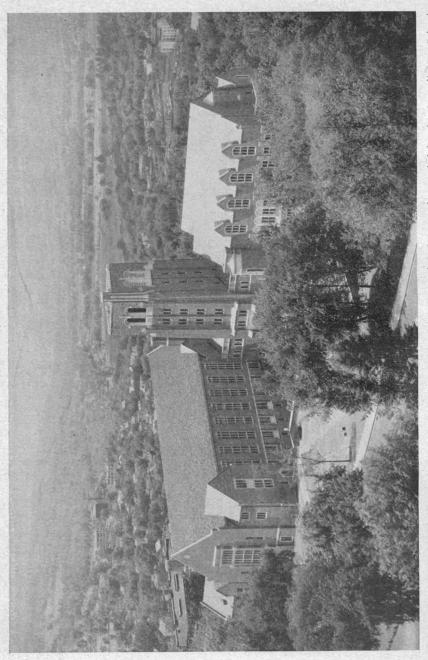
CORNELL UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

The Law School

1949-1950



MYRON TAYLOR HALL: Gift of Myron C. Taylor of the class of 1894. Designed for and occupied by the Cornell Law School.

Faculty

- EDMUND EZRA DAY, Ph.D., LL.D., President of the University.
- ROBERT SPROULE STEVENS, A.B., LL.B., Dean of the Faculty, and Professor of Law.
- LYMAN PERL WILSON, B.S., J.D., LL.D., Professor of Law.
- GEORGE JARVIS THOMPSON, B.S., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law.
- HORACE EUGENE WHITESIDE, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law.
- HERBERT DAVID LAUBE, B.L., A.M., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law, Emeritus.
- WILLIAM HURSH FARNHAM, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law.
- GUSTAVUS HILL ROBINSON, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law, Emeritus.
- JOHN WINCHESTER MacDONALD, A.B., A.M., LL.B., Professor of Law.
- ARTHUR JOHN KEEFFE, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.
- ARTHUR EUGENE SUTHERLAND, JR., A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.
- SHERMAN PEER, LL.B., Professor of Law.
- HARROP ARTHUR FREEMAN, A.B., LL.B., J.S.D., Professor of Law.
- ARTHUR LARSON, A.B., B.A. Jurisp., M.A., Jurisp., Professor of Law.
- BERTRAM FRANCIS WILLCOX, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.
- LEWIS WILBUR MORSE, A.B., LL.B., Librarian, and Professor of Law.
- RUDOLF BERTHOLD SCHLESINGER, J.D., LL.B., Associate Professor of Law.
- WILLIS DAVID CURTISS, A.B. LL.B., Assistant Professor of Law and Secretary of the Law School.
- ERNEST NEAL WARREN, A.B., LL.B., Assistant Professor of Law.
- WILLIAM HARTLEY SHANNON, M.B.A., LL.B., C.P.A., Associate Professor of Accounting, School of Business and Public Administration.

The Law School

AIMS AND METHODS

S INCE 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 notable 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.

MOOT COURT...The 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 and Third Years. First-Year Moot Court consists of two rounds of brief writing and argument; it is primarily instructional; it is managed and directed by upper-class members of the Moot Court Board; the first-year student body is divided into fourteen clubs, each under a faculty member and student respresentative of the Moot Court Board, who will give personal instruction and assistance.

Upper Class 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.

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 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.

THIRD-YEAR PROBLEM COURSES...For Third-Year students, a number of problem courses are offered. These courses will be found listed on page 22. Every third-year 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 submission 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 so-

lutions, 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 accepted case method of instruction by requiring students to become more proficient in the use of a law library, and 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.

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.

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.

The Association 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 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.

EQUIPMENT

MYRON TAYLOR HALL... This building, made possible by the gift of Myron C. Taylor of the Class of 1894, was erected in 1932. It furnishes splendid facilities for the teaching of law and for legal research, and beautiful surroundings in which to work. Provision for the com-

fort 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 112,640 volumes and 10,000 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. Three 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 Myron Taylor Collection of the League of Nations Publications, given by Myron C. Taylor, and the Edwin J. Marshall very complete collection of works on Equity, bequeathed to the University by Edwin J. Marshall, LL.B. 1894. 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.

The Law School Program

LENGTH OF COURSE

Completion of the course leading to the LL.B. degree requires attendance of not less than 90 weeks. Students should note the possibility of some increase in the minimum number of weeks required.

CALENDAR

The academic year 1949–1950 is composed of the 1949 fall term and 1950 spring term. Beginning students will be accepted only in the fall.

Admission

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.

(a) Registration Deposit. Each candidate accepted 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 having received notice of his acceptance. When the candidate matriculates, \$25 will be refunded, and the balance will be credited to his account, \$13 for the matriculation fee and \$12 as a guaranty fund which will be refunded upon his graduation or permanent withdrawal, less any indebtedness to the University. The registration deposit will not be refunded to any candidate who withdraws his application after June 30.

A student who has previously matriculated in and received a Bachelor's degree from Cornell University must make the registration deposit. When such candidate matriculates in Law School, \$38 will be refunded, and the balance of \$12 will be credited to his account as a guaranty fund which will be refunded upon his graduation or per-

manent withdrawal, less any indebtedness to the University.

The registration deposit is not required of Cornell double-registration applicants.

(b) Certificate of Vaccination. Every candidate (other than a veteran) for admission who has not previously matriculated at Cornell is re-

quired to present a satisfactory certificate of vaccination against small-pox. 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 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, in the discretion of the Faculty, 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 there, is not eligible for admission to this Law

School as a regular or special 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 two academic years of work in a college of 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 9.

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 a reasonable amount of work in mathematics and the physical sciences. The courses in accounting and English usually required of such students can nearly always be counted. The balance remaining can often be met by the devotion of the elective hours allowed to subjects such as economics, government, history, philosophy, psychology, and sociology. To make certain of earning a certificate, however, technical students 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 pre-law 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 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, a Law School Admission Test score, and from a personal interview. It is of substantial benefit to the applicant that 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.

LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION TEST...The Cornell Law School, along with several other law schools, is now cooperating with the Educational Testing Service in the development and administration of a Law School Admission Test. The test is designed to measure aptitudes rather than knowledge of subject matter, and no special preparation is therefore necessary. It is given on certain specified dates during the year at test centers which have been established in many colleges and universities throughout the country. A candidate must take this test in support of his application for admission here. His score is used to supplement his college record, recommendations, interview, and other factors that determine his admission. An applicant should write to the Educational Testing Service, P.O. Box 592, Princeton, New Jersey, requesting an application blank and information bulletin.

GRADUATE RECORD EXAMINATION...Applicants are invited but not required to submit their scores on this examination, which is sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The fee is \$3. Information concerning the times and places at which it will be given may be obtained by addressing an inquiry to The Graduate Record Examination, 437 West 59th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

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 first 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.

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.

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.

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.

PRE-LEGAL STUDIES

We do not prescribe 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 pursued, 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. 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. Logic and mathematics develop exactness. 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. 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.

(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 broader 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 counselling certain types

of businesses or for a career as a patent lawyer.

(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.

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 choosing their courses, consult with the Dean 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 requirements for such degrees after completing with distinction a course leading to the LL.B. degree. Candidates for the LL.M. degree or J.S.D. degree are accepted only when the applicant shows unusual qualifications. 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 of LL.M. and J.S.D., consists of the members of the Faculty of the Law School, of representatives of the Departments of Economics, Government, History, and Philosophy in the College of Arts and Sciences, the School of Business and Public Administration, and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, and of such other members of the Graduate School Faculty as for the time being are serving on the special committees of candidates for such degrees.

This method of organizing 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 all facilities which might help the candidate to carry out a constructive program, designed primarily by himself, relating to a special field, for the LL.M.; or to the purposes, administration, history, and progress of the law, for the J.S.D. Each program is to be arranged upon an individual basis. Therefore its content and the time required for the work (not less than the minimum residence requirement) will vary from individual to individual. The Special Committee of each candidate may require demonstration of a reading knowledge of one or more foreign languages if the Committee deems that to be necessary for the proper achievement of the program, but there is no fixed language requirement applicable generally for all graduate work in law.

ADMISSION...An applicant for candidacy for an LL.M. or J.S.D. degree (1) must hold a baccalaureate degree from a college or university of recognized standing, or have done work equivalent to that required for such a degree; (2) must hold the degree of Bachelor of Laws from an approved law school; (3) must show promise of ability, as judged by his previous scholastic record or otherwise, satisfactory to pursue advanced study and research; (4) must have had adequate preparation to enter upon study in the field chosen; and (5) must have shown a high level of professional ability. A candidate for the J.S.D. degree must, in addition, have had some professional practice or teaching experience after obtaining his degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The application for admission should state the objective or purposes for which the candidate wishes to do advanced graduate work, and, with as much detail as practicable, the particular fields of study which he is interested in pursuing. It should also contain a brief personal and academic history of the candidate, and a statement of his financial situation.

MASTER OF LAWS... The degree of LL.M. is intended primarily for those who desire to increase their knowledge of the law by work in special fields. To complete the requirements for this degree, the candidate (1) must work in residence for a minimum period of two terms under the direction of a Special Committee of three or more, chosen by the candidate (after consultation with the Chairman of the Division of Law) from the Faculty in Law and in related fields; (2) shall complete with high merit such a program of instruction and investigation as shall be approved by his Special Committee and acceptable to the Division; (3) must demonstrate his ability creditably to pursue research in law by the submission of articles or reports; and (4) must pass with superior standing a final examination, and such other examinations as may be required by his Special Committee and acceptable to the Division.

DOCTOR OF THE SCIENCE OF LAW... Work leading to the J.S.D. degree is designed to train legal scholars and to stimulate original investigation in the purposes, administration, history and progress of the law. In order to receive this degree, the candidate (1) must work in residence for a minimum period of two terms under the direction of a Special Committee of three or more chosen in the same manner and under the same regulations as in the case of the LL.M. degree except that the Chairman and one other member of the Committee must be from the Faculty of the Law School; (2) must pursue with distinction a program of study and investigation approved by his Special Committee and acceptable to the Division of Law; (3) shall pass with superior standing such examinations as his Special Committee may prescribe; (4) shall embody the results of his investigation in a thesis which shall be a creditable contribution to legal scholarship, presented in accordance with the requirements and procedures set forth in respect to J.S.D. and Ph.D. theses in the Announcement of the Graduate School for 1949-1950 Sessions; and (5) must thereafter pass with superior standing a final examination.

Registration. Graduate students in law are registered in the Grad-

uate School.

Special Equipment for Graduate Work. A few furnished offices, and some cubicles, are available in Myron Taylor Hall for graduate students.

For additional information about advanced graduate work in law, including approved major and minor subjects, and numerous details about procedure, see the *Announcement of the Graduate School for*

1949–1950 Sessions, or write to the Chairman of the Division of Law, Myron Taylor Hall, Ithaca, New York.

The Curriculum

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws must satisfactorily complete 80 term-hours and 90 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 two weeks devoted entirely to class room 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; contractual, fault liability, property, legal and equitable remedies, and public law. With this background concentrated in the first year, there is opportunity in subsequent terms for wider election from a curriculum enriched with subjects of present-day importance.

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 the law. In addition to this fundamental legal training, a student who is accepted for the international program will be required to take appropriate instruction in other colleges of the University, in international politics, economics, and administration. The courses pursued are selected by a committee of professors representing the College of Arts and Sciences, the School of Business and Public Administration, and the Law School.

Students will be selected for the international program on the basis of demonstrated excellence in legal studies during their first year, of reasonable language qualification, and of interest and previous study or practical experience in international matters. They will be required, in order to graduate, to complete at least seventy-eight hours of legal study (which shall include International Law and Comparative Law)

and twelve hours of additional international studies as prescribed by

the committee in charge.

The Law School intends to sacrifice no fundamental benefit of its conventional legal discipline, but, in addition, to give to those qualified a wider and more general education. The course 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.

PROGRAM FOR THE 1949 FALL TERM

For First-Year Students

Introduction to the Study of Law

HOURS		HOURS		
Contracts	3	Criminal Law 2		
Torts	2	Procedure I 3		
Personal Property	2	Constitutional Law 3		

Moot Court Upper-Class Electives

ноп	JRS	HOU	RS
Procedure II	3	Insurance	2
Wills	2	Taxation I	3
Future Interests	3	Jurisprudence	2
Equity II	3	Procedure III	
Commercial Transactions		Business Regulation II	3
Business Associations	3	Real Property II	2
International Law I	2	Federal Practice	
Labor Law I	3	Choice of Remedies	2

Problem Courses: Workmen's Compensation and Labor Security; Local Government; Legislation; Law of Cooperatives; Business Problems. Two hours credit each.

PROGRAM FOR THE 1950 SPRING TERM

For First-Year Students

HOU	JRS	HOU	RS
Contracts	2	Administrative Law I	3
Torts	3	Equity I	2
Real Property I	3	Agency	
Uppe	r-Class	s Electives	
ноп	JRS	HOU	RS
Commercial Transactions	3	Trusts	3
Evidence	4	Business Associations	2
Mortgages	2	Real Property III	2
Creditors' Rights	3	International Law II	
Legal Accounting	3	Conflict of Laws	
Procedure IV	2	Comparative Law	2
Business Regulation I	3	Procedure III	
Quasi-Contracts	2	Admiralty	

Problem Courses: Taxation II; Trusts and Estates; Administrative Law II; Labor Law II. Two hours credit each.

Election of at least one problem course in the fall or spring term is required for graduation.

Description of Courses

A. FIRST-YEAR COURSES

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF LAW. Three hours a day for ten days; required of all entering students. Introduction to Law, now under preparation by the Faculty. Dean STEVENS and Professors MacDONALD, SUTHERLAND, and FREEMAN.

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, determination of administrators, and legislative enactments with more ease and nourishment, the introductory course will occupy the first ten days 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 law-books, 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 justly conducting a government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed.

1. CONTRACTS. Five hours. Huffcutt and Woodruff, Cases on Contracts (fourth edition), Restatement of Contracts and mimeographed material. 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 are discussed in detail. 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. TORTS. Five 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, nuisance; 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. Two hours. Dession's Cases and Materials on Criminal Law, Administration and Public Order. 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.

5. PERSONAL PROPERTY. Two hours. Bigelow's Cases on Personal Property (third edition), and Brown's Personal Property. Professor WARREN.

Introduction to concepts of property interests in tangible goods: possession; finding; bailment; accession; confusion; gift; fixtures; emblements.

6. PROCEDURE I. Three hours. Michael's The Elements of Legal Controversy (1948) and selected materials. Professor SCHLESINGER.

An introductory study of the machinery provided by the state for the determination of disputes, with emphasis on the elements of history, policy, and logic which have shaped the various systems of procedure to be found in this country today. Among the topics to be discussed are the nature of justiciable controversies; the distinction between, and the procedural treatment of, issues of fact and issues of law; the substance and form of complaints; demurrers and their modern counterparts; denials and affirmative defenses.

8. REAL PROPERTY I. Three hours. Farnham's Cases and Notes on the American Land Law (temporary edition). Professor FARNHAM.

Terminology; introductory description of the constituent elements of the several estates and interests in land, with emphasis on the possessory estates and their creation by deed; acquisition of title to chattels and land by adverse possession; prescription.

9. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. Three hours. Dowling's Cases on Constitutional Law (second edition) and selected materials. Professor SUTHERLAND.

A study of the functions of the Constitution of the United States in the public and private law of the states and the nation; and of the judicial machinery by which those functions are performed. Special emphasis is placed on the delimitation by the Supreme Court of the spheres of activity of nation and state, of majority and minority, and of government and the individual, as exemplified by decisions under the Commerce Clause and the Federal and State Due-process clauses. Close attention is paid to procedure in Constitutional cases.

10. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW I. Three hours. Katz's Cases and Materials on Administrative Law. 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 functions of the three branches of government and the performance of like functions by administrative agencies at the local, state, federal, and international levels. This course is an introduction to the public law field (Business Regulation, Labor, Taxation, etc.).

11. AGENCY. Two hours. Larson, Problems and Materials on Agency and Workmen's Compensation (mimeographed). Professor LARSON.

Tort liability of master for servant; Workmen's Compensation liability of employer; contractual aspects of agency, including creation of relation, authority and apparent authority, ratification, undisclosed principal, and relational rights and duties.

12. EQUITY I. Two hours. Cook's Cases on Equity, one volume edition (fourth edition). Professor STEVENS.

A study of the origin and nature of equity, equitable relief based upon the in-

adequacy of the legal remedy as illustrated by cases in the fields of contracts and torts, and the effect of balancing equities.

MOOT COURT. Professor FREEMAN, assisted by the Faculty and the Student Moot Court Board.

Instruction in the use of the various kinds of law books; guidance in the analysis and solution of legal problems and in the preparation of briefs; oral arguments before members of the Faculty, members of the Student Board, the Bench, and the Bar.

B. UPPER-CLASS ELECTIVE COURSES

21. COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS. Three hours in each of the two semesters of the year 1949-1950. Six hours credit. Cases on Ownership, Promises, and Security in Commercial Transactions, prepared by Professor Sutherland and Professor Willcox; Vold, Handbook of Sales; and Britton, Handbook of Bills and Notes. Professor WILLCOX.

A study of the creation and transfer of rights in goods, with particular emphasis on their flow from the point of production to the consumer; and of the financing and banking arrangements associated with that process. The course includes a study of the most commonly used negotiable instruments and documents of title, security arrangements, the effect of innocent purchase for value, and limitations on this effect by various recordation systems; the obligation of seller to buyer as affected by advertising and by warranty; and the obligation of the buyer to the seller to pay the price or damages, or to pay a negotiable instrument given to the seller. Particular attention is paid to the practical use of remedies to enforce the personal liability of one under obligation, and to realize claims to goods by one asserting an interest either as owner or as holder of security.

This course will replace the courses in Sales, Negotiable Instruments, and Suretyship, which will not be given in 1949–1950.

22. WILLS AND PROBATE LAW. Two hours. Laube's Cases on Decedent's Estates. Professor WHITESIDE.

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 (fourth edition). Professor STEVENS.

The doctrine of lack of mutuality, misrepresentation, mistake and hardship as defenses, fulfillment of conditions, part performance and the Statute of Frauds, equitable conversion.

24. INSURANCE. Two hours. Woodruff's Cases on Insurance (second edition). Professor FARNHAM.

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 considered.

25. MORTGAGES. Two hours. Hanna's Cases and Materials on Security (second edition). Professor CURTISS.

A study of the real property mortgage and of the problems related to its creation, assignment, enforcement, and discharge.

26. EVIDENCE. Four hours. McCormick's Cases on Evidence (first edition). Professor WARREN.

This course, 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. To the extent that time may permit, exercises in the presentation of evidence will be used to illustrate the meaning and the operation of specific rules or principles.

28. PROCEDURE II. Three hours. Hays' Cases on Civil Procedure and an annotated New York civil practice manual. Professor WARREN.

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. Two hours in the fall term, two hours in the spring term. Hays' Cases on Civil Procedure and an annotated New York civil practice manual. Professor MacDONALD.

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

30. PROCEDURE IV. (Practice Court). Four hours a week of class work. Two hours credit. Open to students who have credit for Procedure II and III and Evidence. 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. Professor WILSON.

31. BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS. Three hours in the fall term, two hours in the spring term. Stevens and Larson, Cases on Corporations. Professor LARSON.

The nature, organization, management, control and current problems of corporations with a brief treatment of partnerships and other unincorporated associations, and with emphasis in the second term on financial problems of corporations.

33. QUASI-CONTRACTS. Two hours, Woodruff's Cases on Quasi-Contracts (third edition). Professor SCHLESINGER.

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 materials. Professor THOMPSON.

Constitutional and historical 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 innkeeper and of the carrier; regulation of air transportation; radio regulation; rural electric cooperatives; legal aspects of governmental and municipal ownership and operation of public utilities; interrelation of state and federal administrative agencies.

35. REAL PROPERTY II. Two hours. Aigler's Cases on Titles (third edition). Professor FARNHAM.

Co-ownership; covenants for title; estoppel by deed; problems in recording peculiar to transactions in land.

36. REAL PROPERTY III. Two hours. Bigelow's Cases on Rights in Land (third edition). Professor FARNHAM.

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

37. BUSINESS REGULATION II. Three hours. Selected materials. Professor KEEFFE.

A study of the ways in which American business is regulated by government, state and federal. The emphasis of this course is upon regulation of business generally and not upon any one business in particular or upon any one form of regulation. Business Regulation I is not a prerequisite.

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 SUTHERLAND.

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 I. Three hours. Labor Law: Cases and Materials, prepared by a Group of Teachers of Labor Law. Professor WILLCOX.

Functions and processes of union representation of workers and of collective bargaining. 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', and employees' obligations and to problems of representation, and court decisions under that Act and the National Labor Relations Act. Intra-union affairs; and the individual worker. Protective labor legislation.

45. INTERNATIONAL LAW I. Two hours. Hudson's Cases on International Law,

pp. 1-770, and selected materials. Professor SUTHERLAND.

The conception of law among nations. What political organizations are members of the society of nations. The individual person as affected by international law in his relations with foreign governments: nationality of natural and of corporate persons: territory of nations; boundaries, coastal areas, and high seas; jurisdiction of nations over nationals, aliens, and in litigations by and among nations themselves. Succession of States and adjustments on the extinction or creation of nations. Political and economic intercourse among nations and the status of personnel engaged in diplomatic or business activity.

The general idea is that relations between governments and between nationals of one government and another government are subject to orderly adjustment under

accepted principles.

46. INTERNATIONAL LAW II. Two hours. Hudson's Cases on International

Law, pp. 771-1417 and selected materials. Professor SUTHERLAND.

This course accents the various forms of special agreements among nations which affect the states or their nationals; treaties, their creation, form, interpretation, and effect. International cooperation: in the control of crime; judicial assistance, and

recognition of awards and judgments; regulation of commerce and industry, and of labor conditions; protection of copyright; currency and exchange stabilization; unification of negotiable and other documents; international adjustment of disputes arising out of international business. Disputes among nations and their pacific adjustment. Organization for international economic equalization and better living. Organization for the maintenance of world peace. Disturbance of world peace: problems of war and neutrality.

The course accents world intercourse under world cooperation.

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. Selected materials. Professor KEEFFE. This course deals primarily with the remedies available to a creditor in the federal courts under the liquidation and reorganization chapters of the Bankruptcy Act.

50. JURISPRUDENCE. Two hours. Pound's Outlines of Jurisprudence and

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.

55. FEDERAL PRACTICE. Two hours. Selected materials. Professor KEEFFE.

A 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.

60. COMPARATIVE LAW. Two hours. Schlesinger's Cases and Materials on Comparative Law. 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 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 and German 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. Three hours. Griswold's Cases and Materials on Federal Taxation and P-H Law Student Tax Service. Professor FREEMAN.

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. It is preferred that those who have not previously taken accounting should take Legal Accounting before electing this course.

80. LEGAL ACCOUNTING. Three hours. Selected cases and Shannon's Principles of Accounting. 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 and basic financial statements. Specifically related to partnership, corporate, estate, valuation, tax, and similar legal problems.

PROBLEM COURSES

A statement as to the purpose of problem courses and the method of conducting them will be found on page 3. These courses may be elected by students in their fifth and sixth terms and by graduate students. At least one problem course is a prerequisite to graduation. Each course carries two hours' credit. A list of those to be offered in 1949–1950 follows:

- 90. BUSINESS PROBLEMS. Characteristic legal problems drawn from and cutting across all fields of law, especially of business 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. 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. CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY. An advanced study of contemporary law in the United States, as exemplified by Federal and State constitutions, statutes and decisions, concerning the balance between majority rule, and the immunity of states, groups, or individuals from undue coercion. Attention will be given to the increasing use of the Fourteenth Amendment to guarantee against State impairment various freedoms such as expression, religious observance, political activity, immunity of dissenters from unreasonable policing, etc. An examination will be made of the extent to which the guarantees of due process are available against non-governmental organizations. The student will be invited to determine how far eighteenth-century political ideals are appropriate, or are effective in the courts and governmental departments of the present time.

The course will be limited to fourteen selected students and will be conducted by the problem methods. Professor SUTHERLAND. (Omitted in 1949–1950.)

- 94. TRUSTS AND ESTATES. Planning and settlement of estates by will or trust deed; drafting of instruments. Professor WHITESIDE.
- 95. TAXATION II. 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. Professor FREEMAN.
 - 96. BUSINESS REGULATION III. A study of special practical problems in the

field of government regulation of business. This course supplements Business Regulation II, but the latter is not necessarily a prerequisite to enrollment in this course. Professor KEEFFE.

- 97. LABOR LAW II. (Given jointly with the School of Industrial and Labor Relations). To be given if enough students wish to take this course. Study of legal problems arising out of labor relations. Professor WILLCOX and Professor McKEL-VEY of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations.
- 98. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW II. Practices and procedure of administrative agencies; conduct of hearings and methods of remedies, enforcement of administrative orders, administrative finality, and judicial review. Professor MacDONALD.
- 100. LEGISLATION. 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. Professor MacDONALD.
- 102. LAW OF COOPERATIVES. This course emphasizes practical methods of solving the problems of clients in organizing and operating cooperative corporations and includes the principles involved with respect to ordinary stock corporations organized to transact business at cost. The problems are practical in scope, and in the solution of them, many phases of the law are involved including drafting of certificates of incorporation, by-laws, pre-incorporation agreements, contracts generally, patrons' and stockholders' rights and responsibilities, anti-trust, taxation and other Federal and State statutes and decisions appertaining to cooperatives. Also methods of evaluating the services of attorneys, public and personal relations as between attorney's clients and the public generally. Professor PEER.
- 103. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND LABOR SECURITY. Current controversial legal problems in Workmen's Compensation; brief investigation of developing legal issues in Unemployment Compensation and Old Age and Survivors' Insurance, and of the more comprehensive social legislation in force in other countries and under discussion in this country. Professor LARSON.

COURSES IN OTHER DIVISIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY

In addition to the work in international affairs described on page 13, 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 in other fields related to law. More complete information can be obtained from the announcements of the divisions referred to.

The curricula of the Schools of Business and Public Administration and 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.

General Information

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 regular program may register in more than fifteen or less than twelve 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.

(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. The matter of examinations and grading is presently under review by a special committee of the faculty, and the practices and regulations now in force, as set forth in the following statements, are subject to change without further notice.

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. Course examinations are customarily given only at the end of each term. The results are important to the student as they

determine his standing in Law School, which in turn has a significant influence on the professional opportunities open to him on his graduation. For these reasons, examination papers are read and graded personally with great care by the professor who gives the course in question. This process necessarily and properly takes considerable time: the examinations set at the end of each semester usually require about six weeks for complete grading.

(b) Students may be excluded from any examination because of ir-

regular 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) 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.

(f) 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 minus .5 (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 taken in course. Hours of F grade are not excluded in this computation.

(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 exami-

nation 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

BACHELOR OF LAWS DEGREE... As a prerequisite for this degree a student must: (a) have credit for not less than 90 weeks of attendance; (b) have passed all courses required for graduation (see page 13); (c) have satisfactorily completed 80 hours of work; and (d) have passed a comprehensive examination on the work of his entire course.

A student whose work throughout his course has been of a conspicu-

ously high quality may be graduated with distinction.

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.

BACHELOR OF LAWS DEGREE WITH SPECIALIZATION IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS...Attention is directed to page 13 of this Announcement for information concerning this degree.

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 11, 12 and 13.

SCHOLARSHIPS

CORNELL LAW SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS...Ten 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 1949–1950 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 have been established for the year 1949–1950, 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, 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 the late Cuthbert W. Pound, '87, Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals and 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 \$2000 will be annually available for this purpose.

CHARLES K. BURDICK SCHOLARSHIP... Contributed from year to year in memory of the late Dean Burdick by alumni who were members of the student society known as Curia.

THE 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 classmates of Lieutenant Knott upon their return to Law School, or other veterans

in the School.

LEONARD T. MILLIMAN COOPERATIVE LAW SCHOLAR-SHIP. This is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Milliman in memory of their son, Ensign Leonard T. Milliman, USN. Its value is three hundred dollars 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.

PRIZES

BOARDMAN THIRD-YEAR LAW PRIZE...A Third-Year Law Prize of the value of one hundred dollars, 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 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 Prize is not eligible.

W. D. P. CAREY EXHIBITION... Gift of William D. P. Carey, '26. Value: \$100. Awarded to the student who, in the judgment of the Faculty, makes the best record in the Third-Year Comprehensive Examination.

THE ROTA ESSAY PRIZE...An annual prize of \$50 for the best publishable legal essay in the field of Civil Liberties written by a Cornell Law School student. The prize is sponsored by the ROTA Legal Society, a society of Cornell Law students, existing for the

purpose of furthering scholarship, legal ethics, and non-discriminatory principles. The purpose of the prize is to broaden existing knowledge and research in the Civil Liberties field as a practical method of expressing ROTA policy.

LOAN FUNDS

With the aid of the Cornell Law Association a revolving loan fund has been 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.

TUITION AND OTHER FEES

TUITION. The tuition fee for LL.B. candidates and special students registered in the Law School is \$300 a term. The tuition fee for LL.M. and J.S.D. candidates is likewise \$300 a term.

A MATRICULATION FEE of \$13 must be paid at or before the time of a student's first registration in the University. This fee is covered by the Registration Deposit discussed on page 6 of this Announcement.

ANNUAL FEES. A composite fee of \$33 is payable each term at the time of payment of tuition. The composite fee covers the health and infirmary services (see the *General Information* booklet); the privileges of membership in Willard Straight Hall; the use of the University athletic facilities; and the use of the University Libraries.

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 \$10. 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" 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, (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.

Any tuition fee or other fee may be changed by the 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 \$50 to \$75. 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.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS

SINGLE AND MARRIED MEN... Inquiries concerning rooms in the University dormitories should be directed to the Manager of Residential Halls, Administration Building, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. There are a limited number of living accommodations available for married veterans who should direct their inquiries concerning such facilities to the General Manager of Veterans' Housing, Administration Building, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Many students prefer to live in privately operated rooming houses, dormitories, or apartments, near the campus. The Manager of Residential Halls will upon request provide information concerning such off-campus accommodations. Among the privately owned and operated dormitories are Sheldon Court, located at 412 College Avenue, and Legis Hall, which includes both rooms and apartments and which is restricted to occupancy by law students, located at 114 Summit Avenue.

Our experience indicates that to obtain satisfactory housing, it is important that the prospective student visit Ithaca early in the summer. He is then able to look over the available rooms and apartments at a time when most of them are not yet rented for the coming academic year.

WOMEN . . . The enrollment of undergraduate women in the University for the academic year 1949–1950 is expected to be so large that Law women cannot count on being accommodated in the University dormitories. Those to whom such accommodation is important should make application to the Manager of Residential Halls of Cornell University, Administration Building, as soon as possible. In the University dormitories and houses for women, the charges for room, board, and personal laundry total approximately \$300 a term.

Law women who hold college degrees or who are 21 years or more of age may live off campus provided their applications to do so and their choice of quarters are approved by the Dean of Women. In recent years most Law women have found accommodations in private dwellings and apartments which are convenient to the campus. Cost varies from \$5 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.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR VETERANS

Under the Rehabilitation Act, the G.I. Bill of Rights, and certain statutes of the State of New York applicable to veterans resident in the state, veterans are entitled to substantial financial assistance while attending educational institutions after the war. In many cases, this assistance will be sufficient to cover a large part of the cost of their education. For complete information address an inquiry to the University Director of Veterans Education, Veterans Center, Ithaca, N. Y.

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 consult the

Secretary of the Law School.

STUDENT CARS

Students who intend to maintain motor-driven vehicles in Tompkins County must register them with the Campus Patrol when they register in the Law School, and must maintain liability insurance. Students may not park cars on the campus unless they have obtained permission to do so from the Campus Patrol. This permission will be granted only for cogent reasons.

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. 1916—Omitted.

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-Omitted.

1945—Omitted.

1946-Omitted.

1947-Hon. Raymond S. Wilkins, Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. The Argument of an Appeal.

1948-Hon. 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.

Catalogue of Students, 1949

Albert Edward Bard Compil Walter in
Abbott, Edward Paul, Cornell University
Ables, Robert Julius, A.B. 1948, Syracuse UniversityBronx, N. Y.
Aikins, Louis Richmond, University of RochesterElberon, N. J
Allsopp, Peter Bonfield, Arts-law, Cornell UniversityIthaca, N. Y.
Almasi, Louis Zoltan, B.S. 1948, University of Notre DameTonawanda, N. Y.
Anderson, Andrew, B.A. 1947, Bowdoin College Needham, Mass.
Anderson, Donald Wallace, A.B. 1948, Cornell UniversityMontclair, N. J.
Anderson, Franklin Carl, B.A. 1946, Trinity CollegeW. Hartford, Conn.
Anderson, John Ure, Jr., A.B. 1947, Stanford UniversityPittsburgh, Pa.
Argeris, Stephen Archie, Rutgers University
Argeris, Stephen Archie, Rutgers Oniversity
Arrison, William Clarence, A.B. 1948, Cornell UniversityMerchantville, N. J.
Bacorn, Richard Louis, A.B. 1948, Cornell UniversityIthaca, N. Y.
Bacorn, Robert Wilson, A.B. 1941, University of Buffalo; M.D. 1945, Hahnemann
Medical Center
Bailey, George Howe, B.M.E. 1945, Cornell UniversityNew York City
Bailey, Guy Vandervoort, Jr., A.B. 1948, Cornell UniversityLawrenceville, Pa.
Baird, Betty Ruth, A.B. 1946, Knox College
Bankert, Robert Anthony, B.A. 1943, Hamilton College
Banks, William Francis, A.B. 1948, Fordham UniversityBedford, N. Y.
Barnum, Theron Crouse, A.B. 1942, Cornell UniversitySyracuse, N. Y.
Beard, Henry Sudler, B.S. 1945, U. S. Naval AcademySheffield, Mass.
Becker, Robert Louis, Jr., University of PennsylvaniaPittsburgh, Pa.
Beckerman, Murray, A.B. 1948, University of RochesterRochester, N. Y.
Beilly, Stewart Lister, A.B. 1948, University of North CarolinaBrooklyn, N. Y.
Benjamin, Harold Hulnick, B.A. 1947, Pennsylvania State CollegeNew York City
Benson, James DeWitt, A.B. 1947, Cornell UniversityDover Plains, N. Y.
Berk, Alan, A.B. 1948, Harvard CollegeBrooklyn, N. Y.
Bermas, Stephen, Cornell University
Bernstein, Arthur Harold, Cornell UniversityMalverne, N. Y.
Berry, Douglas Corson, B.A. 1947, New York UniversityGlen Ridge, N. J.
Birch, Willis Daniel, University of Illinois
Blake, Donald Michael, A.B. 1948, Union CollegeRockaway, N. Y.
Bloch, Beate, B.A. 1948, Queens College
Blutman, Helaine Joyce, A.B. 1948, University of MichiganNew York City
Boddie, Daniel Webster, B.A. 1943, Virginia Union UniversityIthaca, N. Y.
Bohrer, Joel Lawrence, B.A. 1946, New York UniversityNewark, N. J.
Bonomi, John Gurnee, A.B. 1947, Columbia CollegeSt. Albans, N. Y.
Boochever, Joseph, B.S. 1946, Syracuse University
Bookstein, Edward Leon, B.A. 1947, Yale UniversityAlbany, N. Y.
Borden, Richard Gilbert, B.A. 1939, Wesleyan University
Bowen, Kenneth Brundage, B.A. 1941, University of RochesterNiagara Falls, N. Y.

Bowers, Frank	Collis, Jr., B.S. 1948, Yale University
Brach, William	Leon, Cornell UniversityEast Orange, N. J.
Brandt, Donal	d Carl, A.B. 1946, Dartmouth CollegeKenmore, N. Y.
Breitkopf, Her	man Leon, Rutgers UniversityNewark, N. J.
Brichze, Theo	dore George, Arts-Law, Cornell UniversityFords, N. J.
Brokaw, Rober	ct Otis, B.A. 1947, University of MainePlainfield, N. J.
Brooks, Helen	Dwight, B.A. 1946, Bryn Mawr CollegeGroton, N. Y.
Brown, Seymo	ur, B.S.S. 1948, City College of New YorkBrooklyn, N. Y.
Brownstone, D	avid Martin, B.A. 1948, Brooklyn CollegeBrooklyn, N. Y.
Brundage, San	nuel Gilbert, B.A. 1948, Syracuse UniversityRochester, N. Y.
Buck, Joseph	Campbell, A.B. 1947, Princeton UniversityElmira, N. Y.
Burk, Seddon	Rowland, Alfred UniversityNew York City
Burkhart, Alf	red William, A.B. 1948, Cornell UniversityAthens, Pa.
Byers, Henry	Ellsworth, B.S. 1948, University of RochesterRochester, N. Y.
Cappellini, Gi	fford Stephen, A.B. 1946, Bucknell UniversityWilkes-Barre, Pa.
Carey, Henry	Arthur, Jr., A.B. 1947, Cornell UniversityIthaca, N. Y.
Carlson, Robe	rt Alfred, Indiana UniversityJamestown, N. Y.
Carnick, M. I	awrence, A.B. 1947, Allegheny CollegeMeadville, Pa.
Carroll, John	Benjamin, B.A. 1948, Syracuse UniversityDewitt, N. Y.
Casper, Mark,	Arts-Law, Cornell UniversityBayside, N. Y.
Clagett, Henry	Black, Jr., B.A. 1948, Lafayette CollegeRoss, Calif.
Clark, Donald	Heighton, A.B. 1948, Cornell UniversityElmira, N. Y.
Clark, Edward	Payson, Jr., University of RochesterRochester, N. Y.
Clemente, Ant	hony Dominick, A.B. 1948, Franklin & Marshall College, Endicott, N. Y.
Clinch, James	Joseph, B.S. 1946, St. John's UniversityGreenwich, Conn.
Cline, Vernon	Frank, Ohio Wesleyan UniversityIthaca, N. Y.
Cohen, Barry	Lee, Arts-Law, Cornell UniversityIthaca, N. Y.
Cohen, Harole	d, Cornell UniversityBrooklyn, N. Y.
Cole, Charles	Dewey, A.B. 1948, Columbia UniversityLeominster, Mass.
*Cole, Donald	Dennis, B.S. 1948, Columbia UniversityElmira, N. Y.
Coleman, Jam	es Melville, Jr., A.B. 1948, Dartmouth College Asbury Park, N. J.
Connerton, Jo	hn Joseph, A.B. 1947, Hamilton CollegeJohnson City, N. Y.
Conway, Hew	itt Arthur, A.B. 1943, Yale UniversityBrooklyn, N. Y.
Cookingham,	Jean Margaret, A.B. 1947, Cornell UniversityIthaca, N. Y.
Coon, Liston	Francis, B.E. 1948, Brockport State Teachers College
	Beaver Dams, N. Y.
Corwin, Leon	ard Sidney, B.A. 1947, New York UniversityNew York City
Coulter, Philip	o Roberts, B.A. 1947, University of WashingtonGreat Neck, N. Y.
Cox, William	Martin, A.B. 1947, Syracuse University
Cramer, Edwa	ard Morton, A.B. 1947, Columbia UniversityHaverstraw, N. Y.
Crawford, Edv	vin Leonard, A.B. 1948, Cornell UniversityBinghamton, N. Y.
Crofts, George	D., Jr., A.B. 1943, Cornell University, M.B.A. 1946, UniversityBuffalo, N. Y.
Harvard	University Building, N. 1.
Crognan, Har	old Heenan, B.A. 1947, Lawrence College
Crossiey, Jona	el Simon, A.B. 1948, Cornell UniversityNew York City
Curtis, Michae	in Fairchild, A.B. 1944, Cornell University
Domonon Maria	bur Robbins, Jr., Cornell University
Dameron, Wil	but Robbins, Jr., Cornell Universitythaca, 14. 1.

Dann, Alexander William, Jr., A.B. 1948, Cornell UniversitySewickley, Pa.
Davidow, Wallace Frank, B.A. 1948, Alfred UniversityPatchogue, N. Y.
Davidson, Melvin Bates, A.B. 1948, Cornell UniversityElmira, N. Y.
Dayton, Douglas Ettershank, A.B. 1946, Harvard CollegeE. Hampton, N. Y.
DeBare, Charles Allen, A.B. 1943, Cornell UniversityForest Hills, N. Y.
Dickinson, Robert Peter, A.B. 1947, Princeton UniversityBrooklyn, N. Y.
Dinse, John Merrell, A.B. 1947, University of Rochester Rochester, N. Y.
Doermer, Richard Thomas, B.S. 1944, Notre Dame University Fort Wayne, Ind.
Doerschler, Gunther Arthur, Arts-Law, Cornell UniversityIthaca, N. Y.
Doing, Warren Park, Jr., A.B. 1948, Cornell UniversityGarden City, N. Y.
Donnelly, William Matthew, Jr., A.B. 1948, Hamilton CollegeOwego, N. Y.
D'Onofrio, Nicholas Anthony, B.S. 1948, Cornell UniversityIthaca, N. Y.
Dorfman, John Charles, B.E. 1945, Yale UniversityScarsdale, N. Y.
Doyle, James Bernard, A.B. 1948, Columbia UniversityRochester, N. Y.
Drexler, Eugene, B.A. 1947, New York University
Dreyer, Norman Lee, B.A. 1947, Harvard University
Duffy, Thomas Sinclair, B.A. 1942, Columbia UniversityWhite Plains, N. Y.
Dunn, Alton Grant, Jr., B.E.E. 1945, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Dutcher, Cecile Genhart, B.A. 1946, University of RochesterRochester, N. Y.
Dutcher, Henry Redman, Jr., A.B. 1944, Dartmouth CollegeRochester, N. Y.
Dwyer, John Joseph, B.A. 1941, Queens University (Canada)Ithaca, N. Y.
Dyer, David Livingstone, Hamilton College
Dykes, James Ralph, Jr., A.B. 1947, Cornell University
Dykes, Roger Francis, A.B. 1947, Cornell University
Edgerton, Jean MacLean, A.B. 1948, Cornell UniversityW. Simsbury, Conn. Edsell, Ralph James, Jr., A.B. 1947, Cornell UniversityCedarhurst, N. Y.
Eichler, Edmund Vincent, A.B. 1941, Cornell University
Eisenberg, Milton, A.B. 1948, Cornell UniversityBrooklyn, N. Y.
Elkins, William Cramer, A.B. 1947, Cornell University
Ellner, Julian Howard, A.B. 1944, Harvard College Rockville Center, N. Y.
Erickson, Dwayne Harold, B.A. 1948, College of Puget SoundTacoma, Wash.
Estabrook, Kenneth Lacey, Arts-Law, Cornell UniversityBinghamton, N. Y.
Evans, John Paul, B.A. 1947, University of MichiganBridgeport, Conn.
Everett, John Stephen, Jr., B.A. 1943, University of Maine
Evers, William Lyon, A.B. 1947, Cornell University
Fast, Sheldon Harvey, B.A. 1947, Lafayette College
Feinberg, Herbert David, B.A. 1947, Yale UniversityPhiladelphia, Pa.
Feinberg, William Mayer, Arts-Law, Cornell University
Fernow, Howard, Arts-Law, Cornell University
Finnigan, Theodore John, A.B. 1948, Colgate UniversityBuffalo, N. Y.
Fischer, Henry Adsit, Jr., B.B.A., 1946, Siena College
Fishbone, Herbert, A.B. 1941, Lafayette College
Fitzpatrick, John Edward, B.A. 1948, St. University of IowaWilliston Park, N. Y. Flora, William Richard, B.A. 1948, University of Maine
Forsyth, Charles Benjamin, Jr., A.B. 1947, University of RochesterWebster, N. Y.
Torogen, Charles Benjamin, jr., A.B. 1947, University of Rochester webster, N. Y.

LAW SCHOOL

Foster, William James III, A.B. 1946, Amherst College	Ithaca, N. Y.
Found, Ernest Murray, B.A. 1948, Muskingum College	LeRoy, N. Y.
Frank, Lloyd, B.A. 1947, Oberlin College	New York City
Frenze, Stanley Bernard, A.B. 1948, Cornell University	Garden City, N. Y.
Friedrich, John Bradford, B.M.E. 1948, Cornell University	Red Wing Minn
Gallmeyer, Thomas Adam, Indiana University	Fort Wayne Ind
Gallmeyer, Thomas Adam, Indiana University	Fort wayne, Ind.
Gangl, Leo John, B.A. 1942, Laval University (Canada)	Ontario, Can.
Geerhart, Donald William, Arts-Law, Cornell University	
Gettinger, Peter, A.B. 1947, Oberlin College	New York City
Gilhooley, John Joseph, B.B.A. 1942, St. John's University	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gillchrist, William A., Arts-Law, Cornell University	. Pleasantville, N. Y.
Gilman, Benjamin Arthur, B.S. 1946, University of Pennsylvania	Middletown, N. Y.
Gilman, John Sandford, B.A. 1940, Williams College	Rochester, N. Y.
Ginsberg, Sidney, B.S. 1946, Cornell University	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Goldfarb, Alexander A., B.S. 1946, Trinity College	Hartford, Conn.
Goldman, Jean Ruth, A.B. 1947, Cornell University	
Goldman, Joseph Bertram, Arts-Law, Cornell University	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Goodman, Allen Jay, B.A. 1946, Lehigh University	
Grant, Francis Howard, B.S. 1945, Bowdoin College	
Griffith, Emlyn Irving, A.B. 1942, Colgate University	
Grosby, Robert Nachman, A.B. 1947, Harvard College	
Gross, Robert Curtis, A.B. 1948, Hamilton College	Nyack N V
Gross, Robert Curtis, A.B. 1948, Hamilton Conege	Ithan N. V.
Gulling, Donald Dorrance, Jr., Arts-Law, Cornell University	Ithaca, N. 1.
Hackett, Edward Joseph, B.A. 1948, University of Maine	Caribou, Me.
Hagen, Richard Ambrose, A.B. 1947, Cornell University	Ithaca, N. Y.
Hancock, Stewart Freeman, Jr., B.S. 1945, U. S. Naval Academy	
Hanks, Paul Bradford, Jr., A.B. 1948, University of Rochester	
Hann, Charles Reese, A.B. 1948, Lafayette College	
Harris, George Birdsall, Jr., Cornell University	
Harris, George Frank, B.A. 1947, University of Rochester	Rochester, N. Y.
Hart, Stephen Crouse, A.B. 1942, Princeton University	New Hartford, N. Y.
Hart, Thomas Edward, Jr., Hobart College	Gowanda, N. Y.
Hayes, Ivan Emerson, B.S. 1942, Columbia University	
Heiken, Frederick Carl, B.S. 1940, St. Joseph's College	Ithaca, N. Y.
Heller, Martin, Arts-Law, Cornell University	New York City
Hesby, Philip Spencer, B.A. 1946, Michigan State College	Muskegon, Mich.
Hesketh, James Francis, A.B. 1948, Cornell University	New Bedford, Mass.
Hess, Jacob Frederick, IV, A.B. 1947, Harvard College	Massillon, Ohio
Hess, Norman Lawrence, A.B. 1948, Colgate University	Ilion, N. Y.
Hewitt, Benjamin Nixon, B.A. 1940, Williams College	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Hewitt, Joan Martin, A.B. 1945, Cornell University	
Hill, Burritt Howell, Jr., B.S. 1943, University of Kansas	
Hill, Philip Samuel, Jr., Cornell University	Chappagua N. Y.
Hirschberg, Stuart McAlles, Jr., Yale College	
Hochstim, Theodore Simon, B.A. 1948, Washington & Lee Univ	ersity
Hochstim, Theodore Simon, B.A. 1946, Washington & Lee Univ	
Hoelzer, Charles Frederick, Jr., A.B. 1942, Columbia University.	
Hoelzer, Charles Frederick, Jr., A.B. 1942, Columbia University. Hoff, Philip Henderson, B.A. 1948, Williams College	
non, rump nenderson, B.A. 1948, williams Conege	. I utilet Falls, Mass.

Hook, Abram Edward, B.A. 1948, Pennsylvania State CollegePaterson, N. J.
Horey, Edward M., B.A. 1943, St. Bonaventure CollegeCameron Mills, N. Y.
Howell, Sidney Preswick, Jr., A.B. 1943, Princeton UniversityIthaca, N. Y.
Hoye, Theodore Edward, Jr., Arts-Law, Cornell University
Hoyt, J. Larkin, A.B. 1943, Cornell University
Hubbard, Eugene Plinius, A.B. 1947, Middlebury College
Hutchins, Sarah Storm, A.B. 1948, Vassar CollegeGlen Cove, L. I.
Imlay, Alexander Rose, A.B. 1942, Princeton UniversityNiagara Falls, N. Y.
Innerfield, Irving Louis, Arts-Law, Cornell UniversityBrooklyn, N. Y.
Ives, George Skinner, A.B. 1943, Dartmouth CollegeNorwich, N. Y.
James, William, B.S. 1948, University of Pennsylvania
Johnson, Robert Murray, A.B. 1948, Harvard UniversityParkersburg, W. Va.
Johnson, William Harris, Jr., A.B. 1943, Hamilton CollegeEndicott, N. Y.
Joseph, Marc Jules, Drew University
Josephson, Marvin, Arts-Law, Cornell UniversityAtlantic City, N. J.
Kaftal, Rita Gladys, A.B. 1948, Hunter CollegeNew York City
Kaman, Robert Barton, A.B. 1947, University of RochesterRochester, N. Y.
Kappock, John Stephen, B.S. 1945, U. S. Naval AcademyEnglewood, N. J.
Katz, Harvey Aaron, B.A. 1946, Trinity CollegeGlastonbury, Conn.
Kelly, Edward Thomas, Fordham UniversityBronx, N. Y.
Kerby, Russell T., Jr., A.B. 1944, Cornell University
Keyser, Lynn Goodwin, Syracuse University Elmira, N. Y.
Kieffer, James Milton, A.B. 1946, Hamilton CollegeIthaca, N. Y.
King, Edward Walter, A.B. 1947, Cornell University
Kirkpatrick, Sidney Dale, Jr., B.S. 1948, University of IllinoisShort Hills, N. J.
Klingon, Richard Mortimer, A.B. 1948, Columbia CollegeBrooklyn, N. Y.
Knapp, John Everett, B.A. 1943, University of Wisconsin
Knickerbocker, Daniel Candee, Jr., A.B. 1940, Syracuse University, Harvard
Graduate SchoolBethlehem, Pa.
Koenig, Georgiana, B.A. 1948, New York UniversityBrooklyn, N. Y.
Kranzer, A. Betty, Arts-Law, Cornell UniversityLynbrook, N. Y.
Krasilovsky, Marvin William, A.B. 1947, Cornell UniversityLynbrook, N. Y.
Kritzer, Albert Hilton, B.A. 1948, College of William and MaryOceanside, N. Y.
Kwartin, Saul, B.A. 1948, Dartmouth CollegeBrooklyn, N. Y.
Laber, Austin A. H., A.B. 1948, Cornell UniversityBrooklyn, N. Y.
Lake, Charles Howard, B.B.A. 1947, City College of New YorkBrooklyn, N. Y.
Lambert, David M. F., B.A. 1948, Trinity CollegeSea Cliff, L. I.
Landis, William B., Jr., A.B. 1938, Duke University
Langfan, William, B.S. 1943, University of South CarolinaNew York City
Lankler, Alexander MacDonald, A.B. 1948, Hamilton CollegeCortland, N. Y.
Larkin, Leo Paul, Jr., A.B. 1948, Cornell University
Lee, William Brewster, Jr., B.A. 1946, Yale UniversityRochester, N. Y.
LeFevre, Eugene de Doughtery, A.B. 1948, Drew UniversityGeneva, N. Y.
Lepofsky, George Joseph, A.B. 1947, University of MichiganS. Norwalk, Conn.
LeSeur, John David, A.B. 1942, Dartmouth CollegeBatavia, N. Y.
Levy, Herman Irwin, B.A. 1948, Pennsylvania State CollegeScranton, Pa.
Lewis, Kermit Walter, A.B. 1948, Bucknell UniversitySassamansville, Pa.
Lewis, Walter Bendy, A.B. 1946, Cornell UniversityIthaca, N. Y.

Liebmann, Felix, City College of New YorkNew York City
Littman, Irwin, B.S. 1947, New York UniversityBrooklyn, N. Y.
Lucas, James Lavard, A.B. 1947, Boston University
Lucy, John Cornelius, Manhattan CollegeAstoria, L. I.
Lyman, Curtis Lee, A.B. 1948, Hiram College
MacDowell, Albert Seeger, University of Michigan
McCusker, Paul Donald, B.A. 1943, College of the Holy CrossIthaca, N. Y.
McDowell, Boyd II, B.S. 1947, College of the Holy Cross
Mack, Frank James, B.A. 1942, Queens CollegeSt. Albans, N. Y.
McKee, Alfred Lang, Hobart CollegeLakewood, N. Y.
McLean, Bruce Charles, B.A. 1949, Hamilton College
McMillen, Margaret Ann, A.B. 1947, Mt. Holyoke CollegePittsburgh, Pa.
Mange, John Isaac II, Arts-Law, Cornell UniversityStaten Island, N. Y.
Manley, Robert Henry, A.B. 1947, Colgate UniversityStrykersville, N. Y.
Marans, Audrey, B.A. 1947, Brooklyn CollegeBrooklyn, N. Y.
Marcus, George, A.B. 1947, Cornell University
Margolis, Harry, A.B. 1948, Antioch CollegeBinghamton, N. Y.
Margolis, Israel, A.B. 1947, Cornell UniversityBinghamton, N. Y.
Marlowe, Francis J., B.A. 1946, Fordham UniversityNew Haven, Conn.
Marra, Alfred A., B.A. 1948, Brooklyn CollegeBrooklyn, N. Y.
Martin, Anthony James, B.S. 1947, M.S. 1948, Bucknell UniversityCovington, Ky.
Mazur, Gerald, B.A. 1947, University of WisconsinNew York City
Medine, Leigh Myron, B.B.A. 1944, City College of New YorkNew York City
Merdes, Edward Anthony, Cornell University Leetsdale Pa
Middleton, Edward Willoughby, Jr., A.B. 1948, Princeton University
Rochester N V
Miller, Donald Lang, B.S.S. 1948, Georgetown University
Miller, Paul Vander, A.B. 1943, Houghton College
Mobille, George Thomas, B.S. 1948, Notre Dame University
Molowa, Albert Long, A.B. 1948, Cornell UniversityIthaca, N. Y.
Monell, James Lewis, B.A. 1947, University of Wisconsin Newburgh, N. Y.
Moshier, Herbert Frederick, A.B. 1947, Cornell University, M.A. 1948.
Ohio University Ellenville, N. Y.
Moskin, Morton, B.A. 1947, Pennsylvania State CollegeBellerose, N. Y.
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