

# CORNELL UNIVERSITY

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

---

JUNE 15, 1955

### *The Law School*

ANNOUNCEMENT  
FOR 1955-56 SESSIONS



# Calendar for 1955-56

## FALL TERM

Sept. 15	<i>Thursday</i>	First-Year Introductory Course begins at 9 a.m.
Sept. 20	<i>Tuesday</i>	Registration
Oct. 11	<i>Tuesday</i>	Last day for payment of tuition for fall term
Nov. 23-27		Thanksgiving holiday
Dec. 21	<i>Wednesday</i>	Christmas recess begins
Jan. 4	<i>Wednesday</i>	Instruction resumes
Jan. 23	<i>Monday</i>	Examinations begin
Jan. 26-27	<i>Thurs.-Fri.</i>	Registration
Feb. 1	<i>Wednesday</i>	Term ends

## SPRING TERM

Feb. 6	<i>Monday</i>	Instruction resumes
Feb. 27	<i>Monday</i>	Last day for payment of tuition for spring term
March 25	<i>Sunday</i>	Spring recess begins
April 2	<i>Monday</i>	Instruction resumes
May 28	<i>Monday</i>	Examinations begin
June 5	<i>Tuesday</i>	Term ends
June 11	<i>Monday</i>	Commencement

## CORNELL UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

Published by Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, every two weeks throughout the year. Volume 46, Number 26. June 15, 1955. Second-class mail privileges authorized at the post office at Ithaca, New York, December 14, 1916, under the act of August 24, 1912.

# *Contents*

Faculty .....	3
The Law School .....	5
Aims and Methods .....	5
Cornell Law Association .....	7
Placement Service .....	8
Equipment .....	8
Health Services and Medical Care .....	9
The Law School Program .....	10
Length of Course .....	10
Calendar .....	10
Admission .....	10
Requirements .....	10
Bachelor of Laws .....	11
Special Students .....	13
Application Forms .....	13
Registration with Bar Authorities .....	13
Prelegal Studies .....	13
Graduate Work in Law .....	14
The Curriculum .....	18
LL.B. with Specialization in International Affairs .....	18
LL.B. Combined with M.B.A. or M.P.A. ....	19
Program for the 1955 Fall Term .....	20
Program for the 1956 Spring Term .....	20
Description of Courses .....	22
A. First-Year Courses .....	22
B. Upper-Class Elective Courses .....	24
Problem Courses .....	28
Courses in Other Divisions of the University .....	30
General Information .....	31
Registration .....	31
Course Hours .....	31
Attendance .....	31
Measure of Work .....	31
Degrees and Certificates .....	33
Scholarships .....	34
Prizes .....	35
Loan Funds .....	36

## CONTENTS

Tuition and Other Fees .....	37
Books .....	37
Rooms and Apartments .....	37
Board .....	38
Self-Support .....	38
Student Cars .....	38
The Frank Irvine Lectureship .....	38
Catalogue of Students, 1954-55 .....	41
Institutions Represented in 1954-55 .....	47

# *Faculty*

DEANE W. MALOTT, A.B., M.B.A., LL.D., *President of the University.*

JOHN WINCHESTER MACDONALD, A.B., A.M., LL.B., *Professor of Law, Chairman of the Administration Committee.*

ROBERT SPROULE STEVENS, A.B., LL.B., *Professor of Law, Emeritus.*

GEORGE JARVIS THOMPSON, B.S., LL.B., S.J.D., *Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law.*

HORACE EUGENE WHITESIDE, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., *J. DuPratt White 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., *Cromwell Professor of International Law, Emeritus.*

HARROP ARTHUR FREEMAN, A.B., LL.B., J.S.D., *Professor of Law.*

BERTRAM FRANCIS WILLCOX, A.B., LL.B., *McRoberts Research Professor in Administration of the Law.*

LEWIS WILBUR MORSE, A.B., LL.B., *Librarian and Professor of Law.*

RUDOLF BERTHOLD SCHLESINGER, J.D., LL.B., *Professor of Law.*

WILLIAM HARTLEY SHANNON, M.B.A., LL.B., C.P.A., *Professor of Accounting and Legal Accounting, School of Business and Public Administration and Law School.*

GEORGE ROBERTS PFANN, A.B., B.A. Jurisp., *Professor of Law.*

WILLIS DAVID CURTISS, A.B., LL.B., *Associate Professor of Law.*

ERNEST NEAL WARREN, A.B., LL.B., *Associate Professor of Law.*

PETER WARD, A.B., LL.B., *Associate Professor of Law.*

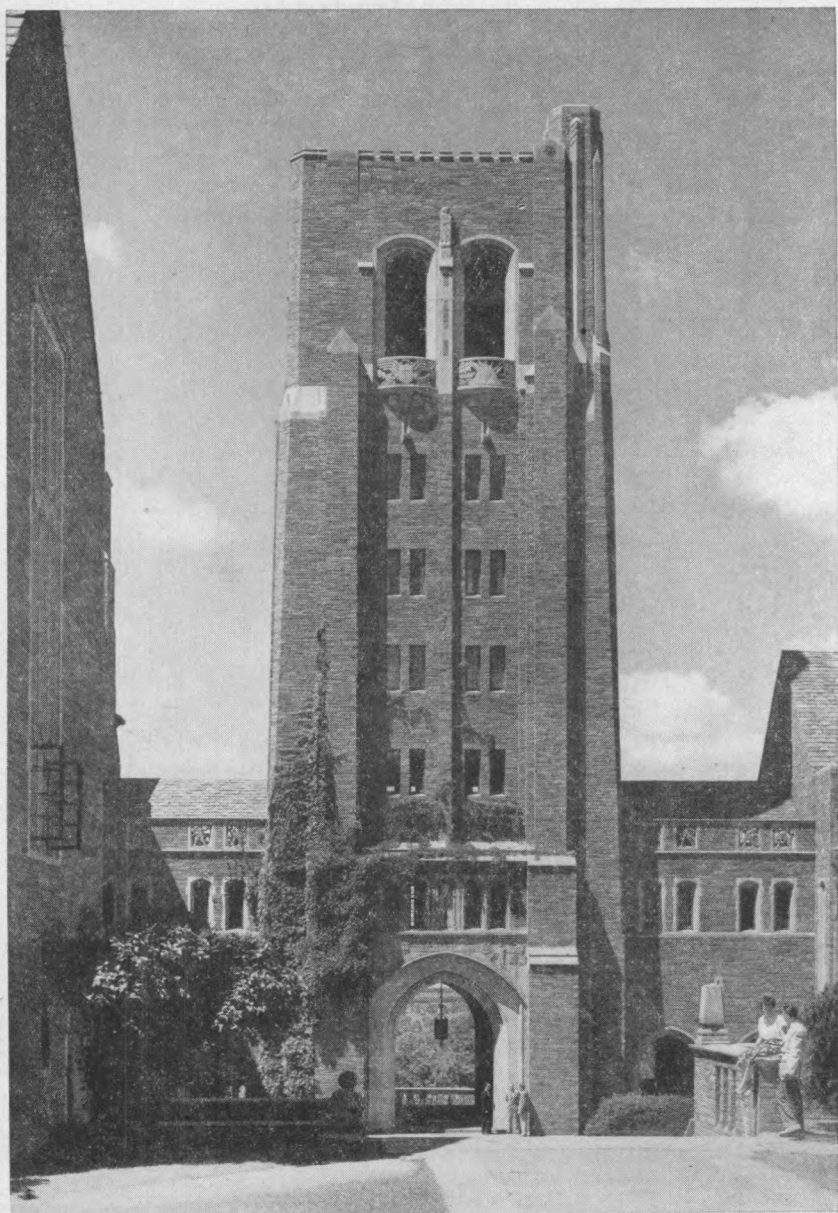
MICHAEL HART CARDOZO, A.B., LL.B., *Associate Professor of Law.*

RICHARD IRVIN FRICKE, A.B., LL.B., *Associate Professor of Law and Secretary of the Law School.*

WILLIAM TUCKER DEAN, A.B., J.D., M.B.A., *Associate Professor of Law.*

HARRY GEORGE HENN, A.B., LL.B., J.S.D., *Assistant Professor of Law.*

ROBERT STEPHEN PASLEY, A.B., LL.B., *Associate Professor of Law and Director of Admissions.*



*Myron Taylor Hall, the gift of Myron C. Taylor, class of 1894, was designed for and is occupied by the Cornell Law School.*

# The Law School

## AIMS AND METHODS

SINCE its foundation in 1887, the Law School has retained the ideal and has endeavored to accomplish the purpose stated by President Andrew D. White in anticipation of the School's establishment: "Our aim should be to keep its instruction strong, its standards high and so to send out, not swarms of hastily prepared pettifoggers, but a fair number of well-trained, large-minded, morally based *lawyers* in the best sense, who, as they gain experience, may be classed as *jurists* and become a blessing to the country, at the bar, on the bench, and in various public bodies." In sum, the primary purpose of the School is to prepare lawyers who can render effective service to their clients; who are interested in and capable of furthering legal progress and reform; and who, above all, will be conscious of and eager to fulfill the traditional role of the lawyer as a leader in his community and as a defender of our heritage of freedom.

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

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

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

Experience has demonstrated that the best legal training is not

gained from study devoted primarily to the decisions and statutes of any single state. Such specific training in law school is not required to enable the student to qualify for admission to the bars of the 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-Year students. First-Year Moot Court consists of two elimination rounds and a final round of brief writing and argument; it is primarily instructional and 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 representative of the Moot Court Board, who will give personal instruction and assistance. A prize is awarded to the First-Year student ranking highest in the final round.

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. A prize is annually awarded to the student judged by the Faculty to rank highest in this work.

*CORNELL LAW QUARTERLY* . . . This legal periodical is published by students of the Law School under Faculty supervision. It contains articles and comments on important legal problems, student notes, and book reviews. The student editors are selected on the basis of their Law School records and of work done in competition for election to the Board. Each student who is eligible is assigned to work on a recent case of special interest under the guidance of a member of the Faculty. The object is to analyze the problem involved, to collate the authorities, and to prepare a brief commentary on the decision and its

significance. The work trains the students in the use of books, in the marshaling and analysis of authorities, in critical and independent thought regarding legal problems, and in accurate and concise expression.

*PROBLEM COURSES* . . . These courses, offered primarily for Third-Year students, will be found listed on page 28. Every student is required to elect at least one. Enrollment in each course is limited, since the success of the method requires such restriction. Instruction is conducted through the 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 solutions, in the form of memoranda of law, legal instruments or drafts of corrective legislation, as required, must be presented to the group for discussion and criticism. These courses are designed to supplement the training already derived from the accepted case method of instruction by requiring students to become more proficient in the use of a law library, to apply their knowledge, and to develop and employ their skill and ingenuity in the solution of actual legal problems.

Because of the necessity of limiting the enrollment in each problem course, a student cannot be guaranteed admission to that course for which he expresses a preference. That, however, will not be prejudicial because, from the standpoint of the purpose of these courses, it is not the subject matter but the experience in research, original thinking, and writing that is important.

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

#### CORNELL LAW ASSOCIATION

Every student is a member of the Cornell Law Association. The dues are \$3.00 annually.

Besides the administration of the honor system, which has prevailed in the Law School for about forty years, the Association sponsors social events during the year and arranges for numerous prominent guest

speakers to address the student body on current legal topics. In addition, the Association has organized a coordinated intramural sports program.

The Association publishes *The Barrister*, a yearbook of the activities of the Cornell Law School. Since 1949 it has published a monthly newspaper, the *Cornell Law Forum*.

### PLACEMENT SERVICE

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

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

### 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 comfort and convenience of students includes cubicles adjacent to the library stacks for quiet study, a student organization room, separate lounges for men and women, and a squash court open to law students.

**LAW LIBRARY . . .** The Library of the Law School numbers some 123,000 volumes and 12,000 pamphlets. It 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 textbooks, digests, annotations, and encyclopedias and is one of the few repositories of the records and briefs in the Supreme Court of the United States and in the New York Court of Appeals. In the field of foreign law, especially civil law, there has been constant expansion, recently intensified

by a generous grant of the James Foundation. Three special collections are of particular interest: the Earl J. Bennett Collection of Statute Law, provided by the gift of Earl J. Bennett 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 Collection, very complete, of works on equity, bequeathed to the University by Edwin J. Marshall, LL.B. 1894.

**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 Department of Physical Education, is open to law students.

### HEALTH SERVICES AND MEDICAL CARE

These services are centered in the University Clinic or out-patient department and in the Cornell Infirmary or hospital. Students are entitled to unlimited visits at the Clinic; laboratory and X-ray examinations indicated for diagnosis and treatment; hospitalization in the Infirmary with medical care for a maximum of 14 days each term and emergency surgical care. The cost for these services is included in the Law School and University general fee. For further details, including charges for special services, see the *General Information Announcement*, which may be obtained from Official Publication, Edmund Ezra Day Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

# *The Law School Program*

## LENGTH OF COURSE

COMPLETION of the course leading to the LL.B. degree requires attendance during three academic years or a total of not less than 96 weeks.

## CALENDAR

The academic year 1955-56 is composed of the 1955 fall term and 1956 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 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. Included in those required to make the deposit are those candidates who have previously matriculated in Cornell University. The registration deposit is not required of Cornell double-registrants.

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

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

\$5 for the Material on the Introduction to the Study of Law sent to him for study during the summer.

The registration deposit will not be refunded to any candidate who withdraws his application before matriculation or who fails to matriculate, except where such withdrawal or failure is caused by orders to active duty in the armed forces or other extraordinary circumstances.

Application for a refund should be made through the Law School Admissions Committee.

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

(c) *X-RAY* . . . Every student is required to have a chest X-ray film on permanent file at the Infirmary. A chest radiograph will be made during the orientation period or registration week. A charge of \$2.00 for making this radiograph is included in the University fees. At the option of the student, this radiograph may be made by a private physician within the 30 days preceding entrance and presented to the Clinical Director at the time of registration. When a student has been away from the University for any reason for a year or more, he or she must have another X-ray upon re-entrance, for which the student will be billed.

### 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 the 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 prelaw 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 13).

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 student's allocating his elective hours to subjects such as economics, government, history, philosophy, psychology, and sociology. To make certain of earning a certificate, however, 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 prelaw study is complete. Forms and instructions should be obtained from the Bureau of Professional Education shortly before that time.

*SELECTION OF STUDENTS . . .* From the applicants fulfilling the above requirements, a selection of those to be admitted will be made by the Admissions Committee 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, the Law School Admission Test score, and a personal interview. It is of substantial benefit to the applicant that this interview take place in Ithaca, and it is waived or arranged elsewhere only in exceptional circumstances.

*LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION TEST . . .* The Cornell Law School, together with many other law schools, is cooperating with the Educational Testing Service in the development and administration of the Law School Admission Test. The test is designed to measure aptitude rather than knowledge of subject matter, and therefore no special preparation is necessary. It is given on certain specified dates during the year at test centers throughout the country, and in special cases overseas. 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 Law School Admission Test, Educational Testing Service, 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, N.J., requesting an application blank and information bulletin.

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

### SPECIAL STUDENTS

Applicants who could fulfill the entrance requirements for admission as candidates for a degree, but who do not wish to become such, may, in the discretion of the Faculty, be admitted as special students to work in such fields as they may choose. Applicants who have not completed the required amount of prelaw study, but who are 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 Director of Admissions of the Law School upon request. All applicants for admission as candidates for a degree or as special students must fill out this form.

### REGISTRATION WITH BAR AUTHORITIES

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

### PRELEGAL STUDIES

We do not prescribe a prelegal course which should be uniformly adhered to by those preparing themselves for a career in the law. Law touches nearly every phase of human activity, and consequently there is practically no subject which can be summarily excluded as wholly

without value to the lawyer. However, certain cardinal principles which should guide the prelegal student in the selection of his college courses can be stated. He should:

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

(2) Attempt to acquire or develop precision of thought. Of first importance to the lawyer is ability to express himself clearly and cogently, both orally and in writing. Emphasis should therefore be given to courses in English 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 counseling certain types of businesses, or for a career as a patent lawyer.

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

### GRADUATE WORK IN LAW

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

**ADMISSION** . . . Candidates for the LL.M. or J.S.D. degree are accepted only when, in the judgment of the Division of Law of the Graduate School, the candidate shows exceptional qualifications and the opportunities available are such as to make probable a distinct

professional contribution. An applicant for candidacy for an LL.M. or J.S.D. degree is expected (1) to hold a baccalaureate degree from a college or university of recognized standing; (2) to hold the degree of Bachelor of Laws, or a degree of equivalent rank, from an approved law school; (3) to have had adequate preparation to enter upon study in the field chosen; and (4) to show promise of an ability, evidenced by his scholastic record or otherwise, satisfactorily to pursue advanced study and research and attain a high level of professional achievement. An applicant for candidacy for a J.S.D. degree must, in addition, have had professional practice, or experience in teaching, since obtaining his degree of Bachelor of Laws.

A candidate who holds a degree of Bachelor of Laws, or an equivalent degree, for work done outside the United States, must satisfy the Division that his training and prelegal education, his legal education (under a system comparable to that of this country), and his command of English will be adequate to permit him profitably to pursue advanced legal work in this country.

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

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

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

*DOCTOR OF THE SCIENCE OF LAW . . .* A candidate for the J.S.D. degree will, similarly, be required in general to (1) work under the direction of a Supervisory Committee of three or more, chosen in the same manner and under the same restrictions as in the case of the LL.M. degree; (2) pursue and complete with distinction a program of study and investigation approved by his Supervisory Committee and acceptable to the Division of Law; (3) pass such examinations as his Supervisory Committee may prescribe; (4) embody the results of his investigation in a thesis which shall be a creditable contribution to legal scholarship; and (5) pass a final examination.

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

A candidate for either degree will ordinarily be expected to concentrate on one legal field and to do a substantial amount of work in at least one other field; but exceptions may be made with the approval of the candidate's Supervisory Committee. Legal fields available are: Jurisprudence, Legal History, Private Law, Procedure, Public Law, International Law, Comparative Law, Labor Law, Taxation, and Legal Accountancy. Work may also be taken in non-legal fields with the approval of the candidate's Supervisory Committee.

*ADMINISTRATION . . .* Advanced graduate work in law is organized under the direction of the Division of Law of the Graduate School, which consists of the members of the Faculty of the Law School, with whom are associated representatives of various fields of study in the University, such as Economics, Government, History, Philosophy, Business and Public Administration, and Industrial and Labor Relations, and other members of the Graduate Faculty serving on the Supervisory Committees of candidates for these degrees. This method of organizing advanced graduate work in law is considered advantageous in that it offers to candidates opportunity to correlate their work in law with work in allied fields in other departments of the University. The purpose is to make available any facilities of the University which might help the candidate to carry out a broad constructive program planned in collaboration with his Supervisory Committee.

*REGISTRATION . . .* Advanced graduate students in law are registered with the Division of Law at the Law School office in Myron

Taylor Hall, which is a branch of the main office of the Graduate School. The main office will at all times keep a current list of all candidates registered in the Division of Law.

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

*SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR GRADUATE WORK* . . . A few furnished offices and some cubicles are available in Myron Taylor Hall for advanced graduate students.

For additional information about advanced graduate work in law, including numerous details about procedure, see the *Announcement of the Graduate School* or write to the Chairman of the Division of Law, Myron Taylor Hall, Ithaca, N.Y.

## *The Curriculum*

CANDIDATES for the degree of Bachelor of Laws must satisfactorily complete 80 term-hours and 96 weeks of law study. For beginning students there is a prescribed program of work for the first year as set forth below. The year opens with about two weeks devoted entirely to classroom discussion of materials designed as an introduction to and survey of the place of law in society, the nature and growth of law, and the various fields of law, as well as an introduction to and an exercise in the use of the law library. Then follow basic courses in the major areas of law: 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 law. In addition to this fundamental legal training, which includes International Law, Comparative Law, and problem courses connected with these fields, the International Program involves instruction or study in international politics, economics, and administration to be furnished partly in the Law School itself and partly in other colleges of the University.

Students will be selected for the International Program on the basis of demonstrated excellence in legal studies during their first year, of reasonable language qualification, and of special interest, or previous study, or practical experience in international affairs. In order to receive the degree of LL.B. with Specialization in International Affairs, they will be required satisfactorily to complete 86 to 88 hours of study, of which 82 to 84 will consist of work in the Law School (including

International Law, Comparative Law, and problem courses connected with these subjects). The additional hours will be made up of a course or courses outside the Law School or informal work in or outside the Law School in the international field. Elasticity is maintained in order to take account of any unusual circumstances of individual students. A high standard of performance must be maintained by those participating in the Program, both in the area of their specialization and in their other work.

The Law School intends to sacrifice no fundamental 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.

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

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

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

The combined program involves no substantial sacrifice of training in law. The satisfactory completion of 78 hours of law courses will be required of students electing the combined course as against 80 required of students taking law only.

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

## PROGRAM FOR THE 1955 FALL TERM

*For First-Year Students*

## Introduction to the Study of Law

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

*Second- or Third-Year Electives*

	HOURS		HOURS
Sales .....	3	Taxation I .....	3
Equity II .....	3	Wills .....	2
Procedure II .....	3	Real Property II .....	2
Business Regulations .....	3	Jurisprudence .....	2
Labor Law I .....	3	Mortgages .....	2
International Law I .....	3	Domestic Relations .....	2

*Third-Year Electives*

	HOURS		HOURS
Business Associations .....	3	Procedure III .....	2

*Problem Courses*

Problems of Domestic and International Business; Remedies; Problems in Public Control of Business; Law of Cooperatives; International Policies; Problems in Litigation; Corporate Finance. Two hours credit each.

## PROGRAM FOR THE 1956 SPRING TERM

*For First-Year Students*

	HOURS		HOURS
Contracts .....	3	Administrative Law .....	3
Torts .....	2	Equity I .....	2
Real Property I .....	3	Agency .....	2
Moot Court			

*Second- or Third-Year Electives*

HOURS		HOURS	
Evidence .....	4	Public Control of Business..	3
Negotiable Instruments .....	3	Legal Accounting .....	3
Insurance .....	3	Real Property III .....	2
Trusts .....	3	Federal Practice .....	2
Creditors' Rights .....	3	Quasi-Contracts .....	2
Comparative Law .....		2	

*Third-Year Electives*

HOURS		HOURS	
Conflict of Laws .....	3	Procedure III .....	2
Business Associations .....	2	Future Interests .....	3

*Problem Courses*

International Law II; Taxation II; Legislation; Labor Law II; Criminal Procedure and Administration; Government Contracts. Two hours credit each.

Election of at least one problem course 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. *Materials for Introduction to the Study of Law*, prepared by the Faculty. Professors MACDONALD, THOMPSON, FREEMAN, SCHLESINGER, CURTISS, and MORSE.

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

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

1. **CONTRACTS.** Five hours. Patterson and Goble, *Cases on Contracts* (third 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. Special emphasis is given to the subjects of conditions—their excuse and reimposition—and to dependency of promised performances. The legal consequences of breach of contract and the application of equitable remedies in this field are developed. The subject is fundamental and is a necessary preliminary to various subjects which involve special applications of contract law and are separately treated later in the Law School course.

3. **THE TORT CAUSE OF ACTION.** Five hours. Smith and Prosser, *Cases on Torts*. Professor WARD.

Civil liability for damages legally caused by violation of imposed duties. Illus-

trations of the tort cause of action include, in part: assault, battery, false imprisonment, trespass to land and chattels, intentional infliction of emotional damage, conversion; negligence; imposition of strict liability; liability imposed for damage inflicted intentionally, negligently, or otherwise, i.e., misrepresentation, defamation; etc.

4. **CRIMINAL LAW.** Two hours. Dession, *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, *Cases on Personal Property* (third edition). Professor WARREN.

Introduction to concepts of property interests in tangible goods: possession; finding; bailment; liens; pledges; gifts.

6. **PROCEDURE I.** Three hours. Michael, *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. Aigler, *Cases on Titles* (third 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; boundaries.

9. **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.** Three hours. Dowling, *Cases on Constitutional Law* (fifth edition). Professor MacDONALD.

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. Professor FREEMAN.

A discussion of the law applied by and applicable to government bodies other than the courts. A study of the theory of the separation and delegation of powers, of the performance of functions by administrative agencies at the local, state, federal, and international levels, of the present and future place and functions of administrative agencies in government. In the course administrative law relating to agencies generally is studied. Agency action, problems, and procedure are emphasized more than court review. Each student selects one agency to study more intensively. This course is an introduction to the public law field (Business Regulation, Labor, Taxation, etc.)

11. **AGENCY.** Two hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor DEAN.

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; application of agency principles to contemporary problems involving real estate brokers, stock brokers, insurance agents, governmental business agents, labor union officers, attorneys, and lobbyists.

12. *EQUITY I*. Two hours. Cook, *Cases on Equity*, one-volume edition (fourth edition). Professor PASLEY.

A study of the origin and nature of equity, equitable relief based upon the inadequacy 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 lawbooks; 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

20. *NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS*. Three hours. Aigler, *Cases on Bills and Notes* (second edition). Professor CURTISS.

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

21. *SALES*. Three hours. Vold, *Cases on Sales* (second edition). Professor FRICKE.

A study of the law pertaining to the creation and transfer of rights in goods; financing arrangements, such as conditional sales, trust receipts, etc.; warranties; auction sales, cash sales and sales on open price arrangements; the bearing of mercantile terms in contracts to sell; bulk sales, etc. Reference will be made to the treatment of these matters by the Uniform Commercial Code.

22. *WILLS AND PROBATE LAW*. Two hours. Laube, *Cases on Decedents' 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 devices; the nature, jurisdiction, and procedure of probate courts in the administration of decedents' estates.

23. *EQUITY II*. Three hours. Cook, *Cases on Equity*, one-volume edition (fourth edition). Professor PASLEY.

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*. Three hours. Vance, *Cases on Insurance* (fourth edition). Professor WARD.

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

25. *MORTGAGES*. Two hours. Hanna, *Cases and Materials on Security* (re-edited, 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. Ladd, *Cases and Materials on Evidence* (second edition, 1955). 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.

28. *PROCEDURE II*. Three hours. Prashker, *Cases and Materials on New York Practice* (fourth edition, 1953). 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 and consideration of current proposals for improving procedure.

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

29. *PROCEDURE III*. Four hours. Prashker, *Cases and Materials on New York Practice* (fourth edition) and an annotated New York civil practice manual. Professor MACDONALD.

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

31. *BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS*. Five hours. Stevens and Larson, *Cases on Corporations* (second edition). Professor HENN.

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

33. *QUASI-CONTRACTS*. Two hours. Laube, *Cases on Quasi-Contracts* (1952). 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*. Three hours. Welch, *Cases on Public Utility Regulation* (third printing and supplements) 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, petroleum pipe lines, interstate gas and electricity transmission, rural electric cooperatives, radio and communications; legal aspects of governmental and municipal ownership and operation of public utilities.

35. *REAL PROPERTY II*. Two hours. Aigler, *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, *Cases on Rights in Land* (third edition). Professor FRICKE.

Lateral and subjacent support of land and buildings; waters and rights in natural water courses, surface waters and percolating waters; profits, easements, and licenses; party walls, etc. Real Property II is not a prerequisite.

37. *PUBLIC CONTROL OF BUSINESS*. Three hours. Handler, *Trade Regulation* (second edition). Professor DEAN.

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

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, *Cases on Trusts* (fourth 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. Cheatham, Goodrich, Griswold, and Reese, *Cases and Materials on Conflict of Laws*. Professor CARDOZO.

The technique of dealing with problems arising in the various fields of law where more than one jurisdiction is involved. The course deals primarily with the question of jurisdiction of courts and the choice of the applicable law in such cases, covering, for example, the enforcement in one jurisdiction of judgments and other rights created or arising in another jurisdiction, the choice of law in federal courts in diversity of citizenship and other cases, renvoi, characterization or qualification, the full faith and credit clause of the Constitution, and the problem of migratory divorce.

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

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

45. *INTERNATIONAL LAW I*. Three hours. Bishop, *International Law: Cases and Materials* and selected materials. Professor CARDOZO.

The law applicable to the relations among nations: recognition and non-recognition of governments and nations and their territory; treaties and agreements, how made and interpreted; the effect of peace and war in the law; international organizations and courts, their formation, operation, and functions. Nationality and immigration. Claims involving other countries. Ships and aircraft in international travel. Special attention is given to the handling of international elements in problems arising in the individual lawyer's practice.

47. *ADMIRALTY*. Two hours.

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. Sal-

vage, general average, and the principles governing collision will be covered in only a general way. (Given in 1954-55; omitted in 1955-56.)

48. **CREDITORS' RIGHTS.** Three hours. Case book to be announced. Professor HENN.

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

55. **FEDERAL PRACTICE.** Two hours. McCormick and Chadbourn, *Cases on Federal Courts* (second edition) Professor FRICKE.

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

60. **COMPARATIVE LAW.** Two hours. Schlesinger, *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 first part is devoted to procedural and evidentiary problems faced by domestic courts when they have to decide cases involving foreign law and foreign facts. Following this, the fundamental differences in approach and method between common law and civil law will be explored. Basic problems involving international business transactions or litigation with foreign aspects will be discussed in the light of continental legal thinking; emphasis will be placed on the French, German, and Swiss Codes as the outstanding models of systematic codification and on the pattern set by these models in other civil law countries throughout the world.

70. **TAXATION I.** Three hours. Griswold, *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. Shannon, *Legal Accounting* and *Accompanying Case Materials*. Professor SHANNON.

Deals with the accountant's view of business enterprise; asset and equity elements; recording technique—the journal and ledger; revenue and expense elements; periodic closing of accounts; cash and accrual methods of accounting; and basic financial statements. Illustrative case analyses of court acceptance and/or rejection of accounting principles and procedures. Specifically related to partnership, corporate, estate, valuation, tax, and similar legal problems.

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

Legal consequences of marital contracts; grounds for dissolution of marriage,

annulment, divorce, and separation; alimony; antenuptial debts and contracts; wife's earnings; rights and obligations of parent and child; contracts and torts of infants; actions by and against infants; adoption.

### PROBLEM COURSES

A statement as to the purpose of problem courses and the method of conducting them will be found on page 7. At least one problem course is a prerequisite to graduation. Each course carries two hours' credit. A list of those to be offered in 1955-56 follows:

90. *PROBLEMS OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS*. Characteristic legal problems cutting across all fields of law, with emphasis on the practical effect of legal rules and on the interaction of substantive and adjective law; includes incidental treatment of law office organization and attorney-client relations. The problems, largely drawn from actual situations confronting businessmen (especially in their international dealings), will require the preparation, in draft form, of papers such as pleadings, memoranda of law, opinion letters, contracts, and proposed statutes. 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. (Omitted in 1955-56.)

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

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

94. *TRUSTS AND ESTATES*. Planning and settlement of estates by will or trust deed; drafting of instruments. Professor WHITESIDE. (Omitted in 1955-56.)

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. Operated on a problem basis with specialized training in the preparation of memoranda of law for office use. Professor FREEMAN.

96. *PROBLEMS IN PUBLIC CONTROL OF BUSINESS*. A study of special

practical problems in the field of government regulation of business. This course supplements Public Control of Business, but the latter is not necessarily a prerequisite to enrollment in this course. Professor DEAN.

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

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

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. (Omitted in 1955-56.)

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

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

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

107. *COPYRIGHT, TRADE-MARK AND PATENT LAW.* Problems encountered in general practice involving copyrights, trade-marks (and unfair competition), and patents, designed to provide the student with general familiarity with the basic concepts of these fields. Special emphasis to be given to the

marketing of literary and artistic material under common-law principles, federal legislation, and multipartite international conventions. Professor HENN. (Omitted in 1955-56.)

108. *PROBLEMS IN LITIGATION*. Representative, practical problems arising in trial practice, with instruction in the technique of legal research and preparation for trial. In addition to the preparation of memoranda of law, the course will also include the institution and defense of litigation, based upon selected problems, by the service of summonses, complaints, answers, demands for bills of particulars, and the like by the student upon a student opponent. Potential within such adversary proceedings is the probability that it will become necessary for individual opponents to prepare notices of motion, memoranda for the court, orders, and other documents. The course frequently concludes with the selection of a jury and a mock jury trial upon the issues raised by the pleadings served in connection with one of the problems. Professor FRICKE.

109. *CORPORATE FINANCE*. Loss, *Securities Regulation* (with 1955 supplement), and selected materials. Discussion of the various types of corporate securities. Federal and state regulation of corporate securities. Analysis of applicable statutes, including the Federal Securities Act of 1933, Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Trust Indenture Act of 1939, and state "Blue Sky" legislation. Step-by-step treatment of S.E.C. registration procedures, including the preparation of the registration statement, use of the prospectus, and drafting of bidding papers, trust indentures, and other instruments involved. Proxy regulation and insider-trading problems. Stock transfer matters. Professor HENN.

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

### COURSES IN OTHER DIVISIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY

In addition to the work in international affairs described on page 18, attention is called to courses of special value to law students given in other colleges and schools in the University. In this category fall courses in accounting, cooperatives, corporation finance, economics, government (including international law and organization), history, labor relations, philosophy, psychology, public speaking, sociology, taxation, and other fields related to law. More complete information can be obtained from the Announcements of the divisions referred to.

The curricula of the 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 but may be allowed if sufficiently cognate to the student's program in law and if approved by the Dean.

# *General Information*

## REGISTRATION

**S**TUDENTS 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, may be applicable to all students regardless of the date of matriculation. The matter of examinations and grading is periodically reviewed 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 gradu-

ation. 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 irregular attendance or neglect of work during the term.

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

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

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

2. **STANDING.** (a) Merit points will be awarded to each student as follows:

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

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

(b) A student's merit point ratio is determined by dividing the total number of merit points awarded to him by the number of hours of work he has taken. Hours of F grade are included in this computation.

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

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

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

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

(h) A student whose scholastic standing at the end of his first year is well above the minimum required for continuing in the School, notwithstanding the failure of one First-Year course, may petition the Executive Committee of the Faculty to be relieved from the requirement of repeating that course. The member of the Faculty whose First-Year course he failed shall be an ex officio member of the Executive Committee for the purpose of passing upon such petition. If the petition is granted, the student, to be eligible for graduation, must satisfactorily complete 80 term-hours of work exclusive of the failed course and must have the merit point ratios required by rules 2(d) and 4(a), but the hours of F grade in the First-Year course which he failed and does not repeat will be included in the computation of such merit point ratios.

3. *DROPPING OF COURSES.* (a) A problem course may not be dropped at any time after the beginning of the term.

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

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

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

4. *ELIGIBILITY TO TAKE COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION.*

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

(b) Any student who has not become eligible for the comprehensive examination upon his completion of the number of terms of residence normally called for by his program and who has not been dropped under these rules, may be continued in the School on such terms as the Faculty may prescribe.

## DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES

*BACHELOR OF LAWS DEGREE . . .* As a prerequisite for this degree a student must: (a) have credit for not less than 96 weeks of attendance; (b) have passed all courses required for graduation (see page 18); (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 conspicuously 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 18 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 will state 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 14, 15, 16, and 17.

### SCHOLARSHIPS

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

*CORNELL LAW ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIPS* . . . A limited number of scholarships have been established for the year 1955-56 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 and groups of alumni, and from the proceeds of Annual Giving sponsored by the Cornell Law Association.

*HENRY W. SACKETT SCHOLARSHIPS* . . . Two scholarships have been established from the Sackett Law School Endowment Fund. These scholarships are to be awarded in the discretion of the Law Faculty.

*MYNDERSE VAN CLEEF SCHOLARSHIP* . . . This scholarship is awarded in the discretion of the Law Faculty.

*JOHN JAMES VAN NOSTRAND SCHOLARSHIPS* . . . Two scholarships, available to students after the first year, are awarded on the basis of financial need, character, and scholarship.

*CUTHBERT W. POUND FUND* . . . This memorial was created

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

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

*CHARLES K. BURDICK SCHOLARSHIP* . . . Established in memory of 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 other veterans in the School.

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

*MELVIN I. PITT SCHOLARSHIP* . . . A scholarship fund established in memory of the late Melvin Ira Pitt, LL.B. '50, by his family, classmates, and friends.

*FRANKLYN ELLENBOGEN, JR., MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP* . . . A scholarship fund in memory of Franklyn Ellenbogen, Jr., a member of the class of 1955, established by his parents, the income to be awarded to a law student by the Executive Committee of the Law Faculty, taking into account particularly the financial need of the applicant.

*CHARLES D. BOSTWICK LAW SCHOLARSHIP* . . . Donated in memory of Charles D. Bostwick, LL.B. '94, onetime treasurer of the University. Award to be made to a law student by the Executive Committee of the Law Faculty.

#### PRIZES

*BOARDMAN THIRD-YEAR LAW PRIZE* . . . A Third-Year Law Prize of the value of \$100, the income from the gift of Judge Douglas

Boardman, the first Dean of the Law School, is awarded annually to the student who has, in the judgment of the Faculty, done the best work to the end of his second year.

*FRASER PRIZES* . . . Two prizes, the first of the value of \$100, and the second of the value of \$50, the gift of William Metcalf, Jr., '01, in memory of Alexander Hugh Ross Fraser, former librarian of the Law School, are awarded annually about the beginning of the college year to Third-Year students whose law course has been taken entirely in Cornell University. They are awarded to students who have most fully evidenced high qualities of mind and character by superior achievements in scholarship and by those attributes which earn the commendation of teachers and fellow students. The award is made upon recommendation of the Third-Year class by vote, from a list of members submitted by the Faculty as eligible by reason of superior scholarship. The holder of the Boardman Prize is not eligible.

*W. D. P. CAREY EXHIBITION* . . . Gift of William D. P. Carey, '26. The first prize is \$125 and the second prize \$75. Awarded to the students who, in the judgment of the Faculty, excel in the Third-Year comprehensive examination, including the library problem test.

*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.

*LOUIS KAISER PRIZE* . . . Gift of Louis Kaiser, LL.B. '21, deceased. A prize of \$50 awarded to the student judged by the Faculty to rank highest in the upper-class moot court work.

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

#### 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 \$425 a term. The tuition fee for LL.M. and J.S.D. candidates is likewise \$425 a term.

A *MATRICULATION FEE* of \$28 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 10 of this Announcement.

*ANNUAL FEE* . . . A composite fee of \$75 is payable each term at the time of payment of tuition. The composite fee covers the health and infirmary services (see page 9 of this Announcement and the *General Information Announcement*); the privileges of membership in Willard Straight Hall; the use of the University athletic facilities; and the use of the University libraries.

*SPECIAL FEES* . . . A student desiring to take an examination for the removal of a mark of "Absent" must (1) obtain permission from the professor who teaches the course at least ten days before the examination, (2) secure coupons from the Law School office which will be stamped at the Treasurer's office upon payment of \$2, (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 University Trustees to take effect at any time without previous notice.

## BOOKS

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

## ROOMS AND APARTMENTS

*SINGLE AND MARRIED MEN* . . . Inquiries concerning rooms in the University dormitories should be directed to the Manager of Residential Halls, Edmund Ezra Day Hall, Cornell University. There are a limited number of living accommodations available for married veterans, who should direct their inquiries concerning such facilities to the Office of Veterans' Housing, in care of Residential Halls, Edmund Ezra Day Hall, Cornell University. 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.

Our experience indicates that, to obtain satisfactory housing, it is important that the prospective student visit Ithaca early in the summer. He will then be able to look over the available rooms and apart-

ments 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 1955-56 is expected to be so large that Law School 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, Edmund Ezra Day Hall, as soon as possible. In the University dormitories and houses for women, the charges for room, board, and personal laundry total \$447.50 a term.

Law School 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 School women have found accommodations in private dwellings and apartments which are convenient to the campus. Cost varies from \$7 to \$10 a week.

### BOARD

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

### SELF-SUPPORT

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

For further information on the subject of employment, inquiry should be directed to the employment counselor in the office of Dean of Men and Dean of Women, 133 Edmund Ezra Day Hall, Cornell University.

### STUDENT CARS

Students who intend to maintain motor-driven vehicles in Tompkins County must register them with the Traffic Bureau of the Safety Division and pay a fee of \$2 each semester, when they register in the Law School, and they must maintain liability insurance. Students may not park cars on the campus unless they have obtained permission to do so from the Traffic Bureau. This permission will be granted only for cogent reasons. A student will be fined for non-registration of a car or for parking on campus without a permit.

### 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 Ir-

vine, 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'Brien, 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.*
- 1950—Hon. Leverett B. Saltonstall, United States Senator, Massachusetts. *The Lawyer in Politics.*
- 1951—Hon. Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Chief Justice of New Jersey. *The Modernization of the Law.*
- 1952—Hon. Herbert F. Goodrich, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. *Appeals—How and When.*
- 1953—Edward Boshell, President of Westinghouse Air Brake Co. *The Lawyer in Business.*
- 1954—Hon. Bolitha J. Laws, Chief Judge, Federal District Court, District of Columbia. *The Lawyer's Part in the Administration of Justice.*
- 1955—Hon. Arthur J. Larson, Under Secretary of Labor. *The Lawyer as Conservative.*

# *Catalogue of Students, 1954-55*

Abbey, George Marshall, A.B. 1954, University of Rochester	Forestville, N.Y.
Adams, Thomas Tilley, B.A. 1951, University of Buffalo	Buffalo, N.Y.
Arthur, Walter W., B.A. 1949, University of Connecticut	Meriden, Conn.
Asher, Martin Richard, A.B. 1953, Tufts College	New York City
Atkinson, William Henry, A.B. 1953, Cornell University	Ithaca, N.Y.
Austrian, Geoffrey David, A.B. 1953, Harvard College	New York City
Babcock, Howard Kingsley, B.A. 1953, Williams College	Buffalo, N.Y.
Bamonte, John David, B.S. in Ec. 1950, Niagara University	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Barber, Evelyn Ruth, Arts-Law, Cornell University	New York City
Barnstead, Richard Armstrong, A.B. 1952, Brown University	Scarsdale, N.Y.
Barrett, John Burnett, Geneseo State Teachers College	Rochester, N.Y.
Bauman, Louis William, A.B. 1953, Brown University	Port Chester, N.Y.
Beck, Leland Stuart, A.B. 1953, Cornell University	Ithaca, N.Y.
Beck, Robert Lynn, B.A. 1949, Adelphi College	Rochester, N.Y.
Becker, William George, Jr., A.B. 1952, Cornell University	Westfield, N.J.
Beckerman, Gerald, B.S. in Ec. 1953, University of Pennsylvania	Rochester, N.Y.
Belkin, Marshall Stanford, Arts-Law, Cornell University	Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
Bell, Myron Benjamin, B.A. 1953, Yale College	Ithaca, N.Y.
Bell, William Warren, A.B. 1949, Haverford College	Washington, D.C.
Berger, Leo Vladimir, B.S. 1942, Cornell University	Ithaca, N.Y.
Bergner, Arthur Isaac, A.B. 1952, Cornell University	Woodmere, N.Y.
Berkman, Kenneth Saul, A.B. 1954, Cornell University	Flushing, N.Y.
Berkowitz, Bernard Solomon, A.B. 1952, Cornell University	Trenton, N.J.
Berman, Ira, A.B. 1953, Cornell University	Lawrence, N.Y.
Bernstein, George Kaskel, Arts-Law, Cornell University	New York City
Bernstein, Richard Alan, B.A. 1953, University of Rochester	Rochester, N.Y.
Bettman, Ralph Martin, A.B. 1953, Colgate University	White Plains, N.Y.
Birer, Stanley Roy, A.B. 1954, Cornell University	Hempstead, N.Y.
Boyd, Robert Adams, A.B. 1952, Colgate University	Cannonsville, N.Y.
Brown, Edward Theodore, B.A. 1953, New York University	New York City
Brown, Ray William, B.A. 1951, Princeton University	Hornell, N.Y.
Brown, Selby V. I., Jr., A.B. 1950, Ripon College	Ithaca, N.Y.
Buchanan, John Roosevelt, Jr., A.B. 1954, Cornell University	Youngstown, Ohio
Budge, Hamilton Whithed, A.B. 1950, Stanford University	Burlingame, Calif.
Bunis, Morton Samuel, A.B. 1953, Cornell University	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Burgess, Henry Whitfield, B.A. 1952, Swarthmore College	Ithaca, N.Y.
Burke, Ross Burroughs, Jr., B.A. 1954, Ohio Wesleyan University	Cranford, N.J.
Cantwell, Robert, A.B. 1953, Cornell University	East Aurora, N.Y.
Cashel, Thomas William, A.B. 1952, Cornell University	Hempstead, N.Y.
Cassan, Vito John, B.A. 1952, Ohio State University	Rochester, N.Y.
Castellino, Samuel Joseph, B.S. 1952, Holy Cross College	Elmira, N.Y.
Chatman, Arthur Sheldon, A.B. 1952, Cornell University	Rochester, N.Y.
Clark, Harrison Chandler, A.B. 1949, Cornell University	Marathon, N.Y.
Clement, Thomas Earl, B.A. 1954, St. Lawrence University	Watertown, N.Y.
Cohen, George Herbert, Arts-Law, Cornell University	Long Beach, N.Y.
Cole, Martin Stephen, A.B. 1954, Cornell University	Worcester, Mass.
Considine, John Joseph, B.A. 1952, LeMoyne College	Rochester, N.Y.
Contiguglia, Louis Peter, B.A. 1953, Hamilton College	Auburn, N.Y.

- Contiguglia, Robert Anthony, B.A. 1953, Hamilton College . . . . . Auburn, N.Y.
- Cooperstein, Walter Marvin, B.S. (I&L.R.) 1952, Cornell University . . . . . Forest Hills, N.Y.
- Coughlin, George Gordon, Jr., A.B. 1953, Colgate University . . . . . Binghamton, N.Y.
- Cummins, Richard Julian, A.B. 1953, Cornell University . . . . . Maywood, N.J.
- Currie, Andrew George, Jr., B.A. in Ec. 1952, Trinity College . . . . . Hamden, Conn.
- Dana, Ann Schoback, A.B. 1952, Cornell University . . . . . Lakewood, N.Y.
- Danbury, Michael Jeremy, B.A. 1953, Yale College . . . . . Dighton, Mass.
- Davidowitz, Edward Martin, B.A. 1954, Allegheny College . . . . . New York City
- Davidson, Saul Gerald, B.A. 1952, University of Rochester . . . . . Rochester, N.Y.
- deCordova, Noel, Jr., A.B. 1951, Cornell University . . . . . Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
- DeGraff, John Teller, Jr., A.B. 1950, Dartmouth College . . . . . Albany, N.Y.
- Desenberg, Milford Meyer, B.A. 1952, University of Kansas . . . . . New York City
- Dewey, David Allan, A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Cortland, N.Y.
- Dickson, Robert Bruce, B.A. 1950, Yale College . . . . . New Canaan, Conn.
- Dietz, John Anthony, B.A. 1952, University of Rochester . . . . . Rochester, N.Y.
- Dilks, Edward, B.A. 1952, Champlain College . . . . . Tottenville, N.Y.
- Dirkx, Richard Harold, B.A. 1953, Alfred University . . . . . Alfred, N.Y.
- Dobyns, James Pennington, Jr., A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Rochester, N.Y.
- Dougherty, William Anderson, B.A. 1948, Bowdoin College . . . . . White Plains, N.Y.
- DuBois, George Bache, Jr., Arts-Law, Cornell University . . . . . Chevy Chase, Md.
- Duda, Nicholas, Jr., B.S. (I&L.R.) 1952, Cornell University . . . . . Rochester, N.Y.
- Dugan, Frederick David, B.A. 1952, Antioch College . . . . . Penn Yan, N.Y.
- Dunn, Joseph, A.B. 1953, Cornell University . . . . . Paterson, N.J.
- Eilenberg, Simon Judah, B.A. 1952, Antioch College . . . . . Ithaca, N.Y.
- Eisen, Edwin Roy, B.A. 1954, Colby College . . . . . Brooklyn, N.Y.
- Emerson, William Harry, A.B. 1951, Cornell University . . . . . Rome, N.Y.
- Evangelista, Donato Angelo, B.S. in B.A. 1954, University of Rochester . . . . . Rochester, N.Y.
- Evans, Roger Clinton, B.A. 1954, Yale University . . . . . Milford, Conn.
- Fanning, James Steiger, A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Riverside, Conn.
- Feigenbaum, Israel Leonard, A.B. 1953, Cornell University . . . . . Farmingdale, N.Y.
- Felt, Ernest Porter, A.B. 1953, Ohio Wesleyan College . . . . . Ithaca, N.Y.
- Ferguson, William Dean, A.B. 1949, Lebanon Valley College . . . . . Shinglehouse, Pa.
- Finck, John Bailey, B.A. 1952, University of Buffalo . . . . . Buffalo, N.Y.
- Fisher, Richard Julius, B.A. 1950, St. John's University . . . . . Avon, Minn.
- Flanagan, Donald Michael, B.A. 1954, St. Bonaventure University . . . . . Oneida, N.Y.
- Fliegel, Louis Barry, A.B. 1953, Boston University . . . . . Brooklyn, N.Y.
- Ford, Paul Maurice, Jr., A.B. 1953, Cornell University . . . . . Elmira, N.Y.
- Forker, John Lee, A.B. 1954, Baldwin-Wallace College . . . . . Shaker Heights, Ohio
- Foster, Townsend, Jr., B.A. 1952, Colgate University . . . . . Utica, N.Y.
- Fox, Irving Patrick, B.A. 1949, Williams College . . . . . Ithaca, N.Y.
- Frank, Herman Stephen, A.B. 1951, Boston University . . . . . New York City
- Frankenheim, Samuel, Jr., A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Newark, N.J.
- Franklin, Marc Adam, A.B. 1953, Cornell University . . . . . Brooklyn, N.Y.
- Freeman, Norman Douglas, A.B. 1953, Cornell University . . . . . Ithaca, N.Y.
- Friedman, Paul, B.S. 1953, U.S. Merchant Marine Academy . . . . . Philadelphia, Pa.
- Friedman, Victor, A.B. 1954, Rutgers University . . . . . Robbinsville, N.J.
- Fuchs, Fred, B.A. 1954, George Washington University . . . . . Lawrence, N.Y.
- Geraci, Felice Phillip Francis, A.B. 1954, Hamilton College . . . . . Utica, N.Y.
- Gerber, Andrew Jay, B.A. 1954, University of Vermont . . . . . Brooklyn, N.Y.
- Githler, Charles Hubbard, II, Arts-Law, Cornell University . . . . . Corning, N.Y.
- Gluckman, Robert Barth, Arts-Law, Cornell University . . . . . Brooklyn, N.Y.
- Goldberg, Bernard, B.A. 1953, Hofstra College . . . . . Yonkers, N.Y.
- Golder, Arthur John, Jr., A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Ithaca, N.Y.

- Golding, Charles William, B.S. 1951, Wake Forest College . . . . . Richmond, Va.  
 Goodelski, Donald Joseph, A.B. 1950, Columbia University . . . . . Lawrence, Mass.  
 Goodman, Stephen Nathaniel, A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Brooklyn, N.Y.  
 Goodstein, David Bertham, A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Englewood, Colo.  
 Gordon, Richard Earle, A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Watertown, N.Y.  
 Gould, Lewis Jerome, B.A. 1954, Northwestern University . . . . . Evanston, Ill.  
 Greenfield, Jerry Ronald, B.A. 1953, University of Rochester . . . . . Rochester, N.Y.  
 Greenman, Brian M., A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
 Greenstein, Andrew Martin, A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Gross, S. Richard, A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Liberty, N.Y.  
 Grow, John William, B.A. 1954, St. Lawrence University . . . . . Rome, N.Y.  
 Gunther, George Peter, B.A. 1952, Dartmouth College . . . . . Hamburg, N.Y.  
 Gusman, Robert C., B.A. 1953, New York University . . . . . Bronx, N.Y.  
 Hall, James William, A.B. 1950, University of Rochester . . . . . Rochester, N.Y.  
 Hammonds, Ellen Beatrix, A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Ridgewood, N.J.  
 Hampson, Thomas Meredith, A.B. 1951, Cornell University . . . . . Warren, Pa.  
 Hampton, Geoffrey A., A.B. 1952, Amherst College . . . . . Utica, N.Y.  
 Hanifin, Jerome Francis, B.A. 1952, St. Bonaventure University . . . . . Binghamton, N.Y.  
 Haugaard, William Clinton, B.C.E. 1953, Cornell University . . . . . Floral Park, N.Y.  
 Hayt, Jonathan, A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Great Neck, N.Y.  
 Healey, James Robert, B.S. 1952, Northwestern University . . . . . Waterbury, Conn.  
 Heeb, Robert Hadden, B.S. in B.A. 1950, Lehigh University . . . . . Denville, N.J.  
 Helm, Nancy Bryce, A.B. 1953, Cornell University . . . . . San Gabriel, Calif.  
 Henoeh, Gilbert, A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Newark, N.J.  
 Henry, Frederick Thomas, Jr., A.B. 1953, Hamilton College . . . . . Canandaigua, N.Y.  
 Hickey, William James, A.B. 1953, LeMoyne College . . . . . Yonkers, N.Y.  
 Hill, Robert Lee, A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Garden City, N.Y.  
 Hinsey, Joseph, A.B. 1953, Cornell University . . . . . Scarsdale, N.Y.  
 Hirsch, James Edwin, B.S. in Ec. 1953, University of Pennsylvania . . . . . Woodmere, N.Y.  
 Hirschfield, Joseph Baer, B.S. 1953, New York University . . . . . Yonkers, N.Y.  
 Hoffman, Edward Brooks, A.B. 1953, Cornell University . . . . . Elmira, N.Y.  
 Hoffmire, Philip W., A.B. 1949, Middlebury College . . . . . Buffalo, N.Y.  
 Hrabchak, Robert R., B.S. 1951, Lehigh University . . . . . Watertown, N.Y.  
 Huffman, Earl R., B.A. 1951, Hamilton College . . . . . Pemberville, Ohio  
 Hutt, Frederick Bruce, Jr., A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Ithaca, N.Y.  
 Inman, George Cornelius, Jr., A.B. 1952, University of Michigan . . . . . Hudson, N.Y.  
 Jackson, Alfred, Jr., A.B. 1953, Cornell University . . . . . Merrick, N.Y.  
 Jacob-Steinorth, Karl, Dr. Jur. 1954, University of Cologne . . . . .  
     Nosdtr, Western Germany  
 Jones, Robert Hugh, B.A.(N.S.) 1951, University of Utah . . . . . Yorkville, N.Y.  
 Kaeser, Joerg, Dr. Jur. 1952, University of Tuebingen . . . . . Tuebingen, Germany  
 Kalinich, Paul Theodore, Arts-Law, Cornell University . . . . . Lombard, Ill.  
 Kam, Lawrence Henry, B.A. 1952, University of Southern California . . . . . Maui, Hawaii  
 Kananack, Arthur Barry, Arts-Law, Cornell University . . . . . Brooklyn, N.Y.  
 Kaplan, Eugene, B.A. 1949, University of Buffalo . . . . . Buffalo, N.Y.  
 Karp, Michael Robert, B.S. 1954, New York University . . . . . New York City  
 Kasserman, Ronald Wesley, A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Ithaca, N.Y.  
 Katz, Norton Norris, A.B. 1952, Cornell University . . . . . Washington, D.C.  
 Kaye, Frederick Jules, A.B. 1950, Cornell University; M.B.A. 1951,  
     Syracuse University . . . . . Cortland, N.Y.  
 Kaye, Stephen Basil Rackow, A.B. 1952, Cornell University . . . . . New York City  
 Keeler, Charles Addison, Jr., A.B. 1952, Hamilton College . . . . . Binghamton, N.Y.  
 Keib, John Ward, B.S. 1952, Holy Cross College . . . . . Watertown, N.Y.  
 Keighton, Robert Laurie, B.A. 1953, Swarthmore College . . . . . Swarthmore, Pa.  
 Kersh, DeWitte Talmadge, Jr., B.S. 1952, Cornell University . . . . . Great Neck, N.Y.

- Kingsley, Frank Hayes, Jr. A.B. 1951, Syracuse University . . . . . Whitehall, N.Y.  
 Klineman, Ronald Bruce, Arts-Law, Cornell University . . . . . Rochester, N.Y.  
 Kozlick, Joseph Charles, Jr., A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . New York City  
 Kraft, Rudolf George, Jr., A.B. 1952, Cornell University . . . . . Longmeadow, Mass.  
 Kramer, Saul Gerald, B.S. (I.&L.R.) 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Elmont, N.Y.  
 Kurzman, Robert Graham, B.A. 1954, Hofstra College . . . . . Rockville Centre, N.Y.  
 LaBonte, Harold Roland, Jr., B.A. 1950, Yale College . . . . . Ithaca, N.Y.  
 LaLone, Bernard Henning, Jr., B.A. 1952, St. Lawrence  
 University . . . . . Glens Falls, N.Y.  
 Landau, Robert Irwin, Arts-Law, Cornell University . . . . . New York City  
 Lander, Marvin Samuel, B.S. 1950, University of Scranton . . . . . Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 Lankenau, John Clausen, B.E.E. 1952, Cornell University . . . . . Germantown, N.Y.  
 Lasch, Frank James, B.A. 1954, Holy Cross College . . . . . Albany, N.Y.  
 Laschever, Richard Benjamin, B.S. 1952, University of  
 Connecticut . . . . . Hartford, Conn.  
 Leary, Frank Morris, A.B. 1952, Colgate University . . . . . Auburn, N.Y.  
 Lee, David Ames, B.A. 1952, Yale University . . . . . Syracuse, N.Y.  
 Legon, Allan Robert, Arts-Law, Cornell University . . . . . Great Neck N.Y.  
 Lehmeier, Franklin Guth, A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . New Rochelle, N.Y.  
 Lent, Norman Frederick, Jr., B.A. 1952, Hofstra College . . . . . Lynbrook, N.Y.  
 Levien, Joy, A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . New York City  
 Lewis, Murray Fisher, M.B.A. 1952, Cornell University . . . . . Ithaca, N.Y.  
 Lifflander, Matthew Leslie, B.A. 1954, New York University . . . . . Scarsdale, N.Y.  
 Lillich, Richard Bonnot, B.A. 1954, Oberlin College . . . . . Oberlin, Ohio  
 London, Martin, Arts-Law, Cornell University . . . . . Forest Hills, N.Y.  
 LoPresti, Ignazio Anthony, A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Niagara Falls, N.Y.  
 Luks, Jerry Melvin, B.A. 1954, University of Chicago . . . . . Lynbrook, N.Y.  
 Lynch, Joseph Edward, A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Auburn, N.Y.  
 Mallery, Roger Henry, Jr., A.B. 1953, Syracuse University . . . . . Howes Cave, N.Y.  
 Mandanis, Marjorie Garrette, University of California . . . . . Endicott, N.Y.  
 Marcus, Myron, B.A. 1954, Alfred University . . . . . Ridgefield, N.J.  
 Mathews, Ernest Lewis, Jr., Arts-Law, Cornell University . . . . . Elmhurst, N.Y.  
 May, William Benjamin, University of Buffalo . . . . . Ithaca, N.Y.  
 McAskill, James Stuart, B.A. 1951, University of Rochester . . . . . Watertown, N.Y.  
 McCarthy, Donald Paul, B.S. 1952, LeMoyne College . . . . . Syracuse, N.Y.  
 McCormick, Phyllis Jane, B.A. 1953, University of Vermont . . . . . Saranac Lake, N.Y.  
 McDonald, John Handley, A.B. 1952, Cornell University . . . . . Fulton, N.Y.  
 McDonald, William John, B.S.S. 1954, Georgetown University . . . . . Niagara Falls, N.Y.  
 McGregor, Bruce Clifton, Jr., B.A. 1952, St. Lawrence  
 University . . . . . Ellensburg Depot, N.Y.  
 McIntire, Robert Roy, B.S. 1953, University of Maryland . . . . . Hagerstown, Md.  
 Mende, Leonard Allan, Eng.-Law, Cornell University . . . . . Albany, N.Y.  
 Meresman, Goldy, A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Jamaica, N.Y.  
 Messina, Harry Patrick, Jr., A.B. 1954, University of Rochester . . . . . Rochester, N.Y.  
 Merz, Stuart Oscar Harold, B.S. 1952, Cornell University . . . . . Elberon, N.Y.  
 Miller, Luther Wood, A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Stamford, Conn.  
 Minnich, Joseph Pilkay, Jr., B.S. in B.A. 1952, Lehigh  
 University . . . . . Binghamton, N.Y.  
 Minor, William Strong, A.B. 1942, Hamilton College . . . . . Deposit, N.Y.  
 Moelis, Herbert, A.B. 1954, Cornell University . . . . . Brooklyn, N.Y.  
 Monaghan, Leonard Edward, A.B. 1952, Niagara University . . . . . Canandaigua, N.Y.  
 Montesano, Michael John, Jr., B.A. 1953, Yale College . . . . . Buffalo, N.Y.  
 Moore, Edward Ray, B.A. 1952, Pomona College . . . . . Monrovia, Liberia  
 Morhard, Albert Joseph, B.A. 1952, Western Reserve  
 University . . . . . University Heights, Ohio

Murnighan, William Eugene, A.B. 1951, Cornell University	Ithaca, N.Y.
Myers, Robert Brewer, B.A. 1954, Wesleyan University	E. Hartford, Conn.
Neff, Robert Arthur, A.B. 1953, Cornell University	Ithaca, N.Y.
Nichols, John Leonard, B.A. 1954, Amherst College	Rochester, N.Y.
Nonni, Eugene Dominick, B.A. 1953, Adelphi College	Valley Stream, N.Y.
Noyes, William Parker, A.B. 1953, Cornell University	Ithaca, N.Y.
Oakes, Randall Voorhees, Jr., A.B. 1953, Cornell University	Silver Spring, Md.
O'Connell, Maurice Daniel, Jr., B.A. 1950, Williams College	Pottersville, N.Y.
Oppenheim, Stephen Low, A.B. 1954, Cornell University	Monticello, N.Y.
Orvis, Kenneth Gordon, B.A. 1953, Wesleyan University	Rensselaer, N.Y.
Osterman, Melvin Howard, Jr., Arts-Law, Cornell University	New York City
Parmet, Donald Jay, A.B. 1952, Cornell University	Sheepshead Bay, N.Y.
Parsons, Alan, B.A. 1950, Dartmouth College	Corning, N.Y.
Partan, Daniel Gordon, Arts-Law, Cornell University	New York City
Patsalos, Pano Zachary, B.S. 1952, Seton Hall University	Newburgh, N.Y.
Pearl, Jason Elihu, A.B. 1954, Cornell University	New Britain, Conn.
Peck, Gerald, A.B. 1954, Colgate University	Jamestown, N.Y.
Pellathy, Gabriel Steven, B.A. 1954, Columbia University	Dannemora, N.Y.
Perez, Louis John, B.S. 1954, St. Lawrence University	Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Perretti, Peter Nicholas, B.A. 1953, Colgate University	Passaic, N.J.
Perillo, Joseph M., Jr., A.B. 1953, Cornell University	Pearl River, N.Y.
Persons, Alan Richard, B.A. 1953, Hamilton College	Canandaigua, N.Y.
Peterson, Carl William, Jr., A.B. 1953, Hamilton College	Ilion, N.Y.
Pierson, Douglas Clark, A.B. 1954, Cornell University	Glen Ridge, N.J.
Pileckas, Paul Lewis, A.B. 1952, Colgate University	Hagaman, N.Y.
Pinkus, Daniel Arthur, A.B. 1954, Cornell University	Woodside, N.Y.
Plant, David William, B.M.E. 1953, Cornell University	Toledo, Ohio
Prato, Samuel Frank, A.B. 1952, University of Michigan	Rochester, N.Y.
Quartararo, Jack Michael, B.S. 1951, Norwich University	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Raiford, John Dempsey, B.S. 1954, U.S. Naval Academy	St. Louis, Ill.
Rakov, Peter William, B.A. 1954, Colgate University	Kingston, N.Y.
Randle, Robert Francis, Arts-Law, Cornell University	Perth Amboy, N.J.
Ray, Kenneth Paul, A.B. 1952, Syracuse University	Sauquoit, N.Y.
Rayhill, Philip Anthony, B.A. 1954, Wesleyan University	Utica, N.Y.
Reeves, Joseph William, A.B. 1953, University of Notre Dame	Rochester, N.Y.
Reiner, Richard Charles, B.A. 1952, New York University	Putnam County, N.Y.
Reynolds, Donald Paterson, B.E.E. 1953, Cornell University	Ithaca, N.Y.
Rice, Charles Francis, A.B. 1950, Hamilton College	Elmira, N.Y.
Rice, George Byron, Jr., A.B. 1950, Cornell University	Bayside, N.Y.
Rickert, Thomas George, B.A. 1954, University of Rochester	Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Ringwood, Richard Stephen, B.S. 1954, LeMoyne College	Auburn, N.Y.
Rivers, Loren James Lee, B.A. 1952, Cornell University	Glens Falls, N.Y.
Robinson, Chad Barrett, A.B. 1954, Hamilton College	Rochester, N.Y.
Robinson, Clifford Osbert, B.S. 1954, Ohio State University	Charleston, W. Va.
Robinson, Marvin Stuart, Arts-Law, Cornell University	Newark, N.J.
Romas, Angelo, A.B. 1953, Cornell University	Endicott, N.Y.
Rosenbaum, Richard Merrill, B.A. 1952, Hobart College	Rochester, N.Y.
Rosenthal, Jay Norbert, B.A. 1952, Alfred University	Buffalo, N.Y.
Rospond, Vincent Stephen, A.B. 1954, Cornell University	Newark, N.J.
Rowland, John David, Arts-Law, Cornell University	Racine, Wis.
Rubashkin, Martin, A.B. 1954, Cornell University	Monticello, N.Y.
Rubery, Paul Thomas, B.A. 1950; M.A. 1951, St. Bonaventure University	Palmyra, N.Y.
Rubinstein, Frederic Armand, A.B. 1953, Cornell University	New York City
Saks, Alan Joseph, B.A. 1953, Queens College	Rosedale, N.Y.

Sanford, Samuel Cook, B.A. 1954, Colgate University	Interlaken, N.Y.
Saraceno, John Joseph, A.B. 1952, Cornell University	Endicott, N.Y.
Satterlee, Robert John, B.B.A. 1951, LeMoyne College	Syracuse, N.Y.
Sawyer, Robert Scott, B.A. 1952, Trinity College	Delhi, N.Y.
Schappi, John Vincent, B.S. (I.&L.R.) 1952, Cornell University	Ithaca, N.Y.
Scheinman, Graham Miles, A.B. 1954, Cornell University	Lynbrook, N.Y.
Schiff, Howard Lee, B.A. 1954, Wesleyan University	Long Beach, N.Y.
Schneider, Kurt Albert, B.S. 1952, Hobart College	Ithaca, N.Y.
Schoenwald, Donald Lynn, A.B. 1951, Syracuse University	Syracuse, N.Y.
Schumacher, Frederick Richmond, B.A. 1952, Princeton University	Locust Valley, N.Y.
Schwartz, Norman Charles, A.B. 1954, Cornell University	Yorktown Hghts., N.Y.
Schwartz, Richard Hart, B.S. (I.&L.R.) 1952, Cornell University	Elizabeth, Pa.
Seidenberg, Harold, A.B. 1952, Cornell University	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Seley, Robert Koch, A.B. 1952, Cornell University	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Shea, John Gerard, A.B. 1952, St. Bernard's Seminary & College	Rochester, N.Y.
Simon, Robert Emmanuel, B.S. in Ec. 1954, University of Pennsylvania	Albany, N.Y.
Sofia, Alan Jay, B.S. 1951, Fordham College	Scarsdale, N.Y.
Solimando, Rocco Anthony, B.A. 1954, Hamilton College	Utica, N.Y.
Solomon, Elliott Jerome, A.B. 1953, Cornell University	Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
Sorapure, Cornelius Eugene, Jr., B.A. 1954, Fordham College	New Rochelle, N.Y.
Southard, Richard Charles, A.B. 1954, Syracuse University	Wilson, N.Y.
Soyring, Anselm Edward, Cornell University	Ithaca, N.Y.
Spadone, Donald, B.A. 1953, University of New Hampshire	New Hampton, N.H.
Spero, Richard Louis, B.A. 1954, University of Michigan	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Sprague, Peter Radley, B.A. 1952, College of Wooster	Williamstown, N.Y.
Steinthal, Nicholas, A.B. 1953, Cornell University	Newburgh, N.Y.
Stephens, Shirley B., Jr., B.A. 1953, Vanderbilt University	Washington, D.C.
Sterling, Donald Arthur, B.A. 1954, Rutgers University	Teaneck, N.J.
Szasz, Paul Charles, B.E.P. 1952, Cornell University	Minneapolis, Minn.
Tauro, Joseph Louis, A.B. 1953, Brown University	Swampscott, Mass.
Tecklin, David Leonard, A.B. 1954, Brown University	White Plains, N.Y.
Tenney, John Richard, A.B. 1952, Colgate University	Paramus, N.J.
Thaler, Richard Byron, A.B. 1953, Cornell University	Ithaca, N.Y.
Tierney, Francis Michael, A.B. 1954, Union College	Bronxville, N.Y.
Tom, Herbert Ken, B.A. 1952, Carleton College	Honolulu, Hawaii
Tompkins, Harold, B.A. 1954, Syracuse University	White Plains, N.Y.
Torruella, Alberto Juan, Arts-Law, Cornell University	Ponce, P.R.
Trager, David Allan, A.B. 1954, Colgate University	Yonkers, N.Y.
Tretter, Franklin Edward, Arts-Law, Cornell University	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Tsapis, Stanley, A.B. 1954, Cornell University	Weirton, W. Va.
Turk, Ronald Jay, B.A. 1954, Cornell University	Rochester, N.Y.
Tuttle, John David, B.S. 1954, University of Pennsylvania	Syracuse, N.Y.
Walls, Bradley Morrell, A.B. 1951, Harvard College	Buffalo, N.Y.
Walsh, Robert Hilarie, B.A. 1952, Yale College	Katonah, N.Y.
Warren, Edsall Terry, A.B. 1952, Cornell University	Ashtabula, Ohio
Waterman, T. Preston, A.B. 1953, Cornell University	Patchogue, N.Y.
Webster, John Frederick, B.A. 1953, University of Vermont	St. Albans, Vt.
Weinstein, George, B.S. 1954, New York University	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Weisberg, Harry M., B.A. 1954, Marietta College	Lawrence, N.Y.
Weisman, David Robert, B.A. 1954, Hobart College	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Weisser, Frederick George, Jr., B.A. 1952, Gettysburg College	Great Neck, N.Y.
Weissheimer, Kurt, Jr., B.S. 1954, Northwestern University	Norwalk, Conn.
Weissman, Peter John, A.B. 1953, Cornell University	Stanford, Conn.
West, Bernard, A.B. 1953, Cornell University	Hewlett Bay Park, N.Y.

Westphal, Howard Elmer, B.S. (I.&L.R.) 1954, Cornell University. . . . . Buffalo, N.Y.  
 Whitley, Thomas Bowen, A.B. 1952, Columbia University. . . . . Ithaca, N.Y.  
 Wight, Winfield Emmons, Jr., B.S. 1949, Yale University; M.B.A.  
 University of Michigan . . . . . Thomaston, Conn.  
 Williams, Gerald Oliver, B.A. 1952, Hobart College. . . . . Batavia, N.Y.  
 Wolfe, Louis Evans, Arts-Law, Cornell University. . . . . Plattsburg, N.Y.  
 Wolk, Edmund F., A.B. 1953, Cornell University. . . . . Brooklyn, N.Y.  
 Yaker, Stanley, B.A. 1951, New York University. . . . . New York City  
 Yale, William Scott, B.A. 1952, Colgate University. . . . . Youngstown, N.Y.  
 Zucker, Leonard Bernard, A.B. 1954, Cornell University. . . . . Irvington, N.J.

## INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED IN 1954-55

Adelphi College . . . . .	2	Niagara University . . . . .	2
Alfred University . . . . .	3	Northwestern University . . . . .	3
Allegheny College . . . . .	1	Norwich University . . . . .	1
Amherst College . . . . .	2	Notre Dame, University of . . . . .	1
Antioch College . . . . .	2	Oberlin College . . . . .	1
Baldwin-Wallace College . . . . .	1	Ohio State University . . . . .	2
Boston University . . . . .	2	Ohio Wesleyan University . . . . .	2
Bowdoin College . . . . .	1	Pennsylvania, University of . . . . .	4
Brown University . . . . .	4	Pomona College . . . . .	1
Buffalo, University of . . . . .	4	Princeton University . . . . .	2
California, University of . . . . .	1	Queens College . . . . .	1
Carleton College . . . . .	1	Ripon College . . . . .	1
Champlain College . . . . .	1	Rochester, University of . . . . .	10
Chicago, University of . . . . .	1	Rutgers University . . . . .	2
Colby College . . . . .	1	St. Bernard's Seminary and College . . . . .	1
Colgate University . . . . .	13	St. Bonaventure University . . . . .	3
Cologne, University of . . . . .	1	St. John's University . . . . .	1
Columbia University . . . . .	3	St. Lawrence University . . . . .	5
Connecticut, University of . . . . .	2	Scranton, University of . . . . .	1
Cornell University . . . . .	130	Seton Hall University . . . . .	1
Dartmouth College . . . . .	3	Southern California, University of . . . . .	1
Fordham College . . . . .	2	Stanford University . . . . .	1
Geneseo State Teachers College . . . . .	1	Swarthmore College . . . . .	2
Georgetown University . . . . .	1	Syracuse University . . . . .	6
George Washington University . . . . .	1	Trinity College . . . . .	2
Gettysburg College . . . . .	1	Tuebingen, University of . . . . .	1
Hamilton College . . . . .	12	Tufts College . . . . .	1
Harvard University . . . . .	2	Union College . . . . .	1
Haverford College . . . . .	1	United States Merchant Marine Academy . . . . .	1
Hobart College . . . . .	4	United States Naval Academy . . . . .	1
Hofstra College . . . . .	3	Utah, University of . . . . .	1
Holy Cross College . . . . .	3	Vanderbilt University . . . . .	1
Kansas, University of . . . . .	1	Vermont, University of . . . . .	3
Lebanon Valley College . . . . .	1	Wake Forest College . . . . .	1
Lehigh University . . . . .	3	Wesleyan University . . . . .	4
LeMoyné College . . . . .	5	Western Reserve University . . . . .	1
Marietta College . . . . .	1	Williams College . . . . .	3
Maryland, University of . . . . .	1	Wooster, College of . . . . .	1
Michigan, University of . . . . .	3	Yale University . . . . .	9
Middlebury College . . . . .	1		
New Hampshire, University of . . . . .	1		
New York University . . . . .	8		