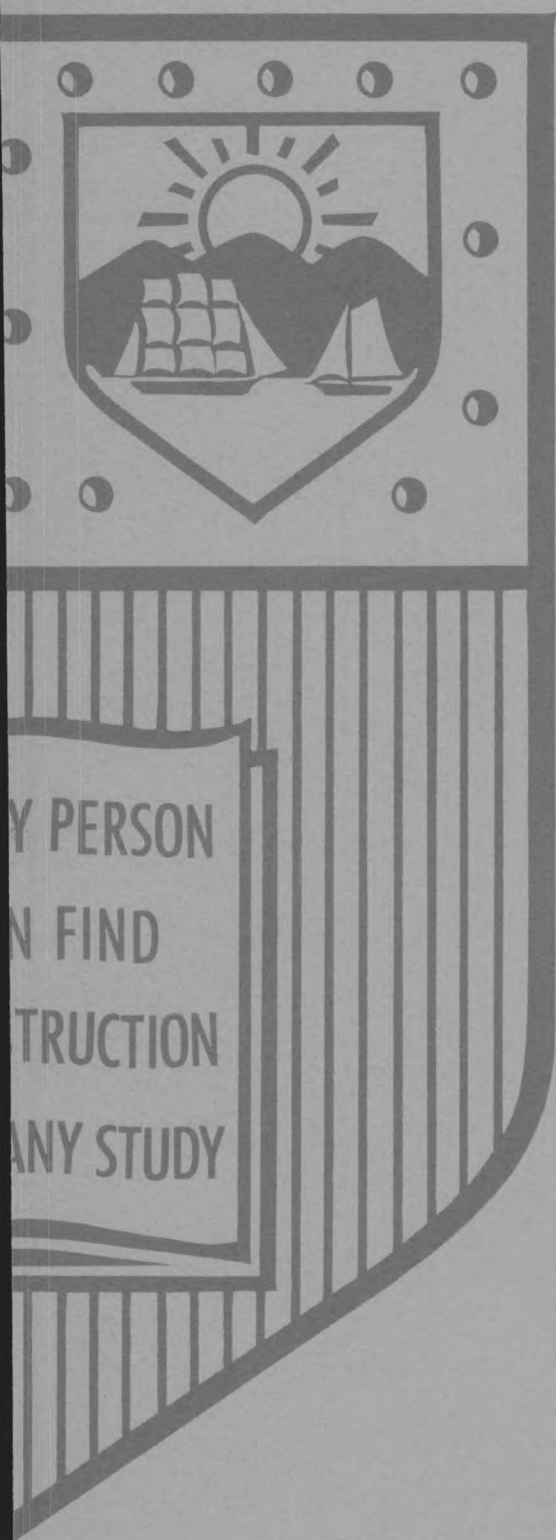
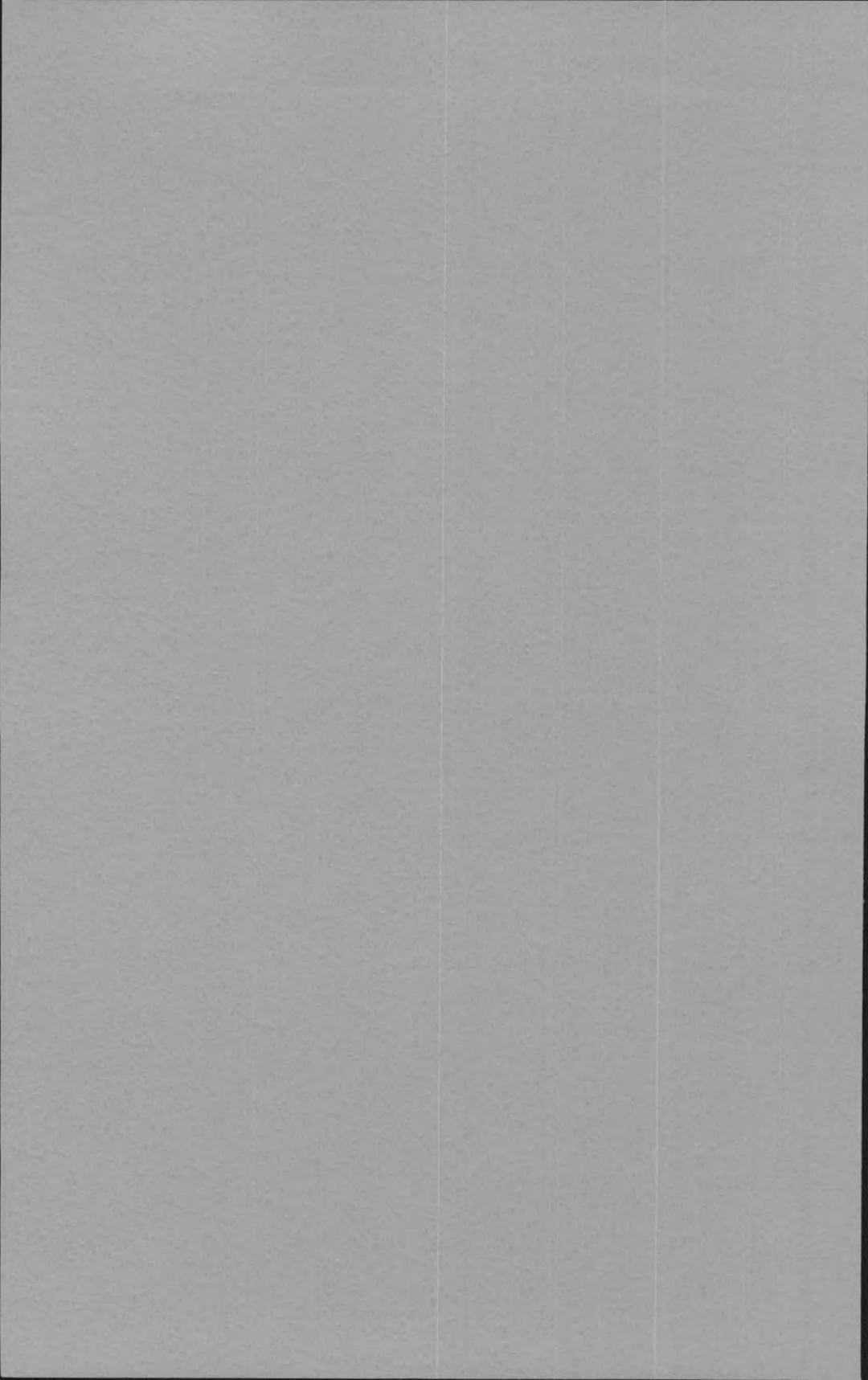


nell University Announcements



**Law
School**



Cornell University

Law School

1976-77

Cornell University Announcements

Volume 68 of the Cornell University Announcements consists of fourteen catalogs, of which this is number 6 dated August 2, 1976. Publication dates: fourteen times a year (four times in August; twice in March, April, and September; once in May, July, October, and November). Publisher: Cornell University, Sheldon Court, 420 College Avenue, Ithaca, New York 14853. Second-class postage paid at Ithaca, New York.

Cornell Law School

Calendar—1976-77*

Fall Term

Preliminary enrollment, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and
Orientation

Fall term instruction begins, all classes, 9:05 a.m.

Registration, new students

Registration, continuing and rejoining students

Reading period:

Instruction suspended, 1:10 p.m.

Instruction resumed, 9:05 a.m.

Thanksgiving recess:

Instruction suspended, 5:15 p.m.

Instruction resumed, 9:05 a.m.

Fall term instruction ends, 5:15 p.m.

Reading period begins

Reading period ends

Final examinations begin

Final examinations end

Christmas vacation and intersession begin

Monday, August 23

Wednesday, August 25

Thursday, September 2

Friday, September 3

Saturday, October 16

Thursday, October 21

Wednesday, November 24

Monday, November 29

Tuesday, December 7

Wednesday, December 8

Thursday, December 9

Friday, December 10

Thursday, December 23

Friday, December 24

Spring Term

Spring term instruction begins, all classes,
9:05 a.m.

Registration, new and rejoining students

Registration, continuing students

Spring recess:

Instruction suspended, 1:10 p.m.

Instruction resumed, 9:05 a.m.

Spring term instruction ends, 5:15 p.m.

Reading period begins

Reading period ends

Final examinations begin

Final examinations end

Law School Convocation

Commencement Day

Thursday, January 20

Thursday, January 20

Friday, January 21

Saturday, April 2

Monday, April 11

Wednesday, May 4

Thursday, May 5

Saturday, May 7

Monday, May 9

Friday, May 20

Saturday, May 21

Monday, May 30

The dates shown in the calendar are subject to change at any time by official action of Cornell University.

In enacting this calendar, the University Senate has scheduled classes on religious holidays. It is the intent of Senate legislation that students missing classes due to the observance of religious holidays be given ample opportunity to make up work.

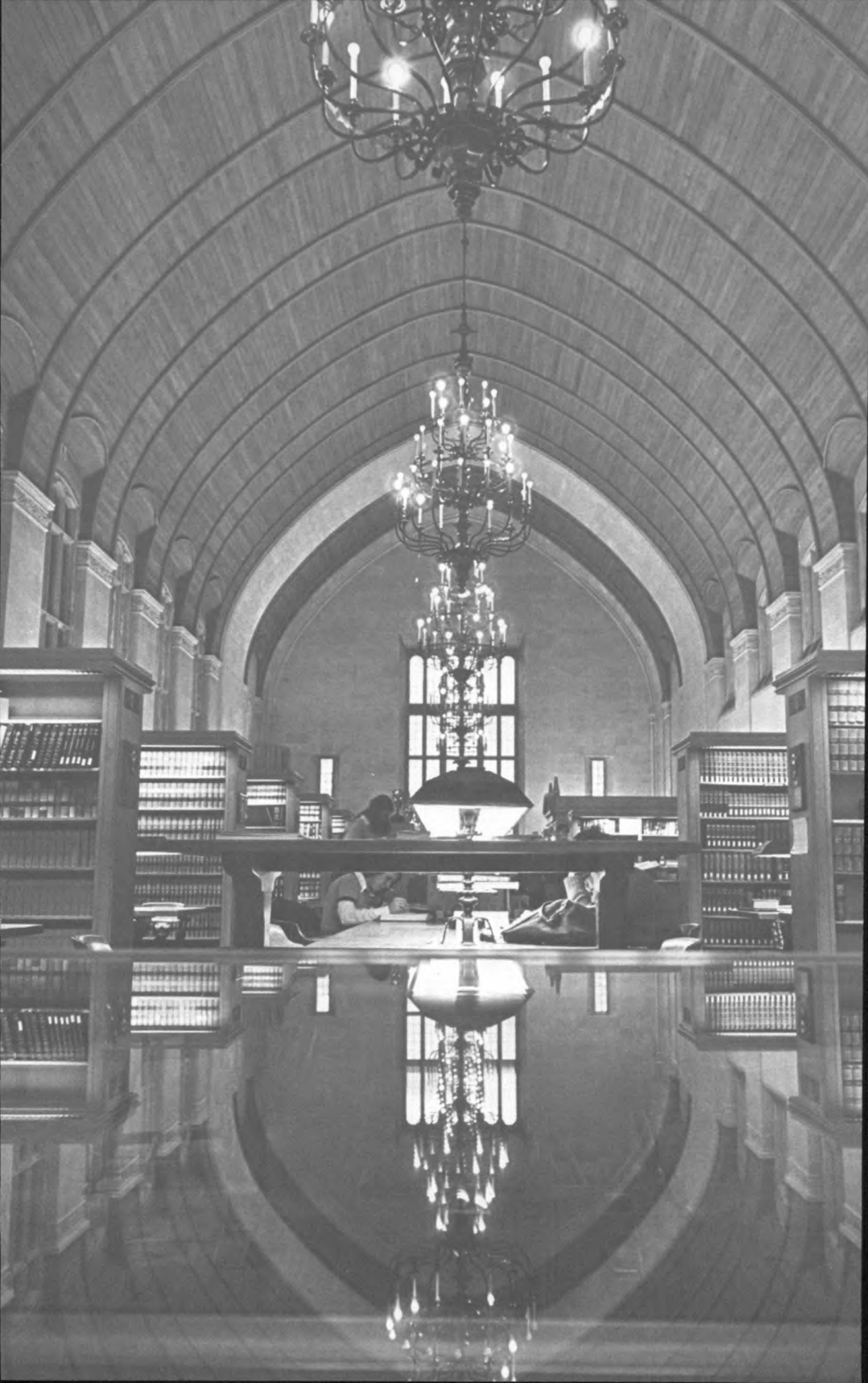
* The Law School calendar differs in a number of ways from the University Academic Calendar. Please consult the *Announcement of General Information* for details.

Announcements

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The courses and curricula described in this *Announcement*, and the teaching personnel listed herein, are subject to change at any time by official action of Cornell University.



Law School

Since its founding in 1887, the Cornell Law School has exemplified the ideal 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."

The primary purpose of the School is to prepare lawyers who will render the highest quality of professional service to their clients, who are interested in and capable of furthering legal progress and reform, and who are prepared to fulfill the vital role of the lawyer as a community leader and as a protector of ordered liberty. Five principal elements are necessary to accomplish this stated purpose: a talented and dedicated faculty, a highly qualified student body, a broadly diversified and well-structured curriculum, excellent physical facilities, and a strong relationship with an outstanding university.

Faculty and Curriculum

The Cornell Law School faculty is an unusually talented group of men and women dedicated to the education of future lawyers. Through research, publication, and above all teaching, the Law School faculty sets and maintains the highest possible ethical and academic standards for itself and for the student body. To this end, the faculty has designed a curriculum that accomplishes several major goals. Prominent among these is supplying the student with a working knowledge of the existing legal system, its principles, and its doctrines. Clients cannot be served effectively or liberties preserved by lawyers lacking such knowledge; and the law cannot be improved by attorneys having only a vague and fragmentary knowledge of current legal institutions.

The curriculum is, of course, designed to accomplish other goals as well. Students are trained in legal reasoning and become aware of both the virtues and the defects of the existing legal order. They are reminded of economic, political, and social values that compete for recognition and implementation through law. They are prepared to counsel wisely and to reason impartially and soundly concerning current public issues. Above all, students are continually reminded of the ethical responsibility of the lawyer and the necessity for the highest personal and professional standards.

To further these ends, emphasis in the curriculum is placed upon the origin of legal doctrines and rules, the factors that influence change, the social purpose and significance of legal principles, and the role played by law as a rational method for the resolution of disputes. Recognizing the complexity and diversity of modern society and its corresponding legal order, the faculty continues to modify and expand the curriculum in order to keep pace with current developments. Areas such as welfare law, environmental law, consumer law, and many others are examined in the Law School curriculum, providing the student with a wide range of course offerings to suit particular needs and interests. Relationships with other disciplines, especially the social sciences and humanities, are developed and encouraged.

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

Student Body

The Law School student body comprises men and women who represent a wide range of interests, skills, abilities, and accomplishments. Students at the School come from every state and from every conceivable type of undergraduate institution. There is currently a total enrollment of 505 students, representing 32 states and 80 colleges. In 1975, of 172 students admitted to the first-year class, 23 percent were women and 10 percent were minority students.

About 3,000 applications are received annually for the approximately 170 places available in each entering class. Applicants present credentials that represent a variety of test scores, undergraduate records and major fields, extra-curricular activities, work experiences, and special circumstances. Increasing numbers of students have been involved in some kind of academic or nonacademic activity between graduation from college and entrance into law school. Some students have even had successful careers in other fields of endeavor but have decided to pursue a legal education. As a result, the ages and experiences of the students vary significantly. This diversity provides an exciting environment for the exchange of ideas and opinions—an invaluable aid in the process of legal education.

Facilities

The Law School is situated on the campus of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. Although on campus, the School is self-contained, having its own classrooms, library, dormitory, and dining hall.

Myron Taylor Hall, which contains classrooms, the Law Library, and faculty offices, furnishes splendid facilities for studying law and for doing legal research, and beautiful surroundings in which to work. Provision for the comfort and convenience of students includes carrels in the library stacks for quiet study, a student organization room, student lounges, and a squash court.

Hughes Hall, a residence center for unmarried students, is adjacent to Myron Taylor Hall. The Hughes Hall cafeteria serves the Law School and is open to all members of the Cornell community. Hughes Hall is named in honor of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, a member of the Law School faculty from 1891 to 1895.

The School and the University

The Law School benefits from its association with the research and instructional facilities of a major university. There are an increasing

number of inter- and cross-disciplinary programs and courses in which the School plays a role. In addition, the School participates in joint degree programs with a number of other divisions within Cornell University. These programs are described on pp. 15–16 of this *Announcement*. Publications describing the programs of other units of the University are listed at the end of this *Announcement*.

The cultural and intellectual life of the University community is large and varied. Cornell University, with a total student population of about 16,000, provides excellent opportunities for participation in and enjoyment of art, athletics, cinema, music, and theatre, and its activities are supplemented by other nearby colleges.

Location

The Law School benefits from its location in Ithaca, a city of about 40,000 in the Finger Lakes Region of New York State, a beautiful area of rolling hills, deep valleys, scenic gorges, and clear lakes. The University is bounded on two sides by gorges and waterfalls; open countryside, state parks, and year-round recreational facilities are only minutes away. Excellent sailing, swimming, skiing, hiking, and other outdoor activities are easily available to students.

Ithaca is one hour by airplane and five hours by car from New York City, and other major metropolitan areas are easily accessible. Direct commercial flights connect Ithaca with New York City, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Washington, D.C., and many other cities.

Size

The Cornell Law School, with an enrollment of about 490 students, is medium-sized among American law schools. The School is large enough to offer a wide and varied curriculum, but small enough to provide a human scale that avoids impersonality. The full-time faculty currently numbers twenty-nine, producing an excellent student-faculty ratio of seventeen to one. In addition, a number of part-time teachers offer courses in specialized areas. The size of the School is conducive to a close relationship among students, faculty, and administration. Numerous social activities involve nearly all members of the Law School community, and there is a strong feeling of collegiality.

First-year classes are currently sectioned so that each student has one class in a major subject with an enrollment of about twenty-five. Other first-year classes vary in size, but most contain about eighty students. Legal writing classes for first-year students are usually taught

in sections of twelve students each. Second- and third-year classes vary in size according to course selection, but many enroll between twenty-five and fifty students. Seminars and other courses involving research and writing on particular legal problems are ordinarily restricted to sixteen students each.

Faculty Advisers

Each student is assigned a member of the faculty who serves as a personal adviser throughout the three years of law school. All students may call upon members of the faculty at any time in their offices for discussion and assistance in connection with problems arising in their programs of study.

Law Library

The Cornell Law Library, one of the finest in the country, contains more than 300,000 volumes and is arranged to permit each student direct access to books in the stacks and in the reading room. Its collection of the reported decisions of American and Commonwealth Courts is complete. There are also complete sets of all legal periodicals in the English language, and an excellent collection of statutes, textbooks, digests, annotations, and encyclopedias.

The Law Library is one of the few repositories of the records and briefs filed in the United States Supreme Court and in the New York State Court of Appeals. There is an excellent collection of works in the field of foreign law.

The library staff, consisting of twenty-two full-time employees under the direction of the law librarian, provides invaluable aid to the students. The University library system, which contains nearly five million volumes, is one of the major collections in the world and is readily accessible to law students.

Admission

Admission to the Cornell Law School is highly selective; over 3,000 applications for admission were received for the class admitted in the fall of 1976 and there are no indications that the number will decrease in the immediate future.

Many factors enter into the admissions decision. Evidence of an applicant's intellectual ability, motivation, character, and personality is considered in determining admission to the Law School. Selection among highly qualified applicants is an exceedingly difficult task; the undergraduate transcript, faculty appraisals, the applicant's personal statement, and the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) score assist

in measuring an applicant's aptitude against those of other applicants. The Law School seeks to obtain a diverse, interesting, and highly motivated student body. Thus, work experience, minority status, and other special circumstances that are brought to the attention of the admissions committee may be given considerable weight in appropriate cases. These factors are especially important for candidates who have grade point averages and LSAT scores that are not fully competitive.

It is the policy of Cornell University actively to support equality of educational opportunity. No student shall be denied admission to the University or be discriminated against otherwise because of race, color, creed, religion, national or ethnic origin, or sex. The Law School, which has admitted women and minority students from its earliest days, is committed to equality of opportunity and nondiscrimination.

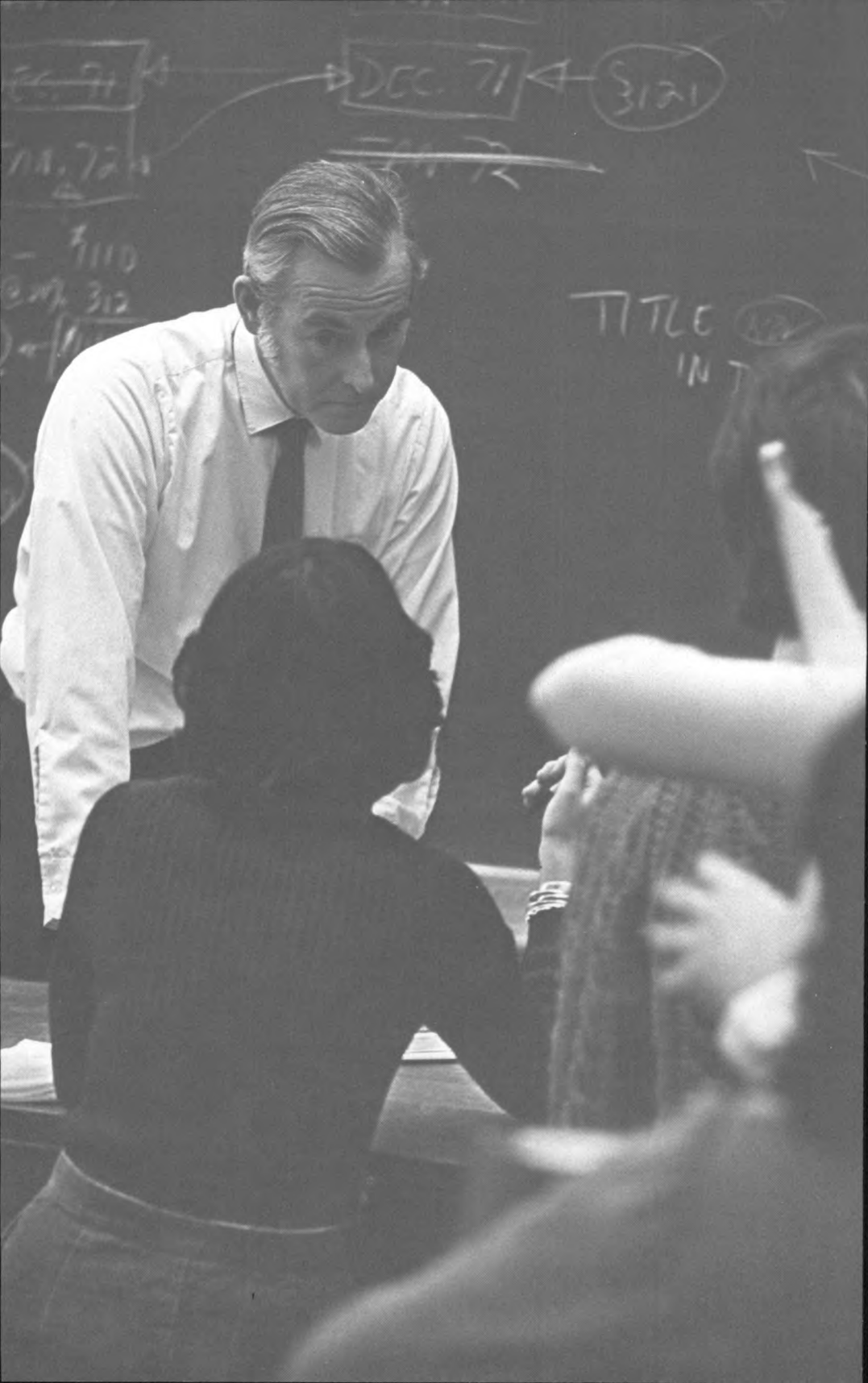
Because of the volume of applications received, personal interviews are not required, and interviews are unlikely to influence the admissions decision. Admitted applicants, however, are invited to visit the School when deciding which of several schools they should attend.

Except in unusual situations, the Law School accepts beginning students only on a full-time basis and only in the fall. The School reserves the right at any time to modify its rules and procedures with respect to admission, continuance in school, or graduation.

Requirements

An applicant for admission to the course of study leading to the Doctor of Law (J.D.) degree is usually required to have an approved degree before registration. If the applicant's degree is not an approved degree, the applicant must obtain a Law Student Qualifying Certificate from the New York State Department of Education. An approved degree is (1) any baccalaureate or higher degree with specialization in the liberal arts and sciences granted by a regionally accredited institution, or (2) any baccalaureate or higher degree with specialization in a professional field granted by a regionally accredited institution and involving at least forty-five semester hours in the liberal arts and sciences. Study in the liberal arts and sciences is interpreted by the New York State Court of Appeals to include courses "which have teaching objectives primarily requiring for their fulfillment, judgment and understanding based on content, concepts, fundamental theory, and history of a subject. Such study includes courses in the humanities, languages, literature, social sciences, mathematics, and biological and physical sciences."

A small number of highly qualified applicants may be admitted to the Law School after only



three years of undergraduate education. The requirements for admission under these circumstances are somewhat more stringent than for acceptance after four years of undergraduate study. Applicants should be prepared to present outstanding qualifications and strong professional motivation in order to be accepted into this program. Any arrangements regarding the awarding of a bachelor's degree must be made with the applicant's undergraduate institution.

A limited number of highly qualified undergraduates registered in the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell University may be admitted to the Law School if at the time of entry they will have completed 105 of the 120 hours required for the A.B. degree, including 92 hours of courses in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Law School Admission Test

The Cornell Law School, together with many other law schools, belongs to the Law School Admission Council, which oversees the development and administration of the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and of a number of auxiliary services such as the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) and the *Prelaw Handbook*. In general, the LSAT is designed to measure aptitude rather than knowledge in a subject area, and therefore no special preparation is necessary. It is given on certain specified dates during the year at test centers throughout the country and at certain overseas centers. The test is required of all applicants for admission to the Law School. The test score is used to supplement the college record, recommendations, and other factors that determine admission. Applicants should write to LSAT/LSDAS, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, requesting an application blank and the *Law School Admission Bulletin*.

Registration with LSDAS

Each applicant must register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) by completing and mailing the registration form supplied with the *Law School Admission Bulletin*. A transcript from each college or university attended should then be sent to LSDAS, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. Transcripts should not be sent to the Cornell Law School.

LSDAS will process the transcript, prepare a report, and send a copy of the report and transcript to each law school designated on the registration form. Regular applicants accepted by the Law School will be asked to submit a final transcript, which shows the awarding of a bachelor's degree, directly to the School.

Health Requirements

Students accepted for admission will be required to submit health histories on forms supplied by the University. They must also submit new health histories if they are returning to the University after more than a year's absence. The responsibility for fulfilling these requirements, which may be met at the time of registration, rests upon the student.

It is strongly recommended by University Health Services that all graduate students have immunization against tetanus before entering the University. Initial and booster tetanus toxoid immunization shots are, however, available for a nominal charge at the Gannett Clinic to any graduate or professional student.

Application and Registration Deposit

An application for admission will be furnished upon request by the Admission Office, Cornell Law School, Ithaca, New York 14853. All applicants for admission as candidates for a degree or as special students must fill out this form. Each application must be accompanied by a nonrefundable \$25 application fee in the form of a check or money order payable to Cornell University.

Applications should be filed early (preferably before January 1 of the year in which the student expects to enroll) and completed no later than February 28 (February LSAT scores will be accepted as meeting this deadline). Later applications will be considered only for good cause shown.

Every effort is made to notify applicants as soon as possible but it is important to remember that the admissions process often stretches into June. It is not unusual for an applicant who filed in the fall to be notified of a decision in late spring or early summer.

Each accepted candidate is required to pay a \$150 registration fee to secure a place in the class. \$100 of this fee will be applied toward tuition. Timely notice of withdrawal will result in a \$75 refund.

Registration with Bar Authorities

The rules of certain states other than New York require notification of the intent to begin study of law or registration with the bar admission authorities at the time the study of law is begun. As soon as the student decides to study law, instructions should be obtained from the proper authorities (usually the state board of bar examiners or the clerk of the court of highest jurisdiction) in the state in which the student intends to practice. Failure to comply with such instructions may delay admission

to the bar for a substantial period. For current bar requirements, applicants should consult *Law School and Bar Admission Requirements: A Review of Legal Education in the United States*, published annually by the American Bar Association.

Advanced Standing

A student who has satisfied the entrance requirements for regular students, and who has successfully completed one year of law study in an approved law school, and who is in good standing at that school, may, at the discretion of the faculty, be admitted to advanced standing on the conditions that the faculty may prescribe. Usually only a small number of transfer students with exceptional academic records are admitted each year. Admission with advanced standing beyond the first semester of the second year is rare and is granted only in cases of exceptional merit.

Special Students

Applicants who could fulfill the entrance requirements for admission, but who do not wish to become degree candidates, may, at 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 whose maturity and experience indicate that they could pursue the study of law successfully, may, in exceptional cases and at the discretion of the faculty, be admitted as special students, not degree candidates.

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

Prelaw Studies

The Cornell Law School does not prescribe a prelaw course of study that must be uniformly adhered to by those preparing themselves for a career in law. Law touches nearly every phase of human activity, and consequently there is practically no subject which can be summarily excluded as being wholly without value to the lawyer. Prelaw students should, however, be guided by certain cardinal principles in the selection of college courses:

1. *Pursue personal intellectual interests.* Interest begets scholarship, and students will derive the greatest benefit from those studies that arouse or stimulate their interest.
2. *Attempt to acquire or develop precision of thought.* Of first importance to the lawyer is the ability to express thoughts clearly and cogently, both in speech and in writing. Courses in

English literature and composition and in public speaking may serve this purpose. Logic and mathematics develop exactness of thought. Also meriting attention are: economics, history, government, and sociology, because of their close relation to law and their influence upon its development; ethics, because of its kinship to guiding legal principles; and philosophy, because of the influence of philosophical reasoning upon legal reasoning and jurisprudence. Psychology helps the lawyer understand human nature and mental behavior. An understanding of the principles of accounting is desirable. Some knowledge of the sciences, such as chemistry, physics, and biology, will prove of practical value to the lawyer with a general practice.

3. *Study cultural subjects that, though they may have no direct bearing upon law or a legal career, will expand students' interests, help to cultivate a wider appreciation of literature, art, and music, and make better-educated and well-rounded persons and citizens.*

4. *Consider the special utility of certain subjects to specialized legal careers.* For some, a broad scientific background—for example, in agriculture, chemistry, physics, or electrical or mechanical engineering—when coupled with training in law, may furnish particular qualifications necessary for specialized work with the government, or for counseling certain types of businesses, or for a career as a patent lawyer. Similarly, a business or accounting background may be helpful for a person desiring to specialize in corporate or tax practice.

For additional information, see the 1976-77 *Prelaw Handbook*, prepared by the Law School Admission Council and the Association of American Law Schools. This book includes material on law, lawyers, prelaw preparation, application to law schools, and study of law, and contains individualized information on most American law schools. It may be obtained at college bookstores or ordered from LSAT/LSDAS, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Finances

The normal expenses for a single student, including tuition, fees, books, room, board, and incidentals, but not including travel and the registration deposit, are \$6,750 for one academic year. A total of about \$9,150 should be projected for a married student without children. Similarly, married students with one child should anticipate expenses of approximately \$9,800 for ten months. These figures are the maximum expenses allowable in computing need for financial aid applicants. The table below is provided as a guide to expenses for single students.

Estimated Expenses

| | |
|--|---------|
| Tuition and fees | \$4,050 |
| Room and meals | 2,000 |
| Books, supplies | 200 |
| Clothing, laundry, cleaning, personal allowance, and incidentals | 500 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,750 |

Tuition and Fees

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

Tuition. The tuition for J.D. candidates and special students registered in the Law School in the academic year 1976-77 is \$2,025 a term or \$4,050 for the academic year. Tuition has increased in recent years at about the rate of increase of disposable family income.

Application Fee. Each application for admission must be accompanied by a nonrefundable \$25 application fee in the form of a check or money order payable to Cornell University.

Registration Fee. Each accepted candidate must pay a \$150 registration deposit to secure a place in the class. The period within which payment must be made will be defined in the letter of acceptance. \$100 of this fee will be applied toward tuition. Timely notice of withdrawal will result in a \$75 refund.

Special Fees. Matriculated students who register late in any term are required to pay a fee of \$10.

Books. The books that are needed for the first year in the Law School cost from \$150 to \$250, depending on whether new or used books are purchased.

Financial Aid

The School has a comprehensive financial aid program that is designed to provide assistance to students who demonstrate significant need.

Except in extraordinary cases, applications for financial aid from entering students must be received by the admissions office on or before February 28. Applications for financial aid from currently enrolled students must, except in unusual cases, be received on or before March 1. Financial assistance is awarded for a year at a time only. New applications are required each year. The amount and form of the award may vary from year to year on the basis of financial need, academic performance, and available funds.

Offers of financial aid will be made in the form of a combination of scholarship and loan.

These awards are calculated on the basis of an applicant's projected need as analyzed and approved by the University's Office of Financial Aid. An applicant's actual or potential resources must first be exhausted. A student is free to take less than the offered amount.

A student who evidences need is eligible for a loan up to a current maximum of \$2,500 for any one academic year, although larger loans may be made in special cases. The loans do not bear interest while the student is registered in the Cornell Law School.

Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service

First-year applicants for financial assistance must register with the Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service (GAPSFAS). A registration form for this service may be found in the *Law School Admission Bulletin* or may be obtained by writing to GAPSFAS, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

The form should be sent to the GAPSFAS where it will be analyzed, duplicated, and sent to each law school designated on the registration form. The deadline for receipt by the Law School of the information from GAPSFAS is February 28. Students who are currently enrolled may obtain applications in the School's main office.

Employment

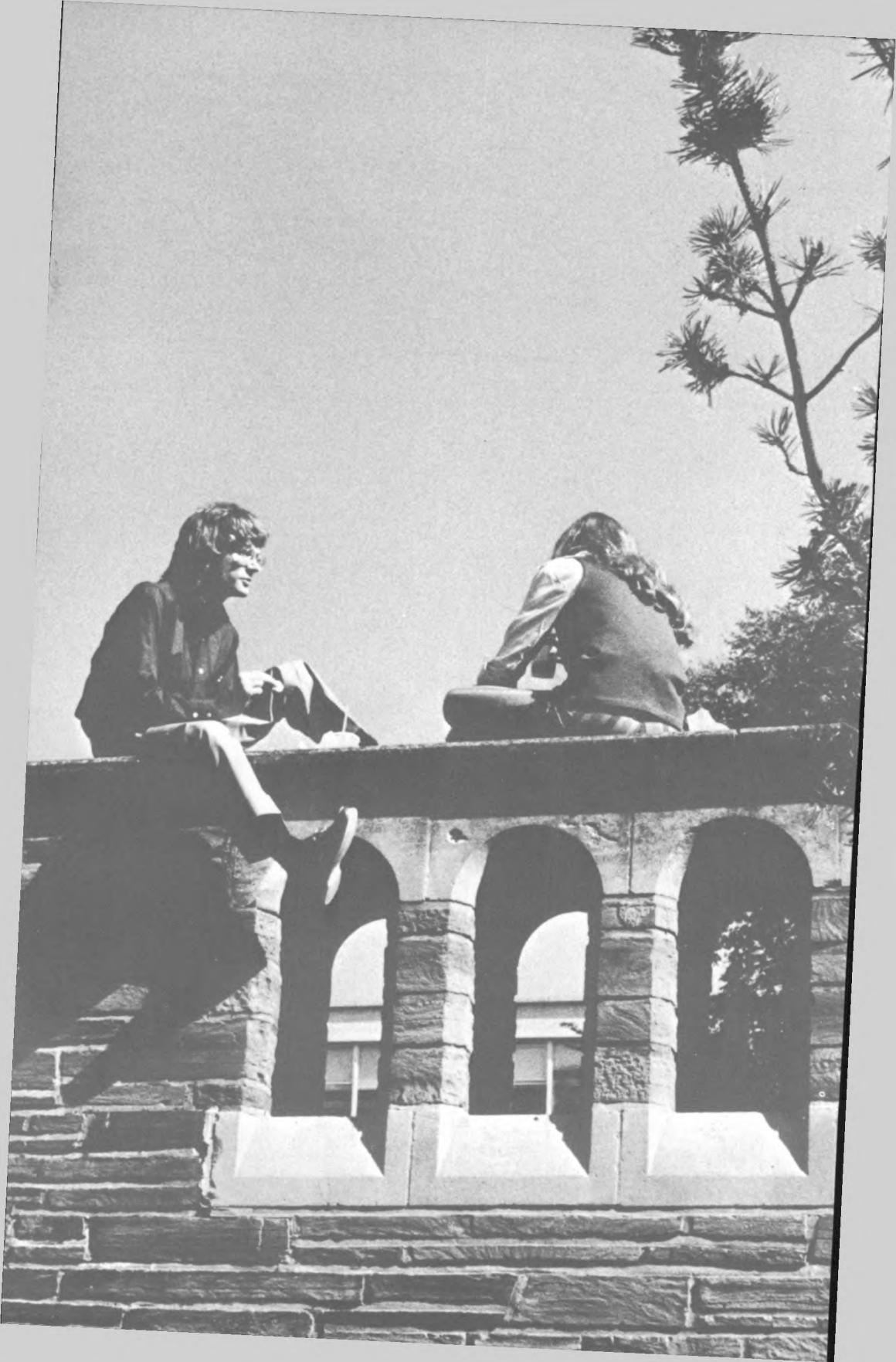
The study of law demands so much time and energy that it is highly inadvisable for a student to undertake to earn a large proportion of expenses incurred during the academic year. The Law Placement Office, however, does assist law students in obtaining interesting and remunerative summer employment.

Requests for further information regarding employment should be directed to the Office of Financial Aid, Cornell University, 203 Day Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853.

The Curriculum (J.D. Degree)

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.) must satisfactorily complete ninety-six weeks of law study and eighty-four semester hours of credit in professional law subjects. Other courses related to legal training taught by members of the University faculty may be substituted for professional law subjects to the extent of twelve of the required eighty-four semester hours, subject to the approval in each case of the dean of students.

First-year courses are all required. There are no required courses after the first year, except that each student must satisfy the writing re-



quirement described on p. 14. During the second and third years, students may not register for fewer than twelve hours or more than sixteen hours in any one term, or for fewer than twenty-seven hours in any one academic year. Exceptions to these course requirements need the consent of the dean of students.

All academic courses of the University are open to students of all races, religions, ethnic origins, ages, sexes, and political persuasions. No requirement, prerequisite, device, rule, or other means shall be used by any employee of the University to encourage, establish, or maintain segregation on the basis of race, religion, ethnic origin, age, sex, or political persuasion in any academic course of the University.

Program for 1976-77

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

First-Year Courses

| <i>Fall</i> | <i>Hours</i> |
|--|--------------|
| Civil Litigation and Professional Responsibility | 3 |
| Contracts | 3 |
| Criminal Justice | 4 |
| Practice Training I | 1 |
| Torts | 4 |
| <i>Spring</i> | |
| ■ Civil Litigation and Professional Responsibility | 3 |
| Constitutional Law | 4 |
| Contracts | 2 |
| Practice Training II | 2 |
| Property | 4 |

Upperclass Courses

With the exception of the problem-course requirement described below, there are no required courses after the first year. Certain courses, however, are ordinarily taken in the second year. To reflect these considerations, courses are identified as "second-year electives" or as "second- or third-year electives". Students desiring to take the courses listed as "second-year electives" are advised to do so during the second year because it is frequently impossible to schedule them so as to avoid conflicts with major courses most commonly taken in the third year. A number of heavily elected courses (e.g., Commercial Law, Evidence) are normally offered each term, which provides students with greater flexibility and choice in arranging their programs.

Second-Year Electives

| <i>Fall</i> | <i>Hours</i> |
|---|--------------|
| Business Enterprises I | 3 |
| Commercial Paper and Banking Transactions | 2 |
| Enterprise Organization | 4 |
| Evidence | 3 |
| Federal Income Taxation | 4 |
| Legal Accounting | 2 |
| Process of Property Transmission | 4 |
| Trusts and Estates I | 3 |
| <i>Spring</i> | |
| Business Enterprises II | 3 |
| Commercial Law | 3 |
| Evidence | 3 |
| Federal Income Taxation | 4 |
| Trusts and Estates II | 3 |

Courses that are heavily elected by third-year students, and that are likely to be scheduled in conflict with the second-year electives listed above, include: Business Planning, Conflict of Laws, Criminal Procedure, Federal Courts, Debtor-Creditor Law, New York Practice, and Trial Techniques.

Second- or Third-Year Electives

| <i>Fall</i> | <i>Hours</i> |
|---|--------------|
| Antitrust Law | 3 |
| Business Planning | 3 |
| Conflict of Laws | 3 |
| Criminal Procedure | 3 |
| Family Law | 3 |
| Federal Courts | 2 |
| Institutional Investors | 2 |
| International Law | 3 |
| Labor Law | 3 |
| Land Financing | 3 |
| Land-Use Planning | 3 |
| Law, Society, and Morality | 3 |
| Legislative and Administrative Processes | 2 |
| Local Government | 3 |
| Race and Sex Discrimination | 3 |
| Remedies | 3 |
| Trial Techniques | 3 |
| Welfare Law | 3 |
| <i>Spring</i> | |
| Administrative Law | 3 |
| Advanced Civil Procedure | 3 |
| Civil Liberties | 2 |
| Comparative Law | 2 |
| Conflict of Laws | 2 |
| Constitutional Rights and Public Institutions | 3 |
| Debtor-Creditor Law | 3 |
| Employment Discrimination Law | 3 |
| Environmental Law | 2 |
| Estate Planning | 3 |
| Insurance | 3 |
| International Private Trade | 2 |
| Jurisprudence and the Legal Process | 3 |

14 The Curriculum (J.D. Degree)

| <i>Spring</i> | <i>Hours</i> |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Law Practice Dynamics | 2 |
| Legislation | 3 |
| Natural Resources | 2 or 3 |
| New York Practice | 3 |
| Regulated Industries | 3 |
| Securities Regulation | 3 |

Problem Courses and Seminars

| <i>Fall</i> | <i>Hours</i> |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Antitrust Law Seminar | 3 |
| Corporate Practice | 3 |
| Environmental Planning | 2 |
| Government Contracts | 3 |
| Law and Medicine | 3 |
| Legal Aid I | 3 |
| *Legal Aid II | 3 |
| Legislation Seminar | 3 |
| Professional Morality and Ethics | 3 |

| <i>Spring</i> | <i>Hours</i> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Arbitration and Public Policy | 3 |
| Copyright, Trademark, and Patent Law | 3 |
| Criminal Trial Clinic | 3 |
| Economic Regulation Clinic | 3 |
| Experimentation on Human Subjects | 3 |
| Fiduciary Administration | 3 |
| Income Maintenance Program | 3 |
| International Tax Planning | 3 |
| Labor Law Seminar | 3 |
| Legal Aid I | 3 |
| *Legal Aid II | 3 |
| Organized Crime Control | 3 |
| United Nations Law | 3 |
| Urban Development Seminar | 3 |

Practice Training Program

During the first year, each student is required to take Practice Training I during the fall term and Practice Training II during the spring term as described on p. 27. Satisfactory completion of Practice Training I is a prerequisite to graduation.

Writing Requirement

Problem Courses and Seminars

Problem courses and seminars are designed to provide more extensive instruction to small groups of students and to provide opportunities for the development of lawyer skills, especially that of legal writing. The problem-course method of instruction permits exploration of difficult issues in a field of law through the analysis of a series of problems. Students prepare memoranda of law, legal instruments, drafts of corrective legislation, and other written materials, and present them for discussion and criticism. Seminars, on the other hand, require extensive reading and discussion

* Legal Aid II must be elected in both terms

in a field of law, and the preparation by each student of one or more research papers.

Every student is required prior to graduation to satisfy a writing requirement consisting of (1) a problem course or seminar of three credit hours which contains a substantial writing component (described below); and (2) an additional writing course, either (a) another problem course or seminar (whether of two or three credit hours), or (b) two credits of supervised writing (described in the following section). Satisfactory completion of Legal Aid I or II, or election to the editorial board of the *Cornell Law Review* or of the *Cornell International Law Journal*, will satisfy the second, but not the first, of the two writing requirements.

A three-hour problem course or seminar shall include the preparation of high-quality legal writing requiring substantial effort. The form, nature, and length of the written work may be highly variable, but its preparation shall involve extensive faculty supervision, criticism, and review, and, when appropriate, rewriting. Attention will be given to structure, rhetoric, and English composition as well as to legal analysis and expression.

Supervised Writing Program for Second- and Third-Year Students

Second- and third-year students may engage in supervised research and writing on topics of their choice for academic credit. This work is done during the academic year and under the supervision of a faculty member.

Arrangements for such work are made by the student with a faculty member who agrees to supervise the student's work. In determining whether to supervise a student, a faculty member may require a student to submit a detailed outline of the proposed paper, as well as a summary of previous writing on the subject or other appropriate information. Normally a faculty member will require, as a prerequisite to a student's writing in a particular area, completion of the basic course or courses in that area.

A student who is accepted for this program will be expected to submit outlines and drafts to the faculty member for review and discussion on a regular basis. The paper will be graded by the standard of a law review article (or other appropriate standard in the case of written work not in article form). Students may earn one or two credits for supervised written work, the amount of credit to be determined by the supervising instructor at the outset of the project, based upon its difficulty and magnitude. Projects for two credits may be carried for one credit in each term over an entire academic year and will satisfy a portion of the writing requirement elsewhere described.

Work that has been done in another context such as a summer job, *Law Review*, *International Law Journal*, or Legal Aid may not be used to meet the written work requirement; however, a paper that represents a substantial further development of work done in one of these contexts may be used.

Specialized and Combined Degree Programs

J.D. with Specialization in International Legal Affairs

Qualified students will be permitted, at the beginning of their second year of law study, to elect to become candidates for the degree of J.D. with Specialization in International Legal Affairs. This specialized program offers about ten courses in international law, comparative law, international economic law, and related fields. Students may also choose to pursue instruction in cognate fields, such as international politics, economics, and administration, in other divisions of the University.

Students will be admitted to the international program on the basis of demonstrated competence in law study during their first year; reasonable language qualifications; and special interest, previous study, or practical experience in international affairs.

In order to receive the degree of J.D. with Specialization in International Legal Affairs, candidates will be required to complete satisfactorily eighty-nine hours of study, including courses in international law, comparative law, conflict of laws, international business transactions, and others. The required course hours may include informal work in or outside the Law School in the international field. Flexibility is maintained in order to take account of any unusual circumstances for individual students. Program requirements may be fulfilled in part by work on the *Cornell International Law Journal*.

The program is designed for those who wish to be better equipped to deal with the international aspects of private practice or government service, and with businesses having an international scope; it is also attractive to those who seek a more informed understanding of world problems.

J.D. Combined with M.B.A. or M.P.A.

The faculties of the Law School and of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration at Cornell have developed a program for combining law school education with training in either business or public administration, according to a student's election, and leading to the completion of work

in the two fields and the awarding of two degrees in four rather than the normal five years.

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

The combined program involves no substantial sacrifice of training in law. The satisfactory completion of eighty-one hours of courses in the Law School will be required of students in the combined program rather than the eighty-four hours required of students in the regular law program.

Applicants interested in pursuing this combined program may obtain further information by writing to the Director of Admissions of the Cornell Law School, Ithaca, New York 14853, or to the Director of Admissions of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, Cornell University, Malott Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853.

J.D. and Master of Industrial and Labor Relations

The New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University offers a special two-semester program leading to an M.I.L.R. (Master of Industrial and Labor Relations) degree for outstanding law school graduates. Both recent graduates and those currently working in the field of law are eligible for admission.

The M.I.L.R. program is designed to provide general coverage of industrial and labor relations and is particularly suitable for individuals having little prior course work in the field. The M.I.L.R. program is normally completed in four semesters. Thus law graduates who enter the special program have the advantage of completing what is normally a two-year program in one year.

A candidate must be a graduate of a school of law and be capable of meeting the normal requirements for admission to the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. An entering candidate deficient in preparation in the social sciences would be advised to attempt make-up work before entry.

Further information may be obtained from the Graduate Faculty Representative, Office of

Resident Instruction, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, 101 Ives Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853.

J.D. and Master of Regional Planning

This program enables law students to earn both a J.D. degree and a degree of Master of Regional Planning in four years. Students who successfully complete their first year in the Law School may then elect one course each semester in the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning. Students who continue to maintain the quality of their work in the Law School and who demonstrate an aptitude for planning will, at the end of the second year, be guaranteed a place in the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning. Upon successful completion of the requirements for a J.D. degree, these students will spend a fourth year at the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning to complete the requirements for an M.R.P. degree.

Students will be required to select certain Law School courses that have a direct bearing on planning. The proper sequence of introductory planning courses will be announced each year. These requirements will be fixed by a joint faculty committee representing both the Law School and the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning. Only three hours of credit a semester will be granted toward the J.D. degree for any course taken in the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning.

Evaluation of Student Work

The following regulations and standards for evaluating the work of students are subject to such changes as the faculty think necessary to promote the educational policy of the School. Changes may be applicable to all students regardless of the date of matriculation.

Examinations

1. All students are required to take course examinations. During the first term a practice examination is given to first-year students to enable them to appraise the effectiveness of their work and to discover possible defects in their methods of study.
2. The faculty may exclude a student from any examination because of irregular attendance or neglect of work during the term.
3. An excused absence from a course examination will result in the mark of "incomplete," which, if the student has not been dropped, may be made up at the next examination in the subject.
4. A student may not take a reexamination in a course for the purpose of raising a grade

except in the case when, with faculty permission, the student enrolls in and retakes the course for credit. When a course is retaken for credit, both the initial and subsequent grade will be shown on the student's record and counted in the computation of merit point ratio.

5. A student may not enroll in a course in which a grade has previously been received, except with the permission or by the direction of the faculty.

Standing

1. Merit points will be awarded to each student as follows:*

| | | |
|------------|-------|-------------|
| A plus 4.3 | A 4.0 | A minus 3.7 |
| B plus 3.3 | B 3.0 | B minus 2.7 |
| C plus 2.3 | C 2.0 | C minus 1.7 |
| D plus 1.3 | D 1.0 | D minus 0.7 |
| | F 0.0 | |

For each hour of A plus, a student will be awarded 4.3 merit points, for each hour of A, 4.0 merit points, and so on.

2. A student's merit point ratio is determined by dividing the total number of merit points awarded by the number of hours of work taken. Hours of F grade are included in this computation.
3. A regular student is defined as a student in the School who is registered as a candidate for the J.D. degree, and who is carrying a substantially full program in substantially the regular order.
4. A regular student will be dropped for scholastic deficiency: (a) if at the close of the first year of law study or at the end of any subsequent term, the student's merit point ratio is less than 2.0; or (b) if in the judgment of the faculty the student's work at any time is markedly unsatisfactory. A student's work will be considered markedly unsatisfactory if, in each of two successive terms, the student's merit point ratio (on the work of each term considered separately) is lower than the cumulative merit point ratio required at the end of each such term.**

* These point values reflect changes applicable beginning with the class entering in 1976. Values for students in the Classes of 1978 and 1977 differ slightly for grades of C- and below. For these students values are as follows: C- 1.8; D+ 1.6; D 1.4; D- 1.0; F 0.5.

** These minimum grade standards reflect changes applicable beginning with the class entering in August 1976. Students in the Classes of 1978 and 1977 will be dropped for scholastic deficiency: (a) if at the close of the first two terms of law study the student's merit point ratio is less than 1.85; or (b) if at the end of either the third or fourth term the student's merit point ratio is less than 1.90; or

5. Special students may be dropped for unsatisfactory scholastic work at any time.
6. A student who fails a required course may not repeat the course unless directed or permitted to do so by the faculty. A student who fails an elective course may repeat the course only with the permission of the faculty. Although the student must satisfactorily complete eighty-four hours of work exclusive of the hours in failed courses, any hours of F grade will be included in the computation of the student's merit point ratio.

The work of graduate students in the Law School is evaluated on a different basis: honors, satisfactory, or unsatisfactory. Merit points are not assigned to these categories. Each student's Supervisory Committee will determine whether the student's total work meets the necessary standard for the award of a graduate degree.

Dropping of Courses

Except in problem courses and seminars, a student may, during the first week of the term, drop and add courses taken for credit. A problem course or seminar may not be dropped at any time after the beginning of the term without the consent of the instructor. After the first week of the term, other courses may be dropped or added only with the permission of the dean of students. A student who drops a course in violation of these rules will receive an F for the course.

Eligibility for Graduation

Eligibility for graduation is based upon the faculty's composite estimate of the individual student's total work throughout the three years of law study.

Attendance

1. Irregular attendance or neglect of work may result in removal from the School. Regular attendance is required for certification to the bar examiners.

2. Any student who must be absent from class for a period of three or more days should report to the office of the dean of students and

(c) if at the end of any subsequent term a student's merit point ratio is less than 1.94; or (d) if in the judgment of the faculty the student's work at any time is markedly unsatisfactory. A student's work will be considered markedly unsatisfactory if, in each of two successive terms, the student's merit point ratio (on the work of each term considered separately) is lower than the cumulative merit point ratio required at the end of each such term.

present a brief written statement of the reasons for the absence.

Leaves of Absence

Requests for leaves of absence should be submitted in writing to the office of the dean of students.

Graduation with Honors

Candidates for the J.D. degree who have performed with distinction will receive an honors degree. The J.D. degree *summa cum laude* is awarded on special vote of the faculty in cases of exceptional performance. The J.D. degree *magna cum laude* is awarded to students who rank in the top 10 percent of the graduating class. The J.D. degree *cum laude* is awarded to students, not receiving another honors degree, who rank in the top 30 percent of the class. Before 1975, a single honors degree, "graduation with distinction," was awarded. Although practice varied somewhat from year to year, the former degree of "graduation with distinction" is roughly equivalent to the present *magna cum laude* degree.

Graduate Program

The graduate program of the Cornell Law School is a small one to which only a few students can be admitted each year. Financial resources for graduate scholarships and fellowships are limited. The LL.M. degree (Master of Laws) and the J.S.D. degree (Doctor of the Science of Law) are conferred. The LL.M. is intended primarily for the student who desires to increase his or her knowledge of law by work in a specialized field. The J.S.D. is intended primarily for the student who desires to become a legal scholar and to pursue original investigations into the function, administration, history, or progress of law. A small number of law graduates may also be admitted as special students to pursue advanced legal studies without being degree candidates.

Admission

An applicant for the LL.M. or J.S.D. degree program is accepted only when, in the judgment of the Law School faculty, the candidate shows exceptional qualifications, the Cornell program offers sufficient advanced courses in the special field of the applicant's interest, and the Law School faculty is in a position to supervise properly the proposed course of study. An applicant is expected (1) to hold a baccalaureate degree or its equivalent from a college or university of recognized standing; (2) to hold a 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 a scholastic record, to pursue satisfactorily advanced study and research and to attain a high level of professional achievement. An applicant to the J.S.D. degree program must, in addition, have had professional practice or experience in teaching or advanced research since obtaining the basic law degree.

Outstanding students from those foreign countries in which it is customary to begin the study of law upon entering the university and to obtain a law degree without having first earned a baccalaureate degree may, in exceptional circumstances, be admitted to the graduate program despite having earned only one degree previously. The applicant must, however, have earned a university degree in law before entering the Cornell Law School and must, in the judgment of the law faculty, possess an adequate general and legal education to qualify for advanced study. Any applicant for whom English is not the native language must give satisfactory evidence of ability to carry on studies successfully in English.

Students who meet the above requirements for admission but who do not wish to become candidates for a degree may be admitted as special students to pursue an approved program of advanced legal studies. The standards for admission as a special student are somewhat less stringent than those for admission as a candidate for the LL.M. or J.S.D. degree.

Preliminary inquiries and requests for admissions materials should be addressed to the Director of Admissions, Cornell Law School, Ithaca, New York 14853. Preliminary inquiries should always indicate whether or not financial assistance will be required. Communications should be initiated early enough to assure that the completed application and all supporting documents will reach the Law School by February 1 of the year for which fall admission is sought.

Since financial resources for scholarships and fellowships for graduate study are quite limited, requests for financial assistance ordinarily cannot be considered unless the completed application has been received, with all supporting documents, by February 1. Unlike some other divisions of the University, the Law School does not offer teaching or research assistantships to its graduate students.

The application for admission should contain a detailed account of the applicant's purpose in undertaking advanced graduate work, the particular fields of study he or she wishes to pursue, and a brief personal and academic history. Other general requirements for admis-

sion to the Graduate School should be complied with; for these, the applicant should consult the *Graduate School Announcement*, available by writing to Cornell University Announcements, Day Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853.

Requirements for the Master of Laws Degree

A candidate for the LL.M. degree will be required, in general, (1) to work under the direction of a Supervisory Committee chosen by the candidate (after consultation with the chairman of the Division of Law of the Graduate School of Cornell University), of which the chairman and at least one other member shall be from the Law School faculty; (2) to pursue and complete with high merit a program of study and investigation approved by the Supervisory Committee and acceptable to the Division of Law; (3) to demonstrate his or her ability to pursue creditably research in law by submitting a thesis, or articles, or reports; and (4) to pass an oral examination and such other examinations that may be required by the Supervisory Committee and are acceptable to the division.

Requirements for the Doctor of the Science of Law Degree

Similarly, a candidate for the J.S.D. degree will be required: (1) to work under the direction of a Supervisory Committee; (2) to pursue and complete with distinction a program of study and investigation approved by the Supervisory Committee and acceptable to the Division of Law; (3) to describe the results of his or her investigation in a thesis that shall be a creditable contribution to legal scholarship; and (4) to pass a final examination (which is usually an examination on the subject matter of the candidate's thesis) and such other examinations that may be required by the Supervisory Committee and are acceptable to the division.

Requirements Applicable to Both Degrees

The minimum residence required for either degree is two full semesters, but completion of the LL.M. program usually requires one additional summer, and the J.S.D. program normally requires three to four semesters. Longer periods may be required by the nature of the candidate's program, by the extent of the candidate's prior legal training, or by other factors. Each program is arranged on an individual basis. Accordingly, the content of the program, the time required for the work, the oral or written examinations, and the thesis or other writing required of each candidate will vary.

20 Law School Activities

It is normal to accept students only as provisional candidates for the first semester. They are awarded or denied permanent degree candidacy on the basis of the first semester's work.

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. Exceptions may be made with the approval of the candidate's Supervisory Committee. Legal fields available are, among others: jurisprudence, legal history, international legal studies, comparative law, criminal law, public law, legislation, taxation, labor law, commercial law, corporation law, property, and procedure and advocacy. Cooperative programs, involving work in other branches of the University as well as in the Law School, are encouraged. Thus, the Law School cooperates with other departments of the University in the supervision of studies by candidates whose interests involve other disciplines in addition to the law.

The Supervisory Committee of each candidate may, in some cases, require demonstration of a reading knowledge of one or more foreign languages; however, there is no fixed language requirement generally applicable to graduate work in law.

Although candidates are expected to take some courses, there is no fixed requirement that specific courses be taken. The Supervisory Committee, however, must be satisfied that the candidate will possess a satisfactory grounding in the nature and function of legal systems and legal processes. This requirement may be fulfilled either on the strength of prior study or through an appropriate course of study at Cornell. Candidates whose prior study has been in another system of law must demonstrate adequate understanding of the common-law systems before they can be awarded a degree.

Administration of Graduate Studies

Graduate work in law is administered by the Graduate Study Committee of the Law School, under the direction of the Division of Law of the Graduate School of Cornell University. The Division of Law consists of the members of the faculty of the Law School, associated representatives of various other 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 law degrees.

This method of organizing graduate work in law is considered advantageous since it offers candidates the opportunity to correlate their work in law with work in allied fields in

other departments of the University. The purpose is to make available all facilities of the University that might help the candidate to carry out a broad constructive program planned in collaboration with his or her Supervisory Committee.

Graduate students in law are registered with the Graduate School in Sage Graduate Center.

Evaluation of Graduate Student Work

In contrast to the grading system for other students described on p. 16-17, only three categories are used in evaluating the work of students who are candidates for graduate degrees in law: honors, satisfactory, and unsatisfactory. Merit points are not assigned to these grades. Each student's Supervisory Committee determines whether the student's course work meets the necessary standard for the award of a graduate degree.

Law School Activities

Clinical Experience

The School offers several clinical programs in which students can exercise and practice lawyer skills, such as fact-investigation, interviewing, counseling, negotiation, and trial advocacy, as well as more traditional legal analysis.

Cornell Legal Aid provides legal services to persons financially unable to employ an attorney, and is open to all interested second- and third-year students. Students conduct client interviews, carry out research and further investigation, and discuss strategy with the directing attorney. Pursuant to rules of court, third-year students are permitted to make court appearances in certain cases. These students perform all the functions of trial counsel under the supervision of staff attorneys. In all other cases requiring court action, staff attorneys represent the clients in court, accompanied by the student in charge of the case.

Legal Aid members are involved in both criminal and civil cases and are given opportunities to do research in interesting and developing areas of the law. The Legal Aid program is supplemented by training sessions and by student preparation of memoranda on recurring matters of interest to the clinic and its clients. Test litigation is pursued when appropriate.

The Elmira Prison Project is a student-organized program of educational, counseling, and research activities with inmates of the State Correctional Facility at Elmira, New York. Participation is open to all law students.

Clinical seminars in criminal trial practice and economic regulation offer further opportunities for the development of lawyering skills of advocacy.

International Law Journal

The *Cornell International Law Journal*, now in its eighth year of publication, focuses primarily on legal problems of international dimension. The *Journal*, which is edited by third-year students, publishes articles written by international scholars, lawyers, and diplomats. Each issue also contains student work in the form of comments on recent developments in international law and notes on unresolved problems facing the international legal community.

International Legal Studies Program

The International Legal Studies Program provides an opportunity for concentrated study in the international legal field. Also participating in the program are a number of foreign scholars and students who come to Cornell for research and study.

Student programs include the speakers' series, the activities of the Cornell International Law Society, and the publication of the *Cornell International Law Journal*.

Law, Ethics, and Religion

The Law, Ethics, and Religion Program was established under a grant from the Lilly Endowment in 1975 for the purpose of "strengthening and enhancing efforts to imbue legal education with a sense of professional and moral responsibility." Its objectives are (1) to raise questions regarding the unique ethical responsibilities of the profession of law; (2) to assist students in making intelligent career choices; (3) to address personal problems of students in dealing with the stresses and anxieties of law school; and (4) to articulate the relationship between law, ethics, and religious beliefs.

The program's objectives are implemented through colloquies, conferences, and lectures on issues of current public interest; special courses and symposia on professional responsibility; a visitor's program which brings outstanding jurists, scholars, and practicing attorneys to the Law School; discussion groups for first-year students which provide opportunities for informal interaction between students and faculty; counseling for students who seek such services; and luncheon discussions for faculty and students on issues of current debate in the law. In 1975-76 the program included conferences on "Sexual Equality," "The Karen Ann Quinlan Case," "White Collar Crime," a course on conflicts between the demands of religious conscience and the

requirements of the law in landmark Supreme Court decisions, a weekend conference on "professional achievement and personal values," and a series of seminars on the interaction of law and religion.

Law Review

The *Cornell Law Review* (formerly called the *Quarterly*) has been published continuously since 1915 and is one of the leading national law reviews. Published six times annually, it is edited by third-year students. *Review* members are chosen on the basis of either their law school academic standing after their first or second year, or a writing competition held during their second year.

The *Cornell Law Review* contains critical and analytical articles written by practicing lawyers, scholars, judges, and public officials. Discussions of developments in the law, in the form of comments and notes on current problems, are provided by second- and third-year students under the supervision of the editors. Reviews of significant books are also published. *Review* experience offers individualized training in the use of legal research materials, in the marshaling and analysis of authorities, in the exercise of critical and independent thought regarding legal problems, and in accurate and concise expression.

Moot Court Program

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 in connection with the Practice Training program, and is elective for second-year students.

The Moot Court Board conducts an extensive upperclass program. Several rounds of brief writing and oral argument in the third, fourth, and fifth terms are organized in the form of an elimination competition. From the competitors are selected the Moot Court Board, the Cornell Law School Moot Court Champion team, and a team to represent the School in interlaw-school competition. Prizes are awarded annually to the students judged to rank highest in this work. Judges are selected from the bench and bar, faculty, and members of the Moot Court Board. In addition to appellate argument of moot cases, a trial term provides experience in trial advocacy.

Cornell Law Forum

Published quarterly, the *Cornell Law Forum* is the School magazine. It contains short articles, usually written by faculty members, that are designed to be of interest to the lawyer, student, law teacher, and layman. The *Forum* also contains news of the School and faculty and alumni notes.



Black Law Caucus

The Black Law Caucus is an organization of black law students dedicated to improving the opportunities in legal education for black students. The Caucus works with black students throughout the country on mutual problems. The Caucus sponsors a variety of public lectures and discussions on issues of concern to minority groups.

Cornell Law Student Association

Through its committees and activities, the Cornell Law Student Association (CLSA) is the voice of the law student in the formulation of Law School policy. CLSA members sit on most faculty committees and are involved significantly in the operation of the School.

A major responsibility of the CLSA is the administration of the honor system, which has served the School for more than fifty years.

CLSA operates the Law School bookstore, runs a Speakers' Bureau, and sponsors a number of social and educational events throughout the year.

International Law Society

The Cornell International Law Society has educational, social, cross-cultural, and other functions. It sponsors public lectures, conferences on international legal topics, regional meetings of the American Society of International Law, a film series, the Cornell team effort in the annual Jessup Moot Court competition in international law, special placement services in the international legal field, and various social events. Its activities are conducted independently and in coordination with other campus international groups. The society welcomes for membership all students, foreign students, alumni, and faculty having an interest in the international field.

Women's Law Coalition

In response to the needs of the increasing number of women entering the legal profession, the Women's Law Coalition was formed in 1970. It is an informal association which strives to foster an understanding of the legal rights of women and to improve the position of women in the legal profession. It sponsors a variety of public lectures and discussions on legal issues of concern to women.

Other Organizations

The *Order of the Coif* is a national honorary society to which approximately 10 percent of the highest ranking students in each graduating class are elected on the basis of academic record.

The *Law Partners' Association* meets at least once each month and sponsors various social activities and lectures throughout the school year.

The *Environmental Law Society* provides an opportunity for students interested in preserving and improving the environment to advance this objective by participating in Society-sponsored lectures and by assisting attorneys and community groups involved in planning and litigation. Membership is open to all students.

Placement Service

While the Law School makes no pretense of guaranteeing any of its graduates a position, it does endeavor to counsel and assist them in obtaining employment. This assistance is provided by the Cornell Law Placement Service under the supervision of an assistant dean who serves as director of placement.

The Placement Service helps men and women to find positions in private practice, industry, and public service. The loyal and effective cooperation of individual Cornell law alumni throughout the country has been an invaluable aid in the placement of Law School graduates. The Placement Service also provides information and assistance to law students seeking summer positions.

Graduates of the Law School pursue a variety of careers in law, public life, and business. In recent years nearly all graduates who have sought employment have obtained positions before or shortly after the date of graduation. Members of the Class of 1975, for example, entered private law practice in large numbers (63 percent of those reporting); another substantial group obtained initial employment with government agencies, in judicial clerkships or with legal services projects (25 percent); some chose employment with business concerns (7 percent); and the remainder pursued further academic study or entered teaching or the military (5 percent). Initial salaries of recent graduates ranged from \$10,000 to \$26,000, depending upon the type and location of employment. Large firms in major cities paid salaries ranging from \$17,500 to \$26,000; federal government agencies paid from \$13,432 (GS-9) to \$16,255 (GS-11); and judicial clerkships and other positions paid from \$12,000 to \$26,000.

Health Services and Medical Care

Health services and medical care for students are centered in two Cornell facilities—the Gannett Medical Clinic (outpatient department)

and the Sage Infirmary. Students are entitled to unlimited visits at the clinic. An acutely ill student will be seen promptly without an appointment. Students are also entitled to ordinary laboratory and X-ray examinations necessary for diagnosis and treatment, hospitalization in Sage Infirmary with medical care for a maximum of fourteen days each term, emergency surgical care, and counseling services. In addition, Health Services will assume the cost of a first visit to a specialist (when referred by a Health Services physician).

For a nominal fee each term, University Health Services offers a Prepaid Health Care Plan for student spouses that is identical in benefits to the student health care plan. Students may enroll their spouses prior to or during the first thirty days of any term.

This primary care program is not to be confused with the Student Accident and Sickness Insurance Plan (for Cornell students and their dependents). This plan supplements basic health care by providing twelve-month insurance coverage for students (and dependents) over and above benefits of the Health Services, and by protecting the student when away from the Cornell campus (e.g., during vacations). All students are covered and billed for supplementary insurance, unless they waive the coverage on an individual basis. The insurance may be waived if the student has other insurance coverage or recognizes the risk and accepts the financial responsibility for health care beyond that which is provided by the University.

Information and enrollment forms for the Student Spouse Prepaid Health Care Plan may be obtained by writing or by going to the University Health Services, Gannett Medical Clinic, Cornell University, 10 Central Avenue, Ithaca, New York 14853.

Housing

The Charles Evans Hughes law residence center provides accommodations (including singles, doubles, and suites) for approximately 110 single men and women. This spacious and comfortable residential center, completed in 1964, is physically connected to Myron Taylor Hall and overlooks Cascadilla Gorge. Hughes Hall is attractive to many first-year students because it is convenient to the library and classrooms and is occupied by other law students. Preference is given to first-year students in allocating the limited number of spaces in Hughes Hall.

Information regarding application for space in Hughes Hall is sent after the student pays the registration deposit. The Student Housing Office processes applications and assigns space on a first-come, first-served basis.

Sage and Cascadilla Halls, residence units for graduate students, are available to single law students. The University also maintains unfurnished apartment facilities for approximately 420 students and their families. Application for single-student housing should be made to the Student Housing Office, Cornell University, 223 Day Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853; application for married-student housing should be made to Married Student Housing, 40 Hasbrouck Apts., Ithaca, New York 14850.

Information regarding available off-campus housing is posted on a board at the Student Housing Office, 223 Day Hall. Because changes of available accommodations occur daily, it is not practical to prepare lists. A student should plan to visit Ithaca well in advance of the beginning of the term in order to obtain suitable off-campus housing.

Students are not required to live on campus and should note that acceptance to Cornell University does not necessarily guarantee the availability of on-campus accommodations.

Motor Vehicles

Because of the limited facilities for on-campus parking, Cornell University does not encourage the use of motor vehicles but does recognize that they are often a necessity. The University requires that *all* members of the campus community (students, faculty, staff, and employees of non-University agencies located on the grounds) register any vehicles (including cars, trucks, motorcycles, and motorscooters) owned or in their possession which are *at any time* operated or parked on Cornell property with the Traffic Bureau, Cornell University, 115 Wait Avenue, Ithaca, New York 14853.

As a prerequisite to such registration, the applicant and the vehicle being registered must meet all requirements prescribed by New York State law for legal operation. Vehicles must be registered no later than five days from the date when they are first brought to the campus. No vehicle operated by a Cornell student or employee may be parked anywhere on the campus unless it has been registered with the Traffic Bureau.

Virtually all on-campus parking (except for certain visitor areas) is by permit only, and the interior campus is closed to most vehicular traffic Monday through Friday from 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Parking permits must be obtained at the same time that the vehicle is registered.

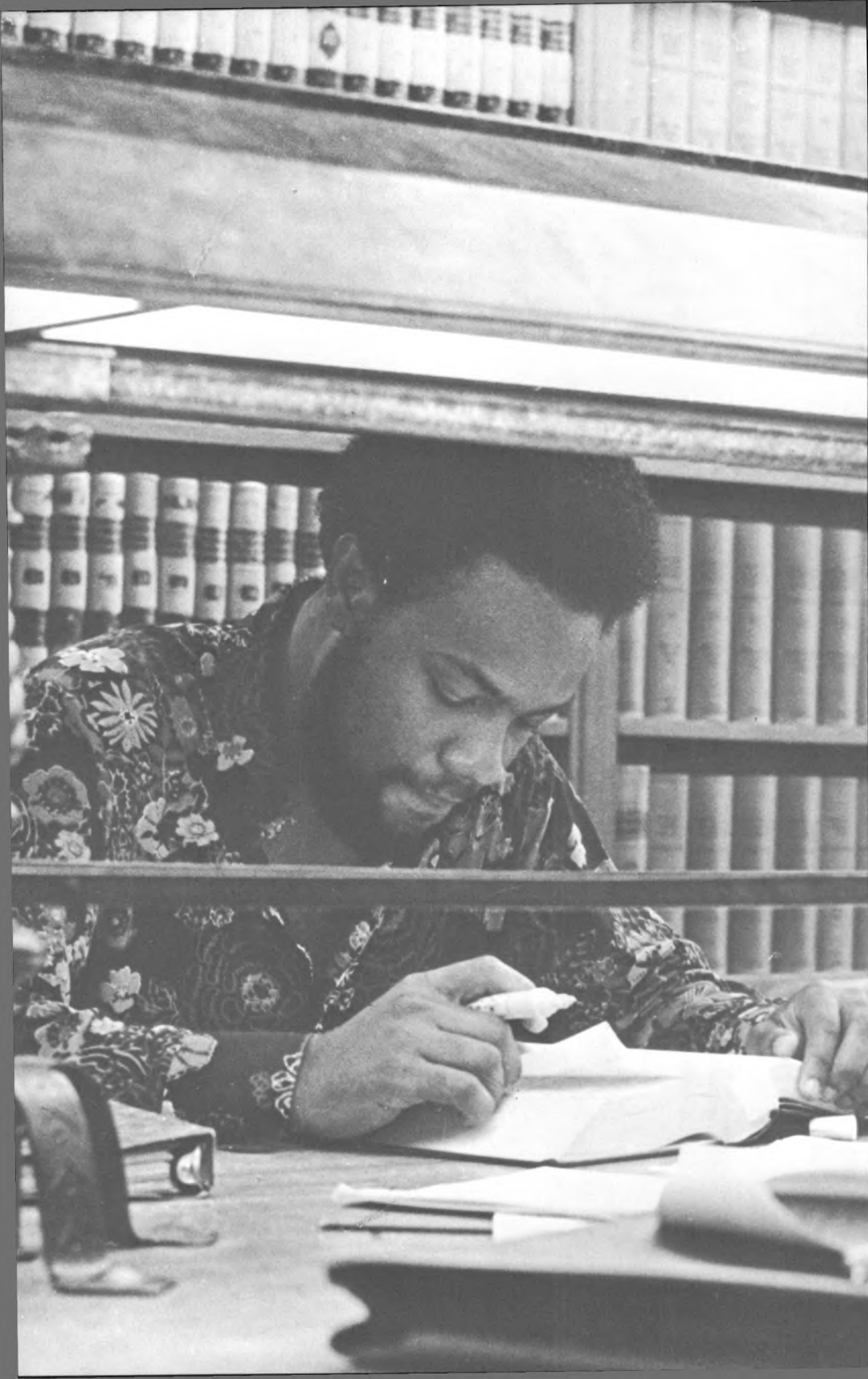
Since not all residence units have available parking adjacent to them, students planning to reside in University dormitories and apartment complexes should ascertain the availability of parking near their prospective residences prior to making final housing selections.

There is a parking lot adjacent to Hughes Hall, but it does not contain enough spaces for all the cars belonging to students residing in the hall. The spaces are assigned by lot to residents at the beginning of the fall term.

A complete list of all parking and traffic regulations is found in the pamphlet *Regulations Governing Motor Vehicles*, which is made available at the time a vehicle is registered. It is the responsibility of all students and other

members of the campus community who drive to be familiar with these parking and traffic regulations and to abide by them.

The Traffic Bureau will be glad to assist those individuals who have general inquiries or special problems and requests. Correspondence should be directed to the Traffic Bureau, Cornell University, 115 Wait Avenue, Ithaca, New York 14853.



Description of Courses

First-Year Courses

500 Civil Litigation and Professional Responsibility Six hours. K. M. Clermont, F. F. Rossi, G. Thoron.

A general introduction to civil litigation, from commencement of action through disposition on appeal, studied in the context of the federal procedural system; to the lawyer's role as a professional; and to the Code of Professional Responsibility. In addition to a broad survey of professional responsibility concepts and of the litigation process, there will be detailed consideration of federalism and the ascertainment of applicable law; jurisdiction, process, and venue; and former adjudication.

501 Constitutional Law Four hours. W. R. Forrester, J. B. Jacobs, E. F. Roberts, R. A. Sedler.

Study of basic American constitutional law and judicial review.

502 Contracts Five hours. I. R. Macneil, R. S. Summers.

Introduction to the nature, functions, processes, and limitations of exchange, contract, and contract law.

503 Criminal Justice Four hours. G. R. Blakey, L. I. Palmer.

A historical, analytical, and functional introduction to criminal law and its processes as instruments of social control. Substantive, procedural, constitutional, and administrative aspects will be examined.

504 Practice Training I One hour. J. Hammond.

A working knowledge of legal materials and the various tools of legal research is acquired through lectures and problems requiring the use of the law library. Primary emphasis is upon access to federal and state case law and legislation.

505 Practice Training II Two hours. F. F. Rossi, B. Colapietro, J. W. Clarke, D. A. Galbraith, J. M. Hartman, R. C. Marier, R. L. Smith, M. A. Wineburg.

The preparation of legal materials of law practice including the drafting of opinion letters, memoranda of law, and a brief. The functions and techniques of oral and written argument. Consideration of the role of the legal profession, its functions, and ethics.

506 Property Four hours. P. W. Martin, J. Younger.

An investigation of the law's protection of ownership including rights of possessors, history, landlord-tenant relations, and land transfer, use, and development.

507 Torts Four hours. W. E. Hogan, I. Younger.

An introduction to intentional torts (including defamation and violation of privacy), negligence, strict liability, and insurance.

Second-Year Electives

510 Business Enterprises I Three hours. Business Enterprises I is a prerequisite to Business Enterprises II. (This course may not be elected by students who are taking or have taken Enterprise Organization.) H. G. Henn.

A systematic introduction to agency and partnership law, followed by practical treatment of the laws of corporations at both federal and state levels. History and significance of business corporations; theories of corporateness; selecting the form of business enterprise; selecting the jurisdiction of incorporation; incorporation procedures and initial financing; incorporation risks arising from promoters' activities, defective incorporation, and disregard of corporateness; and statutory norms and duties of management.

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511 Business Enterprises II Three hours.
Prerequisite: Business Enterprises I or Enterprise Organization. H. G. Henn.

Advanced treatment of the laws of corporations with emphasis on the special problems of closely held and publicly held corporations (with a case study of General Motors Corporation); dividends, other distributions, and redemptions; extraordinary corporate matters; and corporate litigation (including derivative actions). Intended for students who desire more comprehensive coverage of various aspects of the laws of corporations than that offered in Business Enterprises I or Enterprise Organization.

512 Commercial Law Three hours. W. E. Hogan.

An attempt to foster awareness of potential problems in commercial and consumer dealings, and to develop relevant preventive and remedial sophistication and the skills required for effective use of complicated statutory schemes. Primarily focuses on the Uniform Commercial Code, with main emphasis on Article 2 and some consideration of Articles 7 and 9. The related subjects of commercial paper and banking transactions are not treated systematically in this course but in course 513 Commercial Paper and Banking Transactions.

513 Commercial Paper and Banking Transactions Two hours. N. Penney.

Commercial paper and bank deposits and collections under the Uniform Commercial Code (Articles 3 and 4), other statutes, and common law. Intended to give the student the ability to master and read critically a complex pattern of statutory provisions and to give the student some understanding of an esoteric, but important, area of commercial practice and law in which business practices are constantly threatening to outrun the controlling legislation.

[514 Economics for the Lawyer] Three hours. J. P. Brown. Not offered 1976-77.

An introduction to economic analysis for students with little or no background in economics. Simple models of consumer and firm behavior; decisions under uncertainty and over time; circumstance under which markets may be expected to operate well and poorly. The economic implications of legal institutions and rules.

Note: An understanding of economics is important to the study of a number of subjects taught in the Law School, including antitrust, taxation, land financing, labor law, securities regulation, international business transactions, natural resources, international tax planning,

and science, technology, and law. Students planning to work in one or more of these areas who have not previously studied economics are encouraged to take this course.]

515 Enterprise Organization Four hours.
(This course may not be elected by students who have taken or are taking Business Enterprises I.) D. L. Ratner.

An introduction to the law governing the allocation of economic rights and decision-making authority in business enterprises. Attention will be given to agency, partnership, and corporation law as they affect the organization and operation of the closely-held enterprise, as well as to the distinctive problems of publicly-held corporations. Among the topics covered will be the formation, financing, and continuing conduct of the enterprise; the liabilities and fiduciary responsibilities of proprietors and management; and the role and responsibilities of lawyers in business practice.

516 Evidence Three hours. F. F. Rossi, I. Younger.

The rules of evidence in civil and criminal cases, with emphasis on judicial notice, real proof, witnesses, hearsay, problems of relevance, presumptions, and privileges. The course will include an analysis of Federal Rules of Evidence and proposals for evidence reform.

517 Federal Income Taxation Four hours. W. C. Gifford, A. Gunn.

A basic course in federal income taxation designed to develop understanding of tax concepts and ability to work effectively with the Internal Revenue Code, regulations, cases, and other tax materials.

518 Legal Accounting Two hours. I. R. Macneil.

Introduction to basic accounting terminology, methods, and concepts, and to their relationships with business enterprise, taxation, regulation of economic activity, and securities regulation.

519 Process of Property Transmission Four hours. (This course may not be elected by those who have taken or are taking Trusts and Estates I.) J. T. Younger.

No lawyer reads cases or statutes for fun. Neither will the students in this course. The purposes will be (1) to acquire an overview of, and comfort in dealing with, basic concepts in the combined fields of intestate succession, wills, trusts, estates and their administration; and (2) to solve specific problems in these fields. Regular drafting and writing assignments will be given. These assignments (to

be submitted anonymously) will be graded and collectively substituted for a final exam.

520 Trusts and Estates I Three hours. (This course may not be elected by students who have taken the Process of Property Transmission.) W. T. Dean.

Trusts and Estates I and II constitute an integrated treatment of the law of wills, trusts, and future interests, with some introduction to fiduciary administration and estate planning. Trusts and Estates I will cover the law of decedents' estates and the law of trusts.

521 Trusts and Estates II Three hours. Prerequisite: Trusts and Estates I. W. T. Dean.

A continuation of Trusts and Estates I. The purpose of this course is to introduce students to the process of estate planning. The major problems of future interests will be stressed. The students will examine problems involving the application of the law of trusts and estates (including future interests) to estate planning.

Second- or Third-Year Electives

522 Administrative Law Three hours. K. L. Hanslowe.

The powers, methods, roles, and procedures of public officials and bureaucracies; their place in constitutional government; control of them by judicial and other means.

[523 Admiralty] Two hours. J. J. Barceló. Not offered 1976-77.

The jurisdiction of the admiralty courts of the United States; death and injury of the various classes of maritime workers; maritime liens; the carriage of goods by general and by chartered ships; the principles of liability and its limitation that are peculiar to the admiralty law; salvage; general average; marine insurance; and the principles governing collision.]

524 Advanced Civil Procedure Three hours. K. M. Clermont.

A complement to the first-year civil procedure course. Topics normally just touched on in the first year will be studied in greater depth. Such topics include: historical view of procedure; pleadings, discovery, and pretrial conference; trial, with special emphasis on judge-jury problems; parties, including such areas of current interest as class actions; and appeals. The context of study will be the federal procedural system.

525 Antitrust Law Three hours. D. I. Baker.

Consideration of the basic antitrust rules enacted by Congress and amplified by the courts to protect competitive markets and limit the exercise of monopoly power. Problems to

be considered include: price-fixing, boycotts, and market allocation agreements among competitors; agreements between suppliers and customers; joint ventures; attempts to monopolize and monopolization; price discrimination; and mergers.

526 Business Planning Three hours. W. C. Gifford.

Advanced work in corporate law and federal taxation in the context of business planning and counseling situations. The course is based on a series of problems involving common business transactions, such as the formation of a closely-held corporation, stock redemptions, the sale of a business, mergers and other combination transactions, and the division and dissolution of corporations.

527 Civil Liberties Two hours. R. A. Sedler.

An examination of the constitutional protections provided by the Bill of Rights, with emphasis on the First Amendment. Areas in which free speech and other vital freedoms are currently threatened will be studied.

528 Comparative Law Two hours. G. Fletcher.

The purpose of this course is to develop a technique that will enable lawyers trained in one system of law to recognize, analyze, and study problems arising in terms of a different system. Emphasis will be given to procedural problems faced by domestic courts when they have to decide cases involving foreign law; and the fundamental differences in approach and method between common law and civil law.

529 Conflict of Laws Three hours (fall) or two hours (spring). R. C. Cramton, R. A. Sedler.

The primary objective is to teach a technique dealing with problems (arising in all fields of law) that cut across state or national boundaries. The rules—often controversial or emerging—that determine the choice of the law to be applied by state and federal courts in cases connected with more than one state or country will be explored. Questions of jurisdiction and full faith and credit will be reconsidered in the light of choice-of-law principles. The application of jurisdictional principles in particular fields, such as divorce, will be studied in detail.

530 Constitutional Rights and Public Institutions Three hours. J. B. Jacobs.

An examination of far-reaching legal developments of the last decade which have greatly expanded the constitutional rights of prisoners, mental patients, students, and servicemen. Each of the traditionally authoritarian institu-

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tions with which these groups are associated has been shaken and transformed by the redefinition of the status of the administrators and their clients. The course analyzes the developing constitutional doctrine, explores the competing societal interests at stake, and engages vital issues of public policy.

[531 Consumer Protection] Two hours. P. A. Barald. Not offered 1976-77.

The problems of the consumer in the modern marketplace from the standpoint of both the rights and remedies of the individual injured by defective products or deceptive practices, and from the standpoint of the broader social policy considerations of governmental regulation through such agencies as the FTC, FDA, and FCC. Civil liability for defective products, as well as alternative systems of regulation and compensation, will be considered.]

[532 Criminal Procedure] Three hours. L. I. Palmer.

A historical, analytical, and functional treatment of the major policy and constitutional issues in the criminal process as an instrument of social control.

[533 Debtor-Creditor Law] Three hours. Prerequisite: Commercial Law. W. E. Hogan.

After an introduction to the rights and remedies of both creditors and debtors in the collection process, and a survey of bankruptcy and nonbankruptcy insolvency proceedings involving consumer and business debtors, the course concentrates on the legal planning involved in the extension of consumer, farm, and business credit secured by personal property under Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code, in light of the Bankruptcy Act, the Uniform Fraudulent Conveyances Act, and the Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966.

[534 Education Law] Three hours. J. B. Jacobs. Not offered 1976-77.

Constitutional and administrative law issues that affect both public and private education at the primary, secondary, and college levels, with special emphasis on the expanding constitutional rights of students and teachers and on the newly asserted rights of parents and school boards. The effect on the complex statutory schemes that govern public educational systems of recent federal legislation and administrative regulation. Major policy questions concerning equal educational opportunity, educational testing, tracking, aid to parochial schools, faculty tenure, compulsory education, and control of the schools themselves will be considered.]

[535 Employment Discrimination Law] Three hours. A. B. Smith, Jr. Prerequisite: ILR 201 or

701, or Law 547. Open to qualified ILR upper-class and graduate students with consent of the instructor.

The course will examine legal problems involving employment discrimination based upon race, religion, sex, national origin, and age and the conflicting and overlapping remedies for such discrimination. The impact of developing principles of law on pre-employment inquiries and testing, seniority and promotions, and other personnel policies, practices, and procedures as well as with respect to traditional concepts of the collective bargaining process will be analyzed. The requirements of affirmative action under Executive Order 11246, as amended, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, and the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Act will be evaluated. Special attention will be given to the procedural framework for raising and adjudicating employment discrimination claims before administrative agencies and courts.

[536 Environmental Law] Two hours. E. F. Roberts.

Environmental law is studied as an on-going process of reasoned decision making. NEPA and air pollution controls are used to illustrate this decision making.

[537 Estate and Gift Tax] Three hours. W. T. Dean. Not offered 1976-77.

A basic study of the federal estate and gift taxes with reference to the impact of these taxes on various types of dispositions of property during life and after death.]

[538 Estate Planning] Three hours. W. C. Gifford.

A course in planning for the disposition of property *inter vivos* and at death, taking into account the relevant property law and income, gift, and estate tax aspects of such dispositions.

[539 Family Law] Three hours. W. T. Dean.

The modern family is trying to hold its own as an institution in the face of steady individualization of its members and assumption of its traditional functions by government, schools, and others. Can it last? Do legal rules governing marriage, divorce, and the parent-child relationship support or undermine it? What light can modern psychology, sociology, anthropology, and psychiatry shed on its future? These questions will be considered in this course.

[540 Federal Courts] Two hours. W. R. Forrester.

An intensive examination of federal courts and their constitutional and statutory role in the federal system. The special concern of this

course is the relationship of the federal courts with the other branches of the federal government and with the states. Study of these relationships will focus primarily on the allocation of jurisdiction to the federal courts.

541 Institutional Investors Two hours.
D. L. Ratner.

Mutual funds, pension funds, life insurance companies, charitable and educational foundations, and other institutions have become the dominant traders and investors in equity securities. The course will focus on the behavior of institutional managers and their responsibilities to their beneficiaries, to the markets in which they trade, to the corporations in which they invest, and to the society in general. There are no specific prerequisites, but some background in corporation or securities law would be helpful. Students who are prepared to undertake a substantial piece of written work may take the course in partial satisfaction of the writing requirement for three hours credit.

542 Insurance Three hours. N. Penney.

Deals with general principles of insurance law that apply in the fields of casualty, life, and liability insurance, including modern developments relating to no-fault liability and first-party insurance.

[543 International Business Transactions

Three hours. J. J. Barceló, D. I. Baker, W. C. Gifford. Not offered 1976-77.

The major legal problems (arising under American, international, and foreign law) that confront international business operations, and related policy issues. Topics will include the law and institutions of international trade, the fundamentals of international tax law, the major issues of international antitrust law (American and Common Market), the international patent and trademark system (licensing industrial property rights abroad), the regulation of foreign direct investment, and protection against expropriatory action. Specialists from government and private practice will participate in some of the class meetings.]

544 International Law Three hours. O. M. Garibaldi.

A study of the structure of the international legal system, its relationship with national law, and its basic institutions. While basically devoted to international law in the traditional sense, the course will also review the constitutional law governing the international community and the influence of international organizations law on the current state and evolution of legal relations among states. The following aspects will be considered: the concept of international law and the diverse forms

of its creation, the subjects of international law, the delimitation of the states' spheres of dominion, state jurisdiction and state responsibility, settlement of disputes and use of force.

545 International Private Trade Two hours.
N. Penney.

The emphasis will be upon topics and problems involved in international banking and commercial practice. These will include some international sales and negotiable instruments law problems, the documentary sale, letters of credit, foreign remittances, arbitration, foreign financing, carriage of goods by sea and air, exchange control, export licenses, and customs regulations.

[(Classics 304) Introduction to Roman Law
Three hours. D. L. Malone. Not offered 1976-77.

While based upon a history of the formal structure of Roman law from the *Twelve Tables* to the *Digest*, the course will deal with Roman law in its wider ramifications: law as a weapon in political strategy; the education and practice of lawyer and jurisprudent; and law as a mirror of society (the family, slavery, commerce, social classes, position of women).]

546 Jurisprudence and the Legal Process
Three hours. R. S. Summers.

An exploration of some general topics that cut across other law school courses and are of intellectual and practical concern to lawyers, including alternative legal means of serving goals, the basic effectual tasks involved, law's limited efficacy, and the place of values in legal reasoning.

547 Labor Law Three hours. K. L. Hanslowe.

A study of collective bargaining, including the evolution of American policy and current treatment of questions concerning the representation of employees; employer conduct affecting organizational efforts of employees; strikes, picketing, and boycotts; the negotiation and enforcement of collective agreements; individual members' rights within unions, including the right to fair representation; labor and the antitrust laws; "emergency" labor disputes.

[ILR 681 Labor Relations Law Three hours.
Prerequisite: Labor Law or its equivalent.
K. L. Hanslowe. Not offered 1976-77.

An advanced course in labor law, covering such topics as emergency labor disputes, legal problems of labor relations in public employment, labor and the antitrust laws, civil rights legislation, rights of individual employees and union members, and legal problems of union administration.]

548 Land Financing Three hours. N. Penney.

Basic mortgage law as reflected in residential and commercial financing; emphasis is shifted from doctrine to function by the consideration of a series of increasingly complex land financing transactions involving subdivisions and other forms of land development. Substantial material is devoted to the currently popular cooperative and condominium schemes. Topics such as future advances, marshaling, and subordination agreements will be dealt with in the functional setting where they are most likely to arise. Mechanics liens, tax liens, fixtures, and suretyship are considered in a section dealing with complex priority problems.

549 Land-Use Planning Three hours. E. F. Roberts.

A study of the legal matrix as a method of controlling the environment in which people live and work including: public nuisance as a device to control the town environment; the rise of zoning as a control mechanism; conflict between zoning as a plan for growth and a dead hand on development; subdivision controls; the rise of planning as a respectable governmental activity; the dynamics of planning, zoning, subdivision controls, and private land-use controls; the rehabilitation-of-center-city syndrome; future prospects for maintaining a decent environment.

550 Law Practice Dynamics Two hours. G. Thoron.

A realistic introduction to the professional aspects of law practice, the pragmatic pressures faced by lawyers in serving clients and practicing law, the Code of Professional Responsibility, and legal ethics. Topics include (1) attracting clients; (2) providing needed legal service to the poor, the underprivileged, the unpopular, the hated, and the guilty; (3) lawyer-client relationships; (4) protecting clients from inadequate legal representation resulting from dishonesty, incompetence, lack of zeal, or conflicts of interest; (5) economics of practice and of organizing one's own firm; (6) determining and collecting fees; and (7) causes of popular dissatisfaction with lawyers and the legal profession. The course will meet periodically with lawyers representative of different types of practice.

Phil 342 Law, Society, and Morality Three hours. D. B. Lyons.

Topics include coercion and the nature of law; problems of legal punishment; limitations on liberty; justice and the general welfare.

551 Legislation Three hours. W. D. Curtiss.

A study of legislation as an instrument of reform of the law; legislative organization; form,

arrangement, and drafting of statutes; formulation of legislative policy; legislative procedure; limitations upon retroactive and special legislation; various means of making laws effective; interstate cooperation; and methods of interpretation.

552 Legislative and Administrative Processes Two hours. R. C. Cramton, K. L. Hanslowe.

An examination of some current problems in the formulation and application of law by means of legislative and administrative processes. Topics to be considered include lobbying; program budgeting and impoundment of funds; access to official records (Freedom of Information Act, security classification, executive privilege); conflict-of-interest prohibitions; appointment, removal, and control of officers; the independent government corporation; the choice of rulemaking or adjudication in administrative lawmaking. Students who are prepared to undertake a substantial piece of written work may take this course in partial satisfaction of the writing requirement for three hours credit.

553 Local Government Three hours. W. D. Curtiss.

The legal problems involved in the organization and administration of local governmental units: relationships with federal and state governments (home rule, federal and state aid); the lawmaking function (meetings, quorum, voting, conflicts of interest); powers (general, police, contracting); personnel (selection, tenure, unionization); finance (budgeting, appropriations, taxation, assessments, borrowing); tort liability; ownership and operation of business ventures (utilities, airports, housing); and city and regional planning (redevelopment and renewal, condemnation, subdivision control, zoning).

554 Natural Resources Two or three hours. A. Gunn.

A survey of the nature and incidents of public and private interests in water, minerals, oil, and gas. The final portion of the course, taken only by those who elect it for three hours credit, will be devoted to the study of the taxation of mineral income and property.

555 New York Practice Three hours. F. F. Rossi.

A study of modern civil procedure prescribed and regulated by the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules, including all steps taken in an ordinary civil action and all procedural devices available to private parties to obtain adjudication of controversies.

556 Race and Sex Discrimination Three hours. R. A. Sedler.

A comprehensive study of the legal protection of racial and sexual equality. Consideration will be given to the societal bases of racism and sexism and to the constitutional safeguards against them. Illustrative problems in areas of education and employment will be studied, including litigation strategy.

The course may be elected for problem-course credit by those who choose to write a substantial research paper rather than take a final examination. Special meetings of those electing to take the course in partial satisfaction of the writing requirement will be held from time to time.

557 Regulated Industries Three hours.
P. C. Carstensen.

A systematic examination of the basic methods and procedures used by state and federal regulatory agencies to direct economic activity, with emphasis on traditional "public utility" regulation of entry, rates, and costs as applied to gas and electric utilities, telephone companies, and transportation firms. The course will also deal with legal methods used in newer areas of regulation, including broadcasting, cable television, environmental quality, and petroleum allocation; overlapping state and federal jurisdiction, and federal preemption; and the interface between the regulation of competition as it arises both in antitrust courts and in regulatory agencies.

558 Remedies Three hours. M. E. Libonati.

A survey and comparison of the principal judicial remedies available for redress of wrongs, breach of contract, and unjust enrichment. Remedies that may be considered include damages, injunction in various forms, decrees of specific performance, reformation, rescission, and restitution. Remedial enforcement devices, such as the equitable lien, the constructive trust, and punishment for contempt of court, also are considered.

559 Securities Regulation Three hours.
D. L. Ratner.

Federal and state regulation of the trading and distribution of securities and of practices in the securities business. The subject will be examined primarily through a series of problems designed to develop familiarity with the basic source materials and to raise questions that a lawyer might expect to face in practice, as well as questions concerning the effectiveness of the present regulatory scheme.

560 Supervised Writing One or two hours.

For information regarding this program see p. 14-15.

561 Trial Techniques Three hours.
I. Younger.

The conduct of litigation: essentially what to do in court, with some attention to interviewing witnesses and problems of professional responsibility.

562 Welfare Law Three hours. P. W. Martin.

An examination of those government programs that, by design or effect, may be seen as anti-poverty measures: programs that distribute cash benefits to individuals meeting an eligibility test that includes an assessment of need (AFDC and the new Supplementary Security Income Program); the problems of furnishing aid in kind (food, housing, medical care); programs that channel benefits not by a need test but through use of other criteria frequently associated with need, such as old age, disability, unemployment (social security and unemployment compensation). Recent proposals for welfare reform are analyzed. Several legal themes recur throughout the course: (1) the extent of an individual's rights to the benefits being distributed; (2) the mechanisms, administrative and judicial, for enforcing federal standards against the states, and state standards against local agencies; and (3) the degree of welfare law's dependence on doctrines of state, family, or property law.

Problem Courses and Seminars

563 Antitrust Policy Seminar Three hours.
Prerequisite: Antitrust Law. P. C. Carstensen.

A legal and economic analysis of several areas in which the antitrust policy of competition conflicts with other public values: (1) labor union activities, (2) private agreements to produce anticompetitive political action, (3) anticompetitive rules of professional organizations, (4) agreements among competitors to achieve environmental improvement, (5) joint research ventures, (6) joint standards-making by competing firms, and (7) newspaper and other joint operating agreements. The legal and economic effectiveness of various pending statutory proposals to restructure concentrated industries also may be considered.

564 Arbitration and Public Policy Three hours. J. T. McKelvey.

This seminar will be concerned with the impact of law and public policy on the arbitration of labor disputes in both the private and public sectors. Some of the topics to be covered include the law of arbitration, the scope of judicial review, the interaction between Title VII and arbitration, and individual rights to due process in the handling of grievances. Students will be expected to prepare briefs, argue cases, and write awards. As opportunity permits, students will be invited to attend actual arbitration hearings and to write mock awards. Each student also will write a research paper

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on a topic within the general scope of the course and present it in summary form to the members of the seminar for criticism and evaluation. Limited to maximum of sixteen students.

[565 Computers and the Law] Three hours. R. S. Pasley. Not offered 1976-77.

Consideration will be given to some of the problems and possibilities presented to the law by the modern large-scale computer. Among matters that may be taken up will be the electronic storage, indexing, and retrieval of legal materials (cases, statutes, regulations, etc.); the effect of the computer on banking law, stock transfers, and other commercial and corporate law problems; the computer and the rules of evidence; the computer and the right of privacy; antitrust and trade regulation problems; copyright, patents, and trade secrets; social and economic problems presented by the use of computers. No mathematical or engineering background is required.]

566 Copyright, Trademark, and Patent Law Three hours. H. G. Henn.

Problems involving copyrights, trademarks (and unfair competition), and patents, designed both to introduce the student to the basic concepts of those fields and to provide some specialized training for those interested in pursuing careers in the publishing, entertainment, and other copyright-related industries; in representing clients with trademark problems; or as patent lawyers. The primary emphasis will be on copyrights, with three sessions each on trademarks and patents. Leading practitioners will be among the several guest lecturers.

567 Corporate Practice Three hours. Prerequisites: Business Enterprises I or Enterprise Organization. H. G. Henn.

Of importance not only to those planning to engage in metropolitan corporate practice or to serve in corporations, whether in legal or executive capacities, but also to those who expect to incorporate and represent small business corporations. Alternative projects will be offered: some will highlight corporate financial problems, including corporate financial structures and operations, impact of federal and state regulations of corporate securities, and some treatment of related accounting, tax, and corporate reorganization matters; others will emphasize the financial, management, and other problems of small corporations, and the drafting techniques essential to their solution. Clinical workshops will be included.

[568 Criminal Justice Codification] Three hours. Enrollment limited to ten students;

permission of instructor required. G. R. Blakey. Not offered 1976-77.

An exploration of the criminal justice codification movement. Consideration will be given to issues of reform. Policy research, statutory drafting, and critical analysis.]

569 Criminal Trial Clinic Three hours. Pass-fail grading. Limited to sixteen students who may not be enrolled simultaneously in the Legal Aid Seminar. Prerequisites: Criminal Justice, Evidence, Trial Techniques. G. R. Blakey, R. Goldstock.

Students will act in the capacities of prosecutor and defense attorney in the conduct of all phases of simulated criminal proceedings. Included will be pretrial investigative work, grand jury and motion practice, plea negotiations, and two two-day state and federal jury trials. Permission of instructor required.

[570 Economic Foundation of Private Law] Three hours. J. P. Brown. Not offered 1976-77.

The economic effects of legal rules with examples chosen from torts, contracts, and property law. The topics to be analyzed include: the economic effect of legal apportionment of responsibility for accidents; warranties; nuisance law; the long-term shift in tort law toward strict liability; and the economic effects of no-fault insurance. Current literature on these topics will be surveyed and evaluated.]

571 Economic Regulation Clinic Three hours. D. I. Baker.

A practical and theoretical introduction to selected issues currently being considered by state and federal regulatory agencies that control entry, fix prices, and regulate service in regulated industries. Members of the clinic, on behalf of consumer or other groups, will prepare briefs or petitions for submission to state and federal regulatory agencies. Group sessions will discuss agency practice, brief-writing methods, and some issues of general importance, but generally the supervision will be on an individual basis. The course, in addition to providing exposure to important regulatory issues, will develop skills of written advocacy. Admission by permission of the instructor; students who have taken one or more of the following courses will be given preference: Regulated Industries, Antitrust, Administrative Law.

[572 Emerging Constitutional Problems] Three hours. W. R. Forrester. Not offered 1976-77.

The identification and analysis of emerging social, political, and ethical questions involving constitutional law. The specific areas of coverage will depend upon the interests of the class and the instructor.]

573 Environmental Planning Two hours.
E. F. Roberts.

This course explores the border between conventional land-use controls and more recent environmental law controls. Students will prepare the applications to the various agencies, boards, and commissions necessary to launch proposed large-scale developments in several states. Is there a meaningful distinction between conventional zoning-subdivision controls and environmental law, or merely an attempt to shift decision making over local physical planning decisions to the state level under the guise of statewide environmental concerns? Attention to the history behind these controls will add a political and social dimension.

574 Experimentation on Human Subjects
Three hours. L. I. Palmer.

An examination, through materials drawn from medicine, psychology, sociology, biology, and law, of present regulation of the research process: (1) What limits, if any, should be placed on scientific inquiry and what inquiry and what implications do these limits have for society's democratic and egalitarian principles? (2) To what extent should the degree or type of harm to individuals or society affect the authority of decision makers? (3) To what extent is the harm of an intervention mitigated by what immediate or long-range, certain or uncertain benefits, and to whom should benefits accrue?

575 Fiduciary Administration Three hours.
W. T. Dean.

Planning and settlement of estates by will, trust, deed, and other devices. Emphasis is on the planning and drafting aspects of estate planning rather than on the tax aspects.

[576 Financial Regulation Seminar] Three hours. D. I. Baker. Not offered 1976-77.

A comprehensive study of the effects of technological innovation on the banking and securities industries. The implications of automated tellers and point-of-sale systems on banking regulation and of computerized trading systems, institutional trading, and competitive pricing on securities regulation. The application of antitrust policies to these industries and current proposals for reform.]

577 Government Contracts Three hours.
R. S. Pasley.

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. Topics will include the federal budget structure (appropriations, obligations, and expenditures); contracting

by formal advertising; the negotiated contract; bid protests and standing to sue; social and economic goals reflected in contract placement and contract clauses; standard forms and clauses; contract pricing; 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; and patent and copyright problems.

[578 Harnessing Technology] J. P. Brown.
Open to law students and, with the permission of the instructor, to juniors, seniors, and graduate students, particularly in economics, engineering, and the sciences. Not offered 1976-77.

An examination of the implications of different methods of controlling and regulating technological change. Examples such as radio, computers, and the postal service are chosen to illustrate development controlled by regulation, markets, and direct government operation. Theoretical literature on control of technology and regulated industries will be studied, followed by use of legal and economic materials in the analysis of a present-day problem.]

[579 History of Legal Institutions] Three hours. R. S. Pasley. Not offered 1976-77.

A study of the historical background and development of one or more selected institutions of society from the standpoint of the law.]

580 Income Maintenance Programs Three hours. P. W. Martin.

A study of selected problems raised by the overlap of federal and state income maintenance programs. Emphasis will be upon one or two population segments which are the target of both social insurance and need-tested programs (possibilities include the elderly, unemployed, and disabled). Legal questions of coverage and amount of benefits for each of the relevant programs; problems of program overlap and coordination. Current questions of policy will be explored. Preparation of a major paper will be required.

[581 International Economic Organizations]
J. J. Barceló. Not offered 1976-77.

The institutional and legal framework of regional and international economic integration, with particular emphasis upon the European Economic Community (Common Market law), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Monetary Fund, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank). The legal and practical impact of these institutions upon the complex and interrelated world of international trade,

investment, and finance and their present and potential role in solving the development problems of the less developed countries.]

582 International Tax Planning—Foreign Investors Three hours. W. C. Gifford.

This problem course deals with the United States tax rules (including treaties) applicable to foreign individuals and corporations investing in the United States.

[583 International Tax Planning—United States Investors Three hours. W. C. Gifford. Not offered 1976–77.

The international aspects of United States income taxation in the context of business planning and counseling situations. The course is based on a series of problems involving common business transactions by United States multinational corporations, such as exporting, manufacturing and marketing abroad, and repatriation of foreign earnings to the United States.]

[584 Judicial Administration Three hours. W. D. Curtiss. Not offered 1976–77.

A study of selected problems in judicial administration, including (1) court organization and management; (2) the need for new courts and consolidation or merger of existing courts; (3) the removal of certain matters from the purview of the courts; (4) the use of paraprofessional personnel; (5) the relative merits of various methods used for the selection, discipline, and removal of judges; (6) jury selection, instructions, and deliberations; and (7) the effect on the court system of recent developments in pretrial procedures, civil rights decisions and legislation, narcotics laws, divorce laws, bail and detention procedures, and measures to prevent recidivism.]

ILR 682 Seminar in Labor Relations Law and Legislation Three hours. K. L. Hanslowe.

In-depth study of current problems in the labor relations area, with emphasis on public employment and other areas of labor relations affecting the public interest. Preference will be given to those who have taken Labor Law or its equivalent.

[585 Landmarks Preservation Law Prerequisite: Land-Use Planning and permission of the instructor. E. F. Roberts. Not offered 1976–77.

An experimental course calculated to meld a few law students with graduate students in the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning in such a way that the law students may obtain conventional, problem-course credit for the enterprise. The course will assay the developing law pertaining to the imposition of

public controls designed to make private property owners preserve the cultural integrity of unique buildings and areas. Enrollment will be limited.]

586 Law and Medicine Three hours. H. R. Beresford, L. I. Palmer.

An examination of selected contemporary problems in law and medicine. Through the utilization of legislative proposals, cases, commission reports, and materials from medical literature, the course will explore the legal, ethical, medical, and jurisprudential issues raised by these contemporary problems.

587 Legal Aid Seminar I Three hours. J. J. Capowski, B. Strom.

Participants will be involved in handling cases for clients of the Legal Aid Clinic. To assist with this responsibility, the seminar will introduce students to substantive and procedural law areas most frequently required in legal aid practice. The seminar will also seek to develop skills in interviewing, counseling, and negotiation.

588 Legal Aid Seminar II Six hours.

This clinical course must be taken in both the fall and spring semesters. Six credits will be given at the end of the spring term. Prerequisites: Legal Aid Seminar I or extensive participation in legal aid. Permission of the instructor required. J. J. Capowski, B. Strom.

Supervision and handling of legal aid cases, including necessary court appearances. Seminar sessions will deal with discovery, negotiation, and litigation strategy as well as substantive poverty law.

[589 Legal Education R. C. Cramton. Not offered 1976–77.

An examination of the current theory and practice of legal education in the United States. Modest efforts at empirical scrutiny of the educational process will be encouraged.]

590 Legislation Seminar Three hours. W. D. Curtiss.

A study of the legislative process, including supervised work on selected problems relating to the drafting, enactment, interpretation, and enforcement of legislation (federal, state, and local).

[591 Libel, Slander, and Right of Privacy H. G. Henn. Not offered 1976–77.

Deals with the problems relating to libel, slander, and right of privacy that are encountered in practice in representing clients in the publishing, radio, television, motion picture, and other communication and entertainment

industries. After a review of the substantive law of defamation and privacy, the problems will range from those of prepublication review of materials, through litigation, including the handling and investigation of claims.]

[592 New Systems for Delivering Legal Services] Three hours. R. C. Cramton, P. W. Martin. Not offered 1976-77.

An investigation of recent efforts to improve the delivery of legal services to low- and moderate-income individuals, including prepaid legal services plans or group plans using both open and closed panels of attorneys and publicly financed legal services for the poor. The problems of law and policy surrounding the establishment and early life of the National Legal Services Corporation will be an area of major concern. Attention also will be given to the tension between innovation and publicly enforced standards of the profession, such as prohibitions of advertising or corporate practice.]

593 Organized Crime Control Three hours. G. R. Blakey.

An examination of the historical, social, economic, and legal ramifications of organized crime. Particular attention will be given to investigative grand juries, immunity grants, electronic surveillance, and other aspects of the evidence gathering process.

594 Professional Morality and Ethics Three hours. G. Thoron with the assistance of J. L. Smith.

A study of ethical and human problems typically encountered by practicing attorneys in situations where a client is tempted to use, or wants his lawyer to use, morally questionable means to achieve an end; or where he seeks, or wants his lawyer to seek, morally questionable ends. Problems will be selected for investigation and analysis among those typical in such situations as divorce, child custody, juvenile delinquency, disinheritance of a child, tax minimization, litigation dishonesty, and a threat to commit a future crime. Lawyers representative of different types of practice will participate in some of the class sessions.

[595 Race and the Law] Not offered 1976-77.

An overview of the institutional role of the law in developing race relations. The seminar will examine the historical and contemporary impact of legal and juridical precedents upon race relations.]

[596 Science, Technology, and Law] Three hours. K. L. Hanslowe. Enrollment open to a limited number of graduate students from other

divisions of the University as well as to law students. Not offered 1976-77.

An interdisciplinary exploration of the problems posed by, and the solutions potential in, the science and technology of affluence. The focus will be on administrative and other legal processes for the regulation of technological change in such problem areas as communications, resource exhaustion, population control, and invasion of privacy. Techniques for the assessment of technology will be examined for the purpose of seeking an accommodation of science and law so as to achieve, through legal norms, both a taming of technology and a maximizing of its potential for the solution of social problems.]

[597 Sentencing] Three hours. L. I. Palmer. Not offered 1976-77.

A critical examination of the prevailing legal doctrine of judicial discretion that governs most sentences, and a study of alternative substantive standards for sentencing dispositions. Topics of discussion include: history of sentencing practice; development of individualized sentencing; criminal dispositions compared with civil dispositions of individuals, such as narcotic civil commitments and juvenile commitments; merger of sentences; probation and suspended sentence; functions of appellate courts in sentencing; legislative measures to reduce and decrease penalties; jury sentencing and administrative sentencing; and non-criminal confinements of individuals viewed as dangerous to society or in need of societal care.]

598 United Nations Law Three hours. O. M. Garibaldi.

A study of the basic constitutional problems of the United Nations, both presently and as projected in the future. The extent of the powers conferred upon the UN; its handling of various threats to the peace and breaches of the peace; the evolution of the distribution of competences among its principal organs; its role in the peaceful settlement of international disputes; and the structural and procedural difficulties that have impaired its effectiveness.

599 Urban Development Seminar Three hours. W. D. Curtiss.

A study of selected legal problems arising out of urban growth and development and related to such matters as city and regional planning (renewal and redevelopment, subdivision control, zoning, eminent domain); administration of housing, educational, hospital, welfare, and poverty programs; local taxation and finance; relationship of local governments to each other and to the state and federal governments; and drafting and enforcement of regulatory legislation.

38 Description of Courses

[601 War and Peace] Three hours. J. J. Barceló. Not offered 1976-77.

The public international law of force, war, and neutrality. A study of the humanitarian conventions (prisoners of war, civilians) and the international war crimes tribunals. The problems of arms control and disarmament. The role of law, lawyers, and institutions (UN and OAS) in controlling the use of force, restraining armed conflict, and restoring and maintaining peace. The study of international norms and peace-keeping processes in the context of past and current problem areas.]

Nonprofessional Courses

Govt 313 The Nature, Functions, and Limits of Law Spring term. Four hours. D. L. Ratner.

A general education course for students at the sophomore and higher levels. Law is presented not as a body of rules, but as a set of varied techniques for resolving conflicts and dealing with social problems. The course will analyze the roles of courts, legislatures, and administrative agencies in the legal process, considering also constitutional limits on their power and practical limits on their effectiveness. Assigned readings will consist mainly of judicial and administrative decisions, statutes and rules, and commentaries on the legal process. Students will be expected to read assigned materials in advance of class, and to be prepared to respond to questions and participate in class discussion.

(Economics 304/504) Economics and the Law Three hours. Prerequisite: price theory at an intermediate level (e.g., Economics 311). J. P. Brown.

This course deals with both the economic analysis and the economic impact of various legal institutions. Topics to be covered include the economic effects of the assignment of property rights; an economic theory of contracts; the economics of the allocation of liability; no-fault insurance; regulation and its alternatives; the economics of justice, fairness, and equity; the economic approach to crime control; and the legal process compared to the market system.

Freedom of Speech and Some of Its Limits Three hours. I. Younger.

Freedom of speech is guaranteed by the First Amendment. This course begins with the question, "Why?," and looks for answers in history—the circumstances that led to the adoption of the First Amendment—and in philosophy—the moral, political, and aesthetic values implicit in the idea of freedom of speech. The course then proceeds to examine the series

of cases on obscenity, defamation, and sedition in which the Supreme Court has given practical effect to the First Amendment and simultaneously marked out the limits beyond which a speaker speaks not freely but at his peril.

No assigned textbook. Materials to be prepared by the instructor and made available to students for the cost of reproduction.

Philosophy 345 Social Control and Personal Freedom: What Should be Controlled and How? Three hours. J. B. Jacobs, D. B. Lyons.

Topics will include punishment, coercive conditioning, penal conditions, and enforcement of social morality.

Philosophy 346 Social Welfare and Distributive Justice: The Social and Political Distribution and Allocation of Resources, Wealth, and Opportunities Three hours. This seminar is limited to eighteen students. Consent of instructor is required. J. B. Jacobs, D. B. Lyons.

Topics will include taxation, property, welfare, health care, and affirmative action.

Courses in Other Divisions

In addition to the work in international affairs described on page 15, the student's attention is directed to graduate-level courses relevant to legal careers offered in other colleges and schools in the University. All University courses are listed or described in *Cornell University: Description of Courses*.

Except in unusual circumstances, students may not elect work outside the Law School during the first year. Students who have satisfactorily completed the first year are permitted to take courses related to their Law School program in other divisions of the University. Permission must be obtained from the dean of students' office, and will not be granted for more than one such course in any one semester. Credit not exceeding three hours a course towards the J.D. degree will be granted for such work whenever, in the opinion of the dean of students, it is related to legal training. Grades on such work are not included in merit point computations.

A student electing a course outside the Law School for credit or otherwise must also register for at least ten hours of credit in the Law School each term. Regardless of the number of courses elected outside the Law School, a student must satisfactorily complete seventy-two semester hours of credit in professional law subjects.

Scholarships and Prizes

Scholarships

Charles D. Bostwick Law Scholarship. Donated by Mrs. Charles D. Bostwick, and by Mr. J. B. S. Johnson, cousin of Mr. Bostwick, in memory of Charles D. Bostwick, LL.B. 1894, formerly comptroller and treasurer of the University. Award to be made to a law student by the law faculty.

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

Fordyce A. Cobb and Herbert L. Cobb Law Scholarship. Donated by their sister in memory of Fordyce A. Cobb, LL.B. 1893, and Herbert L. Cobb of the Law School class of 1906. Award to be made to a law student by the law faculty.

William D. Cunningham Memorial Fund. This fund, established from the estate of Ettina M. Cunningham, is intended as a memorial to her husband, William D. Cunningham, to provide scholarships for worthy students of high character, with preference to students of the Law School.

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

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

Jane M. G. Foster Scholarship. A full tuition scholarship established by the Board of Trustees of Cornell University to be awarded to law students on the basis of financial need and scholarship. The scholarship honors Miss Foster, a graduate of the Cornell Law School in 1918, for her generous contributions to the financial support of the Law School.

Benjamin Hall Scholarship Fund. This memorial fund was established by Harriet G. Lynch, by her will, in honor of Benjamin Hall. The income is to be awarded yearly to a student in the Law School. In selecting the recipient of this scholarship, due consideration is to be given to good character, need, academic performance, extracurricular activities, and in particular, athletic activity.

May Thropp Hill Scholarship Fund. Scholarship established from the bequest of May

Thropp Hill to provide scholarships and loans for law students with preference to women students.

George W. Hoyt Fund. This fund came to the University under the will of George W. Hoyt, A.B. 1896. 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.

William T. and William B. II Kerr Scholarship Fund. From the bequest of Frances H. Kerr, in memory of her husband and her son, both graduates of the Cornell Law School, a scholarship fund for needy students with recipients and amounts to be determined by the dean.

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 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 is devoted to aid other veterans in the School.

Henry A. Mark Memorial Scholarship. A full tuition scholarship in memory of Henry A. Mark, given by his son Henry Allen Mark, J.D. 1935, to be awarded on the basis of financial need to a student of outstanding character, personality, and intellectual achievement.

William J. McCormack Scholarship Fund. Established in memory of William J. McCormack by Donato A. Evangelista, LL.B. 1957; the income to be awarded as scholarships to support worthy and needy students in the Law School.

George J. Mersereau Fellowship and Scholarship. Bequest from the estate of Mrs. Edna Beahan Mersereau in memory of her husband, George J. Mersereau, for the financial assistance of students in the Cornell Law School who, by reason of character, ability, and financial need, are deemed to be exceptionally deserving.

Leonard T. Milliman Cooperative Law Scholarship. A gift of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Milliman in memory of their son, Ensign Leonard T. Milliman, USN. This scholarship is awarded to a student in the Law School who has an agricultural background, and who is a potential specialist in the field of farmer-producer cooperative law.

Melvin I. Pitt Scholarship. A scholarship fund established in memory of Melvin Ira Pitt, LL.B. 1950, by his family, classmates, and friends.

Cuthbert W. Pound Fund. This memorial was created through contributions made in memory of Cuthbert W. Pound 1887, chief judge of the New York Court of Appeals, and, at one time, a member of the faculty of the Cornell Law School.

Ralph K. Robertson Scholarships. Bequest from the estate of Major General Robert K. Robertson, LL.B. 1906, to establish scholarships for worthy students in the Law School.

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

Alfred M. Saperston Student Aid Fund. A fund established in honor of Alfred M. Saperston, LL.B. 1919, by members of his immediate family, to be used for loans and scholarships for law students under the supervision of and at the discretion of the dean of the Law School.

Judge Nathan A. Schatz Emergency Loan Fund. A fund established in memory of Judge Nathan A. Schatz, LL.B. 1915, by members of his immediate family, to be used for emergency loans for law students under the supervision of and at the discretion of the dean of the Law School.

Eva Howe Stevens Scholarship. A full tuition scholarship established by the Board of Trustees of Cornell University to be awarded to a Law School student on the basis of financial need and scholarship. This scholarship honors Mrs. Stevens, widow of the late Dean Robert S. Stevens, for her generous, extensive, and continuous support of the Law School.

Mynderse Van Cleef Scholarship. This scholarship is awarded at 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.

Milton and Nathalie Weiss Scholarships. A scholarship fund in honor of Milton Weiss, A.B. 1923, LL.B. 1925, and Nathalie Weiss, given by their son, Stephen H. Weiss, A.B. 1957, for scholarship awards to students attending the Cornell Law School, with special preference given to entering students who have been outstanding Cornell undergraduates.

Horace Eugene Whiteside Memorial Scholarship and George Jarvis Thompson Memorial Scholarship. These two scholarships have been

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

Prizes

Peter Belfer Memorial Prize. A gift of Jean Belfer in memory of Peter Belfer, J.D. 1970, to encourage study of federal securities law. A cash prize will be awarded annually from the fund's income to the student who, in the judgment of the dean, demonstrates greatest proficiency and insight in federal securities regulation and related laws.

Boardman Third-Year Law Prize. This third-year law prize of \$200 is the income from the gift of Judge Douglas Boardman, the first dean of the Law School. It is awarded annually to the student who has, in the judgment of the faculty, done the best work through the end of the second year.

Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition. The first prize is \$250, and the second prize is \$100. Awarded to the students who, in the sole judgment of the dean of the Law School or such other person as he may delegate for the purpose, prepare the best papers on the subject of copyright law.

Cornell Law School Class of 1936 Evidence Prize. This prize of \$50 is awarded annually to the Cornell Law School student achieving the highest grade in Evidence from a fund created by members of the class of 1936.

Fraser Prizes. Two prizes, a first prize of \$100, and a second prize of \$50, are the gift of William Metcalf, Jr., 1901, in memory of Alexander Hugh Ross Fraser, former librarian of the Law School. They are awarded annually at the beginning of the college year to third-year students whose law study 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.

Louis Kaiser Prizes. Gift of Louis Kaiser, LL.B. 1921. A first prize of \$75 awarded to the student judged by the faculty to rank highest in the upperclass Moot Court program and a second prize of \$50 awarded to the student judged by the faculty to rank second highest in the upperclass Moot Court program.



John J. Kelly, Jr., Memorial Prize. This annual award of \$250 is given by an anonymous donor in memory of John J. Kelly, Jr., LL.B. 1947, to the student who, in the judgment of the dean, best exemplifies qualities of scholarship, fair play, and good humor.

Ida Cornell Kerr and William Ogden Kerr Memorial Prize. Established in memory of Ida Cornell Kerr and William Ogden Kerr by Jane M. G. Foster, LL.B. 1918. The income from a fund provides a prize to be awarded by the dean of the Law School to a third-year law student who demonstrates general academic excellence.

Herbert R. Reif Prize. Gift of Arthur H. Dean, LL.B. 1923. A cash prize awarded annually from the income of a fund established in honor of Herbert R. Reif, LL.B. 1923, to the student who, in the judgment of the faculty, writes for the *Cornell Law Review* the Note or Comment that best exemplifies the skillful and lucid use of the English language in writing about the law.

Gustavus Hill Robinson Moot Court Award. Gift of Richard Swan Buell, LL.B. 1937, and Lucille P. Buell, his wife. Two medals to be awarded to the two winners of the Third-Year Moot Court Competition.

Nathan Rothstein International Affairs Prize. Gift of Nathan Rothstein, J.D. 1934, to encourage thinking about international affairs by law students and the formulation of plans and devices for world peace. From a fund of \$250, the faculty will approve a prize or prizes to be awarded for the best work done by students in the field of international affairs.

Research Fund

A bequest to the Law School from the estate of Margaret Woodbury Strong in honor and memory of her husband, Homer Strong, LL.B. 1897, has been designated by the Board of Trustees of the University as the Homer Strong Research Fund. The income from the fund is to be used to encourage and support faculty and student research.

Lectureships

The Frank Irvine Lectureship

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

1975 Professor Robin M. Williams, Jr., Henry Scarborough Professor of Social Science, Cornell University; Professor Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Columbia University; and Professor Robert G. Dixon, Jr., Daniel Noyes Kirby Professor of Law, Washington University: *Equality in American Life*.

1974 The Honorable Erwin W. Griswold, former dean of the Harvard Law School and former Solicitor General of the United States: *Rationing Justice—The Supreme Court's Case-load and What it Does Not Do*

1973 Professor Maurice Rosenberg of the Columbia University Law School; the Honorable Clement F. Haynsworth, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit; Professor Philip B. Kurland of the University of Chicago Law School; and the Honorable Henry J. Friendly, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit: *Federal Appellate Justice in an Era of Growing Demand*

1972 The Honorable Hardy Cross Dillard, Judge of the International Court of Justice: *The World Court: An Inside View*

1971 Professor Willis L. M. Reese, Charles Evans Hughes Professor of Law, Columbia Law School: *The Choice of Law Battle—Evolution or Chaos?*

1970 Dean Jefferson B. Fordham of the University of Pennsylvania Law School: *Who Decides in Troubled America? Limits of Reform by Judiciary*

1969 The Honorable Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, former Attorney General of the United States: *Congress and Foreign Policy*

1968 The Honorable J. Skelly Wright, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit: *The Role of the Supreme Court in a Democratic Society—Judicial Activism or Restraint?*

1967 The Honorable Charles S. Desmond, former Chief Judge of the State of New York: *Constitutional Reform for New York State*

1966 Sol M. Linowitz, Esq., '38, of the New York Bar; subsequently Ambassador to the Organization of American States: *The Obligation to Remain Silent*

1965 Professor Myres S. McDougal, Sterling Professor of Law, Yale Law School: *The Cuban Expropriations in International Law*

1964 The Honorable John Minor Wisdom, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit: *The Role of the Federal Courts Today*

1963 The Honorable Harold R. Medina, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit: *Reflections on the Trial Judge's Role*

- 1962 S. Hazard Gillespie, Jr., of the New York Bar: *The Prosecutor's Conscience and Practical Law Enforcement*
- 1961 The Honorable William P. Rogers, '37, Attorney General of the United States; subsequently Secretary of State of the United States: *The Importance of Continued Improvement in the Administration of Justice*
- 1960 The Honorable William O. Douglas, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States: *The Supreme Court and Its Case Load*
- 1959 Arthur H. Dean, Esq., '23, of the New York Bar: *Negotiating with the Communists: The Nature of the Problem*
- 1958 The Honorable Calvert Magruder, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit: *The Trials and Tribulations of an Intermediate Appellate Court*
- 1957 The Honorable Simon E. Sobeloff, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit; subsequently Chief Judge: *Federalism and State Judicial Power over Nonresidents*
- 1956 Professor Robert S. Stevens, former Dean of the Cornell Law School: *A Plea for More Equity in the Law*
- 1955 The Honorable Arthur Larson, Undersecretary of Labor; former Professor of Law, Cornell Law School: *The Lawyer as Conservative*
- 1954 The Honorable Bolitha J. Laws, Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia: *The Lawyer's Part in the Administration of Justice*
- 1953 Edward O. Boshell, Esq., President of Westinghouse Air Brake Co.: *The Lawyer in Business*
- 1952 The Honorable Herbert F. Goodrich, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit: *Appeals—How and When*
- 1951 The Honorable Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Chief Justice of New Jersey: *The Modernization of the Law*
- 1950 The Honorable Leverett Saltonstall, United States Senator, Massachusetts: *The Lawyer in Politics*
- 1949 General William J. Donovan: *America's Freedom: Threats from Home and Abroad*
- 1948 The Honorable Wayne L. Morse, United States Senator, Oregon: *Will We Have Industrial War or Peace with the Talt-Hartley Law?*
- 1947 The Honorable Raymond S. Wilkins, Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; subsequently Chief Justice: *The Argument of an Appeal*
- 1943 The Honorable Randolph E. Paul, General Counsel to the United States Treasury: *Federal Taxation in Total War*
- 1942 The Honorable Carl McFarland, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States; later President of Montana State University: *The False Standard in Administrative Organization and Procedure*
- 1941 The Honorable John Lord O'Brian, Counsel to the Office of Production Management: *Freedom of Speech in Time of War*
- 1940 Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School: *The Application of the Sherman Act to Organized Labor*
- 1939 Professor Roscoe Pound, former Dean of the Harvard Law School: *Private Law and Public Law*
- 1938 Arthur E. Sutherland, Jr., of the New York Bar; subsequently Professor of Law, Cornell Law School, and Bussey Professor of Law, Harvard Law School: *A New Society and an Old Calling*
- 1937 The Honorable Charles Warren of the Massachusetts and District of Columbia Bars: *State Disputes in the Supreme Court*
- 1936 Walter Fairchild, Esq., of the New York Bar: *The Economic Aspects of Land Titles*
- 1935 Dean Charles E. Clark of the Yale Law School; subsequently Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit: *The Challenge of a New Federal Civil Procedure*
- 1934 Edwin J. Marshall, Esq., '94, of the Ohio Bar: *The Art of Drafting Contracts*
- 1933 Professor Edward S. Corwin, McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence, Princeton University: *The Power of Congress to Prohibit Commerce among the States*
- 1932 Professor Joseph H. Beale, Royall Professor of Law, Harvard Law School: *Legal History and Law Reform*
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- 1930 The Honorable William S. Andrews, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals: *New York and Its Waters*
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vania: *Dangers in Disregarding Fundamental Conceptions When Amending the Federal Constitution*

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

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

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

The Robert S. Stevens Lectureship

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

1975 Professor Andrew S. Watson, University of Michigan Law School: *The Effects of Law School on Law Students*

1974 The Honorable Irving Younger, Judge of the Civil Court of New York City: *Reflections on the Role of a Trial Judge*

1973 The Honorable Charles D. Breitell, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals: *Crime, The Courts, and Confusion*

1972 The Honorable Samuel R. Pierce, Jr., '49, General Counsel, United States Treasury: *Phase II, Past, Present and Future*

1971 The Honorable Owen McGivern, Justice, Appellate Division, First Department, New York: *A View from the Appellate Bench—Some Pragmatic Proposals to Meet Changing Needs*

1970 Milton S. Gould, Esq., '33, of the New York Bar: *The Ethics of Advocacy*

1969 The Honorable Constance Baker Motley, United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York: *"Separate but Equal" Reexamined*

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1966 The Right Reverend James A. Pike, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of California: *Beyond the Law*

1965 The Honorable Tom C. Clark, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States: *The Supreme Court and Its Decisional Process*

1963 The Honorable Archibald Cox, Solicitor General of the United States: *The Government and the Supreme Court*

1962 James B. Donovan, Esq., of the New York Bar: *The Privilege of Advocating Unpopular Causes*

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1958 The Honorable Edmund S. Muskie, '39, Governor of Maine; subsequently United States Senator, Maine: *Do Convictions and Politics Mix?*

1957 The Honorable David W. Peck, Presiding Justice, Appellate Division, First Department, New York: *Our Changing Law*

1956 The Honorable Samuel S. Leibowitz, '15, Judge, Kings County, New York: *The Practice of Criminal Law*

The Henry A. Carey Lectureship in Civil Liberties

The Henry A. Carey Lectureship in Civil Liberties was established in 1958 through an initial gift from Henry A. Carey of the class of 1912. Funds received as part of the annual gift that are not required for the lectureship will be used for general University scholarship aid. The incumbents of the lectureship and their topics have been as follows:

1968 Professor Thomas S. Szasz, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry, Upstate Medical Center, Syracuse University, and Professor Martin Levine of the University of Southern California Law School: *Mental Illness and the Criminal Law—a Dialogue*

1967 Fred P. Graham, Esq., of the Tennessee Bar and New York Times Supreme Court Correspondent: *A Fair Press and a Free Client*

1964 Edward Bennett Williams, Esq., of the District of Columbia Bar: *For the Defense*

1963 The Honorable Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General of the United States for Civil Rights: *The Mississippi Case and Civil Rights*

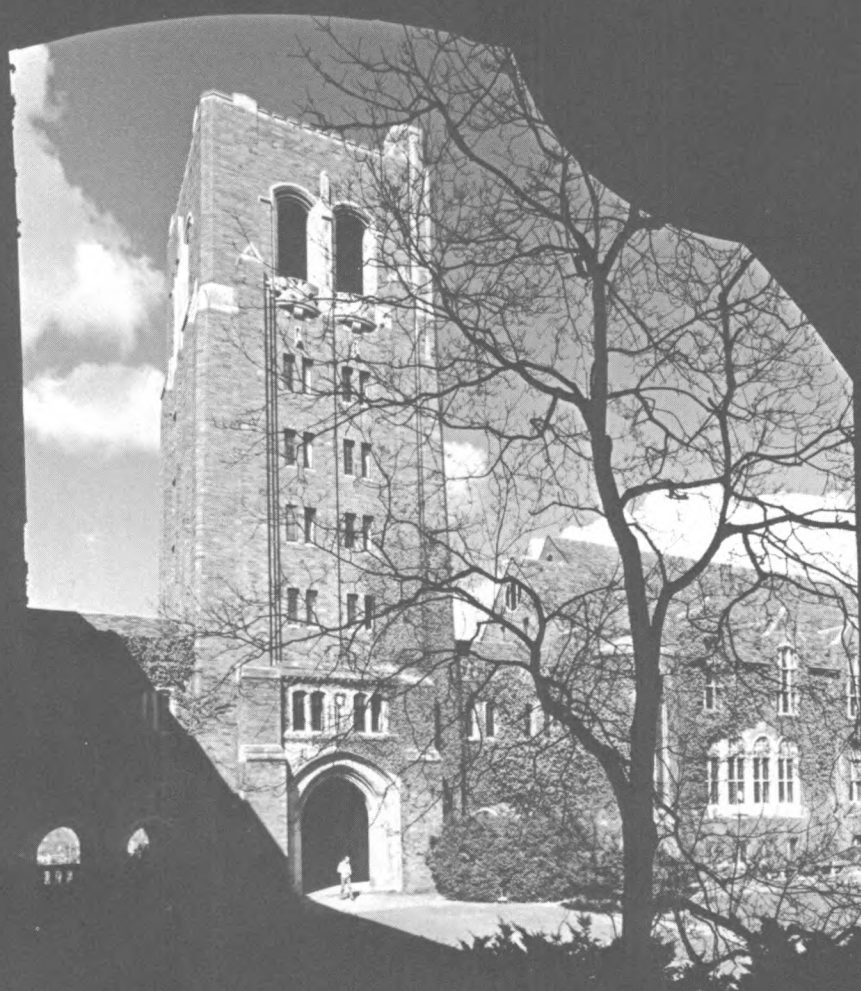
1962 Harris B. Steinberg, Esq., of the New York Bar: *The Criminal Defendant and the Lawyer's Role*

1961 Robert K. Carr, President of Oberlin College: *Federal Governmental Powers and Civil Liberties*

1960 Professor Kenneth Culp Davis of the University of Minnesota Law School: *Civil Liberties and the Faceless Informer*

1959 Thurgood Marshall, Esq., General Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; subsequently Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States: *Civil Rights and the Role of the Courts*

1958 Professor Harrop A. Freeman of the Cornell Law School: *Civil Liberties—Acid Test of American Democracy*



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Following is a list of *Announcements* published by Cornell University to provide information on programs, faculty, facilities, curricula, and courses of the various academic units.

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* The *Announcement of General Information* is designed to give prospective students pertinent information about all aspects and academic units of the University.

In addition to the *Announcements* listed above, the University publishes a master catalog of University courses, *Cornell University: Description of Courses*.

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