, that the sanitary arrangements of the house are good, and he should especially insist on a good fire escape. The University publishes a list of lodging houses which have been inspected and found to be satisfactory in the above respects. Inquiries concerning this list should be directed to Mr. E. A. Whiting, Assistant Director of Willard Straight Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, [§]N. Y.

Women. In the University dormitories and houses for women, the charges for room, board, and personal laundry total approximately \$290 a term. A number of the houses are set aside for graduate and law students. Prospective women students are urged to make

early arrangements for their accommodations by applying to Mrs. A. F. Grace, Manager of Residential Halls, Morrill Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. When circumstances make it desirable, permission to live in privately owned houses or apartments may be obtained from Miss Thelma L. Brummett, Counselor of Students, 1 Sage Ave., Ithaca, N. Y. No woman student should, however, make definite commitments for accommodations outside the University dormitories and houses before securing Miss Brummett's approval. Rooming costs in private houses vary from \$4 to \$8 a week.

BOARD

Men, and women students who do not board at one of the women's dormitories, may obtain meals at the University restaurant in Willard Straight Hall, at the University cafeteria in the College of Home Economics, or in privately operated restaurants and cafeterias near the campus.

BOOKS

The books that are needed for the first year in the Law School cost from \$25 to \$40. 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.

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. Three upperclass law students may earn their tuition by serving as assistant law librarians.

For further information on the subject of employment consult the Secretary of the Faculty.

STUDENT

CARS As a war measure the Board of Trustees of the University has enacted that no student while registered in Cornell University may maintain, or for his own benefit operate or have in charge a motor-driven vehicle in Tompkins County, N. Y. during the time the University is in session. The Board of Traffic Control is empowered to make exceptions in favor of students whose physical condition, employment, or family responsibilities make the use of a car by them imperative.

A student who believes that he is entitled to have an exception

made in his case should, *before bringing a car to Ithaca*, make application to the Executive Officer, Campus Patrol, Old Armory, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Law students permitted to keep cars must register them with the Campus Patrol when they register in the Law School, and must maintain liability insurance. For further particulars, see the *General Information Number*.

THE FRANK IRVINE LECTURESHIP

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

- 1914—Hon. Adelbert Moot, of the Buffalo Bar. *Thoroughness*.
- 1915—Charles A. Boston, Esq., of the New York City Bar. *Legal Ethics*.
- 1917—Professor J. H. Wigmore, Dean of the Northwestern University College of Law, Chicago, Ill. *A New Way to Teach Old Law*.
- 1918—Hon. Charles M. Hough, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, New York City. *Due Process of Law Today*.
- 1919—Hon. Harlan F. Stone, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. *The Lawyer and His Neighbors*.
- 1920—Hon. Frederick E. Crane, Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals. *The Fourth Estate*.
- 1921—Professor Samuel Williston, Harvard Law School. *Freedom of Contract*.
- 1922—Albert M. Kales, Esq., of the Chicago Bar. *The Visceral and Ratiocinative Schools of Jurisprudence*.
- 1923—Hon. Benjamin N. Cardozo, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. *The Philosopher and the Lawyer*.
- 1924—Hon. Irving Lehman, Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals. *The Influence of the Universities on Judicial Decisions*.
- 1925—Hon. Robert Von Moschzisker, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa. *Dangers in Disregarding Fundamental Conceptions when Amending the Federal Constitution*.
- 1926—Frederic 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 Buffalo Bar. *Reparations and the Dawes Plan*.
- 1929—Professor Arthur L. Goodhart, Oxford University, England. *Case Law in the United States and in England*.

- 1930—Hon. 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, Harvard Law School. *Legal History and Law Reform.*
- 1933—Professor Edward S. Corwin, Princeton University. *The Power of Congress to Prohibit Commerce among the States.*
- 1934—Edwin J. Marshall, Esq., '94, of the Ohio Bar, Toledo, Ohio. *The Art of Drafting Contracts.*
- 1935—Hon. Charles E. Clark, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. *The Challenge of a New Federal Civil Procedure.*
- 1936—Walter Fairchild, Esq., of the New York Bar, New York City. *The Economic Aspects of Land Titles.*
- 1937—Hon. Charles Warren, of the Massachusetts and District of Columbia Bars, Washington, D. C. *State Disputes in the Supreme Court.*
- 1938—Arthur E. Sutherland, jr., Esq., of the New York Bar, Rochester, N. Y. *A New Society and an Old Calling.*
- 1939—Professor Roscoe Pound, Harvard University. *Private Law and Public Law.*
- 1940—Professor James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School. *The Application of the Sherman Act to Organized Labor.*
- 1941—Hon. John Lord O'Brian, Counsel to the Office of Production Management. *Freedom of Speech in Time of War.*
- 1942—Hon. Carl McFarland, former Assistant United States Attorney General. *The False Standard in Administrative Organization and Procedure.*
- 1943—Hon. Randolph E. Paul, General Counsel to the United States Treasury. *Federal Taxation in Total War.*
- 1944—To be announced.

Catalogue of Students, 1943-44

Students in attendance as candidates for the Cornell LL.B. degree during one or more of the three terms (Summer, Fall, and Spring) constituting the academic year 1943-44.

Angiulli, Dominick Cosmo, Arts-Law, Cornell..... Utica
 Banta, Doris Jean, A.B. 1943, Lindenwood College..... Jefferson City, Mo.
 Beck, Mary Alice Binder, B.A. 1939, University of Buffalo..... Buffalo
 Benson, James DeWitt, Arts-Law, Cornell..... Dover Plains
 Bliss, Margaret Ellen, A.B. 1943, Cornell..... Middleburg
 Brown, Ephraim Taylor, jr., A.B. 1941, Princeton..... Birmingham, Ala.
 Burlingame, Alvah Waterman, III, A.B. 1942, Duke University... Brooklyn
 Cullinan, John Edward, jr., A.B. 1941, Cornell..... Oswego
 Curran, Thomas Edward, jr., Cornell..... Elmira
 Dake, Dorothy Eleanor, B.A. 1943, St. Lawrence University. Saratoga Springs
 Dameron, Maryo, A.B. 1944, Radcliffe..... Dover, Del.
 DeJose, John Savino, B.A. 1941, Hofstra..... Bellmore
 Duke, Charles Leon, A.B. 1942, Pennsylvania State..... Duke Center, Pa.
 Eberhardt, Constance Knowles Tryon, A.B. 1941, Cornell..... Ithaca
 Farnham, Eben Theodore, Ohio Wesleyan University..... Buffalo
 Ferris, William John, A.B. 1941, St. Francis College..... Brooklyn
 Fisher, Muriel Elizabeth, B.A. 1943, College of William and Mary... Ithaca
 Flexner, Magdalen Glaser Hupfel, A.B. 1928, Bryn Mawr..... Ithaca
 Gardiner, Thomas Morse, A.B. 1941, Houghton College..... Cocksackie
 Giambona, Frank Joseph, A.B. 1943, Cornell..... Rome
 Gribben, Robert William, A.B. 1942, University of Rochester..... Elmira
 Hannigan, Katherine Marie, A.B. 1936, Brooklyn College..... Brooklyn
 Harris, Robert Leon, A.B. 1942, Cornell..... Watertown
 Hazlewood, Harry, jr., A.B. 1943, Rutgers University..... Newark, N. J.
 Henn, Harry George, A.B. 1941, New York University..... New Rochelle
 Jackson, Julian Arky, A.B. 1943, Cornell..... Meridian, Miss.
 Jackson, Patrina Marie, B.A. 1936, University of Texas..... Silver Creek
 Kaminsky, Lillian Julia, A.B. 1941, Cornell..... Binghamton
 Kelly, Edward Francis, A.B. 1944, Cornell..... Garden City
 Kerby, Russell Taylor, jr., A.B. 1944, Cornell..... Summit, N. J.
 Levinger, Ursula Hassett, A.B. 1941, Manhattanville College of the
 Sacred Heart..... Elmira
 Lipowicz, Marcella Julia, B.A. 1941, Seton Hill College..... Buffalo
 Loventhal, Daniel Jay, B.A. 1941, New York University... New York City
 Lurie, Alvin David, A.B. 1943, Cornell..... Forest Hills
 Marcus, David, A.B. 1943, University of Kentucky..... White Plains
 Marinan, John Joseph, A.B. 1943, Mt. St. Mary's College..... Elmira
 Marron, Russell Charles, jr., Arts-Law, Cornell..... Rochester
 Miller, Bradford Fowler, A.B. 1935, Hamilton..... Seneca Falls
 Mintz, Eileen Frances, B.S. 1943, Cornell..... Ithaca
 Reynolds, Irving Hielt, A.B. 1942, Cornell..... Toledo, Ohio
 Rhynedance, Harold Dexter, jr., A.B. 1943, Cornell..... Eggertsville
 Robinson, Lauretta Deborah, A.B. 1934, Cornell..... Babylon

Runals, John Edward, Williams.....	Lewiston
Runyan, Richard VanPelt, A.B. 1941, Ohio Wesleyan....	Cincinnati, Ohio
Schmeidler, Karl, A.B. 1944, Cornell.....	Staten Island
Schott, George Edward, Colgate.....	Elmira
Smallwood, Charlotte Licht, A.B. 1944, Cornell.....	Ithaca
Smallwood, Edward Merlin, A.B. 1943, Cornell.....	Ithaca
Smith, Bernard Charles, Arts-Law, Cornell.....	Southport
Steyer, Frances, A.B. 1944, Cornell.....	Brooklyn
Sullivan, John Francis, Cornell.....	Johnson City
Till, Virginia Blanche, B.A. 1943, College of William and Mary	Portsmouth, Va.
Vail, Walter Oscar, A.B. 1942, Cornell.....	Ithaca
Welling, Sibyl Carol, Arts-Law, Cornell.....	Brooklyn
Yust, Donald Philip, A.B. 1943, Cornell.....	Utica
Zucker, Aaron, Arts-Law, Cornell.....	Brooklyn

SPECIAL STUDENTS

Gillette, Douglas Graves, A.B. 1912, Cornell.....	Ithaca
Whitney, Robert Ellis, Duke University.....	Owego

STUDENT REGISTERED IN GRADUATE SCHOOL AS CANDIDATE FOR
ADVANCED DEGREE IN LAW

Freeman, Harrop Arthur, A.B. 1929, Cornell.....	Williamsburg, Va.
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Institutions Represented

1943-44

Brooklyn College.....	1
Bryn Mawr.....	1
Buffalo, University of.....	1
Colgate.....	1
Cornell.....	30
Duke.....	2
Hamilton.....	1
Hofstra.....	1
Houghton College.....	1
Kentucky, University of.....	1
Lindenwood College.....	1
Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart.....	1
New York University.....	2
Ohio Wesleyan.....	2
Pennsylvania State.....	1
Princeton.....	1
Radcliffe.....	1
Rochester, University of.....	1
Rutgers.....	1
St. Francis.....	1
St. Lawrence.....	1
St. Mary's.....	1

Seton Hill College.....	1
Texas, University of.....	1
William and Mary.....	2
Williams.....	1

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Number of Institutions Represented: 26